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Content

Editorial........

Alcoholism in Chhattisgarh: A breaker of development

Alcohol is being used as common drink in so-called modern human society to enjoy any occasion and it is the one of most commonly abused substance. Alcoholism has various adverse and harmful consequences to the individual, family as well as society. Empirical evidences show a causal relationship between more than 60 types of diseases and alcohol. Some of the consequences of alcohol abuse are interpersonal violence with partner, violence in family and society, road traffic accident, financial source depletion, excessive burden on health cost, employment's problem etc. In addition alcoholism leads to significant impairment in attention, executive functions, visuo-constructive ability and verbal-visual learning and memory. This problem is more critical in some specific areas like Chhattisgarh. Addressing and discussing above critical aspects of behaviour and cognitive function may be useful to conduct awareness programs about problems of alcoholism in turn to enhance well-being of people as they can participate in the process of development with their maximum capacity.

Human being is suffering worldwide from over and uncontrolled consumption of different kind of substances. Alcohol is one of most common substances being used for various causes. It is well known for us that, nearly all the medicines and many packaged drink/foods contain a limited alcohol base. Can say that, perhaps no one on the earth without taking alcohol in any form, but ones breaks the natural limit it is considered as abuse.

Alcohol abuse is a critical national issue, but it is more serious in Chhattisgarh state. State-wise details of a survey regarding drug abuse were made public by the Social Justice Ministry. The data shows a high proportion of children have reported alcohol use. Dr Atul Ambekar, Head of AIIMS National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre have said that, this is highly worrying trend and immediately needs intervention by social workers, NGOs and government. He also added that more than half of the male population of Chhattisgarh, Tripura and Punjab are uses alcohol.

A report was published by Aditi Tandon, 2019 through www.tribuneindia.com, in which it is mentioned that Researchers have found a considerable variation regarding prevalence of alcohol abuse in the country and the states with high prevalence of alcohol use are Chhattisgarh (35.6 per cent), Tripura (34.7 per cent) and Punjab (28.5 per cent) in comparison to India's average of 14.6 per cent. Bigger details of this report disclose that Indians are intensive drinkers which are evident from the choice of drink and high concentration products preferred over low ones as well as from the quantity of alcohol consumed during a single occasion. Approximately

half (43 per cent) of alcohol users consume more than four drinks all through a single occasion, which indicates heavy episodic drinking. High proportion of alcohol abusers experience problems like getting involved in physical clash after drinking (26.8 per cent), day time uses of alcohol (21.2 per cent) and drunken road accidents (4.1 per cent) the survey findings show. A report of National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) shows that alcoholism plays a major role in 70 to 85 per cent of offences against women.

Although no empirical studies are available, but increasing incidence of alcoholism in the villages of Chhattisgarh stems from the far-too-easy, 24x7 availability of liquor. This is because of the Kochia (the sales agents appointed in villages by liquor contractors) who illegally stock and trade liquor all the day and night. It is very common to see comparably a big crowd before any shop of alcohol and a long queue of people selling and drinking Desi alcohol like Salfi and Mahua in daily local markets.

This editorial discussion is an attempt to focus of attention towards one of the major issues of Chhattisgarh, especially tribal society like unstoppable consumption of Salfi (a type of alcohol get by a specific type of tree) and alcohol made by rice/mahua. Tribal people both male/female are increasingly involved in this anti-welfare act on the cost of their food items, forest products, vegetable, wages, etc. Hope, this discussion will draw the attention of researchers, social workers, NGO's and policy makers of Government towards such a critical issue of alcoholism which considerably affects individuals wellbeing and put a break in the development of family, community, state as well as nation.

Dr. Jay Singh
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Dr. Basant Kumar Sonber
Managing & Joint Editor

Mood States of Tension Headaches Patients and Normal Respondents

* Awadhesh Kumar Maurya

Tension headache is the most common in headaches experienced by general population. It may leads serious mood related issues.The present study, was constructed to investigate tension headache patients and normal respondents on mood states. For this study shall consists 60 participants (30 tension headache patients and 30 normal respondents) belonging to 20- 45 years of age group will be selected on the recommendation of medical practitioner. They were sampled by following purposive sampling procedure..Eight State Questionnaire (8SQ) (M. Kapoor and M. Bhargwa, 1990)were used to collect the data. Appropriate statistical methods were used to analyzing raw data. Results shows significant difference between Tension headache patientsand control group on anxiety and arousal but not found significantdifference on other mood states like depression, regression, fatigue or guilt feeling in both the group. Results are discussed below.

Key Words- Tension headaches,mood states.

Tension-type headache (TTH) is most common types of primary headaches (Khil L, Pfaffenrath V, Straube A, Evers S, Berger K., 2012). TTH, previously called muscle contraction headache and stress headache, is characterized by generalized pressure or tightness in the head. There is usually mild to moderate pain which is unaffected by activity. In general, TTH is not associated with nausea, vomiting, photophobia, and phono-phobia (Farooq K, Williams P., 2008) but it may affect one's mood in daily lives. Mood is defined as a consumer's affective state that is relatively global in nature, as opposed to emotions, which tend to have a specific cause (Gardner, 1985; Luomala &Laaksonen, 2000; Rusting, 1998). Within the field of mood research, a variety of moods are available for study. For example, in the context of negative moods, researchers have called attention to sad moods (Rusting &DeHart, 2000),

anxious moods (Thayer, Newman, & McClain, 1994), and angry moods (Rusting, 1998; Sedikides, 1995). Recently, consumer research scholars have compared positive and neutral moods (e.g., Barone et al., 2000; Lee &Sternthal, 1999; Meloy, 2000). However, the present study examines positive and negative moods, specifically, happy versus sad moods.

Recent research suggests that the role of negative moods is unclear in terms of when and why mood-congruent or mood-incongruent effects will occur (e.g., Rusting, 1998; Rusting &DeHart, 2000). Consequently, the study of happy and sad moods remains a topic of key concern to researchers (e.g., Larsen, McGraw, &Cacioppo, 2001; Park&Banaji, 2000; Wood, Michela, & Giordano, 2000). Thus, studying these mood states offers scope to contribute to the understanding of mood regulation, regarding the improvement of a sad mood to a happier mood

Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Shri Agrasen Mahila P. G. College, Azamgarh

state.Positive mood can be caused by many different aspects of life as well as have certain effects on people as a whole. Good mood is usually considered a state without an identified cause; people cannot pinpoint exactly why they are in a good mood. People seem to experience a positive mood when they have a clean slate, have had a good night sleep, and feel no sense of stress in their life. Positive mood has also been proven to show negative effects on cognition as well. According to the article "Positive mood is associated with implicit use of distraction", "There is also evidence that individual in positive moods show disrupted performance, at least when distracting information is present(Biss, Hasher &Thomas,2010(. Mood studies shows that tension is major cause of mood related problems. Tension headaches are the most common headaches in the general population; other names for them include muscle contraction headache, ordinary headache, Psychomyogenic headache, and stress headache. The International Headache Society(HIS) classifies tension headaches as either episodic or chronic; episodic tension headaches occur 15 or fewer times per month, whereas chronic tension headaches occur on 15 or more days per month over a period of six months or longer.

Tension headaches rarely last more than a few hours; 82% resolve in less than a day. The patient will usually describe the pain of a tension headache as mild to moderate in severity. The doctor will not find anything abnormal in the course of a general physical or neurological examination, although sore of tense area (trigger points) in the muscles of the patient's forehead, neck or upper shoulder area may be detected.Headaches are thought to be caused by changes in chemicals, nerves or blood vessels in the area. These changes send pain messages to the brain and bring on a headache.Headache is a pain in the head and neck region that may be either a disorder in its own right or a symptom of an underlying medical condition or disease. The medical term for

headache is cephalalgia. Headaches are one of the common and universal human ailments, described in the Bible as well as in medical writing from ancient Egypt, Babylonia, Greece, Rome, India and China. Severe chronic headaches were once treated by the oldest known surgical procedure, known as trepanning or trephining, in which the surgeon drilled a hole as large as 1-2 in diameter in the patient's skull without benefit of anesthesia. Evidence or trepanning has been found in skulls from Cro-Magnon people that are about 40,000 years old.Contemporary doctors divide headache into two large categories, primary and secondary, according to guidelines established by the IHSin 1988 and revised for republication in 2004. Primary headaches are those that are caused by an underlying medical condition. There are three types of primary headaches: migraine, cluster, and tension headaches. More than 90% of all headaches are primary headaches. Secondary headaches are caused by disease of medical condition; they account for fewer than 10% of all headaches. The American Council for Headache Education (ACHE) estimates that 95% of women and 90% of men in the united states and Canada have considered a type of primary headache, which means they are not caused by another medical condition or disorder. Other names for tension headache include muscle contraction headache, ordinary headache, psychomyogenic headache, and stress headache.

