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Editorial

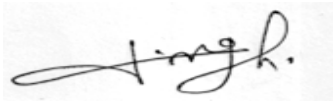
I feel a deep sense of pleasure in presenting the 17th volume of "Indian Journal of Social Sciences and Societies" before you. This Journal is published by Flash Publication, Gonda (U. P.) for "Indian Laboratory of Social Sciences and Societies" a research institute. The purpose of the Laboratory is "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 a 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 Interdisciplinary 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 Interdisciplinary 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.



Date: ***August 29, 2014*** **(Dr. Rishi Kesh Singh)**

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ECONOMICS AND THE ENVIRONMENT
(INTERLINKAGES)

Mohd. Sayeed*

The environment is not just pretty trees and tigers, threatened plants and ecosystems. It is literally the entity on which we all subsist, and on which entire agricultural and industrial development depends. Development can take place at the cost of the environment only upto a point. Beyond that point, it will be like the foolish person who was trying to cut the very branch on which he was sitting. Development without concern for the environment can only be short-term development. In the long term, it can only be anti-development and can go on only at the cost of enormous human suffering, increased poverty and oppression. India may be rapidly approaching that point.

Economic activity that harms the environment creates present or future losses to humans in the form of damaged health, lower productivity, depleted natural resources, and reduced enjoyment of nature. Environmental economics seeks to quantify these losses and determine the most efficient way to reduce them, as well as to compare the cost of environmental damage to the cost of mitigation. To analyze the costs and benefits of reduced environmental damage, economists must compare changes in economic well being today with changes in economic well being in the future. This involves judging the extent to which future generations will have higher income and better methods for mitigating pollution affects.

Of the three factors of production in classical economics, land, labor, and capital, land may be the most difficult to define. Does it refer to just the land itself? Or is land a generic term referring to all natural resources? Air, sunshine, and water, necessary to make land productive, are all part of the surrounding ecosystems. While ownership of land itself can easily be demarcated, ownership of mobile, associated resources is trickier.

The problem is that the way owners use their land may affect others. If they dump garbage on their neighbors' land, clearly they are infringing upon others' rights. But how about if they burn garbage and the resulting smoke blows onto nearby properties? What if they pollute a stream and it ends up affecting everyone's water source, or flush sewage away and it ends up in an ecologically stressed bay? Although the field of economics traditionally likes to deal with items that can be easily demarcated, quantified, and tagged with ownership, this becomes difficult when dealing with our shared ecosystems. Economics has dealt with this largely by labeling such items externalities**,** costs for which the responsible party does not pay. It then becomes up to the community, and usually the government, decide how to deal with externalities.

Externalities are implicit in Garret Hardin's Tragedy of the Commons. In this scenario, a shared grazing area eventually suffers from overuse and ecosystem collapse. It always benefits each herdsman individually to add another cow to the pasture, and that addition by itself will cause little ecological stress. However, if each does so whenever possible, as economics dictates, over time all
will be ruined. As Hardin puts it,

Each man is locked into a system that compels him to increase his herd without limit—in a world that is limited. Ruin is the destination toward which all men rush, each pursuing his own best interest in a society that believes in the freedom of the commons. Freedom in a commons brings ruin to all.

Similarly, in a purely capitalist system with no government constraints, economic logic compels individual businesses to pollute the environmental commons of the air and the water. If it is possible to save money by doing so, it will happen. Any given business must rationally fear that its competitors are doing so and

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thereby gaining an advantage. To remain competitive and avoid being put out of business, they must do so themselves. Socialist systems face different problems, being subject to political pressures to maximize short run production that may result in equal or greater environmental damage.

There are several ways to internalize the externalities created by common owner-ship. One way is to create an ownership interest for the producer. In the example above, a herdsman who owns his pasture has an interest in preserving the land for his own and his family's future income. However, ownership is not always possible, particularly regarding large natural phenomenon such as air or bodies of water. When responsible owner-ship is impossible or impractical, other solutions must be sought to limit the external costs of production or to compensate those who bear the costs. Determining and enforcing solutions can be extremely difficult because costs are often borne by persons living in different political jurisdictions from the producer or consumer and in different time periods.

To regulate environmental common areas, local, state or national governmental interventions are often required, balancing the interests of one set of producers and consumers with the interests of another set who otherwise bear the costs of the first set. The simplest form of such intervention is to simply prohibit pollution. Unfortunately this is impossible, for all businesses, by their very nature, create some waste products. The trick is how to minimize the harmfulness and/or amount of waste products and the impact of their disposal. Finding ways to compel companies to do so efficiently, while still maintaining the robustness created by a free market system, is the task of environmental economists. A more thorough and rigorous definition of this task is inherent in the National Bureau of Economic Research Environmental Economics Working Group, which, according to its website.

Man cannot exist in isolation. Man's life is interconnected with various other living and non-living things. His life also depends on social, political, economic, ethical, philosophical and other aspects of social system. In fact, the life of human beings is shaped by his living environment. What exactly is living environment? Environment means "all the conditions, circumstances, and influences surrounding and affecting the development of an organism or group of organisms". It also means that the complex of physical, chemical and biotic factors that act upon an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival. Environment, environmentalists, environmentalism etc., are the common words used in our ordinary life in recent years. Environmentalists are those who love and care for environment, who realize that any damage to the environment will affect the life of living things. Environmental concern of environmentalists and fundamental environmentalists are different. The former upholds and tries to popularize the need for environmental education. But the latter embraces environment in its virgin form and any intervention in the ecological balance of the environment mars the very survival of living things. Therefore, fundamental environmentalists are always treated as anti developmentalists . But the works of such persons are always appreciated by the people at large.

The words Ecology and Economics stem from the same Greek root 'Oikos' which means habitation. Ecology is the study of the relationship or interdependence between living organisms and their environment. Hence in Greek root, Ecology deals with the 'household and nature', while Economics deal with the 'household of man'. An ecological balance exists in the society in which all the living things live harmoniously. But the problem is that man in his aspiration for better living has upset the ecological balance thereby endangering nature as well as himself.

Quite often we find that there is a conflict between 'Economy' and 'Ecology'. Ecology studies harmony between nature and man, whereas Economics spells out the disharmony between man and nature. The disharmony arises as a result of the incompatibility of the basic ecological principle of stability as a precondition for the sustainability of ecological system and the economic principles of business profitability. To restore harmony, to reconcile the interests of human beings and nature, an ecological reorientation of the economic policy is required4. Environmental studies would help to create this awareness among the people.

The relationship between the economy and the environment is generally explained in the form of a "Material Balance Models" developed by Alen Kneese and R.V. Ayres. The material balance models for details refer: "Environmental Economics and Management—Theory, Policy and Applications" by Callen and Thomas. Environmental Economics: Meaning, Definition and Importance are based on the first and second law of Thermodynamics. These models consider the total economic process as a physically balanced flow between inputs and outputs. Inputs are bestowed with physical property of energy which is received from the sun. The resulting output from input carries the same level of energy. Similar to this, there are wastes resulting from consumption activities. Materials and energy are drawn from the environment, which are used for production

and consumption activities and returned to environment as wastes. So far as this balance is maintained, there are no environmental issues.

The environment is the supplier of all forms of resources like renewable and non-renewable, and it is also acting as a sink for cleaning up of wastes. Households and firms are connected to environment, and they are interconnected too. Households and firms depend on nature for resources. Both households and firms send out residuals of consumption and production respectively to nature. As mentioned earlier nature has the power to assimilate all forms of waste. But this power is conditional. So long as earth is not being disturbed by the excess amount of wastes, the earth can clean up natural wastes. When the earth fails to respond to 3 Rs, the symptoms of environmental damage appears. Thus, there is a rhythm in the use and reuse of resources for men by men; Earth cannot respond properly to man-made or artificial wastes. Man-made wastes are piling up around us, and therefore, the extent of damage to the environment has been on the rise. All the wastes that are being sent out cannot be cleaned up by the sink earth. As long as earth can discharge this function of cleaning up of pollution due to wastes, there would not be any environmental issue. But earth has reached at the saturation point of this process, and it is helpless in cleaning up of several types of wastes resulting in major environmental issues in the world over.

The impact of the transformation of material inputs and energy into output is subject to several changes in the biosphere. The process of transformation is better explained with the help of the laws of thermodynamics. The first two laws of thermodynamics are worth mentioning in this context. The first law of thermodynamics, which is often referred to as the law of conservation of matter and energy says that energy, like matter, can neither be created nor destroyed, but at the same time the forms of energy can be transformed. The law stresses that the total amount of energy created through production and consumption activities must be equal to the total sum of initial energy extracted from nature. Therefore, the first law of thermodynamics implies the accounting identities of material balance model.

The second law of thermo dynamics is known as the law of entropy. Entropy is usually considered as the measure of unavailability of the benefits of energy or simply wastes. When one form of energy is transformed into another (say for example, when the thermal energy of coal is converted into electrical energy) there is waste of energy, and the volume of waste depends upon the technological process. Entropy will be low, when materials and energy are highly structured and organized. When a piece of coal is kept idle, there is low entropy, but when it is burnt up, the same piece of coal is subject to high entropy, since heat and carbon dioxide are dissipated, but sometimes unavailable for use. Thus, the second law says that as long as there is utilization of material inputs and energy for production and consumption activities, the level of entropy will be high. Economic activity helps to convert low entropy resources and energy into high entropy wastes *i.e.*, resources into wastes. Economic activities cannot be stopped on account of high entropy, but at the same time, through recycling and waste management, it is possible to bring into the economic system, low entropy value. Use of natural resources, but at the same time with minimal waste or damage to the environment is considered as the key theme of sustainable development. It is a form of development path that is ready to meet the needs (not greed) of the present generation, at the same time without compromising the needs of posterity. We must know that the environment discharges the following economic functions:

1. The environment is the supplier of all forms of resources.
2. The wastes are cleaned up by the environment.
3. The environment maintains genetic diversity and stabilizes the ecosystem.

The above mentioned functions of the environment are interlinked. In the name of economic activity the environmental resources are transformed into economic goods [converting low entropy resources into high entropy ones]. In this process of transformation, wastes are created. Resources are also getting depleted due to the overuse. When environment is disturbed by the overuse and the huge amount of wastes, it cannot discharge the third function *i.e.*, maintaining genetic diversity and stabilization of ecosystems. It further affects the life and existence of flora and fauna. Therefore an integrated approach to the study of economy, ecology, and environment is essential, as all these are closely interlinked.

Concern with the environment is brought on in large part by the coincidence of high income and high population density. If there were a few people in the world, earth's environment would be capable of absorbing most of the wastes that they throw at it. The demand for environmental quality is income elastic. This is one of the reasons for higher levels of environmental damage, and this is quite dominant in developing economies. The

higher income groups treat environment as luxury good. For the marginalized groups and the poverty stricken, environment is a perennial source of food and shelter. For them environmental concern is in their blood, and therefore they generally do not disturb the environment. But as the main concern of these groups of people is to earn food, they put environmental issues in the back seat. The poor are the worst suffers of environmental damage. There is an unacceptable theory being popularized in the Third World countries by the rich that the poor are the creators of environmental damage, because higher levels of population are found in these economies. As a reply to this argument, the leaders of the Third World countries point out that the environment of these countries are being damaged by the overuse of resources in order to meet the requirements of the rich West. It is found that there exists a positive correlation between income and the demand for environmental quality. Higher demand for environmental quality will result in higher levels of environmental damages. It means that as income (Y) increases, damages to the environment also increase. However this theory is not found suitable to developed economics. In such countries, higher levels of income promote higher levels of environmental protection. But this argument need not be true always. When the rich nations grow substantially, they depend on other developing nations for resources. In such dependent economics, there will be higher levels of environmental damages. The relationship between income and environmental quality (Environmental damages too).

Students of environmental economics now think what role environmental economics can play to minimize the environmental damages. There are a few methods by which economics can interfere.

1. Assign environmental costs to resources under use.
2. Use price as a tool to avoid waste of resources.
3. Allocation of environmental resources based on true costs and real benefits.
4. Resource conservation through environmental management**.**

The above methods are basically economic in nature. However, due to internal and external factors, or socio-political reasons, the nations are constrained to accommodate economic principles in valuing resources. Environmental economics plays a crucial role in assigning true costs to scarce resources, as well as popularization of environmental management.

From the above discussion one is able to realize that separate environmental policies are required to address these critical issues. Therefore, suitable environmental policies applicable to each nation, and also at the same time to address transnational environmental issues are to be formulated. For example, in India, there are several environmental laws passed by both States and Union Governments. It means that to solve environmental issues that cropped up off and on, and also to avert the local or regional environmental threats that are likely to take place, a suitable environmental policy is essential. Each State government and the Central Government should declare their environmental policies from time to time so that the level and extent of environmental destruction can be minimized through laws. The environmental policies of India, Europe, and the USA differ in several respects.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF KAUTILYA'S APPROACH IN PUBLIC FINANCE

Manvendra Pratap Singh*

Common men used to practice a lot of economics in their day to day life during the Maryan rule. It is evidently clear by the glorious work 'The Arthasastra' written by Kautilya, the famous advisor and prime minister of emperor Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Maurya dynasty. Chandragupta Maurya ruled from 323 B.C. to 299 B.C. accordingly 'The Arthasastra' was written around 300 B.C.

Public Finance is both theoretical as well as practical. It can be regarded both as science and arts. Arthasastra of Kautilya was written as guidance for efficient management of kingdom and as such it contains precious thoughts about Public Finance at one place. It is arranged in very systematic manner. It can be said that it is solemn specially of Kautilya's Arthasastra. According to the ancient school of thought including, that of Kautilya tax is the main and fundamental source of state revenue.

As per 'Arthasastra' of Kautilya all the trade, commerce, economics and political activities of a state depends upon treasury. Armed forces can be enriched by treasury and by the help of armed fores and treasury land can be obtained. As such proper and efficient maintining of treasury must be the top priority of the king. As tax is the main source of enriching treasury and it is directly related to country men, it should be obtained in such a way that it should not result in over burdening or exploitation of the masses. Tax should not be obtained in a directional fashion.

As per the view of Kautilya an ideal fiscal policy by surplus budget and as such it is the primary goal of a fiscal policy. The expenditure of government should not exceed the income. The government should control the expenditure considering the revenue as constraint. Deficit budget is allowed only in acute emergency.

In view of Adam Smith the main duties of the state are to maintain defence judiciary and administration. Welfare and social activities are of limited importance. As per Kautilya before expenditures the various sources of income of the State. Thus it is evidently clear that Adam Smith has a narrow view while Kautilya had a broad vision in the same respect.

The three main sources of Public Finance are -

1. Income from state trade and commerce.
2. Administration income.
3. Tax which is the chief source of State's income.

Tax should be imposed only once in a year. At the same time its quantity should be such that it should be burden the masses. Tax money should be used to protect the boarders of the country.

During Kautilya's age most of the texes are indirect texes. The main source of revenue was the land revenue which was obtained from agriculture.Second source was tax on import and export of goods. Third source was from public enterprises like forestry, trade and commerce, industry, mines and transport. Punishment and penalty was the other source of revenue. As per Kautilya if treasury is destroyed the state losses the power and supply during financial crisis the treasury should be enriched by various methods (special practices). Evenn in this case tax should not be collected more than once a year as such it should not have negative effect on production. Thus we see that Kautilya had a broader view of economics in comparison to modern economist. Kautilya takes into account all the spheres of life which deals with money and similar matters. After observing the rules and regulations of Kautilya's Arthasastra it is clear that the he deals with practical aspects of wealth. Economis planning and distribution of wealth given in the 'Arthasastra' is unique. Economic infrastructure of the state has been built on industrial ground in the Arthasastra. Thus considering all the aspect in view it can be said

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that modern economics is a subset of Kautilyan economics. Now a day's federalism is there and income and expenditure of the state is divided into central government, state government and local administration (Panchyati Raj, Nagarpalika etc.). But during Kautilya's period all the income was directly used by the state. Now a day's the central government is involved in creating a welfare state as prescribed bu the Kautilya.

At present, fiscal policy is decided by budget. In the same way Kautilya also gave much emphasis on considering the modes of income before making any expenditure. He was not in favour of deficit budget. In acute emergency only it can be made. Deficit budget results in inflation and price hike of essential commodities which can be controlled by considering Kautilya's view. In modern time white collar crime and corruption ae the root cause of loss of revenue. Kautilya has described several methods for checking and controlling these crimes and corruption. In modern scenario increase in industrial production will increase the revenue (by both direct and indirect taxes). Accordingly as per Kartilya tax should be imposed in such a way that it should increase industrial production.It is very important to note that income tax was absent during Kautilya's period and most of the taxes were imposed in the form of indirect taxes. Hence buying capacity and per capita income of common men were more at the time in comparison to the present time. Taxation was one of the most important sources of the state during Kautilya's period. It was known as 'Rajkar'. As per 'Arthasastra', "the tax system should be such as not to prove a great burden on the public (Praja). The king should act like the bee which collects honey without inconveniencing the plan". Kautilya gave great importance to public finance in the national economy. Most attention must be paid to the treasury as administration and all other activities depend upon finance. Kautilya had favoured the participation of the state in the industry, forest, agriculture, mines and fisheries etc.

Pattern of Revenue : The Aya-sharina (The body of Revenue) and also the Aya-sharina (the heads of revenue) have been mentioned in detail by Kautilya in chapter 6 of the book 2 of his Arthasastra. Aya-sharina meant the place from where the revenue was to be taken. Aya-sharina meant the various forms in which the revenue was to be taken.

Aya-sharina (The body of revenue) : The body of revenue consisted of the following seven component -

1. Durga (Income from fortified cities) - This included revenue from custom, fines, standardization of weights and measures, city supervision, minting, passport, sprit-liquors, animal slaughters, yarn, oil, ghee, sugar, gold-smith, market establishment, prostitution, gambling, building, artisans and artists, temple-supervision, toll at the gates of the city and from outsiders.
2. Rastra (Income from rural areas) - This included revenue from agricultural produce, tribute, lands, trade, river-guard, ferry, ships, prots, pastures, road, land-survey and thief-catching.
3. Khani (Income from mines) - This included revenue from gold, silver, diamond, gems, pearls, corals, conch-shells, metals, salts and ores derived from the earth rocks and liquids.
4. Setu (Income from irrigation works) - This included revenue from flower gardens, fruit-orchards, vegetables garden, wet crop fields and sowing of roots.
5. Vana (Income from forest) - This included revenue from enclosures form enclosures for beasts, deer-parks, forest for produce and elephant forest.
6. Vraja (Income from herds) -This included revenue from herds of cows and buffaloes,goats and sheep donkey and camels and of horses and mules.
7. Vanilpatha (Income from trade-routes) - This included revenue from land routes and water routes.

Aya-Mukha (The heads of Revenue) - The various heads or forms of revenue have also been classified by Kautilya into seven categories. These are as follows -

1. Mulya (Price) - This was the price realized from the sale of state goods or the price for the services rendered by the state.
2. Bhaga (Share) - This was the State's share in the goods produced by the subjects.
3. Vyakji (Surcharge) - This was a sort of excess over actual measures or weight charged when goods were received in the treasury or stores. It also meant a sales tax.
4. Parigha (Monopoly tax) - This was levied for the guarantee that the technical production would be supervised by the state. It also meant 'gate oil' or 'tax for entrance'.
5. Klripta (Fixed tax) - This was a fixed tax to be paid by a village collectively either in cash or kind.
6. Rupika (Excise duty) - This was charged on the manufacture of goods.
7. Atyayya (Penalties) - Atyayya and danda were different things. Atyaya was restricted to penalties for violation of States regulations, while danda was the fine imposed by judges only.

At another place in Kautilya Arthasastra, we fined a different classification where the superintendent of the Store Houses (Kosthagaradhyaksha) was to supervise the following heads of revenue of the state.

1. Sita - The produce from crown lands.

2. Rastra - The income from country-side.
3. Simhanika - The income from state manufactories.
4. Anyajata - The income derived from accidental sources.
5. Upasthan - The recovery of past arrears.

In modern sense of public finance these will constitute the tax revenue in the form of income tax, sales tax, custom duties and non tax revenue in the form of price, fees and fines. In fact this classification is made by a practical administrator and not theorist.

Source of Revenue : It can be classified in two parts i.e. the tax revenue and the non tax revenue.

Tax Revenue : Varieties of taxes were in practice which formed the major part of the revenue of the state. Taxable capacity of the individual was to be kept in mind while imposing it and similarly tax extemption to various persons on different grounds were also suggested.

Canons of Taxation : To minimize the burden of sacrifice and to maximize the social welfare some canons should be observed in taxation. Adam Smith's classical so far as the modern canons of taxation are concerned. Equality, Certainty, Convenience and economy are the four canons of taxation which are forwarded by Adam Smith. Canons of productivity, elasticity, simplicity and diversity are the other four canons which were added by later writers. All these eight modern canons of taxation with some modification were very well practiced in Kautilya's period. Prosperity and well being of the people were the aims of the state during that period. The canons of taxation are explained as below -

1. Canon of Equality : State and tax payer both should feel that they have got a reasonable and equitable return for their labours. The king shoud always remember that oppressive taxation creates maximum hatred. The tax payer should pay according to his ability and at the same time he should not feel any pinch.
2. Canon of Certainly : Following points were made clear to the tax payer -
   (i) Time and manner of payment.
   (ii) Tax had to be paid in cash or kind.
   (iii) An article was to be taxed only once.
   (iv) Limit and quantum of tax was clear. Extra taxation was not imposed during normal times.
3. Canon of Convenience : The time of payment of tax was as per the convenience of tax payer. Taxes should be paid in many ways i.e. in form of cash, grain, cloth or other materials or in the form plysical services. Tax was to be collected at convient places, convient time and in convient forms.
4. Canon of Economy : The collection of taxes should be as economic as possible.
5. Canon of Productivity : Care was taken so that taxation may not have adverse effect on productivity.
6. Canon of Elasticity : Various rates of land revenue at the time give a hint to believe that it varied according to the need and as such it was elastic.
7. Canon of Simplicity : The tax system was simple. It was fully understandable to the tax payer and tax collecting authority.
8. Canon of Diversity : Kautilya had advocated to tax several items. This proves that canon of diversity was in existence.

Kind of Taxes : The main source of revenue earned by the state was tax. It was obtained in the forme of cash and commodity both. Tex revenue and non tax revenue were two different forms of the state revenue.

Taxes on land : Land was the main source of revenue. Kautilya's quotes "Let the sin that attaches to a king who fails to protect the people ever after collecting land revenue in the form of a sixth of produce the incurred by him with those concurrence my elder brother has gone to exile." It makes clear the $1/6^{th}$ of yield was taken as a tax during that period in normal conditions. In times of emergency even $1/3^{rd}$ of yield was taken as tax. There were other cesses and charges also on land which included water cesses, periodical levy on agriculture live stocks, taxes on agriculture products, income from waste lands and forest. Tax was also levied on natural tanks on reservation also.

Taxes in the form of forced labour, visit or forced labour was quite common in those days. In return for the production received from the poor people were also supposed to pay something to the state. As they were not capable enough to pay tax either in cash or kind, they were praying it very conveniently by offering free services to state. For this they were provided free boarding and lodging.

Non Revenu Tax : It includes income from the monopolies, fees and fines, voluntary presents, tributes and spoil of war or booty.

State Monopolies : The state properties which consisted of crown lands, waste lands, mines, forests and treasures troves were also a source of considerable income.

Fees and Fines : Social and economics effenders e.g. man not supporting his parents, brothers, unmarried sisters, wife and children were prescribed fines. The amount of fee and fines was considered source of revenue to the state.

Voluntary gift and tributes : Voluntary gift and tributes to the king were on occasional source of income. The subject and feudatory kings were used to offer presents and tributes to the king on special occasions like birth of a prince of Rajasurya yagna, as a token of affection towards the king.

Booty of war : Things captured from the enemy in war are called booty. It was considered as victor's inherent right. Expenditure on army proved to be a source of income to the victories king in war time.

Emergency Finance : Kautilya's suggestion in this regard are as follows :

1. The king should demand a third or the quarter part of the grains from the region that are not dependent on rains and yield abundant crops. It does not matter whether the region is big or small in size. For inferior regions it should be proportional to the yield.
2. The king should deemed one sixth part on forest produce and also on goods made of silk, cotton, lac, linen, barks, cotton-wool, silk, in medicines, perfumes, flowers, fruits, vegetables, wood, bamboo, meat and dired meat, Demand on half should be made on ivory and skins.
3. Merchants of gold, diamonds, gems, pearls, corals, horses and elephant should pay 50% of their income. Dealers in yarn, cloth, copper, steel, bronze, perfumes, medicines and wines shall pay 40%. Dealars in grain, liquid and metal and those carrying on trade with carts should pay 30 %. The glass traders and major artisans should pay 20%. Dealers in articles of wood and bamboo, stone ware, earthen ware, cooked food and gree vegetables should pay 5 % of their income. Actors and prostitutes should pay 50% of their wages.
4. A levy on animal breeders should be imposed at the rate of half on cocks and pigs, a sixth on small animals and tenth of cows, buffaloes, mules, donkeys and camels.
5. Contribution from the people should be taken on the following grounds.

Welfare State : Even 23 centuries ago Kautilya had a clear idea of a welfare state. In his views, "In the happiness of his subject lies the king's happiness : In their welfare his welfare. He shall not consider as good only that which pleases him but treat as beneficial to him whatever pleases his subjects".

Wealth was the basis of strength and power in Kuatilya's view. As per him the industries producing gold, silver, diamonds and iron should be owned. Agriculture weaving, art and craft and private property right were the field for private enterprises. To attain maximum efficiency and equitable distribution, production, exchange and consumption were to be regulated by the state. Persons possessing high caliber, character and aptitude were being given due allowance during that period which shows that the promotion of the economic walfare of the people was the chief duty of the state. By granting subsidies, trade, agriculture, irrigation and mines etc. being promoted. Panchyayats and guide courts were administering the work of justice during Kautilyan period. The panchayats and municipalities were the basic unit of democracy and the administration, the economics as well as political, was fully democratic. The life blood of national economy was 'Public Finance'. Hence it received much importance Kautilya. The seven constituent part of the kingdom were viz the king, his ministers, his capital, his ream, his treasury, his army and his allies. Public Finance formed one of them. In the list of the above facts we see that there exists a remarkable exposition of the theory of Public Finance in the thoughts of Kautilya.

Conclusion : Social, economic, cultural, political and ethical issue which are emerging now a days can be tackled efficiently the thoughts of Kautilya mentioned in his 'Arthasastra'. This book can be used to a guide line for the present day managers and administrators. The growing scarcity of resourece i.e. human, physical, financial and natural should be dealt by the help of effective seientific management.The concepts, principals and procedures given in the present day Indian economy at Macro and Micro levels. Kautilya's view on revenue administration are unique. It may be the guide lines for the present day government in the field of taxation, auding, accounting and system of monetary reward and punishment. His view on trade, valid and invalid trancsaction, sales and purchase and standardization of weights and measure etc. are valid to a large scale in

marketing management. Human resources have been given much importance in the Arthasastra. Te selection, training and dismissal of princes and officials of various department in the government are dealt clearly in that bood. In the same fashion present Indian government is also giving much importance to human resource and to its development. The systems related to the production of Agriculture, mines, iron, gold, silver and other precious day Indian economuy. Several present day problems concerning to economic, politics, military and foreign affaris can be solved effectively by using the methods and principles mentioned in the 'Arthasastra'. Hence it can be concluded that the main theme of 'Arthasastra' is to establish a welfare state though good governance. The principals of the art of government pronounced by Kautilya stands the test of time and are very much relevant still today. It can be sait that though he might not have formulated his thoughts into systematic theories but even then he was very much near to great truths. Without any boubt it can be said that he was more alert to economic ideas and more practicle to its interpretations. The thought of Kautilya are positive and aims at the bettrerment of human welfare. Certainly they go beyond time and space. Kautilya churned the ocean of Arthasastra to bring out the nectar of good government for a welfare state. The monumental work that is Arthasastra of Kuatilya is full of precious economic ideas which may make the task of good governacne easy for our policy and chief executive. In gist, Kautilya an ever lasting place in the galaxy of profound economic thinkers.

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CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA : GEO-POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

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Abstract : *Climate change is one of the major challenges for sustainable development in India, with implications for food security, water supply, coastal settlements, forest ecosystems, health, energy security etc. As climate change is global problem, a scientific understandings as well as national and international cooperation is necessary to address the challenges associated with climate change and sustainable development. The paper addresses these challenges. Historically, the responsibility for increased GHGs emissions lies largely with industrialized developed countries, though the developing countries are likely to be the source of an increased proportion of future emissions. The projected impacts of climate change under various scenarios are likely to have implication on the social, economic and environmental system of a developing country like India, where the adaptive capacity of community is low. The paper argues that rapid development and competitiveness among countries, continues to be presented as the biggest emerging threat to the environment, leading to the hunch that international environmental cooperation are less about climate change and more a means to control the looming global economic and power shift. Thus the purpose of this paper is to review and survey the current state of sustainable development and international cooperation associated with climate change, to offer new insight into the relationship between sustainable development and international cooperation. The paper is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the climate change as a challenge for sustainable development in India and its implication for development. The second part of the paper discusses the international cooperation to mitigate the impact of climate change and to achieve sustainable development with special reference to India. This paper reveals that, although many positive trends have been found recently in India's multilateral cooperation but have not yet developed satisfactory at the national level for sustainable development. The paper concludes with some suggestions for improvements in policies of India for sustainable development.*

Key words: Climate Change, Sustainable Development, India, International Cooperation.

INTRODUCTION : Sustainable development is such a path of development along which the maximisation of human well-being for present generations does not lead to cut off in the well-being of future generation. Achieving sustainable development path demands an integration of economic, social and environmental approach towards development. But climate change is affecting significantly the economic growth and social development by reducing the quality of favorable environment. Climate change is one of the major challenges for sustainable development in India, where population and poverty are the first and overriding priority, with implications for food security, water supply, coastal settlements, forest ecosystems, health, energy security etc. The climate system is the result of a complex and dynamic interactions between the earth's atmosphere, biosphere and hydrosphere which human activities are beginning to throw out of balance. Atmospheric emission of green house gases (GHGs) have risen considerably due to burning of fossil fuel, deforestation, livestock farming and other human activities. If the current trend continues then the concentration of GHGs in the

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atmosphere will double by the end of the 21st century (IPCC, 2007). This unprecedented increase is expected to have severe impacts on the global hydrological system, ecosystems, sea level, crop production and related processes. These impacts would be more critical particularly in the tropical regions, where many developing countries including India are located.

Historically, the responsibility for increased GHGs emissions lies largely with industrialized developed countries, though the developing countries are likely to be the source of an increased proportion of future emissions. The contribution of India in global GHGs emission is very low, in spite of being a large developing country with almost 17 percent of world population and rapid economic growth. While climate change presents India in a fundamental dilemma, while contributing the least to global green house gas emissions, India may experience the most terrible and immediate impacts like loss of habitable and agricultural land, coastal erosion, increased intensity and frequency of tropical storm, decreased food and water security and adverse impact on human health. As emission of CO_2 and other GHGs does not recognise manmade political borders, climate change has become a major global problem. Henceforth international cooperation is required to address climate

change and no country whether developing or developed, can hope to tackle alone with the increasing impacts of climate change.

Recognizing the urgency of international cooperation to mitigate the adverse impact of climate change, United Nations started various conventions and negotiations. In global multilateral climate negotiations, sustainable development has become the central issue because developing countries do not have such resources and technologies, that they cope with impacts of climate change on their development prospects. Many wealthy industrialised states, which are the most responsible for anthropogenic climate change, as a party of negotiation do not show their interest to cut green house gas emissions because of the development prospect of their own country. It can be said that there is lack of willingness among the industrialised countries to take their legitimate responsibility and to cooperate with developing countries. The developing countries have become untargeted victims of climate change due to the irresponsible act of industrialised countries. Thus the aim of this paper is to review and survey the recent international cooperation and its implication on India's sustainable development prospects. It also suggests how India and other developing courtiers can make their development sustainable.

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE AS A CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA : India has always been an area to a high level of climate variability. This is likely to be stressed by changing climate. According to IPCC (2007), the global temperature may rise by 2° to 4.5° Celsius by the end of 21st century. If satisfactory actions are not taken to reduce GHGs emissions globally, temperatures will increase 2.7° to 4.3° Celsius over India by the 2080s. At the national level, the noticed change in surface air temperatures over the past century is 0.4° Celsius. A warming trend have been observed along the west coast, in central India, the interior peninsula, and northeastern India and cooling trends have been found in north-west India and parts of south India. Coasts are expected to be jeopardized to increase in risk including coastal erosion due to climate change and sea level rise. Geological Survey of India projects that the glaciers of Himalayas are receding at changing rates in different regions.Some of other projected challenges are as follows:

Water Resources : A study from Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology predicts that intensity of rainfall increases under climate change, issues such as water scarcity may also become more prevalent. The marked rise in precipitation intensity and variability in extreme events will have impacts for a range of sectors, including water resource management, urban planning, and agriculture.

Agriculture : Agriculture represents a core part of the Indian economy and provides food and livelihood activities to much of the Indian population, while the magnitude of impact varies greatly by region. Climate change is expected to impact on agricultural productivity and shifting cropping patterns. However, this is offset by an increase in CO_2 at moderate rise in temperature and at higher warming; negative impact on crop productivity is projected due to reduced crop durations.

Coastal Zone : An observation shows an increase in frequencies of tropical cyclones in the Bay of Bengal; particularly intense events are projected during the post-monsoon period. Sea level rise is projected to displace populations in coastal zones, increase flooding in low-lying coastal areas, loss of crop yields from inundation and salinization.

Human Health : Malaria is likely to persist in many states and new regions may become malaria-prone and the duration of the malaria transmission windows is likely to widen in northern and western states and shorten in southern states.

It is important to note that the climate-sensitive sectors (forests, agriculture, coastal zones) and the natural resources (groundwater, soil, biodiversity, etc.) in India are already under stress due to socio-economic pressures. Climate change is likely to alter the degradation of resources and socio-economic favorable environment for development. India's population dependent on climate-sensitive sectors and has low adaptive capacity to develop and implement adaptation strategies.

INDIA IS AN UNTARGETED VICTIM OF CLIMATE CHANGE : After the above threats of climate change, India can be called as an untargeted victim of climate change. With almost 17 percent of the global population, India contributes only 4 percent of the total global GHGs emissions. In terms of per capita GHGs emissions, it is about 23 percent of the global average. India's per capita demand of energy is

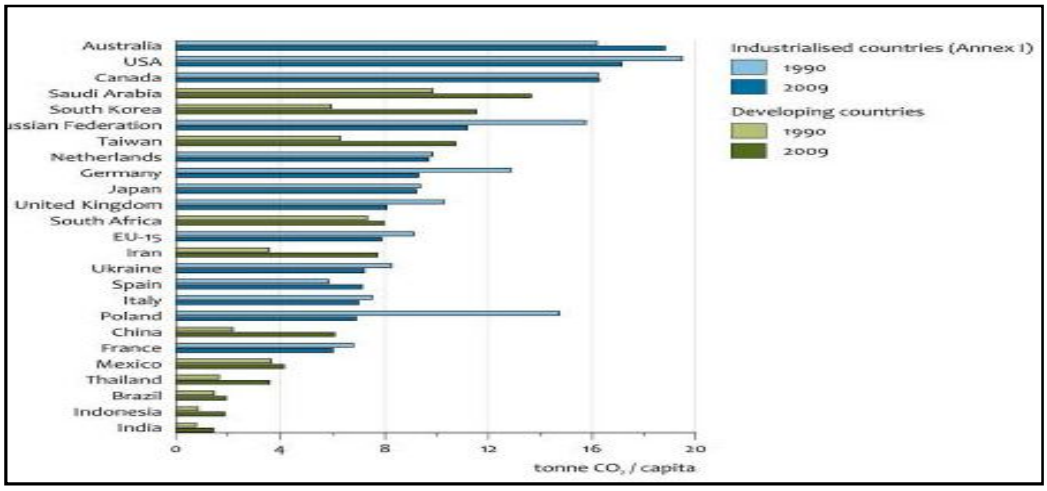
530 kgoe (kilogram oil equivalent) of basic energy compared to the global average of 1770 kgoe and its per capita emission of CO_2 is among the lowest in the world. India's CO_2 emissions are about 1 tonne annually as against a world average of 4.2 tonnes, while the average for developed countries lay out between 10-20 tonnes per capita. This is significant in the background of declining energy intensity of GDP of India; this is a result of policies, regulations and programmes set up over the years to address energy efficiency and energy security concerns.

Table: 1, Share in Global CO_2 Emissions, 2008

Country	Annual CO_2 Emissions (in thousands of metric tonnes)	Percentage of Global Total
China	7031916	23.33
USA	5461014	18.11
EU	4177817	14.04
India	1742698	5.78
Russia	1708653	5.67
Japan	1208163	4.01
Germany	786660	2.61
Canada	544091	1.80

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, Millennium Development Goals Indicator CO_2 emissions (2008).

Figure: 1, CO_2 Emission Per Capita



Source: US Environment and Energy News, (2009).

India is one of the few developing countries in the world where the forest cover is increasing, despite the pressure of population growth and rapid economic development. As a result of the policies, deforestation has almost completely stopped, and afforestation is adding forest cover to about 0.25% of India's land area every year. More than a fifth of India's land area is under forest cover and this serves as a major carbon sink, with almost 11% of India's annual emissions being absorbed by the forests. The cover is increasing every year at almost 0.8 million hectares. Despite these efforts India has remain disadvantage in the arena of climate change and still struggling for its sustainable development in multilateral negotiation and cooperation processes.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE ARENA OF CLIMATE CHANGE : Many scientific researches have been done regarding climate change and its expected impacts. As the scientific knowledge about causes and consequences of climate change is growing, it has become a global environmental concern by building up GHGs in the atmosphere. Recent discourses on climate change have emphasized the fact that climate change occupies a higher priority on the environmental agenda of international cooperation. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992 at Rio de Janeiro led to FCCC (Framework Convention on

Climate Change), which placed the framework for the ultimate stabilization of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, recognizing the common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and social and economic conditions.

Recognizing the threats posed by climate change, most countries joined an international treaty, the UNFCCC, to mitigate the impact of climate change. The Convention enjoins Parties to communicate information about the implementation of the Convention. The convention is based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their specific regional and national development priorities, objectives and circumstances. To give more concrete action plan to combat climate change, Parties to the Convention in 1997 adopted the Kyoto Protocol in recognition of necessity for strengthening developed country's commitments under the Convention in furtherance to the objective of the Convention. The Kyoto Protocol does not require the developing countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and gives opportunities to develop sustainably. It has been ratified by over 120 parties. After much debate and despite opposition from developed countries around the United States and OPEC, the 1997 Kyoto Protocol thus legally binds Annex I Parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 5 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012 (Article. 3.1, Kyoto Protocol).

There is a lack of cooperation among developed countries i.e. United States and OPEC. They have been vocally against adequate action on climate change in negotiation process due to reliance upon fossil fuel for their economy. Being a producer of oil and coal, they feel more threatened by action on climate change. EU, on the other hand, is calling for stronger action. One reason for EU's stand in climate negotiation is that it currently imports its fossil fuels so has more incentive to reduce this dependency and look for domestic alternatives. In both regional groups, local populations have a rational awareness of environmental issues. However, in the US, the business lobbies (owning mainly fossil fuel based industries) are very strong and powerful and have been able to affect decisions and outcomes of multilateral negotiations. Rapid development and competitiveness among countries remains to be demonstrated as the biggest emerging threat to the environment, leading to the hunch that multilateral climate negotiations are less about climate change and environmental concern and more a means to control the looming global economic and power shift.

The Kyoto protocol's first commitment period ends in the year 2012 and the second commitment period must be negotiated if Kyoto is to survive. In recent Durban (COP-17) summit of UNFCCC, extension of Kyoto protocol was the main issue. There were very different opinions of parties of negotiations. Developed countries i.e. Russia, Japan, and Canada are forcefully opposed to any extension in to Kyoto protocol and the USA seems to be working quietly to end Kyoto protocol, which it never ratified. EU, which initially played a positive role in climate talks, has since turned conservative. It says it will support a second commitment period only if Kyoto protocol has the provision of binding cuts for the emerging economies like India, China and Brazil. But this risk obliterating the historical responsibility of developed countries and threaten poverty eradication programme in developing countries. The developing countries including India, bothered that the developed world has not fulfilled their Kyoto obligations, have made a second period a precondition for success of Kyoto protocol.

IMPLICATION FOR INDIA's SUSTAIBALE DEVELOPMENT AND INDIA'S EFFORTS : India is a large developing country with emerging economy. Its industrialization is still in initial phase and struggling to develop sustainably. India depends for its energy needs on fossil fuel, because India's building capacity of conventional energy sources is not much developed to fulfill its total demand of energy. At this level cutting in GHGs and Carbon dioxide would have the dangerous impacts for its economic development. Even then India can be persuaded to accept binding emissions - intensity cut and later emission cuts - once its inhabitants have fulfill their basic need for food healthcare, education and electricity. Almost 70 percent of India's population lives in rural areas and depends heavily on climate-responsive sectors i.e. forests, agriculture and fisheries and natural resources such as water, biodiversity, mangroves, coastal zones, grasslands, for their food and survival. Immediate cut would be harmful and iniquitous and punish its poor people. Sustainable development needs balance among three aspects social, environmental and economic of development. Recent international cooperation in the context of climate change, forces India to overlook its poor people and economic development for the sake of environment, for what India is not responsible.

After geopolitics of multilateral negotiation process, India initiated many steps to integrate its social, environmental and economic development to improve its favorable environment for sustainable development.

India has actively engaged in bilateral cooperation with several countries. It has signed various agreements, pacts and MoUs with China, USA, Russia, Canada, EU and many other countries, to promote the cooperation in the field of climate change and sustainable development. India has joined as a member several regional groups for clean development and climate change. As well as on national level, many steps have been taken up to reduce the impact of climate change for sustainable development i.e. national action plan, clean development mechanism etc.

CONCLUSION : The ability to adapt climate change is intertwined with sustainable development in both a positive and negative sense. In the positive sense, enhancement of adaptive capacity entails a variety of similar actions to sustainable development (e.g. improved access to resources and improved infrastructure). On the negative side, sustainable development and poverty reduction can be hampered by the impacts of climate change. Further, some sustainable development activities could make India more susceptible to climate change (so-called maladaptation).

In India lots of efforts have been made to achieve sustainable development in the phase of climate change internationally, national and on regionally level. Due to the lack of effective policies and unawareness of local poor people, satisfactory results have not been yet achieved. There are many ways to pursue sustainable development strategies that contribute to mitigation of climate change. A few examples are presented below for developing countries to improve their development prospect and policy effectiveness:

- Adoption of cost-effective and energy-efficient technologies such as solar lamp, energy lamp and green computing can reduce costs and local pollution in addition to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Shift to renewable energy resources, some of which are already cost effective, can enhance sustainable energy supply, and can reduce local pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Adoption of afforestation, reforestation and conservation and sustainable forest management practices can contribute to conservation of biodiversity, watershed protection, rural employment generation, increased incomes to forest dwellers.
- Efficient, fast and reliable public transport systems such as metro-railways, BRTS can reduce urban congestion, local pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Adoption of participatory approach to forest management, rural energy, irrigation water management and rural development in general can promote sustained development activities and ensure long-term greenhouse gas emission reduction.

Developed countries have the wealth and technical capacity to implement more sustainable policies and measures, yet the required level of political leadership and citizen engagement is still a long way off. The lack of action in developed countries is compounded by economic growth in developing countries that follows the resource-intensive model of developed countries. More sustainable development pathways are needed in both developed and developing countries; which require a level of dialogue, cooperation and, most importantly, trust that simply is not reflected in today's multilateral negotiations or regimes.

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EXISTENTIALISM :AN EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY

Dharmendra Singh *

Philosophy has intimate relationship with education & without it we cannot imagine the existence of society & the existence of society depends on education for its existence without which it is none but dead. Although science, art, religion etc., have their own independent status & existence yet philosophy has seasoned among them anyway, anyhow. As it is interesting to note that John Dewey (1916) went to the extent of defining philosophy as general 'theory of education'. Everybody knows that philosophy is theoretical & speculative; whereas education is practical yet it asks questions involved in the educative process examining factors of reality & experience this is why it is called educational philosophy.

Existentialism is now, an educational philosophy which proves that no philosophical discourse is built in isolation from prevalent social context. This educational philosophy is considered as a revolt against 'isms' that were thought to be largely responsible "for the killing of 'particular',' 'concrete' humans" in the two world wars. As the beginning of existentialist thought can be traced back to Protagoras, the ancient Geek philosopher, who declared that 'man is the measure of all things;when Socrates, the Greek philosopher asks everyone to 'known- thyself'.He reveals existentialist leaning. The hymn of the vedas with the notion of 'AhamBrahmasmi' contains existentialist seeds but chiefly in 19th century existentialism developed into a full-fledged thought system when the Danish philosopher, SorenKierkgaard, who founded existentialism, revolted not against any particular school of philosophy but against the general act of philosophizing itself since philosophizing involved generalization. Real spurt in existentialist thinking happened during the world wars with the emergence of a number of existentialist philosophers such a Karl Jaspers, Martin Heidegger & Jean Paul Sartre while Schelling, Nietsche, Pascal, Hussel are other existentialists.

As a philosophy, existentialism neither seeks universal knowledge nor involves generalization; its quest is for particularity & particularization. It has a tendency to go against set or established norms of philosophizing & to make it at once terrifying & fascinating. It offers a puzzling array of interpretations with a consistent set of meaning.

The philosophical concepts of existentialism mingle with Meta – physics, Epistemology & Axiology. Both 'Existentialism' and 'meta-physics' are concerned to the anti-thesis of idealism. To them reality is particularly 'being' rather than 'being' in general. They rules out 'essence' in favor of existence. Since 'existence' has primacy over 'essence' truth is subjective. For the existentialist. Man, the individual man, is the source of all values for existentialism. Closely related to the position of the individual human being is the individual's authenticity. An authentic man is one who lives by his own decisions & choices in the light of his own undistorted-awareness of his condition. This is why the values are subjective & conditional.

There is no educational treatise by any existentialist; nor has existentialism any particular interest in educational theory because it was a philosophy, chiefly, related to life & literature. Therefore, it is rather difficult to draw out existentialist views on education with certainty but general or common implications can be put on the basis of references made on education by existentialists. According to them education should foster an understanding of anxiety as a number of people are frustrated by life & there is no any preparation for them for the world of conflict in which they conflict & by the 'anxiety' the existentialists mean an awareness of the tension of existence.

***Research scholor,**

Existentialist aim of education showers existentialist truth & its subjectivity with such features as uniqueness, authenticity & freedom of choice so that the learner can harness his potentialities & cultivate his individuality. An educational institute develops conformity i.e. one's uniqueness, authenticity & free will otherwise 'non-conformity'. Another goal of the philosopher of this school is to develop a range of values consistent with free will & freedom of choice.

In the area of the selection of curriculum, the philosophers are in favour of humanities as it deals with human condition & subjective knowledge. Humanities have a first place in their curriculum because they deal

with essential aspects of human existence such as relations between the people; both happy & unhappy sides of human life & its absurdities with its meaning. According to them instruction & guidance may be the best method of teaching – like 'wordsworthian theory of poetic language', Socraticmethod, introspective & case study methods are those methods which most of the existentialists have advocated. The essence of existentialist educational method is 'personal contact' like the teaching method of India's 'Gurus' in ancient periods.

While in the area of discipline they neglect the idea of 'spare the rod &spilt the child'. According to them kids should be offered free will with the expectation that they will respect the free will of others – as they have their individualities & their wills to define their 'true essence' by independently defining life's meaning.

In a nutshell, the main postulates of existentialism are: existence precedes essence; particularity is reality; truth is subjective; knowledge is inward awareness; individual man is the source of values; & values are subjective; while as an educational theory its implications are broad & limitless in present scenario of education.

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STUDY OF CAREER PREFERENCES OF UPPER, MIDDLE AND LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS STUDENTS AT +2 LEVEL

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Dr. Trilochan Singh**

ABSTRACT: *In present era, students are struggling to secure their future as a successful and satisfied life. Due to this they feel a pressure in terms of career choice. A wide difference could be experienced if minutely observed, within the students of different Socio-Economic Status regarding their career choices. Thus the investigator felt to assess the comparative study on career preference of high and low Socio-Economic Status for +2 boys and girls students. For that, Career Preference Record developed by Vivek Bhargava and Rajshree Bhargava, and Socio-Economic Status Scale developed by R.L. Bharadwaj were administered on sample of three hundred +2 students from Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. For which, statistical hypotheses was framed and tested through Chi Square Test. The findings were: +2 Boys students belonging to upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status had no significant difference with respect to Career Preference. +2 Girls students belonging to upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status had equal choice with respect to Career Preference. +2 Boys and Girls students belonging to uppe, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status with respect to Career Preference.*

INTRODUCTION : Present era is comprising of an identified group of the students who are focused and pinpointed to a very meaningful and successful quality life rather than the traditional time passing life. They are always stepping such that they may be able to withstand along with trends of this modern society. Students forming the cream group of youngsters are more focussed in the study as they try hard both mentally and physically. In order to go parallel with professional needs of the society they put their best efforts from early stage of their career decision i.e. +2 level which is also referred as the backbone of academic life however different professional needs of society may need different professional expertise which can be developed in the individual through special training and education but the reach of every student to kind of training and education may not be possible for every one belonging to different economic status of the society. Thus students at this stage of +2 level, being in the decisive stage of their academic life have to bear the pressure of family, society, school as well as their own presence of mind for they have to cope with competitive world. They have to enter into field with correct decision which would be forming the foundation of their career, keeping in mind their financial condition as all of them do not come from the same socio-economic status family. They try to put their best effort to get entry in the field of their own choice and interest and make a successful career. So career preference and socio-economic status background plays a vital role in the life of +2 students.

CAREER PREFERENCE : The Career is specifically related to specific job or vocation. Each career has different job roles. There are several careers which are being opted by different persons according to their ability and potentialities. The Career preference is the area which a +2 student chooses for his future living where he studies and gets expertise in that area and then earns for his future living. Career Preference can be measured by

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Career Preference Record developed by Vivek Bhargava and Rajshree Bhargava.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS : A social person is one who conforms to the three criteria of social development that is he should behave in an approved manner, play the role which society prescribes for him and possess favorable attitude towards people and social activities. 'Social status' is an indication of one's position of respect, prestige and influence in social structure apart from his personal attributes which may either inhibit or

enhance an individual's access to sources of information and willingness to deviate from group norms and may vary with the groups. The economic endeavor entails 'cherishing of things because of their material value and the pursuer, by virtue of this activity, carves for himself a place in society recognized as 'Economic Status'. Economic Status thus, stratified modern population according to the amount and sources of income which is usually derived from a set of occupational activities, the ownership of property or both. The 'Socio-Economic Status' is a blending of the two status – Social status and Economic status. Though none of the two can exists without each other yet they are distinctively different. Socio-Economic Status could be a ranking of an individual by the society he lives in, in terms of his material belongings and cultural possessions along with the degree of respect, power and influence he wields.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY : The study is significant from the point of view that Career preference has been a centre of research for decades as they predicts the career choice in different area and attain success in a particular area. Socio-Economic Status is expected to play a significant role in a student's life as they live in society, withstand a reputed status according to their economic condition and need to take a correct and important decision for secure future. A number of studies have been conducted at national and international level to explore career preference and Socio-Economic Status as variables.

Robert (1988) conducted a study to find out if the vocational choices of higher secondary students depended upon their socio-economic status. For this study the socio-economic status scale, the vocational Interest Record and the questionnaire on the parental aspiration of children's vocations was used. The study found that choices of higher secondary students were independent of their socio-economic status and also the vocational aspiration of their parents. Both boys and girls had similar vocational choices towards agriculture, arts, literature, executive, commerce, science and social work. However more girls preferred the vocation household work than boys. **Srivastava, L.** (1988) studied and concluded that vocational development was related to academic achievement and socio-economic status but was not related to sex and different levels of educational. **Pattinsthsr, P.** (1989) studied the economic parameters and interest of vocational stream students found that the parents of the vocational stream students marginally differed in their level of income and expenditure. The study also concluded that occupation, income and expenditure are the determining factors of a student's vocational interest. **Yadav, P.L.** (1989) investigated and confirmed that success experienced in academic activities is more crucial for a healthy personality adjustment. SES appeared to be a significant determinant of the personality and adjustment process. **Shah, Beena** (1989) assessed reliably the relationship between family climate and home adjustment in a more contrive situation by controlling SES, Intelligence, age, sex and locality. The students were all of average intelligence and were matched for SES. The findings revealed that highly satisfactory home climate contributed to significantly better home adjustment of adolescent even after controlling intelligence and SES. But when sex-wise analysis was made family climate failed to show any favorable influence on girls. **Singh, R.J. and Sengar, P.S**. (1990) found that class VIII rural subjects vocational experiences were influenced by self concept and socio-economic status. This negative self-concept would lower vocational aspirations. **Chandna, S.** (1990) investigation found that factors related to career maturity may differ for males and females and that there is relationship between self concept and career choice attitudes of adolescents. **Mishra, K.M.** (1990) investigated the relationship between vocational interests and SES. and found to be positively related with administrative and scientific interest and negatively related agriculture and social service areas of interest. **Sharma, K. et al** (1991) conducted a study to explore differences in the vocational interest of students of socio-economically advantaged and disadvantaged students of secondary schools of Rajasthan and found difference between the vocational interests of two groups. **Khan, A. M.** (2009) investigated and found difference only in the case of resignation. Low academic achievement group differ significantly from their counterpart in resignation scores. Intelligence plays no significant role different modes of frustration except, aggression.

After thoroughly reviewing the earlier study of research on career preference and Socio-Economic Status the investigator found that not too much research has been conducted in this area. Also the investigator feels that Socio-Economic Status was greatly affecting the students to achieve and choose the correct area for their career which , constituting the important object for research at present scenario. Keeping this in mind the investigator felt to undertake this research problem for career preference of upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status +2 students of Gorakhpur city.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY :

1. To study Career Preferences of boys students studying in +2 level in relation to their Socio-Economic Status.
2. To study Career Preferences of girls students studying in +2 level in relation to their Socio-Economic Status .
3. To study Career Preferences of boys and girls students studying in +2 level in relation to their Socio-Economic Status .

HYPOTHESES :

1. There is no significant difference in Career Preferences of upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status +2 boys students.
2. There is no significant difference in Career Preferences of upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status +2 girls students.
3. There is no significant difference in Career Preferences of upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status +2 boys and girls students.