Tension headache are very common, affecting up to 78% of the general population. Unfortunately, they're also among the most neglected and difficult types of headaches to treat. If your headache happen 15 or more days in a month for several months, they are considered chronic tension headache. If they occur less frequently, they are called episodic tension headache. Although tension headaches can be painful, they are rarely a sign of a more serious illness. A combination of life style, changes, relaxation techniques and traditional and complementary therapies can help reduce the number of tension headaches you have.

Studies examined chronic tension type headache (CTTH) in children and adolescents mainly considers TTH in general and focuses on the internalizing aspects of functioning. Some works based on reports of adolescents with headache and of their parents, show an association between TTH, psychological stress, and internalizing problems (Bag et. al. 2005, Just et.al. 2003, Mazzone et.al. 2006) such as withdrwal, inhibition, shame, passiveness, fear of disease, anxiety and depression, but results are often conflicting (Just et.al 2003). Only a few studies (Mazzone et. al. 2006 Santalahti, Aromaa sourander Helenius, & Piha 2005, Virtanen et. al. 2004) focus on the relation between TTH and externalizing behavours (environmental conflict, impulsiveness, anger, antisocial behaviour).

The rationale for choosing these mood states is as follows. From a theoretical perspective, much of the research in this area draws upon the mood-congruency hypothesis, which is derived from an associative network model of memory (Bower, 1981). This model posits that mood states prime the recall of memories of a similar affective valence. Positive moods prime positive memories; negative moods, negative memories. A substantial amount of research supports this notion that mood states influence judgments in a mood-congruent manner. Positive moods result in more favorable evaluations, whereas negative moods result in more negative evaluations (see Blaney, 1986; Forgas, 1992, 1995; Gardner, 1985; and Luomala &Laaksonen, 2000). However, some studies have also found mood- incongruent results where mood effects in advertising 251 mar wilej right batch short standard Top of text Base of RF negative moods result in favorable evaluations (e.g., Erber&Erber, 1994; Rusting &DeHart, 2000).

OBJECTIVE

The study of migraine and tension headache is one of the great interests because the impacts of such behaviour mood states and coping of life. Thus in the light of proceeding review the major objective of the study is to assess and compare the mood states of tension headache patients and normal people. Present investigation will try to find that, is there any difference inmood states of normal respondents and tension headache patients?

HYPOTHESIS

The respondents belonging to normal population and tension headache patients would show significantly different on various dimensions of mood states.

PARTICIPANTS

The present study consists of 60 participants (30 tension headache patients and 30 normal respondents)belonging to 20 to 45 years of age group were selected on the recommendation of medical practitioner by following purposive sampling procedure. One inclusive criteria for the sampling is that, participants with at least 6 monthsof this problem. A number of extraneous variables like residence, education level and family structure as well as the age were recorded to insure relatively homogeneou-ssample. The consent of the participants was also taken for their cooperation.

BEHAVIOURAL MEASURE

The present study aims to investigate and compare tension headache patients and normal respondents on mood states. Following behavioral measure was used to obtain relevant data in the present study: ?

Eight State Questionnaire (8SQ):

This scale was constructed and standardized by M. Kapoor and M. Bhargwa, 1990. (Hindi adaptation of curan and cattell, Eight state questionnaire). It consists of 96 statements. This is a 4-point scale categorized into eight dimensions namely, Anxiety, Stress, Depression, Regression, Fatigue, Guilt, Extraversion and Arousal. Reliability co- efficient of the Eight State Questionnaire was calculated by Test- Retest Reliability method was established 0.91 and obtain concurrent validity co-efficient of the 8SQ scale is 0.71.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The aim of the study was to assess and compare the migraine and Tension headache on the mood states. After scoring the obtained data were analyzed by using mean, SD and t- test. Outcomes of the analysis is presented below-

Table
Mean, SD and t - Values Scores on Dimension of Mood States for Tension Headache and Control Group.

Mood States	Category	N	Mean	SD	t-Value	Signific-anc
Anxiety	Tension headache patients	30	20.03	3.82	3.75	.01
	Control	30	16.17	4.15		
Stress	Tension headache patients	30	16.87	4.08	.465	NS
	Control	30	17.33	3.68		
Depression	Tension headache patients	30	19.00	2.87	.512	NS
	Control	30	18.57	3.63		
Regression	Tension headache patients	30	18.10	3.45	.181	NS
	Control	30	18.27	3.66		
Fatigue	Tension headache patients	30	18.27	4.06	1.64	NS
	Control	30	16.53	4.10		
Guilt	Tension headache patients	30	16.00	2.75	.088	NS
	Control	30	16.07	3.12		
Extroversion	Tension headache patients	30	16.80	3.87	1.40	NS
	Control	30	15.50	3.28		
Arousal	Tension headache patients	30	19.50	4.24	4.41	.01
	Control	30	14.67	4.22		

Table shows that mean, SD and t - Values Scores on dimension of Mood States for Tension headache patient sand Control Group. Table shows that there is significant difference between Tension headache patient sand control group on anxiety (t = 3.75, p < 0.01) and arousal (t = 4.41, p < 0.01). Table also shows that mean and SD of Tension headache patient son anxiety (M= 20.03, ± 3.82) and arousal (M= 19.95, ± 4.47) is higher than control group. Further result shows that there is no significant difference between Tension headache patientsand control group on stress (t = 0.465, > 0.05), depression (t = 0.512, > 0.05), regression (t = 0.181, > 0.05), fatigue (t = 1.64, > 0.05), guilt (t = 0.88, > 0.05), and extraversion (t = 1.41, > 0.05). Mean score of Tension headache patientson Regression (M= 18.10, ± 03.45) and Guilt (M= 16.00, ± 02.75) appears equal than control group.

Results show that patients of tension headache are sensitive towards anxiety and arousal related mood problems. While it was not found associated with other mood states like depression, regression, fatigue or guilt feeling. On the bases of findings, it may be argued that tension headache and different kind of anxiety disorder are often found with each other and arousal in mood is biologically natural reaction of any type of tension based headache. Doctors don't have a separate name for a stress or anxiety headache. But the most common types of headaches all have a link to anxiety. Laura Stiles (2016) from Seoul, Korea also found that patients with tension-type headaches (TTH) had a significantly higher prevalence of anxiety and depression compared with those without TTH. TTH symptoms were also worse in those who had anxiety or depression. Researchers noted that, the prevalence of anxiety in the patients of TTH is higher than the normal population (Song et al. 2016; Puca et al. 1999; Holroyd et al. 2000). The present researcher wants to suggest that the proper diagnosis and treatment of anxiety needed for the improved management of tension-type headaches.

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A Study of Mobile Phone Addiction of Male – Female, School and College Level Student's

*Tripti Biswas

Research has been done on smart phone usage and its impact on all adolescents from so many years. Some researcher examined adolescent's physical health or educational performance with smart phone addiction and others analyzed psychological behavior and social relationship with mobile phone addiction. The present study has been undertaken to study the mobile phone addiction of school-college, male-female students of surguja district. The first problem of the present study was to examine whether male & female respondents would show significant difference in their mobile phone addiction. The second problem of the present study was to examine whether the school and college students would show significant difference in their mobile phone addiction. A total of 80 students 40 male and 40 female (age groups 15-25 years) were randomly selected for study. Mobile phone addiction scale developed by Dr. A. Velayudhan and Dr. S. Srividya was used. The data were analysed by using CR. Results show that CR for the gender and age towards mobile phone addiction were found to be insignificant.