RESEARCH METHOD : Keeping in mind the nature and need of the present research, the normative descriptive survey method was considered to be the most appropriate one for the study.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE : In the present study all the senior secondary schools of Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh constituted the population of the study. Further in the present study sample of three hundred +2 students (300) were selected from ten secondary schools i.e. 150 girls and 150 boys of Gorakhpur district on the basis of random sampling technique.

TOOL USED : The investigator used two standardized test as the tools in order to collect the requisite data from the selected sample subjects to carry out study. These are:

(i) Career Preference Record
Vivek Bhargava and Rajshree Bhargava

(ii) Socio Economic Status Scale
R.L. Bharadwaj

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE USED : For the analyses and interpretation of collected data the following statistical technique was used. Chi square (χ^2) was applied in order to find out the difference in observed and expected data of career preference of Senior Secondary students on their Socio-Economic Status. The following formula was computed.

$$\chi^2 = \Sigma(fo\text{-}fe)^2/fe$$

where fo: observed frequency

fe: expected frequency

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

TABLE 1

STUDY OF +2 BOYS STUDENTS CAREER PREFERENCE OF UPPER, MIDDLE AND LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Boys: SES	CP	Boys: fo	fe	fo-fe	$(fo\text{-}fe)^2$	(fo-fe)2/fe	$_{\chi}2$ value
	High	129	132.27	-3.27	10.69	0.08	
	Average	436	430.56	5.44	29.59	0.07	
Upper	Low	575	577.07	-2.07	4.28	0.01	
	High	106	106.83	-0.83	0.69	0.01	2.47*
	Average	335	347.47	-12.47	155.5	0.45	
Middle	Low	479	465.7	13.3	176.89	0.38	
	Upper	46	41.8	4.2	17.64	0.42	
	Middle	143	135.97	7.03	49.42	0.36	
Lower	Low	171	182.23	-11.23	126.11	0.69	
		* Not Significant					

It is clear from the table that the obtained Chi Square value 2.47 of upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status boys students of +2 level is smaller than the table value at .05 level of significance at df 4 i.e. 9.488. It means that there is no significant difference in Career Preferences of upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status +2 boys students. Thus the null hypotheses which states that there is no significant difference in Career Preferences of upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status +2 boys students was accepted.

TABLE 2

STUDY OF +2 GIRLS STUDENTS CAREER PREFERENCE OF UPPER, MIDDLE AND LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS(SES)

Girls:SES	CP	fo	fe	fo-fe	$(fo-fe)^2$	(fo-fe)2/fe	χ^2 value
	High	29	23.06	5.94	35.28	1.53	
	Average	81	80.33	0.67	0.45	0.01	
Upper	Low	110	116.61	-6.61	43.69	0.37	
	High	105	108.79	-3.79	14.36	0.13	2.88*
	Average	383	379.03	3.97	15.76	0.04	
Middle	Low	550	550.18	-0.18	0.03	0	
	Upper	23	25.15	-2.15	4.62	0.18	
	Middle	83	87.64	-4.64	21.53	0.25	
Lower	Lower	134	127.21	6.79	46.1	0.36	
		* Not Significant					

It is clear from the table that the obtained Chi Square value 2.88 of upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status girls students of +2 level is smaller than the table value at .05 level of significance at df 4 i.e. 9.488. It means that there is no significant difference in Career Preferences of upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status +2 girls students. Thus the null hypotheses which states that there is no significant difference in Career Preferences of upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status +2 girls students was accepted.

TABLE 3

STUDY OF +2 BOYS AND GIRLS STUDENTS CAREER PREFERENCE OF UPPER, MIDDLE AND LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS(SES)

SES	CP	fo	fe	fo-fe	$(fo-fe)^2$	(fo-fe)2/fe	χ^2 value
	High	158	152	6	36	0.24	
Upper	Average	517	507.1	9.9	98.01	0.19	
	Low	685	700.8	-15.8	249.64	0.36	
	High	211	218.9	-7.9	62.41	0.29	1.81*
Middle	Average	718	730.1	-12.1	146.41	0.2	
	Low	1029	1009	20	400	0.4	
	Upper	69	67.1	1.9	3.61	0.05	
Lower	Middle	226	223.7	2.3	5.29	0.02	
	Low	305	309.2	-4.2	17.64	0.06	
		* Not Significant					

It is clear from the table that the obtained Chi Square value 1.81 of upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status boys and girls students of +2 level is smaller than the table value at .05 level of significance at df 4 i.e. 9.488. It means that there is no significant difference in Career Preferences of upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status +2 boys and girls students. Thus the null hypotheses which states that there is no significant difference in Career Preferences of upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status +2 boys students was accepted.

CONCLUSIONS :

1. It was found that Career preferences of +2 boys students belonging to upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status do not differ significantly. Further it means that these three groups of boys i.e. upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status, have similar kind of preference towards their career choice.

2. It was found that Career preferences of +2 girls students belonging to upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status do not differ significantly. Further it means that these three groups of girls i.e. upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status, have similar kind of preference towards their career choice.
3. It was found that Career preferences of +2 boys and girls students belonging to upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status do not differ significantly. Further it means that these three groups of boys and girls i.e. upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status, have similar kind of preference towards their career choice.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS : Practically it is seen that the career of the students is being affected with the Socio-Economic Status, as economically strong students choose career requiring heavy amount of finance to complete it, on the other side the areas opted by the economically weak are different areas i.e. area which requires less expenses to become expertise in that field. But the result of the present study indicates that boys students girls students as well as a whole students belonging to upper, middle and lower Socio-Economic Status are not differing significantly with respect to preference of career choices as against our practical experience.. Boys, despite of belonging to any status of Socio-Economic Status, as being the main earning person of the family in our country ,so they tend to acquire the job as early as possible and also at less expense being more inspired to secure their future life in terms of career . Due to awareness with different sources of communication girls of all Socio-Economic Status specially those girls coming from the lower Socio-Economic Status are more serious about their career in order to secure their future. Thus they put their best in order to get updated with the recent information related to the career choice, this may be one of the reason for the girls of no significance result among the girls.. Further no significant result for +2 boys and girls students of different Socio-Economic Status may be due to, as today each and every students all the reachable sources and communication media which can be afforded by all students to become aware about the career choice in any field and not miss any chance.

For the right career choice, Socio-Economic Status is one of the most affecting factors for the students whether directly or indirectly helps them to be satisfied with their hard work resulting for a successful and peacefully future. So the family and society should equally be involved in keeping aside their Socio-Economic Status and inspiring them, and give proper guidance to both the boys and girls about their future career choice so that they would be able to step towards right field according to their capabilities and interest. Teachers should even devote their full effort avoiding any partiality among students in terms of Socio-Economic Status, inspire and motivate them to take the correct decision for their future career. Thus by the efforts of school, society and family the students would be able to entry into the field of their own interest step towards a bright future.

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MAPPING THE MIND OF MAHATMA ON SWADESHI

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The idea of *swadeshi* conceived in Freedom Movement long before Gandhi in the mid of 19th century as a reaction of ruin of artisan based Indian industry and rural economy and the resultant poverty and famines under the British rule. However, *swadeshi* as a mass movement first arose in protest against Bengal Partition, which remained in force from 1905 to 1911. Its scope included political resistance, setting up cottage and rural industries, boycott of imported goods, reviving national education, arts, science and literature, social reforms and giving up government jobs.

After 1915, under the dynamic leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the concept of *swadeshi* acquired newer dimensions. Mahatma defined it' s an ideology under which the first care one owes is to one's neighbours', the area of concern gradually growing in ever-widening circles till it covers the entire world. Earlier Mahatma held *swadeshi* to be "the spirit in us which restricts us to the use and service of our immediate surroundings."

1. He further elaborated *swadeshi* to be the exclusion of more remote: "as for religion, in order to satisfy the requirements of the definition, I must restrict myself to my ancestral religion. That is the use of my immediate religious surrounding. If I find it defective, I should serve it by purging its defects. In the domain of politics, I should make use of the indigenous institutions and serve them by curing them of their proved defects. In that of economics, I should use only things are produced by my immediate neighbor and serve those industries by making them efficient and complete where they might be found wanting."
2. *Swadeshi* provides an ethical direction to economic choices and under it sharing and self-preserving become the basis of a humane and egalitarian social order, strengthening brotherhood and cooperation. Thus '*swadeshi* is the only doctrine consistent with law of humanity and love.'
3. In fact *swadeshi* constitute not only the love of mankind but the love and service of motherland also.
4. The two are not antagonistic but identical.
5. As the spirit of love and service depends on our knowledge of the world; since we know our immediate neighbor better, we should serve him first.
6. Without disdainfully claiming to serve one we don't know.
7. *De facto,* it is arrogant to think of serving the distant places when one is hardly able to serve even his immediate neighbor.
8. *Swadeshi* recognizes 'the scientific limitations of human capability for service'.
9. Speaking in economic terminology, ' *swadeshi* is the use of all homemade things to the exclusion of foreign things, insofar as such use is necessary for the protection of home industry, more especially those industries without which India will become pauperized'.
10. At Godhra (Gujrat) in 1917, Gandhi argued that the people of India did not realize the fact that *swaraj* was almost wholly obtainable through *swadeshi*. "If we have no regard for our respective vernaculars, if we dislike our clothes, if our dress repels us, if we are ashamed to wear the sacred *shikha,* if our food is distasteful to us, our climate is not good enough, our people uncouth and unfit for our company, in short, if everything native is bad and everything foreign is pleasing us, I should not know what *swaraj* can mean for us…..It seems to me that before we can appreciate *swaraj*, we should not only love but have passion also for *swadeshi* which in fact is socio- economic and cultural precondition of

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swaraj. All our acts should bear the *swadeshi* stamp. Every country that has carried on the *swaraj* movement has fully appreciated the *swadeshi* spirit. The Scott Highlanders hold on to their kilt even at the risk of their lives. We laugh at their clothes but they don't abandon it is inconvenient and easy target for the enemy. The object in developing the foregoing argument is not that we should treasure our faults, but that what is national, even though comparatively less agreeable, should be adhered to, and what is foreign should be avoided, though it may be more agreeable than our own. I do hope that …we would carry out the *swadeshi* vow in spite of great difficulties and inconvenience. Then *swaraj* will be easy to attain."

11. **Swadeshi and Cottage Industry:** Gandhi had selected propagation of *khadi* on sound economic considerations as no other alternative could give alternative part-time work to the idle rural masses. Obviously the principle of *swadeshi* must operate on contemporary economic realities. Under *swadeshi* consumer tends to limit his wants as he depends largely on local products. *Swadeshi* helps in improving the range and quality of local goods and the costs go down due to the use of indigenous skills, resources, manpower and technology; and also the lesser need of marketing, transport and storage. Mahatma desired the speedy development of cottage industries to enable the villages become self-sufficient entity. He was convinced that the true *swadeshi* will take shape only by encouraging and reviving home industries and handicrafts. Mahatma held,"Without cottage industries India can never prosper or give job to everyone. Spinning is the easiest, cheapest and the best of these industries. It will make us self-reliant, and if people use *Khadi* instead of machine made cloth, sixty crores of rupees will be saved every year. Thus the wheels of *swadeshi* are destined to bring *swaraj*."
12. Mahatma was not agree with the view that the *swadeshi* movement was harmful for foreign mill owners. He argued, "*swadeshi* in the purest form is the acme of universal service…Let no one suppose that the practice of *swadeshi* through *khad*i would harm foreign mill owners. A thief who is weaned from his vice is not harmed thereby. On the contrary, he is the gainer, consciously in the one case and unconsciously in the other".
13. Mahatma lamented, "It is the greatest delusion to suppose that the duty of *swadeshi* begins and ends with merely spinning some yarn anyhow and wearing *khadi* made from it. *Khadi* is the first indispensable step… A votary of *swadeshi* will carefully study his environment and try to help his neighbours wherever possible, by giving preference to local manufactures, even if they are of inferior in quality or dearer in price than things manufactured elsewhere."
14. Mahatma offered a relevant clarification in this context," *swadeshi* is not a cult of hatred. It is a doctrine of self-less service that has its root in purest *ahimsa* that is love."
15. He declared, 'my nationalism is as broad as my *swadeshi.* I want India rise so that the whole world may be benefited.'
16. He detested narrowness, selfishness and exclusiveness. It is important to note that he considered nationalism as a step towards internationalism. *Swadeshi* does not mean boycott of all the things from foreign. It means only 'the use of local resources to the extent practicable for the protection of home industry, more especially those industries without which India will become pauperized'.
17. ***Swadeshi* and Globalization:** *Swadeshi* is not a chauvinistic or exclusive concept of self-sufficiency but one of decentralized and need-based economics and full employment through production by masses. It harmonizes the individual and social concerns. *Swadeshi* provides an alternative and solution in the present era of globalization. *Swadeshi* means self-reliance in every field. In other words, *swadeshi* is service and if we understand it, we will simultaneously benefit ourselves, our families, our country and the world. Gandhi delimited the *modus operandi* of *swadeshi* in terms of limited wants and the capacity of social surroundings and resources to meet the need of people. Mahatma's popular *dictum* is "Nature produces enough to meet the need of all the people but not enough to satisfy the greed of anyone".
18. Our motto in present situation should be simple living and high thinking so that we can stop the evils of the society. In fact, the *swadesi movement may become the part of renaissance* in present situation , because it conveys the idea of returning to one's own country- to its heritage, culture and tradition and screen the mud of the next door neighbor. This is an appropriate time for us to understand the concept of *swadesi* and implement it in every possible manner. We will be ensuring this progress by making ourselves self-reliant and self-sufficient in every field and we would be free from moral degradation, economic exploitation and political subjugation. *Swadesi* is not against need-based and rational trade among nations. But giant and dwarf can't enjoy the level playing unless dwarf is raised high enough to match the height of the giant: the trade between a powerful and a weak country is always disadvantageous to a weak country. The conventional economic theory of nternational trade is based on comparative advantage which is clearly tilted towards the powerful country. It is preoccupied with reciprocal demands and profit maximization rather than mutual need, cooperation, employment and equitable distribution of gains. Hence the trade among rank unequals is in the interest of those having

purchasing power for unending wants of luxuries. International free trade would, as fore seen by Mahatma, mean exploitation of weaker economics by the stronger and of the rural poor by urban elites. Gandhian doctrine of international trade would pursue non-exploitation and fulfillment of mutual needs and protect the poor in developing countries from any adverse terms of trade. It would be guide by the ethics of 'unto this last' through trade. Mahatma set the tone of globalization as early as 1921," I do not want my house to be walled in all sides and my window to be stuffed. I want the cultures of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my feet."

19. While analyzing the concept of globalization, this should not be misunderstood. Globalization is not something new but the present era has some distinctive features such as shrinking space, shrinking time and disappearing borders that are linking peoples' live more deeply, more intensively and more immediately than ever before. Globalization is a process integrating not just the economy but culture, technology and governance also. Globalization is considered to be neo-liberal. Its normative base is the celebration of the market. In the words of Francis Fakuyama, it is a triumph, not only over so called global 'historic alternative' but over unions and key nation states also.

20. Globalization has become the current mantra or even panacea to solve all human problems. It is believed that the achievement of globalization would make the people all over globe happy, prosperous and contented; and that there would be no conflicts, no poverty and inequality, no violence of human rights, no malnutrition, no illiteracy, no disease. Each individual and community would be so integrated with the world that the benefit would flow laterally and vertically too smoothly to remain anyone untouched by prosperity. There would be sovereign state without boundary; there would be global markets, global technologies, global ideas and global solidarity can enrich the lives of people everywhere, greatly expanding their choices. The growing interdependence of peoples' lives calls for shared values and a shared commitment to the common development of all people. This era of globalization is opening many opportunities for millions of people around the world. Increased trade, new technologies, foreign investments, expanding media and internet connections are fuelling economic growth and human advance. All these opportunities offer enormous potential to eradicate poverty in the present century. Today we have more wealth, more technology and more commitment to the global community than ever before. In the present scenario, globalization is irreversible and unstoppable. Most of the countries of the world, willingly or unwillingly, have already accepted it and others have to acknowledge it a day. However, it is mostly agreed that globalization should be introduced with a human face for the benefit of the poor and the needy: "The current process of globalization is generating unbalanced outcomes, both between and within countries. Wealth is being created, but too many countries and people are not sharing in its benefits…Seen through the eyes of the vast majority of women and men, globalization has not met their simple and legitimate aspirations for decent jobs and a better future for their children…Even in economically successful countries some workers and communities have been adversely affected by globalization".

21. Solution of the multi-dimensional gathering problems of globalization is *swadesi* wherein services and sharing based on needs and not amassing money by trade between unequals determines the lives of all, from local to global. In short, *swadesi breeds mutual trust and interdependence among neighbours, creates consciousness and nurtures renaissance to earn self-reliance and win swarja through peace and non-violence. In fact, almost all the contemporary problems in the world, as discussed above, may find their sincere solutions in swadeshi; thus Mahatma with his swadeshi is still relevant and will remain relevant forever.*

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DISCRIMINATIVE HEALTH STATUS OF WOMEN

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Introduction : Universal character and status of women's society is interrelated perceptions of the creation maintenance and destruction is the universal character of the women hood. These natural qualities are interlinked within them. Though baby child is the nucleolus of father and she will be grown under the security of father. After marriage, she will be under the security of her husband. She will give birth to son after marriage, and that son will feed his mother, when she dies, the son will burn her body[1]. Thus the women cycle changes in different formations as the best known stereo types consisting of fertile plains nurturing mother and destructive widow. The mother viewed us pure or impure sinister or beginner, creative or destruc5tive or opponent, goddesses or witch. Thus cares the various forms of women in the universal community. Their relationship in between the ideology and behavior are the task of them. In this way, thus the above views and analysis have proved the women ship was geared everywhere by the men society, is a clear picture of the human attitudes. The health status of the women in the community has drastically degrading[2]. The main objective of this paper is to clarify fundamental basic rights of women society.

Whether these rights have reached or not to the concerned group? The health atmosphere of the women and how it has reached to its extent or not. The present study is an effort to observe overall health factors which were change into different manners and also reviewed to find out the measures of the health status of women. The genetic factors are switching the above causes of the real health changes and its reasons. Most of the switching the above causes of the real health changes and its reasons. Most of the incidences are due to the defects of birth as well as environmental factors. The socio-psychological domains are the real factors which could be thrown away by the educating women. Then only the real health status of the women society could be developed. A detailed analysis of national data shows some reduction in maternal deaths and an improvement in many indices related to infant health. However, there are gender differentials in many indices, with data disaggregated by gender, showing far greater improvement for males than for females. The prenatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate and under-5 mortality rate are poorer for girls. India has been placed at the 114th position after taking into account economic, political, and educational and health parties, among a total 128 countries. In terms of "economic participation and opportunity" alone, India has fared even worse at 122nd position, pushing it into the bottom 10. In the overall ranking the country has slipped from 98th rank in 2006 when the index included a total of 115 countries. This year's Gender Gap Index has been topped by Sweden with a gender equality of 81.5 per cent, followed by Norway, Finland, Iceland and New Zealand. The countries ranked below India include Bahrain, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Iran, Oman, Egypt, Turkey, Morocco, Benin, Saudi Arabia, Nepal, Pakistan, Chand and Yemen with the lowest gender equality of 45.1 per cent. According to the report, Indian has an overall 59.4 per cent gender equality, while for economic participation and opportunity it stands at 39.8 per cent[3]. There are evidences of foeticide and infanticide of girls. They are often malnourished and brought to hospital later in their course of illnesses than boys. The birth of a girl and failure to conceive a boy are significant risk factors for post-partum depression. The suicide rate among young women is about three times that seen for young men. Violence against women and girls is common.

Women and girls have lower adult literacy rates, school enrolment and attendance figures. The long walk to school with its associated fear for physical safety, lack of toilets at schools, the small number of women teachers and the second class status of the girl child contribute to trhese lower rates.

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Rights of women (citizen) in Indian Constitution : Constitution of India lays the foundation for women centric and other related legislations that protect women in workplace. It embeds in itself such provisions mainly by way of fundamental rights. Constitution of India promotes equality of gender and at the same time urges the state to provide protection to those sectors that are vulnerable. Below mentioned Articles in the constitution of India focuses on women and their constitutional rights.[4]

The Constitutional Provision for the Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizens :

Article 15(1) : Article 15(1) of the Constitution protects the rights of *citizens* as it prohibits the state from discriminating against any citizen on grounds of gender amongst other grounds like race, religion, etc.

Article 15(2) : Article 15(2) prohibits any citizen from being subjected to any sort of disability, liability, restriction or conditions on grounds of gender. This is with regards to accessing the public places like restaurants shops, etc. It is also effective while utilizing facilities of public utilities like wells, roads and such other places which are wholly or partly maintained by or out of Status funds or dedicated for public usage.

Article 15(3) : Article 15(3) empowers the State to make special provisions in favour of women and children.

Article 16 : It states that there shall be equality of opportunity for all *citizens* in matters relating to employment or appointment in any office under the State. Also, no citizen shall be held ineligible or discriminated against on grounds of gender.

Fundamental duties, Article 51A

Article 51(e) : Article 51A(e) imposes on every citizen by way of fundamental duty the responsibility to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Article 243 : Article 243D & Article 243T

By means of Article 243D and Article 243T, the State makes provisions for reservation of seats for women from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Panchayat and Municipalities respectively.

Directive principles of state policy : The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines to the central and state government of India, to be considered while framing laws and policies. These are not enforceable by any court, but are considered fundamental in the governance of the country. The Directive Principles of the State Policy makes provisions with regards to:

Article 39 : Article 39 enjoins the State to direct its policies towards security all citizens without discriminating between men and women.

- Equal right to access adequate means of livelihood. [Article 39(a)]
- Equal pay for equal work. [Article 39(d)]
- Health and strength of workers and look at it that they are not forced by economic necessity to enter a vocations which are not suited to their strength. [Article 39(e)/

Article 41, 42 and 43 :

- Right to work (Article 41)
- Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief. (Article 42)
- Living wage, decent standard of life and full employment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities, for workers, including women workers. (Article 43)

The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a statutory and autonomous body constituted on 31st January, 1992 by the Government of India through an Act of Parliament namely "The National Commission for Women Act 1990" (Act 20 of 1990). The primary mandate of the NCW is to seek justice for women, safeguard their rights, and promote women's empowerment including support for health related problem.

In General Present Status of Indian Women : It is important to have a look agricultural the statistical facts and data that reveal present status of Indian women and her position in the Indian society.[4] Ethnic groups: Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, others 3%.

Religious beliefs: Hindu 80.5%, Muslim 13.4%, Christian 2.3%, Sikh 1.9%, other groups including Buddhist, Jain, Parsi.

Labor Force: Agriculture 60%, Industry and Commerce 18%, Services and Government 22%.

Total Population: 1.15 billion

Percent of the population under the age of 15:32%

Urban Population: 28%

Life expectancy: 65 years.

Focus on reproductive health :

Total fertility rate (average number of children born to a woman in her lifetime) : 2.8.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (among married women ages 15-49): 49% (modern methods), 56% (all methods)

A Woman's Lifetime Risk of Dying from Maternal Causes: 1 to 70

Percent of births attended by skilled health personnel: 47%

In India abortion is legal on broad socio-economic and health grounds, to save a woman's life, to protect her physical or mental health and in cases of rape and fetal impairment.

Focus on young people :

Percentage of females ages 15-19 who have ever been married: 34%

Percentage of females who have given birth by age 18: 28%

Condom use by young people (15-24) at higher risk sex (2000-2006): Males 59%, Females 51%.

Focus on HIV/AIDS :

Adults 15+ living with HIV (2007): 2,300,000

Women 15+ living with HIV (2007): 880,000

Women 15+ as a percentage of all adults 15+ living with HIV (2007): 38.3%

Adult (15-49) prevalence rate (2006): .3%

Young women (15-24) HIV prevalence rate (2007): .3%

Young men (15-24) HIV prevalence rate (2007): .3%

HIV prevalence rate among female sex workers in capital city (New Delhi) N/A.

Focus on gender :

Literacy rate for women (ages 15-24) : 65%

Literacy rate for men (ages 15-24) : 80%

From 1995-2002, 41% of females ages 15+ were economicazlly active compared to 86% of males ages 15+

Expected number of years of formal female schooling: 10

Ratio of estimated female to male earned income: .31

Participation of women in national government (% seats held by women): 9%.

Health Status of Indian Women : After reviewing all the literatures which was collected we have analyzed the very poor health status of women in Indian society and found that it is a great drawback of our social developmental programmes and society. The various authors and scientific workers have reviewed the parallel reasons. In this contexts health phenomenon and mal-nutritional causes all the major threats for the women health status. A study was conducted by the agricultural centers for disease control in Atlanta. According to the report people who truly have suffered from fatigue those lost agricultural last six months. They have ruled out any other physical or psychological disease, like acute non-viral infections, depression hormonal disorders, drug abuse or exposure to toxic agents. Following symptoms recurring or persisting for six months or more; chills or mild fever; a sore throat; painful or swallow lymph glands; unexplained general muscles weakness; muscle discomfort; fatigue for at least 24 hours after previously tolerated exercise; a headache unlike any previous pain; joint pain without jointswelling or redness; complaints of forgetfulness; excessive irritability; confusion; inability to concentrate or depression; disturbed sleep and such symptoms are common to a variety of disease. After all some of us because of our life styles, should be tired. A mother with three children may get only four hours sleep each night is bounded to be physically exhausted. Psychological stresses can also make tired.

Table

Infant Mortality Rate (2001) and Maternal Mortality Rate (2001): Inter-State Comparison

S.No.	States	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births), 2001[6]	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1 lakh live births), 2001[7]
1.	Maharashtra	49	135
2.	Punjab	54	199
3.	Gujarat	64	28
4.	Haryana	69	103
5.	Tamil Nadu	53	79
6.	Karnataka	58	195
7.	Himachal Pradesh	64	NA
8.	Kerala	16	198
9.	Andhra Pradesh	44	159
10.	West Bengal	53	266

11.	Rajasthan	83	670
12.	Madhya Pradesh	97	498
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	45	NA
14.	Assam	78	409
15.	Uttar Pradesh	85	707
16.	Orissa	98	367
17.	Bihar	67	452

With the above all health symptoms which were presented in them due to major cause of the socio-physiological tensions and the bourdons of the family and behaviour patterns of the life of the women. The major suffers in the social life in the universe research women.

The modern living system is also a real cause for their suffering with health related problem. Some studies have been analyzed the major cause for their suffering due to malnutritional causes.

The Allergies, the embracement fatigue mental stress and burning emotions, which were all the major factors for the derangement of their health. The abuse factor is not only in the western countries, but it is mostly personal in the developing countries like India and other Asian nations.

In our country the women problem of development have been reviewed and found that there are a very few women who want social assistance rather then income/employment generating programmes, women (mainly belongs to the poorer sections) who are neither willing nor capable of taking up self employment programmes and who wage employment, women who have limited education/literacy/enterprise to take up self employment programmes.

The programmes for the development of the socio-economic factors and providing them self management capacity to get emancipation from the emotional and tensioned life by depending on others are not proven sufficient. They have been given employment opportunities to increase in land less house hold and female labour, adverse impact of farm technology; decline in jobs in industries, trade and services, restrictions on women access to resources (like, land, credit skills and technology); negative altitude working women by women themselves, by men and the society; inadequate educational and training opportunities for women; in access to information and career guidance' house hold and child caring responsibilities and lack of situational support.

Thus the women society needs of wiping out the problem of their needs, by observing the health status and the peaceful living origin the better programmes of different organizations and governmental programmes may be helpful in manner of the up-lifting of the health status of women society in India.

Conclusion : Thus the women's relationship with men is as a daughter, as a sister as wife, or as a mother. They are depending upon the men and social norms have been created for them by the patriarchal society. In India we may observed mostly in the northern belt the dowry deaths or suicide are the major factors to the degeneration of women healthy life. The men society is always guarding her in each part of the life. But when she sent to the mother law's house, her illness of the socio-economic factors are burdened her and also burn her. So she was given in the hands of a mother in laws being a second mother to her safe guard. But the mother in law also being a women, if she is cruel on her it is the arrogance by the women on the women society, spoiling the health status of the women. It will be realized by the mother in laws that the whole women society will be secured healthy life. A long distance is to be traveled consciously by Indian women as far her emancipation from all sorts of Discrimination.

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FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME & PDS IN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION : The History of Public Distribution System (PDS) in India is traced as early as Second World War when the Govt. Of India through Department of Food introduced the first structured public distribution of cereals through rationing system. This program was launched as a part compensatory was relief program and therefore it was abolished in 1943. Under a different banner and with diversified and widened objectives the program was re-launched in 1950 to cushion the inflationary pressures in the economy. The planned economic development impressed the need for the same the system has become a powerful tool in the hands of the government partly used as a social welfare program. Over a period of time the system as such became more sluggish in its approach and effectiveness on account of increased agricultural productivity and easy availability of food grains. Again in 1958 on account of drop in food grain production, there were major policy changes introduced by the government in procurement and control trading of cereals and foods grains.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY : It was only in 1965 the Public Distribution System was strengthened by forming Food Corporation of India and Agricultural Price Commission. The combined policies of minimum support price and maintaining the distribution with appropriate buffer stock has become important gizmo in the hands of government to attain the following objectives :

- To provide food grains and other essential items to vulnerable sections of the society at subsidized prices.
- To have moderate influence on the open market prices of cereals since the distribution of it constitutes and fairly bid share of total marketable surplus.
- To ensure equitable distribution of essential commodities across

different income groups especially poor.

METHODOLOGY

To fulfill the above stated objectives of the present study different types of data from various sources such as systematic review, summary collection and/ or synthesis of existing research, reports and publications etc. data collected was carefully analyzed and used to generate both qualitative and quantitative findings using the appropriate data analysis software.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The attainment of above objectives have helped considerable segment of the population directly and indirectly. But at the same time the existing malpractices in various stages of policy implementation and higher operational cost has reduced the effectiveness of PDS. At Minister level evaluation program of PDS carried out in 1991 pointed several merits and demerits in the current operation procedure. The main finding was that despite of drawbacks the program was suppose to continue because it was a part of welfare strategy of both central and state government.

In the light of this several changes were introduced in order to make the program more effective and universal and it was called as Revamped PDS (RPDS). The catchments area of RPDS was the population residing in remote and hilly areas covering 1775 blocks Area specific programs such as Drought Prone Area Program, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Desert Development Program and certain designed hilly areas were identified to improve the PDS infrastructure in consultation with central and respective state governments. Food grains were issued to states at 50 paise below the central issue price (CIP) with scale of issue up to rural areas, issue of new cards, indusion of new commodities such as tea, salt, pulses and soaps etc. hiring of intermediary godowns in-order to improve the

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supply chain were introduced cancellation of bogus cards and setting up of vigilance teams were carried out by state government.

A net gain from this program even after introduction new techniques was not up to the expectation on account of existence of leakages at several levels. It was practically not possible to revamp such enormous bureaucratic system and therefore it was decided to revert the nature of PDS from universal to target oriented. Thus in June 1997, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched with New Zealand vigour to specifically benefit those living below poverty line with annual family income less the 15000/-. The objective was to supply food grains at affordable prices to these families. Under TPDS,the BPL families would get an assured and increased supply of 10

kg to 20 kg.of food grains per family per month at 50% of economical cost APL (above poverty line) families were to receive were to the same to economical cost w.e.f. From 1/4/2000 State Govt`s were requested to issue food grains with a difference of not more than 50 paise per kg. Over and above CIP for BPL families with the exception of "Antyodaya Anna Yojana" (AAY) where the end retained at Rs. 2 kg for wheat and Rs. 3 kg. For rice. AAY scheme was launched in 2000 to supply food grains to poorest of the poor population who were not capable to buy the same at BPL prices. As on 30, under AAY scheme 242.75 lakh families were covered by the States/UTs.

FOODS SECURITY PROGRAMME AT STATE : The proportion of consumerables obtained from PDS to total consumption provides some idea about the role of PDS in catering to the needs of the population PDS consumption constituted only 11 percent of the total per capita consumption in rural India (table-1) this share was higher for southern states, viz., Maharastra, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir and lower for the eastern and northern states. The share for the poorest quintile was 17 percent and 6 percent for the richest quintile. Here too, the share for the poorest quintile was higher for southern and western states, including Rajasthan, as compared to the eastern and northern states (table-1). The share of PDS consumption for urban India (7.7 percent) was lower than that of rural India. This is true for most states. For example, in Karnataka, the PDS consumption share in rural areas was 47.5 percent. While it was 17.4 percent in urban areas Jammu and kashmir was the only state in which the urban share was much higher than that of rural areas.

Table- 1

Per capita monthly PDS food grain purchases and their share in total Per capita (Monthly food grain consumption in Rural areas by quintiles in 2004-05.)

STATE	PDS purchases as % to total consumption					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	All
Jammu and Kashmir	33.12	32.59	31.43	18.50	13.71	25.33
Himanchal Pradesh	45.96	35.05	33.17	28.94	15.50	32.74
Punjab	0.27	0.29	0.05	0.40	0.01	0.21
Harayana	4.58	3.62	1.67	0.61	0.41	2.27
Rajasthan	19.76	14.08	9.25	4.76	5.10	10.28
Uttar Pradesh	6.18	3.48	2.53	2.35	1.46	3.27
Bihar	2.16	0.89	1.19	0.58	0.61	1.09
Assam	7.60	5.13	2.65	1.38	1.86	3.74
West Bengal	6.06	3.57	3.03	2.24	1.49	3.29
Orissa	15.98	8.66	5.56	3.62	1.80	6.79
Madhya Pradesh	22.57	12.76	12.65	8.80	4.95	12.45
Gujrat	25.46	18.08	14.81	10.88	3.15	14.32
Maharastra	39.46	29.83	23.30	19.92	13.87	23.90
Andhra Pradesh	32.77	26.05	23.09	19.92	13.87	22.99
Karnataka	68.47	58.98	44.09	41.43	26.95	47.53
Kerala	40.73	23.71	17.85	11.87	7.51	20.63
Tamil Nadu	50.24	44.26	42.23	38.01	26.72	40.36
Other States/UTs	32.22	14.10	10.52	8.51	5.59	10.85
India	17.04	12.37	10.52	8.51	5.59	10.85

Source:Estimated from NSS Round Unit Level Data

SUGGESTIONS : The existing procedure for selection of BPL families is cumbersome. Migrant or poor families living in makeshift arrangement find it extremely difficult to produce residential proof. On the spot verification of such families can be carried out by providing them ration entitlement authority slip's sort of temporary arrangement to help them lift the rations from PDS.

Strict enforcement of Supreme Court directives at state level in the case of BPL, Antyodaya and Annapoorna Scheme ,that every eligible person should receive the benefit of these schemes. In spite of mounting food inflation and changing market trends, the economic criteria for the BPL categories have not changed accordingly. The increment in limit from 15000/- to 24200/- per annum is insufficient. A large number of homeless and poor living in unauthorized colonies in urban areas have been denied ration cards, and are not able to avail of PDS. Assistance to such cases can be provided by the authorizes with the help of civil societies by providing special

time bound cards with similar allotments as Antyodaya Yojana. It has been noticed that a large number of the ration cards are used only as a legal document of the residential proof. The family identity cards should be issued top people which will lead to a decreased demand for ration cards. After getting a card,the period within which he should be getting the entitlement should be started clearly and concisely. The lack of information about the quota which is entitled to card holder creates possibilities of leakage at different levels.

In some states, such as Bihar, Jharkhand and UP , APL quota are not released on the ground that they did not lift it in the past when the market price was low. In fact these states are not in such financial strength like southern states where high subsidies by the state government are supporting the PDS to APL card holders another drawback attached with the APL cardholder is that their quota is not a as fixed as BPL card holders. It gives an opportunity to dealer to refuse success to these APL Cardholders. In this regard, a criterion within the BPL card holders should be developed with the adjusted features of APL. The allotted quota can be lesser form the entitlements from BPL but it will be assured. This system will abolish the APL cards and minimize the leakages from current APL cardholder's distribution . The uniform structure of distribution without any scope for consumer choice is not practicable for the areas which are not same in natural features. In such conditions, the local inclusion of local produce Incorporated with food grains in a flexible manner will be more feasible for the system as well as to the beneficiaries. The holdup associated with the different procedures and formalities regarding to quota allotment by the FCI/SFC is a big problem of current distribution system and whole supply chain from main dealers to the local supplies and the most targeted beneficiaries are the main victims of it. The unnecessary delay can be reduced by the proper use of electronic system in money transfers and receiving orders for releasing of quotas. This will bring efficiency and transparency in the entire operation without any unusual delay.

Fair Price Shops are the core part of thr distribution system which is closely linked with the beneficiaries . In selection of FPSs dealer the two essentialities must be fulfilled by the contender , first the contract will be given to the shopkeeper who is already running a viable shop in the area with the concern of local bodies and second , the continuation of the license of FSPs will depend on not only its turnover but also on the consumer's feedback. Moreover , the members of the local bodies will be permitted to inspect the shop and authorize for sending the reports or consumer grievances to concern authorities. To make the system profitable these FPSs should be encouraged to sell non-cereal items too. This approach of multi-product shop will improve their viability.

CONCLUSION : In June 4th 2009 ,the statement made by the President Pratibha Patil about the formulation of National Food Security Act is an indication of far-reaching change in the India's food security programme. Initial package sounds optimist in the sense that each below poverty line (BPL family would be entitled by law to get 25 kg. Of rice or wheat per month at Rs. 3/- per kg. But the formulation of act has generated different inquisitives about the selection of beneficiaries elements and distribution procedures. As number of BPL households would be fixed by the Central Government based on the recent poverty estimates of the Planning Commission (presently of 2004-05) accordingly to these estimate the number BPL households will come down 6.52 crore to 5.91 crore to whom there isn`t any provision for the assistance. Issued BPL cards will expire after five years and the most important that the multiplicity of food schemes will abandoned in the new law.

Despite of all inquisitives the persistence of food Security Programme is indispensable for sustaining the nutritional requirement of the ever growing population, providing insulation to the population living be low poverty line against inflation and other economic fluctuations. But a complete restructuring of the food subsidy programme is vital in order to reduce the burden of subsidies ad futile public expenditure due to inefficiency and certain leakages. Only after this the present food Security Programme or the future National Food Security Act help people in a more effective and efficient manner.

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1- vk/kfud lkp ,o ldkjkRed nf"VA
2- Hkfedk fu/kkj.k] vkRefo'okl ,o lek;ktu e of)A
3- itkrkf=d eY;k dk fodklA
4- ifjokj lpkyu e d'kyrkA
5- lekt dh cgrj le>A
6- vkink icU/ku ,o jk"Vh; pukfr;k dh le>A
7- ltu'khyrk ,o lgu'khyrk dk fodklA

vk/kfud lkp ,o ldkjkRed nf"V % vk/kfud lkp ,o ldkjkRed nf"V dk tkuu d fy, i'ukoyh e 11 in fn; x; gA

ifjo'k	Lukrd i#"k	Lukrd efgyk	Dy
'kgjh	94-87%%	85-86%%	90-37%%
xkeh.k	97-45%	91-09%	94-27%

vk/kfud lkp ,o ldkjkRed nf"V e 'kgjh Lukrd i#"k 'kgjh Lukrd efgykvk l T;knk vk/kfud lkp ,o ldkjkRed nf"V oky gA xkeh.k Lukrd i#"kk o efgykvk nkuk dh lkp o nf"V e vUrj ugh gA 'kgjh Lukrd i#"kk ,o xkeh.k Lukrd i#"kk dh lkp vk/kfudrk d fudV g] mue vf/kd vUrj ugh gA

ifjo'k	ek/;fed i#"k	ek/;fed efgyk	dy
'kgjh	90-15%	75-35%	82-75%
xkeh.k	89-45%	47-09%	68-27%

ek/;fed ox e 'kgjh ek/;fed i#"k 'kgjh ek/;fed efgykvk dh vi{kk vf/kd ldkjkRed nf"V j[kr gA xkeh.k ek/;fed i#"k] xkeh.k ek/;fed efgykvk dh vi{kk T;knk gh vk/kfud lkp o ldkjkRed nf"V j[kr gA vr% xkeh.k efgykvk e :f<okfnrk dk v'k T;knk gA

ifjo'k	i#"k	efgyk	Dy
'kgjh	92-51%	80-61%%	86-56%
xkeh.k	93-45%	69-09%	81-27%

'kgjh f'kf{krk e i#"kk dh vufØ;kvk dh miyfC/k;k dk vklr efgykvk l T;knk g tcfd xkeh.k f'kf{krk e i#"kk dh vufØ;kvk dk vklr efgykvk l cgr T;knk gA nkuk ifjo'kk dh vufØ;kvk dk dy vklr rk yxHkx leku g ijUr xkeh.k {k= dh efgykvk e vk/kfud lkp ,o ldkjkRed nf"V dk vHkko fn[krk gA

'kf{kd Lrj	i#"k	efgyk	Dy
Lukrd Lrjh;	96-16%	88-48%	92-32%
ek/;fed Lrjh;	89-79%	60-22%	75-51%

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* "kk/k Nk=k] Mk0 jk0 e0 yk0 vo/k fo0 fo0 Qtkckn] mRrj in'kA

Lukrd i#"kk dh miyfC/k;k dk vklr efgykvk d vklr l T;knk gA i#"k Lukrdk l efgyk Lukrd ihN g yfdu nkuk e vk/kfud lkp ,o ldkjkRed nf"V dk fodkl gvk gA ek/;fed Lrj d i#"kk l efgyk; vk/kfud lkp e dkQh ihN gA Lukrd rFkk ek/;fedk dh miyfC/k;k dk vUrj mud 'kf{kd vUrj d leku g yfdu ek/;fed efgyk; dkQh ihN gA

lEi.k i#"kk dk vklr	92-98%

lEi.k efgykvk dk vkIr	74-84%

leLr vkdMk dh x.kuk e efgyk; vk/kfud lkp ,o ldkjkRed nf"V e i#"kk l ihN gA vHkh Hkh lekt e "kf{kd okrkoj.k cuku dh vko";drk gA bl lekt dk f"kf{kr dju dh vko";drk g ftll lekt l v/kfo"okl e deh gk ld ,o f"k{kk dh fdj.k dk foLrkj gk ldA

lUnHk

- C.V. Good, Dictionary of Education.
- Encyclopedia of Socail Sciences.

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ub f"k{kk uhfr vkj ikFkfed f"k{kk

vftr dekj flg*

Hkkjr e f"k{kk dk egRo ge"kk l jgk g vkj bl lokPp /ku Lohdkj fd;k tkrk jgk gA ,lk blfy, D;kfd u rk bl dkb pjk ldrk g] u bl dkb gj ldrk gA lkFk gh ;g ckVu ij c<rh gA Hky gh Hkkjr e fon"kh vkØkUrkvk d vku l bldh fodkl xfr de gb g ijUr igy l gh Hkkjr d ?kj&?kj e ikFkfed f"k{kk nh tkrh jgh gA 1947 rd bl i{k ij xgjk udkjkRed iHkko iMk yfdu LorU=rk d i"pkr ;g fopkj fd;k x;k fd ikFkfed f"k{kk n"k dh leLr "kf{kd ljpuk dh uho g vkj ;fn ;g detkj gkxh rk ml ij [kMk Hkou dl etcr gk ldrk gA u;h jk'Vh; f"k{kk uhfr ikFkfed f"k{kk d {k= e vf/kd fuo"k ij tkj nrh g blfy, ljdkj }kjk ;g iLrko Hkh ikfjr fd;k x;k fd bl lEcU/k e lHkh lEcfU/kr 0;fDr;k dk leFku ikIr dju d fy, ^^Hkkjr f"k{kk dk'k^^ d uke ,d fuf/k cukb tk, rkfd ikFkfed f"k{kk e /ku dh deh u egll gkA ;fn f"k{kk ij fd, x, 0;;k dk fo"y'k.k fd;k tk, rk f"k{kk d fy, llk/ku c<ku dh opuc)rk vkj vkoVu fiNy o'kk dh ryuk e c<k gA bll ;g Li'V g fd f"k{kk d {k= e ljdkj tkx:d g vkj 0;; e fujUrj of) dj jgh gA Hkkjr ljdkj u lHkh cPpk dk ikFkfed f"k{kk dh vfuok;rk d lkFk&lkFk x.koRrk ;Dr ikFkfed f"k{kk dh lefpr 0;oLFkk gr vkj"ku Cyd ckM ;ktuk ¼1987½ vukipkfjd f"k{kk ;ktuk ¼1979½ cfld f"k{kk ifj;ktuk ¼1993½ ftyk ikFkfed f"k{kk dk;Øe ¼1994½ e/;kã Hkktu ;ktuk ¼1999½ lOk f"k{kk vfHk;ku ¼2001½ tl egRoi.k dk;Øe ykx fd, g \&

vkij"ku Cyd ckM ;ktuk & vkij"ku Cyd ckM ;ktuk vojk/ku e l/kkj yku rFkk ikFkfed f"k{kk dh x.koRrk c<ku d fy, o'k 1987&88 e dUn ljdkj }kjk "k: dh x;hA 0k'k 1987&88 l 1992&93 dh vof/k e ;g ;ktuk n"k d 91-05 ifr"kr Cykdk e fØ;kfUor dh x;hA bl ;ktuk d vulkj iR;d fo|ky; e yMdk o yMfd;k d fy, "kkpky; dh lfo/kk, rFkk ,d cjkenk lfgr lHkh ekle d fy, mi;Dr de l de nk cM dej gku pkfg;A iR;d fo|ky; e de l de nk f"k{kd gk ftue l ;FkkLEHko ,d efgyk gkuh pkfg; rFkk Cyd ckM] pkV] uD"kk] f[kyku rFkk vU; midj.kk dk icU/kA

U;Ukre vf/kxe Lrj ;ktuk& bl ;ktuk d vUrxr fo|ky; e xkárk e l/kkj yku d fy; 2000 ikFkfed fo|ky;k e Hkk'kk] xf.kr vkj i;koj.k v/;;u bu rhu fo'k;k e f"k{kdk d fy, gLr ifLrdk;] f"k{k.k dk; iLrd rFkk eY;kdu dh lkexh r;kj dh x;hA vk/kin"k] fnYyh] xtjkr] gfj;k.kk] tEEk d"ehj] djy rFkk itkc e jkT; "kf{kd vul/kku ,o if"k{k.k lLFkku ¼Mk;V½ d f"k{kk ldk; lnL;k dk vko";d if"k{k.k inku djd bl dk;Øe e "kkfey fd;k x;kA

ftyk ikFkfed f"k{kk dk;Øe & jk'Vh; f"k{kk uhfr dk; ;ktuk 1992 d vulj.k e ikFkfed f"k{kk dk lo lyHk cuku d mnn"; l ,d u;k dk;Øe pky fd;k x;kA bl dk;Øe e ikFkfed f"k{kk d fodkl dk lexrk dh nf'V l n[kk x;k rFkk bldk mnn"; Fkk ftykokj iFkd iFkd y{; fu/kkj.k d ek/;e l ikFkfed f"k{kk d lolyfHkdj.k dh uhfr dk ykx djukA bl dk;Øe e mu ftyk dk "kkfey fd;k x;k g ftue efgyk lk{kjrk nj jk'Vh; vklr ¼1991 dh tux.kuk ½ l de gA

f"k{kk xkjUVh ;ktuk ,o odfYid f"k{kk & f"k{kk xkjUVh ;ktuk lo f"k{kk vfHk;ku dk gh ,d ?kVd g] ftldk mnn"; Ldy ugh tku oky cPpk dk cfu;knh f"k{kk dk;Øe d vUrxr yku dk i;kl gA bl ;ktuk e nxe {k= dh cfLr;k tgk ,d fdykehVj d nk;j e vkipkfjd f"k{kk d fy, dkb fo|ky; ektn u gk vkj 6&14 o'k vk; ox d rdjhcu 15&25 cPpk dh mifLFkfr fu/kkfjr dh x;h gA ;g ;ktuk 2005&06 d nkjku ikFkfed f"k{kk ,o lk{kjrk foHkkx d i;klk l lEi.k n"k d lEkLr 600 ftyk e etj dj ykx dh xb gA

e/;kgu Hkktu 0;oLFkk & ikFkfed f'k{kk dk ikf'Vd vkgkj ;ktuk l tkMu l nfu;k dk lcl cMk Ldy Hkktu dk;Øe ftldh "k:vkr 15 vxLr 1995 dk gb] rdjhcu 12 djkM cPpk dk ykHkkfUor dj jgk gA o'k 2004 e bld mnn';k dk l'kkf/kr djr g, fuEu idkj fu/kkfjr fd;k x;k&

(i) d{kk 1&5 rd dh f'k{kk lHkh d fy, vfuok; dj nh x;h ftle ukekdu] mifLFkfr] Ldy u NkMuk vkj mue vf/kxe Lrj e l/kkj ykuk "kkfey gA

(ii) Ldy e fo|kfFk;k dk ikf'Vd Hkktu miyC/k djkr g, mud ik'kf.kd Lrj e l/kkj ykuk gA

(iii) l[kk iHkkfor {k=k] xeh dh NVVh d fnuk e Hkh ikFkfed Lrj d fo|kfFk;k d ik'kf.kd Lrj e l/kkj ykuk gA bl ;ktuk d vUrxr d{kk 1&5 rd d lHkh cPpk dk nkigj d Hkktu e 300 dykjh vkj 8&12 xke ikVhu miyC/k djku dk iko/kku gA

***ioDrk] f"k{kk"kkL=] ykM c)k egkfo|ky;] lkdr uxj] :ibMhgk] cgjkbp ¼m0i0½**

lof"k{kk vfHk;ku & n"k e 6 l 14 o'k dh vk; d ckyd dk gj n"kk e 1 l 8 rd dh vfuok; f"k{kk miyC/k djku d ,d egRokdk{kh y{; dk ydj dUn ljdkj }kjk o'k 2000&2001 d ctV e lo f"k{kk vfHk;ku dh ?kk'k.kk dh x;hA bl vfHk;ku dk cy inku dju d fy, ikFkfed f"k{kk dk cPpk d ekfyd vf/kdkj e lfEefyr

fd, tku gr 93 o lfo/kku l"kk/ku dk Hkh ekU;rk n nh x;h gA bl nl o'kh; egRokdk{kh ;ktuk dk veyh tkek iguku d fy, ljdkj u fo"kky /kujkf"k dh 0;oLFkk dhA

lUnHk

- cp-,e-ch ^^, lo vkQ fjlp bu ,td'ku QLV ,fM'ku] cMknk ¼1974½A

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Hkkjr vefjdk lEcU/k % ,d fo'y"k.k

vfuy dekj flg*

Hkkjr o vefjdk nfu;k d nk cM ,o egRoi.k itkrkf=d n'k g rFkk viu&viu {k= e ,d fof'k"V fLFkfr j[kr gA[1] fofHkUu 'kfDr {kerkvk d ckotn Hkh nkuk e ,frgkfld] lekftd] Hkkxkfyd o jktufrd lnHk e dN lekurk, vo'; ektn gA[2] Hkkjr dh Lor=rk l vkt rd bld vefjdk d lkFk lEcU/kk dk eY;kdu dju l irk pyrk g fd nkuk d lc/kk e ge'kk mrkj&p<ko dh fLFkfr jgh gA Hkkjr u vefjdk d lkFk viu lEcU/kk dh 'k:vkr lng rFkk vefjdk dh rjQ >dko nkuk gh lHkkoukvk d lkFk dhA gkykfd Hkkjr u ikjEHk l fe=rk dh ?kk"k.kk dh Fkh rFkk blh lnHk e tokgj yky ug: u viuh iFke fon'k ;k=k vefjdk dh vDVcj 1949 e dhA ;g ;x e[;rk 'khr;) dk ;x FkkA bl lnHk e vefjdk dh ,dek= uhfr lkfo;r l?k ,o phu d lkE;oknh ilkj dk jkdu dh FkhA blfy, vefjdk }kjk lU; xBcU/kuk dh uhfr viukdj lkE;okn dk vojk/ku djuk jgk A ijUr bld foijhr Hkkjr u xV& fujh{krk dh uhfr dk viukdj lHkh idkj d lU; xBcU/kuk dk fojk/k fd;kA[3] Hkkjr fo'o dh ,d ub 'kfDr dk tUe n jgk Fkk tk lU; lxBu ij vk/kkfjr u gkdj ,f'k;k o vÝhdk d jk"Vh; fof'k"V ox dh jktufrd ,drk ij vk/kkfjr FkkA[4]

1955&1965 rd dk dky vefjdk dh Hkkjr uhfr dk nljk LrEHk Fkk ftld }kjk vefjdk Hkkjr dk cgr ek=k e vkfFkd lgk;rk inku djd ogk c<r g, lkfo;r iHkRo dk jkduk pkgrk FkkA 1966 d rk'kdUn le>kr d dkj.k nf{k.k ,f'k;k e ,d vkj vefjdk vyx&Fkyx iM x;k FkkA ijUr nljh vkj 1971 d ckXykn'k ;) e Hkfedk d dkj.k Hkkjr d lkFk mld lEcU/k dVrk dh ijkdkLBk rd igp x; FkA[5] bl idkj 1955 l 1965 rd d dk;dky e nkuk n'kk d e/; LFkkfir FkkM l iHkkoi.k ,o e=hi.k c<r g, lc/kk dk 1971 dh nk egRoi.k ?kVukvk Hkkjr&lkfo;r lf/k ,o Hkkjr&ikd ;) u fcYdy lekIr ik; dj fn;kA

1977&79 e turkny dh fon'k uhfr e ifjoru d ctk, fujUrjrk dk vkHkkl Fkk] ftld ifj.kke Lo:i Hkkjr&lkfo;r fudVrk gh T;knk c<h ctkk, Hkkjr vefjdk&e=h dA bfnjk xk/kh d nlj 'kklu dky l Hkkjrh; vkfFkd l/kkjk d ikjEHk gku d ;x dk Hkkjr&vefjdk d lEcU/kk e mHkjr lg;kx dk dky dgk tkrk gA[6] bl cnyko dh ub ifØ;k dk tgk fnyhi e[kth[7] u nkuk n'kk d chp ^lg;kx dh ub [kkt* dh lKk nh g ogh ljthr ekuflg[8] u bUg nkuk n'kk d lEcU/kk dh ^ub fn'kk,* crk;k gA

jktho xk/kh d lRrk e vku l urRo ij iMu oky iHkko d Hkh ldkjkRed ifj.kke lkeu vk,A jktho xk/kh e[;r;k vefjdk d ifr vf/kd vkd"V g, D;kfd og vk/kfud foKku d Kku dh vkj vkd"V gkdj Hkkjr dk bDdhloh 'krkCnh e y tku dh ckr djr FkA blfy, nkuk n'kk u jktufrd l>c> dk ifjp; fn;kA

Hkkjr d i/kkue=h ujflEgk jko u vkfFkd l/kkjk dh ifØ;k tkjnkj <x l ykx djd [kyiu dh uhfr viukb ftldk e[; mnn'; fon'kh ith&fuo'k dk c<kok nuk FkkA nkuk n'kk d e/; lg;kx c<u d fy, ifjo'k cnyk gvk Fkk tk mud fy, lgk;d FkkA 11 o 13 eb 1998 dk Hkkjr ljdkj }kjk ik[kju e 24 o"kk d vUrjky d ckn nkckjk ikp ijek.k ijh{k.k dju d ckn mld vefjdk d lkFk lEcU/k ,dne erHkn i.k cu x;A jk"Vifr fDyVu dh ekp 2000 dh ikp&fnolh; ;k=k l nkuk n'kk d e/; ^,d ub 'k:vkr gb** ftld ifj.kke Lo:i fj'rk e e/kjrk vkbA[9] fDyVu dh ;k=k o vefjdk dh uhfr e cnyko 'kk;n rhu ie[k dkj.kk l vk;k& ¼1½ vQxkfuLrku e rkfycku d :i e vy dk;nk dk dVVjokn iuiuk] ¼2½ nf{k.k ,f'k;k dk ijek.k {k= cuuk] rFkk ¼3½ Hkkjr dk dEI;Vj m|kx e ,d cMh 'kfDr d :i e mHkjukA[10] bl ;k=k d nkjku nkuk n'kk u 21oh lnh gr viu nf"Vdk.kk dk nLrkot tkjh fd;k ftle Hkkjr vkj vxy lnh e vefjdk d lkFk ^^'kkfUr] lg;kx] Lor=rk o itkr=** dk lg;kxh crkr g, nkuk }kjk ^^leku eY;k** oky &ikdfrd lg;kxh** dh lKk nhA[11] bl idkj nkuk n'kk d 1947 l 2000 rd d lEcU/kk d fo"k; e fu"d"k :i e dgk tk ldrk g fd nkuk d e/; fookn dk e[; dkj.k mudh vUrjk"Vh; Hkfedk ,o {kerk d vkdyu dk ydj jghA[12]

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* **'kk|kFkh] Mk0 jke eukgj ykfg;k vo/k fo'ofo|ky;] Qtkckn] mRrj in'kA**

Hkkjr&l;Dr jkT; vefjdk dk f}i{kh; lc/k 'khr ;) l ckgj fudydj mnkjhdj.k rFkk {k=h; o of'od lkefjd mn';k d vk/kkj ij vkt fufer o fodflr gk jgk g vkt nkuk n'kk d chp lEcU/k ijLij vknku&inku vk/kkfjr g ftle nkuk n'kk d fgr tM g, gA blfy, lg;kx dk {k= Hkh 0;kid gk x;k gA 28 tu] 2005 e Hkkjr&vefjdk j{kk lEcU/k u;k Ýeod] tykb 2005 e Hkkjr&vefjdk 0;kikj uhfr ep dh LFkkiuk]

2007 e Hkkjr vefjdk mMM;u lg;kx dk;Øe dh LFkkiuk vDVcj 2008 e vlU; ijek.k le>kr ij gLrk{kj] tykb 2009 e lkekfjd okrk vkjEHk dju dk fu'p;] uoEcj 2009 e ^flg&vkckek 21oh 'krkCnh Kku igy ij* gLrk{kj] 2010 e Hkkjr&vefjdk vkrdokn jk/kh lg;kx igy ij gLrk{kj] tu 2010 e Hkkjr o vefjdk d chp igy nkj dh lkefjd okrk dk vk;ktu] viy 2010 e Hkkjr&vefjdk foÙkh; o vkfFkd Hkkxhnkjh dh igyh cBd dk ub fnYyh e vk;ktu] uoEcj 2010 e nkuk n'kk d chp ^l;Dr LoPN Åtk vul/kku o fodkl dUn lg;kx ij le>krk rFkk tykb 2014 e 5oh Hkkjr&vefjdk lkefjd okrk u vilh lEcU/kk dk 0;kid cuku e egRoi.k Hkfedk vnk dh g rFkk Hkkjr&vefjdk jktuhfrd Hkkxhnkjh d fy, nh?k dkffyd ljpuk dh LFkkiuk e lgk;d fl) gb gA[13] bl idkj Hkkjr vkj vefjdk fo'o d lcl cM itkrkf=d n'kk d chp fe=rk d lEcU/k Hkkjr] ,f'k;k rFkk fo'o d fy, 'kHk y{k.k g vr% lEcU/kk dk fnu&ifrfnu vkj n< fd;k tkuk pkfg,A

lUnHk

- ,0 vliknkjk; o ,e0,l0 jktu] bfM;kt Qkju ikfylh ,.M fjylt] ub fnYyh] 1983] i0 215-
- vkfon glu] ^^bfM;k&;0,l0 fjylt**] lfeukj] vd 413] tuojh 1994] i0 34-
- vkj-,l- ;kno] ^^Hkkjr dh fon'k uhfr% ,d fo'y"k.k**] bykgkckn] 2005] i0 108-
- d-ih- feJk] lEik0] Qkju ikfylh vkQ bf.M;k] ub fnYyh] 1977 i0 279
- vkj-,l- ;kno] ^^Hkkjr dh fon'k uhfr% ,d fo'y"k.k]** bykgkckn] 2005] i0 116-
- ogh-
- fnyhi e[kth] ^^bf.M;kt fjylt fon nk ;ukbVM LVVl% ,U; lp Qkj vdkekM'ku**] lrh'k dekj] lEik0] b;j cd vku bf.M;kt Qkju ikfylh] 1985&86] ub fnYyh] 1988] i0 197&214-
- ljthr ekuflg] ^^U; MkjdlUt bu b.Mk&;0,l0 fjy'kt]** lrh'k dekj] lEik0] b;j cd vku bf.M;kt Qkju ikfylh] 1984&85] ub fnYyh] 1986] i0 185&195-
- ^bMk&;-,l- fjy'kt% ,U; fcxfux** ¼y[kk dh J[kyk½] oYM Qkdl] 21 ¼6&7½] tu&tykb 2000-
- ÝV ykbu] 17¼7½] 1&14 viy 2000 rFkk ih0vkj0 jkt'ojh] ^^fDyVu foftV ,M bMk&;-,l- fjy'kt]** LVVftd ,ufyflt 24¼2½] eb 2000] i0 433&438-
- oYM Qkdl] 21 ¼6&7½] tu&tykb 2000] i0 30&33-
- bdkukfed ,.M ikfyfVd fodyh] okY;eAA] vd 12] 20 ekp 1976 i0 455&68-
- Økfudy] o"k 24] vd&3] vDVcj 2014] i0 145-

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"kf{kd rduhdh % ,d uokpkj

Irk'k dekj oek *

f"k{kk vrhr dh fojklr] oreku dk de rFkk Hkfo'; dh Lof.ke vk"kk g ftld fcuk dkb Hkh jk'V fodkl dh i.krk :ih ver dk iku ugh dj ldrk gA ;g n"kdky ,o ifjfLFkfr;k d vulkj ifjofrr gkdj jk'V lekt rFkk mlll lEcfU/kr tuekul d fy, ,d mRre ekx i"kLr djrk g ftldh lgk;rk l vke tuekul ;g le> ld fd thou dk y{; D;k g\ ge lc bl iFoh ij D;k vk; g\ vkj gekjk e[; mnn"; D;k gkuk pkfg,\ pfd ;g f"k{kk thou d mnn";k rFkk eY;k l tMh g vr% bl f?klh&fiVh ifjikVh l le>k ugh tk ldrkA blh dk; dh ifr d fy, f"k{kk dh ifØ;k e ^uokpkj^ dk i;kx fd;k tkrk gA "kf{kd rduhdh Hkh ^uokpkj^ dk gh ,d vx g uokpkj dk eyk/kkj ifjoru g vkj ifjoru d }kjk gh uokpkj yk;k tk ldrk gA ifjoru gh ,d ,lk dkjd g tk ixfr] fodkl vkj fouk'k dk pØ fu/kkfjr djrk gA fdlh Hkh jk'V dk mRFkku] fodkl vkj ixfr ml jk'V d ekuoh; llk/kuk ij fuHkj djrk gA ekuo dk lekftd mRFkku gr le;kulkj f"kf{kr gkuk gA ;fn ,lk ugh g rk lekt dk mRFkku lEHko ugh g] D;kfd lekt ekuo lEcU/kk dk tky gA vkt d ifjoru"khy ifjfLFkfr;k e ge f"k{kk dh uru fof/k;k dh fo"k'k vko";drk g] D;kfd rduhdh fodkl vkj foKku d ilkj e vkfFkd] lekftd ,o lkLdfrd ifjoruk dk xfr inku dh gA dY;k.kdkjh ,o llH; lekt fufer dju d fy, "kf{kd uokpkjk d ek/;e l lcdk f"k{kk dh lfo/kk; inku dh tk ldrh gA fofHkUu f"k{kk vk;kxk] f"k{kk uhfr;k ,o vud idkj l cgeY; l>ko iLrr fd; gA le;kudy iLrr uokpkjk dk viuku dh furkr vko";drk g] ftudk ifjoru"khy lekt d fodkl e egRoi.k ;kxnku gkrk gA

oKkfud [kktk vkj vkfo'dkjk l f"k{kk txr Hkh v/kjk ugh g vkj "kf{kd rduhdh blh dk ifj.ke g ftlu Vh0oh0] jfM;k] dEl;Vj vkj iktDVj tl midj.kk l f"k{kk d {k= e ,d Økfr yk nh gA f"k{kk txr e f"k{kk {k= d vUrxr f"k{kk&n"ku] f"k{kk eukfoKku] f"k{kk&fl)kr] ryukRed f"k{kk] f"k{kk e ekiu ,o lkf[;kdh vkfn fo'k;k d lkFk ^"kf{kd rduhdh^ uked ,d u; iR;; ,o fopkj/kkjk dh mRifÙk gbA ;g fopkj/kkjk f"k{kk"kkL= fo'k; dk ,d u;k {k= gA bl fo'k; dk e[; dk; lh[ku d lk/kuk dh ;ktuk rFkk 0;ogkj e ifjoru dk vk/kkj inku djuk gA

,td"kuy VDukykth ¼"kf{kd rduhdh½ "kCn dk iFke i;kx lu 1957 e bXy.M d ckbuekj tkUl }kjk fd;k x;kA bld ckn gh ;gh dh lLFkk N.C.E.T. u ,d dkUÝUl dk vk;ktu djd ,td"kuy VDukykth "kCn dh 0;k[;k dhA bldh mi;kfxrk dk /;ku e j[kr g, jk'Vh; "kf{kd vulU/kku ,o if"k{k.k ifj'kn u;h fnYyh u "kf{kd rduhdh dk ,d u;k foHkkx [kkydj J0;&n"; lgk;d lkexh foHkkx dh blh e lekfgr dj fn;k] tgk "kk/k] if"k{k.k rFkk fun"ku dk dk; lEiUu gkrk gA

"kf{kd rduhdh d fodkl dk Øe vfr vk/kfud gA 19oh "krkCnh e [ky&[ky e f"k{kk dk dFku ykdfi; gku yxkA f"k{k.k e rduhdh dk i;kx loiFke 1926 e flMuh ilh u vefjdk d vkfg;k LVV fo"ofo|ky; e f"k{k.k e"khu d }kjk fd;kA bl e"khu dk fuek.k ,d f"k{k.k ;fDr dh tkp d fy, fd;k x;k FkkA bld ckn o'k 1930&40 d e/; yElMu] Xylj vkfn fo}kuk u fof"k'V idkj dh iLrdk] dkMk vkj ckMk vkfn d }kjk f"k{kk dk ;U=hdj.k dju dk i;kl fd;kA bu i;kxk d ckotn f"k{kk 1950 rd bll iHkkfor u gk ldhA "kf{kd&rduhdh d {k= e lcl egŸoi.k dk; dk Jhx.k"k lu 1954 e ch0,Q0 fLduj }kjk fd; x; i;kxk d ifj.kkeLo:lk gvk] ftle mUgku tkuojk ij ijh{k.k djd mudk i;kx lh[ku d {k= e ifrikfnr fd;kA ;gh l vfHkØfer vf/kxe dk fodkl ikjEHk gvkA tk f"k{kk rduhdh dk egŸoi.k vx ekuk tkrk gA blh le; ckbuekj egkn; u Hkh bXy.M e fofHkUu idkj d ijh{k.k] "kf{kd rduhdh d {k= e fd;kA ifj.ker% vk/kkfxd ØkfUr rFkk fofHkUu {k=k e ixfr d dkj.k rduhdh fonk u bldh foLrkj l 0;k[;k dhA vr% 1950 d

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***'kks/k Nk=] bfUnjk xk/kh eDr fo"ofo|ky;A**

ckn l "kf{kd rduhdh dk fodkl gkrk pyk x;k vkj vkt ,d fo"kky o{k d :lk e if'ir ,o iYyfor gkdj ;g fo'k; Kku d {k= e viuk vf}rh; ;kxnku inku dj jgk gA fo"o d vU; n"kk e Hkh "kf{kd rduhdh d {k= e 1960 d ckn fo"k'k ixfr gbA bl le; vud idkj d rduhdk dk i;kx lj{kk] m/kkx] okf.kT;] LokLF; rFkk f"k{kk vkfn d {k= e ikjEHk dj fn;k x;kA

f"k{k.k e vc fo"k'kdj n";&J0; lk/kuk] ;Fkk&jfM;k] Vh0oh0] Vi&jdkMj] ikt DVj] dEI;Vj] oh0lh0ih0 rFkk oh0lh0vkj0 ,o i.kkyh fo"y'k.k vkfn dk i;kx fd;k tku yxk g] ftll "kf{kd rduhdh e vud ToyUr ifjoru fn[kk;h nu yx gA vkt d fLFkfr&ifjfLFkfr e rk f"k{kk rduhdh d i;kx d fcuk f"k{k.k dh dYiuk djuk vlEHko&lk yxrk gA

oKkfud vulU/kkuk] ijh{k.kk rFkk [kkt k d }kjk fofHkUu idkj d midj.kk dh lgk;rk l f"k{kk txr e 0;ogkj rduhdh] "kf{kd rduhdh rFkk f"k{k.k rduhdh e vud ifrekuk fMtkbuk] f"k{k.k&vf/kxe fl)kUrk rFkk "kf{kd fu;ktu ,o icU/k d fofHkUu rduhfd;k dk ifriknu ,o i;kx gku yxk gA ifj.kker% f"k{kk {k= e ekuoh; Kku d lkFk&lkFk ;fU=drk dk x.k Hkh lekfgr gku yxk gA f"k{kk e ;U=k dk i;kx dBkj f"kYi mikxe d uke l tkuk tkrk gA

1966 e vefjdu fo"ofo|ky;k d f"k{kk eukfoKku rFkk foKku foHkkxk }kjk f"k{kk&rduhdh d ,d jk'Vh; ifj'kn dh LFkkiuk dh x;h vkj ogh cUn lfdV Vyhfotu rFkk vU; n";&J0; lkexh dk i;kx fd;k x;kA ;gh ij Hkk'kk f"k{k.k d {k= e Hkk'kk i;kx"kkyk dh LFkkiuk dh ijtkj ckr dh x;h ftldh iklfxdrk Lo;fl) gA byDVkfud ohfM;k&Vi Hkh "kf{kd rduhdh dk vkt nr xfr inku fd;k gA 1969 e bXy.M d pLVjQhYM dkyt vkQ VDukykth e gkfyx u ifrif'V d{kk dk ik:Ik r;kj dj lh/k 0;k[;ku nu rFkk ijh{kk yu dh 0;oLFkk dhA blh l= e db vU; oKkfudk u bl {k= d fodkl e i"kklu ,o bUthfu;fjx dk ekx i"kLr fd;kA phuh rduhdh] dkxt rduhdh rFkk diMk rduhdh vkfn vudk idkj d rduhdk dh [kkt "kk/kk }kjk gh lEHko g, gA

"kf{kd ifØ;k e i.kkyhdj.k dju d fy, vkyhoj cã] Mfol] fely vkfn u f"k{kk&rduhdh dh mi;kfxrk rFkk vko";drk dk vko";d crk;kA Nk=k vkj v/;kidk d d{kkxr 0;ogkjk e vif{kr ifjoru yku d fy, ,ehMku] ¶y.Ml] fLeFk rFkk jkcV dkDl vkfn u vefjdk e d{kk f"k{k.k vUrkfØ;k d l[;kRed vkj ifjek.kRed mikxek l d{kk 0;ogkj d ekiu dh fof/k;k dh [kkt fd;k rFkk vud idkj d fujh{k.k fof/k;k dk fuek.k fd;kA bUgh fof/k;k l Nk=k vkj f"k{kdk d 0;ogkj e vif{kr ifjoru ykuk lEHko gvkA bl idkj ;g ekuk tkrk g fd "kf{kd rduhdh dk i;kx vefjdk vkj :l l ikjEHk gkrk gA

Hkkjro'k d mŸkj in"k d bykgkckn uxj e LFkkfir l.Vy iMkxkftdy bULVhV;V u loiFke 1963 e ^vfHkØfer vun"ku^ ij ,d fopkjxk'Bh vk;kftr fd;kA bld ckn Hkkjr d fofHkUu ikUrk ;Fkk&xtjkr] egkjk'V rFkk itkc d if"k{k.k fo|ky;k e vfHkØfer vun"ku d ipkj&ilkj fd; x;A ;|fi bldk ikjfEHkd mi;kx ¼"kf{kd rduhdh½ luk vkj lj{kk d dk;k gr fd;k x;k] fdUr ckn e bldk {k= m|kx] 0;kikj] df'k] icU/k] LokLF; vkj f"k{kk vkfn e Hkh gk x;kA

1966 e dN f"k{kkfonk d lg;kx l ^Hkkjrh; vfHkØfer vun"ku lxBu^ uked lLFkk dk xBu gvkA blh lLFkk d ek/;e l f"k{kk rduhdh d fodkl d i;kl fofHkUu f"k{k.k lLFkkvk e fd; x;A 1970 d vkl&ikl rduhdh d ek/;e l f"k{kk d {k= e egŸoi.k i;Ru fd; x;A jk'Vh; "kf{kd vul/kku ,o if"k{k.k ifj'kn rFkk mPp f"k{kk lLFkku ejB] cMknk ,o f"keyk e ,e0,M0 vkj "kk/kdk; e "kf{kd rduhdh dk egŸoi.k LFkku inku fd;kA NCERT d vUrxr f"k{kk rduhdh dUn dh LFkkiuk u viuh ,d vyx igpku cuk;h gA vkt Hkkjrh; fo"ofo|ky;k e "kf{kd rduhdh fo'k; dk ch0,M0 vkj ,e0,M0 d{kkvk d ikB;Øe e egŸoi.k LFkku inku fd;k x;k gA dN fo"ofo|ky;k u rk viuh mPp d{kkvk e bl vfuok; fo'k; d :i e lfEefyr fd;k gA

1978 e ;uLdk u ,d lfeukj dk vk;ktu fd;k Fkk ftldk "kh'kd Fkk&'Seminar for the training of Experts in Educational Technology' bl lfeukj e "kf{kd rduhdh d fodkl dh ppk fuEu rhu Lrjk ij dh x;h Fkh&

1- 1967 rd dk le; J0;&n"; lkexh d :i eA
2- 1967 l 1975 rd dk le; fo|kFkh] lkefx;k ,o rduhfd;k d :i eA
3- 1978 dk le; i.kkyh fo"y'k.k dk le; gA

lfeukj e fodkl d ftu rhu Lrjk dh 0;k[;k dh x;h ml ge fuEu :ik e tku ldr g&

i.kkyh fo"y'k.k dky

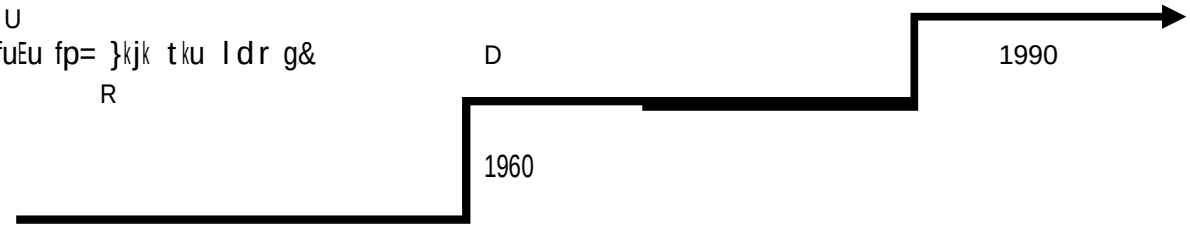
rduhdh fodkl dky

J0;&n"; dky

bYVu egkn; u "kf{kd fodkl dk Øe fuEu rhu igyvk e fu/kkfjr fd;k g&

1- "kk/k dk; 1960 rd
2- fodkl dk; 1970 rd
3- mi;kx dk; 1970 d ckn
4- U

bl ge fuEu fp= }kjk tku ldr g&



"kf{kd rduhdh e nk "kCn lekfgr gA f"k{kk vkj rduhdhA ;fn bu nkuk "kCnk dk vyx&vyx vFk Li'V dj y] rk f"k{kk rduhdh viu vki ifjHkkf'kr gk tk;xhA

^f"k{k^ /kkr l f"k{kk dk vFk g&Kkuk tu }kjk lLdkjk vkj 0;ogkjk dk fuek.k djukA f"k{kk ckyd dk u;&u; vuHko inku dj ml bl ;kX; cukrh g fd og viu dk okrkoj.k l lek;kftr dj] viuh "kfDr;k dk i.k fodkl djr g,] viuh ;kX;rkulkj viu ifjokj] lekt ;k jk'V dk fdlh fo"k'k {k= e ;kxnku dj ldA Li'V g fd f"k{kk dk rkRi; lh[ku l g vkj lh[ku dk rkRi; ckyd d 0;ogkj e ifjoru yku l gA

Rkduhdh vxth "kCn 'Technology' dk fgUnh :ikUrj.k gA Technology "kCn xhd Hkk'kk d 'Technikos' l cuk g] ft ldk vFk g& dykA yfVu Hkk'kk dk 'Texere' "kCn xhd Hkk'kk dk i;k; g] ft ldk vFk g& ^cuuk ;k fuek.k djuk^A

lkekU;r% rduhdh "kCn dk i;kx ykx ^e"khu^ ;k ^e"khu lEcU/kh iR;;k^ l yxkr gA yfdu ;g vko";drk ugh g fd ble e"khu dk gh i;kx gkA bldk vFk rk fdlh Hkh i;kxkRed dk; l g] ft le oKkfud fl)kUrk dk i;kx gkrk gA bl idkj rduhdh dk vFk g&

^^nfud thou e oKkfud fl)kur dk i;kx e yku dh dyk ¼fof/k;k½ gh rduhdh gA^^

rFkk

^^foKku dk dyk e i;kx djuk gh rduhdh gA^^

f"k{kk e rduhdh d i;kx dk ie[k mnn"; jgk& "kf{kd mnn";k dk ljyrk l ikIr djukA blh fcUn dk /;ku e j[kdj "kf{kd rduhdh dk mnn"; le&lkef;d f"k{kk d mnn"k;k dk fu/kkj.k djuk rFkk 0;kogkfjd :Ik l ml ifjHkkf'kr djuk gA lkekU;r% "kf{kd rduhdh d fuEu mnn"; nf'Vxkpj gkr g&

1- ifjoru d ifj.kkeLo:Ik le&lkef;d vko";drkvk d vulkj f"k{k.k&fof/k;k rFkk ;fDr;k dk iLrr djukA
2- f"k{k.k mnn";k dk 0;kogkfjd :i e ifrikfnr djukA
3- ekuo&thou dh tfVy leL;kvk dk ly>ku gr fofHkUu mikxek dh fof/k;k ,o i.kkfy;k dh jpuk djukA
4- Kku dk lp;] ilkj rFkk fodkl djukA
5- f"k{kdk dh {kerkvk ,o ;kX;rkvk e of) djukA
6- f"k{k.k dk;k dk T;knk&l&T;knk jkpd cukukA
7- f"k{k.k ifØ;k dk vf/kd oKkfud cukukA
8- vko";drkulkj ,l ykxk dk lgk;rk inku djuk] tk vkipkfjd f"k{kk yu e vleFk gkA
9- vko";drkulkj iek.k&i= gr lfo/kk inku djukA
10- lex :i l bldk mnn"; g&f"k{k.k&vf/kxe ifØ;k dk l/kkjukA
11- iR;d dk o;fDrd fofHkUurk d vulkj lh[ku e lgk;rk djuk
12- vf/kd&l&vf/kd Nk=k rd lpuk, igpkukA
13- i'Bik'k.k d {k= e ;kxnku nukA

"kf{kd rduhdh d fo'k; e vudk idkj dh HkkfUr;k gA dN ykx J0;&n"; lkexh dk gh "kf{kd rduhdh ekur g] rk dN ykx vfHkØfer vun"ku dk gh "kf{kd rduhdh ekur gA Li'V g fd tk ykx J0;&n"; lkexh rd dk gh "kf{kd rduhdh ekur g] mud vulkj bl fo'k; dk {k= J0;&n"; lkexh rd gh lhfer gA tk ykx bl vfHkØfer vun"ku rd gh ekur g] mud vulkj bl fo'k; dk {k= vfHkØfer vun"ku lkexh rd gh lhfer gA "kf{kd rduhdh dk tc ge 0;oLFkk mikxe e Lohdkj djr g rk bldk {k= vR;Ur gh 0;kid gk tkrk gA oreku le; e J0;&n"; lkexh rFkk vfHkØfer vun"ku] "kf{kd rduhdh ugh g oju ;g rk bld vx gA vc "kf{kd rduhdh ,d 0;kid foKku dh dkfV e ekuk tku yxk gA

vr% bldk {k= Hkh vc 0;kid vkj foLrr gk x;k gA

Mjd jkUVk u 1973 e bld fuEu {k= crk; g&

1- vf/kxe dk mnn"; fpfàr djukA
2- vf/kxe okrkoj.k dk fu;ktu djukA
3- fo'k;&oLr dh [kkt djuk rFkk mUg ljfpr djukA
4- mi;Dr 0;g jpukvk rFkk vf/kxe lpkj dk p;u djukA
5- vf/kxe 0;oLFkk d ixfr dk eY;kdu djukA

lUnHk

- dy J'B] ,l0ih0&"kf{kd rduhdh ¼1982½ foukn iLrd efnj] vkxjk
- ekFkj] ,l0,l0&"kf{kd rduhdh] ¼1996½ vkxjk
- vkM] ,y0d0&f"k{kk d uru vk;ke] jktLFkku fgUnh xFk vdkneh t;ij
- "kek] vkj0,0&f"k{kk rduhdh] ¼1996½ b.Vj u"kuy ifCyf"kx gkml ejB
- flg] jkeiky&f"k{kk e uo pruk ¼1983½ vkxjk

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jktho xk/kh vkj iMkl h n"kk l Hkkjr dk lEcU/k

vQtkyk dk"kj*

Hkkjr d iMkl h n"kk e ikfdLrku] phu] HkVku] uiky] ckXykn"k] cek] eky}ho vkj Jhydk vkfn gA dVuhfr dh nf'V l ;g cgr t:jh g fd iMkl h n"kk d lkFk e=hi.k lEcU/k gk] rHkh n"k veu vkj l[k "kkfUr d lkFk jg ldrk gA ftl n"k d lEcU/k viu iMkl h l vPN ugh gkr og lno ij"kkuh vkj nfo/kk e jgrk gA jktho xk/kh dh ;g "k: l dkf"k"k jgrh Fkh fd iMkfl;k dh ldV d le; enn djd mUg ge"kk dh fy; drK cuk fy;k tk;A bl uhfr d rgr Jhydk d ckn uoEcj 1988 ekynho e mifLFkr ldV d oDr Hkkjrh; Qkt Hktdj nkuk iMkl h n"kk dk viu vglku ry nck fy;k tk;A ekynho d jk'Vifr Jh eeu vCny x;e u HkkM d lfudk d fonkg d f[kykQ tc Hkkjrh; enn ekxh rk jktho xk/kh u rRijrk l Qkt ogk Hktdj ekynho dh lEiHkrk dk dk;e j[ku e lg;kx fd;kA

1984 e fl;kfpu vkj 1985 e Jhydk e Hkkjrh; Qktk u oDr ij igpdj ogk viu n"k dk uke cyn fd;kA bll iMkl h n"k Hkkjrh; "kfDr dk ykgk Hkh ekuu yxA io yf¶VuV tujy t0,l0 vkjkMk u ekynho e Hkkjrh; enn dk leFku fd;kA jktho xk/kh u dgk fd ;fn Hkkjr ekynho dh enn ugh djrk rk og vefjdk l lgk;rk dh xgkj djrk] ;g ckr Hkkjr d fy; Bhd ugh gkrhA luk d nf{k.kh deku d lokfuoRr ,d dekMj y0 tujy fniUn flg u Hkh ;gh egll fd;k fd xHkhjrk l fopkj djd iMkl h n"k dk Qkth enn nuk mi;Dr FkkA ;gk ,d loky ;g Hkh i"k vk;k fd D;k Hkkjr u lHkh iMkl h n"kk dh ljdkjk dh enn dju dk chMk mBk fy;k g \ ;fn ,lk Fkk rk D;k Hkkjr ikfdLrku vkj bMkuf"k;k e t:jr iMu ij Hkh ,lh gh enn Hktxk \ fQj rk Hkkjrh; Qkt d ikl ,d vfrfjDr dke iMkl h n"kk dh enn dju dk Hkh gk tk,xkA bl fLFkfr e n"k dh viuh lj{kk dk D;k gkxk\

o Ykkx mijkDr lokyk dk mBkr g] o ;g D;k Hky tkr g fd tc iMkl h gel feyu yxx rk lhek ij [krj dh ckr rk Lo; gh cekuh gk tk;xhA db i=dkjk u bld fy; jktho th dk leFku Hkh fd;kA fl;kfpu vkj Jhydk d ekey e rk lc tkur g fd ogk fookn vkj l?k'k ml le; gvk tc Hkkjr viuh nh?kdkyhu jk'Vh; lj{kk uhfr dk cuk Hkh ugh ik;k FkkA rc Hkkjr d fy; ;g t:jh Fkk fd lj{kk uhfr dN bl idkj r; dh tk; ftll gekj iMkl dh xfrfof/k;k vkj leL;kvk dk ly>ku e enn feyA

,d ie[k QkTkh fopkjd y¶VhuV tujy ,l0 d0 flUgk u dgk Fkk fd Hkkjr dk j{kk vkj fon"k uhfr;k dh okLrfodrk ij cgr T;knk vk/kkfjr gkuk pkfg;A phu d lkFk fookn ij rc viu ,d y[k e y0 tujy flUgk u dgk fd fgeky; d lEcU/k e ,d ,lh uhfr "kh?k cukb tkuh pkfg;] ftle nkuk n"k j{kk vkj fon"k lEcU/kh ekey ljyrk l ly>k ldA gekjh luk fo"o dh pkFkh lcl cMh Qktk e l gA mld fy; ,l fl}kUr cuk, tku pkfg; ftu ij pydj o viu n"k d fgrk dk lo}u dj ldA phu u 1986&87 e leMkjkx ?kkVh e geyk djd lhek fookn dk ,d ckj fQj HkMdk fn;kA jktho th dh fnlEcj 1988 dh phu ;k=k l nkuk n"kk e e/kj lc/kk d dk;e gku dh mEehn cuhA

jktho th dh iMkl h n"kk d lkFk fon"k uhfr dk n[kdj yxrk Fkk fd nf{k.k ioh ,f"k;k e Hkkjr ,d ^^y?k egk"kfDr** cuu tk jgk gA vejhdk u Hkh jktho xk/kh dh uhfr;k dh ljkguk djd ;g lkfcr dj fn;k fd Hkkjr nf{k.k ioh ,f"k;k e viuk iHkRo tek ldrk gA Jherh ekjxV Fkpj u Hkh jktho th dh Jhydk vkj ekynho e viukb x;h uhfr;k dh Hkfj&Hkfj i"kl k dh gA jktho dh uhfr;k dh /kkd dh otg l fo"o dh egk"kfDr;k Hkkjr l iHkkfor gb FkhA vefjdk vkj fcVu d vykok lkfo;r l?k ij Hkh bu uhfr;k dk vPNk vlj gvk FkkA bll ckr lkfcr gkrh g fd rRdkyhu egk"kfDr;k dk jktho dh uhfr;k dk i.k leFku iklr FkkA

bLykekckn e lkd lEeyu dk vk;ktu gvkA Hkkjr Hkh lkd dk lnL; gA Hkkjr d i/kkue=h gku d dkj.k Jh jktho xk/kh lkd lEeyu e ikfdLrku x;A bl idkj Hkkjr d fdlh i/kkue=h u rhl lky ckn

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* **ioDrk] jktuhfr'kkL=] :nkyh fMxh dkyt] Qtkckn] mRrj in'kA**

ikfdLrku dh ;k=k dhA lu 1958 e n"k d i/kkue=h ifMr tokgj yky ug: ikfdLrku x; FkA bld ckn Hkkjr dh i/kkue=h bfnjk xk/kh vkj ikfdLrku d i/kkue=h tfYQdkj vyh HkVVk d chp f"keyk le>krk gvk FkkA f"keyk le>kr d ckn Hkkjr ikfdLrku e f}i{kh; le>kr dk ;g igyk volj Fkk] ftle ,d nlj d ,Veh dUnk ij geyk u dju] lkLdfrd yu&nu dk c<ku vkj vUrjk'Vh; gokb ifjogu dk nkgj djk l cpkuk Hkh fufgr FkkA Jh jktho xk/kh u lkd lEeyu e ;g oknk fd;k fd Hkkjr viu iMkl h n"kk ij jkc ugh

tek,xkA jktho th u xjhch d f[kykQ vkj lkd n"kk d chp lpukvk d yu&nu vkj ykxk dh cjkd&Vkd vkoktkgh dh ;ktuk i"k dh vkj cuthj HkVVk u lfud [kp e dVkrh dk ennk mBkdj ml ;ktuk e ,d dMh vkj tkM nhA Hkkjr d i/kkue=h Jh jktho xk/kh vkj ikfdLrku dh i/kkue=h Jherh cuthj HkVVk d chp vkipkfjd ckrphr gb] tk nkuk n"kk d fy; ^^u;k pj.k** fl} gbA

jktho dh phu ;k=k dk Hkh jktufrd {k=k e cMk egRo feykA fiNy 34 o'kk e igyh ckj dkb Hkkjrh; i/kkue=h phu tk jgk FkkA bll Hkh nkuk n"kk e dVrk de gbA :l] phu lEcU/kk d lkekU;hdj.k dh ifd;k d nkjku jktho dh phu ;k=k okdb egRoi.k FkhA phu gekjk iMkl h n"k gA Hkkjr vkj phu io l gh ,d nlj d utnhd jg g] yfdu 1962 e ;) d ckn lc/kk d chp ,lh xgjh [kkb curh pyh x;h fd Hkkjr vkj phu ,d nlj d fy; vifjfpr l gk x;A ,lh fLFkfr iMkl h d fy; n[k gh mRiUu djrh gA Hkkjr d i/kkue=h Jh jktho xk/kh dh phu ;k=k u lHkh dk vk"p;pfdr dj fn;kA ,d ckj fQj ^^fgUnh phuh Hkkb&Hkkb** dh e/kj Lefr rktk gku yxhA bl ;k=k l dkb [kkl jktufrd gy utj ugh vk;k] rk ble gjkuh dh dkb ckr ugh] D;kfd 1962 dk ;} nkuk n"kk dk cgr lkp&le>dj dne j[ku dk etcj dj jgk Fkk] nkuk gh n"k vHkh rd viuh fLFkfr dk Hky ugh ik; FkA lhek dh leL;k nkuk gh n"kk d chp vkM vkb gb FkhA 1954 l 1962 d e/; phu u ilkj vfrde.k vkj gey vkfn d }kjk 38 gtkj fdykehVj Hkkjrh; Hkkfe ij vf/kdkj dj fy;k Fkk vkj 80 gtkj ox fdykehVj Hkkjrh; {k= ij nkok fd;k FkkA jktho th u vrhr dh dVrk dk Hkykdj phu l vkxg fd;k fd ,d fuf"pr vof/k e gh lhek fookn dk ly>k yuk pkfg;A frCcr d lc/k e jktho th u dgk fd ;g phu dk viuk ekeyk gA Hkkjr ble n[ky ugh nxkA Hkkjr vkj phu d mPp Lrjh; ifrfuf/k eMyk d chp fopkj foe"k gvk] yfdu nkuk i{k vkfFkd] rduhfd ,o lkLdfrd {k= e lg;kx c<ku d fy; lger g;A Hkkjr u phuh utfj; ij lrk'k 0;Dr fd;kA phuh fo"k'kKk u bl ckr ij tkj fn;k fd Hkkjr ftruh lfo/kk; phu dk inku djxk] phu ml l dgh vf/kd fj;k;r nu d fy; rRij gA

Hkkjr dh fon"k uhfr vktknh d ckn l gh xVfuji{k] "kkfUr] lgvfLrRo vkj fujL=hdj.k dh jgh gA i0 tokgj yky ug: u tk fon"k uhfr r; dh Fkh mle Hkkjr dk vQk ,f"k;kb ler lHkh xVk l vyx jguk FkkA bld fy; mUgku ukflj] VhVk vkj ldkrk d lkFk feydj xVfuji{k vknkyu pyk;kA tokgj yky ug: d ckn bfnjk xk/kh vkj jktho th u Hkh bl uhfr dk i.kr;k viuk;kA 1988 uoEcj e vf[ky Hkkjrh; dkxl deVh d vf/ko"ku e fon"k uhfr d bu fl}krk dk ,d ckj iuh vueknu fd;k x;kA vf/ko"ku e Jhydk e Hkkjrh; luk dh "kkfUr LFkkiuk vkj ogk ykdrkf=d ifd;k dk cjdjkj j[ku e enn d dke dh ljkguk dh x;hA

jktho th dk ekuuk Fkk fd gekj dN n"kk d lkFk erHkn gk ldr g yfdu "k=rk fdlh l ugh gA dN iMkl h n"kk l gekj lhek fookn Hkh g] yfdu geu vc Hkh ckrphr d tfj; mUg ly>ku dh vk"kk ugh R;kxh gA 1971 e tc Hkkjr u lkfo;r l?k d lkFk e=h vkj lg;kx dh lf/k dh Fkh rc if"peh ipkj r= u vQokg mMk nh Fkh fd Hkkjr :lh [ke e ?kl x;k g yfdu ckn d o'kk u ;g fn[kk fn;k fd ;g ipkj cgr xyr FkkA doy :l gh ,dek= ,lk n"k ugh g ftld lkFk Hkkjr u ,lh lf/k dh gkA vU; n"kk l nkLrkuk lEcU/k dk;e dju dh gekjh uhfr gA jktho xk/kh pkgr Fk fd fo"o c/kRo dh gekjh ijkuh Hkkouk dk lo= ipkj ilkj gkA

jktho xk/kh u lHkh iMkl h n"kk l cgr e/kj lEcU/k cuk;] iMkl dk dkb Hkh ,lk n"k ugh cpk tgk dh jktho th u ;k=k ugh dhA phu] ikfdLrku] Jhydk] uiky] HkVku] cXykn"k] ekynho] oek vkj lHkh iMkfl;k l lEcU/k ixk< fd;A vkt tk gekj lEcU/k lgt vkj lkgkn i.k g bldk J; jktho xk/kh dk tkrk gA jktho xk/kh dh gR;k l ;g lkj iMkl h 0;fFkr gk x;A bu lHkh n"kk e "kkd euk;k x;kA lHkh jk'Vk d i{k folk{k d urk jktho xk/kh d vfre lLdkj e "kkfey gku d fy; 24 eb 1991 b0 dk fnYyh igpA gekj xe e cjkdj "kjhd g;A

jktho th u ikp egk}hik d ikp ie[k jk'Vk rtkfu;k] vtVhuk] efDldk] xhl vkj LohMu d lkFk feydj ijek.k lEiUu jk'Vk dk vkgoku fd;k Fkk fd okg; vrfj{k vkj iFoh lkj ijek.k gfFk;kj dh gkM [kRe dj] lkFk gh o ldYi dj fd Hkfo';e bu vL=k dk ijh{k.k] fodkl vkj mRiknu ijh rjg cn dj nxA 1986 e Jh jktho xk/kh dh ,d vkj miyfC/k gbA ml o'k :l d lkE;oknh ny d u; urk fe[kkby xkckP;ko Hkkjr i/kkjA mUgku Hkkjr d i/kkue=h d lkFk xj vk.kfod vfgld fo"o dk fuek.k dju d fy; ^^ub fnYyh ?kk'k.kk i=** ilkfjr fd;k vkj bl vk.kfod ;x e "kkfUri.k lg vfLRkRo d cfu;knh fl}kUrk e fo"okl idV fd;kA

bl rjg Li'V g fd lHkh n"kk d lkFk ijLij lg;kx dh Hkkouk gh jktho th dh fon"k uhfr dk ey mnn"; jgkA Hkkjr u n{kl d dk;dek dk vkx c<ku e vge Hkfedk fuHkkbA jktho th u viu l>&c> l fon"kk e Hkkjr dk egRo c<ku e cgr cMk ;kxnku fn;kA

lUnHk

- MkO vkj0 ,e0 f}onh % Hkkjrh; ljdkj ,o jktuhfrA
- Mk vkj0 d0 flg % vUrjk"Vh; jktuhfr
- MkO i[kjkt tu % vUrjk"Vh; jktuhfr ,o i/kkue=h dh Hkfedk A
- MkO ihOMh0 "kek % vk/kfud jktuhfrd fopkjk dk bfrgkl A
- nhukukFk oek % vUrjk"Vh; lEcU/kA

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Hkkjrh; l?kokn vkj jkT; Lok;Rrrk

Mk0 xkjo dekj JhokLro*

1967 e lEiUu g, prFk vke pukok u Hkkjrh; jktuhfrd 0;oLFkk dh fn'kk gh cny nh vkj ,d ny i/kku <kp okyh nyh; 0;oLFkk cgnyh; ifr;kxh jktuhfr e cny x;hA n'k e igyh ckj vkB jkT;k e xj&dkxlh jktuhfrd nyk dk ljdkj cuku dk volj ikIr gvkA bl idkj dN fojk/kh ikfV;k d ljdkj e vku l ljdkjk d vkilh lc/kk ;k erHknk dk ennk fdlh ,d jktuhfrd ikVh dk vkUrfjd ennk ugh jg x;k vfir og dUn vkj jkT;k dh ljdkjk d lc/kk dk jktuhfrd ennk cu x;kA bll tMh lcl e[; ?kVuk ;g jgh fd dUn vkj jkT;k d chp Vdjko vkj ruko d {k=k dk foLrkj gvkA db xj&dkxlh jktuhfrd nyk }kjk ^jkteUukj lfefr fjkV^ ¼1971½ ^vkuUnij lkfgc iLrko* ¼1973½ rFkk ^if'pe cxky elfonk* ¼1977½ bR;kfn lfefr;k ,o iLrkok d ek/;e l vf/kd jkT; Lok;Rrrk dh ekx iLrr dh x;hA ogh nljh vkj u'kuy dkÝl d urRo okyh tEe&d'ehj ljdkj u ^i.k Lok;Rrrk* rFkk 1953 d io dh fLFkfr dk iuh% ykx dju dh ekx iLrr dhA bl idkj 1980 d n'kd rd jkT; Lok;Rrrk dh ekx viuh pje fLFkfr ij jghA rRi'pkr dUn ljdkj u bu Lok;Rrrk dh ekxk d ifji{; e 9 tu] 1983 dk ljdkfj;k vk;kx dh LFkkiuk dh rkfd dUn&jkT; lc/kk d e/; ruko d e[; {k=k dk fu/kkj.k dj leL;k dk LFkk;h lek/kku <<k tk ldA bld vfrfjDr 1989 d ckn l dUn e lfon ljdkjk dk nkj ikjEHk gvk rFkk {k=h; jktuhfrd ny ljdkj cuku e egRoi.k Hkfedk fuHkku yxA bld vfrfjDr ^U;ure lk>k dk;Øe* dh ifrc)rk u jkT; Lok;Rrrk d ekxk dh rhork dk de fd;k rFkk lkFk gh ljdkfj;k vk;kx }kjk iLrr dN egRoi.k l>kok dk dUn ,o jkT; ljdkjk }kjk Lohdkj dju vkj vUrjkT;h; ifj"kn d xBu d mijkUr bu ekxk e deh vk;hA oreku le; e ljdkfj;k vk;kx d mijkUr dUn&jkT; lc/kk e mRiUu g, u; mHkkjk ,o iofRr;k rFkk jkT;k dh ln< vkfFkd fLFkfr d fy, jktLo d lkrk d iuforj.k d lnHk e lRrk:< ;0ih0,0 ljdkj u 7 ekp] 2007 dk ,d u, vk;kx dk xBu fd;k gA fu"d"kr% oreku le; dh tfVy jktuhfrd ifjfLFkfr;k e lgdkjh l?kokn dk fl)kUr gh ,d ,lk lkFkd midj.k iLrr djrk g ftld ek/;e l dUn jkT; lEcU/kk e le;≤ ij mRiUu gku oky rukok dk LFkk;h lek/kku <<k tk ldrk gA

iLrr 'kk/k&i= e jkT;k }kjk le;≤ ij iLrr Lok;Rrrk dh ekxk l lEcfU/kr fofHkUu idkj dh leL;kvk ,o mHkjrh gb iofRr;k vkj jktuhfrd ennk d lnHk e v/;;u ,o fo'y"k.k dUn fcUn gA okLro e jkT; Lok;Rrrk dh ekx cnyr g, jktuhfrd ifjfLFkfr;k d lnHk e Hkkjrh; l/kh; <kp e iufopkj l tMk gvk ,d vR;Ur fooknkLin ennk jgk g rFkk ftl ij nh?kdkfyd okn&fookn Hkh gk pdk gA vLr bl lnHk e bu ennk ,o iofRr;k dk iueY;kdu fd;k tkuk vko';d g rkfd cnyr jktuhfrd ifjo'k e mHkj jgh u;h iofRr;k vkj ennk d lnHk e u doy lrfyr nf"Vdk.k dk viuk;k tk ld vfir lkFk gh lkFk bldk LFkk;h lek/kku Hkh <<k tk ldA

l?kh; idkj d lfo/kkuk e dUn ljdkj vkj mld l?kVd bdkb;k d e/; lrfyr lc/k LFkkfir djuk fu%lUng ,d xEHkhj fo"k; gA[1] fiNyh 'krkCnh d ikjfEHkd n'kdk l gh Hkkjr e lonyh; lEeyu bl ckr ij cgl djr jg g fd Hkkoh lfo/kkfud <kp dk Lo:i D;k gk \ Hkkjrh; l?kh; pfj= d fu/kkj.k d fy, loiFke dkxl rFkk yhx d chp 1916 e ^y[kuÅ le>krk* gvkA[2] bld mijkUr i0 ekrhyky ug: d v/;{krk okyh lonyh; lefr] xkyet lEeyu rFkk mld ckn dh leLr ckrphrk ftudh ifj.kfr fcfV'k dfcuV fe'ku e gb e dUn rFkk jkT;k d chp 'kfDr d cVokj dk i'u egRoi.k jgkA [3]

,frgkfld fooj.kk d v/;;u l Li"V g fd l?k dk fopkj eyr% Hkkjrh; jk"Vh; dkxl rFkk efLye yhx d chp ,d rjg dk le>krk FkkA tgk dkxl n'k dh ,frgkfld ,o rRdkyhu ifjfLFkfr;k dk n[kr g, ,dkRed ljdkj oky ,d ,dhdr Hkkjr dh fgek;rh Fkh] ogh yhx u l?kh; ljdkj dh odkyr dhA efLye yhx }kjk l?kh; ljdkj d leFku dk e[; dkj.k ;g Fkk fd ikUrk dk vf/kd Lok;rrk fey ldA bl idkj ,d vkj dkxl rFkk nljh vkj efLye yhx d urRo e nk lekukUrj vknkyu ep ij Nk x, vkj rc ,dkRed cuke l?kkRed dk i'u mB [kMk gvkA bu nkuk fLFkfr;k dk fookn fuiVku dh dkf'k'k rhu n'kdk l vf/kd le; rd pyrh jghA bl nkjku vkj bld ckn gku okyh leLr ckrphrk vkj le>krk ftld ifj.kkeLo:i nk dfcuV fe'ku lu 1945 vkj 1947 e Hkkjr vk, rFkk bu lcdk dUn rFkk jkT;k d chp 'kfDr;k d lhekdu rFkk vof'k"V 'kfDr;k d vkoVu d i'u l my>uk iMk vkj vUrr% bu lcdk ifj.kke ;g gvk fd Hkkjr dk nk jkT;k ikfdLrku vkj Hkkjrh; l?k e ckVuk iMkA

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* **vfLVV ikQlj]] jktuhfr foKku foHkkx]l.V ,.M;t ih0th0 dkyt] xkj[kij] mRrj in'kA**

bl idkj Li"V g fd Hkkjr d lfo/kku dk Lo:i l?kkRed gk ;k fQj ,dkRed ;g fo"k; Hkkjrh; lfo/kku d fuek.k d igy l gh vR;f/kd fookn dk fo"k; jgkA lfo/kku fuek.k d le; vkj lfo/kku fuek.k d ckn Hkh bll lEcfU/kr fookn de ugh g,A lu 1946 e cyk;h x;h lfo/kku lHkk u bl fo"k; ij i;kIr le; vkj /;ku fn;k rFkk bl ij nh?kdkyhu cgl pyhA Lo; lfo/kku fuek=h lHkk e bl ckr ij erHkn Fkk fd Hkkjrh; lfo/kku dk l?kkRed lfo/kku dh J.kh e j[kk tk; ;k ml ,dkRed lfo/kku dh lKk nh tk;A [4] bl idkj ftl lfo/kku dk fuek.k gvk og ,d vkn'k l?kh; lfo/kku ugh FkkA ;g lR; g fd ,frgkfld lnHk dk NkMdj Hkkjr viu vkdkj] tul[;k] Hkk"kk;h] lkLdfrd]