People spend their time more likely on social media, do business emails, academic search, finding answers to questions and playing games. Mobile phone in India crossed 581 million users in 2014 and has been on a steady rise over the last decade. According to a survey by e- Marketer in 2015, India is estimated to have over 800 million mobile phone users in 2019. According to Cha and Seo (2018) around the world , smart phones were used by 1.85 billion people in 2014 which is expected to be 2.32 billion in 2017 and 2.87 billion in 2020. Mobile phone make our lives easier, but on the other hand, it ties us.

Mobile phone addiction not only has physical effects but also psychological and academics effect at the same time.

The major question is how do we get to know we are addicted to our cell phone? When a person uses his/her cell phone most of the time , unable to cut back on cell phone usage , using cell phones as a solution to boredom, feeling anxiety or depression when their phone is out of their range, losing their relationship.

Excessive use of smart phone paired with negative attitude and feeling of anxiety and dependency on gadgets may increase the risk of

* Asstt.Prof. & Head Department, Psychology Rajeev Gandhi Govt. P.G. College, Ambikapur

anxiety and depression. (Rosen et al.2013, Thomee et al., 2011).Jones (2014) conducted a survey about Elon students' behavior along with an online survey and found that students seemed to be addicted to their mobile phones. Nevertheless, it was concluded that the excessive smart phone use had a negative psychological effect. Another research was conducted on mobile phone usage in adolescents. It was concluded that mobile phone usage during night hours was common among youngsters and reported that poor perceived health was shown due to staying up all night (Schoeni et al.,2015). Researchers found an intensive increase of cell phone usage among teenagers and the symptoms of depression, suicide risk factors and suicide rate in the year 2012. Cell phone addiction is negatively correlated with academic performance(Ng et al.,2017;Baert et al.,2018; Lepp et al.,2015; Boumosleh and Jaalouk,2018; Arefin et al.,2017) did a case study on business students in Bangladesh and found that increased impatience and daily life disturbance negatively affected the academic performance of students. Thomee et al. (2011) proposed that high frequency of cell phone use had a risk of mental health outcomes when they had a 1- year followed up for young students aged 20-24. They concluded that high cell phone usage was associated with sleep deprivation and symptoms of depression for both men and women. De-Sola Gutierrez et al. (2016) revealed that the problematic cell phone usage had been associated with sleep deficit, depression, anxiety and stress. A researcher revealed that teenagers who spend more hours on their gadgets are highly likely more at risk of suicide. Another study by Augner and Hacker (2012) examined an association between over usage or dysfunctional usage of cell phones and psycho-

logical health. They found that low emotional stability , chronic stress and depression have a correlation with phone usage.

It is confirmed that adolescent's mental health and physical health is associated with cell phone addiction. But cannot say it with 100 % accuracy that mobile phone is the only cause of poor mental or physiological health issues in adolescents.

HYPOTHESIS:

It is hypothesized that the male and female respondents would significantly differ in their mobile phone addiction and the school and college students would significantly differ in their mobile phone addiction.

METHOD:

Sample:

A total of 80 students (40 males and 40 females) from schools (40) and colleges (40) constituted the sample for the study. The selection of the sample was based on simple random sampling technique.

Measures:

The mobile phone addiction scale was developed by Dr. A. Velayudhan and Dr. S. Srividya was used to examine mobile phone addiction of respondents. It has 37 items.

Procedure:

All the sample subjects were requested to fill the MPAS (Mobile Phone Addiction Scale) without omitting any item. This scale was administered in group setting and scoring of the scale was done according to the system mentioned in the manual of the scale. The data so collected were analyzed using mean, SD and CR to know the significance of difference between mean scores of college & school and male & female students.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table 1
showing N, Mean, SD and CR of Male and Female respondents:

Sex	N	Mean	SD	CR	Result
Male	40	117.48	14.04	.36	NS
Female	40	116.23	16.98		

Table 2
showing N, Mean, SD and CR of School & Callege respondents:

Levels	N	Mean	SD	CR	Result
School	40	116.3	14.50	.32	NS
College	40	117.4	16.59		

The observation of the Table 1 reveals that the average scores of male students in 117.48 whereas it is 116.23 for female students. The average scores show that the male and female respondents are different in their mobile phone addiction. When difference of these two groups was tested by CR, the obtained CR was found to be insignificant (.36). The insignificant difference CR indicates that male and female students do not differ significantly in their addiction of mobile phone, rather they show almost equal level on mobile phone addiction. Nishad and Rana (2016) also believe that smart phone usage and gender are not significantly associated. The insignificant CR did not confirm the hypothesis that the male and female students would significantly differ in their mobile phone addiction.

An observation of Table 2 showed that the average scores of school students is 116.3, whereas it is 117.4 for college students. The average scores show that the school and college students are differ in their mobile phone addiction. When difference of these two groups was tested by CR, the obtained CR was found to be insignificant (.32). The insignificant difference CR indicates that school and college students do not differ significantly in their mobile phone addiction, rather they show almost equal level on mobile phone addiction. The insignificant CR did not confirm the hypothesis that the school and college students would significantly differ in their mobile phone addiction. These days most of the students have mobile phone and in mobile phone they have facility of internet and all. So that all the students use mobile phone

CONCLUSION:

On the basis of the findings of the present study, it was concluded that the male-female and school-college level students have similar addiction level of mobile phone. CR for the gender and age towards mobile phone addiction were found to be insignificant in the study.

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Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture in Chhattisgarh

* **Sumita Shrivastava**
****Omkar Lal Shrivastava**

Climate change will have wide-ranging effects on the ecology, biodiversity and environment, and on socio-economic and related sectors like water resources, agriculture and food security, human health. India has undergone a series of ups and downs in agricultural production with the climatic conditions playing havoc in the years of abnormality. Currently, agro ecosystems are facing the problems of overexploitation of natural resources, decline in soil fertility, ground water level and agricultural productivity. One of the potential threats to agriculture is the impact of climate change in attaining sustainable development of agriculture coupled with food security. Climate change phenomenon is now a global reality. Chhattisgarh too faces the threat of climate change and its impacts. Available facts show that there is high chance of increase in the incidence and intensity of climate related natural hazards due to climate change and hence increase in probable threat due to climate change related natural disasters. In the (relative) absence of state level climate models and/or susceptibility studies, as well low community awareness, Chhattisgarh is potentially highly sensitive and exposed to climate change and its impacts. Agricultural productivity is nearly half the national average, mostly rain-fed and irrigation covers just 31 percent of the sown area. . In our paper we have tried to analyze the effects of climate change on Agriculture in Chhattisgarh.

Key Words: Climate change, Global Warming,Ecology, Biodiversity, Agriculture

1.1 Introduction: The official definition by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is that climate change is the change that can be attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that changes the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods. However, scientists frequently use the term for any change in the climate, whether arising naturally or from human causes. In particular, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines climate change as a change in the state of the climate that can be identified by changes in the mean and / or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Global warming of land and sea continues to increase, and the levels of warming have been rising steadily every decade. Last three decades have been warmer than any previous decade since the year 1850. Global average temperature rose by 0.85 degrees Celsius (°C) between 1850 and 2012. While global warming is not spatially uniform across the globe, there is

* Department of EconomicsGovt. Digvijay P. G. College Rajnandgaon
** Head , Department of MathematicsGovt. Kamladevi Rathi Girls P.G. College Rajnandgaon

almost no region in the world that has not experienced some rise in average temperature.[1]

The Earth's climate has varied considerably in the past, as shown by the geological evidence of ice ages and sea level changes, and by the available records of human history. The exact cause of past changes is not always clear but is generally known to be related to changes in ocean currents, solar activity, volcanic eruptions and other natural factors. The dissimilarity now is that global temperatures have risen extraordinarily rapidly over the last few decades. There is strong evidence of raise in average global air and ocean temperatures, extensive melting of snow and ice, and rising of average global sea levels.