Hkkxkfyd rFkk i;koj.kh; fHkUurk d dkj.k vfuok;r% l?kh; fLFkfr iLrr djrk g] yfdu ,Ik dgk tkrk g fd lfo/kku lHkk u ,d lefpr l?kh; <kpk r;kj u djd ,dkRed <kpk r;kj fd;k ftl l?kh; Lo:i n fn;k x;kA[5]

bldk e[; dkj.k ;g Fkk fd lfo/kku fuekrk Hkkjrh; bfrgkl d bl rF; l ifjfpr Fk fd Hkkjr e tc&tc dUnh; lRrk ncy gb rc&rc Hkkjr dh ,drk Hkx gb vkj ml ijk/khu gkuk iMkA o iu% bldh iujkofRr ugh pkgr FkA vr% fuekrkvk u dUnh; lRrk dk vf/kd 'kkfDr'kkyh cuku dk dk; U;kf;d 0;oLFkk d }kjk lokPp U;k;ky; ij NkMu dh vi{kk Lo; gh dj yuk mfpr le>kA bl lnHk dk vkj vf/kd Li"V djr g, ctkfeu ,u0 LduQhYM u fy[kk g fd Hkkjrh; l?k ftl leL;k l xflr g] og g vkfFkd vkj jktuhfrd leL;k; rFkk iknf'kdrk dh ldh.k Hkkouk, ftud lek/kku d fy, dUnh; ljdkj d ikl lefpr 'kfDr;k gkuk vfuok; gA

bld vfrfjDr Hkkjrh; lfo/kku d l?kh; pfj= ij tk xEHkhj vkjki yxk;k tkrk g og ;g g fd lfo/kku e dgh Hkh ^l?k* 'kCn dk i;kx ugh fd;k x;k g[6] fdr bl lnHk e ;g /;ku j[ku ;kX; g fd ^l?k* ;k ^;fu;u* 'kCn dkb fo'k"k vyx vFk ugh j[kr gA tl k fd Mk0 vEcMdj u lfo/kku lHkk e lfo/kku d ik:Ik dk iLrr djr g, dgk Fkk fd vki n[kx fd ik:Ik lfefr u ^QMj'ku* d LFkku ij ^;fu;u* 'kCn dk i;kx fd;k gA ;|fi uke dk dkb fo'k"k egRo ugh gA fQj Hkh lfefr u lu 1867 d ^fcfV'k mRrjh&vefjdk vf/kfu;e* dh iLrkouk dh Hkk"kk dk vk/kkj cuk;k g lfefr dk ;g fopkj g fd Hkkjr dk ;fu;u dguk vf/kd mi;Dr gkxk A ;|fi Hkkjr d lfo/kku dk Lo:i l?khi gh gk ldrk gA[7]

ijUr ;g Lej.kh; g fd ^mRrjh&vefjdk vf/kfu;e* dh iLrkouk e ^Mkfefu;u* 'kCn dk i;kx gvk g] ^;fu;u* vFkok ^l?k* 'kCn dk ughA[8] ;|fi nf{k.k vÝhdk d ^;fu;u vf/kfu;e* e ^;fu;u* 'kCn dk i;kx vo'; gvk gA ;fn Mk0 vEcMdj u ;g dgk gkrk fd Hkkjr d lfo/kku e ^;fu;u* 'kCn d i;kx d lEcU/k e lu 1903 d ^nf{k.k vQhdk ;fu;u vf/kfu;e* dh Hkk"kk dk vk/kkj cuk;k x;k g rk ;g lR; d vf/kd fudV gkrkA bl lnHk e Mk0 vEcMdj d erkulkj^ ;fu;u vkQ LVVl* 'kCn d i;kx e nk vFk g& igyk] ;g fd Hkkjr l?k ,d jkT;k d ikjLifjd le>kr dk Qy ugh g] vkj nlj vo;oh ,ddk dk l?k l foPNn dh Lor=rk ugh g vFkkr ^;fu;u* 'kCn 'kkfDr'kkyh dUn dk lpd gA[9]

bu mijkDr rdk d ckotn Hkkjrh; lfo/kku dk ,dkRed ugh dgk tk ldrk D;kfd ;g vko';d l?kh; pfj= d y{kk dk Li"Vr% idV djrk gA l?kkRed 'kklu 0;oLFkk dk ekfyd y{k.k 'kklu 0;oLFkk e ,l 'kfDr foHkktu l g ftle dUn vkj jkT; ljdkj ,d nlj d v/khu ugh gk rFkk viu&viu vf/kdkj {k= e Lor= jgA[10]

lkFk gh lkFk 'kfDr;k d iFdj.k dh 0;oLFkk lfo/kku d fyf[kr iy[k d :Ik e gkuk pkfg, D;kfd fdlh Hkh 'kklu 0;oLFkk e l?kkRed fl)kUr rc rd ifjyf{kr ugh gk ldrk tc rd lfo/kku u doy lokPp ,o fyf[kr gk oju og 'kfDr;k dk foHkktd gk vkj mldh lokPprk dk 0;ogkj e cuk, j[ku d fy, ,Ik lokPp u;k;ky; gk tk dUnh; rFkk iknf'kd ljdkjk d iHkkok l eDr jgA[11]

bl idkj Hkkjrh; lfo/kku e l?kkRed 'kklu 0;oLFkk d lHkh vko';d y{k.k mifLFkr gA ukjeu Mh ikej u fy[kk g fd Hkkjrh; x.kr= ,d l?k g rFkk mldh viuh fo'k"krk, g] ftUgku l?kh; Lo:Ik dk viu <x l <kyk gA bld vfrfjDr d0lhO 0gh;j u ,dkRed dh vkj >dko dk n[kr g, Hkkjrh; lfo/kku dk ^v/k l?kkRed* dh lKk nh gA bl rd d ihN 0gh;j dh ekU;rk ;g g fd l?kkRed ljdkj ogh ljdkj dgh tk ldrh g ftle 'kklu 0;oLFkk e lkekU; vkj iknf'kd ljdkjk e 'kfDr;k dk ,Ik foHkktu gk fd 0;ogkj e mue gj ,d ljdkj viu&viu {k= e ,d nlj d led{k rFkk okLro e ,d nlj l Lor= jgA[12] bl ekin.M d vk/kkj ij og iR;d ljdkj tk 0;ogkj e l?kkRed d fl)kUr d vu:Ik dk; ugh djrh] ijUr ftudk lfo/kku l?kkRed fl)kUr dk ifjy{k.k djrk g] ,lh 0;oLFkk dk 0gh;j ^l?kh;or 0;oLFkk* dgr g] vLr fdlh jkT; 0;oLFkk e lfo/kku d l?kkRed gkr g, mldh ljdkj l?kkRed gk ;g vko';d ugh gA blfy, fdlh 'kklu 0;oLFkk dk l?kkRed rHkh dgk tk ldrk g tc ml jktuhfrd 0;oLFkk e lfo/kku o ljdkj nkuk gh l?kkRed d fl)kUr ij [kjh mrjrh gkA

vLr Hkkjrh; l?kokn d Lo:Ik d mi;Dr i{kk ,o rdk d v/;;ukijkUr ;g fu"d"k fudkyk tk ldrk g fd Hkkjr dk lfo/kku u rk 'k) :Ik l ifjl?kh; g vkj u gh 'k) :Ik l ,fddA[13] ;FkkFk :Ik l ;g u rk lLFkkfir l?kh; <kp e [kjk mrjrk g vkj u gh ,dkRed 'kklu i.kkyh d ekun.Mk d vu:Ik gh Bgjrk gA[14] vjLr ;g u, idkj dk l?k ;k jkT; g tk vuk[kh vko';drkvk dh irh d fy, viuk;k x;k gA ble ;g fl)kUr vUrfo"V g fd& ^^ ifjl?k gkr g, Hkh jk"Vh; fgr ijekPp gA**[15]

bld lkFk gh fo'o d fdlh Hkh jkT; d 'kklu e l?kokn dk fopkj yxHkx mldh viuh ifjfLFkfr;k d vu:Ik fuHkj djrk gA iR;d n'k viuh ifjfLFkfr;k d vu:Ik mUgh l?kh; l=k dk vulj.k djrk g tk mldh leL;kvk dk vPN Bx l fujkdj.k dj ldA blfy, ge l?kokn d nkuk fl)kUrk e fdlh dk vkn'k :Ik e ugh ikrA[16] Hkkjrh; lfo/kku fuekrk Hkh bll vNr ugh jg vkj mUgku mUgh l=k dk vulj.k fd;k tk dh rkRdkfyd ifjfLFkfr;k d vu:Ik gk rFkk tk Hkfo"; e Hkkjrh; jk"Vh; ,drk ,o v[k.Mrk dk v{k..k j[k ldA

bl idkj Hkkjr dk lfo/kku l?kokn d ijEijkxr fl)kUrk l vyx gVdj ,d u, Lo:Ik dk xg.k fd;k rFkk leL;kvk d lek/kku d fy, ^ dkepykÅ l?kokn* dk :Ik Hkh /kkj.k fd;kA[17] vLr lfo/kku fuekrkvk u lfo/kku d vUrxr 'kkfDr'kkyh dUn dh LFkkiuk dh Fkh] ftldk Lo:Ik rk l?kh; Fkk fdUr ble ,dkRed 0;oLFkk dh vud fo'k"krk, Hkh FkhA lfo/kku d mn?kkVu d rjUr ckn ekp 1950 e ;ktuk vk;kx dh LFkkiuk dh x;h] ftldk e[; dk; jkT;k d fy, l lk/kuk dk fu/kkfjr djuk FkkA ;ktuk dk {k= ftruk dUnhdj.k d i{k e gkrk x;k f'k{kk] lekt dY;k.k vkj lkenkf;d

fodkl tlh xfrfof/k;k okLrfod vFkk e dUnh; fo"k; curh x;hA[18] oLrr% og j{kk dk NkMdj i'kklu d lHkh {k=k e Hkkoh fodkl dk ie[k fu.kk;d cu x;kA bldh ,d vU; lgk;d lLFkk ,uOMhOlhO u vkfFkd uhfr;k d fu/kkj.k e vR;r iHkko'kyh Hkfedk dk fuogu fd;kA bud egRo dk n[kr g, bUg ^vkfFkd ef=eMy* dh lKk nh tku yxh rFkk ^Hkkjrh; l?k dh lokPp ef=ifj"kn* Hkh dg fn;k x;kA

ug: th d peRdkfjd 0;fDrRo rFkk 1950 l 1967 rd d le; e dkxl ikVh dk dUn ,o jkT;k e yxkrkj lRrk:< jgu d dkj.k dUnhdj.k dh iofr vkj vf/kd icy gbA bl nkjku dUn vkj jkT;k d chp tk erHkn mRiUu g, o nk ljdkjk d chp ugh vfir ,d gh jktuhfrd ikVh d nk i{kk d chp Fk] ftUg ljyrk l ly>k fn;k x;k fdr ug: dh eR; d mijkUr dkxl urRo e erHkn mRiUu g,] ifj.kkeLo:Ik vc nyh; <kp d vUnj dUn jkT; fooknk dk ly>kuk ljy ugh jg x;kA bl idkj dUn jkT; lc/kk e xEHkhj ruko mRiUu g, rFkk vud jkT;k u ;g egll fd;k fd mUg dUn }kjk fu/kkfjr llk/kuk dk mfpr fgLlk ugh fey jgk gA

1967 d vke puko u ifjoruk d 'k:vkr dh ?kk"k.kk dhA ;|fi ?kV g, cger d lkFk dkxl dUn e okil vk;h rFkkfi 14 jkT;k ¼d'ehj vkj ukxkyM½ e l 7 jkT;k e xj&dkxlh jktuhfrd nyk u ljdkj cuk;hA dUnhdj.k d fo:) ikUrh; Lok;Rrrk dh ckr dk 0;kid ppk dk fo"k; cu tku e vf/kd le; ugh yxkA rRi'pkr rho :Ik l Lok;Rrrk dh ekxk u Hkkjrh; jktuhfrd 0;oLFkk e lfo/kku d l?kh; pfj= e mifLFkr nk"kk d dkj.k rho fooknk dk tUe fn;kA[19]

ogh nljh vkj jkT; Lok;Rrrk dh ekx Hkkjrh; l?kokn dk ,d cMk gh fooknkLin ennk jgk gA bl lnHk e lcl igyk vkj cMk rF; ;g g fd jkT; Lok;Rrrk dk rkRi; Lor=rk ;k liHkrk l ugh gA Hkkjrh; lfo/kku d vUrxr ;g Li"V g fd Hkkjrh; jkT;] vefjdk d jkT;k d Hkkfr u rk ^vfouk'kh jkT;k dk vfouk'kh l?k g * vkj u gh lkfo;r l?k d Hkkfr g] ftle jkT;k dk l?k l iFkd gku dk vf/kdkj gA

bld vfrfjDr] bldk mnn'; u rk Hkkjr 'kklu vf/kfu;e&1935 d vUrxr Lok;Rrrk dh 0;oLFkk l g] u gh fo'ofo|ky;k dh Lok;Rrrk l g] lkFk gh u rk mu lLFkkvk dh Lok;Rrrk dh ekxk l g tk vkfFkd nf"V l detkj g vkj u gh ilkj.k fuxe dh ekxk l gA

vLr Hkkjrh; lfo/kku d vUrxr jkT; Lok;Rrrk dk rkRi; jkT;k dh Lor=rk ;k liHkrk l ugh g vfir bldk vFk ;g g fd jkT;k d vkrfjd ekeyk e dUnh; ljdkj dk gLr{ki de l de gk rFkk lfo/kku }kjk inRr fo"k;k ij mUg fuji{k lRrk d i;kx dk vf/kdkj gkA bl idkj ;gk Lok;Rrrk dk rkRi; ^jkT;k d vf/kdkjk* ¼LVVl jkbVl½ l g tk fd fdlh Hkh l/kh; 0;oLFkk dh jh< gkrh gA jkT; Lok;Rrrk bl rF; l Hkh fu/kkfjr gkrh g fd jkT; fo/kku eMy vkj jkT; ljdkj 0;ogkj e bldk mi;kx fdl idkj l djrh g rFkk lfo/kku fdruk iHkko'kkyh <x l dke dj jgk gA

vr% Lok;Rrrk dk lPp vFkk e ^okLrfod* gkuk pkfg, fdr oreku le; e lfo/kku d dk;dj.k l ,lk irhr gkrk g fd bl egRoi.k rF; dk yxHkx Hkyk fn;k x;k gA bl lnHk e leLr ?kVuk, Lok;Rrrk d fl)kr dk VDdj nrh g lkFk gh ;ktuk dh ck/;rk jkT;k dk dUn d ifr vkj vf/kd fuHkj cukrh gA

fofHkUu jkT;k d jktuhfrd nyk }kjk lEk;≤ ij dUn jkT; lc/kk d iufujh{k.k d ekxk d ifji{; d dUn ljdkj u 24 ekp] 1983 dk tfLVl j.kthr flg ljdkfj;k d urRo e ,d lfefr dk xBu fd;kA lfefr u eyHkr mnn';k dk ydj fo"k;k ,o rF;k dh foLrr tkp dh rFkk blh Øe e 29 vDVcj] 1984 dk ub fnYyh e lfo/kku lHkk d 12 lnL;k d lkFk lkefgd fopkj&foe'k fd;kA bl foLrr voykdu ,o ijh{k.k d ckn vk;kx u viuh lLrfr;k 29 vDVcj] 1987 dk xg e=ky; e iLrr fd;kA vk;kx dh fjikV nk Hkkxk e gA iFke Hkkx e e[; fjikV vkj nlj Hkkx e ljdkjk rFkk nktuhfrd nyk l ikIr Kkiu gA ljdkfj;k vk;kx u dy feykdj 247 flQkfj'k dUn ljdkj dk iLrr dh FkhA io dUnh; xge=h f'kojkt ikfVy d vulkj 179 flQkfj'kk dk dk;kfUor fd;k tk pdk g] 63 flQkfj'k Lohdkj ugh dh xb rFkk 'k"k cph flQkfj'kk ij okrkyki gkrk jgk gA

u, lryu dh [kkt d i;kl % U;ure lk>k dk;Øe ¼lhO,e0ihO½ dh ifrc)rk dk ijk dju d fy, fiNyh ;0ihO,0 ljdkj u dUn&jkT; lc/kk ij iufopkj d fy, 27 viy] 2007 dk ,d u, vk;kx dk xBu fd;k gA[20] bl vk;kx d xBu dk mnn'; ljdkfj;k vk;kx d xBu d i'pkr Hkkjr e vk; jktuhfrd ,o vkfFkd ifjoruk d mijkUr dUn&jkT; lc/kk d cnyr vk;kek dk v/kkj[kkfdr djuk e[; gA

vk;kx d xBu d mnn'; [21] %

¼1½ ;g vk;kx lfo/kku e micfUkr dUn&jkT; lc/kk d dk;dj.k ij ijh{k.k ,o iufoykdu djxk rFkk bld lkFk&lkFk igy d LoLFk fu.k;k ,o lLrfr;k dk dk;kfUor djkuk] 'kfDr;k d cVokj d lc/k e U;k;ky; d fu.k;k dk iufujh{k.k rFkk fo/kk;h] foRrh; ,o i'kklfud lc/kk l tM leLr dk;uhfr;k ,o mRrjnkf;Rok dk fujh{k.k ,o ijh{k.k djuk] jkT;iky in dh Hkfedk] vkikr micUk] foRrh; lc/k] lkekftd ,o vkfFkd vk;ktu] ipk;rh jkt lLFkk,] llk/kuk dk cVokjk] vUrjkT;h; ty cVokjk fookn l tMh leL;kvk dk v/;;u ,o l>ko nuk lfEefyr gkxkA bld vfrfjDr ;g u;k vk;kx] viu fujh{k.k&ijh{k.k d mijkUr ,l fo"k;k ij tk vf/kfunf'kr ugh g fQj Hkh ftudk ijh{k.k fd;k tkuk vko';d g ij vo'; l>ko n ldxkA

¼2½ ;g vk;kx dUn& jkT; lc/kk d lo/kkfud 0;oLFkk ij fujh{k.k ,o iufoykdu djr le; fiNy o"kk e fo'k"kr% nk n'kdk e g, lkekftd] jktuhfrd ,o vkfFkd xfrfof/k;k d fodkl dk /;ku e j[kr g, l>ko nxk tk

ifjoru d e[; midj.k d :Ik e vko';d gkxA bld lkFk gh ;g vk;kx turk d dY;k.k d fy, rFkk n'k dh ,drk ,o v[k.Mrk dk lfuf'pr dju d fy, ^l'kklu* d le{k vku okyh pukfr;k rFkk LFkk;h ,o rho vkfFkd fodkl d Hkfo"; d lugj volj ikIr dju e vku okyh Ckk/kkvk t l& cjktxkjh] vf'k{kk t l fo"k;k ij xEHkhj fo'y"k.k ,o l>ko iLrr dj ldxkA

bl idkj ge n[kr g fd Hkkjrh; l?kh; 0;oLFkk vU; l?kh; 0;oLFkkvk d foijhr viu fuek.k d le; dh ifjfLFkfr;k ,o viu foy{k.k idfr d dkj.k ,d vuB l?kh; 0;oLFkkvk d ifreku dk inf'kr djrh gA lkFk gh lkFk bl 0;oLFkk e l)kfUrd ,o 0;ogkfjd nf"Vdk.k l dN fof'k"V nk"k nf"Vxr gkr g rFkk ftldk lek/kku Hkh cgr lhek rd bUgh nf"Vdk.kk dk vk/kkj fcUn cukdj iLrr fd;k tk ldrk gA bl mijkDr lnHk Hkkjrh; l?kh; 0;oLFkk e dUn&jkT; lc/kk e mRiUu ruko vkj le;≤ ij jktuhfrd nyk }kjk vf/kd jkT; Lok;Rrrk d ekx d lnHk e l?kokn d vko';d y{k.k d :Ik e ^lgdkfjrk* vFkkr ^lgdkjh l/kokn* d fl)kUr vkj mld 0;ogkfjd vui;kxk dk lek/kku d :Ik e fofHkUu fo}kuk }kjk iLrr fd;k tk pdk gA ,0,p0 fop] MCy0,p0 ekfjl tkUl] xufoy vkfLVu] ,e0 lh0 tu] ,e0 lh0 lhryokM t l fo}kuk u bl leL;k d LFkk;h lek/kku d fy, lgdkjh ljpukRed fodkl d ifreku dk vf/kd lkFkd midj.k Lohdkj fd;k gA

bl idkj lgdkjh l?kokn dUn ,o jkT; ljdkjk d chp i'kklfud lg;kx d :i e ifjHkkf"kr fd;k tkrk gA ikO ,e0 ih0 tu u bl lnHk e 0;kid nf"Vdk.k dk viukr g, ;g fo'y"k.k iLrr fd;k g fd lgdkjh l?kokn d fl)kr dk vFk ;g g fd lgdkjh l?kokn lg;kx d rRo dk vkx c<ku okyk vkj l?k d fofHkUu ,ddk d chp ruko dk pkg og dUn cuke jkT; ljdkj ;k jkT; cuke dUn ljdkj gk] U;u dju dk i;kl djrk gA bl lnHk e okLrfodrk rk ;g g fd ljdkjk dk lkekU; y{; tufgr dk c<kok nuk rFkk 0;fDr dh U;ure vko';drkvk dk ijk djuk gkrk g vkj l?kh; 0;oLFkk e dUn vkj jkT; ljdkjk dk feydj dk; djuk pkfg, lkFk gh mud i;kIk e iFkdRo ugh gkuk pkfg,A vr% lg;kx d rRo d lkFk ykd&dY;k.kdkjh jkT; d y{; dk ikIr djuk gh lgdkjh l?kokn dk lcl ie[k y{k.k gA

,d nf"V l n[kk tk; rk lgdkjh l?kokn ,d fof'k"V dk;&;ktuk d vi{kk ,d lkekU; nf"Vdk.k gA bl idkj ;g turk dh lok dju d lkekU; fØ;k&dykik e dUnh; ljdkj vkj jkT; ljdkjk d chp lg;kx d rRo d ikRlkgu dk inf'kr djrk gA lgdkjh l?kokn bl /kkj.kk dk Ukdkjrk g fd ftle nk vyx&vyx ljdkj ,d nlj l fojk/k dk Hkko j[kr g, rFkk b";kRed ifrLi/kk dh Hkkouk l 'kfDr d fy, l?k"k djrh gA

vLr lgdkjh l?kokn ;g vk'kk djrk g fd l?kokn d eyHkr y{;k dk Nfr igpk, fcuk ,d ln< ,o ,dhdr jkT; d YkkHk /khj&/khj inf'kr gkxA lkFk oreku le; dh tfVy jktuhfrd ifjfLFk;k e lgdkjh l?kokn dk fl)kr gh ,d ,lk lkFkd midj.k iLrr djrk g ftld ek/;e l dUn&jkT; lc/kk e mRiUu ruko dk ge LFkk;h lek/kku << ldr gA ,lk ugh g fd Hkkjrh; lfo/kku e lgdkjh l?kokn d rRok dk leko'k ugh g] oLrr% lfo/kku fuekrkvk u viu 0;kid l>&c> dk ifjp; nr g, bu rRok dk vf/kd l vf/kd lo/kkfud micUU/kk e lekfo"V fd;k gA vLr oreku le; e vko'drk ;g g fd lfo/kku e vUrfufgr lgdkjh l?kokn d midj.kk dk vkj vf/kd 0;ogkfjd cuk;k tk, rFkk mud fØ;kUo;u d fy, vf/kd l vf/kd ikRlkgu fn;k tk;A bld vfrfjDr bld fy, ,d LoLFk jktuhfrd ijEijk dk fodflr ,o vkRelkr djuk furkUr vko';d gA

lUnHk

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2- uEcnjhikn] b0 ,e0 ,lO% Hkkjrh; l?kokn dh jk"Vh; jktuhfrd iFBHkfe] eF; dfj;u ,o oxhl ¼lEikO½ dUn jkT; lc/k] edfeyu bf.M;k fy0]ub fnYyh] 1980 i0&190A
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12- 0gh;j] d0 lh0 % ekMu dkLVhV;'ku] i0&28 o 57
13- Ckl] nxk nkl] Hkkjr dk lfo/kku&,d ifjp;] okFkok ,.M d0] ub fnYyh] 2006] i0&64A
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21- vk;kx d v/;{k & vodk'k ikIr e[; U;k;k/kh'k enu ekgu iUNgh] vU; lnL;& Jh /khjUn flg ¼Hkkjrh; i'kklfud lok l vodk'k ikIr½] Jh foukn dekj nXxy ¼Hkkjrh; i'kklfud lok l vodk'k ikIr½] MkO ,u0vkj0 ek/kou euu ¼io fun'kd] u'kuy T;Mhf'k;y ,dMeh] Hkkiky½

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dkek;uh % ik'pkR; vydkjk d lUnHk e

MkW fuf/k d';i*

t;'kdj ilkn dr ^dkek;uh* fgUnh lkfgR; dh J"B dfr gh ugh vfir ml ;x dk vf}rh; egkdkO; Hkh g] ftlu ;x dk ,d ub fn'kk inku dh gA lejlrkokn] vkuUnokn ,o nk'kfud fopkj/kkjk dk :id d ek/;e l fu:i.k gh dkek;uh dk ey ifrik| jgk gA ilkn th bu ikjEifjd ekU;rkvk l vNr ugh jg ld vkj vydkj i;kx e fl)gLr jgA ,d mRre dfork dh jpuk e db rRok dk ;kx gkrk gA bu rRok d vPN lketL; ,o vuHkfr dh rhork d vk/kkj ij dkb Hkh jpuk J"Brk dk ikIr djrh gA dkek;uh ,d ,lh dkfeuh g tk lgt :i l viu vxk e jRutfMr vydkjk l l'kkfHkr gA ; lHkh rRo mRre dkO; jpuk dh vk/kkjf'kyk gA bUgh rRok e l vR;Ur egRoi.k rRo g&vydkj] tk dkO; d lkUn; dh Jhof) djrk gA

dfork lLdfr vkj ifjo'k l iHkkfor gkrh gA blhfy; Hkkjrh; ,o ik'pkR; jpuk llkj e i;kIr vUrj ik;k tkrk g rFkk blh idkj bud vydj.kk fo|kuk e Hkh fHkUurk ik;h tkrh gA Hkkjrh; vydkjk dh vi{kk ik'pkR; vydkjk dh l[;k de g] fdUr iHkko l o led{k gh gA ik'pkR; txr e vydkjk dh nf"V l oØrk dk vFkkr oØkfr vydkj dk egRo jgk gA yktkbUl u viu ifl) fl)kUr mrkÙk Hkkouk d ek/;e l oØkfr d egRo dk crk;k gA yktkbUl d ioorh Mk;kfufl;l vkj ijorh fMefV;l vkfn ;ukuh vkpk; rFkk fDoUVhfy;u vkfn fo)ku okLro e jhfrdkj gh Fk] ftudk /;ku vuØe vuikr lxfr vkfn jpuk rRok ij dfUnr jgk gA

Hkkjrh; vydkj 'kkL= dh rjg ik'pkR; lkfgR; d vydkj 'kkL= e doy oØrk dk gh i;kx gvk gA ogk ij y{k.kk vkj 0;tuk 'kfDr;k dk Hkh leko'k vydkj 'kkL=k e fd;k x;k gA gkblyl e fo'k"k.k dk foi;; ijlkfufQd'ku e tMoLrvk vFkok x.kk dk ekuohdj.k gkrk g] iLr Hkkjrh; vydkj 'kkL= e bud fy; i;kIr ugh] ij budk leko'k y{k.k gk tkrk g] ;jki e 0;X; dk vydkj ekuk x;k g] fdUr Hkkjr e ml 'kCn&'kfDr ekuk tkrk gA vxth vydkjk dh lLFkk fgUnh vkj lLdr vydkjk dh vi{kk ik'pkR; vydkjk dk foopu dgh vf/kd vkj l{e gvk gA

ik'pkR; txr e vydkj dk tUe ;uku e gvk FkkA jgfVDl 'kCn dk i;kx Hkk"k.k dyk e Jkrk dk iHkkfor dju d fy; gkrk FkkA mu lHkh fof/k;k dk vydkj dgk tkrk FkkA ik'pkR; lkfgR; e vydkj d rhu foHkkx g; g&

1- 'kCn foU;kl] 2- okD;foU;kl 3- vFk foU;kl & dN ik'pkR; lkfgR; e ; vydkj g & lhfer] eVkQkj] Qfcy] ijkfcy vkj ,yxjhA ik'pkR; dkO;'kkL= e vydkj vkj vydk; dk 0;ogkj erHkn ik;% ikjEHk l gh jgk gA Økp d vulkj ^^dyk eyr% lgtkuHkfr vFkok Lo; idk'k Kku g vkj lgkuHkfr vfHkO;tuk l vfHkUu g tk vfHkO;tuk l er ugh gkrh og lgkuHkfr u gkdj lonuk ;k idr fopkj ek= gA viu er :i e oLr;U=or g fu"Ø; g ekuookRek mldk vuHko rk djrh g ijUr ltu ugh djrhA lgtkuHkfr l vfHkUu gku d dkj.kA**[1] vfHkO;tuk dk fofHkUu Jf.k;k e vo/k foHkktu lkfgR; e vydkj fl)kUr ;k jhfrox d uke l ifl) gA

vjLr u oØkfr vydkj dk vR;Ur Li"V Lojk e Lohdkjk gA flljk u vkfpR; fo)kUr dk thou vkj lkfgR; dk ik.krRo ekuk gA flljk u 'kfy;k dh rhu fLFkfr;k ekuh g & =Ppkljy vydr 'kyh & min'k d fy;] e/;e 'kyh& jx d fy,] mnkRr 'kyh & eu rFkk lik.k dk lEif"kr dju d fy,A

Hkkjrh; lkfgR; e ftl idkj vydkj Lo:i fu/kkj.k] ukedj.k rFkk fo'y"k.k lLdr vkpk;k u fd;k mlh idkj ik'pkR; lkfgR; e xhd rFkk yfVu d fopkjdk u ble igy dh gA yfdu ftruk l{e foopu Hkkjrh; lkfgR; e gvk g] ik'pkR; lkfgR; e olh l{erk dk vHkko gA vxth e vydkjk d fy, Qhxl vkoLihp dk i;kx gkrk gA bll Li"V g fd vydkj loiFke Hkk"k.k ;k oDrk dyk e gkr FkA oDrk ftu fof/k;k l Jkrk dk iHkkfor o peRdr djrk g ml vydkj dgr gA

ilkn th Nk;koknh dfo FkA Nk;koknh dfo;k u viu dky e Hkkjrh; dkO;'kkL= e fufn"V vydkjk d vfrfjDr ik'pkR; vydkjk dk Hkh i;kx fd;k gA ik'pkR; vydkjk e lcl vf/kd i;kx ekuohdj.k

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***vfLV.V ikQlj] fgUnh foHkkx] ih0ih0,u0 egkfo|ky;] dkuij] mRrj in'kA**

¼Personitication½ vydkj dk gvk gA ble ekuoh; Hkkoukvk rFkk idfr inkFkk e ekuoh; x.kk dk vkjki djd viu Hkkok dk 0;Dr dju dh jhfr dk viuk;k x;k g] bUgku ver dk er :i l fpf=r fd;k gA bl vydkj }kjk [kMh ckyh dh dfork e efrerk oØrk rFkk xgurk dk lpkj gvk gA Hkkjrh; lkfgR;dkj tc ik'pkR; lkfgR; d llx e vk; rk gekj fgUnh lkfgR; e Hkh mudh iofRr;k vku yxhA vxth e miek] :id vkfn

vydkj gkr gA dN ,l vydkjk dk i;kx Hkh fgUnh dk0; e gku yxk ftld mnkgj.k rk cgr Fk] fdUr mud ukedj.k dk vHkko FkkA vc ik'pkR; llx l budk ukedj.k Hkh ik'pkR; nf"Vdk.k l gh gk x;kA

ilkn th u dkek;uh e e[;r% rhu ik'pkR; vydkjk dk i;kx fd;k g&

1- ekuohdj.k
2- fo'k"k.k foie;
3- /oU;Fk 0; tuk

1- ekuohdj.k vydkj % ver Hkkok dk er djuk ekuohdj.k gkrk gA bll dk0; Hkk"kk e oØrk o peRdkj vk tkrk gA oLrr% tgk Hkkoukvk e ekuo x.kk vFkkr mud vxk d dk;k dk vkjki djd o.ku fd;k tkrk g ogk ekuohdj.k vydkj gkrk gA ilkn th u dkek;uh e bl vydkj d cgrk;r l i;kx fd;k g vkj idfr d ek/;e l vpru inkFkk ,o Hkkoukvk e ekuoh; x.kk ,o prurk dk vkjkfir djd bl egkdk0; dk ltho fp=.k fd;k g tl&

^^**fudy jgh Fkh ee onuk] d:.kk fody dgkuh lh]**
ogk vdyh idfr lu jgh] glrh lh igpkuh lhA^^[2]

;gk ij dfo u glrh gb idfr dh dgkuh luu e yhu dgdj ekuohdj.k vydkj dk i;kx fd;k gA

^^**/kh j&/kh fge&vkPNknu] gVu yxk /kjkry l]**
teh ouLifr;k vylkb] e[k vylkb e[k /kkrh 'kh ry ty lA^^[3]

;gk ij dfo Lor= prurk d n'ku djrk gA blh dkj.k mlu iy; d mijkUr ouLifr;k d iuh ygygku dh fØ;k dk fp=.k bl idkj l fd;k g tl dkb ukf;dk jkf= Hkj lku d mijkUr lcj vylkb gb mBdj viuk e[k B.M ikuh l /kkrh gA ;gk ij ,d vkj tM idfr e prurk dk vkjki djd dfo u mldk tk o.ku fd;k dk0;'kkL=k dh nf"V l mipkj oØrk g] lkFk gh ;gk ekuohdj.k vydkj Hkh gA

ilkn th u yTtk lx e yTtk dk ekuohdj.k /kk=h d :i e djd ver eukHkko dk lUnj efrdj.k fd;k g&

^^**e mlh piy dh /kk=h g] xkjo efgyk g fl[kykrh]**
Bkdj tk yxu okyh g] mldk /kh j l le>krhA^^[4]

dkek;uh e vk/kfud ekuoh; thou dh xEHkhjre leL;kvk dk fp=.k fd;k x;k gA dkek;uh d jgL; lx e dfo u i"ik ij bBykrh lkrh tkxrh frrfy;k l KkufUn;k dh ryuk djd budk ltho fp=.k iLrr fd;k gA ilkn th u ;gk ij tk ekuohdj.k dk :i iLrr fd;k g og cMk gh ltho ,o euekgd g&

^^**bl dlekdkj d dkuu d] v:.k ijkx vVy Nk;k e]**
bBykrh lkrh txrh e] viuh Hkko Hkh Hkk"kk eA^^[5]

blh idkj l yTtk lx e &

^^**ol gh ek;k e fyiVh] v/kjk ij mxyh /kj g;A**
ekuo d ljl drgy dk vk[kk e ikuh Hkj g;A**[6]

dkek;uh d bl lx e ilkn u yTtk dk ekuohdj.k djd ml ,d ,lh ukf;dk dh Hkkfr fpf=r fd;k g tk ek;k l fyiVh gb gA v/kjk ij vxyh j[k g, rFkk vkuUn d vklvk dk vk[kk e Hkj g, ikl vkrh gA yTtk tl ver Hkfe dk ;g fp=.k vR;Ur gh ltho gA

2- fo'k"k.k foi;; % bl vydkj e fo'k"k vFk xfHkr rFkk xEHkhj cuku d fy, fo'k"k.k foi;; dj fn;k tkrk g vFkkr vfHk/kk l fo'k"k.k foi;; dj fn;k tkrk g ogk l gVkdj y{k.kk d lgkj ml nlj LFkku ij j[k nu l ,lk fo'k"k.k dk fp= y{k.kk }kjk gekj lkeu iLrr gkrk g fd dk0; lk"Bo c< tkrk g rFkk Hkkof/kH; dh 0; tuk Hkh vf/kd gkrh gA[7]

fo'k"k.k dk foi;; vFkkr fo'k"k.k dk fyx opu d vulkj foi;; dj nukA fo'k"k.k dk LFkkukUrj.k dj nu l y{k.kk ofRr d cy ij ble peRdkj vk tkrk g] tgk fdlh dFku dk fo'k"k vFk l lEcfU/kr dju d fy; fo'k"k.k dk foi;; dj fn;k tkrk g] ogk foi;; gkrk gA dkek;uh e fo'k"k.k foi;; vydkj dk i;kx vR;kf/kd ek=k e gvk gA

^^**,d >Vdk lk yxk lg"k] fu[kju yx yV l dkuA**
xk jgk ;g lUnj lxhr] drgy jg u ldk fQj ekuA**[8]

iLrr i| e drgy jg u ldk fQj eku l fo'k"k.k foi;; vydkj dk i;kx fd;k gA blh idkj Lolu lx e dfo u ikFkuk dk 0;kdy dgk g&

^^**vlQy eu dN {kC/k gk mB vkdfLed ck/kk dlh]**

le> u ik; fd ;g gvk D;k] itk tVh D;k vk ,lh]
ifj.kke ikFkuk fody Fkh no Øk/k cu fonkg
bMk jgh tc ogk Li"V gh og ?kvuk dpØ tlhA[9]

;gk ij ikFkuk dk ifj.kke fody Fkk ijUr dfo u j{kk gr dh x;h ikFkuk dk 0;kdy dgk g] ftldk vfHkik; ;g g fd j{kk d gr ftl itk u ikFkuk dh Fkh vc og ikFkuk dju okyh itk dk 0;kdy fn[kkdj ikFkuk dk gh fody dgk gA blhfy, fo'k"k.k foi;; vydkj gA blh idkj ,d mnkgj.k&

^^dlfer dtk e ; iyfdr iekfyxu g; foyhu]
eku gb g efPNr rku] vkj u lu iMrh tc chuA^^ [10]

;gk ij dfo u iyfdr iekfyxu dk i;kx djd fo'k"k.k foi;; vydkj jpk gA D;kfd vkfyxu dHkh iyfdr ugh gkrk vfir vkfyxu dju okyk gh lnk iyfdr gkrk gA blh idkj l vk'kk lx e &

^^u= fuehyu djrh ekuk] idfr ic) yxh gku]
tyf/k ygfj;k dh vxMkb] ckj&ckj tkrh lkuA**[11]

bl i| e ^vxMkb d ckj&ckj lku* e fo'k"k.k foi;; vydkj g] D;kfd vxMkb ugh lkrh cfYd vxMkb yu okyk lkrk gA bl ik'pkR; vydkj dk i;kx dkek;uh e cgrk;r l gvk gA

3- /oU;Fk 0;tuk % ^^/oU;Fk 0;tuk dk vfHkik; 'kCnk dh ml /ofu l g tk 'kCn lke?; l gh ilx vkj vFk dk mnck/ku djk dj fp= [kMkdj nrh gA ;gh ugh dk0; d vfrfjDr x.kk l vifjfpr jgu ij Hkh Hkk"kk lkUn; Jkrk rFkk ikBd d y{; e ,d vkd"k.k ink dj nrk gA**[12]

/oU;Fk 0;tuk vydkj dk vxth Hkk"kk e ekukeVkikL;k dgr gA bldk vfHkik; dk0;xr 'kCnk dh ,lh /ofu l tk 'kCn lkeF; l gh ilx rFkk vFk dk mnck/ku djkdj ,d fp= mifLFkr dj nA ble Hkko vkj Hkk"kk dk lketL; rFkk LojD; dh vko';drk iMrh gA [13]

bl vydkj e vuikl vkj ;ed dk vkHkkl jgrk gA fQj Hkh ikBd dk /;ku budh vkj u tkdj lkefgd /oU;kRedrk dh vkj pyk tkrk g] vkj viuh /ofu dh i/kkurk gku d dkj.k gh bl LorU= vydkj d :i e iLFkkfir fd;k gA

Nk;koknh dfo;k u viu dk0; e d=kRedrk iLrr dju d fy; bl vydkj dk i;kx vi{kkdr vf/kd gh fd;k x;k gA ilkn th u dkek;uh e /oU;Fk 0;tuk vydkj dk i;kx cgrk;r l fd;k gA dkek;uh d yxHkx lHkh lxk e iLrr g&

^^dd.k Dof.kr jf.kr uij Fk] fgyr Fk Nkrh ij gkj]
e[kfjr Fkk dy'k xhrk e Lojy; dk gkrk vfHklkjA**[14]

;gk ij Dof.kr vkj jf.kr 'kCnk }kjk dd.k uijk dh ;FkkFk /ofu iLrr djr g, ukn lkUn; dh lf"V dh gA ble /oU;Fk 0;tuk vydkj gA blh idkj l &

^^/kh&/kh ygjk dk ny] rV l Vdjk gkrk vk>y]
Ni&Ni dk gkrk 'kCn fojy] ?kj&?kj di jgrh nhfIr rjyA**[15]

bl ifDr;k e dfo u unh d ,d futu rV dk vR;Ur lUnj o ltho fp= vfdr fd;k g] ftle l{ke l l{e ckrk dk Hkh dfo u ugh NkMk gA ;gk ij Ni&Ni 'kCn vkj ?kj&?kj e /oU;Fk 0;tuk vydkjA blh idkj l fpUrk lx e iy; dk cMk gh ekfed fp= iLrr fd;k g&

^^gkgkdkj gvk ØUnue;] dfBu dfy'k gkr Fk] pj]
g; fnxUr cf/kj Hkh"k.k jl] ckj&ckj gkrk Fkk ØjA**[16]

;gk ij dfo u iy; u iy; dky e pkjk vkj Qy gkgkdkj dk lQy fp= mifLFkr fd;k g] lo= lrr ØUnu lukb nrh gA ftle lEi.k fnXe.My cgjk gk x;k gA ;gk ij dfo u iy;dkjh n'; dk ,d fp= iLrr fd;k tk cMk gh ykeg"kd gA

ilkn th u dkek;uh e dyo Hkkjrh; vkj ik'pkR; vydkjk d cgipfyr vydkjk dk i;kx fd;k g cfYd dgh&dgh ij HkkokfHk0;fDr d fy; bl yhd l gVdj LorU= :i l viuh i)fr viukb gA ilkn th u vydkj dh ,d ub 'kyh dk Hkh vkfoHkko fd;k tk yktkbul }kjk fu:fir i'u vydkj l fHkUu g bl dkdoØkfr gh dgk tk ldrk g&

^^e/ke; clUr thou cud] og vUrfj{k dh ygjk e]
dc vk; Fk re pid l] jtuh d fiNy igjk eA^^ [17]

dkek;uh e lck/kukRed i'u i)fr ij ;kou dh tk Nfo vfdr gb g] mle vkReh; Li'k vi{kkdr vf/kd gkrk gA i'uk e 0;fDrxr vuHkfr dh >yd gkrh g rFkk lp dguk bl fu"k/kkRed mRrj dh vLohdfr 0;ftr gA dkek;uh e i;Dr i'ukydkj d vU; :ik e fo'y"k.k d fy, iLrr g&

^^**thou e l[k vf/kd ;k fd n[k eUnkfdfu dN ckykxhA**
uHk e u[kr vf/kd lkxj\ ;k cn cn ftx nkxhA
ifrfcfEcr g rkjk re l fl/k feyu dk tkrhA
;k nkuk ifrfcfEcr ,d e bl jgL; dk [kkyxhA^^[18]

oLrr% n[kk tk; rk ;g i'u ,lk ugh ftldk mRrj enkfduh u n ld] ;g rk ,d vydr 'kyh g] ftld ek/;e l dfo u ekuo d n[k&l[k dk ,dkRE; Hkko dk /ofur dj viuh nk'kfud nf"V dh ljl 'kyh e i;Dr fd;k gA ilkn th u vU; LFkyk ij i'u dh mnHkkouk }kjk mldk mRrj n fn;k gA fdlh nlj dh fopkj/kkjk dk viu vudy cuku d fy; bl vydkj dk i;kx fd;k g&

^^**vkj ;g D;k lur ugh] fo/kkrk dk exy ojnku]**
'kfDr'kkyh gk fot;h cuk] fo'o e xt jgk t; xkuA^^ [19]

i'ukydkj d vfrfjDr dkek;uh d dfri; vU; vydkjk dk Hkh mYy[k gvk gA tc dkb 0;fDr Lo; viuk uke ydj dkb Hkko idV djrk g] rk mll Hkh vfHk0;fDr e ,d vf}rh; of'k"V; vk tkrk g&

^^**vkg lox d vxnr! re] vlQy g; foyhu g;A**
Hk{kd ;k j{kd tk le>k] doy viu Hkh u g;A^^[20]

;g i)fr oLrr% lck/kukydkj d ,d miHkn d :i e iLrr gb gA ilkn th u dkek;uh e foLe;kfn ck/kd ink e vydkjk dh vfHk0;fDr dh gA dkek;uh e ,l cgr l mnkgj.k fey tkr gA

^^**vkg 'kU; l] pi gku e] r D;k bruh prj gbA**
bUntky tuuh] jtuh r] D;k vc bruh e/kj gbA^^ [21]

bl idkj l dkek;uh e ikphu 'kkL=h; i)fr d vydkjk d lkFk gh ,l uohu vydkjk dk Hkh i;kx ilkn th u c[kch fd;k gA vydkj dk dk0; dh vkRek ekuu oky vkpk;k dh Hkkfr ilkn th u vydkjk dk lk/; ugh ekuk g] vfir mUg dk0; e peRdkj mRiUu dju oky rFkk dk0; d lkUn; e of) dju oky midj.k d :i e Lohdkj fd;k gA ilkn th u dkek;uh e FkkMh ;k vf/kd ek=k e lHkh vydkjk dk lUrfyr <x l lefpr i;kx fd;k gA dkek;uh e vf/kdk'k vydkj vydkj jl vkj Hkkok d lgk;d cudj vk; gA ilkn th u vydkjk d fy; doy ikdfrd miknkuk dk gh Lohdkj ugh fd;k g] vfir ekuoh; ver Hkkok dk Hkh viu dk0; e LFkku ndj vk/kfud dfork e ,d u;k l=ikr fd;k gA dkek;uh dh vydkj ;ktuk e dfo ifrHkk dk Li"V in'ku gkrk g A ble fu;kftr vydkjk d ek/;e l mldh dk0;xr fo'k"krkvk d n'ku gkr g vkj uohu mnHkkoukvk dk ekx feyrk gA bl idkj vydkjk dh nf"V l dkek;uh e Hkkjoh ,o ik'pkR; vydkjk dk lUnj leUo; n[ku dk feyrk g rFkk bl fo/kku e ilkn th i.kr% lQy g, gA

lUnHk

1- oØkfDr thfore & Mk0 uxUn & i0 127
2- dkek;uh & ilkn & fpUrklx & i0 12
3- dkek;uh & ilkn & vk'kklx & i0 31
4- dkek;uh & ilkn & yTtklx & i0 110
5- dkek;uh & ilkn & jgL;lx & i0 270
6- dkek;uh & ilkn & yTtklx & i0 105
7- dkek;uh e dk0; lLdfr vkj n'ku & }kfjdk ilkn lDluk&i0 277
8- dkek;uh & ilkn & JX)klx & i0 53
9- dkek;uh & ilkn & Lolulx & i0 194
10- dkek;uh & ilkn & fpUrklx & i0 18
11- dkek;uh & ilkn & vk'kklx & i0 31
12- vul/kku vkj vkykpuk & Mk0 dUg;kyky lgy & i0 269
13- lkfgR; ni.k & i0 55
14- dkek;uh & ilkn & fpUrklx & i0 19

15- dkek;uh & ilkn & n'kulx & i0 254
16- dkek;uh & ilkn & fpUrklx & i0 29
17- dkek;uh & ilkn & dkelx & i0 71
18- dkek;uh & ilkn & Lolulx & i0 184
19- dkek;uh & ilkn & J)klx & i0 65
20- dkek;uh & ilkn & fpUrklx & i0 15
21- dkek;uh & ilkn & vk'kklx & i0 46

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ifjofrr ikfjokfjd 0;oLFkk ,o o)

Mk0 d'.k dekj*

iLrr ii= e ifjokj d ifjoru"khy Lo:i ,o o)k o ikfjokfjd lnL;k d e/; lek;ktu d fnu&ifr fnu de gkr tku l mRiUu o)k d leL;kxr fo"y'k.k dk j[kkfdr dju dk i;kl fd;k x;k gA iLrr ii= d mnn"; eyd i'BHkfe e ifjokj d ifjoru"khy ifreku o o)k d lek;ktukRed n"kkvk e Hkh lek;ktu u dj iku l mRiUu fLFkfr;k dk n[ku dk i;kl fd;k x;k gA

ijEijkxr :i l Hkkjrh; lkekftd 0;oLFkk dh ie[k bdkb ifjokj ,o o)k e ldkjkRed lg lEcU/k jg gA ifjokj e o)k dk lEekuuh; LFkku ikIr Fkk rFkk o) tu ifjokj d ef[k;k d :i e viuh lok; inku djrk FkkA ;|fi o)koLFkk e mldh dk;"khyrk de gk tkrh Fkh fQj Hkh og viu Kku ,o vuHkok d vk/kkj ij ifjokj dk rkme viuh ckf}d lok; d cV o{k d uhp ij ifjokj dk vkJ; nu okyk gkrk FkkA ijEijkxr :i l ifjokj dk Lo:i l;Dr Fkk] ifjokj lejlrk :ih vkoj.k l <dk jgrk FkkA ;fn ifjokj e rfud Hkh fo'kejlrk gkrh rk og ifjokj dh ,drk d eY; ij xk< gk tkrh Fkh] fdUr vkt dh cnyrh gb ifjfLFkfr e reke iR;{k ,o viR;{k dkjdk l u rk ifjokj dk ijEijkxr Lo:i gh jg x;k g vkj u gh ifjokj d lnL;k dk ,drk d l= e fijku oky eY; gh cp g A budk ifj.kke o)k dh ijEijkxr ifLFkfr ,o Hkfedk ij iMk vkj vkt o) viuh ifLFkfr dh vfLerk dk cpk; j[k iku ij vlgk; l utj vk jg gA tk ifjokj mudk lj{kk dop cu dj lkekftd] vkfFkd ,o ekufld /kjkry ij mUg ljf{kr thou thu dk vk/kkj inku djrk FkkA Li'Vr% ijEijkxr Hkkjrh; ifjokj dk Lo:i l;Dr gkrk g ftle ykx lkekU;r% ,d Nr d uhp jgr g] ,d gh jlkb e cuk Hkk tu djr g] ftud ikl lkekU; lEifRr gkrh g] ifjokj d lkekU; itk e Hkkx yr g vkj ,d nlj l fdlh fof"k'B idkj d c/kRo l lEcfU/kr gkr gA[1] lkFk gh ble ih<hxr xgjkb gkrh gA[2] bl idkj l;Dr ifjokj e l;Drrk dk v"kj lnL;k dh fd;kvk dk vfHkLFkkiu] lkekU; lEifRr rFkk ihf<;k dh xgurk[3] lkekU; dlkfV;k gkrh gA blhfy, bjkorh do u vkdkj] fuokl] lEifRr ,o vkenuh dk l;Drrk dk vk/kkj ekuk gA[4]

ijUr vc ifjokj dk Lo:i cny jgk g A ;|fi dkb Hkh lkekftd 0;oLFkk pkg fdruh Hkh mi;kxh D;k u gk mle le; d lkFk reke ,l rRo tMu yxr g ftll mldh mi;kfxr de gku yxrh gA dkykUrj e py dj Hkkjr e l;Dr ifjokj 0;oLFkk nk'ki.k 0;oLFkk d :i e n[kh tku yxh vkj /kh j&/kh j bld lnL;k e leg dh ,drk eyd eY; dh txg 0;fDr fo"k'k d fgr d c<u yx vkj ifjokj dk :i cnyu yxkA ;g cnyko ljpukRed #i e T;kn iHkkoh gvkA lekt"kkfL=;k }kjk reke vkuHkkfod v/;;uk tl nlkb][5] dikfM;k'k][6] ,fyu jkl[7] ¼1961½ ,e-,e-"kkg[8] ¼1955&58½] ,e-,l-xkj[9] ¼1968½ ikfyu dky.Mk[10]¼1950½ vkfn l ifjokj d ifjoruh; idfr dh vfHk0;fDr gkrh gA bu v/;;uk e vf/kdk"k d fu'd'k dgh u dgh l;Dr ifjokj d VVu dk 0;Dr djr g tk fo[kf.Mr ifjokj d :i e n[k tk ldr gA fo[kf.Mr ifjokj l rkRi; ,l ifjokj l g ftle i= viu ekrk firk l vyx jguk pkgr g yfdu mud ifr ijEijkxr nkf;Rok dk fuogu djuk tkjh j[kr gA fo[kf.Mr ifjokj] ftle i= viu&ekrk firk l vyx jgdj thou 0;rhr djuk pkgr g] e eY;ghurk] ufrdrk d gkl rFkk vU; dkj.kk l o)k d ifr ifrekfur nf'Vdk.k e cnyko vku l tk o) ifjokj dk lj{kk dop eku tkr Fk] viu vkidk vlgt egll dj jg gA fnu ifrfnu o) tuk dh ifLFkfr e fxjkoV rFkk ekuork d gkl tlh leL;k, c<rh tk jgh gA ftu eY;k u o)k dk lkekftd lj{kk dk ?kjk inku fd;k Fkk vc o eY; gh mud thou dh lk/; cyk e viuh vfLerk [kktr g, n[k tk ldr gA ftUgku viu d/k ij ?kj dh lkjh ftEenkfj;k dk ck> mBk;k] l[k lk/kuk ,o Hkkfrdrk l viu dk ofpr j[k dj cPpk dk Hkfo'; fuek.k fd;k vkt o gh frjLdr vkj vekuoh; thou thu dk foo"k gA o)k ij g, reke v/;;u tl foDVj fMl tk[11]¼1971½ vfXugk=h ,u-d-¼1976½[12] jkukM ¼1982½[13] ckl ¼1982½[14] xxjkM d-Mh0¼1989½[15] pk/kjh

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***vfLVUV ikQlj] lekt"kkL= foHkkx] ih0ih0,u0 dkyt] dkuij]m0i0**

Mh-ih-[16] ¼1992½ xkj ,e-,l-[17]¼1968½ vkfn l o}koLFkk dh okLrfodrk d /kjkry dk Kku gkrk gA bl v/;k;k }kjk o)k dh cnyrh ljpuk e Hkkfedk ,o lek;ktu ij fo"k'k cy fn;k x;kA

bl idkj ifjokj dh cnyrh ifrekfur 0;oLFkk l rFkk ;ok ih<h e lokngghurk] vifrekurk d c<u l vkt dk o) bu fLFkfr;k e lek;ktu dj iku e vleFk l fn[kr g vkj u pkgr g, Hkh vkfFkd] lkekftd]

ekufld vlj{kk d pxy e Qldj ukjdh; o vdyk thou 0;rhr dju d fy; ck/; gA l;Dr ifjokj i.kkyh e fo?kVu] ;odk dk 0;fDroknh nf'Vdk.k] o}k dh foRrh; fLFkfr e fxjkoV vkfn l o)k ij ifrdy iHkko nf'Vxkpj gkrk g vkj o}koLFkk ,d lkekftd leL;k dk :i yrh tk jgh gA vkt d cnyr ifjo"k e o)k dk vud leL;kvk l nk&pkj gkuk iM jgk g ;Fkk ikfjokjd] lkekftd] vkfFkd] eukoKkfud ,o HkkokRedA o)k dh leL;kvk dk v/kkfyf[kr fcUnvk e n[kk tk ldrk g %&

1- Lkekftd&lkLdfrd vk;ke l lEcfU/kr
2- vkfFkd vk;ke l lEcfU/kr
3- LokLFkxr vk;ke l lEcfU/kr
4- Tkhou d ifr ifjofrr nf'Vdk.k

Lkkekftd & lkLdfrd vk;ke fdlh Hkh lekt e 0;fDr dh fn"kk ,o n"kk nkuk dk fu/kkfjr djr gA o)k d lnHk e lkekftd&lkLdfrd vk;ke l lEcfU/kr leL;k, e[;r% ih<h vUrj (Generation Gap) d dkj.k mRiUu gkrh gA u;h ih<h dk lkekftd&lkLdfrd vk;ke io dh ih<h l dkQh cny pdk gkrk g vkj rnu:i o)k dk lekthdj.k ugh gk ikrk vkj o)k d lkeu lkekftd&lkLdfrd eY;k d l?k'k dh pukrh mRiUu gk tkrh gA ftle o) ik;% viu dk ijkftr egll djr g vkj Lo; dk volkn xLrrk dh leL;k d utnhd igpk nr gA lkekftd lkLdfrd vk;ke e le; d lkFk cnyko ;ok ih<h d nf'Vdk.k e cnyko dk lEHko cukrh g ftle lkekftd lkLdfrd thou d ie[k vk;ke] f"k{kk] /kkfed fd;k dyki ikfjokfjd fu.k;k e de lgHkkfxrk] ifjokj e de egRo ifjokj d vU; lnL;k dk o)k d ifr HkkokRed yxko dk vHkko vkfn leL;k, n[ku dk feyrh gA

vkfFkd vk;ke eu'; d thou dh eyHkr vko";rkvk l tM gkr gA dky ekDl u rk vkfFkd vk;kek dk gh lkekftd 0;oLFkk dk vk/kkj ekuk gA cnyr le; e ifjofrr ikfjokfjd 0;oLFkk e o)k d lkeu vkfFkd leL;k lcl T;knk iHkkfor djrh gA ik;% o) cPpk e Hkfo'; n[kdj viu thou dh lkjh dekb] mue yxk nr gA fdUr o) gku ij og Hkfo'; mu ij gh Hkkjh iMrk g tc mUg vkfFkd ldV l nk&pkj gkuk iMrk gA cPp mUg ck> le>dj vkn"k "kU; 0;ogkj djr gA vkfFkd ldVxLr o) viu dk thou dk ck> le> dj dHkh&2 vkRegR;k rd dj cBr gA

LokLF;xr vk;ke ekuo thou dh iFke vko";drk g vkj o)k d lnHk e bl ij fo"k'k cy nu dh vko";drk gkrh gA o)koLFkk dk lcl ie[k fu/kkjd dkf"kdkvk dk iru gkuk g tk ik;% ân; ,o fnekx lfgr egRoi.k mrdk e ?kfVr gkrk gA ekVh dkf"kdk, ekli"kh dh txg y yrh gA ftll e/keg vkj ân; dh chekjh d [krj c< tkr g A dkf"kdkvk dk lfd; j[ku okyh NkVh ekbVkdkfM;k dlj e rCnhy gk ldr gA ;fn dkf"kdkvk e gkfudkjd rRok dk teko gk tk; rk bll /kefu;k l[r gku yxrh g tk fd vLoLFkrk dk c<krh gA ik'k.kh; vkgkj&0;oLFkk dh vuiyC/krk mue "kkjhfjd v"kDrrk dk tUe nrh g ftll mue chekfj;k l yMu dh {kerk de gku yxrh g vkj reke LokLF; lEcU/kh 0;kf/k;k tl vFkjkbfVl] fpUrk] ruko] mDrjDrpki] dCt vkfn dk idki c<u yxrk gA ,lh fLFkfr e cpko dk ,dek= mik; g ik'k.kh; Hkktu 0;oLFkk vkj lEekuA

o)koLFkk 0;fDr **d thou d ifr nf'Vdk.k dk cnyu** e egRoi.k Hkfedk fuHkkrh gA 0;fDr viu vki dk vdyiu] fujk"kk rFkk vilUurk l f?kjk egll dju yxrk gA o) ,lh n"kk e viu vki dk nljk ij ck> egll djr g vkj mudk Lo; dk thou Lo; d fy, ck> cu tkrk g vkj vdykiu] ruko vkj vk/kfud lekt }kjk fn; x; VVr lEcU/k] mud vUnj thou thu dh yky"kk dh fdj.k dk /kU/k dj nr gA

lUnHk

1- do] bjkorh] fdufli vkxukbt"ku bu bf.M;k] elh jke eukgj yky ifCyl"k] ub fnYyh 1990
2- dikfM;k d-,e-] efjt ,.M Qeyh bu bf.M;k] vkDlQkM ;fuoflVh il ckEc 1966
3- ogh
4- ogh
5- n"kkb vkb-ih-] le vkLicUV vkQ Qfefy bu egvk] ,f"k;k ifCyflx gkml ckEc 1964
6- ogh
7- jkl ,fyu] fn fgUn Qeyh bu bVl vou lfVx] vkDlQkM ;fuoflVh il VkjVk 1961
8- -ogh
9- Xkkj ,e-,l-] vxukbt"ku ,.M Qeyh pt] ikiyj idk"ku ckEc 1968-
10- dky.Mk ih-,e-] fjyhtu] dkLV ,.M Qeyh LVDpj] vkfYMu ifCyf"kx dEiuh fldkxk 1968-
11- Mhltk foDVj] pftx bu lk";y LVDpj ,.M pftx jky vkQ vkYM ihiy bu bf.M;k] lkf"k;kykth ,.M lk"ky fjlp] 1971
12- vfXugk=h ,u-d-] ikCyEl vkQ vkYM ,t] vkxjk ;fuoflVh fjlp tuYl 24½2½ tykb 1976-
13- jkukM ,l-,u-] lk"ky vkLiDV vkQ ,ftx bu bf.M;k] VkVk bLVhV;V ub fnYyh 1982-
14- ckl ,-] vkLiDV vkQ ,ftx bu bf.M;k] lk"ky ,D"ku 31¼i½ 1982
15- xxjkM d-Mh-] beftx dUlllu vkQ ,ftx bu bf.M;k] bLVu ,UFkkikfyftLV 42 ½2½ 1989-
16- pk/kjh Mh-ih-] ,ftx ,.M ,tM] b.Vju"kuy ifCyd"kUl ub fnYyh 1992-
17- ogh

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xkeh.k fodkl d lUnHk e df"k m|kx % eÅukFk Hktu fty d fo'k"k ifji{; e

Mk0 t;"kdj flg *
Jherh yhykorh flg **

eÅ tuin] ioh mrj in"k dk ,d df'k i/kku ,o vkfFkd nf'V l fiNMk gvk tuin gA ;g vktex< eMy e ioh Nkj ij fLFkr gA ?kk?kjk ¼lj;½ unh bldh mRrjh lhek cukrh gA eÅ dh ,d u; tuin d :Ik e igpku fnukd 19 uoEcj 1988 l gA

12 oh "knh d vUr e efyd rkfgj eln xkth d lkFk eÅ vk;A ml le; ;gk dk "kkld eÅ uV LokfHkekuh rFkk n"k HkDr FkkA og fdlh Hkh dher ij eÅ dk elyekuk dh xykeh l cpkuk pkgrk FkkA iek.k Lo:Ik efyd rkfgj vkj eÅ uV e Hk;dj ;) gvk vUr e eÅ uV efyd rkfgj d gkFkk ekjk x;kA eÅ uV dh irkih gku rFkk mld iHkko d dkj.k bl ykx eÅ d uke l idkju yxA eÅ uV dk rkfgj d gkFkk c/k gvk Fkk vFkkr mldk Hktu gvk blfy, dkykUrj e mldk uke eÅ ukFk Hktu gvk FkkA

eÅ tuin dk uoltu vktex< tuin d 8 fodkl [k.Mk ,Ok cfy;k tuin d ,d fodkl [k.M dk feykdj fd;k x;k FkkA 25Û&47^ l 26Û&17^ mRrjh v{kk"k rFkk 83Û&17^ l 85Û&52^ ioh n"kkUrj d e/; fLFkr eÅ fty dk e[;ky; eÅukFk Hktu gA bl tuin d mRrj e ?kk?kjk unh] io e cfy;k ftyk] nf{k.k e xkthij ftyk rFkk if"pe e vktex< ftyk fLFkr gA bl tuin dk dy Hkkxkfyd {k=Qy 171632 gDV;j g tk mRrj in"k d lEi.k Hkkxkfyd {k=Qy dk 0-56 ifr"kr gA {k= foLrkj dh nf'V l ;g tuin vktex< eMy dk lcl NkVk tuin gA

tuin dh tul[;k dk 90 ifr"kr Hkkx df'k {k= l lcf/kr g rFkk ;gk df'k fodkl e Je] ith rFkk df'k m|kx dk vHkko Li'V #i l ifjyf{kr gkrk gA FkkMh lh ith yxkdj df'k {k= e Hkkjh ek=k e mRiknu fd;k tk ldrk gA ljdkj df'k rFkk df'k m|kxk dh foRrh; leL;k d lek/kku gr i;kljr g] rFkk fofHkUu ;kstukvk d ek/;e l df'k ij vk/kfjr m|kxk d fy, l0;ofLFkr 0;oLFkk dj jgh gA vx.kh cdk }kjk viu {k= d vUrxr vku oky tuink d df'k fodkl rFkk df'k m|kxk l lcf/kr dk;k dh ixfr gr foRrh; lfo/kk miyC/k djk;h tk jgh gA

vk|kfxd fodkl e df'k dk ;kxnku ikjEHk l gh egRoi.k jgk gA Hkkjr e vk/kfud m|kxk dk ikjEHk df'k l ikIr mRiknk ij gh vk/kkfjr FkkA df'k vk/kkfjr m|kx tl lrh oL=] tV] phuh vkfn m|kxk dk dPp eky dh vkifr df'k l gkrh gA vk|kfxd fodkl d fy, df'k dk egRo ,d vU; nf'V l mYy[kuh; gA vk|kfxd {k= e jktxkj ikIr fd, g, ykxk dh [kk|kUu vk";drk, df'k {k= l gh ijh gkrh gA bld vykok n"k e fodflr y?k ,o dVhj m|kx ftue jktxkj dh lHkkouk, cgr vf/kd g] d fy, Hkh vf/kdk"k dPp eky dh vkifr Hkh df'k l gh gkrh gA

tuin e/; xxk enku dh Hkkxkfyd fo'k"krkvk dk ifrfuf/kRo djrk gA lery enkuh {k= gku d dkj.k LFkykdfr;k e fo"k'k lkE; feyrk gA flQ unh iokg {k= e mcM- &[kkcM- /kjkryh Lo:Ik feyrk gA ikdfrd fof"k'Vrk d vk/kkj ij tuin d vUrxr Hk&Hkkx dk nk Hkkxk e foHkkftr dj ldr gA vktex< vkj cfy;k dk tkMu okyh iDdh lMd d mRrj fLFkr ikdfrd in"k e dNkjh rFkk [kknj feVVh rFkk dN mp LFkkuk ij ckxj feVVh feyrh gA nf{k.kh ikdfrd in"k e unh /kkjk dk vHkko g QyLo:Ik ddM- vkj mlj l lEiUu ckxj {k= gA

eÅ tuin vktex< e.My dk ,d ie[k tuin gA oreku le; e tuin e dy 04 rglhy rFkk 09 fodkl [k.M gA ftudk fooj.k fUkEuor g %**&**

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* **ioDrk Hkxky] ek e'kk noh Lukrdkrkj egkfo|ky;] cjguh] pUnkyh] mRrj in'kA**
** **'kk/k Nk=k] vo/k'k irki flg fo'ofo|ky;] jhok] e/; in'kA**

Rkglhy	fodkl [k.M
1- eÅ ukFk Hktu ¼lnj½	d- ijngk [k- dkikxt

	x- jruijk
2- ?kkl h	d- ?kkl h [k- cMjko
3- ekgEenkckn	d- ekgEenkckn] [k- jkuhij
4- e/kcu	d- nkgjh?kkV] [k- Qrgij e.My

lkr\& i"kklfud vuHkkx] eÅ

eÅ tuin dh dy tul[;k o'k 2011 d vulkj 22]05]968 gA ftle 11-03 yk[k i:'k rFkk 11-02 yk[k efgyk, gA bl rjg fyx vuikr 9-8 gA tuin dh uxjh; tul[;k 7-75 yk[k gA eÅ tuin dh tul[;k e n"kdh; ifjoru 2011 dh tux.kuk d vulkj 1991&2001 dh vof/k e 27-91 ifr"kr jgk gA tk blh vof/k d fy, lEi.k mRrj in"k d 25-8 ifr"kr l vf/kd gA 2011 dh tux.kuk d vulkj mRrj in"k dh dy tul[;k dk 1-11 ifr"kr eÅ tuin e fuokl djrh gA 2011 dh tux.kuk d vulkj mRrj in"k e eÅ tuin dk 52ok de gA eÅ tuin e 2011 e ifr 1000 i:'kk ij fL=;k dh 984 l[;k Hkh ;g mRrj in"k d 2011 e iklr fyxkuikr 8981 l vf/kd gA

;gk tul[;k dk vkd'k.k ge"kk jgk gA ;g ikphu dky l gh lxE; {k=] moj feVVh] ty dh lefpr miyC/krk ,o mi;Dr ekuluh o'kk l ;Dr jgk gA blfy, fofHkUu jktkvk u viu fdyk dk fuek.k djk;k vkj dkykUrj e fcfV"k ljdkj u i"kklfud dUnk dh LFkkiuk dhA ;gk ij fofHkUu le;k e df'k e ifjoru ,o fodkl gvk] ikphu dky e thfodkiktu d :i e df'k dh tkrh FkhA ftle [kk|kUuk dh ikFkfedrk jgrh FkhA fcfV"k dky e uxnh Qlyk ij fo"k'k /;ku fn;k tku yxkA ftll [kk|kUu d mRiknu e fxjkoV vk;hA ftll fdlkuk dh fLFkfr n;uh; gkrh x;h] ifj.kkeLo:i df'k ij cjk vlj iMkA ijUr LOkrU=rk iklr d i"pkr df'k d fodkl e ixfr gbA n"k dh ipo'kh; ;ktukvk dk ykHk {k= dk Hkh feyk vkj df'k d fodkl d v/;;u d ifj.kke LOk:i {k= [kk|kUu d mRiknu e vkRe fuHkj gvkA ;gk uxnh Qlyk dk Hkh fodkl gvk gA uxnh Qlyk l rkRi; [kk|kUu Qlyk d vykok mxk;h tku okyh mu Qlyk l gA ftudk fdlku dk rRdky eY; iklr gkrk gA pfd bu Qlyk dk fofHkUu idkj d 0;kikfjd eY; Hkh gA vrh bUg 0;kikfjd Qly dh lKk nh tkrh g rFkk bud df'k dk 0;kikfjd df'k dgk tkrk gA ;gh df'k mRikn fofHkUu m|kxk e dPp eky d :i e i;Dr fd; tkr gA bl idkj bl ilx e bu Qlyk dk vk|kfxd QLky rFkk df'k dk vk|kfxd df'k ;k m|kx ijd df'k dh lKk nuk lehphu gkxkA

tuin eÅ dk lkekU;r;k df'k vk/kkfjr m|kxk dk fodkl nlj cgr l m|kxk dh LFkkiuk d ckn ikjEHk gvkA bu m|kxk dk Hkh fodUnhdj.k ik:Ik eÅ] ijngk] jkuhij ,o egEnkckn d lnHk e vf/kd jgk gA mYy[kuh; g fd tuin eÅ e [kfut llk/kuk dk i.kr;k vHkko gA fQj Hkh mi;Dr Hkkxkfyd fLFkfr vkj voLFkkiuk rRok dh lfo/kkvk d dkj.k m|kxk dk fodkl gk jgk gA oreku le; e ;gk y?k ieku d m|kx yxHkx eÅ d gj fodkl [k.M e g] e[; :Ik l y| ieku d m|kxk dk forj.k ifr:Ik i.k vk|kfxddj.k dk {k=h; ifr:Ik gA ble df'k m|kx Hkh lfEefYkr gA

tuin eÅ e [kk| inkFkk l lEcfU/kr m|kx yxHkx iR;d fodkl [k.M e gA oreku le; e lEi.k {k= e dy 203 ithdr dkj[kku df'k ij vk/kkfjr [kk| inkFkk dk fuek.k dj jg gA bu m|kxk e vkVk] pkoy] xM] cdjh vkfn egRoi.k gA fodkl [k.Mk d vulkj iR;d idkj d m|kxk dk forj.k ifr:Ik fuEu idkj dk g%&

Ø-	fo0[k0	jkblfey@ jkblcu	vkVk@ ry@ x.k	uedhu	cdjh	xje elkyk	;kx

1-	ijngk	16	3	&	&	&	19
2-	?kklh	12	6	&	&	&	18
3-	egEenkckn	11	2	&	&	&	13
4-	jkuhij	8	&	&	&	&	8
5-	dkikxt	8	1	2	2	&	13
6-	jruijk	26	13	2	2	1	44
7-	nkgjh?kkV	8	4	&	&	2	14
8-	cMjko	11	2	&	&	&	13
9-	Qrgij eMko	10	20	&	7	3	33
;kx		110	51	4	11	6	175

lkr&& fty k m|kx dUn] eÅ

;gk mYYk[kuh; g fd vk|kxhdj.k dk ikjHk dju d igy df'k {k= e fuo"k fd;k tk; rkfd fooU; vfrjd dh ek=k e of) dh tk ld vkj lkFk gh Hkkjh vk|kxhdj.k d fy, vko";d dPp eky dh ifr Hkh dh tk ld vFkok m|kxk e fuo"k fd;k tk; rkfd df'k mRiknu e rduhfd l/kkj d fy, vko";d lkexh t l mUur midj.k ,jlk;fud [kkn ,dhVk.kuk"kd nok; vkfn miyC/k gk ld vkj df'k mRiknu e of) lEHko gkA

fodkl d ikjfEHkd pj.k e fofHkUu {krk e mRiknu of) d e/; vlryu d dkj.k FkkMh cgr LQhfr LokHkkfod gA LQhfr dh /kheh vkj vYi of) mRiknu vkj fo"k'kdj vk|kfxd mRiknu e of) d fy, mRijd dk; djrh gA vr% gekj lkeu fuo"k dh ikFkfedrk fu/kkfjr djr le; df'k ;k mi;kx e l ,d puko dk i"u ugh gA LoLFk vkfFkd fodkl d fy, nkuk {krk d fodkl dk ,d lkFk i;Ru vko";d gA vU;Fkk ,d dk fiNMkiu nlj d ixfr e ck/kd gkxkA df'k vkj m|kx e vlryu fodkl dh xfr vo:) dju d vfrfjDr vkj mud lkFk&2 gkfudkjd jktuhfrd iHkko Hkh Mkyrk gA

fodkl d ikfjEHkd pj.k e df'k dk lokPp ikFkfedrk d dkj.k vkfFkd fodkl d lkFk&2 df'k d lki{k egRo e deh vkrh tkrh gA ijr fodkl ifd;k d ikjfEHkd pj.k e ik;% lor df'k fodkl dk vfuok; :Ik l lokPp ikFkfedrk ikIr gkrh gA

fodkl vkj df'k vk/kkfjr vk|kfxd fodkl d ikjLifjd vUrj lEcU/k dk v/;;u dju ij Li'V gkrk g fd v/;;u {k= tuin eÅ e igy l gh LFkkfir fodkl dUnk ?kklh] ijngk o egEenkckn e ijorh dky e Hkh xkeh.k fodkl rFkk df'k vk/kkfjr m|kxk dk fodkl mPp Lrj dk jgk gA bu dUnk dh dUnh;rk vkj ;gk feyu oky voLFkkiuk lfo/kkvk u fodkl d fofHkUu ?kVdk dk viuh vkj vkdf'kr fd;k gA ;gk igy l cuh vk|kfxd ljpuk u dkykUrj e df'k lEcU/kh m|kxk dk Hkh vkdf'kr fd;k gA

fo"k'k :Ik l i"kklfud lfo/kkvk d dkj.k Hkh df'k lEcfU/kr m|kxk dk dUnhdj.k bUgh fodkl [k.Mk e gvk gA dkykUrj e lMd ekx dk fodkl vkj "kL; ifr:Ik e ifjoru gku yxk A bu dUnk l df'k lEcfU/kr m|kxk dk fo[kjko lMd ekxk d ukMy dUnk ij gvk gA ftl LFkkuh; df'k llk/kuk dh [kir voLFkkiuk rRok dk dUnhdj.k bu ukMy dUnk ij gkrk x;k tk ckn e pydj xkeh.k fodkl vkj df'k vk|kxhdj.k e lgk;d cukA vkfFkd :Ik l ?kklh] ijngk o egEenkckn]jkuhij] nkgjh?kkV d iHkko {k=k e fLFkr vU; fodkl [k.Mk e Hkh xkeh.k fodkl vkj df'k vk|kxhdj.k lEHko gvk gA bl rjg Li'V gkrk g fd tuin eÅ e df'k vk|kxhdj.k rFkk xkeh.k fodkl nkuk dUnh; fLFkfr oky jg gA dkykUrj e fodflr dUnh; fLFkfr oky jg gA dkykUrj e fodflr dUnk l ipkj ilkj d dkj.k lehiorh Hkkxk e xkeh.k fodkl d fofHkUu ?kVdk vkj df'k vk/kkfjr m|kxk dk fo[kjko gvk gA

;g Hkh mYYk[kuh; g fd bu dUnk l fodklkRed iofRr;k dk ilkj foUnor :Ik e gh gvk gA bu u; fodflr dUnk d mud iHkko {k= l dk;kRed vUrj lEcU/k gku d dkj.k df'k vFkrU= e :ikUrj.k ikRlkfgr gvk gA bld lkFk gh lkFk xkeh.k fodkl d fofHkUu ?kVdk dk Hkh fodkl bu dUnk ij gvk gA bu lcdk lfEefyr iHkko df'k vk|kxhdj.k vkj xkeh.k fodkl ij iMk gA

xkeh.k fodkl dk;Øe df'k vk/kkfjr m|kxk d ;kxnku ,o fo"y'k.k gr fd;k x;k gA ikjEHk e df'k l lEcfU/kr rFkk vk/kkfjr m|kx ogn ieku ij fd;k tkrk jgk gA eÅ tuin ,d u;k tuin gku d dkj.k ;gk d "kklu&i"kklu }kjk cgr tkj&"kkj l df'k rFkk m|kxk dk c<kok fn;k gA NkV&NkV d'kdk dk _.k eg;k djku d dkj.k df'k ij vk/kkfjr m|kxk dk ogn ieku ij fodkl gvk gA egEenkckn xkguk rglhy e jkuhij fodkl [k.M e vf/kdrj df'k m|kxk dk fodkl gvk gA lnj rglhy e ijngk fodkl [k.M rFkk dkikxt fodkl [k.M] e/kcu rglhy e nkgjh?kkV rFkk ?kklh rglhy d ?kklh fodkl [k.M d xkok rFkk NkV&NkV dLck e df'k rFkk df'k ij vk/kkfjr m|kxk dk fodkl gvk g] tk etnj "kgj tkdj nfud dk; [kktr g] rFkk dke ugh feyu ij HkkMk fdjk;k yxkdj ?kj okil vk tkr g] o etnj vc viu gh xko@dLc e Lo; u;k /k/kk viuk yr g rFkk NkV&NkV m|kxk e yx tkr g] mld fy, mRrj in"k ljdkj fdlkuk dk de nj ij fctyh miyC/k djk jgh gA xko rFkk dLck l mRikfnr rFkk fufer lkeku NkV&NkV HkkMk okgu Hkh le; l vklkuh l fdjk; ij miyC/k gk tkr gA

vk; fnu ;g Hkh n[ku dk feyrk g fd tk etnj ;k fuEu ox d ykx egkuxjk rFkk fon"kk e dke dju d fy, tkr Fk] o vljf{kr jgdj ifjokj l vyx thou ;kiu djr g] ;gk rd dh cgr ykx okil Hkh ugh vk ikr g rFkk dN vkr Hkh g] rk viu lkFk cgr lh chekjh iky dj vkr g] ftld dkj.k mudk ijk ifjokj ij"kku jgrk g] ckgj dke dju oky 25 ifr"kr ,l ykx feyr g] vc ogh ifjokj viu xko@dLck e y?k m|kx yxkdj ijk ifjokj feydj dke djr g rFkk vPNk eukQk dekr gA ljdkj dk fuEu lfo/kkvk ij fo"k'k /;ku nuk pkfg,&

1- u;&u; rduhdh rFkk midj.k miyC/k djkukA
2- vklku fdLrk ij d'kdk dk _.k eg;k djkukA
3- df'k d fy, flpkb dh mRre 0;oLFkk djukA
4- fctyh de nj ij miyC/k djkukA
5- y?k rFkk dVhj m|kxk e yx ykxk dk eky ckrkj rd igpku gr NkV&NkV okgu vklku fdLrk ij eg;k djkukA
6- fuh"kYd if"k{k.k dk;Øe pyk;k tkukA
7- depkjh dk le;≤ ij ikRlkfgr djukA
8- df'k l lEcfU/kr m|kxk d fy, mRlkfgr djukA

mi;Dr rF;k d voykdu vkj fo"y'k.k l ;g fu'd'k fudyrk g fd xkeh.k fodkl dk;Øe ¼df'k m|kx l lEcfU/kr½ fØ;kfUor dju okyk depkjh vf/kdrj vd"ky rFkk vif"kf{kr gA fodkl d lhfer lk/kuk dk ykHk vf/kdrj o gh ykx mBk ikr g] tk vf/kd ¼tehu½ "kfDr"kkyh gkr gA vf/kdk"k ykx viuh fu/kurk vkj vKkurk d dkj.k ykHk ugh mBk ikr g] ijUr xkeh.k fodkl dk;Øe l lEcfU/kr dk;k d vkfFkd vkj rduhdh ljpuk e ,l ifjoru dk "kHkkjEHk dj fn;k g] ftll ekuoh; lEcU/kk rFkk vkfFkd fodkl e ifjoru vku yx gA ijku df'k rFkk m|kxk dh ljpuk fo?kfVr gk jgh g vkj mld LFkku ij u;&u; df'k rFkk lEcfU/kr m|kxk dk fodkl rFkk fuek.k gk jgk gA ;fn "kk"or d lUnHk e n[kk tk; rk cgr dN ,lk g] tk fujUrj g] vkj cgr dN ifjfrr Hkh gk jgk gA

vr% Li'V g fd xkeh.k fodkl e df'k m|kxk dh Hkfedk vR;Ur gh egRoi.k gkrh gA oreku v/;;u xkeh.k fodkl e df'k m|kxk dh Hkfedk lkekftd] vkfFkd fLFkfr d fo"y'k.k d i'pkr bl fu'd'k ij igprk g] fd u doy xkeh.k {k= e df'k m|kxk d fy, jktxkj d vkj vf/kd volj fodflr fd; tku pkfg, oju bu xkeh.kk d vkfFkd fgr lEo)u d fy, mue lxBukRed thou ,o pruk d foLrkj d fy, lefpr ek=k d i;kl fd;k tkuk pkfg,A xkeh.k@d'kdk d ifr nf'Vdk.k e ifjoru gr vk|kxhdj.k dh Hkfedk d uohu ifrekuk dk fodkl fd;k tkuk xkeh.k fodkl dh vkfFkd "kfDr ,o iHkko"khyrk d foLrkj d fy, furkUr vko";d gA

*****

Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d 0;olk; dh n"kk ,o fn"kk ,d l/kkj dh vko";drk

Mk0 Lefr f"kf"kj *
Mk0 dfiy no flg **
Mk0 ch0 ih0 flg ***

Hkkjr e thou chek 0;olk; dh vk/kkjf"kyk lu 1818 e dydRrk e vxtk }kjk j[kh xbA bld ckn lu 1829 e cEcb vkj enkl e chek dEifu;k [kyhA lu 1870 e db NkVh&cMh chek dEifu;k dh LFkiuk gbA ftle Hkkjrh; ukxfjdk }kjk thou chek djkuk ikjEHk fd;k x;k FkkA ble ,d dEiuh dk uke Fkk& *fn ckEc E;pvy ykbQ b";kjUl lklkbVh fy0* ftlu Hkkjrh; ukxfjdk dk thou chek ikjEHk fd;kA bll io Hkkjrh; ukxfjdk d thou dk chek ugh fd;k tkrk FkkA lu 1874 e vkfj;.Vy uked Hkkjrh; dEiuh u Hkh thou chek {k= e io"k fd;kA bu dEifu;k u Hkkjrh;k dk thou chek djku dk dk; ikjEHk fd;kA Hkkjr e thou chek l ifjr gkdj fon"kh dEifu;k u Hkh Hkkjr e viuh "kk[k; [kkyuh ikjEHk dj nh FkhA QyLo:i thou chek dk 0;olk; rth l c<u yxkA

lu 1912 e iFke chek vf/kfu;e ikfjr gvk] ftld vUrxr chek dEifu;k d fØ;kdykik dk fu;f=r dju dh 0;oLFkk dh xbA lu 1938 e chek vf/kfu;e l"kkf/kr :i l ikfjr gvk tk tykb 1939 l ykx fd;k x;kA

thou chek vucU/k d y{k.k %

¼1½ ;g chekdrk ,o chfer d chp ,d vucU/k gA

¼2½ ble ekuo thou e ?kVu ;kX; ?kVukvk dk chek djok;k tkrk gA

¼3½ thou chek e chekdrk dk ifrQy ihfe;e rFkk chfer dk ifrQy nko d Hkxrku dk opu gkrk gA

¼4½ chek ihfe;e dk Hkxrku ,d e"r rFkk fuf"pr le;kUrj e fd;k tk ldrk gA

¼5½ chek ihfe;e dk Hkxrku u dju ij vucU/k Hkx gvk ekuk tkrk gA

¼6½ thou chek vucU/k chek i= d fu/kkfjr ik:i e fy[kk tkrk gA

¼7½ bl ij doy chekdrk d gh gLrk{kj gkr gA

thou chek djoku dh fof/k % jk'Vh;dj.k d ckn l Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe gh thou chek dj ldrk FkkA vc futh o fon"kh chek dEiuh;k dk Hkh thou chek dju dk vf/kdkj fey x;k gA bl fuxe l thou chek djoku d fy, lkekU;r% fuEu Øec) ifØ;k l xtjuk iMrk gA

1- iLrko Qke HkjukA
2- iLrkod }kjk ?kk'k.kk djukA
3- vk; dk iek.k&i= lyXu djukA
4- ,t.V dk iLrko Qke lkiukA
5- fpfdRlk tkp djokukA
6- ,t.V }kjk fjikV nukA
7- "kk[kk dk;ky; }kjk iLrko i= dk fujh{k.k djukA
8- ihfe;e tek djokukA
9- iLrko dk ith;uA
10- lEcfU/kr foHkkx d ikl Hktuk A

*** 482] vkokl fodkl dkykuh] xk.MkA**

**** ,lk0 ikQlj okf.kT; foHkkx] d0,u0vkb0] lYrkuij**

***** ,lk0 ikQlj okf.kT; foHkkx] ,y0ch0,l0ih0th0 dkyt] xk.Mk**

11- iLrko dk fu.k; djukA
12 Lohdr&i= ;k [kn&i= fy[kukA
13- chek&i= r;kj djuk rFkk Hktuk ¼;fn iLrko Lohdr gk tk;½

fcuk LokLF; ijh{kk dk chek % thou chek 0;olk; e vkjEHk l gh LokLF; ijh{k.k dk cMk egRo jgk gA chekdrk MkDVj dh fjikV ij gh thou chek fd;k djr FkA fdUr gky gh d dN o'kk e fcuk LokLF; ijh{kk d chek fd;k tku yxk gA Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe u Hkh fcuk LokLF; ijh{kk d chek djuk ikjEHk dj fn;k g vkj fnuk fnu ;g ykdfi; gkrk tk jgk gA bl idkj dh chek ;ktuk dk vkjEHk dju d db dkj.k jg gA mue ie[k dkj.k fuEu g %

1- xkeh.k bykdk e MkDVjk d vHkko d dkj.k LokLFk ijh{k.k djokuk dfBu gkrk gA vr% bl ;ktuk dk ikjEHk fd;k x;k A
2- chfer 0;fä;k dk LokLFk ijh{kk d vkfFkd Hkkj l eDr dju d fy, ;g ;ktuk ykx dh xbA
3- chek iLrkok dk Lohdkj dju dh ifØ;k dk rho dju gr Hkh fcuk LokLFk ijh{kk d ;ktuk, ykx dh xb gA

fcuk LokLFk ijh{kk d chek d djku d dkj.k chekdÙkk dh tkf[ke vo'; c< tkrh g] bld nk ie[k dkj.k g %

1- iLrkod d 'kjhj e dN nk'k ;k tkf[ke ,lh gkrh g] ftudk ml Lo; dk Hkh Kku ugh gkrk gA
2- dN iLrkod tkuc>dj Hkh viu 'kjhj d dN nk'k ;k tkf[kek dk idV ugh djr gA

thou chek dk egRo % oreku lekftd ,o vkfFkd ifjo"k e thou chek dk egRo fufookn gA thou chek 0;fDr d fy, thou d tkf[kek l lj{kk nu d lkFk&lkFk mudh ith dk fofu;kx djrk g vkj jk'Vfgr e egRoi.k Hkfedk vnk djrk gA bld egRo dk fofHkUu idkj d chek i=k d ek/;ek l idk"k e yk;k tk ldrk gA

¼v½ lj{kk dk lk/ku % thou chek oreku e lj{kk dk egRoi.k lk/ku g tk fofHkUu chek ik=k d ek/;e l fuEu {k=k e lj{kk inku djrk g %

¼1½ ikfjokfjd lj{kk
¼2½ o)koLFkk e lj{kk
¼3½ 0;kolkf;d lj{kk
¼4½ d'Vk e deh

chfer 0;fDr dk lj{kk fofHkUu idkj d chek i=k d ek/;e l iklr gkrh g %

¼1½ vkthou chek & i= % bld vUrxr chfer 0;fDr dk yxHkx lEi.k thoui;Ur chek ihfe;e dk Hkxrku djuk gkrk gA chek&i= dk /ku lekU;r% eR; d ckn n; gkrk gA vkthou chek i= d db ykHk gA

¼1½ chfer dk thoui;Ur lj{kk iklr gkrh gA
¼2½ ihfe;e dh nj lcl de gkrh gA
¼3½ chfer d vkfJrk dk lj{kk iklr gkrh gA

¼2½ cUnkcLrh thou chek % ;g Hkxrku vof/k d fy, tkjh fd;k tku okyk chek i= gA mle ihfe;e dk Hkxrku ,d fuf"pr vof/k rd djuk gkrk gA ;fn chfer 0;fDr dh eR; bl fuf"pr chek vof/k d vUnj gk tkrh g rk chek i= rRdky ifjiDo gvk ekuk tkrk gA eR; d i"pkr ihfe;e dk nkf;Ro lekIr gk tkrk g vkj ukekfdr 0;fDr dk chek jkf"k dk Hkxrku dj fn;k tkrk gA

¼3½ vof/k chek i= % ; chek i= ,d fuf"pr mnn"; d fy, gh chek dh lj{kk inku djrk gA ; chek i= fuEu n"kkvk e mi;kxh gkr g %

¼1½ tk vYi vof/k d fy, lj{kk 0;oLFkk djuk pkgr gk]
¼2½ tk fdlh _.k d Hkxrku dh 0;oLFkk djuk pkgr gk]
¼3½ tk viu depkjh d 0;ogkj ;k eR; l gku okyh gkfu dh ifr djuk pkgrk gk]

¼c½ fofu;kx d :i e thou chek % Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe u dN egRoi.k chek i=k dk fodkl fd;k g] tk lj{kk d lkFk&lkFk fofu;kx dk Hkh dk; djr gA chek e chfer jkf"k dk Hkxrku dHkh u dHkh vo"; gkrk g vkj rc rd ihfe;e d :i e nh xb /kujkf"k ,d fuf/k dk :i yrh gA le;≤ ij ckul dh lfo/kk Hkh iklr gkrh gA /kukxe chek i= ;k euh cd chek i= ,d ,lk chek i= g ftle chfer dk chek djoku d ckn ,d fuf"pr le; d ckn chek jkf"k dk ,d io fu/kkfjr Hkkx iklr gkrk jgrk gA mll chfer viuh vkfFkd vko";drkvk dk i.k fu;ktu dj ldrk g rFkk Hkkoh vko";drkvk dh ifr dj ldrk gA oreku e thou chek u *euhcd* chek i= pkj vof/k;k d fy, Øe"k% 12]15] 20

rFkk 25 o'k d tkjh dj j[k gA thou chek ikfylh ij _.k ikIr fd;k tk ldrk g ftll chfer viu vkokl lEcU/kh vko";drk dh ifr dj ldrk gA thou chek e yxk; x; /ku ij vk;dj dh /kkjk 80C e NV Hkh ikIr gkrh gA

¼l½ **fofu;ktd lLFkk d :i e thou chek** % thou chek lxBu ,d fo"kky fofu;ktd lLFkk gA lLFkk dk thou chek ihfe;e d :Ik fo"kky /kujkf"k ikIr gkrh gA ;g /kujkf"k chek dEiuh }kjk fofHkUu {k=k e fofu;kx dh tkrh g tk n"k d vkfFkd fodkl e egRoi.k ;kxnku nrh gA ; fofu;kx dUnh;] jkT;Lrjh;] lgdkjh rFkk futh {k=k e chek dEiuh djrh g tk Hkkjr tl vYi ith oky jk'V e fofu;ktd lLFkk d :i e thou chek fuxe dk egRoi.k LFkku cukrh gA

Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe u viu dk;k dk i.k :i l fodUnh;dj.k dj j[kk g vkj viu vf/kdkjk o dk;k dk fofHkUu dk;ky; e ckV j[kk gA fuxe d "kk[kk dk;ky; ikfyfl;k d foØ; o lok xfrfof/k;k d fy, mRrnk;h gA "kk[kk dk;ky; gh Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d ikfylh/kkjdk dk lHkh lkekU; o fnu ifrfnu d dk;k dk lEiUu djkr gA e.Myh;] {k=h; ,o dUnh; dk;ky; xkgdk d fy, le;≤ ij tkx:drk dk;Øe vk;kftr djr jgr gA

Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d ftu ikfylh/kkjdk dk lk{kRdkj fy;k x;k mue l 39 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjdk dk lkekU; dk; tl ihfe;e tek djuk] ikfylh dk iu% pky djuk] _.k dh Lohdfr bR;kfn lokvk l lr'V FkA ckrphr e vf/kdk"k xkgdk dk er Fkk fd foxr o'kk e fuxe dh lkekU; lok, cgrj gk x;h g fo"k'kdj dEl;Vjhdr gku d ckn bue rth l l/kkj gvk gA

Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dN lkekU; dk; tl ihfe;e dh n; lpuk ,o ckgjh pdk l tek ihfe;e dh jlhnk d Hktu dk dk; bR;kfn Hkh fd;k tkrk g yfdu 88 ifr"kr l vf/kd ikfylh/kkjdk dk er Fkk fd bu lokvk ij fuxe d depkjh /;ku ugh nr gA

;g 0;oLFkk g fd thou chek ikfylh dh oreku fLFkfr dh lpuk 0;fDrxr ikfylh/kkjdk dk nh tkuh pkfg, ijUr 82 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjdk dh ;g f"kdk;r Fkh fd ,lh lpuk bUg ugh nh tkrh gA Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dk bl lEcU/k e i;kl djuk pkfg,A

Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe }kjk xkgdk gr tkx:d dk;Øe dk vk;ktu fd;k tkrk g ijUr ,l dk;Øek dh tkudkjh doy 14 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjdk dk gh Fkh bldk e[; dkj.k ;g Fkk fd budh lpuk doy lekpkji=k d ek/;e l gh dh tkrh g rFkk ; dk;Øe dHkh&dHkh gh vk;kftr fd; tkr gA

ftu ikfylh/kkjdk dk lk{kRdkj fy;k x;k mue l 86 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjdk dk er Fkk fd mUg nko d Hkxrku gr lPkuk o vU; ii= Hkkjrh; thou chek dk;ky; l le; l ikIr gk x;A ;g bl ckr dk |krd g fd nkok d lEcU/k e fuxe d dk;ky; cgr gh lrd jgr gA

ftu ikfylh/kkjdk dk lk{kRdkj fy;k x;k mue l 44 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjdk dk er Fkk fd nkok d Hkxrku lEcfU/kr vkipkfjdrk, de dju dh vko";drk gA ;g rF; xkgdk l ckrphr d nkjku Hkh vk;k fo"k'kdj mu xkgdk l ftUg eR; lEcU/kh nkok dk Hkxrku ikIr djuk FkkA bu ykxk dk er Fkk fd eR; nkok e vf/kd vkipkfjdrkvk d dkj.k le; vf/kd yxrk gA ;|fi vU; xkgd ftUg i.kkof/k Hkxrku o fo|ekurk fgrykHk lEcU/kh Hkxrku ikIr Fkk o fuxe d Hkxrku i)fr l lr'V FkA

ftu ikfylh/kkjdk dk i.kkof/k Hkxrku o fo|ekurk fgrykHk Hkxrku yu Fk] mue l 93 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjd Hkxrku d lEcU/k e l[kn vuHko dj jg FkA bu ykxk dk Hkxrku Hkkoh frFk dh pd }kjk n fn;k x;k Fkk vFkok ,d ekg d vUnj Hkxrku gk x;k FkkA doy 7 ifr"kr ikfylh /kkjd nkok d Hkxrku l lr'V ugh Fk ijUr o ;g ekur Fk fd le; l Hkxrku u gku d dkj.k mud vkj fuxe d chp e loknghurk FkhA

;g ik;k x;k fd yxHkx 97 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjd Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe }kjk nkok d Hkxrku dh fLFkfr l lr'V FkA ;g Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dh dk;"kyh dk vPNk in"ku g vkj bll fuxe dh ifr'Bk e of) gb gA ;g bl ckr dk |krd g fd thou chek dk {k= vU; ykxk d fy, [kky fn; tku ij Hkh Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe ifr;kfxrk dju e lQy jgxkA

vk thou chek ikfylh yu oky ftu ikfylh/kkjdk dk lk{kRdkj fy;k x;k mue l doy 53 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjd ckul dh nj o vU; ekfnd ykHkk l lr'V FkA ckrphr e irk pyk fd oreku le; e vk thou chek ikfyfl;k ij ckul dh nj 86: ifr gtkj ifro'k g ijUr 1980 d io ;g nj doy 35 :0 FkhA bl idkj dh ikfylh dkQh yEch vof/k dh gkrh g vkj ;fn bl ij vklr ckul nj fudkyk tk; rk ;g dkQh de gkrk g ftld dkj.k xkgdk dk lr'V gkuk lEHko ugh gA

bue ftu ikfylh/kkjdk dk lk{kkRdkj fy;k x;k mue l 93 ifr"kr vkthou chek ikfylh/kkjdk dk Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe ij i.k fo"okl g vkj mudh jk; e mudk /ku Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d ikl i.k ljf{kr gA

Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe }kjk fuxr vkthou chek ikfylh;k ij chfer /ku dk Hkxrku ikfylh/kkjd dh eR; gku ij vFkok mld 80 o'k dh vk; ijh gku ij fd;k tkrk gA ,l ikfylh/kkjdk e l 87 ifr"kr ikfylh /kkjdk dk er Fkk fd vkthou chek ikfylh dk /ku ikfylh/kkjdk dh fdlh vkdfLedrk d le; dkb Hkh lgk;rk ugh dj ikrk gA

lo{k.k e 27 ifr"kr vkthou chek ikfylh/kkjd gh bl ikfylh dh "krk l lr'V Fk rFkk "k'k 73 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjdk dk bl ikfylh dh "krk dh tkudkjh gh ugh Fkh vkj bUgku ;g Lohdkj fd;k fd mUgku vfHkdrk d 0;fDrxr iHkko o ncko d dkj.k ikfylh y yh FkhA

lo{k.k e 37 ifr"kr cUnkcLrh chek ikfylh/kkjd bldh ckul nj o vU; ekfnd ykHkk l lr'V ugh FkA bul ckrphr e ;g rF; idk"k e vk;k fd mUg ckul d vfrfjDr vU; ekfnd ykHkk d ckj e dkb tkudkjh ugh Fkh tk Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe }kjk nh tkrh gA ; ekfnd ikflr;k g& vfUre vfrfjDr ckul o fj;k;rh nj ij _.k dh Lohdfr bR;kfnA

86 ifr"kr l vf/kd cUnkcLrh chek ikfylh/kkjd bl ckr l lr'V Fk fd mud }kjk tEkk /ku Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe e i.k :i l ljf{kr gA doy 13 ikfylh/kkjd bl ckr l fpfrr Fk fd dgh mud }kjk tek /ku Mc u tk;A mudk rd Fkk fd tc Hkkjr ljdkj dh foRrh; lLFkk Hkkjrh; ;fuV VLV fnokfy;k gkr cph g rk dgh ,lh fLFkfr Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dh Hkh u gk tk;A

yxHkx 60 ifr"kr chek ikfylh/kkjdk dk fo"okl Fkk fd ;g ikfylh mud fdlh vkdfLedrk d le; ykHkdkjh ugh gkxh yfdu "k'k ikfylh/kkjdk dh jk; Fkh fd ;fn mu ij dkb vkdfLedrk vkrh g rk cUnkcLrh ikfylh ij _.k ydj viuk vkfFkd nkf;Ro dk ijk yx] ;|fi bu ikfylh/kkjdk dk dguk Fkk fd mud }kjk tek /ku dh ryuk e _.k jkf"k cgr gh de gkrh gA

lo{k.k l ikIr lpukvk l ;g fu'd'k fudkyk tk ldrk g fd vf/kdk"k cUnkcLrh chek ikfylh/kkjdk u ;g ikfylh dj dh NV yu] NkVh NkVh cpr dju o vYidkyhu vof/k d dkj.k Ø; dh gA bl Hkh thou chek vfHkdrk d 0;fDrxr lkHkko u Hkh egRoi.k Hkfedk fuHkkb gA

93 ifr"kr l vf/kd /kuokilh chek ikfylh/kkjd bl ikfylh d ckul nj o vU; ekfnd ykHkk l lr'V FkA bldk e[; dkj.k ;g Fkk fd bl ikfylh ij fo|ekurk fgrykHk feyu d dkj.k chek dh vklr ykxr dkQh de gk tkrh g vkj mudk ckul dh ikflr cUnkcLrh chek ikfylh dh rjg gh iklr gkrk gA

yxHkx 97 ifr"kr /kuokilh chek ikfylh/kkjdk dk fo"okl Fkk fd mudk /ku Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe e i.k :i l ljf{kr gA bu ikfyfl;k ij ,d fuf"pr le;kUrj ij /ku okilh dh 0;oLFkk gkrh gA 73 ifr"kr l vf/kd ikfylh/kkjd bl ckr l lr'V Fk fd bl idkj Hkxrku feyu l o viu foRrh; nkf;Ro dk ijk dj ldxA 27 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjdk dk er Fkk fd bl ij chp&chp e feyu okyk /ku feyr gh 0;; gk tkrk g vkj fdlh vkdfLedrk d le; dkb lgk;rk ugh fey ikrh gA

yxHkx 80 ifr"kr /kuokilh chek ikfylh/kkjd bl ikfylh dh "krk l lr'V FkA lo{k.k l ikIr lpukvk l ;g fu'd'k fudkyk tk ldrk g fd Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe /kuokilh ikfylh ykxk e cgr gh ykdfi; g vkj ykxk dh igyh ilUn gA 90 ifr"kr l vf/kd /kuokilh ikfylh/kkjdk dh jk; g fd bl ikfylh e lHkh egRoi.k x.k ektnk g] tl thou tkf[ke lj{kk] NkVh cprk dk ikRlkgu] dj e NV rFkk dk'kk e ryjrk bR;kfnA

lo{k.k e 73 ifr"kr l vf/kd cky&foyfEcr ikfylh/kkj bl ikfylh dh ckul nj o vU; ekfnd ykHkk l lr'V Fk vkj yxHkx 80 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjd budh "krk l lr'V Fk bu ykxk dk er Fkk fd ikfylh yu dk mnn"; ijk gk jgk gA bl ikfylh l vf/kd lr'V gku dk dkj.k irk yxku ij ;g Kkr gvk fd ;g ikfylh cPpk dk [krj l cpkdj mud vPN Hkfo'; d fy, cukb xb g vkj bl ikfylh dk o vfHkHkkod Ø; djr g tk viu cPpk d Hkfo'; d fy, vf/kd lrd ;k fpfrr jgr gA lkekU;r;k bl idkj dh ikfylh yu d io vfHkHkkod budh vPNkb;k ij fopkj djr g vkj chek vfHkdrk l ;ktuk d ckj e i.k tkudkjh iklr djr g rFkk bll lr'V gku ij gh ikfylh d Ø; dju dk fu.k; yr gA QyLo:lk o viu fu.k; l lr'V gA yxHkx 97 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjdk dk er Fkk fd mud }kjk tek /ku Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe e i.k ljf{kr gA ;g lLFkk dh ykdfi;rk o vPNh [;kfr dk |krd gA

Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe }kjk fuxr vU; chek ikfyfl;k d /kkjdk dh jk; d foijhr cky&foyfEcr chek ;ktuk d ikfylh/kkjdk dh jk; e bl ikfylh e fofu;kftr /ku fdlh vkdfLedrk d le; lgk;d gkxkA bu ikfylh/kkjdk dk fo"okl g fd ;fn cPp d lkFk dkb vkdfLedrk gkrh g vFkok n?kVuk gkrh g rk ml le; bl ikfylh dk /ku lj{kk inku djxkA

Ckky&foyfEcr ikfylh yu dh e[; ij.kk NkVh cpr] dj e NV vkj ikfylh dk LoHkko g] tcfd thou lj{kk tkf[ke o chek vfHkdrk dk 0;fDrxr iHkko xkM gA

Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe }kjk fuxr vof/k chek ikfylh vU; chek ikfyfl;k dh ryuk e ,d vyx idkj dh chek ikfylh gA lkekU;r% ;g ikfylh ,dy ihfe;e d vk/kkj ij fcuk ykHk dh ikfylh gkrh g vkj ble doy thou tkf[ke lj{kk gh inku dh tkrh gA

lo{k.k e ;g ik;k x;k fd bl idkj dh ikfylh fo"k'k mnn"; d fy, yh tkrh g tl _.k yr le; lEikf"kd ifrHkfr dh rjg j[ku d fy,A blfy, ,lh ikfylh d foØ; e chek vfHkdrk dk dkb 0;fDrxr iHkko ugh gkrk gA bl ikfylh e Hkh vU; chek ikfyfl;k dh rjg dj e NV dk ykHk ikIr gkrk g blfy, ;g dgk tk ldrk g fd Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d bl ikfylh dk foi.ku fo"k'k mnn"; d dkj.k gkrk gA

Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d 83 ifr"kr l vf/kd chek fuo"k ikfylh/kkjd viu fofu;kx ij ikIr vk; l lr'V Fk tk mUg ckul d LFkku ij xkj.Vh;Dr vfrfjDr /ku o fu'Bkoku dk vkf/kD; fn;k tkrk gA chek fuo"k d ikfylh/kkjdk dk fo"okl jgrk g fd mudk i.kkof/k ij i.k/ku okil ikIr gk tk;xkA

vU; chek ;ktukvk dh rjg Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d 100 ifr"kr chek fuo"k ikfylh/kkjdk dk fo"okl g fd mud }kjk tek /ku Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe e i.k :i l ljf{kr g vkj bUg bl lLFkk dh [;kfr ij i.k fo"okl gA

chek fuo"k d 80 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjdk dk fo"okl g fd chek fuo"k e fd;k x;k fofu;kx fdlh vkdfLed ?kVuk gku ij lgk;d gkxk D;kfd chek fuo"k e fofu;kftr /ku fdlh Hkh le; okil fy;k tk ldrk gA bld fy, ikfylh e fo"k'k lei.k eY; dh 0;oLFkk dh x;h g ftll dk'kk dh rjyrk dk cuk; j[kk x;k gA

Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dh bl ;ktuk e fofu;kftr dju oky vodk"k ikIr depkjh g tk dj e NV yu rFkk vodk"k xg.k dju ij ikIr /ku ij dj vk; ikIr dju d mnn"; l bl ikfylh dk yr gA dj e NV dh 0;oLFkk bl ikfylh d foi.ku e egRoi.k Hkfedk vnk djrh g vkj ;gh bu ikfylh/kkjdk d lrf'V dk vk/kkj Hkh gA yxHkx 80 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjdk dk er g fd chek vfHkdrk chek fuo"k ikfylh yu d fy, vf/kdre ncko Mkyr gA

Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d 93 ifr"kr l vf/kd ofRr nj ikfylh/kkjd bl ij fn; tku oky C;kt dh nj o vU; ekfnd ykHkk l lr'V Fk ijUr cdk dh rjg bl ;ktuk ij C;kt dh njk e ifjoru lEHko ugh jgrk g ofRRknj d 100 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjdk dk fo"okl g fd mud }kjk tek /ku Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe e i.k:i l ljf{kr gA bl ikfylh d 80 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjd bldh "krk l lr'V g] tcfd 20 ifr"kr ikfylh/kkjdk dk er g fd bldh "kr dkQh dfBu gA

Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dh ofRr ikfylh yu dk e[; dkj.k dj e NV dh 0;oLFkk dj ykHk yuk rFkk bl ikfylh dk fo"k'k LoHkko gA bl ikfylh d 50 ifr"kr /kkjdk dk er Fkk fd chek vfHkdrk d 0;fDrxr iHkko d dkj.k ikfylh e /ku dk fofu;kx fd;k gA

bl idkj Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe }kjk fuxr fofHkUu idkj dh chek ikfyfl;k e xkgdk dh lrf'V d fu/kkj.k e fofu;kx ij iR;k;] ikfylh dh "krk] dk'kk dh rjyrk] chek vfHkdrk dk Kku o 0;ogkj] fuxe d depkfj;k dk 0;ogkj] Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d dEI;Vj d i;kx dh fLFkfr] ckul njk dh /kk'k.kk bR;kfn dh egRoi.k Hkfedk gA bu lHkh rRok dk fo"y'k.k blfy, fd;k x;k fd xkgdk dh lrf'V dk ; rRo fdl idkj iHkkfor djr g vkj bll Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dk dy 0;olk; fdl idkj iHkkfor gkrk gA

l>ko % oreku v/;;u l fudky x; fu'd'k l dN l>ko uhp fn; tk jg g ;fn bu l>kok dk ykx fd;k tk; rk Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d xkgdk e lrf'V dh ek=k e c<kRrjh gkxh] QyLo:Ik fuxe d dy 0;olk; e of) gkxh ftll Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe eDr 0;kikj dh dfBu ifr;kfxrk e Hkh viuk dk; lpk::i l djrk jgxk vkj bld 0;olk; ij dkb ifrdy iHkko ugh iMxk ftll thou chek d {k= e Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dk ,dkf/kdkjh Lo:i cuk jgxk %&

¼1½ Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dk ;g i;kl djuk pkfg, fd dkxth vkipkfjdrk, U;Ukre gk] bll chek vfHkdrkvk o xkgdk nkuk dk gh jkgr feyxhA

¼2½ Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dk viu chek vfHkdrkvk d fy, l"kkf/kr fnXnf"kdk r;kj djuh pkfg, ftle doy mu chek ;ktukvk dh foLrr ,o lLi'V tkudkjh gk tk xkgdk dk ykHkin gkA bll xkgdk dk bu ;ktukvk d ckj e chek vfHkdrk mfpr lykg n ldxA

¼3½ Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dk u;h ;ktuk dh rkfydk l[;k ml le; fu/kkfjr djuk pkfg, tc ml xkgdk d fy, iLrr fd;k tkuk gk u fd bl ;ktuk d cuku d ifØ;k "k: djr le; bll vuko";d rkfydk l[;k ugh c<xhA

¼4½ Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe }kjk /kuokilh chek ikfyfl;k e yphykiu j[ku l xkgdk ij vPNk iHkko iMxkA ;fn /ku okilh le; dk xkgdk dh futh vko";drkulkj j[k fn;k tk; rk xkgd fuxe l /ku dh okilh ml le; yx tc mUg /ku dh vko";drk gkxhA bll fuxe d ikl xkgdk dk vfrfjDr /ku tek jgxk vkj fuxe d ikl fofu;ktu gr vfrfjDr dk'k miyC/k jgxkA

¼5½ Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dk chek fuo"k ;ktuk ij fo"k'k /;ku nuk pkfg, ftll vodk"k ikIr 0;fDr;k l vodk"k xg.k ij ikIr jkf"k ,d e"r ikIr gkrh jgA

¼6½ Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dk ,lh chek ikfyfl;k dk Hkh iLrkfor djuk pkfg, ftle ikfylh/kkjdk dk ;g fodYi gk fd o chek ihfe;e dk vuikr thou tkf[ke vkj fofu;kx vFkok cpr e ifjoru fd;k tk ldA

¼7½ fodflr jk'Vk dh rjg Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dk thou tkf[ke lj{kk d lkFk&lkFk fpfdRlk chek lj{kk Hkh inku djuk pkfg,A

¼8½ Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dk viu chek vfHkdrkvk dk bl idkj if"kf{kr djuk pkfg, ftll o xkgdk dk ,d i"koj 0;fDr d :i e fuxe dh rjQ l lok inku dj ldA

¼9½ thou chek fuxe dk doy deB] bekunkj o egurh 0;fDr;k dk gh chek vfHkdrk d :i e fu;Dr djuk pkfg,] ftll o fuxe d xkgdk d lkFk nh?kdky rd e/kj lEcU/k cuk; j[k ldA