1.2. Indian Scenario: Presently, agro ecosystems are facing the problems of overexploitation of natural resources, decline in soil fertility, ground water level and agricultural productivity. One of the possible threats to agriculture is the impact of climate change in attaining sustainable development of agriculture coupled with food security. A succinct criticism of contemporary mainstream models has been made by the report of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on Food Security and Climate Change of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): "None of these global scenario efforts attempts to address distributional issues within countries and the possibility that climate change affects the vulnerable disproportionately". As per the United Nations Report of FAO, India stands to lose 125 million tones equivalent to 18% of its rain fed cereal production from climate change by 2015.It would also cause a worldwide drop in cereal crops, leaving 400 million more people at risk of hunger, and leaving three billion people at risk of flooding and without access to fresh water supplies[2].

India is one of the most susceptible countries to climate change that is affecting agricultural production. Forecasts are made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) using crop simulation mathematical models incorporating future projections. The Indian economy is mostly agriculture based and for irrigation depends on monsoon. The year 2002 was a classical example to prove how Indian food grains' production is dependant on rainfall of July. All-India drought was declared this year, as the rainfall deficiency was 19% and 29% of the area was affected due to drought. The "All-India drought" is declared when the rainfall deficiency for the Country as a whole is more than 10% of normal, and when more than 20% of the Country's area is affected by drought conditions. The kharif season food grain production was adversely affected by a whopping fall of 19.1% due to "All–India drought" during monsoon 2002. India is second highest populated country of the world and has only 2.4% of the land area of the World. It is bound to feed17.5% of the world population. India's economy and a majority of its population are highly dependent on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, tourism, etc. Since climate change is likely to impact natural and human systems negatively by inducing changes in these systems, India can be considered extremely vulnerable. Climate change is only likely to exacerbate India's already high physical exposure to climate-related disasters (65 percent of India is drought prone, 12 percent flood prone and 8 percent susceptible to cyclones). As a result, climate change is likely to impact livelihoods by disturbing social, cultural, economic, ecological systems, physical infrastructure, and human assets, accentuating health risks, and as such, posing severe risks to the development of the country[3].

The simulation studies by Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, estimated that annual mean surface temperature is expected to raise by the end of century, ranges from 3 to 5° C with warming additionally pro-

nounced with in the northern area of India. Changes in key climate variables, specifically temperature, precipitation and humidity, may have important long-term implications for the quality and quantity of water. River systems of the Brahmaputra, the Ganga, and the Indus, which gains from melting snow in the lean season, are probably to be affected by the decline in snow cover. A decrease in total run-off for all river basins, except Narmada and Tapti, is projected in India's NATCOM I. A decline in run-off by more than two thirds is also anticipated for Sabarmati and Luni basins. Due to sea level rise, the fresh water sources near the coastal regions will suffer salt intrusion.

1.3. Impact on Agriculture and Food Production: The contribution of agriculture to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has declined from 57% in 1950–51 to around 14% due primarily to growth in other sectors of the economy[4]. Food production in India is susceptible to climate changes such as unpredictability of monsoon rainfall and temperature changes within a season. Studies by Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) and others indicate greater expected loss in the Rabi crop. Every 1°C rise in temperature reduces wheat production by 4-5 Million Tonnes. Minute changes in temperature and rainfall have noteworthy effects on the quality of fruits, vegetables, tea, coffee, aromatic and medicinal plants, and basmati rice. Pathogens and insect populations are highly dependent upon temperature and humidity, and variation in these parameters may change their population dynamics.

Other effects on agricultural and related sectors include decline in yields from dairy cattle and decrease in fish breeding, migration, and harvests. Global reports point out a loss of 10-40% in crop production by 2100. Indian climate is dominated by the southwest monsoon, which brings most of the region's precipitation. It is critical for the availability of drinking water and irrigation for agriculture. Agricultural output is sensitive to two broad classes of climate-related effects (1) direct effects from variation in temperature, precipitation or carbon dioxide concentrations, and (2) indirect effects through changes in soil moisture and the distribution and frequency of invasion by pests and diseases. Rice and wheat yields could decline considerably with climatic changes [5].

The loss in net revenue at the farm level is estimated to range between 9% and 25% for a temperature rise of 2 °C to 3.5 °C. Scientists also estimated that a 2°C rise in mean temperature and a 7% increase in mean precipitation would reduce net revenues by 12.3% for the country as a whole. Increase in temperatures will cause shifts in crop growing seasons, which in turn will affects food security. Rise in temperature will potentially severely increase rates of extinction for many habitats and species (up to 30 percent with a 2°C rise in temperature). A rise in extreme events will have effects on human health and lives as well as related environmental and economic impacts. Sinha and Swaminathan (1991)[6] showed that an increase of 2 degree Celsius in temperature could decrease rice yield by about 0.75 tons/ha in the high yield areas; and a 0.5 degree Celsius increase in winter temperature would decrease wheat yield by 0.45 ton/ha.

Agricultural productivity is nearly half the national average, mostly rain-fed and irrigation covers just 31 percent of the sown area. . In our paper we have tried to analyze the effects of climate change on Agriculture in Chhattisgarh.

Chhattisgarh too faces the threat of climate change and its impacts. Available evidence shows that there is high possibility of increase in the occurrence and intensity of climate related natural hazards due to climate change and hence increase in probable threat due to climate change related natural disasters. In the (relative) absence of state level climate models and/or sus-

ceptibility studies, as well low community awareness, Chhattisgarh is potentially highly sensitive and exposed to climate change and its impacts.

Methods: This paper is mainly based on secondary sources, focusing on qualitative studies as well as quantitative Metrological data . For the present study the data were collected from Census Report, statistical reports and other sources also.

2.1. **Profile of study area: Chhattisgarh**: Chhattisgarh is a state in Central India and was formed on November 1, 2000 by partitioning 16 Chhattisgarhi-speaking southeastern districts of Madhya Pradesh. Chhattisgarh has 28 administrative districts. The new districts have been created by carving out the existing districts to facilitate more targeted, focused, and closer administration. Chhattisgarh borders the states of Madhya Pradesh in the northwest, Maharashtra in the west, Andhra Pradesh in the south, Orissa in the east, Jharkhand in the northeast and Uttar Pradesh in the north. Chhattisgarh is the 10th largest state in India, with an area of 135,190 km^2 . The northern and southern parts of the state are hilly, while the central part is a fertile plain. Deciduous forests of the Eastern Highlands Forests cover roughly 44 percent of the state. In the north lies the edge of the great Indo-Gangetic plain. The Rihand River, a tributary of the Ganges, drains this area.

2.2. **Geography of Chhattisgarh**: Chhattisgarh lies between 17°47' and 24°06'N latitude and 80°15' and 84°24'E longitude . The state measures 640 km from north to south and 336 km from east to west with a total area of 135,194 km^2 .The eastern end of the Satpura Range and the western edge of the Chhota Nagpur Plateau form an east-west belt of hills that divide the Mahanadi River basin from the Indo-Gangetic plain. The central part of the state lies in the fertile upper basin of the Mahanadi River and its tributaries. This area has exten-

sive rice cultivation. The upper Mahanadi basin is separated from the upper Narmada basin to the west by the Maikal Hills (part of the Satpuras) and from the plains of Orissa to the east by ranges of hills. The southern part of the state lies on the Deccan plateau, in the watershed of the Godavari River and its tributary, the Indravati River. The Mahanadi is the chief river of the state. The other main rivers are Hasdo (a tributary of Mahanadi), Rihand, Indravati, Jonk, Arpa, and Shivnath.

Chhattisgarh has a tropical climate with three major seasons: summer , monsoon and winter. It is hot and humid because of its proximity to the Tropic of Cancer and its dependence on the monsoons for rains. Summer in Chhattisgarh is from April to June and temperatures can reach 48°C (100°F). The monsoon season is from late June to October and is a welcome respite from the heat. Chhattisgarh receives an average of 1,292 millimetres (50.9 in) of rain. Winter is from November to January and it is a good time to visit Chhattisgarh. Winters are pleasant with low temperatures and less humidity. The temperature varies between 30 and 47°C (86 and 117°F) in summer and between 5 and 25°C (41 and 77°F) during winter. However, extremes in temperature can be observed with scales falling to less than 0°C to 49°C.