¼10½ Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dk xkgdk dk ihfe;e tek dju dh lpuk o ikfylh dh fLFkfr dh lpuk nu dk mRrjnkf;Ro fcuk fdlh =fV d yuk pkfg,A ;g xkgdk dk le; l tek dju d ifr tkx:d j[kxk rFkk ikfylh d ifr Hkh mRlkg cuk, j[kxkA ;g lpuk oreku lpuk rU= d loJ'B lk/ku ekckby }kjk Hkh nh tk ldrh gA

¼11½ Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d fy, pyk; tk jg tkx:drk dk;Øek dk vf/kd iHkkoh cuku dh vko";drk g vkj bld fy, foKkiu d vyx& vyx i)fr;k dk i;kx djuk pkfg,A

¼12½ eR; nkok d Hkxrku d lEcU/k e vkipkfjdrkvk dk ?kVkdj U;ure dju dh vko";drk g rFkk Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d vf/kdkfj;k dk pkfg, fd bl lEcU/k e xkgdk d ifr lgkuHkkfriod nf'Vdk.k viuk;A

¼13½ Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dk pkfg, fd xkgdk dk lok inku dju d fy, ,dy f[kMdh dh 0;oLFkk dj tgk lHkh idkj dh lok, miyC/k gkA ,lk dju l xkgd dk vf/kd jkgr o lrf'V ikIr gkxhA

¼14½ Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dk viu dEl;Vj dk;ØEk dk cukr le; 0;ogkfjd nf'Vdk.k j[ku dh vko";drk gA bll lHkh "kk[kk dk;ky;k d lkFk Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d xkgd dk vf/kd ykHk o lfo?kk, ikIr gkxhA

¼15½ Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d lHkh "kk[kk dk;ky;k e llfTtr Lokxr d{k dh 0;oLFkk gkuh pkfg, tgk xkgdk dk Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe }kjk inRr lokvk d ckj e foLrr tkudkjh miyC/k djk;h tk ldA

¼16½ oreku eR;rkfydk d vk/kkj ij ikfylh ij n; ihfe;e dh njk dk iuh fu/kkj.k fd;k tkuk pkfg,A ,lk dju l fuxe d oreku o Hkkoh xkgdk dk vf/kd lrf'V ikIr gkxhA

¼17½ thou chek vfHkdrk dk n; deh"ku dk mfpr nj rd ?kVk nuk pkfg, vkj cpr jkf"k dk mi;kx ikfylh ihfe;e dh njk dk de dju e i;Dr djuk pkfg,A

¼18½ Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe dk viuh fofu;kx uhfr bl idkj fu/kkfjr djuh pkfg, fd ljdkjh {k= o futh {k= d fofu;kxk e lkeUtL; cuk jgA ,lh uhfr viuku l fuxe viu fofu;kx ij vf/kd iR;k; ikIr dju e lQy gkxkA ;fn Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d icU/kr= d }kjk mi;Dr l>kok ij /;ku fn;k tk; vkj fuxe dh dk;i.kkyh o ikfylh e vko";drkulkj ifjoru fd;k tk; rk ;g Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d lkFk&lkFk mld xkgdk d fy, ykHknk;d gkxkA bl l>kok d viuku l Hkkjrh; thou chek fuxe d 0;olk; e c<kRrjh gkxh vkj og thou chek d ifr;kxh cktkj e lQy gk ldxhA

lUnHk

- e.Myh; lkf[;dh; if=dk] 2004 l 2011 rd nohikVu e.My xk.Mk] vFk ,o l[;k iHkkx] fu;ktu foHkkx mRrj in"kA
- e.Myh; lkf[;dh; if=dk] 2004 l 2011 rd Qtkckn e.My] vFk ,o l[;k iHkkx] fu;ktu foHkkx mRrj in"kA
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pj[k vkj [kknh dk vFk"kkL= ,o n"ku

MkW vtu feJ*

Lor=rk d egkuk;d ekgunkl djepUn xk/kh ftUg egkRek dh mikf/k nh xb g] vkt jk'Vh;&vUrjk'Vh; xkf'B;k ,o 30 tuojh rFkk 2 vDVcj dk ek= ;kn fd; tkr gA ftl pj[kk vkj [kknh dk mUgku vktknh dh yMkb dk gfFk;kj cuk;k Fkk] og vkt lekIr gku d dxkj ij gA ftl [kknh dk] pj[k dk o lcd fy; vko";d ekur Fk og vkt vkfHktkR; ox dk l"kkfHkr dj jgk gA [kknh tk ifo=rk] ufrdrk ,o de e fo"okl dk irhd Fkk vkt lng dh nf'V l n[kk tkrk gA vkt turk tc fdlh [kknh/kkjh dk n[krh g rk ml ;gh yxrk g fd bl 0;fDr viu dky dkjuke dk fNiku d fy; ;g pkyk iguk gA

1908 rd xk/kh u pj[k dk n[kk Hkh ugh Fkk fQj Hkh mUgku fgUn LojkT; e ekuk g fd fgUnLrku dh xjhch pj[k l feV ldrh gA xk/kh ,d euh'kh Fk rFkk o n"k dh idfr dk igpku fy;A 1915 d ckn tc o n"k e Hke.k ij fudy rk mUgku n[kk fd ykxk dk ru <du d fy, diM ugh FkA mUgku lkpk fd vxj ykx lr dkrdj [kknh dk oL= cukr g ¼ftld fy; u rk fo"k'k if"k{k.k dh t:jr g] u vf/kd ith dh t:jr g½ rk [kknh oL= l viuk ru <d ldx rFkk vfrfjDr mRiknu l mUg vk; ikIr gkxh ftll jkVh dh leL;k dk Hkh lek/kku gk ldxkA viu }kjk cuk; x; [kknh oL= l Lon"kh dh Hkkouk tkxr gkxh rFkk fon"kh oL=k d cfg'dkj e ykx c<&p< dj Hkkx yxA

Xkk/kh d fy; [kknh Lor=rk] lekurk] ,drk] lknxh] vfglk dk irhd FkkA mUgku dgk Þpj[k dk ln"k mldh ifjf/k l dgh T;kn 0;kid gA og lknxh] ekuo lok o vfglkRed thou rFkk xjhc vkj vehj] ith vkj Je] jktk vkj fdlku d chp vfoPNn lf/k LFkkfir dj nrk gAß[1]

Xkk/kh u [kknh dk vkfFkd Lor=rk vkj lekurk dk irhd fpUg ekur g; dgk fd bld cgr lkj Qfyrkfk gA bldk vFk g lEi.k Lon"kh eukofr j[kuk vkj thou dh lkjh vko";drk dh oLrvk dk Hkkjr e gh vkj fo"k'kdj ngkfr;k dh egur vkj cf) l ikIr djukA ngkr vf/kdrj ckrk e vkRe&fuHkj gkx vkj Hkkjr d “kgjk vkj ckgjh nfu;k rd dh LoPNk iod lok djx] tgk rd mll nkuk i{kk dk ykHk gkrk jgxkA

bl idkj [kknh eukofr dk vFk g thou dh vko";d inkFkk d mRinku vkj forj.k dk fodUnhdj.kA xk/kh u dgk ftl ifjokj d ikl tehu dk VdMk g og de l de ?kj d fy; dikl mxk ldrk gA mUgku viuh ckr vkj Li'V dju d fy; dgk fd tc fdlku 3@20 fgLl ij uhy mxkrk g tk fon"kh fuygk dk Qk;nk igpkrk g rk fQj viu jk'V d fy; LoPNkiod viuh tehu d fuf"pr Hkkx e dikl D;k ugh mxk ldr\ fodUnhdj.k [kknh ifØ;k d ikjEHk l gh “k: gkrk gA iR;d dkru okyk yk<u d fy; dkQh dikl [kjhn yxk] vxj mld ikl dikl ugh gA yk<u dk dke fcuk pj[kh d Hkh gk ldrk gA tc lkjk jk'V bl dke e yxxk rk Je vkj cf) dk foPNn lEcU/k vfoPNn lEcU/k e cny tk;xk vkj bll gku okyh Hkykb dk vnktk ugh yxk;k tk ldrkA[2]

xk/kh dk ;g ekuuk Fkk fd [kknh l Lon"kh ij xo dh Hkkouk ykxk e vk;xhA viuh vkRedFkk e [kknh d igy i;kx dk ekfed o.ku fd;k gA mUgku crk;k g fd dkQh i;kl d ckn chtkij e xxk cgu dk pj[kk feykA mud fy; ifu;k Hktu dk ftEek mej lkckuh u fy;kA fey dh ifu;k l lr dkru d ctk; iuh cuku okyk dh [kkt gbA cPpk dk iuh cukuk fl[kk;k x;kA tc pj[kk igyh ckj vkJe e vk;k rk e “k) [kknhe; cuu d fy; v/khj gk mBk vkj xxk cgu l dgk fd ;fn o ,d eghu e 45 bp vt dh [kknh dh /kkrh r;kj djd ugh nrh g rk e ekVh [kknh dk ipk igudj viuk dke pykÅxkA mUgku ,d eghu d vnj gh 50 bp vt dh /kkrh dk tkMk r;kj dj fn;k vkj ejk nkfjn; feVk;kA

bl idkj xk/kh dk ;g ekuuk Fkk fd gekj ekV vkj Hknn oL= D;k u gk yfdu ; gekj viu cuk; g; g] bl ij ge xo djuk pkfg,A ;g Hkkouk tc ykxk dk ?kj dj tk;xh rk Lor=rk dk y{; vklku gk tk;xkA mUgku [kknh d }kjk Lon"kh fl)kUr dk lekt ij ykx fd;kA[3]

***foHkkxk/;{k ¼jktuhfr"kkL=½] f"koifr ihŒthŒ dkyt] “kgjrx<] fl)kFkuxj] mishra.arjun732@gmail.com**

Hk[k Hktu u gk; xkikyk d ee dk xk/kh vPNh rjg l le>r FkA Hk[k l rMir 0;fDr dk ;fn o LojkT; vkj vktknh dh ckr djr rk og ml ij /;ku ugh nrkA blfy; mUgku pj[k d }kjk Hk[k feVku d lk/ku dk ndj LojkT; dh ckr dhA xk/kh d “kCnk e ÞHk[kk eju oky bUlku dk lcl igy iV dh l>rh gA og jkVh d VdM d fy; viuh vktknh vkj lc dN cp nxkA Hkkjr d djkMk ykxk dk ;gh gky gA mud

fy; Lor=rk] b"oj vkj ,l reke "kCn fuj v{kj g] tk fdlh Hkh vFk d fcuk ;k gh tkMdj j[k fn; x; gA---- vxj ge mu ykxk e Lor=rk dh Hkkouk ink djuh g rk ge mUg ,lk dke tVkdj nuk gkxk] ftl o viu ohjku ?kjk e vklkuh l dj ld vkj ftlll de l de mudk xtj rk tk;A ;g dke pj[k }kjk gh fd;k tk ldrk gA vkj tc o LokyEch cu tk;x] vkj viuk xtj Lo; dju ;kX; gk tk;x] rc ge mul vktknh vkj dkxl oxjk dh ppk dju dh fLFkfr e gkxA ----------blfy; pj[k dk cMk jktuhfrd egRo gAß[4]

Xkk/kh d fy; vkfFkd vktknh d fcuk jktuhfrd vktknh dk dkb vFk ugh FkkA bl rF; dk /;ku e j[kr g; mUgku [kknh] pj[kk] Lon"kh dh uhfr dk ifriknu fd;kA mijkDr l= okD; dk i;kx gj jkturk vktknh d ckn l djrk jgk g yfdu lÙkk ikflr d ckn uhfr;k Bhd mYVh cuk;kA

Hkkjr e xjhch] cjktxkjh gh ugh cfYd fNih cjktxkjh] LofPNd cjktxkjh dh leL;k xHkhj gA [krh e ykx gj eghu dke ugh djrA ftu eghuk e dke djr Hkh g dN ?kVk dke dju d ckn ;k gh cB jgr gA vFkkr ftu ykxk d ikl jktxkj dk lk/ku Fkk Hkh mlll mudk lekU; xtj clj ugh gk ldrk FkkA mUg ,d vU; lk/ku dh t:jr FkhA bl nf'V l Hkh pj[k dh mi;kfxrk FkhA ifl) vFk"kkL=h tŒMhŒ lBh u fy[kk g fd ÞHkkjr d Bkl lUnHk e pj[kk xk/kh d jktxkj vkj mRiknu d lkekU; fl)kUr d mnkgj.k dk egt er:i ugh Fkk cfYd og vuij.k ¼lflyeV"ku½ d fy; ,d lgk;d fl)kUr Hkh Fkk] blfy; xk/kh u jktxkj d odfYid rjhd ;k lkr dh [kkt dhA pj[kk jkVh&Je dk flQ ek/;e ugh Fkk cfYd og vuijd jktxkj vkj vkenuh dk Hkh lkr FkkAß

[kknh dk xko rFkk "kgj nkuk d fy; lo0;kih cuku d fy; xk/kh u dgk fd lr d cny e gh [kknh feyuh pkfg,A[5] xk/kh lr dk fofu;e dk ek/;e cukdj ;g dguk pkgr Fk fd pj[kk lcd fy; vko";d g vkj ykx LoPNk l lr dkrA ,lk dg dj mUgku Je dk ifr'Bk Hkh inku fd;k gA gekj n"k rFkk if"peh n"kk dh leL;k vyx&vyx Fkh] vkt Hkh gA gekj ;gk Je dh i/kkurk rFkk ith dh deh g ogk ith dh i/kkurk rFkk Je dh deh gA xk/kh d pj[k] [kknh y?k m|kx dh uhfr dh vkykpuk dju oky "kk;n bl rF; dk /;ku e ugh j[kr g fd xk/kh d lkeu lHkh dk vkRefuHkj cuku dk y{; Fkk vkj o ,l e"khuhdj.k d fojk/kh Fk tk mu NkV&NkV m|kxk dh dher ij LFkkfir fd; tkrA blhfy; mUgku prkouh nr g; dgk fd e"khuk vkj "kgjk d c<u l yk[kk ykxk dk [k"kgkyh ugh feyxh mYV cdkjh vkj xjhch c< tk;xh vkj Hk[k l ink gku oky reke jkx Qy tk;xA[6]

fdlh Hkh idkj dh vFk 0;oLFkk gk mldh rhu egRoi.k leL;k; gkrh g& mRiknu] fofue; ,o forj.kA xk/kh d [kknh dk vFk"kkL= bu rhuk leL;kvk l eDr gA

[kknh d }kjk xk/kh th u lEi.k n"k dh turk dk ,d l= e ck/ku dk dke fd;k vFkkr pj[kk tulEid dk lk/ku cukA pj[kk d ek/;e l xk/kh th u jk'Vh; vkUnkyu dk uhp rd tulk/kj.k d chp y tk ik;A xk/kh th l n"k dh turk d tMko dk dkj.k turk d leku o"k&Hk'kk o jgu lgu j[kuk FkkA xk/kh th turk dh Hkk'kk e mul ckr djr Fk mud leku oL= igur FkA vkt urk turk l dV x; g mld ihN egRoi.k dkj.k turk l vyx fn[kuk gA

xk/kh th u pj[k dk dUn cukdj ,lh 0;oLFkk dh fd vU; m|kx mld pkjk vkj iuir jgA mudk vlyh mnn"; rk xkok dk fodkl FkkA mUgku dgk fd tc ge [kknh m|kx dk iu:)kj dj yx rk lc m|kxk dk fodkl viu vki gk tk;xkA pj[kk mud fy; 0;olkf;d "kkfr dk irhd Fkk] ;) dk ughA[7]

pj[kk vkj [kknh ij cgr tkj nu dk ;g vFk ugh g fd vU; m|kxk dk xk/kh mi;kxh ugh le>r Fk ;k mud ifr mud eu e J)k ugh FkhA[8] mudk rk Li'V ;g dguk Fkk fd LFkkuh; idfr vkj vko";drk d vulkj tk Hkh y?k m|kx yxk;k tk ld og yxk;k tk;A tl xUuk l xM r;kj djuk] dkxt cukuk] Vkdjh cukuk] f[kyku cukuk] jLlh cukuk] e/keD[kh l "kgn cukuk vkfn m|kxA

xk/kh d fy; [kknh ,d oL= ugh Fkk] pj[kk ,d ;= ugh Fkk] ;g ,d fopkj Fkk] ,d fe"ku Fkk yfdu vkt og fopkj cny x;k g] fe"ku HkVd x;k gA o"ohdj.k d nkj e ijh nfu;k dh Hkkfr Hkkjr e Hkh ,d rjQ vjcifr;k dh ck< vk xb g yfdu nljh rjQ fofHkUu in"kk e fdlku vkRe&gR;k dj jg gA ,d rjQ Åph&Åph vVkfydk [kMh gk jgh g rk nljh rjQ xkok e >kiMh mtM jgh g ;k mtkMh tk jgh gA ,d rjQ cgjk'Vh; dEifu;k dk io"k gk jgk g rk nljh rjQ ykx y?k m|kx] dVhj&m|kx ne rkM jg gA ,d rjQ ykx egxh "kjkc ihdj yDljh xkMh e cBdj egxh [kknh igudj ip flrkjk gkVyk e Hkktu dj jg g rk nljh rjQ nk le; dh lknh jkVh d fy; ykx rjl jg gA xk/kh ie] d:.kk] lknxh] vfglk] l;e dh ckr djr Fk yfdu vkt lekt d db fgLlk e fglk] ifrLi/kk] foykflrk dk uxk ukp gk jgk gA

;fn ge ij n"k dk fodkl pkgr g] lcdk dY;k.k pkgr g] fodkl dh nkM e tk 0;fDr lcl ihN [kMk g mldk Hkh mRFkku pkgr vkj g rk [kknh vkj pj[k d ihN xk/kh dh tk ey Hkkouk Fkh mldk lpkj n"k d ykxk e iuh dju dh t:jr gA

lUnHk

1- ;x bf.M;k 17&9&25

2- jpukRed dk;Øe] 1945] i'B 11&14

3- Þlekt d ifr Lon"kh /ke d ikyu e [kknh igyk vfuok;] dne gA ijUr vDlj ge ,l ykx feyr g tk [kknh igur g] exj vkj lc ckrk e foyk;rh eky dk NV l mi;kx djr gA ,l vknfe;k d fy; ;g ugh dgk tk ldrk fd o Lon"kh dk ikyu djr gA o doy Q"ku d ihN pyr gA Lon"kh dk mikld viu pkjk vkj dh ifjfLFkfr;k dk lko/kkuh l v/;;u djxk vkj LFkkuh; eky nljh txg dh cuh gb oLrvk l ?kfV;k ;k egxk gkxk rk Hkh ml rjthg ndj tgk dgh lEHko gkxk viu iMlfl;k dh lgk;rk dju dk i;Ru djxkA og LFkkuh; phtk d nk'k nj dju dh dkf"k"k djxk] ijUr nk'kk d dkj.k mUg NkMdj fon"kh oLrvk dk ugh viuk;xkAß exy iHkkr] 1945 iŒ 63&67

4- ;x bf.M;k 18&3&26

5- Lojkt Fk pj[kk] iŒ 5

6- ogh

7- ;x bf.M;k] 8&12&21

8- fojUn "kek] xk/kh fopkj n"ku ;fuoflVh ifCyd"ku] lLdj.k 2008 iŒ 178A

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Hkkjr dk vU; nf{k.k ,f'k;kb n'kk d lkFk lc/k

lUrk"k dekj feJ*

MkW vkj0 ih0 flg**

fof'k"V ikdfrd {k= mRrj e fo'kky ior&J[kyk] nf{k.k dk fgUn egklkxj] if'pe dk vjc lkxj vkj ijc e ektn cxkyh dh [kkMh l f?kj bl bykd e cl lkr n'kk cxykn'k] HkVku] Hkkjr] uiky] ikfdLrku vkj Jhydk ,o 2006 e lfEefyr n'k vQxkfUkLrkud dk bfxr dju d fy, Þnf{k.k&,f'k;kß in dk 0;ogkj fd;k tkrk gA ;g ,d lkHkkX; gh g fd bul vf/kdk'k n'k Hkkjr d fudVre NkV iMkl h jkT; gA budk vkil h lc/k lnHkko vkj 'k=rk] vk'kk vkj fujk'kk rFkk ikjLifjd 'kdk vkj fo'okl d lkFk&lkFk pyrk gA bl h vk'kk o 'kdk dk nj dju ,o vkil h lkgkn o 0;kikj dk c<ku d mnn'; l lkd lnL; n'kk u lu 2002 e Þnf{k.k ,f'k;kb eDr 0;kikj {k= lE>krkß ¼SAFTA½ nLr[r fd;k gA Hkkjr bl {k= e dUnh; Hkfedk fuHkkrk gA bl idkj Hkkjr dk lc/k vU; ,f'k;kb n'kk d lkFk dlk g n[kuk t:jh gk tkrk gA

Hkkjr vkj **Jhydk** d lc/k mrkj&p<ko d jg gA Jhydk e vktknh d ckn jktuhfrd opLo flgyh lenk; dk jgk gA Hkkjr dh ,d cMh rfey vkcknh Jhydk e cl h g] ftld f[kykQ flgyh gA flgyh jk"Vokfn;k dk ekuuk g fd Jhydk e rfeyk d lkFk dkb fj;k;r ugh cjrh tkuh pkfg, D;kfd Jhydk flQ flgyh ykxk dk gA Jhydk vkj Hkkjr dh ljdkjk d lc/k e ruko bl }hi e tkrh; l?k"k dk ydj gA tc rfey vkcknh jktuhfrd :i l uk[k'k gk vkj ml ekjk tk jgk gk rk ,l e Hkkjrh; urkvk vkj turk dk rVLFk cu jguk vlHko lk yxrk gA Hkkjrh dh rfey turk dk Hkkjrh; ljdkj ij Hkkjh ncko g fd og Jhydkb rfeyk dh j{kk djA 1987 e Hkkjrh; ljdkj Jhydk e rfey ekeyk e iR;{k :i l 'kkfey gbA Jhydk ljdkj l Hkkjrh; ljdkj dk le>krk gvk rFkk Jhydk ljdkj vkj rfeyk d chp fj'r lkeklU; dju d mnn'; l Hkkjrh; luk dk Hktk x;kA vkf[kj e Hkkjrh; luk fyVV d lkFk l?k"k e Ql xb] ogh Jhydk dh turk Hkkjrh; luk dh mifLFkfr dk iln ugh fd;kA Jhydkb turk u le>k fd Hkkjr Jhydk d vUn:uh ekyk e n[ky&vnkth dj jgk g] fQj 1989 e Hkkjr u viuh Þ'kkfr lukß dk y{; gkfly fd; fcuk gh okil cyk fy;kA fQygky Jhydk e 'kkfr dk;e gA Hkkjr ljdkj u vkfFkd lg;kx c<ku d fy, Jhydk l eDr 0;kikj c<ku d fy, ,d le>kr ij nLr[kr fd; gA bll nkuk n'kk d lc/k etcr g, gA Jhydk e ^lukeh* l gb rckgh d ckn iufuek.k dk;k e Hkkjrh; enn l Hkh nkuk n'k ,d nlj d djhc vk, gA

Hkkjr d lkFk **HkVku** d lkFk cgr vPN lc/k g vkj HkVkuh ljdkj d lkFk dkb cMk >xMk ugh gA HkVku l viu dke dk lpkyu dj jg iokRrj Hkkjr d mxokfn;k vkj xfjYyk dk HkVku u viu {k= l [knM Hkxk;kA HkVku d bl dne l Hkkjr dk cMh enn feyh gA Hkkjr HkVku e iufctyh dh cMh ifj;ktukvk e gkFk cVk jgk gA bl fgeky;h n'k e fodkl dk; d fy, lcl T;knk vunku Hkkjr l gh gkfly gkrk gA vHkh tYnh gh Hkkjrh; i/kkue=h ujUn eknh u HkVku dh ;k=k dh tgk mudk Hk0; Lokxr gvkA i/kkue=h eknh u HkVku dk vkfFkd lgk;rk nu dk Hkh opu fn;kA

ekynho d lkFk Hkkjr d lc/k lkgkni.k rFkk xetk'kh l Hkj gA 1988 e Jhydk l v; dN HkkM d rfey lfudk u ekynho ij geyk fd;k rk Hkkjr enn e viuh ok;luk vkj uklluk rjr dk;okgh d fy, Hktk vkj ogk l HkkM d lfudk dk [knM ckgj fd;kA Hkkjr u ekynho d vkfFkd fodkl] i;Vu vkj eRl; m|kx e Hkh enn dh gA

uiky d lkFk Hkkjr dk lc/k e/kj gh dgk tk ldrk gA nkuk n'kk d chp ,d lf/k gb g] bl lf/k d rgr nkuk n'kk d ukxfjd ,d nlj d {k=k e fcuk iklikV vkj ohtk d vk&tk ldr g vkj dke Hkh dj ldr gA bl [kkl rjg d lc/k d ckotn nkuk n'kk d chp eu&eVko Hkh ink g, gA uiky dk phu d lkFk nkLrh dk ydj Hkkjr ljdkj u viuh ukjktxh trkb gA uiky ljdkj Hkkjr fojk/kh rRok d f[kykQ dne ugh mBkrh ftll Hkkjr uk[k'k gA Hkkjr dh lj{kk ,tfl;k uiky e py jg ekvkoknh vknkyu dk viuh lj{kk d fy, [krjk ekurh g D;kfd Hkkjr e fcgkj l ydj vkU/k in'k rd fofHkUu ikrk e uDlyoknh legk dk mHkkj gvk gA ogh uiky e Hkh cgr l ykx ;g lkpr g fd Hkkjr ljdkj uiky d vUn:uh ekeyk e n[ky n jgh g vkj ml ld unh ty rFkk iu fctyh ij vk[k xMk, g, gA pkjk rjQ l tehu l f?kj uiky dk yxrk g fd 0;kikj lcf/kr ekx d fy, Hkkjr ml dk viu Hk&{k= l gkdj len rd igpu l jkdrk gA cjgky Hkkjr&uiky d lc/k etcrg vkj 'kkfri.k gA foHknk d ckotn nkuk n'k 0;kikj] oKkfud lg;kx] lkeu ikdfrd llk/ku] fctyh mRiknu vkj ty&icU/ku fxM d ely ij ,d lkFk gA uiky e ykdr= dh cgkyh ,o l'khy dkbjkyk d i/kkue=h cuu l nkuk n'kk d chp lc/kk d vkj etcr gku dh mEehn c/kh gA vHkh tYnh gh Hkkjrh;

* **'kk/k Nk=] MkW jk0 e0 yk0 v0 fo0 fo0 Qtkckn] mRrj in'kA**

** **,lkfl,V ikQlj] jktuhfr'kkL=] lr ryl h nkl egkfo|ky;] dkmhij] lYrkuij] mRrj in'kA**

i/kkue=h ujUn eknh u uiky dh ;k=k dh tgk mudk Hk0; Lokxr gvkA i/kkue=h eknh u uiky dk vkfFkd lgk;rk nu dk Hkh opu fn;kA

Hkkjr vkj **ckXykn'k** d vkilh lc/k db ennk ij erHkn d jg gA tcfd Hkkjr gh cxykn'k dh vktknh e viuh luk Hktdj ikfdLrkuh luk l 1971 b0 e vktknh fnykbA Hkkjr dk cxykn'k l uk[k'k gku d db dkj.k g & ;Fkk Hkkjr e vo/k&viokl ij <kdk dk [k.Mu] Hkkjr fojk/kh bLykeh dVVjiFkh tekrk dk leFku] Hkkjrh; luk dk iokRrj Hkkjr e tku d fy, viu bykd l jkLrk bdkj] E;ekj l xl ikbu ykbu }kjk Hkkjr dk ikdfrd xl fu;ku u dju nu tl ely 'kkfey gA ogh ckxykn'k dh ljdkj dk ekuuk g fd Hkkjrh; ljdkj unh ty e fgLlnkjh d loky ij bykd d nknk dh rjg cjrko djrk gA bld vykok Hkkjr dh ljdkj ij pVxko iorh; {k= e fonkg dk gok nu] cxykn'k d ikdfrd xl e l/kekjh vkj 0;kikj e cbekuh dju dk vkjki gA foHknk d ckotn Hkkjr vkj ckxykn'k db elyk ij Hkh djr gA fiNy nl o"kk d nkjku nkuk n'kk d chp vkfFkd lc/k T;knk cgrj g, gA ckxykn'k Hkkjr d ^ijc pyk* dh uhfr dk fgLlk g] bl uhfr d vUrxr E;ekj d tfj. nf{k.k&io ,f'k;k l lid lk/ku dh ckr gA vkink ic/ku vkj i;koj.k d ely ij Hkh nkuk n'kk u fujrj lg;kx fd;k gA vHkh gky e ULFA d dekMj c:vk dk idMdj viu n'k e gfFk;kjk dh rLdjh ij Qklh dh ltk cxykn'k d lokPPk U;k;ky; }kjk luk;k tkuk nkuk n'kk d lc/k e vPNh 'k:vkr ekuk tk ldrk gA vHkh gky e fon'ke=h Jherh l"kek Lojkt u ckXykn'k dh ;k=k dh vkj f}i{kh; lEcU/kk dk etcr dju ij cy fn;kA

vQxkfuLrku tk viu gh n'k e vkrdokn l t>rk jgk gA tc ogk ykdrkf=d ljdkj pu dj vk,xh rc mEehn dh tkuh pkfg, fd Hkkjr l lc/k cgrj gkA fQygky Hkkjrh; luk ogk d lfudk dk vkrdokn d fo:) yMu d fy, if'k{k.k n jgh gA

tgk rd Hkkjr vkj **ikfdLrku** d chp lc/k dk loky g rk budk vkilh lc/k l?k"k ,o ifr}Urk dh g rk d'ehj ennk nkuk n'kk d cp ,d ie[k fookfnr ennk jgk gA foHkktu d rjUr ckn nkuk n'k d'ehj d ely dk lek/kku ugh gk ldkA 1947&48 ,o 1965 e ;) d QyLo:i d'ehj d nk fgLl gk x,] ,d fgLlk ikfdLrku vf/kdr d'ehj dgyk;k] tcfd nljk fgLlk Hkkjr dk tEe d'ehj ikUr gA lkefjd ekeyk tl fl;kphu Xyfl;j ij fu;=.k rFkk gfFk;kjk dh gkM dk ydj Hkkjr vkj ikfdLrku d chp rukruh jgrh gA oreku e nkuk n'kk d ikl ijek.k {kerk gkfly gA 1998 e Hkkjr u ik[kj.k e vkj bld dN gh fnuk e ikfdLrku u pxkb igkMh ij ijek.k ijh{k.k fd;kA nkuk n'kk dh ljdkj yxkrkj ,d nlj dk lng dh nf"V l n[krh gA Hkkjr ljdkj dk vkjki g fd ikfdLrku ljdkj u yd&Ni <x l fglk dh jktuhfr tkjh j[kh gA og d'ehjh mxokfn;k dk gfFk;kj] if'k{k.k vkj /ku nrk g rFkk Hkkjr ij vkrdoknh gey d fy, mUg lj{kk inku djrk gA ikfdLrku dh [kfQ;k ,tlh vkb0 ,l0 vkb0 ij cxykn'k vkj uiky d xlr fBdkuk l iokRrj Hkkjr e Hkkjr fojk/kh vfHk;kuk e lyXu gku dk vkjki g bld tokc e ikfdLrku dh ljdkj Hkh Hkkjrh; ljdkj vkj mldh [kfQ;k ,tfl;k ij fl/k vkj CkyfpLrku e leL;k dk HkMdku dk vkjki yxkrh gA Hkkjr vkj ikfdLrku d chp unh ty&cVokj d loky ij Hkh rukruh gb gA dPN d ju e ljØhd dh lhek j[kk dk ydj nkuk n'k d chp erHkn gA bl rjg Hkkjr vkj ikfdLrku d lc/k dHkh u [kRe gku oky >xMk vkj fglk dh dgkuh tku iMrh gA fQj Hkh ruko dk de dju vkj 'kkfr cgky dju d fy, i;kl g, g vkj gku Hkh pkfg,A d'ehj enn dk B.M cLr e Mkydj vU; {k=k tl 0;kikj] ohtk fu;ek e <hy] ,d nlj d ukxfjdk dk feyu d ekd] lkLdfrd dk;Øek dk vknku&inku] lkfgR;dkjk dk ,d&nlj n'kk e fopkjk dk 0;Dr dju d ekd] [ky bR;kfn l lc/kk dk cgrj cuk;k tk ldrk gA vU; ,f'k;kb n'kk d lkFk lc/kk dk cgrj cuk;k tk;] 0;kikj dk c<kok fn;k tk;] 'kdk o vfo'okl dk de fd;k tk; ,o lhek {k= dk vkrdokn ,o uDlyokn l eDr dj fn;k tk; rk nf{k.k&,f'k;k u flQ le) gkxk cfYd fo'o d lcl 'kfDr'kkyh {k=k e vx.kh Hkfedk Hkh fuHkk ldxkA Hkkjr e tc l jktx dh ljdkj cuh g rHkh l ikfdLrku u lhek ij xkyh ckjh dj yxkrkj ruko e c<kRrjh gh dh g fQj Hkh Hkkjr f}i{kh; lEcU/kk dk etcr cuku dk leFkd gA

dHkh&dHkh ,lk Hkh n[ku e vkrk g fd Hkkjr d fudVre iMklh jkT; Hkkjr d ifr 'k'kfdr Hkh g, g rFkk Hkkjr ij cM Hkkb ;k nknkfxjh dk vkjki Hkh yxr jg gA yfdu lPpkb bll nj g D;kfd Hkkjr u dHkh Hkh nknkfxjh tlh Hkfedk viu iMklh jkT;k ij vnk ugh dh g cfYd Lo; NkV jkT; tku&vutku e Hkkjr&Qkfc;k d f'kdkj gkdj mlij vkjki yxkr jg gA fu"d"kr% Hkkjr viu lHkh iMklh jkT;k l 'kkfri.k lg&vfLrRo d fl)kUr ij viuk lc/k fodflr djuk pkgrk gA

lUnHk

- t0 ,u0 nhf{kr % Økl ckMl] fQ¶Vh b;l vkQ bfM;k Qkju ikfylh-
- foeyk ilkn % nh vkjhthu vkQ bfU;kt Qkju ikfylh-
- ,e0 ,l0 jktu bfUM;k ,.M bUVju'kuy vQ;l % n dyD'ku vkQ ,tt-
- vkb0 d0 xtjky % ftvkikfyfVDl vkQ lkmFk ,f'k;k] eULMhe-

*****

nf{k.k ,f'k;k e ledkyhu jktuhfr

Mk0 _f"kd'k flg*
Mk0 n'kjFk jke*

ckXykn'k] HkVku] Hkkjr] eky}ho] uiky] ikfdLrku vkj Jhydk dk bfxr dju d fy, ^nf{k.k ,f'k;k* in dk 0;ogkj fd;k tkrk gA mRrj dh fo'kky fgeky; ior&J[kyk] nf{k.k dk fgn egkLkxj] if'pe dk vjc lkxj vkj ijc e ektn cxky dh [kkMh l ;g bykdk ,d fof'k"V ikdfrd {k= d :i e utj vkrk gA ;g Hkkxkfyd fof'k"Vrk gh bl mi&egk}hih; {k= d Hkk"kkb] lkekftd rFkk lkLdfrd vuBiu d fy, ftEenkj gA bl {k= dh ppk e tc&rc vQxkfuLrku vkj E;kekj dk Hkh 'kkfey fd;k tkrk gA phu bl {k= dk ,d ie[k n'k g yfdu phu dk nf{k.k ,f'k;k dk vx ugh ekuk tkrk gA bl rjg nf{k.k ,f'k;k fofo/krkvk l Hkjk&ijk bykdk gA

nf{k.k ,f'k;k d fofHkUu n'kk e ,d&lh jktuhfrd i.kkyh ugh gA vud leL;kvk vkj lhekvk d ckotn Hkkjr vkj Jhydk e fcVu l vktkn gku d ckn] ykdrkf=d 0;oLFkk lQyrkiod dk;e gA Hkkjr d ykdr= dh cgr lkjh lhekvk dh rjQ bfxr fd;k tk ldrk g yfdu ge ;kn j[kuk pkfg, fd ,d jk"V d :i e Hkkjr ge'kk ykdrkf=d jgk gA ;gh ckr Jhydk ij Hkh ykx gkrh gA

ikfdLrku vkj ckXykn'k e ykdrkf=d vkj lfud nk rjg d urkvk dk 'kklu jgk gA 'khr;) d ckn d lkyk e ckXykn'k e ykdr= dk;e jgkA ikfdLrku e 'khr;) d ckn d o"kk e nk ykdrkf=d ljdkj cuhA igyh ljdkj cuthj HkVVk vkj nljh uokt 'kjhQ d urRo e dk;e gbA yfdu bld ckn 1999 e ikfdLrku e r[rkiyV gvkA 2006 rd uiky e lo/kkfud jktr= Fkk vkj bl ckr dk [krjk cjkcj cuk gvk Fkk fd jktk viu gkFk e dk;ikfydk dh lkjh 'kfDr;k y yxkA ckXykn'k vkj uiky d vuHkok d vk/kkj ij ge dg ldr g fd ij nf{k.k ,f'k;k e ykdr= ,d Lohdr eY; cu ldrk gA

nf{k.k ,f'k;k d nk lcl NkV n'kk e Hkh ,l Hkh cnyko dh c;kj cg jgh gA HkVku e vc Hkh jktr= g yfdu ;gk d jktk u HkVku u cgnyh; ykdr= LFkkfir dju dh ;ktuk 'k:vkr dj nh gA nljk }hih; n'k ekynho 1968 rd lYrur gvk djrk FkkA 1968 e ;g n'k x.kr= cuk vkj ;gk 'kklu dh v/;{kkRed i.kkyh viukb xbA 2005 d tu e ekynho dh lln u cgnyh; i.kkyh dk viuku d i{k e ,der l ernku fd;kA ekynhfo;u MekØfVd ikVh ¼,eMhih½ dk n'k d jktuhfrd ekeyk e ncnck gA 2005 d pukok d ckn ekynho e ykdr= etcr gvk g D;kfd bl puko e foi{kh nyk dh dkuuh ekU;rk n nh xb gA

nf{k.k ,f'k;k e ykdr=d dk fjdkM feyk tyk jgk gA bld ckotn nf{k.k ,f'k;kb n'kk dh turk ykdr= dh vkdk{kkvk e lgHkkxh gA bl {k= d ikp cM n'kk e gky gh e ,d lo{k.k fd;k x;k FkkA lo{k.k l ;g ckr tkfgj gb fd bu ikpk n'kk e ykdr= dk 0;kid tu&leFku gkfly gA bl n'kk e gj ox vkj /ke d vke ukxfjd&ykdr= dk vPNk ekur g vkj ifrfuf/keyd ykdr= dh lLFkkvk dk leFku djr gA bu n'kk d ykx 'kklu dh fdlh vkj i.kkyh dh vi{kk ykdr= dk ojh;rk nr g vkj ekur g fd mud n'k d fy, ykdr=gh Bhd gA ; fu"d"k cM egRoi.k g D;kfd igy l ekuk tkrk jgk g] fd ykdr= flQ fo'o d /kuh n'kk e Qy&Qy ldrk gA bl fygkt l n[k rk nf{k.k ,f'k;k d ykdr= d vuHkok l ykdr= dh of'od dYiuk dk nk;jk c<k gA

vud l?k"kk d ckotn nf{k.k ,f'k;k d n'k vkil e nkLrkuk fj'r rFkk lg;kx d egRo dk igpkur gA 'kkfr d i;kl f}i{kh; Hkh g, g vkj {k=h; Lrj ij Hkh n{kl lkmFk ,f'k;u ,lkf'k;u Qkj fjtuy dkvkij'ku ¼SAARC½ nf{k.k ,f'k;kb n'kk }kjk cgLrjh; lk/kuk l vkil e lg;kx dju dh fn'kk e mBk;k x;k cMk dne gA bldh 'k:vkr 1985 e gbA nHkkX; l foHkknk d dkj.k n{kl dk T;knk lQyrk ugh feyrh gA

;fn nf{k.k ,f'k;k d lHkh n'k viuh lhekj[kk d vkj&ikj eDr&0;kikj ij lger gk tk, rk bl {k= e 'kkfr vkj lg;kx d ,d u, v/;k; dh 'k:vkr gk ldrh gA nf{k.k ,f'k;k eDr 0;kikj {k= le>kr ¼SAFTA½ d ihN ;gh Hkkouk dke jgh gA bl le>kr ij 2004 e gLrk{kj g, vkj ;g le>krk 1 tuojh] 2006 l iHkkoh gk x;kA bl le>kr dk y{; g fd bu n'kk d chp vkilh 0;kikj e yxu oky lhek 'kYd dk 2007 rd chl ifr'kr de dj fn;k tk;A dN NkV n'k ekur g fd ^lk¶Vk* dh vkV ydj Hkkjr mud ckrkj e l/k ekjuk pkgrk g vkj 0;olkf;d m|e rFkk 0;olkf;d ektnxh d tfj; mud lekt vkj jktuhfr ij vlj Mkyuk pkgrk gA

***vflLV.V ikQlj] jktuhfr foKku foHkkx] ,y0 ch0 ,l0 ih0 th0 dkyt] xk.Mk] mRrj in'kA**

****vflLV.V ikQlj ,o foHkkxkè;{k] jktuhfr foKku foHkkx] deyk jk; dkyt] xkikyxt] fcgkjA**

Hkkjr lkprk g fd ^lk¶Vk* l bl {k= d gj n'k dk Qk;nk gkxk vkj {k= e eDr 0;kikj c<u l jktuhfrd elyk ij lg;kx T;knk cgrj gkxkA Hkkjr e dN ykxk dk ekuuk g fd ^lk¶Vk* d fy, ij'kku gku dh t:jr ugh D;kfd Hkkjr HkVku] uiky vkj Jhydk l igy gh f}i{kh; 0;kikj le>krk dj pdk gA

gkykfd Hkkjr vkj ikfdLrku d lc/k dHkh [kRe u gku oky >xMk vkj fglk dh ,d dgkuh tku iMr g fQj Hkh ruko dk de dju vkj 'kkfr cgky dju d fy, bu n'kk d chp yxkrkj i;kl g, gA nkuk n'k ;) d tkf[ke de dju d fy, fo'okl cgkyh d mik; dju ij lger gk x; gA lkekftd dk;drk vkj egRoi.k gfLr;k nkuk n'kk d ykxk d chp nkLrh dk ekgky cuku d fy, ,dtV gb gA nkuk n'kk d urk ,d&nlj dk cgrj <x l le>u vkj nkuk n'kk d chp ektn cMh leL;kvk d lek/kku d fy, lEeyuk e HkV djr gA fiNy ikp o"kk d nkjku nkuk n'kk d itkc oky fgLl d chp db cl&ekx [ky gA

phu vkj l;Dr jkT; vefjdk nf{k.k ,f'k;k dh jktuhfr e vge Hkfedk fuHkkr gA fiNy nl o"kk e Hkkjr vkj phu d lc/k cgrj g, gA phu dk j.kuhfrd lk>nkjh ikfdLrku d lkFk g vkj ;g Hkkjr&phu lc/k e ,d cMh dfBukb gA fodkl dh t:jr vkj o'ohdj.k d dkj.k ,f'k;k egkn'k d ; nk cM n'k T;knk utnhd vk; gA lu 1991 d ckn e bud vkfFkd lc/k T;knk etcr g, gA

'khr;) d ckn nf{k.k ,f'k;k e vejhdh iHkko rth l c<k gA vejhdk u 'khr;) d ckn Hkkjr vkj ikfdLrku nkuk l viu lc/k cgrj fd; gA og Hkkjr&ikfdLrku d chp yxkrkj e/;LFk dh Hkfedk fuHkk jgk gA nkuk e vkfFkd l/kkj g, g vkj mnkj uhfr;k viukb xb gA bll nf{k.k ,f'k;k e vejhdh Hkkxhnkjh T;knk xgjh gb gA vejhdk e nf{k.k ,f'k;kb ey d ykxk dh l[;k T;knk gA fQj Hkh] bl {k= dh tul[;k vkj ckrkj dk vkdkj cMk gA bl dkj.k bl {k= dh lj{kk vkj 'kkfr d Hkfo"; l vejhdk d fgr Hkh c/k g, gA

yfdu nf{k.k ,f'k;k dk l?k"kk dh vk'kdk oky {k= d :i e igpkuk tkrk jgxk vFkok ;g ,d ,l {k=h; xV d :i e miHkjxk ftld lkLdfrd x.k&/ke rFkk 0;kikfjd fgr ,d g & ;g ckr fdlh ckgjh 'kfDRk l T;knk ;gk d ykxk vkj ljdkjk ij fuHkj gA bl {k= dh vkrdokn dh xHkhj leL;k g vkj vkrdokn d vudk :i gA

lu 1998 e tc ik[kj.k&II e ijek.k ijh{k.k fd;k x;k rk vkLVfy;k] tkiku vkj vefjdk u vR;f/kd Øk/k 0;fDr fd;k yfdu dN vkfl;ku n'kk u Hkkjr d ijek.k 'kfDr cuu dh ljkguk dhA

vkrdokn d [krj d ifr Hkkjr vkj vkfl;ku d leku fopkj gA mudk fo'okl g fd vkrdoknh vekuoh; g ftue /ke ;k ekuoh; ufrdrk d ifr lEEku dh Hkkouk ugh gA vkfl;ku n'kk u d'ehj e vkj mRrj&io d lkr jkT;k e Hkkjr dh leL;k dk vf/kd vPNh rjg l le>k gA 'khr ;) d nkjku ftl rjg bu n'kk u Hkkjr dk fojk/k fd;k Fkk] vc ; Hkkjr d fo:) fdlh fookn dk leFku ugh dj jg gA

vr e Hkkjr }kjk nf{k.k ,f'k;k d n'kk d lkFk vPN iMkfl;k tl lc/k fodflr dju d dkj.k ml vkfFkd vkj lkefjd nf"V l ykHk fey jgk gA bl Hkkjr dh lln dk vkj bl {k= d lHkh n'kk dk leFku iklr gA bll nf{k.k ,f'k;k ykdr=] eDr 0;kikj vkj Hk&e.Myhdj.k dk ,d egRoi.k dUn cu dj mHkj ldxkA

lUnHk

- MkO vkj0 d0 flg] vUrjk"Vh; lEcU/k-
- t0 ,u0 nhf{kr % Økl ckMl] fQ¶Vh b;l vkQ bfM;k Qkju ikfylh-
- foeyk ilkn % nh vkjhthu vkQ bfU;kt Qkju ikfylh-
- ,e0 ,l0 jktu bfUM;k ,.M bUVju'kuy vQ;l % n dyD'ku vkQ ,tt-
- vkb0 d0 xtjky % ftvkikfyfVDl vkQ lkmFk ,f'k;k] eULMhe-

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fyx vk/kkfjr Hkn&Hkko d ennk d ifji{; e ukjhokn

i'kkr flg *

efgyk l'kfDrdj.k d vUrxr efgykvk l tM ukxfjd lkekftd] vkfFkd] jktuhfrd vkj dkuuh ennk ij lonu'khyrk vkj ljkdkj 0;Dr fd;k tkrk gA l'kfDrdj.k dh ifØ;k e lekt dk ikjifjdfirlRrkRed nf"Vdk.k d ifr tkx:d fd;k tkrk g ftlu efgykvk dh fLFkfr dk lno derj ekuk gA of'od Lrj ij ukjhoknh vknkyuk vkj ;0 ,u0 Mh0 ih0 vkfn vUrjk"Vh; lLFkkvk u efgykvk d lkekftd lerk Lor=rk vkj U;k; d jktuhfrd vf/kdkjk dk ikIr dju e egRoi.k Hkfedk fuHkkb gA efgyk l'kDrhdj.k Hkkfrdh ;k v/;kfRed] 'kkjhfjd ;k ekufld lHkh Lrj ij efgykvk e vkRefo'okl ink dj mUg l'kDr cuku dh ifØ;k gA

ekfyd :i l gekjk lekt ,d i:"k i/kku lekt jgk gA efgykvk dk ge'kk ;gk nk;e nt dk LFkku gh inku fd;k x;k gA igy efgykvk d ikl fdlh Hkh idkj dh Lor=rk u gku d dkj.k mudh lkekftd vkj ikfjokfjd fLFkfr ,d ijkfJr l vf/kd vkj dN ugh Fkh] ftl gj dne ij ,d i:"k dh vko;drk gkrh FkhA ol rk vktknh d ckn l gh efgyk mRFkku d mnn'; l fofHkUu i;kl fd; tkr jg g yfdu fiNy dN o"kk e efgyk l'kDrhdj.k dh c;kj e vR;f/kd rth n[kh xb g bUgh i;kIk d ifj.kkeLo:i efgykvk d vkRefo'okl e db xuk c<kRrjh gb g vkj o fdlh Hkh pukrh dk Lohdkj dju d fy; [kn dk r;kj dju yxh gA tgk ljdkj efgyk mRFkku d mnn'; l ub&ub ;ktuk; cuku yxh g ogh db xj ljdkjh lxBu Hkh mud vf/kdkjk d fy; viuh vkokt cyUn dju yx gA ukjh l'kfDrdj.k d rgr efgykvk d Hkhrj ,lh icy Hkkouk dk mtkxj dju dk i;kl Hkh fd;k tk jgk g fd viu Hkhrj fNih rkdr dk lgh ek;u e mtkxj dj fcuk fdlh lgkj d vku okyh gj pukrh dk lkeuk dj ldA

vkt dh efgyk; flQ ?kj xgLFkh dk lEHkkyu rd gh lhfer ugh jgh g cfYd gj {k= e mUgku viuh mifLFkfr nt djk nh gA 0;olkf;d {k= gk ;k ikfjokfjd efgykvk u ;g lkfcr dj fn;k g fd o gj ok dke dj ldrh g tk dHkh i:"kk d ;kX; le>k tkrk FkkA dN le; igy rd ftu 0;olkf;d {k=k e doy i:"kk dk gh opLo gvk djrk Fkk vc ogk efgykvk dk dke djr n[kdj ge vk'p; ugh gkrk gA f'k{kk vkj vkRe&fuHkj cu tku d dkj.k o viu Åij fo'okl dj viu thou lEcU/kh fu.k; yu yxh gA yfdu ukjh l'kfDrdj.k dh ijoh djr gvk ge bl ckr dk udkj ugh ldr fd tc fd fdlh ,d dk l'kDr dju dh ckr djr g rk LokHkkfod rkj ij ge nlj 0;fDr d vf/kdkj {k= dk lhfer dj jg gkr gA nlj 'kCnk e dgk tk, rk efgykvk dh fLFkfr l/kkju d fy; t:jh g fd i:"k opLo dk egRrk dk de dj fn;k tk;A

fyx vk/kkfjr HknHkko d enn

fofHkUu vul/kkuk] v/;uk ,o y[kk d lex :i l lEi.k fo'o e mu ennk dh igpku dj yh xb g ftudk lEcU/k efgykvk d ifr fd; tku oky HknHkko l gA l{ki e ; enn vkj {k= fuEufyf[kr g %&

xHk/kkj.k ilo@ilokRrj n[kHkky %

- xHk ijh{k.k e xHkLFk f'k'k yMdh gku ij mldk xHkikrA
- ;g lfuf'pr gk tku ij fd xHkLFk f'k'k yMdh g] xHkorh ek dh ;Fkfpr n[kHkky u fd;k tkukA
- cfydk f'k'k gR;kA
- yMdh ink gku ij ek dh mi{kk rFkk vi;kIr ilokRrj n[kHkkyA
- i=h tUe ij fdlh idkj dk lekjkg vkfn vk;kftr u fd;k tkukA

cpiu %

- lhfer ,o vi;kIr l[k&lfo/kkvk d lkFk ckfydk dk ykyu&ikyuA
- ckfydkvk dk ;k rk fcYdy gh u i<kuk ;k lk/kkj.k l Ldy e i<kukA