2.3 Demography of Chhattisgarh: The majority of the population of Chhattisgarh lives in rural areas (76.76%) as compared to urban population (23.24%). In actual numbers of males and females were 12832895 and 12712303 respectively. In rural area female sex ratio per 1000 males was 1001 while for the child (0-6 age) it was only 977 girls per 1000 boys. Child population forms 14.92 per cent of total rural population. Literacy rate in rural areas was 65.99 per cent in which 76.98% males were literate while female literacy rate of 55.15%. The population of urban male and female were 51.12, 48.87 per cent to total population. Sex ratio in

urban area was 956 females per 1000 males, while for child (0-6) sex ratio for urban area stood at 937 girls per 1000 boys. There were 12.41 % of children (0-6) in total population of urban areas average literacy rate in urban area was 84.05 per cent in which, males 90.58% literate, while female literacy stood at 73.39 per cent[7].

2.4 Economics of Chhattisgarh : According to the NSSO data (68th round) poverty ratio of Chhattisgarh is highest (39.93%) in India[8]. Almost 80 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture or agriculture-related occupations [9].

2.5 Labour Force Participation: The total working population belongs to cultivators (49.45%) followed by others (26.30%), agriculture labour (22.00%) and household industry workers (2.25%) . The total rural working population was found to be maximum in the rural areas (83.40%) as compared to the urban areas (16.60%). In rural areas the maximum working population related of cultivators (58.54%) followed by agriculture labour (25.74%), other (13.73%) and household industry workers (1.99%), while in urban areas contributed of other workers (89.50%) was found to be maximum followed by cultivators (3.76%), household industry workers (3.59%) and agriculture labour (3.16%).

2.6Crops of Chhattisgarh: The various crops are grown by the cultivators in Chhattisgarh. The rice (68.8%) was found to be major crop of the state. The cultivators are also found to be grown tiwra (6.5%), gram (4.6%), paddy (2.6%), kodo-kutki (2.3%) and wheat (1.9%). The maize, urd, niger, soybean, arhar, mustard, kulthi, alsi, groundnut, til, masoor, pea, moong, moong, jwar, urd, sunflower, kulthi and safflower are also grown in small proportion by the cultivators in the state.

3.1Data Analysis: The change in cropping pattern of Chhattisgarh: It is observed from the data[10] that gross cropped area of Chhattisgarh has been found to be decreased by1.09per cent in the year 2011-12 (4571.57thousand ha.) over the year 2000-01 (4622.35 thousand ha.). The area under pulses, oilseeds and cereals found to be increased by 31.5, 10.0 and 1.4 per cent during this period. As regards to the change in area under different crops the cultivated, area under soybean (448.3%) increased maximum followed by sunflower (288.5%), summer paddy (175.3%), gram (81.0%), pea (60.2%), rabi moong (45.4%), tiwra (43.2%), wheat (33.2%), niger (28.9%), masoor (27.8%), maize (10.0%), other kharif cereals (10.5%), arhar (10.3%), other kharif pulses (8.6%), mustard (4.4%), and rice, (1.9%), while the area under barley & other (-90.3%), rabi alsi (-58.4%), kharif kodo-kutki (-46.1%), jwar (-40.0%), rabi kulthi (-39.5%), sunflower & others (- 38.6%), kharif kulthi (-20.8%), rabi urd (-17.3%), til (-16.1%), safflower (-15.8%), groundnut (- 13.5%), kharif urd (-12.4%) and kharif moong (-7.0%), were found to be decreased in the year 2011-12 as compared to 2000-01.

3.2 Changes in Production: The total production of kharif crops in Chhattisgarh found to be increased by 40.98 per cent in the year 2011-12 (6444.73 MT) over the year 2000-01 (2641.32 MT), while the total production of Rabi crops increased with 35.77 per cent. The production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds was found to be increased by 167.5, 106.1 and 95.5 per cent. As regards to production of all major crops the production summer paddy (84.0%), niger (54.8%), gram (32.2%), rice (63.50%), tiwra (10. 4%), soyabean (-3.4%), til (73.9%), rabi moong (71.3%), wheat (53.2%), Pea (49.5%), masoor (47.1%), maize (47.8%), jwar (44.6%), sunflower (21.8%), rabi groundnut (16.8%), arhar (12.8%) and kharif moong (11.3%), was found to be increased while, the production of linseed (-58.2%), kulthi (-37.1%), kharif kulthi (-23.4%),

mustard (- 21.8%), safflower (-17.2%), kodo-kutki (-16.8%), rabi urd (-11.2%), kharif urd (-10.0%) and other cereals (-3.1%), was found to be decreased in the year 2011-12 as compared to 2000-01.

The rainfall variability during past century in Chhattisgarh was studied using rainfall statistics of 100 years i.e. 1901-2000. About 40 rain gauge stations located in different districts of Chhattisgarh were considered for study[11]. For understanding the rainfall pattern difference between average rainfall during 1900-1950 and 1951-2000 were worked. A GIS map was generated using GIS tools and the same are show in enclosed figure

Rainfall decrease during the period 1951-2000 as compared to normal (1901-50) values in Chhattisgrh
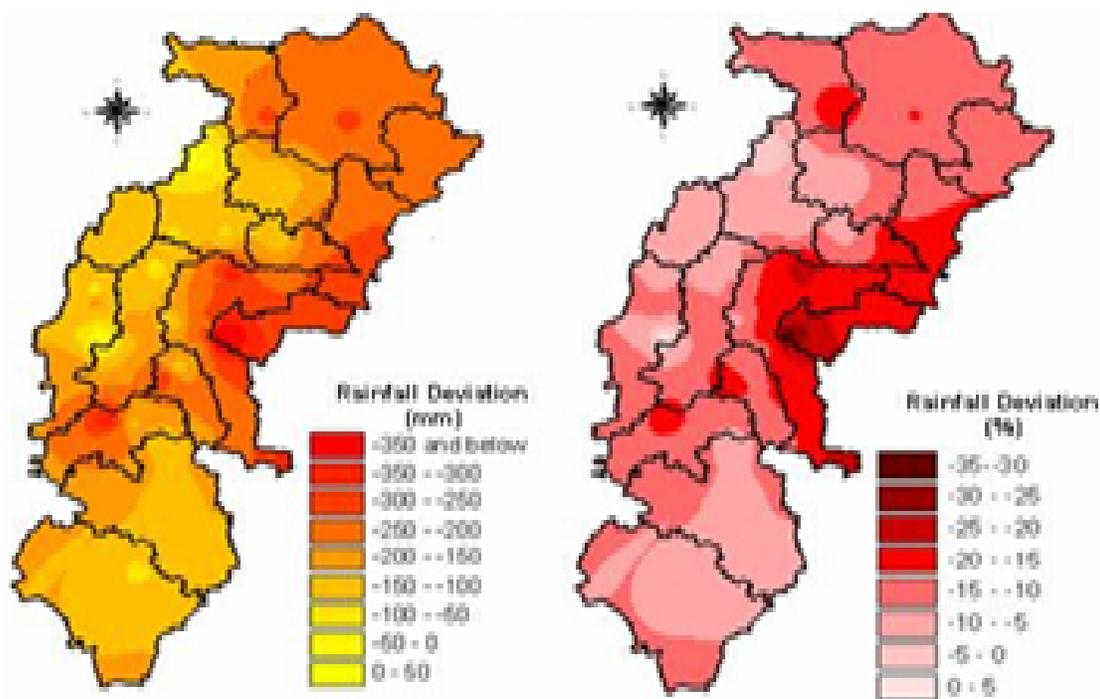
Source: National Climate Centre, IMD , Pune-2006

3.3 Trends In Regional Distribution of Rainfall: Analysis based on IMD[12] rainfall series indicated that during the monsoon season , three subdivisions viz. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Kerala show significant decreasing trend and eight subdivisions viz. Gangetic West Bengal, West Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Konkan & Goa, Madhya Maharashtra, Rayalseema, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and North Interior Karnataka show significant increasing trends . However, analysis of IITM rainfall series (1871-2011) indicates presence of significant trend only in case of Chhattisgarh (decreasing) and Konkan and Goa (increasing) (non parametric Mann Kendall Test, Run test). Both these were observed to have strongest trend even in IMD series study (99 and 95 per cent level of significance respectively).

Trends in Regional Distribution of Rainfall
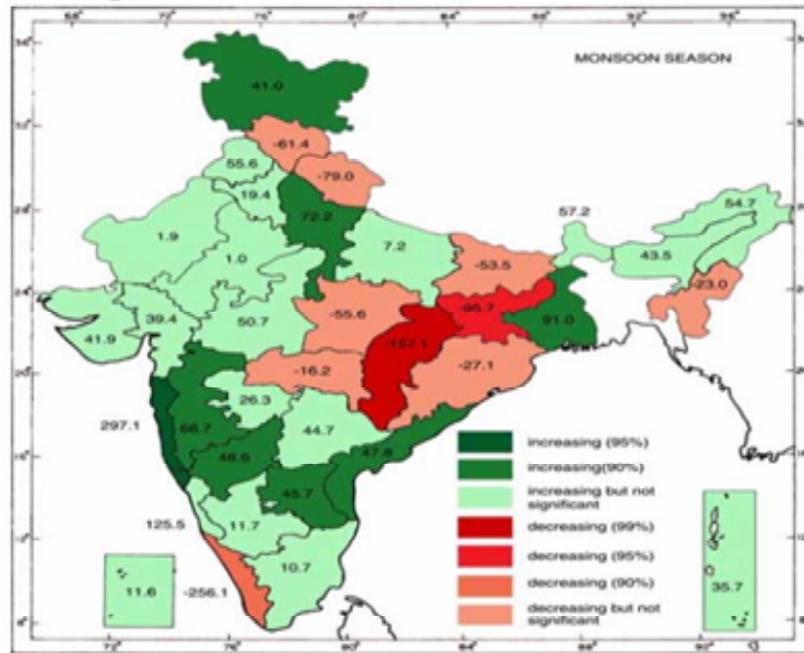
Increase/ decrease in rainfall in mm in 100 years for each of 36 Sub Divisions for SW Monsoon season Different level of significance are shaded with colors

Source: National Climate Centre, IMD , Pune-2006

3.4 Discussion : Quantification of climate change is very necessary to cope up with ever changing conditions. The trend analysis is made for Chhattisgarh for monthly rainfall data for the period of 1901-2002 is performed using nonparametric Mann-Kendall and Sen Slope Estimator test. The results reveal a values are 1.0351,-1.4775, 0.1099, 0.0289, 0.8154, - 0.9484, -1.2317, -1.1103, -2.1165, 0.5204, 0.0405and -1.2028 for January to December respectively. The months of February, June, July, August, September and December clearly show a significant declining trend in rainfall whereas the months of March, April and May represent no trend for monthly rainfall for 1901-2002. The

months of January, May and October exhibit an increasing trend of rainfall, but among them, trend in January only can be considered as remarkably increasing. So far as Chhattisgarh, is concern, we highlight the significance of studying both present climate changeability and future climate change at local levels. While rainfall variability is an important factor contributing to short-term variations in agricultural output, we suggest the need to move away from this traditional emphasis by also taking into account temperature variation. The concentrations of the greenhouse gases carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide in the atmosphere are now at levels that "substantially exceed" the highest levels of these concentrations known on earth for the last 800,000 years.

3.5 Conclusion : The data indicate that the decrease in monsoon-time precipitation in Chhattisgarh, and the increase in precipitation in the Konkan and Goa sub-divisions, are statisti-

cally significant. Climate change will have wide-ranging effects on the ecology, biodiversity and environment, and on socio-economic and related sectors like water resources, agriculture and food security, human health. India has undergone a series of ups and downs in agricultural production with the climatic conditions playing havoc in the years of abnormality.

There is evidence[13] that greater climate variation alone can lower yields to an extent comparable to (or greater than) the impact of increased mean temperature. Ongoing climate change through rising temperatures has had a negative impact on crop production in different parts of the world, though this impact has been more than offset in practice by better management and other technological factors. There is little evidence at present that climate change has had any widespread impact on yields or on total agricultural production in India[14]. The impact of variations in temperature and precipitation on agriculture is an important source of information for coping with the impact of climate change on agriculture in the future. In particular, apart from variations in rainfall, which have traditionally been the primary concern with regard to the relation between climate and agriculture in Chhattisgarh, the impact of temperature variations also needs seriously to be considered.

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Concept of Right to Property in Indian Constitution
(With special reference to land)

* **Bhoopendra Karwande**

Right to property as fundamental right created a barrier for both the government and landless people as the government was unable to generate the comprehensive revenue from the land where as the landless are unable to cultivate and earn their livelihood aptly. To overcome this issue the status of the right to property was changed from fundamental rights to constitutional right. As per the social economic and caste census of 2011, which acknowledge and counted landlessness as a major poverty indicator and the data that came out is shocking which reveals that nearly 494, 9 million (49.9 Crore) people are still landless in India after so many years of independence. With so much significance on market-driven economy has resulted into the negligence of such an important trend. This paper depicts a subjective look at the attribute of the constitutional and other amendments in land laws as Zamindari abolition Act, ceiling Act and other laws. It also explains how it stems the agrarian reform to the last straw. Further discussion on the contradiction of land laws with the Constitution of India in the light of Supreme Court judgments and its impact on landless persons. The paper provides an objective look into the legal provisions regarding the right to property and suggests essential changes which might be beneficial for both government and landless persons into the long run.

1) Introduction

As per the resolution mentioned in Preamble we, the people of India adopted the Constitution on 26th November 1949. In which the various land laws measures are as following:

1. Right to property
2. Fundamental rights (article 31A, 31B, 31C.)

Meaning of property:

In general term: The word property means everything which is subject of ownership, corporeal or incorporeal, tangible or intangible visible invisible, real or personal, everything which has exchangeable value or which goes to make up wealth. Private property also comes under the ambit of it.

In the legal term: Anything that is owned by a person or entity. Property is divided into two types: "real property" which is any interest in land, real estate, growing plants or the improvements on it, and "personal property" (sometimes called "personality") which is everything else. "Common property" is ownership by more than one person of the same possession. "Community property" is a form of joint ownership between husband and wife recognized in sev-

* Asst. Prof. LawGovt. J.Y. Chhattisgarh College Raipur(C.G.)

eral states. "Separate property" is property owned by one spouse only in a community property state, or a married woman's sole ownership in some states. "Public property," refers to ownership by a governmental body such as the federal, State, county or city governments or their agencies (e.g. school or redevelopment districts). The Government, and, in particular, the courts are obligated to protect property rights and to help clarify ownership.[1]

According to Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2]

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

2) Right to the property before the 44th amendment 1978[3]

Right to property was the 7th kind of Fundamental Right enshrined in the original Constitution and guaranteed by Article 19(1) (f) and Article 31.

Article 19 (1) (f): to acquire, hold, and dispose of the property.

Article 31: Ensures that any person could not be deprived of property except by authority of law. It also mentioned that the State could acquire property only for public purposes and in return of which compensation had to be paid.

At the time when the Indian Constitution was adopted, the organization of land was dominated by Zamindars, intermediary, Ryotwari settlement, Mahalwari settlement, etc. and a substantial portion of the land was cultivated through tenants at will and sharecroppers who were paying about one half of the produce as rent to the Government and holding were very small. So, for doing justice with landless or poor people, to uplift them, Indian Government started passing various laws like Zamindari abolition Act, Land ceiling Act and Land tenure Act, etc. But in these laws, some part becomes contradictory to the 3rd part of the Constitution i.e. Fundamental Rights especially to

Article 19(1) (f) and Article 31.

For example:

1.Zamindari Abolition Act[4] becomes challengeable in the court because it was contradictory to Fundamental Rights Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31 as these two Article says that person having right to acquire ,hold and dispose of property but Zamindari abolition Act is obstructing people to acquire land and getting proper compensation.

2. Land Ceiling Act: By this Act limit of holding land was decided and land beyond the limit would go in the account of Government, which again became contradictory to Article 19(1)(f) and article 31.

Therefore to remove such complication and betterment of all, Article 19(1) (f) and Article 31 repealed by the 44th Amendment Act.

3) Right to the property after the 44th amendment 1978

By 44th Amendment the Article 300 A came into the picture by redrafting the article 31(1) as Constitutional right. Article 31A, 31B, and 31C were added by 1st and 25thAmendment, the reason behind such additions are:

Firstly Article 31 A was added to remove the compensation-related problem arising out of Zamindari abolition Act. The importance of this Article increased by the 44th amendment.