*** ,e0 ,0 %lekt'kkL=%] uV] iVy uxj] dkuhij] lYrkuij] mRrj in'kA**

- Ldy e tku okyh ckfydk l pkdk&cru] [kkuk idkuk] >kM&cgkjh Tkl dk; djk;k tkuk] tcfd yMdk dk ,l dk;k l eDr j[kukA
- NkV Hkkb&cguk dk f[kyku dh ftEenkjhA
- i<kb ijh fd, fcuk gh mUg Ldy u tku nukA
- Hkkb;k dh ryuk e cfguk dk vf/kd R;kx dju d fy, ifjr djukA

fd'kkjkoLFkk %

- viuh ilUn dh f'k{kk ikIr dju l ofpr djukA
- viuh ilUn dk [ky [kyu l jkdukA
- yMdk dh ryuk e yMfd;k dk eDr Hkko l vku&tku] lgfy;k l feyu&tyu] eyk&cktkj vkfn tku ij NV ;k rk de inku djuk ;k fcYdy gh inku u djukA

fookg %

- 'kkjhfjd :i l ifjiDo g, fcuk gh fookg dj nukA
- oj i{k }kjk fookg l io yMfd;k dk bl idkj l n[kuk ekuk o ,d oLr gkA
- yMfd;k dk viuh ilUn dk oj puu dh Lor=rk u gkuk vf/kdk'k ekeyk e ek&cki }kjk i=h dk fookg viuh lfo/kk ,o bPNk l ,d vf/kdkj d :i e dj nukA
- lHkh idkj d ;kX; gkr g; Hkh dU;k l fookg dju ij ngt fy;k tkukA ngt d fy; cgvk dk 'kkjhfjd ,o ekufld :i l ;kruk; nuk rFkk tku l Hkh ekj MkyukA
- dfri; lektk e i:"kk dk ,d l vf/kd iRuh j[ku dk vf/kdkj gkuk] tcfd fL=;k dk blh idkj d vf/kdkj l ofpr j[kukA
- ifr d ej.kkijkUr L=h ¼fo/kok½ }kjk nljk fookg u gku nuk] tcfd i:"kk }kjk iRuh dh eR; gk tku ij nljk fookg fd; tku dh NVA
- fo/kokvk dk vPN diM iguu] vPNk Hkktu dju] mRlo&lekjkgk e Hkkx yu ij ifrcU/k yxk;k tkuk] tcfd fo/kjk dk bl idkj d ifrcU/kk l eDr j[kukA

lEifRr ,o vU; vkfFkd lk/kuk ij LokfeRo %

- firk dh lEifRr e if=;k dk i=k d leku mRrjkf/kdkj ikIr u gkukA
- ifr dh lEifRr ij ifRu;k dk i.k vf/kdkj u gkukA
- [kr&edku] cy&Hkl] e'khu] ekVj&Vd] fVdkÅ ?kjy oLrvk d Ø;&foØ; ,o fxjoh vkfn lkotfud lEifRr;k dh bPNk&vfuPNk] :fp&v:fp vkfn dk /;ku u j[kukA
- o/kkfud :i l Lo; d LokfeRo oky edku] ndku] QDVh] dkj vkfn d i;kx dk vf/kdkj efgykvk dk de gh gkukA

jktuhfr ,o i'kklu %

- ie[k jktuhfrd ink ij efgykvk dk vkuikfrd nf"V l de puk tkukA
- fo/kkf;dk e efgykvk dk ifrfuf/kRo mudh l[;k d vuikr e u gkukA
- jktuhfrd nyk }kjk lln ;k fo/kku lHkkvk d puko e fVdV forfjr djr le; efgykvk dh mi{kk djukA
- egRoi.k i'kklfud ink & e[; lfpo] i/kku lfpo] xglfpo] egky[kk fu;=d] e[; fuokpu vk;Dr vkfn ij vkerkj ij efgykvk dk fu;Dr u fd;k tkukA

jktxkj ,o vk; ltu %

- vf/kdk'k n'kk e lo/kkfud rkj ij jktxkj d voljk dh lekurk gkr g, Hkh 0;ogkfjd rkj ij efgykvk dk de gh jktxkj inku fd;k tkukA
- vf/kdk'k futh ifr"Bkuk e fookfgr efgykvk dk ukdjh ij u j[kk tkuk] D;kfd fookfgr efgykvk d xHkorh gku ij loru vodk'k nuk gkxkA
- vlxfBr {k=k e efgykvk dk i:"kk dh ryuk e de etnjh fn;k tkukA
- dk;LFkyk ij efgykvk dk ekufld ,o 'kkjhfjd mRihMuk djukA
- lYl iek'ku d uke ij foKkiu ,o ipkj e ukjh ng dk viekutud in'ku djukA
- i;vu tl m|kxk e vf/kd&l&vf/kd xkgd vkdf"kr dju d fy, ukjh ng dk ,d oLr d :i e i;Dr djukA
- dkj[kkuk ,o vU; ifr"Bkuk e efgykvk dk fu;fer ukdjh ij u n'kkdj lfonk ij n'kkuk vkj bl rjg l mUg jkT; chek ;ktuk] {kfrijd Hkxrku vkfn l ofpr dj nukA
- i:"k Jfedk dh vi{kk efgyk Jfedk l vf/kd ?kV dk; djkukA
- dfri; n'kk e jktxkj ij vku l io efgykvk dk dkek; ijh{k.k d fy, ck/; djukA

efgykvk d ifr lHkh idkj d HknHkko dh lekflr d fy; lcl egRoi.k igy 18 fnlEcj] 1979 dk gb tc l;Dr jk"V dh egkHkk u Þefgykvk d fo:) lHkh idkj d HknHkko dh lekflr ij vfHkle;ß dk lolEer l Lohdkj fd;k] bl 1 ekp 1980 dk fofHkUUk n'kk }kjk leif"V fd; tku d fy, [kky fn;k x;k vkj vc rd 166 l T;knk n'k bl

ij gLrk{kj dj pd gA bl vfHkle; d ifji{; e fofHkUu n'kk u viu ;gk efgykvk dh lj{kk rFkk lj{kk d fy; fofHkUUk idkj d dkuu cuk; gA ijUr fofHkUu n'kk e ykx efgykvk d fy, fo'k"k ;ktuk; mUg v/khuLFk vkj 'kkf"kr gku dk gh vglkl fnyokrh gA ?kjy fglk dk jkdu vkj L=h f'k{kk dk c<kok nu tl dkuu gekj lekt dh blh dMoh gdhdr dk c;ku djrh g fd le; ifjofrr gk tku d ckn Hkh i:"k vkt Hkh Lo; dk efgykvk dk lEeku nuk ilUn ugh djr] mudh ekufldrk vkt Hkh igy tlh gh gA

i:"k bl ckr dk lgu ugh dj ik jg g fd nch dpyh efgyk; viu vf/kdkjk d fy; vkokt mBku yxA ;gh dkj.k g fd efgyk l'kDrhdj.k dk cgr vf/kd rjthg fn; tku d ckotn i:"k ox e ,d rcdk ,lk Hkh g tk efgykvk dh vktknh dk viu fy; ?kkrd ekudj py jgk gA viu >B i:"kRo dk dk;e j[ku vkj efgykvk dk mue fuEu gku dk vglkl fnyoku d fy; og dHkh mud lEeku d lkFk f[kyokM djrk g rk dHkh ml ij gkFk mBkrk gA

;fn ge Hkkjr d ifji{; e n[k rk nHkkX;o'k ukjh l'kDrhdj.k doy 'kgjh {k=k rd gh fleVdj jg x;k gA ,d vkj cM&cM 'kgjk vkj egkuxjk e jgu okyh efgyk; f'kf{kr vkfFkd :i l Lor= fofHkUu {k=k e Åp ink ij dke dju okyh vkj vk/kfud fopkj/kkjk efgyk; g tk i:"kk d neu dk fdlh :i e lgu ugh djuk pkgrhA viu lkFk gk jg vR;kpkjk d fo:) og viu ne ij yMuk tkurh gA budh l[;k Hky gh de gk] yfdu mUgku tk lEekutud fLFkfr iklr dh g] og cgn i'kluh; gA ogh nljh vkj xkeh.k bykdk e rk vkt Hkh ukjh d vfLrRo ij i'ufpUg gh yxk gvk g] xkok e jgu okyh efgyk; u rk viu vf/kdkjk dk tkurh g vkj u gh mud egRo dk le>rh g] ftl dkj.k og ifr d vR;kpkjk vkj lkekftd llk/kuk yk{kuk dk viuh fu;fr le>dj lgu dju dk foo'k gk tkrh gA gekjk i:"k i/kku lekt ftu lLdkjk] ijEijkvk vkj e;knkvk dh ngkb ydj efgykvk dk viu }kjk fufer nk;j e ck/k dj j[kuk pkgrh g] i:"k }kjk mUgh lhekvk dh vfrØe.k vkj voekuuk dkb ub ckr ugh gA [kkr ckr rk ;g g fd ml ,l dR; d fy; dkb Bkl ltk ugh nh tkrh] ogh vxj dkb efgyk bu c/kuk dk rkM dj ckgj fudyuk pkg rk ml gekj lekt d Bdnkjk dh dki nf"V dk ik= cuuk iMrk gA ge Hky gh [kn dk vk/kfud dgu yx gk yfdu okLrfodrk ;gh g fd vk/kfudrk doy gekj iguko vkj 0;ogkj e vkb g yfdu pfj= vkj fopkjk l vHkh Hkh gekjk lekt vkj bue jgu oky ykx fiNM g; gh gA i:"k ox efgykvk dk vkt Hkh ,d oLr dh Hkkfr viu v/khu cuk, j[kuk pkgrk gA vkt efgyk; xg.kh l ydj ,d lQy 0;olk;h dh Hkfedk dk lgt <x l fuHkk jgh gA og Lo; dk i:"kk l cgrj lkfcr dju dk ,d Hkh ekdk xokuk ugh pkgrh] vxj og [kn e fNih rkdr dk igpku viuk iFkd vkj Lor= vfLrRo fuek.k dju dk i;kl djrh g rk og i:"kk l T;knk cgrj fu.k; yu dh Hkh dkcfy;r j[krh gA vk/kfud ;d dh efgyk; i:"k d led{k gh ugh] cfYd db {k=k e rk i:"k d opLo dk Hkh pukrh n jgh gA viuh egur vkj dkcfy;r d cy ij mUgku viuh ,d vyx igpku cukb gA

lUnHk

- ejh cYLVku Øk¶V] fofMd'ku vkQ nh jkbVl vkQ nh oheu] 1792-
- tO ,lO fey] fn lCktD'ku vkQ oheu] 1869-
- ifdUl fxyeu] oheu ,.M bdkukfeDl] 1898-
- Li'ky b'; vku fg;eu jkbVl] bf.M;u tujy vkQ lk'ky lkbl'k ,.M lklkbVhl] 2010-
- MkO _f"kd'k flg] Hkkjr e ekuokf/kdkj vkj lekftd tkx:drk] 2014-

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ikphu Hkkjrh; vfHky[kk e of.kr Hk&eki dh bdkb;k

vfdrk flg*

ekrk Hkfe% i=k·g ifFk0;kA dnkfpr bl igyk lUnHk dgk tk ldrk g tgk _f"k u viu dk iFohi= vkj Hkfe dk viuh ekrk dgk gA bll Hkfe dh mi;kfxrk ,o bldk lekftd 0;oLFkk e cg&vk;keh egRo Li"V gkrk gA bl ,d lEifRr d :i e ekuk tkrk g tk lekt d cM lenk; d fy, vthfodk dk lk/ku Hkh g tgk rd Hk&ekiu dk i'u g] ble ikjnf'krk ,o fo'oluh;rk dk gkuk furkUrk vko';d g] tk ikphu dky l v|ru fo|eku gA

ikphu dky e Hkh Hkfe d vud idkjk dk mYy[k gA ml le; ik;% mi;kfxrk d vk/kkj ij jktLo fuf/kkjr d lUnHk e bld ekiu dh vko';drk iMrh FkhA blfy, rRdkyhu le; e i;Dr Hk&ekidk d fo"k; e ml le; d vfHky[kk l Hkh fo'kn tkudkjh ikIr gkrh gA pfd Hk&ekiu ,o vfHky[k y[ku nkuk gh dk; jkT; 0;oLFkk l tM g, gA vr% Hkeki dh vfHky[kk e mfYyf[kr bdkb;k vf/kd iekf.kr dgh tk ldrh g] tk bl idkj g &

1. vk<oki vFkok vkjkgk & vk<oki e ^oki* 'kCn chtk dh vkj bfxr djrk gA vFkkr ,d vk<d chtk l ck; tku oky {k= dh lhek dk ^vk<oki* dgk tkrk gA f}rh; 'krkCnh b0 d gfo"d d eFkjk iLrj y[k[2] l Li"V gkrk g fd 256 eVBh vukt d nku dk ^vk<d* dgk x;k gA cxky e 1 vk<d = 16 vFkok 20 lj ¼,d lj = 80 rkyk½ d cjkcj ekuk tkrk FkkA vk<d dk pkFkkb Hkkx ^iLFk* Hkh dgykrk FkkA

vk<d l ^vk<oki* 'kCn dk foLrkj rhljh 'krkCnh l n[ku dk feyrk gA Hk&eki d lUnHk l bldk i;kx Hknd y[k[3] e fd;k x;k g] tk /kj&/kj vk<d dh vi{kk vf/kd ipkfjr gk x;kA cxky l ikIr g, vfHky[kk tl igkMij rkei=[4] l vk<oki d lUnHk dh tkudkjh feyrh g] ftld fo"k; e dN fo}kuk dk fopkj g fd ;g vkt Hkh cxky e ipfyr bdkb gA ftl ^vkjgk* l lEcfU/kr crk;k x;k g] ftldh eki 90000 oxQhV gkrh gA

xlr vfHky[kk e Hkfe dh eki dk mYy[k uMk e Hkh feyrk g] ftldh ekud bdkb yEckb N% gkFk gkrh gA ;g Hkh lEHko g fd uM dh yEckb iR;d LFkku ij ,d leku u jgh gkA

2. gyeki & lkekU;r% ,d gy l trkb djd ftruh Hkfe ij [krh gk ldrh Fkh] og Hkfe ,d gy dh [krh dgykrh FkhA nljh 'krkCnh b0 d okfl"Bh i= iyHkkoh d ukfld xgk y[k[5] e gy dk vFk Hkfe d ml Hkkx dk crk;k x;k g tgk gyokgk df"k Hkfe dh trkb djrk gA vFkkr gyeki dk i;kx df"k ;kX; Hkfe d fy, fd;k tkrk jgk gkxkA ikphu lk{;k e dgh&dgh ^fHk{k&gy* 'kCn dk i;kx feyrk g ftldk rkRi; fHk{kvk dh Hkfe l yxk;k tkrk gA bl lUnHk e dky d xgk y[k[6] d".kk x.Vj l ikIr pkFkk 'krkCnh d vfHky[k[7] rFkk mMhlk d xtke ftl l ikIr rkei=[8] mYy[kuh; gA bld vfrfjDr blh 'knh e xkipUn d le; dk eYylk:y rkei=[9] tk if'pe cxky d o/keku ftl l ikIr g] e gy d vf/kdkjh d :i e ^okguk;d* dk mYy[k gA bll Li"V g fd bl le; rd jkT; }kjk ^gyeki* dk vf/kdkjh fu;Dr gku yxk FkkA

;|fi gyeki d fo"k; e 'krkCnh d vfuftoeu d oUnkj rkei=[10] vkBoh 'krkCnh d cyktu d ludir vfHky[k[11] jk"VdV uj'k xkfoUn rrh; d iFkku rkei=[11] e gyeki dh ekih xb Hkfe dk mYy[k fd;k x;k gA fQj Hkh ;g Li"V ugh gk ikrk fd ^gy* dk okLrfod Hk&{k= D;k FkkA fdUr bruk vo'; Lohdkj fd;k tk ldrk g fd ,d gy }kjk ljyrk l dh tk ldu okyh df"k Hkfe dk ,d gy Hkfe ekuk tkrk FkkA e/; ;x e Hkh ;g eki ipfyr jghA tl ved 0;fDr d ikl ,d gy vFkok nk] rhu] pkj ---------- gy dh [krh gA bll ml 0;fDr dh vkfFkd n'kk dk fo'y"k.k Hkh fd;k tkrk FkkA vr% ^gyeki* dk ehVj] vFkok fQV d leku dkb fuf'pr iekuk rk ugh feyrk fdUr df"k ;kX; Hkfe dh ;g ,d vkIr eki d :i e vo'; ipfyr FkkA

3. fuoru & ikphu vfHky[kk e Hk&eki dh ,d egRoi.k bdkb ^fuoru* dk mYy[k fd;k x;k gA ck)kiu u bldk mYy[k djr g, N% fuoru Hkfe d mit e ,d ifjokj dk ljyrk l Hkj.k&ik"k.k dh ckr dgh gA ftld dN fo}kuk u Li"V djr g, ,d fuoru dk M< ,dM ,o N% fuoru dk uk ,dM d cjkcj ekuk gA[13] xkreh i= lkrd.kh d ukfld xgk y[k[14] e 200 fuorru Hkfe ioftrk dk nku nu dk mYy[k gA bld vfrfjDr bl Hk&bdkb dk mYy[k ftu vfHky[kk e fd;k x;k g og & LdUnoeu dkyhu ¼4Fkh 'krkCnh½ xuono rkei=[15] cxky l ikIr ¼5oh 'krkCnh½ if'peh xxuj'k flg oeu d dUuM lkfgR; ifj"kn rkei=[16] vkU/k in'k d idk'ku fty l ikIr iYyo dekj fo".k d cfCcifYy rkei=[17] dukjk l ikIr dnEcuj'k jfooeu d dfUrxu rkei=[18] fpRrynx fty l ikIr jfooeu d noUxj rkei=[19] cyxke fty l ikIr

---

*** 'kk/k Nk=k] Mk0 jk0 e0 yk0 v0 fo0 fo0] Qtkckn] mRrj in'kA**

xkdd rkei=[20] fpdexyj fty l dnEc uj'k flg oeu d efnxj rkei=[21] egkjk"V d ukxij ftl ikIr Lokehjkt d ukx/ku rkei=[22] e/; in'k dory fty l ikIr jk"VdV uj'k uUujkt d frokj[kM rkei=[23] vkjxkckn l ikIr lUnd fudEHkkYy'kfDr d dklkj rkei=[24] dukVd l ikIr fou;kfnR; lR;kJ; d n:;fEnEu rkei=[25] iyd'kh f}rh; d le; d ;Ddjh iLrj vfHky[k[26] i";dekj d eyig rkei=[27] vkU/k in'k d duy fty l ikIr foØekfnR; iFke d xMoy rkei=[28] iYyo uj'k fot; fo".k xkioeu d pjk rkei=[29] rFkk pkyD; uj'k t;flg iFke d rhu rkei=[30] vkfnA bu vfHky[kk l fuoru bdkb }kjk ekih xb Hkfe dk mYy[k fdlh u fdlh :i e ikIr gkrk gA bul ;g Li"V gkrk g fd bl

bdkb dk ipyu ik;% dukVd vkj egkjk"V rFkk vkU/k in'k e vf/kd gkrk FkkA bld Øfed% v/;;u l ;g Li"V gkrk g fd ;g bdkb Hk&eki d :i e egkjk"V] vkU/k rFkk dukVd e njh l vkBoh 'krkCnh rd ykdfi; jghA e/; in'k l Hkh bld ,dk/k mnkgj.k feyr gA fdUr bldh okLrfod eki d fo"k; e lkfgfR;d lk{;k }kjk gh fu"d"k fudkyk tk ldrk gA ih0 oh0 dk.k] dkfVY; ,o foKku'oj d fooj.k d vk/kkj ij bldh eki 2 l $2\frac{1}{4}$,dM rd crkb tkrh gA

4- dY;oki & dY;oki dk vFk Li"Vd djr g, ljdkj egkn; u bl vkB nk.k d cjkcj ekuk g vFkkr ftl Hk&{k= e ,d dY; vukt ck;k tk ld ml dY;oki dgk tk;xkA vfHky[kh; vk/kkj ij fd; x; vu'khyu l bl Hk&eki bdkb dk vf/kd ipyu cxky vkj fcgkj e n[ku dk feyrk gA bu vfHky[kk e dekjxlr iFke dkyhu nkeknjij rkei= ½113 x0 l0½[31] dydfj rkei= ½120 x0 l0½[32] dekjxlr iFke dkyhu ½124 o 128 x0 l0½ dk nkekij rkei=[33] blh dky cxke rkei=[34] c/kxlr dkyhu nkekij rkei=[35] igkMij l iklr rkei=k[36] l dY;oki dh vf/kdkfjd tkudkjh feyrh gA bu vfHky[kk d vfrfjDr NBh 'krkCnh d fot;lu d eYy lk:y rkei=[37] nkekij rkei= ½224 x0 l0½[38] Qjhnij rkei=[39] vkfn e dY;oki dk mYy[k fdlh u fdlh :i e fd;k x;k gA Qjhnij rkei= e mfYyf[kr ^v"Vd uod uykE;ke* dk vFk Hkfe dk ,d dY;oki {k= 8 o 9 n.M pkMkb oky Hk&{k= dk bfxr dju okyk yxk;k x;k gA dY;oki dk vFk cxky e ipfyr ^dMok* l Hkh yxk;k tkrk gA lkekU;r% ikftVj u 1 dY;oki dk ,d ,dM d cjkcj ekuk gA

5- nk.koki & nk.koki Hkh cht cku dh ek=k l lEcfU/kr bdkb FkhA bldk ipyu ik;% cxky e gkrk FkkA bld fo"k; e ikpoh 'krkCnh d igkMij rkei=[40] cxke rkei=[41] dydfj rkei=[42] x.kxkj rkeo=[43] no[kMk dk v'kjQij[44] rkei= vkfn l tkudkjh feyrh gA ftle cxke rkei= l Li"V gkrk g fd 8 nk.koki Hkfe ,d dY;oki d cjkcj gkrh FkhA fdUr fofHkUu lk{;k d fo'y"k.k l Li"V gkrk g fd ,d nk.k dh eki 21 ch?kk] 100 ch?kk rFkk 144 ch?kk d cjkcj gkrh FkhA ftle ,d ch?kk chl fo'ok d cjkcj ekuk tkrk Fkk] tcfd fo'ok dh eki dgh&dgh 413 oxQhV vkj dgh&dgh 1361 oxQhV ekuh tkrh FkhA bll Li"V gkrk g fd {k=kulkj ch?k dh eki fHkUu&fHkUu FkhA

6- gLr vFkok n.M & Hk&eki dh bdkb d :i e gLr vFkok n.M nkuk dk gh i;kx ikphu dky l v|ru gkrk vk jgk gA vfHky[kk e e[;r% fcgkj ,o cxky d vfHky[k bl ij idk'k Mkyr gA ,d gLr yxHkx 24 vxy d cjkcj ekuk tkrk FkkA eDleyj u gLr dk 18 bp] tcfd ikftVj u 18 l $21\frac{1}{2}$ bp ekuk gA bld i;kx d fo"k; e ikpoh 'krkCnh d cxke rkei=[45] igkMij rkei=[46] c)xlr dkyhu nkekij rkei=[47] uUnij rkei=[48] rFkk Qjhnij fty e iklr xkipUn o /kefnR; d rkei=k[49] l tkudkjh feyrh g tk cxky d Øe'k% ckxjk] jkt'kkgh] nhukij] fcgkj d exj rFkk Qjhnij ¼cxky½ fty l iklr g, gA

7- iknkor & ik;% ikphu xtjkr {k= l iknkor uked Hk&eki dh bdkb d fo"k; e tkudkjh feyrh gA bldh okLrfod eki D;k Fkh] ;g cgr Li"V ugh gA bl fo"k; e tkudkjh nu oky vfHky[kk e /kolu iFke d nkui=[50] /kolu f}rh; d nkui=[51] cMknk fty l iklr x.k'kx< rkei=[52] Hkkouxj l iklr /kolu iFke d ikfyrkuk rkei=[53] dkfB;kokM {k= l iklr cyHkh nkui=[54] rFkk tukx< {k= e /kjlu f}rh; d rkei=[55] fey gA bld vfrfjDr /kjlu rrh; d Hkkouxj rkei=[56] 'khykfnR; iFke d efnu;d vunku i=[57] 'khykfnR; d yu'krh rkei=[58] 'khykfnR; rrh; d nk tlj rkei=k[59] e Hkh iknkor d fo"k; e mYy[k fd;k x;k gA bu vfHky[kk e iknkor bdkb }kjk Hkfe nku dju dk rk mYy[k fd;k x;k g] fdUr fdlh Hkh vfHky[k e bld lkFk lehdr fd; tku oky 'kCnk d mYy[k u feyu l bldh okLrfod eki Li"V ugh gk ikrh gA lkekU;r% iknkor dk rkRi; ij dk ,d vkor tk yXkHkx ,d oxQhV gkrk g] d cjkcj ekuk tkrk gA bl fo"k; e ;g Hkh dgk tk ldrk g fd eu"; dh lkekU; pky vFkok mld nkuk dnek d Qkly d vk/kkj ij bk eki dk fu/kkj.k gkrk jgk gkxkA

8- ikVd & vfHky[kh; lk{;k l Li"V gkrk g fd ikpkuh cxky e ipfyr fofHkUu Hkekid bdkb;k e ikVd dk Hkh ipyu FkkA bl fo"k; e NBh 'krkCnh d x.kxkj rkei=[60] blh le; d nkeknjij rkei=[61] rFkk Qjhnij rkei=[62] cxky d dkfeyk fty d ykdukFk d f=fejk rkei=[63] /kkj.kkr d duhu rkei=[64] rFkk <kdk d ,d vU; vfHky[k[65] rFkk exkd rkei=[66] dk mYy[k fd;k x;k gA ftldh eki d fo"k; e Li"V djr g, g.Vj egkn; u crk;k g fd 1 nk.k = 34 ,dM] 1 ikVd = 40 nk.k vFkkr 1360 ,dM gkrk gA fdUr fofHkUu lk{;k e foopu l fu"d"k fudyrk g fd ;g bdkb xko d dy {k=Qy dh vk/kh gkrh FkhA bll lEcfU/kr vfHky[kk l ;g Hkh Li"V gkrk g fd ^ikVd* ;|fi Hk&eki dh ipfyr bdkb Fkh] fdUr bldh eki vyx&vyx {k=k e fHkUu&fHkUu gkrh FkhA

vr% ;g dgk tk ldrk g fd ikphu Hkkjr e Hkfe ekiu d vud ifrekuk dk i;kx fd;k tkrk FkkA tk dkykUrj vkj n'kkUrj e fHkUu&fHkUu gkr FkA {k=h; vk/kkj ij gh jkT; }kjk mUg ekU;rk feyh gkrh FkhA tk vkt Hkh fo|eku gA fdUr vk/kfud ,dM tlh dkb lkekU; bdkb dk mYy[k fdlh Hkh lk{; e ugh feyrk gA

lUnHk

1- vFkoon] 12-1] 12-

2- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfUl0] Hkkx&1] i0 152&53-

3- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfUl0] Hkkx&1] i0 99-

4- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfUl0] Hkkx&1] i0 361-

5- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 208-
6- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 122-
7- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 237&38-
8- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&23] i0 62] Hkkx 25] i0 194-
9- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 374-
10- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&31] i0 233-
11- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&31] i0 31] lyV 20&22-
12- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&2] i0 103-
13- id'k vke] ik0 Hkkjr dk lke0 ,o vkfFkd bfrgkl] i0 64&65-
14- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&2] i0 198-
15- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&2] i0 467-
16- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&41] i0 189-
17- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&42] i0 44-
18- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&32] i0 417-
19- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&23] i0 89-
20- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&21] i0 289-
21- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&42] i0 187-
22- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&31] i0 01-
23- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&11] i0 276-
24- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&20] i0 195-
25- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&22] i0 24-
26- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&5] i0 06-
27- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&11] i0 337-
28- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&10] i0 100-
29- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&31] i0 129-
30- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&22] i0 72-
31- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 286-
32- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 253-
33- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 292&93-
34- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&] i0 356-
35- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 338-
36- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&] i0 360-
37- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&13] i0 155-
38- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 348&49-
39- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 367-
40- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 361-
41- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 356-
42- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 353-
43- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 340-
44- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 41-
45- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 358-
46- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 362-
47- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 334-
48- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 383-
49- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 363&72-
50- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&31] i0 299-
51- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&31] i0 301-
52- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&13] i0 318-
53- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&11] i0 105-
54- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&19] i0 125-
55- ¶yhV t0 ,Q0] dkil] Hkkx&3] i0 209-
56- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&21] i0 181-

57- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&21] i0 161-
58- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&9] i0 74-
59- ,fi0 b0] Hkkx&22] i0 114-
60- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 342-
61- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 346-
62- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 363-
63- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 28-
64- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 36-
65- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 41&42-
66- ljdkj Mh0 lh0] lyDVM bfU0] Hkkx&1] i0 749-

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vf/kdkj vkj lekurk

jpuk JhokLro*

Þ**vf/kdkj** dk lkekU; vFk mu lfo/kkvk vkj ifjfLFkfr;k l g tk lH; lekt d lnL; d :i e 0;fDr d lokxh.k fodkl d fy, vko';d g] vf/kdkjk dh /kkj.kk dk lEcU/k ,d vkj 0;fDr;k dh LorU=rkvk jkT; dh xfrfof/k;k d {k= l gA ykLdh d vulkj ÞiR;d jkT; viu }kjk inRr vf/kdkjk l vkdk tkrk g] fcuk vf/kdkjk d Lor=rk dk vfLrRo gh lEHko ugh gAß ykLdh dh bl ifjHkk"kk l ;g fu"d"k fudyrk g fd fdlh jkT; dk vkdyu ml }kjk fn; tku oky vf/kdkjk l yxk;k tk ldrk gA ge vFkr jkT; d ukxfjd fdru Lor= g ;k ijr= g bl ckr dk Hkh eY;kdu mudk feyu oky vf/kdkjk l gh yxk;k tk ldrk gA n[kk tk, rk vf/kdkj dk okLrfod vFk lkekU; lnx.kk ¼n;k] lgkuHkfr] ie dr0;k d ifr ltxrk l yxk;k tk ldrk g½ dk fodflr dju dh ,d o/k fof/k gA Li"V g fd vf/kdkjk dk vfLrRo lekt d cM ogr fgr e gh lEHko g] nlj vf/kdkjk dk vfLrRo lekt e gh lEHko g] lekt d ckgj ughA

vf/kdkj d fuek.k d pj.k % **vf/kdkj fuek.k d rhu pj.k fuEufyf[kr g &**

1. **0;fDr dh ekx &** tc 0;fDr ,lk egll dj fd viu vfLrRo dk cpk; j[ku d fy,] viuh vko';drkvk dk ijk dju d fy, dN fo'k"kkf/kdkj gku pkfg, rk 0;fDr }kjk mu fo'k"kkf/kdkjk dh ekx dh tkrh gA
2. **lekt }kjk ekx dh Lohdfr &** 0;fDr }kjk dh tku okyh ekx ,lh gkuh pkfg, ftldh Lohdfr lekt }kjk inRr gkA
3. **jkT; }kjk ekx dh Lohdfr &** dkb Hkh vf/kdkj rHkh ikIr ;k Lohdr gkr g tc mldh Lohdfr lekt d lkFk jkT;k l Hkh ikIr gkA

vf/kdkjk d fl)kUr % vf/kdkjk d fl)kUrk fooj.k fuEuor g &

1. **ikdfrd vf/kdkjk dk fl)kUr &** tku ykd d vulkj Þ0;fDr dk thou] Lor=rk rFkk lEifRr d ikdfrd vf/kdkj ikIr gA eyr% 17oh vkj 18oh 'krkCnh e lfonkokfn;k }kjk fodflr fd;k x;k] bld vulkj eu"; dk dN vf/kdkj jkT; dh LFkkiUkk d io ikIr FkA o vf/kdkj tUetkr g] budh j{kk fy, gh 0;fDRk lekt vkj jkT; dk fuek.k djrk gA vefjdh Lor=rk dh ?kk"k.kk ¼1776½ ekuokf/kdkjk Mh Ýklh lh ?kk"k.kk i= ¼1789½ rFkk l;Dr jk"V d lkoHkkfed ?kk"k.kk i= ¼1948½ e Hkh ikdfrd vf/kdkjk dk ekU;rk nh x;h gA
2. **vf/kdkjk dk o/kkfud fl)kUr &** bl /kkj.kk dk ifriknu loiFke gkCl }kjk fd;k x;k vkj bl fodflr dju dk J; cUFke vkfn dk gA cUFke d vulkj Þvf/kdkj fof/k vkj doy fof/k d Qy g fcuk fof/k d dkb vf/kdkj ugh] fof/k d fo:) dkb vf/kdkj ugh] fof/k d io dkb vf/kdkj ughAß
3. **vf/kdkjk dk ,frgkfld fl)kUr &** vf/kdkjk dk lECkU/k yEc le; dh 'kfDRk l g] eu"; dk tk lfo/kk; yk yEc le; rd iFkkvk rFkk ijEijkvk d rgr ikIr gkrh g dkykUrj e og vf/kdkj dk :i /kkj.k dj yrh gA edkbcj vkj lj gujh vkfn d bld ie[k leFkd gA
4. **vf/kdkjk dk mi;kfxrkoknh ;k lekt dY;k.k fl)kUr &** bl fl)kUr l cUFke] jkLdk okm.M vkj ykLdh tM gA vf/kdkj lekt }kjk Lohdr dN eyHkr lfo/kk; g ftudk mnn'; lkekftd dY;k.k gA lkekftd dY;k.k dk vk'k; vf/kdre 0;fDRk;k d vf/kdre dY;k.k l g] 0;fDr dh tk ekx lkekftd dY;k.k d vudy ugh g budk vf/kdkj d :i e Lohdr ugh fd;k tk ldrk gA
5. **vf/kdkjk dk vkn'koknh ;k nk'kfud fl)kUr &** 19oh 'krkCnh d vkn'kokfn;k }kjk ftle xhu] dkV vkj :lk d }kjk Hkh bldk leFku fd;k x;kA 0;fDR dk viu ufrd fodkl d fy, dN lfo/kkvk dh vko';drk gkrh g ftUg vf/kdkj dgr gA
6. **vf/kdkjk dk ekDlokknh fl)kUr &** ;g fl)kUr ithoknh 0;oLFkk d vUrxRk fn; tku oky vf/kdkjk d [kk[kyiu dh ppk l lEcU/k gA lk/ku lEiUu ox viu iHkRo dk cuk; j[ku d fy, vf/kdkjk dh 0;oLFkk dk tUe nrk gA logkjk ox dk okLro e vf/kdkjk dh ifr ithoknh d fouk'k d mijkUr gh gk ldrh gA

vf/kdkjk d idkj %

1. **ekuokf/kdkj &** ekuokf/kdkj o vf/kdkj g tk eu"; dk eu"; gku d ukr ikIr gku pkfg,A ; ,d idkj l ikdfrd vf/kdkjk d gh o/kkfud :i gA l;DRk jk"V }kjk lu 1948 e ikfjr vf/kdkjk dd lkoHkkfed ?kk"k.kk i= e bldh foLrr ppk dh xb gA ekuokf/kdkj D;k g \ ;g ,d ljy i'u gA tk ekuoh; {kerkvk] lgu'kfDr

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***ioDrk] lekt'kkL= foHkkx] yk0 c0 'kk0 egkfo|ky;] xk.Mk] mRrj in'kA**

vkj xkjo dk fodflr dju d fy, cgr gh egroi.k g] ml gh ekuokf/kdkj dgk tk ldrk gA l;Dr jk"V l?k u ekuokf/kdkjk dk lkekU;r% ifjHkkf"kr djr g, dgk g & o vf/kdkj tk gekj 0;ogkj e tUetkr g vkj ftud fcuk ge ekuoh; :i e ugh jg ldr gA gekjk i.k:i.k fodkl ekuokf/kdkjk vkj ekfyd LorU=rkvk l gh

lEHko g vkj Lo; d ekuoh; x.kk] cf)erk ,o food l viu vkfRed ,o bPNkvk o vko';drkvk dh ifr dj ldr gA ; ekuo dh ml oreku vko';drk ij vk/kkfjr g] ftle iR;d 0;fDRk d tUekfpr xo vkj egRo dk lEeku vkj lj{k.k iklr gkxkA gjh?kkM u ekuokf/kdkj dk ifjHkkf"kr djr g, fy[kk g & Þekuokf/kdkj o ekx g tk ge viuh i.k {kerk d vu:i fodkl dju rFkk viuh eyHkr ekuoh; vko';drkvk dk ijk dju d ;kX; cukrh gA ; o vkn'k g tk vPN ekuo vfLrRo d fy, ekuork dh lEEkku] vknj] U;k;] lj{kk vkj Lor=rk d fy, c<rh gb ekx ij vk/kkfjr gA lHkh ekuof/kdkjk dk vko';d rR; ;g g fd mldk lECkU/k iR;d 0;fDRk d lkFk g vkj o ekuo ifjokj d lHkh lnL;k d tUefl) vf/kdkj g] ftudk guu ugh fd;k tk ldrk gAß

2. **ufrd vf/kdkj &** bldk dkb o/kkfud vk/kkj ugh gkrk gA ; o vf/kdkj g ftudk lkr lekt dh lnHkkouk gA
3. **lkekftd vf/kdkj &** ; o vf/kdkj g tk 0;fDr dk lekt dk lnL; gku d ukr iklr gkr g] tl & thou] 0;fDrd Lor=rk] lekurk] /kkfed Lor=rk] f'k{kk] lLdfr vkfnA
4. **jktufrd vf/kdkj &** budk mnn'; 0;fDr dk jkT; d jktufrd thou e lfØ; Hkkxhnkjh inkuk djkuk tl ekuokf/kdkj vkj ljdkj dh vkykpuk vkfnA
5. **vkfFkd vf/kdkj &** o vf/kdkj ftudk lEcU/k eu"; dh ekfyd vko';drkvk dh ifr l gA dke] foJke] v{kerk dh voLFkk e jkT; dh lgk;rk vkfn iku vkfn d vf/kdkj blh J.kh e vkr gA

;jkih; txr e **lekurk** dh ckr e[; :i l 18oh vkj 19oh 'krkCnh e mBk;h x;hA ckdj dk er g fd lekurk dk vfHkik; ;g g fd vf/kdkjk d :i e e> tk fLFkfr;k miyC/k djkb tkrh g] o vU; ykxk dk Hkh ol gh djk;h tk; vkj ;g fd tk vf/kdkj vU; ykxk dk miyC/k djk;h tk; o e> Hkh feyuh pkfg,A lekurk d ekV rkj ij fuEu rhu vk'k; eku tk ldr g & ¼d½ vU; ykxk dh ryuk e leku xfjek] Lrj vkj lfo/kk; iklr dju dh fLFkr] ¼[k½ ;kX;rk] ifr"Bk vkj J"Brk dh miyf€/k dh fLFkr ,o ¼x½ fu"i{krk] mfpr vuikr vkj U;k;A

lekurk d idkj %

1. **vkuikfrd lekurk &** vkuikfrd lekurk dh vo/kkj.kk vjLr u nh g] ftldk vk'k; gkrk g] led{kk d e/; lekurkA
2. **o/kkfud lekurk &** bldk vk'k; g fd fof/k dh nf"V l lHkh ykx leku g] rdlxr vk/kkj ij foHkn fd;k tk ldrk gA ijUr ;g fu"i{k :i l ykx gkuk pkfg,A
3. **lkekftd lekurk &** bldk vk'k; ;g g fd lekt d lnL; d :i e lHkh 0;fDr leku g mud e/; /ke] tkfr] o'k] tUe] LFkku] fyx vkfn d vk/kkj ij foHkn ugh fd;k tk;xkA l;Dr jk"V d ekuokf/kdkjk d ?kk"k.kk i= ¼1948½ e lkekftd lekurk ij fo'k"k cy fn;k x;k gA
4. **vkfFkd lekurk &** bldk vk'k; ;g g fd ith dk ldUn.k dN gh gkFkk e u gk tk; rFkk lcdh vko';drk; ijh gkA
5. **jktufrd lekurk &** bldk vk'k; ;g g fd fcuk fdlh HknHkko d lekt d lHkh lnL;k dk jkT; dh jktufrd xfrfof/k;k e lfØ; Hkkxhnkjh dk leku :i volj iklr gkuk gA

fu"d"kZ% vf/kdkjk dk rkRi;Z ekuo d fy, vko';d mu ifjfLFkfr;k l g tk mud thou] vfLrRo j{kk o eyHkr vko';drkvk dk ijk dju e lgk;d g rFkk tk mUg jkT; }kjk fn;k tkrk gA blh rjg lekurk] vlekurk dh foijhr fLFkfr dk Li"V dju okyk 'kCn gA vlekurk tgk nk 0;fDr;k] nk lektk o nk jkT;k d chp foHkn dk Li"V djrk g ogh lekurk dk rkRi; nk 0;fDr;k] nk lektk o nk jkT;k d e/; vfoHkn dk 0;Dr djrk gA eu"; gku d ukr leLr 0;fDRk;k d chp dN eyHkr vko';drkvk ¼jkVh] diMk] edku] LokLF; o eukjtu½ vkfn d yxHkx lekUk volj miyC/k djkuk vfuok; gkrk g vkj ;gh ckr vrr% vf/kdkjk dk tUe nrh gA

lUnHk

- eXukdkVk vf/kdkj i=-
- ekuo vf/kdkj] Vh0 oh0 f=ikBh-
- ekuokf/kdkj d rdkt] uUnfd'kkj vkpk;-
- ekuokf/kdkj d f{kfrt] _f"kd'k flg] jktxkj lekpkj-
- oeu jkbVl ,.M dkUVhV;'ku yk] Mh0 Mh0 cl-
- vUrjk"Vh; jktufr] Mk0 vkj0 d0 flg-

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fujh{k vk/;kReokn

Mk0 fefFky'k feJ*
'ork feJk**

vf[ky cãk.M e lR; gh lokifj lRrk gA ogh fujh{k vkj i.k Hkh gA mld vfrfjDr tk dN dgh Hkh dlh Hkh g og lki{k d flok vkj dN ugh gA lki{k ofRr@ekU;rk o voLFkkiuk dh ;g fof'k"Vrk gkrh g fd og Hke ink dj lcdk vkPNkfnr djuk pkgrh gA lki{k ;k vi.k ekU;rkvk e l ;fn bl fof'k"Vrk dk fudky fn;k tk; rk /khj&/khj og viuk vfLrRo o iHkRo [kk nrh gA lki{k pkg ftruk 'kfDr'kkyh vFkok fo'kky gk yfdu vi.k gku d dkj.k og vur o vlhe ugh gk ldrk vkj ;fn og vlhe gk rk fdlh Hkh rjg l vlhe vFkok vur dk og vkPNkfnr ugh dj ldrkA fdlh Hkh n'kk e lR; dk fMx;k ugh tk ldrk vkj lki{k vFkok lvlR; gk vfMx cuk;k Hkh ugh tk ldrk] gk dky d bl vur foLrkj e dN le; d fy, vlr vFkok lki{; dh lRrk vfLrRoeku fn[kkb iM ldrh gA ,lh oLrr% Hke d dkj.k gh gkrk jgrk gA pruk d fodkl Øe d lkFk gh lkFk lki{k lRRk dh Åpkb c<rh tkrh gA ,d Hkfer 0;fDRk dk b'oj dk Hkh Hke gh gkrk g D;kfd 0;fDRk iR;{kr% viuh pruk d vulkj gh viu b'oj dk fuek.k dj yrk gA llkj dh dkb ekU;rk rc rd /ke ugh cu ldrh rc rd mle ltg xkãrk u gk vkj og ekuo dk lex ekuork dk ikB u i<k ldA lki{k ekU;rk; viu vu;kf;k dk ;= cuk nrh g mudh Lor= pruk fuf'Ø; gk mBrh gA

lukru /ke u viuh ekU;rk e ftl lR; dk LFkkfir fd;k g ml ck/k d ry ij gh le>k tk ldrk g D;kfd ml ije fujh{K fLFkfr dk vfHk0;fDRk nu e c[kjh ok.kh i.kr% vleFk gk tkrh gA e/;ek vkj i';rh dh Hkh viu foo'krk; vkj ijk ok.kh v0;DRk gkrh gA ije dkrgy dh ckr g fd bl lLdfr u viu Lo:i dk ftLk :i e 0;Dr fd;k g] mld lE;d Kku l bl lLdfr dh egkurk dk ck/k fd;k tk ldrk g vkj og :i g v{kjkdkj ÞÅßA vk/;kfRed lk/kuk e ÞÅß dk cã dk okpd ekuk x;k g vkj bl v{kj dh lk/kuk cueu Hkh gA okLro e ÞÅß lukru /keh e ftl vk/;kfRedrk ek= d lkFk tkMk x;k g vkj ek= ftl lUnHk e bldh 0;k[;k dh tkrh g vFkok v0;k[;k gh NkM fn;k tkrk g mld pyr ;g egku 'kCn fujh{k o i.k gkr g, Hkh ,dkxh gk tkrk gA gkykfd thou d lkekU; {k.kk e bldh mi;kfxrk Hkh vfl) lh irhr gkrh g yfdu bld njko dk lh/kk lk vFk gkrk g fd xfHkrkFk l njkoA ;gh njko 0;fDr dk /kkfed o vk/;kfRed eY;k l nj dj LFkyrk vFkok tMrk d ry ij ykdj iVd nrk gA ifj.kke Lo:i 0;fDr bruk tM gk tkrk g fd mld vUnj pru lRRkk dh vHkhllk gh lekIr gk tkrh g] 0;fDr eue[kh]] ,fUn;oknh vFkok iR;{koknh ½fujh'ojoknh½ gk tkrk gA dk; vkj dkj.k vkfn dh 0;k[;k Hkh og eue[kh rjhd l dju yxrk gA

ÞÅß ,d /ofu ck/kd l;Drkgkj gA bl 'kCn dh jpuk e nk foHkkx vkj pkj ikn gA ÞÅß d nkuk ikn ek= vkj vek= uke l tku tkr g rFkk Hkkjrh; okMe; ¼ek.MD;kifu"knkfn½ d vud xUFkk e bldk lE;d foopu Hkh ikIr gkrk gA ;ek= vkj vek= foHkkx ;|fi ,d nlj l iFkd ugh g fQj Hkh v/;;u@Jo.k] euu o fufn/;klu dh nf"V l bUg iFkd djd n[ku dk i;kl fd;k x;k gA ÞÅß d iFke ek= foHkkx e rhu ikn v] m vkj e dk l;kx g vkj nlj vek= foHkkx e prFk ikn dk fcUn ¼•½@vulkj }kjk 0;Dr fd;k x;k gA bl idkj ÞÅß d dy feykdj pkj ikn ¼vme vkj •½ gk tkr gA ;g ,d vR;d rkfRod foe'k g fd ; pkjk ikn feydj cãk dh vo/kkj.kk dk ijh n<rk d lkFk LFkkfir dj nr gA Þckã.M vkj cãß d lf{kIr lLdj.k d :i e gh 'kjhj vkj thokRek dk n[kk x;k gA nkuk e lk/; g vkj bl nf"V l gh fojkV e y?k vkj y?k e fojkV lek;k gvk g vkj loFkk iFkd Hkh gA tlh nf"V olh lf"V dh vo/kkj.kk ;gk dk; djrh gA ;gk ;g rF; Hkh Li"V dju ;kX; g fd vk/;kfRed ikflr dh pjekoLFkk e lk/kd ,dkRei R;;lkj :i gk tkrk gA og d.k&d.k o tj&tj e vkRe vFkkr ijekRek dk gh n'ku djrk gA

cã@lR; foe'k o ck/k d fy, ;gk ÞÅß d lHkh ink dk Øeokj fooj.k iLrr fd;k tk jgk g &

iFke ikn ¼v½ & oLrr% ÞÅß dk ek= foHkkx vFkkr rhu ikn v] m vkj e idfr d |krd g ftle idfr viu LFky] l{e o dkj.k Lo:i e fo|eku jgrh gA vk/;kfRed foe'k d iFke ikn v dk LFky o fo'o :i e 0;Dr fd;k x;k gA ;gh tkxfrd o LFky Lo:i dh egRrk dk Hkh idV djrk gA blh ikn d vUrxr leLr ykdkpkj lEiUu gkr gA;g ikn 'kjhj o llkj d tkxr o prU; Lo:i dk Hkh ck/kd gA o'okuj vFkkr ijekRek d 0;Dr Lo:i okpd dk iFke ikn v gh gA ;g lEi.k txr d ukek e vFkkr fdlh Hkh vFk dh ljpuk dju oky tku oky ftru Hkh 'kCn g mu lc u bl ikn dh 0;kflr gA Loj vkj 0;tu dkb Hkh o.k vkdkj l jfgr ugh gA o.kk e vdkj gh igyk o.k gA bl txr :i fojkV 'kjhj e

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*** ,lkfl,V ikQlj] Hkxky foHkkx] yky cgknj 'kkL=h egkfo|ky;] xk.Mk] mRrj in'kA**

**** 'kk/k Nk=k] Mk0 jk0 e0 yk0 v0 fo0 fo0 Qtkckn] mRrj in'kA**

o'okuj ¼fo'o e uj d :i e ukjk;.k½ :i e ijekRek ifj0;kIr gA blh l= d lgkj ujRo gh ukjk;Ro dh lh<h cu tkrh gA idfRk rRrok l gh fufer ;g n';eku txr gA bl 0;ogk; txr blfy, dgk tkrk g D;kfd og llkj@txr 0;ogkj ek= e gh lR; gA ;g ifjorru'khy] uk'koku] bfUn;k d ry ij vkuUnkuHkfr dk Hke ink dju okyk rFkk idkjkUrj vkj vf/kdk'kr% iLr{k :i l n%[k ihMk o v'kkfr mRiUu dju okyk txr gA Hkkfrd o lkekftd foKku o leLr Hkkfrd o LFky ekU;rk; blh txr e lEcfU/kr gkr gA lkj peRdkj Hkh blh LFky txr e gh ?kVr gA

foKku o iR;{kokn dk lECkU/k Hkh blh ry rd gh viuk foe'k iLrr djrk gA eukfoKku o lki{krkokn lEcU/kh LFky n'ku dN xgj ry dk vo'; Li'k dju e l{ke g, g yfdu vHkh Hkh idfr d dkj.k lhek rd tku e leFk o l{ke ugh gk ldk gA iR;{kokfn;k o LFky fprdk d fy, ;gh txr gh mudk lo'o gA bfUn;k d lgkj tk mUgku Hkkx fy;k mud fy, ogh lR; gA vudkud LFky nf"V lEiUu jktuhfrK o 'kkld vkfn blh iR;{k eku] lEeku] in] oHko] [k[k o lfo/kk d fy, viuh tehj Hkh cpu dk r;kj jgr g D;kfd bld vkx mudh nf"V ykHk vkj ykyp d o'khHkr gku d dkj.k tk gh ugh ldrh gA ijekfFkd nf"V l jfgr gkdj ykx cMh gh ljyrk iod v/kkxkfeuh ofRr;k d f'kdkj gk tkr gA

;gk ;g rF; Hkh idkf'kr fd; tku ;kX; g fd bl fopkj dk Hkh llkj e egRo fn;k x;k gA pkokd n'ku 'kCn fu}U} gkdj lklkfjd Hkkx dh vuefr nrk gA blhfy, pkokd dk Hkh Hkkjrh; n'ku e ,d _f"k dk LFkku ikIr gA Hkkx d n"ifj.kkek l fprk jfgr gkdj tk Hkkx djr g o Hkh fu}kU}koLFkk dk ik yr gA fprk dh ckr ogk gkrh g tgk ykx /kkfed Hkh cur g vkj vfoodi.k <x l Hkkx dju dk Hkh ykHk loj.k ugh dj ikr gA ,l ykx viu vki dk /kk[kk nr gA vUrr% mudk ykHk muij Hkkjh iM tkrk gA 'kklu lRrk] iHkRo LFkkiu] eju&ekju] yV&ikV] 0;kfHkpkj o ukuk idkj dh lkLdfrd ekU;rkvk d Hkn bl LFky txr o 'kjhj d ry ij fo'k"k :i l iHkkoh jgr gA ;g LFky tkxr fn[ku okyk txr Hknk o foHknk dk gh nljk :i gA ldYi] fodYi] bPNk; o dkeuk, blh txr e Qyrh&Qyrh gA tk bl LFky txr dk rRock/k d ry ij tku yrk g og egku gkrk g] ck/k d ckn 0;fDr Lo; Hkh bl llkj d lkFk ,d nk'kfud lEcU/k LFkkfir dj yrk gA ml llkj d feF;kRo ¼ek= 0;ogkfjd lR;rk½ dk lE;d jhfr l ck/k gk tkrk gA etgch xFk dk vkfyQ blh v dk ck/kd gA LFky txr dh viuh fo'k"krk g fd bl txr e lf"V jpuk fo/kku dh ;gk Hkkjh ifØ;k; mRifRr] fLFkfr vkj lgkj ¼lf"V] llkj o lgkj½ dh lkjh fLFkfr;k ;gh 'kk'or :i l fn[kkb iMrh gA fdlh u fdlh dkj.k ry l lEi.k lf"V dk mUtTtu gkrk g vkj iu% mlh dkj.k e lc dN foefTtr gk tkrk gA ;gk ;g Hkh dFkuh; g fd ;fn bl 0;ogkfjd txr e ijekRek dk lefir djd lEi.k dR; vk/;kfRed o /kkfed Hkko l lEiUu fd; tk; vkj lekt dk vFk'kkL= /ke lEer gk rk thou fuf'pr :i l l[k o 'kkfr dk vf/kdkjh cu tk;xkA

f}rh; ikn ¼m½ & bl idkj bu lHkh fu"ifRr;k dk ,d lex o i.k thou n'ku ¼complete way of life½ Hkh dgk tkrk gA i.ko dk f}rh; ikn m gA oLrr% i.ko i.k cã ijekRek dk gh okpd gA ,lh fLFkfr e m ijekRek dk Hkh f}rh; ikn gh gA bl ikn dh 0;k[;k djr g, dgk tk ldrk g fd LFky tkxkr txr d ckn ;g Lolu dh Hkkfr l{e txr gA bl Kku ¼lR;½ gh ldYie; mifLFkfr l{e txr e 0;klr gA bl voLFkk e 'kjhj o llkj lkr vxk ¼Hkkf'k] Hkoh] Lok] egh] tuh] ru% o lR;&;kx lk/kuk }kjk xE;½ o 19 e[kk ¼ikp Kkufun;k&Ropk] u=] ukfldk] ftgok] dku] ikp defun;k] gLRk] ikn] miLFk] xnk] ok.kh] ikp ik.k ftl vktl Hkh dgk tkrk g & ik.k] viku] leku] mnku] 0;ku vkj pkj p vr%dj.k& eu] cf)] vgdkj o fpRr½ okyk gk l{e ¼'kCn] Li'k] ;i] jl ,o x/k½ dk HkkDrk Hkh cuk jgrk gA bl fLFkfr e pru lRrk ¼lR;½ rtl] rt o T;kfr d :i e fLFkfr jgrk g vFkkr i.k cã ¼vfouklh½ dk }rh; ikn rtl o fgj.;xHk d uke l tkuk tkrk gA tl ty] ok; o dk"Bkfn d xHk e Åtk fNih jgrh g ol gh ikn e ijekRek dk rtl o fgj.;xHk dk le> ldr gA Li"V g fd LFky tkxr txr@'kjhj d ckn ,d l{e 'kjhj Hkh ip egkHkr ¼f{kfr] ty] ikod] xxu o lehj½ inkFkk l jfgr gkdj Hkh viuk ;Fkkor ¼LFky dh Hkkfr½ viuk 0;ogkj pykrk jgk gA ;g 'kjhj viu xfr o foLrku e LFky l Hkh mRd"V g vkj ble LFky vkj dkj.k l Hkh 'kjhj@llkj dk mHk;Ro Hkh gA ol Hkh m ikn v vkj e d e/; fLFkr Hkh gA blhfy, bl ikn dh fo'k"krk mRd"k vkj mHk;Ro }kjk 0;Dr fd;k tkrk gA LFky txr d ikdV; d igy ije'oj d vkfn ldYi }kjk tk lf"V mRiUu gkrh g mlh dk l{e o ekul lf"V d :i e tkuk tkrk g] ;g ogh pj.k gA

Li"V g fd fpRr vkj ip egkHkrk dk NkMdj ckdh vBkjg&vgdkj] eu] cf) ikp Kkufun;k] ikp defun;k vkj ikp rUek=kvk }kjk bl l{e 'kjhj o llkj dh jpuk gkrh gA ; leLr l{e rRo iy; dky e Hkh cu jgr gA budk uk'k ugh gkrkA ikp egkHkr inkFkk d gh l{e :i mud x.kk d :i e mudh ikp rUek=k; g ;Fkk vkdk'k dh rUek=k 'kCn] ok; dk Li'k] rt dk :i ty dk jl vkj iFoh rRo dh rUek=k x/k gA bu rUek=kvk dk xg.k dju d fy, Kkufun;k cuh gA ulfxd l= o 0;oLFkk e ,d bfUn; viu ,d gh rUek=k dk xg.k dju e l{ke gA l{e 'kjhj o llkj dh mifLFkfr dh bl ije lR; dk mn?kkfVr djrh g fd ;fn dkb 0;fDRk fdlh Hkh llkfjd ihMk o v'kkfr d pyr viu LFky 'kjhj dk fouk'k dj yrk g rk og Lo; dk vkRegR;k dju d mijkUr Hkh mu leL;kvk l eDr ugh dj ikrkA blhfy, dgk tkrk g fd ,d vKkuh dh ekr ¼LFky ng uk'k½ Kkuh d Lilu d ekr d leku Hkh ugh gA og rk ek= f[kyokM gA ek= LFky n gd fo?kVu o uk'k l fdlh Hkh idkj dh 'kkfr feyu okyh ugh gA blh dkj.k vkRegR;k dk egkiki dgk x;k g vkj ykxk l ¼Lo; l Hkh½ vi{kk dh tkrh g fd 0;fDr vkReguu dkjh dR; u dj] ugh rk eju ¼LFky 'kjhj R;kxu½ d ckn Hkh 'kkfr feyu okyh ughA

l{e 'kjhj@llkj viu vki e vR;r xfr'khy gA ijekRe diko'k tc ml LFky 'kjhj ikIr gk tkrk g rk bl l{e 'kjhj dh xfr'khyrk de gk tkrh g] Bhd mlh idkj ^tl 0;fDr vdy jgdj tgk pkg ogk pyk tkrk g ml dkb jkdu o ck/ku okyk ugh jgrk] yfdu tl gh mld ifjokj ¼ifr@iRuh@i= vkfn½ gk tkr g ol gh og loFkk eDr ugh jg ikrkA mldh Lor=rk ekjh tkrh gA dHkh&dHkh og pkgdj Hkh dgh tk ugh ikrkA tcfd l{e 'kjhj pkgdj Hkh dgh Bgj ugh ldrkA mldk Lo:i gh xfr'khy jgrk gA ;|fi LFky 'kjhj dk Hkh xfr **fojk/k** lHko ugh g yfdu l{e dh

ryuk e mldh xfr'kh yrk de gh gA LFky dh ryuk e l{e dh 0;kidrk] xfr'kh yrk dgh vf/kd gA bLyke egtc Hkh bl l{e fLFkfr dk ekur gA blhfy, egtc d ykx vkf[kjr ij fo'okl djr gA etge e ;g i.ko þÅß g:Q eDrvkr ¼foHkDrk{kj½ d :i e of.kr gA gk etgc e m d LFkku ij y ¼yke½ dk i;kx fd;k x;k gA m dkj d y dkj e LikUrfjr gk tku l rt v/kke[kh gk x;k g 'k"k ekU;rk e vHkn gA blkb;r e Hkh l{e txr ij fo'okl fd;k tkrk gA ; nkuk lkLdfrd ekU;rk; Hkh lukru /ke l gh **iQLfVr** gb gA vrhr dky e yxHkx lEi.k llkj e cgnorkoknh lLdfr dk foLrkj FkkA Li"V g fd LFky blh l{e e lek tkrk g vkj l{e iuh LFky o Loluor llkj dh jpuk Hkh dj yrk gA

rrh; ikn ¼e½ & ek= foHkkx dk rrh; ikn@pj.k og gh tk l'kIrkoLFkk dh Hkkfr g ftle 0;fDr fdlh Hkkx dh dkeuk ugh djrk g vkj LFky dh vkdk{kk dh dku dg ml fLFkfr e og dkb Loluk dk llkj Hkh ugh ltkrkA ;g ,d ,lh voLFkk g tk ,d idkj l lkj txr vkj mld iy; dh voLFkk g vFkkr llkj d LFky o Lk{e] dkeuk;] vkdk{kk; o ldYi&fodYi viu dkj.k e y; gk tku dh ;g ,d dkj.kkoLFkk gA ;g voLFkk@ikn@pj.k ,d:i ?kuhHkr] foKku Lo:i] vkUune;] fpRr gh ftldk e[k g vkj tk ,d ek= vkUun dk gh HkkDrk g tk **ikK** ¼Prajna½ uke l i.k cã d rrh; ikn d :i e tkuk tkrk g ;g dkj.k 'kjhj@llkj g tgk ek= fpRr dk lkekT; gA ;gh rRor% fpnkdk'k gA

Þ,"k lo'oj ,"k loK ,"kkvUr;kE;"k ;kfu% loL; iHkokl;;k fg Hkrkuke ß ¼ek.MD;kifu"kn] eU=&6½

;g lcdk b'oj ¼b'oj] vYykg] xkM vkfn½ ;g loK g ;g vUr;keh gA ; gh lEi.k txr d dkj.k g D;kfd lEi.k ikf.k;k dh mRifRr] fLFkfr vkj lgkj d vk/kkj ; gh gA vyx&vyx :ik ¼lkdkj o fujkdj½] vyx&vyx LFkkuk ij vyXk&vyx ykxk }kjk iftr vkj vyx&vyx x.kk o vyx&vyx ekU;rkvk d dkj.k ; fuji{k gkr g, Hkh lki{k gk tkr gA llkj dh ;g fo'k"krk g fd ;fn lEi.k llkj dk fdlh ,d gh ekU;rk d vUrxr cykr vkc) dj fn;k tk; rk iuh mue Hkn ink gk tk;xk D;kfd Hkn dk uke gh llkj gA blhfy, b'oj o iHkkoh lRrk; vyx&vyx :ik e 0;Dr gA ;|fi bue Hkn g fQj Hkh ; vHkn g D;kfd ; fuji{k] i.k vFkok lR; dh vfHk0;fDr;k gA

ek= foHkkx vFkok 0;ogkj txr dk lEi.k n'ku bUgh rhu iknk o pj.kk e foHkDr gA llkj l ydj b'oj] vYykg] xkM] ,d'ojokn] vud'ojokn] }rokn] =rokn] cgnoRookn] lkdkj o fujkdkj dh leLr ekU;rkvk dk ;gh pje o ije iMko gA lkj :i ¼f'koRo dk f'ko] b'ojRo dk b'oj] [knkb dk [knk] lRo ¼Goodness½ dk xkM] noRo d lkj nork] l[k d Lox] ¼fQjnkl@tUkr vFkok gou½ o jkjo d ud ¼nktd o gy½ ;gh vkdkj viuk Lo:i] vfLrRo o otn cny yr gA ;gh og dkj.k ry g ftl etgc bLyke e e ¼ehe½ l 0;Dr fd;k tkrk gA blh ry e mRifRr] fLFkfr vkj lgkj vkfn lc lek tkr gA v m o v y ¼vfyQ] yke½ Hkh ikn e vkdj lek tkr g bl ry e bu nkuk iknk dk fueTtu gk tkrk g vkj iuh le; vku ij blh ry e mudk mUeTtu Hkh gk tkrk gA v m o e dh rjg vfyQ yke o ehe ¼;|fi l foHkDrk{kj@g:Q eDrvkr g½ Hkh l;Drk{kj d :i e þÅß dh jpuk djr gA etgc e vfyQ yke ehe d vkx dk ftØ ugh gA etgc bLyke dh lkjh ekU;rkvk etgch xUFkk dk ;gh foHkDrk{kj gh mnxe Lkkr gA llkj d lEi.k /ke xFk tk fdlh Hkh lLdfr d x.kRed ¼f=x.kRed½ Lo:i dh LFkkiuk djr g mudk lkr Hkh ;gh ek= foHkkx gh gA blh vFk e onk dk Hkh =x.; dgk x;k g yfdu onk dh leLr vo/kkj.kk; o vfLrRo ftl vufLrRo ij voyfEcr g mldk foUn ¼●½ vFkok vuLokj] 'kU; vFkok egk'kU; dgk tkrk g vkj budk x.kxku viuh ijkok.kh e mifu"kn djr gA

i.k o fujki{k cã ijekRek dk l'kfIr voLFkk o dkj.k Lo:i ;g e rrh; ikn m o m txr dk eki yu okyk mUg viu e foyhu dj yu okyk gA bl ikn e tkxnkoLFkk :i fo'o vFkkr v vkj Lilu :i f}rh; rtl ikn vFkkr m txr blh e fuefTtr rFkk blh l mUefTTkr gkr gA lukru /ke d fdlh u fdlh :i e i.ko l lgo) iFk o ekU;rk; rk fuf'pr :i l bl pj.k d vkx c<dj lR;] fujki{k lRrk dh [kkt e vkx c<rh gA bl rrh; ¼fefr vkj eku½ d ckn uke] :i] x.k] LFkku lkdkj o fujkdkj Hkko dk R;kx dj ml fujki{k o i.k lR; lRrk dh vkj c<rh gA bl voLFkk rd dh LFkkfir leLr dkj.k :i lRrk; ftUg ijekRek u Lo; LFkkfir fd;k g vkj o ftl lR;rk d fy, tkuh tkrh g mlh ije lR; dk lkekT;@llkj bl e ¼ehe½ d ckn ikjHk gkrk gA v ¼vfyQ½ l ydj e ¼ehe½ rd dk txr pkg og LFky gk] l{e gk vFkok dkj.k :i gk yfdu bUg idfr e 0;ogk; ekuk x;k gA fofo/k :ik ¼lkdkj@fujkdkj½] ,d'oj o vud'oj] }r o =rokn d :i e vyx&vyx LFkkuk ij vyx&vyx :ik e rFkk vyx&vyx ykxk }kjk budk ¼b'ojh; lRrkvk dk½ iT;uh; ekuk tkrk gA bu fofo/k lRrkvk dk tk Hkh vfLrRo g] mudh tk Hkh tgk rd Kkr efgek g og vufLrRo vFkok vfoKkr d ml i.kRo l viuk rknkE; j[krh g ftl rfj;koLFkk }kjk lEckf/kr fd;k tkrk g vkj mldk idV Lo:i fcUn ¼●½ vFkok vuLokj gA ;g vek= g vkj bl i.k lR; vFkok fuji{k lRrk dk gh ikn o pj.k ekuk tkrk gA

prFk ikn ¼●½ & lR; :i i.k cã dk prFk ikn vek= gA bl ikn d lUnHk e dgk x;k g fd ;g u rk vUr%iK g] u cfg"iK g] u mHk;r% iK g] u iKku?ku g] u iK g vkj u viK gA cfYd vn";] v0;ogk;] vxkã] vy{k.k] vfpUR;] v0;;n'k] ,dRe iR;;lkj] iip dk mi'ke] 'kkUr] f'ko vkj v}r :i g ogh vkRek vkj ogh lk{kkr tkuu ;kX; gA ;Fkk

Þukur% iK u cfg"iK ukHk;r% iK u iKku?ku u iK ukiKeA vn"Ve0;ogk;exkãey{k.kefpUR;;0;;n'kedkR;iR;;lkj iipki'ke 'kkUr f'koe}r prFkeU;Ur l vkRek l foK;ß ek.MD;kifu"kn] e= & 7

iu'p & blh idkj ek=jfgr i.ko gh 0;ogkj e u vku oky] iip l vrhr] dY;k.ke;] vf}rh; i.k cã dk pkFkk ikn GA bl pj.k e vkRek gh vkRek d }kjk vkRek ¼i.k cã] lR; o fuji{k½ e io'k djrk g vFkkr vkRek dk tkuu d fy, ck/k ikflr d fy, vkRek gh cu tkuk iMrk gA bl ikn d ck/k d fy, dkb nljk mik; ugh gA ;Fkk

Þvek='prFkk·0;ogk;% iipk'ke% f'kok·}r ,okeM·dkj vkReo lfo'kR;kReuk··Ueku ; ,o onAA12AA

ek.MD;kifu"kn] e= & 12

mijkDr e= l Li"V g fd vkRek dk tkuu d fy, vkRek gh gkuk iMrk gA vkRek dk vukRe nf"V n[k gh ugh ldrhA i.k dk] fuji{k dk] lR; dk o Kku dk tkuu d fy, i.k] fuji{k lR; o Kku :i gh gkuk iMrk gA ;gh lR; lukru /keh thou dk vf}rh; i)fr o ijekRd"V /kjkgj g fd bl rRokUo"k.k e ge idfr d rhuk ¼LFky] l{e o dkj.k½ ryk d ikj tkr gA bl ry e u rk lk/ku lkFk nr g vkj u gh ef'knA ogh ofgx: gh vUr%dj.k e] vfoKkr e fo'k) vkRek d :lk e ifj.kr gk tkrk gA lk/kuk vkx c<dj tc lekf/k voLFkk e igp tkrh g rk lk/kd dk igy lcht o lfodYi lekf/k vkrh gA lfodYi lekf/k e lk/kd dk idfr d chp :i dkj.k l FkkMk cgr lECkU/k cuk jgrk gA vuUrj pruk _rEHkjk o fLFkfriK dh voLFkk e igpdj pru :i e gh ifj.kr gk tkrh g vkj lk/kd dk fufodYi o fucht lekf/k yx tkrh gA ;gh rfj;koLFkk ¼Stage of Pure Consciousness½ dgykrh gA bl voLFkk e pruk pru fpfr :i e gkdj Lo; gh vkRek cu tkrh gA lk/kd lk/; :i e ifj.kr gkdj llkj e jgr g, Hkh lklkfjdrk l loFkk vuklDRk@iFkd] i'kkUr] f'ko:i] v}r:i vkj rk vkj vkM·dkj :i gh gk tkrk g vFkkr i:"kkFk pr"V; ¼/ke] vFk] dke o ek{k½ tk fd ekuo thou dk ije y{; g] gLrxr gk tkrk gA lekf/k o rfj;koLFkk e tMrk ¼vKku½ pru lRrk e foyhu gk tkrh gA ;g Kku dh ijekoLFkk gA bl voLFkk e lk/kd e l'kflr ¼e½ tlh 'kkUr vkj tkxroLFkk ¼v½ tlh prU;rk vk tkrh gA l'kflr vKku ¼tMrk½ dh pjekoLFkk gA bl voLFkk e pruk tMrk@vKku e foyhu gk tkrh gA Li"V g fd l'kflr e Kku vKku e vkj lekf/k o rfj;koLFkk e vKku Kku e foyhu gk tkrk gA i.k lR; dk ;g prFk ikn fon ¼•½ ikn jfgr ÞÅß gh gA 'kU; vFkok egk'kU; txr lR; dk og 'kkfre; egkdkj.k :i fojkV txr g ftle ÞÅß dh /ofu xtk;eku jgrk gA ;g ikn Kku dk llre pj.k vFkkr rfj;koLFkk dk ck/kd gA ;g lk/ku dk pje o ije fon gA vUrr% ftle lc dN lek tkrk gA

lrkru /ke e lR; dk gh Kku ¼vkRe o ijekRek ck/k½ vFkok cã ijcã d uke l vfHkfgr fd;k x;k gA rRor% ; uke i.k lR; ¼Absolute Truth½ vFkok fuji{k lR; d fy, gh i;Dr gkr gA bl fuji{k lR; dh i.k o lex :i e voLFkkiu lukru /ke e Lo; fl) g vkj bl lex dk fuji{k lR; dk idk'k rfj;koLFkk vFkok foUn ¼prFk ikn½ e gh ugh cfYd ;g fuji{k lR; l'kflr] Lolu vkj tkxr :i dkj.k l{; o LFky txr e ikK] rtl o o'okuj d :i e vfLrRoeku gA LFky txr ¼v=fo'o½ e lukru /ke ¼v/;kRe ij vk/kkfjr½ dk LFkkfir dju oky onkifu"kn o Hkkjrh; okM·e; dk leLr lkfgR; vk/;kfRedrk vFkok Kku ¼vkRek Kku½ d blh vo/kkj.kk dk i:"kkFk d vufUre y{; ½ek{k½ d :i e ifrofnr djr gA bl voLFkkiuk dk llkjkfir djr g, fdlh fgder ¼pkykdh i.k xgjh l>&c>½ vFkok lok vkfn d uke ij Ny&diV vFkok vFk iykHku] in] oHko] lEeku] vkgn vkj rex vkfn dk dkb fo/kku ugh fd;k x;k gA 0;fDr lekt tc vKkue;h miyfC/k;k dk vdr ek=k e cVkj yrk g vkj llkj dh leLr miyfC/k;k Hkh tc ml vkfRed l[k 'kkfr nu e v{ke gk tkrh g rk og Lo; gh bl ,dkRe vk/;kReokn o lex fuji{kokn ¼Integral Spritualism or Absolute Spritualism½ dh vkj mUe[k gkrk gA bld ek/;e l 'kjhj] eu] cf) vkj vkRek dk lE;d fodkl gkrk gA

lukru /keh lekt dk iR;d thou n'ku Kku o fuji{k vk/;kfRedrk d mlh HkkoHkfe ij vk/kkfjr gA lkEifrd leLr lkekftd fodfr;k lukru /keh ikjkf.kd ekU;rkvk l mnHkr ugh g bUg tku&c>dj foLrkjoknh lLdfr;k d pkyckstk }kjk vFkok fuj LokFkh ¼llkjLFk ofRr lEiUu½ ykxk }kjk bl egku lkekftd o lkLdfrd Lo:i dk fodr dju d fy, gh ink fd;k x;k g oeeku jktuhfrK ¼'kklu o i'kklu rU=½ bu fodfr;k dk vkj Hkh vfrjftr dju e tVk g D;kfd mld viu mnn'; gA o /ke o iFk fuji{k g rFkk lukru lLdfr dh oueu o fuji{k ekU;rk; dgh u dgh mud LokFk flf) e ck/kd g vkj o ykx LokFk e xejkg gkdj foLrkjoknh lLdfr;k d fgdrt;kjk d pxy e cjh rjg Ql pd gA vkt if'pe dh ,dkxh fopkj/kkjk ¼tk eyr% mudh lki{k lkLdfrd ekU;rkvk d HkHk l gh fuLlr g½ u ij Hkkjrh; lekt dk viu vkxk'k e y fy;k gA ;g okLro e dy;x dk gh iHkko gA

Hkkjrh; vk/;kRe n'ku e ykd vkj ijykd dk ,d v[k.Me.Mykdkjh ljpuk e bl idkj vUrxfFkr fd;k x;k g fd nkuk feydj ,d i.k n'ku dh jpuk djr g ¼n[k ;FkkfLFkfr inf'kdk½A mle dgh Hkh ykd ¼tlk fd dN ykx dgr g½ fd mi{kk ugh dh xb gA /ke vkj vk/;kRe l ml tkMdj ml i.krk o lexrk inku fd;k x;k gA pfd vkt fodkl dh ifjHkk"kk gh cny x;h g vkj lekt ij ik'pkR; nf"V iHkkoh gk x;k gA vRk% ,lk Hke gkuk LokHkkfod gk x;k g fd Hkkjrh; n'ku] /ke o v/;kRe e ykd dh mi{kk dh xb gA llkj vkj 'kjhj d lECU/kk e ,d nk'kfud nf"V dh mifLFkfr ije vko';d g ugh rk ifjfLFkfr;k Hk;kog gk tk;xhA dgk x;k g fd &

b'kk okL;fen lo ;rfdp txR;k txrA ru R;Dru HkthFkk ek x/k% dL;fLon /kueAA b'kkokL;kifu"kn] 'ykd&1

vfr Hkkfrdrk vkj miHkkDrkokn dgh u dgh i;koj.k d iru dk iR;{k mRrjnk;h dkjdk d :i e vkt fpfUgr fd; tk pd gA miHkkDrkokn o Hkkx foykl dh folxfr;k dk y{; djd Hkkjrh; euhf"k;k u dgk g &

Hkkxk u HkDrk o;eo HkDrk] rik u rR; o;eo rlr%A dkyk u ;krk o;eo ;krk%] r".k u th.k o;eo th.k%AA

Hkrgfjdr ojkX; 'krd] 'ykd&12

iu'p

/kukfe Hkek ijko'p xk"B] Hkk;k xg}kfjtuh 'e'kkuA ngf'prk;k ijykd ekx] dekuxk xPNfr tho ,dhAA

food ojkX;] 'ykd lxg 19] fo'o dY;k.k okxFk U;kl] fnYYkhA

iu'p

u foRru ri.kh;k eu";hA **dBkifu"kn] 1@1@27**

iu'p

u tkr dkeh dkeukeiHkkx u 'kkE;frA gfo"kh d".k oReo Hk; ,okfHko/krAA **euLefr] 2@94**

lukru /keh ekU;rkvk e ,l vud ilx n[k tk ldr g tk ge vfoodi.k miHkkx l lpr djr gA iR;d lukru /keh bl n'ku dk tkurk g fd ftruk gh Hkkxh cux mruk gh jkxh cuxA ;g l;e mlh i.kRo vFkok fujh{k fopkj n'ku l gh mnHkr gA fujh{k o i.k dh fo'k"krk gkrh g fd og lno gh fujh{k o i.k cuk jgrk g ;Fkk &

i.ken% i.kfen i.kkr i.kenP;rA i.kL; i.keknk; i.keokof'k";rAA **ognkj.;d] 5@5@1**

tc fujh{k] i.k] Kku o lR; dh bruh e;knk g vkj llkj dh foLrkjoknh lLdfr;k Lo; dk lR; dgrh g rk o bl i.k lR; n'ku l D;k Mjrk g \ D;k lki{k dk gh i.k ekudj mlh l fyiV x;h g \ lkoHkkfed lR; g fd lki{k dh ije o pje miyfC/k;k Hkh mUg vkfRed l[k] 'kkfr o ijekun ikIr dju e dHkh fdlh Hkh n'kk e l{ke o leFk gk gh ugh ldrhA vkf[kj bl vKkurk l mcju dk o ¼mld vu;k;h½ i;kl D;k ugh djr \ ,lk vk'k; ek= blfy, g D;kfd o vi.k dk gh i.k eku yu d Hke e my> dj jg x; g vkj fujrj c<r jgu d fy, fgder uked pky dk ykIkuh uDlk mud gkFk yx x;k g vkj lki{; gh lgh mud fy, fdlh Hkh fujh{k l c<dj gA vlR; gkr g, Hkh lR; l vPNk gA rRor% v/ke gkr g, Hkh /ke l c<dj gA ,lh voLFkk e iki dk gh mu ykxk u i.; vkj vifo= dk gh ifo= eku fy;k gA blhfy, viu lkLdfrd foLrkj d fy, o lrr i;Ru'khy jgr gA bld fy, mUg Ny] diV] fglk o dnkpkj dk Hkh lEiUu dju d fy, mudh lLdfr;k o/krk inku djrh g vkj v/ke dek d lEiknu dk Hkh i.;e;h dR; d :i e LFkkfir djrh g rFkk cny ,ot e Lox nu dk oknk djrh gA ,lk ek= blfy, Hkh g D;kfd i.k lR;] fujh{k] vk/;kfRedrk dk o ykx tku gh ugh ik; vkj ek= 0;ogkfjd n'ku dk gh mu ykxk u thou dk lo'o eku fy;kA vufLrRo] vfoKku] pru] fujh{k] lRrk] ije lR; o 0;ogkfjd txr d egkdj.k :i v0;ogkfjd] dY;k.ke; l[k o 'kkfr d vtl lkr :i fn0;Kku l o ykx viu vki dk tkM gh ugh ik;A mudh ekU;rk v/kjh g] vi.k g] vKkue;h g] lki{; g] vlR; g blhfy, v'kkfr o n%[k mitku okyh gA lkj peRdkj idfr e gh ?kVr g yfdu og v/;kRe ugh g] ek= f[kyokM g vkj mlh peRdkj dk bu ykxk dk iykfHkr dju dk ek/;e cuk fy;k gA /ke vkj lLdfr dkb ckthxjh o tknxjh ugh gA ;=] e= o r= dh lk/kuk; lHkh ekU;rkvk e ipfyr g yfdu ;fn dgh o ldke d mnn'; d fy, gh i;Dr gkrh g rk mudh fu"ifRr;k vKku dk gh foLrkj djrh gA blhfy, Hkkjrh; lukru /ke fof'k"V lk/kukvk ij cy nrk g] o lk/kuk; fu"dke fu"ifRr;k dk LFkkfir djrh g D;kfd o fu"ifRr;k fujh{k vFkok i.kRo dh LFkkiuk e lgk;d gkrh gA

lukru /ke lR; dh lokRd"Vrk dh LFkkiuk djrk gA pruk d ry ij 0;fDr@lekt o /ke vkj v/;kRe dk bl idkj vUrxfFkr djrk g fd o lc vkil e feydj ,dkRe LFkkfir dj yr gA ekuoh; pruk dk fodkl dk Øe'k% pkg eu] cf)] food] iKk] _rHkjk ¼_r = lR;] Hkjk = vklykfor½ o fLFkfriKrk d ry rd gkrk tkrk g vrr% eu o pkgr vkfn dh v/kke[kh pruk Hkh fLFkfrikrk d jx e jx tkrh gA lki{k lLdfr;k dh ldUnh ljpuk ¼Concentric Structure½ d LFkku ij lukru /ke e ; lHkh dkjd ,d v[k.Me.Mykdkjh ljpuk ¼Spiral Structure½ e ; vkil e vUrxfFkr jgr gA ;g ifØ;k e egRrj o ogRrj lnHk y?k o Nn dk iHkkfor djrk jgrk g ftle mue vkif{kr :ikUrj.k o iR;koru gkrk jgrk g ftll lki{k voLFkkiuk, LFkkfir gk tkr gA mUg vFkok ,dkRe v/;kReokn ¼Integral Spritualism or Absolute Spritualism½ d :i e fd;k x;k gA

,dkRe v/;kReokn dk vfHkir g lR; dh lokPprk dk LFkkfir djuk rFkk lki{k lLdfr d lokgdk dk i.krk] lexrk] fujh{krk dk Hkku djuk gh gA rk o viuh vi.krk] vKkurk] vLkR;rk vkj lki{krk dk Lohdkj dj dfu"B cu tk; vFkok i.krk dh ikfIr dh fn'kk e o vkx c<dj viuk lukru /ke dk nkeu idM y D;kfd o lcd lc lki{k] vi.k vlR; rFkk vKku e gh viuk gkFk ij ekj jg gA lukru /ke ,d fo'o o lex /ke gA ;g i.kRo o lR; ¼vk/;kRe½ dh vo/kj.kk ij vk/kkfjr gA vi.krk dk lokgd dHkh /kkfed ugh gk ldrk g vkj og lLdfr tk vi.k nf'V dh LFkkiuk djrh g vkj Åij l viuk foLrkj Hkh pkgrh g og vKkue;h gku d dkj.k /ke d LFkku ij v/ke dh LFkkiuk djrh gA bl rF; dk lEi.k llkj d ic) tuk dk Hkyh&Hkkfr tku o fcuk fdlh ifrokn d eku yuk pkfg, vkj ;gh fo'o dY;k.k d fy, vko';d gh ugh vifjgk; Hkh gA lkFk gh lkFk ;g Hkh vkif{kr g fd ,lh vi.k o lki{k foLrkjoknh lLdfr;k d vKkuh lokgd viu vi.k lLdfr dk i.kRo dh nf'V l u n[k mue fLFkfr ck/k d ckn lkLdfrd J"Brk dk ni Lor% gh lekIr gk tkuk pkfg,] ugh rk le; vkj ifjfLFkfr;k mUg lex ekuork d ekFk ij dyd gh ekuxhA o lcd lc ikih] v/keh] 'krku o nkuo fl) gk tk;xA vr% bll mUg cpuk pkfg,A

i.k lR;@Kku ¼ijekRe ck/k½ v0;ogk; g yfdu lEi.k 0;ogkj dk og vuiekf.kr dju okyk g vkf[kj vfLrRoeku lkj cã.kM vufLrRo d vk/kkjf'kyk ij gh rk voyfcr g ;gh vufLrRo gh vfLrRo dk vk/kkj gA v0;ogk; o

vufLrRo dk lukru /ke e prFk ikn vFkkr foUn ¼•½ vuLokj }kjk 0;DRk gvk gA ÞÅß d pkjk ikn lf"V jpuk fo/kku d lkj jgL;k dk viu vki e leV g, gA llkj d ykxk dk ;fn ek= ÞÅß 'kCn dh le> gk tk; rk o i.kRo in d vf/kdkjh cu tk;A bl egku 'kCn dk prFk ikn vFkkr foUn gh og i.k o fujh{k lRrk g ftle lc dN lek;k gvk gA yfdu bl 'kU; dk le>u d fy, lE;c ck/k ¼Proper Perception½ d fy, lk/kuk d 'kj.k e tkdj Lo; dk 'kU; djuk iMrk g] egk'kU; dk lgpj cuuk iMrk g] ftldk ifriknu lukru /ke o lukru /ke l mnHkr vudyrk n'ku okyh lLdfr;k e gh gvk gA ÞÅß d vek= prFk ikn dh foopuk l Li"V g fd fujh{k lRrk foUn e gh 'kU; e gh lek;k gvk g vFkkr cã@Kku 'kU; ¼fujkdkj½ g vr% ml 'kU; ¼fujkdkj½ d ck/k d fy, lk/kd dk lk/kuk iFk ij pyr g, 'kU; :i lk/; e foyhu gk tkuk iMrk gA

lf"V jpuk fo/kku e v.kvk dh l?kurk o ?kuRo d vk/kkj ij gh lf"V lkeT; dk LFky] l{e dkj.k o egkdkj.k :ik e fpf=r fd;k x;k gA thok dh fofo/k fi.Mt] v.Mt] mfnHkt vkj Lont pkj Jf.k;k rRor% v.kvk dh l?kurk o ?kuRo dh deh vFkok vf/kdrk dh |krd gA o.k 0;oLFkk dh ijkoKkfud ekU;rk Hkh bUgh v.kvk d ?kuRo dh deh o vf/kdrk dk idkf'kr djuk gA ftue v.kvk dk ?kuRo vf/kd gkrk g mue LFkyrk vf/kd gkrh gA v.kvk dh Lk?kurk o ?kuRo dh vf/kdrk vKkurk d vkoj.k dk vkj ekVk o n< cuk nrk gA Li"V g fd o.k 0;oLFkk e 'knRo ofRr e v.kvk d ?kuRo dh vf/kdrk vkj ckã.kkoLFkk e v.kvk d ?kuRo dh ek=k {kh.k ¼'kU;½ gk tkrh gA oreku tkfr 0;oLFkk dk x.k o de foHkkx ij vk/kkfjr o.k 0;oLFkk l dkb lEcU/k ugh gA bl tkrh; 0;oLFkk e vkt ldkjkRed l/kkj dh rFkk lukru /keh nf"V lEiUu bdkb d :i e iuLFkkfir dju dh ije vko';drk gA v.kvk dh l?kurk dk lk/kuk d ek/;e l de fd;k tkrk gA blhfy, lukru /ke e 'kn o.k dk 0;fDr lk/kuk iFk ij pyrk gvk v.kvk dh l?kurk o ?kuRo dk 'kU; dj ckã.k o.k e ifo"V gk tkrk gA lki{k fLFkfr;k ml o'; o {kf=; cukrh gA LFkkoj vkj tM-xe txr e ;g l?kurk o ?kuRo bruk vf/kd gk tkrk g fd mue lki{k fLFkfr;k mue pruk dk vkHkkl gk tkrk gA blhfy, LFkyoknh o iR;{koknh 0;fDR vuh'ojoknh gk tkrk gA foKkuoknh 0;fDr dk Lo; dk ek= mlh ry rd vkc) dj yrk g tgk rd foKku dh xfr ¼fujh{k.k] i;kx@ijh{k.k vkj oxhdj.k½ gkrh gA thou o lf"V jpuk fo/kku lR; lnHkk dk gLrkeydor dju dh vud ijkoKkfud fof/k;k g ftudk liknu o idk'ku lukru /keh xFkk e gvk gA lHkh lUnHkk dk o.ku u rk vHkh"V g vkj u iLrr 'kk/k i= e lcdk leV ikuk lHko ugh gA blh Hkko d pyr ;gk ek= bruk ldr fn;k tk jgk g fd Þv"Vkx ;kxß tlh lk/ku i)fr;k dk vkJ; ydj vkgkj&fogkj e 'kfprk ykdj viu vUnj mRlkg vkj ijekRe lRrk d ifr lei.k Hkko l lk/kuk djr g, lk/; :i e ifjf.kr gvk tk ldrk gA iLrr 'kk/k i= fujh{k vk/;kRe ¼Absolute/Integral Spritualism½ dk ;gh ije vHkh"V Hkh gA ;g fufookn o Lo; fl) g fd ifji.k ekuo] lex o lUrfyr ykd Lojkt ;Dr lekt dh LFkkiuk] fujh{k jk"Vh; Hkko] vf[ky vUrjk"Vh; o cã.k.Mh; ijkpruk dk fodkl ek= blh fujh{k ,dkR;@rknkRE; ;Dr vk/;kReokn }kjk gh lHko gA

lR;eo t;rA

lR; KkueUr cãA **cYyh&2] vu0&1**

vkfefr cãA vkferhn loeA **cYyh&1] vu0&8 rfRrjh;kifu"kn**

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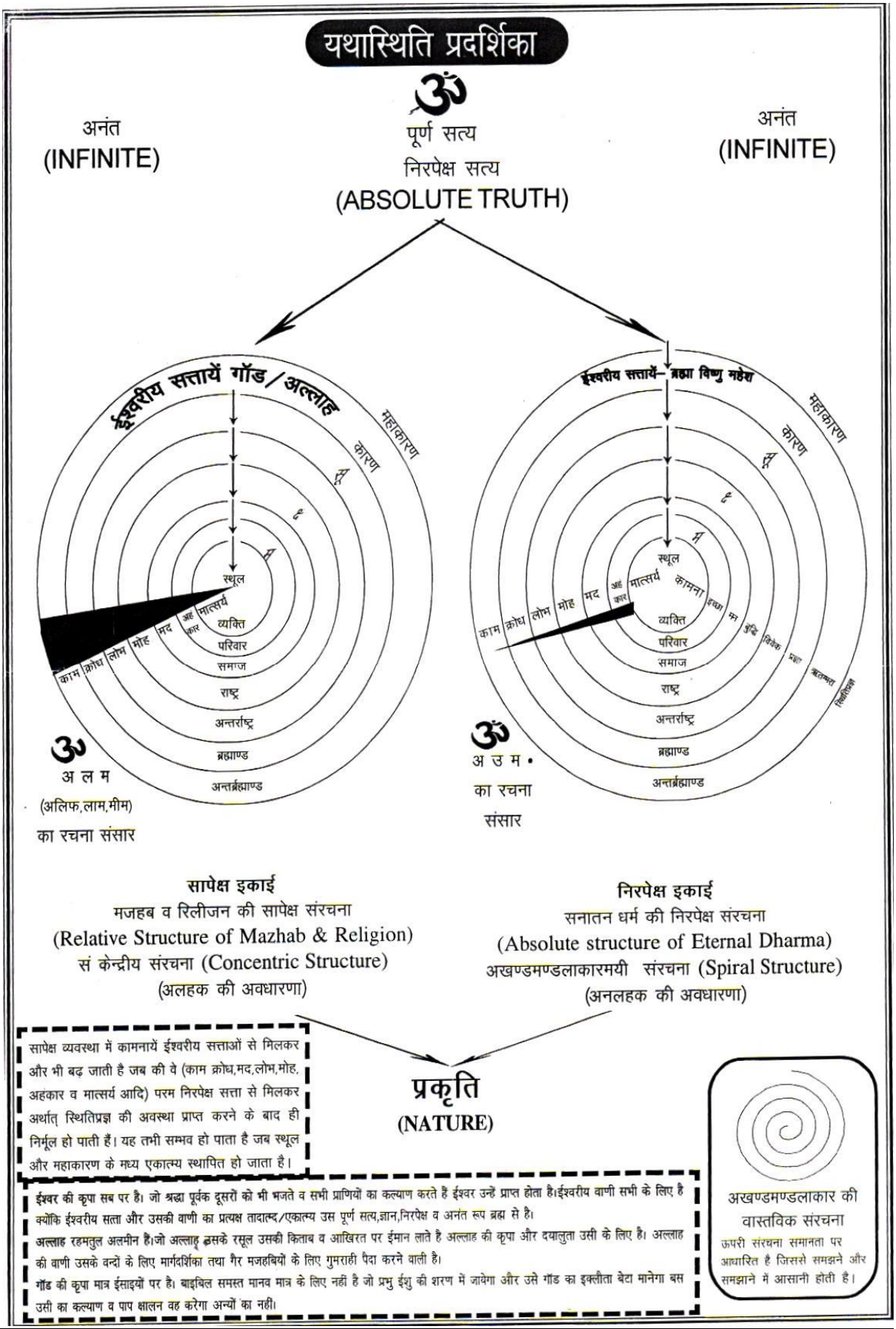
यथास्थिति प्रदर्शिका
ॐ
पूर्ण सत्य
निरपेक्ष सत्य
(ABSOLUTE TRUTH)
अनंत
(INFINITE)
अनंत
(INFINITE)
ईश्वरीय सत्तायें गॉड/अल्लाह
ईश्वरीय सत्तायें- ब्रह्मा विष्णु महेश
महाकारण
कारण
सूक्ष्म
स्थूल
व्यक्ति
परिवार
समाज
राष्ट्र
अन्तर्राष्ट्र
ब्रह्माण्ड
अन्तर्ब्रह्माण्ड
काम क्रोध लोभ मोह मद अहंकार मात्सर्य कामना इच्छा मन बुद्धि विवेक माया
ॐ
अ ल म
(अलिफ,लाम,मीम)
का रचना संसार
ॐ
अ उ म •
का रचना
संसार
सापेक्ष इकाई
मजहब व रिलीजन की सापेक्ष संरचना
(Relative Structure of Mazhab & Religion)
सं केन्द्रीय संरचना (Concentric Structure)
(अलहक की अवधारणा)
निरपेक्ष इकाई
सनातन धर्म की निरपेक्ष संरचना
(Absolute structure of Eternal Dharma)
अखण्डमण्डलाकारमयी संरचना (Spiral Structure)
(अनलहक की अवधारणा)
सापेक्ष व्यवस्था में कामनायें ईश्वरीय सत्ताओं से मिलकर और भी बढ़ जाती है जब की वे (काम क्रोध,मद,लोभ,मोह, अहकार व मात्सर्य आदि) परम निरपेक्ष सत्ता से मिलकर अर्थात् स्थितिप्रज्ञ की अवस्था प्राप्त करने के बाद ही निर्मूल हो पाती हैं। यह तभी सम्भव हो पाता है जब स्थूल और महाकारण के मध्य एकात्म्य स्थापित हो जाता है।
प्रकृति
(NATURE)
ईश्वर की कृपा सब पर है। जो श्रद्धा पूर्वक दूसरों को भी भजते व सभी प्राणियों का कल्याण करते हैं ईश्वर उन्हें प्राप्त होता है।ईश्वरीय वाणी सभी के लिए है क्योंकि ईश्वरीय सत्ता और उसकी वाणी का प्रत्यक्ष तादात्म्द/एकात्म्य उस पूर्ण सत्य,ज्ञान,निरपेक्ष व अनंत रूप ब्रह्म से है।
अल्लाह रहमतुल अलमीन हैं।जो अल्लाह व उसके रसूल उसकी किताब व आखिरत पर ईमान लाते है अल्लाह की कृपा और दयालुता उसी के लिए है। अल्लाह की वाणी उसके वन्दों के लिए मार्गदर्शिका तथा गैर मजहबियों के लिए गुमराही पैदा करने वाली है।
गॉड की कृपा मात्र ईसाइयों पर है। बाइबिल समस्त मानव मात्र के लिए नहीं है जो प्रभु ईशु की शरण में जायेगा और उसे गॉड का इक्लौता बेटा मानेगा बस उसी का कल्याण व पाप क्षालन वह करेगा अन्यों का नहीं।
अखण्डमण्डलाकार की वास्तविक संरचना
ऊपरी संरचना समानता पर आधारित है जिससे समझने और समझाने में आसानी होती है।

lektkRd"k /keL; vko";drk

Mk0 ehuk xlrk *

Hkkjrh; lH;rk ,o Hkkjrh; lLdfr d 'kk'or fl)kUrk _f'k;k efu;k dh fn0;kfrfn0; vuHkfr;k d vtl iokg d lkr gekj onkifu'kn] /ke'kkL=] egkHkkjr] jkek;.k] xhrk] JhenHkkxor ijk.kfn gA bul ge thou thu dh dyk dk Kku gkrk gA ge thou e fdu fl)kUrk dk /kkj.k dj ,o fdudk ifjR;kx dj] bl iofRr vkj fuofRr ij[k Kku dk min'k dju oky gekj ;gh 'kkL= vkdj xUFk gA ge lHkh d fy, on dk opu gk& **d.oUrk fo'oek;e** & vFkkr lEkLRk l lkj dk ge vk; cuk nA

vk; dk vFk g lH;] ftu x.kk dk /kkj.k l ekuo e eu';rk vk tk;] ftl ekx ij J'B tu py Fk[i] ogh ekuo /ke g D;kfd onkfn 'kkL=k dk i.k;u@Kku lEi.k ekuo tkfr d dY;k.k d fy, gh gvk g vr% /ke fo'k;d ftKklk gku ij onk dk gh ije iek.k ekuk x;k g&

वेदोऽखिलोधर्ममूलम् स्मृतिशीले च तद्विदाम्।। मनुस्मृति 2/6

/ke ftKklekukuk iek.k ije Jfr%AA euLEkfr 2@13

/k´ /kkj.k /kkr l vfUrZL;rqlq bl m.kkfn lw= }kjk eu iR;; gkdj /ke 'kCn cuk g ftldk rkRi; g&

/kkj.kkn /ke%] f/kUouk)e%] /kjfr ykd bfr /ke%] f/k;r·uufr /ke%A

vejdk'k[ii] e /ke] i.;] ;e] U;k; LoHkko] vkpkj] ;K vFk e ifjHkkf'kr fd;k x;k g fd &

/ke% i.; ;e% U;k; LoHkkokpkj;k% drkA

lekt ftl /kkj.k djrk g vkj tk lekt dk /kkj.k djrk g og /ke gA okeu f'kojke vkIV u lLdr fgUnh dk'k e /ke d vud vFk crk; g&dr0;]tkfr d vkpkj dk ikyu] dkuu] /kkfed@ ufrd x.k] pkj&i#'kkFkk e iFke i#'kkFk] vf/kdkj] U;k;] idfr] LoHkko] pfj=];K] lRlx HkfDrA

on dh 0;k[;k d lUnHk e vkpk; lk;.k dk dFku g fd &

b"VikIR;fu"Vifjgkj;kjykfdde mik; on;fr l% on%A

tk xUFk b"V vHkh"V dh ikfIr vkj vfu"V d fuokj.k dk vykfdd mik; crkrk g og on gA tk prfoËk i#"kkFkk dh ikfIr djkrk g /kek/kkfjr vFk dke rFkk ek{k ikfIr dk tk Kku inku djrk g og gh on gA pfd vk;k dk iFke xUFk _Xon g mle loiFke ge /ke 'kCn dk mYy[k 56 ckj ikIr gkrkk gA ogk ;g dgh lKk vFk e dgh fo'k"k.k vFk e vkj dÃ LFkkuk ij /kkfed fd;k lLdkj vFk e i;Dr gvk g &

;Ku ;Ke;tUr nokLrkfu /kekf.k iFkekU;klu A

r g ukd efgeku lpUr ;= io lk/;k% 'kfUrnok%AA

,rj; ckã.k e /kkfed dr0; vFk e /ke 'kCn i;Dr gvk g&

/keL; xkIrktuhfr reH;Rd"Veo fonfHko{;Uur;kpkfHke=;rA

vFkoon e i.;ktukFk e /ke 'kCn i;Dr gvk g&

_r lR; rik jk"V Jek /ke'p de p

Hkr Hkfo";nfPN"V oh; y{ehcy cyA

rfRrjh;kifu"kn e fu;e vFk e&

lR; on /ke pj Lok/;k;kUek ien%A

ukjk;.kkifu"kn &

/kek fo'oL; txr% ifr"Bk---------- /ke lo ifrf"BreA

bl idkj l ge ;g tku ldr g fd /ke 'kCn dk vFk le; le; ij ifjofrr gkrk jgk g fdUr ;g vUr e ekuo d dr0;k] ekuo d fo'k"kkf/kdkjk] vkpkj] 0;ogkj] fof/k dk Kku djku okyk] o.kkJe /ke d fu;ek dk irhd gk x;k gA oLrr% /ke mnkRrx.kk fo|kvk f'k{kkvk dh og lkoHkke vo/kkj.kk g tk eu"; dk 'kkjhfjd ekufld lkekftd vk/;kfRed mRFkku e lg;kxh gA /ke 'kCn vR;Ur x< g&

*** jhMj ,o v/;{k] lLdr foHkkx] ih0ih0,u0 dkyt] dkuij] mRrj in'kA**

/keL; xguk xfr%A

'kkL=k e /ke fo"k;d tk lo0;kid fpru ge ikIr gkrk ml vk/kkj ij /ke dh lkoHkke ,d ifjHkk"kk rk ugh nh tk ldrh ijUr le; le; ij tk ifjHkk"kk; nh x;h g ml vk/kkj ij dN foe'k vo'; fd;k tk ldrk gA io ehekIk l= e vkpk; tfefu u /ke dh ifjHkk"kk nr g, dgk g&

vFkkrk /ke 0;k[;kL;ke% pknuk y{k.kksFk /ke%A

vFkkr ykfdd ,o ikjykfdd mRd"k :i vH;n; dk nu fØ;k e iofrr dju oky 'kkL= d opu dk uke gh /ke gA /ke dk lEcU/k mu fd;k lLdkjk l g ftul 0;fDr dk dY;k.k gkrk g rFkk ml vkuUn dh ikfIr gkrh g tk onk }kjk lefFkr gkA ftl vu"Bku de dju l exy gk og /ke gA

; ,o J;Ldj% l ,o /ke'kCnukP;rA ehekIk l= Hkk"; 1@2

mRrj ehekIk& **vFkkrk cã ftKkIk** l= }kjk cã Kku dk gh fu%J;l :i Qy crkrk gA

o'kf"kd n'ku Hkh dgrk g

;rkSH;n; fu%J;lflf)% l /ke%A

egkHkkjr d 'kkfUr io e onkDr /ke dk f}fo/k dgk x;k g iofRr ijd vkj fuofRr ijdA iofRr y{k.k /ke de;kx uke l rFkk fuofRr y{k.k /ke dk lk[;;kx ¼Kku ;kx½ uke l vfHkfgr fd;k x;k gA ;K v/;;u nku ri vkfn txr d /kkjd rRo gku l /ke ekU; g] ogk cã] idfr vkfn rRo txr d /kkjd gku l /ke eku x; gA bu nkuk /kek ¼iofRr ijd&fuofRr ijd½ l fjDr /ke] de pkg egkQy nk;d jkT;'o;kfnnk;d gh D;k u gk mUg ugh djuk pkfg, D;kfd mldk ifj.kke 'kHkdkjh ugh gkrkA tk ;g le>dj fd /ke dgk g\ /ke rFkk /kekRekvk dk migkl djrk g og 'kh?k gh fouk'k dk ikIr gkrk gA 0;kl dk opu g fd v/kekRek i#"k dHkh dHkh jko.k]fgj.;d';i] n;k/ku d leku c<r g ij vUr e mudk leykPNnu gkrk gA vr% euLefr dk dFku g fd 'kjhj /kkfj;k d lc n[k v/ke l gkr g vkj vPN l[k l;kx /ke l gkrk gA Hkxoku u Hkxon xhrk e noh; lEink o vkljh lEink d o.ku }kjk ekuoh; thou eY;k o txr dh fLFkfr d lUryu dk /ke rFkk vlUryu dk v/ke dgk gA /ke e vHk; vUr%dj.k dh 'k)rk] rRoKku e fy, /;ku ;kx dh n< fLFkfr dk vfuok; ekuk x;k g ogh /ke g] v/ke&nEHk ni vfHkeku vkfn gA

lHkh ikf.k;k d fgr e jr jguk noh; lEir d 0;fDr dk LoHkko g bld foijhr lEi.k ikf.k;k d fgr dh vun[kh djuk doy viuk gh i;tu fl) djuk vkljh lEin lEiUu 0;fDr dk LoHkko g &

loHkr fgr jrk% A {k;k; txrkfgrkA

/ke d rhu Hkn dg x; g& lkekU; /ke] fo'k"k /ke] vkin /keA

vkpk; eu u /ke d 10 y{k.k crk; g ftud }kjk eu"; dk thou lUrfyr jgrk g rFkk 0;fDr viu thou d mUufr d ekx ij vxlj dj ldrk g og lkekU; /ke dgk x;k gA

eu u /kfr ¼/k; lrk"k½ {kek ne¼euk fuxg½ vLr; ¼vpk;½ 'kkp bfUn;fuxg /kh ¼dr0;kdr0;food½ fo|k ¼vkRe Kku½ lR; vkj vØk/k dk /ke ekuk gA bue l vfglk] lR; vLr;] 'kkpfefUn; fuxg :i dk ipfo/k /ke e lf=r fd;k g vkj ckã.k {kf=; o'; 'kn bu pkjk o.kk d fy, budk ikyu vfuok; fd;k x;k gA v/;;u] v/;kiu] ;K djuk] ;K djkuk] nku nuk o nku yuk ;g Ng de ckã.kk d gA itkikyu nku nuk] ;K djuk] v/;;u vkj fo"k;k e vykyi gkuk ;g {kf=; d /ke gA nku] ;K i'kvk dk ikyu] v/;;u] 0;kikj] C;kt vkj df"k ;o';k d /ke gA vl;kjfgr gkdj bu rhuk o.kk dh lok djuk 'kn dk /ke gA

NkUnkX;kifu"kn e pkj vkJek d fof'k"V dr0; d vFk e /ke 'kCn i;Dr gvk gA pkjk vkJek pkjk o.kk d fofgr dr0; d fuokgu gr Lo/ke dk ikyu fo'k"k /ke uke l dgk x;k gA

JhenHkxon xhrk e tc vtu ;) {k= e viu firkeg] x: nk.k] vkfn dk n[kr g rk ;) l ijke[k gk tkr g&fglk l ikIr Hkkx dh vi{kk fHk{kkofRr l thou fuokg djuk J;"dj ekur g tc fd {kf=; dk /ke g ;) {k= e ;) djukA rc Hkxoku mUg ,lk u dju dk min'k nr g vkj dgr g fd re ,lk djd iki d Hkkxh cukx rEgkjh dhfr u"V gkxhA vr% rEg Lo/ke dk ikyu djuk pkfg,A vkir voLFkk e n'k dky ik= d fopkjkulkj lnHkko d voyEcu l 'kkL= dh e;knulkj ftl /ke dk ikyu gkrk g og vkin /ke g tk vkin /ke dk ikyu vkiRdky chr tku ij Hkh djr g o iki d Hkkxh gkr g vr% ,lk u dju dk fo/kku gA

bld vfrfjDr /ke d fuR;] ufefRrd o dkE; oxhdj.k fd; x; gA fuR; /ke o g ftudk djuk vfuok; g ijUr u dju l iki gkrk gA ufefRrd /ke&ftUg fo'k"k voljk ij djuk vfuok; gkrk gA dkE; /ke& tk fd fo'k"k mnn'; dh flf) d fy, fd;k tkrk g rFkk u dju l dkb gkfu ugh gkrh gA vFkkr /ke'kkL= d vulkj viu vf/kdkj dh lhek e jgdj vu"Bku dju okyk vH;n; vkj fu%J;l :i Qy dk ikIr djrk gA &

Lo Lo de.;fHkjr% lflf) yHkr uj%A

Lode.kk reH;P; flf) foUnfr ekuo%A

vkj tk 0;fDr 'kkL=h; ekx dk NkMdj] dkekpkj vkfn e jr jgrk g og flf) vkj l[k :i vH;n; dk ugh ikIr djrk rFkk fu%J;l :i Qy l Hkh ml ofpr jguk iMrk gA tk 0;fDr on fofgr 'kkL=h; ekx dk ikyu djrk gA og 'kh?k gh ije in dk ikIr dj ldrk gA vr% xhrk e Hkxoku d".k dh Li"V vkKk g fd dk; vkj vdk; dh 0;oLFkk e 'kkL= gh iek.k gA vr% mlh dh fof/k dk tkudj rnulkj de djuk gh J"B gA

rLekPNkL= iek.k r dk;kdk;0;ofLFkrk

KkRok 'kkL=fo/kkukDr de drfegkgflA

vkt mifuo'kokmh lLdfr d pkdfpD; d o'khHkr gkdj ge lcu vFk ikfIr dh g fdUr ge og l[k og lrk"k ugh ikIr gk jgk g tk ikIr gkuk pkfg,A vkt ge viu /ke d ekx l P;r gk x; g lekt e ft/kj Hkh nf"V Mkyk ogk lo= Hk"Vkpkj] vufrdrk] vjktdrk] fglk] fo}"k gh utj vkrk gA /keerkoyEch tuk dk viu vkpkj 0;ogkj l ifrr

gkuk Hkh lk/kkj.kr;k eu";k d ân; e /ke d ifr vkLFkk u j[ku dk dkj.k gA 'kkL= fo:) dk;k dk ifjR;kx o n.M dh 0;oLFkk vo'; gkuh pkfg,A rHkh gekjh lLdfr gekjk /ke ljf{kr jg ldrk gA tkfr] /ke lEink; d uke l cVdj gekjk dY;k.k dnkfi ugh gk ldrk cfYd lekt e b";k] }"k dk c<kok feyxk bu lcl cpu d fy, ge /kerRo d ekx dk lE;d :i l tkuuk gkxk] thou d ftu vkpkj 0;ogkj] o.kkJe /ke] ;K] nku vkfn d fl)kUrk] rF;k fu;ek dk crk;k x;k g mUg viu thou e mrkjuk gkxkA D;kfd /ke eu"; d vkpj.k e clrk gA /ke dk y{; ik.kh ek= dk dY;k.k rFkk vkR;fUrd n[k l fuofRr gA

J;rk /ke loLo JRok poko/kk;rke
vkReuk ifrdykfu ij"kk u lekpjrA 0;kl egkHkkjrA

0;kl th dk dFku g fd /ke d jgL; dk luk vkj ml ân; e /kkj.k djk ftl viu fy, cjk le>k ml nlj d fy, uk djkA okLro e ;g /ke dk loLo gA ;fn 0;fDr viu leku gh nlj dk n[k mld gn; e vkRe rRo ifrf"Br gk tk; rk 0;fDr fdlh nlj dk eulk] okpk] de.kk gkfu ugh igpkrk g vkRe ck/k gkr gh eu"; dk vkpkj fopkj 0;ogkj lodY;k.kdkjh lofgrdkjh gk tkrk gA

^loHkrfgr jrk*

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