Secondly, Article31 B validates the Acts and regulations specified in the 9th Schedule. The laws and regulations related to 9th Schedule, which passed before the Case of Kesavanda Bharati Sripadagalvaru and Ors. V State of Kerala[5] could not be challenged in court based on contradiction with Fundamental rights.

Thirdly, Article 31C approves laws giving effect to the policy of the State towards achieving all or any of the principles enshrined in Part IV (Directive principle of state policy) of the Constitution. The objective of this article was to ensure a socialistic pattern of society in the country. The ambit of this Article was also extended

by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. The extension of the range of the Article 31-C to all directive principles was held to be ultra vires by the Supreme court inthe case of Minerva mills case[6]

Article 300A gives protection against deprivation of property. A person can only be deprived of his property by the authority of law. Its means proper compensation shall be givenfor deprivation according to laws made under Article 31A.Such denial can't be questioned before any court. The remedy under Article 32 is not available against the violation of Article 300. But a person has the right to file a civil suit in civil court and the high court under Article 226.

4) Deprivation: Deprivation occurs when a substantial bulk of the rights constituting property is taken away.

For example:

1. The owner dispossessed,
2. The property seized or confiscated,
3. A business was taken over by the State,
4. A trustee removed from the trust etc.

Deprivation does not necessarily mean that the State has acquired the property. If the Government pulls down or demolishes a house to prevent the spread of fire, the owner deprived, but the property has not obtained.

The law mentioned in the Article 300A subjected to the Article14; Article 19

5) Conclusion

The provisions and historical background of the Right to Property show that step of removing out the right to property from the fundamental right was to save, uplift more underprivileged sections. And to take out more revenue from land as a tenant at will and sharecropper was unable to pay much to the Government as their part on land was less. Time passes by with the popup of new sources of taxes and revenue which made the concept of revenue from land vanish. It is such revenue from which dream of upliftment of tenure holder and poorer section was built and above mention actions by the Government of India took place. So presently at the age of 72 of India, we should remember its importance, to revive land revenue again to spread its benefit to the above said group and Government too. The scope of this section now will also apply to Jammu and Kashmir from 5th August 2019 onwards which means it will get the more enhanced range.

[1]legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/property
[2]www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/
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Pseudo-contractive mappings and fixed points and it's application in social, economical, science and different fields

* Chetan Kumar Sahu
**Subhash Chandra Shrivastava
***S. Biswas

We give some Reviews on Pseudo contractive mapping & fixed point Theory .We also show how the fixed point theory is applicable in different stream. We reviews the proof of some fixed point theorems for pseudo-contractive mappings in Banach space and different spaces.

Keywords : Fixed points, contraction mapping, pseudo contractive mapping non-expansive mapping, multifunction, commuting mappings.

INTRODUCTION

Most important nonlinear problems of applied mathematics reduce to finding resolutions of nonlinear functional equations (e.g. nonlinear integral equations, boundary value problems for nonlinear ordinary or partial differential equations, the existence of periodic solutions of nonlinear partial differential equations). It can be formulated in terms of finding the fixed points of a given nonlinear mapping on an infinite dimensional function space X into itself.

The theory of fixed point is one of the most powerful tool of modern mathematical analysis. Theorem concerning the existence and properties of fixed points are known as fixed point theorem. Fixed point theory is a beautiful mixture of analysis, topology & geometry which has many applications in various fields such as mathematics engineering, physics, economics, game theory, biology, chemistry, optimization theory and approximation theory etc. Fixed point theory has its own importance and developed tremendously for the last one and half century. The purpose of the present paper is to study the development of fixed point theory

Origin of pseudo contractive mapping

The definition of monotone operator intimately related to pseudo contractive mapping was first given by Kachurovski and iterative methods for strongly monotone operators in Hilbert space satisfying a Lipschitz condition were first given by Zarantonello and Vainberg . The first surjectivity theorem for monotone operators was given by Minty. Later, Surjectivity results proved for different type of monotone operators were applied to get existence and uniqueness results for corresponding operator equations. This Theory is now widely developed

* Kalinga Universitys Rauipr*
**Rungta College of Engineering & Technology Bhilai
***Kalinga Universitys Rauipr

The notion of monotone operators could be considered as a generalization of the concept of accretive operators in the Hilbert space H i.e. $F : H \rightarrow H$ is monotone if and only if $(J + \lambda F)$ is accretive for every $\lambda > 0$. The accretive operators were introduced independently in 1967 by Browder and Kato. Interest in such mappings developed mainly due to their connection with equations of evolution. It is well known that many physically significant problems can be modeled by initial value problems of the form $x'(t) + Ax(t) = 0, x(O) = X_o,$ where A is an accretive operator in an appropriate Banach space. Typical examples where such evolutions occur can be found in the heat, wave or schrodinger equations. The solutions of the equation $Ax = 0$ are precisely the equilibrium points of the system . The class of non expansive mappings in Banach spaces has very interesting links with the theory of monotone and accretive mappings. The existence of fixed points of non expansive mapping was independently given by Browder , Gohde and Kirk in 1965. According to them non expansive, accretive and monotone mappings are related to each other as follows:
If T is a non expansive mapping, then U : I-T is monotone in Hilbert space from any subset D of H into H and accretive operator in Banach space into itself. But converse of this is not valid i.e. if U is

monotone or accretive operator then T = I -U is not non expansive . This is the reason why pseudo contractive operator is introduced. The class of pseudo contractive operator is introduced by Browder and Petryshyn in 1967 in Hilbert space and proved that U is pseudo contractive operator if and only if T = I - U is monotone operator. They proved the existence results and then convergence results for this class of mappings in Hilbert space using Krasnoselskij iteration. In the same year, Browder alone gave the existence of fixed points of pseudo contractive mapping in real uniformly convex Banach space or real Banach space with uniform structure and proved that the class of pseudo contractive operators includes the important class of non expansive operators and also showed that T is pseudo contractive if and only if
 A = I - T is accretive. Fixed point theorems for pseudo contractive mappings play an important role in the theory of nonlinear mappings because of their connection with the accretive operators .Browder and Kato independently of each other, characterized pseudo contractive mappings as those mappings T for which the mapping A = I - T is accretive. Consequently, considerable efforts have been devoted to the methods of approximating equilibrium points

(when they exist) of the initial value problems . Since a map T is pseudo contractive if and only if A = I-T is accretive so that solution of Ax = 0 for accretive operator A corresponds to fixed point of T.

HISTORY OF FIXED POINT THEORY

In the 19th century The study of fixed point theory was initiated by Poincare and in 20th century developed by many mathematicians like Brouwer, Schauder, Kakutani, Banach, Kannan ,Tarski , and others:

Let T be a self mapping on a set X. An element u in X is said to be a fixed point of the mapping T if Tu = u. The fpth (= fixed point theorem) is a statement which

asserts that under certain conditions (on the mapping T and on the space X), a mapping T of X into itself admits one or more fixed points. History is a meaningful

record of man's achievement and historical research is the application of scientific

method to the description and analysis of past events. In this paper, we have tried

briefly to present a history of pseudo contractive mapping & fixed point theorem. There are plenty of results on different cases of fixed point theorems and this paper is basically a survey work, which deals with almost all earlier settings of fixed point theorems, with

suitable examples. Historically, the most important result in the fixed point theorems is the famous theorem of L.E.T. Brouwer which says that every continuous self-mapping of the closed unit in R^n, the n-dimensional Euclidean space, possesses a fixed point. This result, published by Brouwer (1910), was previously known to H. Poincare in an equivalent form.

In 1986, poin proved the following result the following result: If $f:E_n \rightarrow E_n$ is any continuous function with the property that, for some r > 0 and say a > 0,

$f(x)+a(x) \neq o$, $ll\ x\ ll = r$ then there exists a point x_0 ; $l\ l\ x_0\ ll \leq r$ such that $f(x_0) = x_0$.

A.L.Cauchy (1844) was the first mathematician to give a proof for the existence and

uniqueness of the solution of the differential equations $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = f(x,y) ; $y(x_0)$ = y_0 when f is a continuous differentiable function. R. Lipschitz (1877) simplified Cauchy's proof using which is known today as 'Lipschitzs' condition . later G. Peano (1890) established the deeper result, supposing only the continuity of F. Peano's approach is more related to modern fixed point theorems, which is used I to obtain existence theorem.

Also, E. Sperner (1928) proved the combinatorial geometric lemma on the decomposition of a triangle, which plays an important role in the theory of fixed points.These are the most important tool, for proving the existence and uniqueness of solutions to various mathematical modols (differential, integral,ordinary and partial differential

equations, variational inequalities), other fields are
Steady-state tempreture distribution,Chemical reactions, Neutron transport
theoty, Economic theory, economic theory, game theory, Flow of fluids' Optimal control
theory, Fractals, etc.
 SOME DEFINATION

1. **metric space:**A metric space is a set *X* together with a function *d* (called a **metric** or "distance function") which assigns a real number *d(x, y)* to every pair *x, y* ∈ *X* satisfying the properties (or *axioms*):

1. $d(x, y) \geq 0$ and $d(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$,
2. $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$,
3. $d(x, y) + d(y, z) \geq d(x, z)$.

2. Banach Space: A normed space X is called a Banach space if it is complete, i.e.,if every Cauchy sequence is convergent.That is, $\{f_n\}$ n ∈ N is Cauchy in X then ∃!f ∈ X
such that $f_n \to f$

**3.Hilbert Space:** A complex inner product space together with inner product :a function from X×X→C satisfying:
(1) (x y) ≥0, (x y)=0 iff x=0 for all x, y in X
(2) (ax+ay,z) =a(x,z) + b(y,z) ∀'a, b in C and ∀'x, y, z in X
(3) (x,y) = $\overline{(y, x)}$

4.**Mapping or Functions**: If A and B are two non-empty sets, then a relation 'f' from set A to set B is said to be a function or mapping,

● If every element of set A is associated with unique element of set B.

● The function 'f' from A to B is denoted by f : A→ B

? If f is a function from A to B and x ∈ A, then f(x) ∈ B where f(x) is called the image of x under f and x is called the pre image of f(x) under 'f'.

A   B   A   B
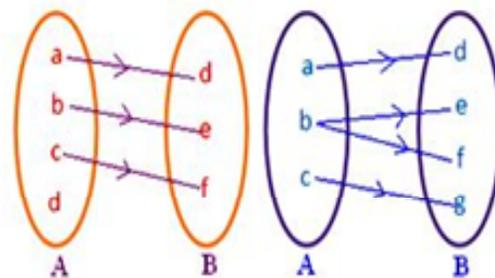
5.**contraction mapping:** Let X be a complete metric space. Then a map T: X→X is called a contraction mapping on X if there exists k ∈ (01) such that
$d(T(x),T(y)) = d(x y)$ for all x and y in X

6.Non Expansive & Pseodo Contractive Mapping: Let E be a Banach space, X a subset of E, and f a mapping of X into E. Then f is said to be non expansive if for all
x, y ∈ X, $\|f(x)-f(x)\| \leq \|x-y\|$ while f is said to be pseudo-contractive if for all x, y ∈ X and
$r > 0, \|x-y\| \leq \|(1+r)(x-y)-r(f(x)-f(y))\|$

7. **Lipschitzian mapping**: Let (M,ρ) be a metric space and let T : M→ M be a mapping. We say that T satisfies a Lipschitz condition with constant k = 0 if for all x, y ∈ M,
$\rho(T x, T y) = k\rho(x, y)$ then T is called Lipschitzian mapping and k is called Lipshhitzian constant.

8. 2-Normed Space: Let X be a real vector space of dimension d, where $2 \le d$. A real-valued function $\| \prime,. \|$ on X_2 satisfying the following four conditions:
(1) $\| x_1, x_2 \| = 0$ if and only if x_1, x_2 are linearly dependent,
(2) $\| x_1, x_2 \|$ is invariant under permutation,
(3) $\| \prime \alpha x_1, x_2 \| \prime = |\alpha| \| x_1, x_2 \| \prime$, for any $\alpha \in R$,
(4) $\| x + x', x_2 \| \prime \le \| x, x_2 \| \prime + \| x', x_2 \| \prime$, is called a 2-norm on X, and the pair (X, $\| \prime,. \|$) is called a 2-normed space.

Some Theorems

1: Let X be a Banach space, $K \subseteq X$ a closed convex subset, $U \subseteq K$ a bounded set, open in K and $u_o \in U$ a fixed element. Assume that the operator $T : \overline{U} \to K$ is completely continuous and satisfies the boundary condition $u \ne (1 - \lambda) u_o + \lambda T (u)$ for all $u \in \partial U, \lambda \in (0,1)$ Then T has at least one fixed point in $\overline{U}$.

2: Let X be a subset of a Banach space E and let f: $X \to E$ be a continuous pseudo-contractive mapping. If $A_f : X \to E$ is defined by $A_f : X \to E$ then:
(a) A_f is one-to-one and A_{f-1} is non expansive.
(b) f and A_f have the same fixed points.
(c) If X is closed, $A_f [X]$ is closed.
(d) If X is open, then $A_f [X]$ is open.

3: Let X be a hounded closed subset of a Banach space E (with int (X)$\ne \Phi$). Suppose f:$X \to E$ is a continuous pseudo contractive mapping and suppose there exists $z \in X$ such that $\|z - f(z)\| < \|x - f(x)\|$ for all $x \in \partial X$. Then inf { $\| x - f(x) \|: x \in X$} = 0. If in addition X has the fixed point

4: Let E be a Banach space, f:$E \to E$ a continuous pseudo-contractive mapping and suppose that for some $\partial > 0$ the set $\{x \in E: \| x \to f(x) \| \le \partial\}$ is nonempty and bounded. Then inf { $\| x - f\{x\} \|: x \in E$} . If in addition closed balls in E have the fixed-point property with respect to non expansive self-mappings, then f has a fixed point in E.

5: Let E be a Banach space and T: $E \to E$ a continuous accretive transformation such that $\| T(x) \| \longrightarrow \infty$ a $\| x \| \to \infty$ Then the range of T is dense in E. If in addition closed balls in E have the fixed point property with respect to non expansive self-mappings, then the range of T is all of E.

6: Suppose E is a reflexive Banach space such that every nonempty closed bounded and convex subset of E has the fixed point property with respect to non expansive self mappings and suppose f:$E \to E$ is a continuous pseudo-contractive mapping. If $x_n - f(x_n) \to 0$ strongly for some bounded sequence $\{x_n\} \subseteq E$, then f has a fixed point.

7: Let E be a uniformly convex Banach space, X a bounded closed convex subset of E with int (X)$\ne \Phi$ and G an open set containing X such that dist(X, E\G) > 0. Suppose f:$G \to E$ is a continuous pseudo-contractive mapping which sends bounded sets into bounded sets and satisfies for some $z \in$ int (X): $f(x) - z \ne \lambda (x - z)$ for $x \in \partial X, \lambda > 1$. Then f has a fixed point in X

8: Let E be a Banach space, X a closed bounded and convex subset of E with int(X)≠Φ and f:X → E a continuous pseudo-contractive mapping such that f[X] is bounded. Suppose there exists z ∈ int (X) such that f(x) - z ≠ λ (x- z) for x ∈ ∂X , λ > 1 .
Then
inf { ll x - f(x) ll: x ∈ X) = 0.

9: Let X be a uniformly convex 2-Banach space and B be a closed sphere in X . Let U be a Lipschitzian pseudo contractive mapping from B to X such that U also maps boundary of B into B. Then U has a fixed point in B.

10: Let X be a 2-Banach space , G be an bounded subset of X with G∈0 and U be a Lipschitzian pseudo contractive mapping from G to X satisfying
1.U(x) ≠ λ (X) if x∈∂G
2.(I- U) G is closed Then U has a fixed point in G.

11. If X is a complete metric space and T : X → X is a contraction map, then f has a unique fixed point or T (x) = x has a unique solution.

APPLICATIONS TO FIXED POINT THEOREM

There are so many applications of fixed point theorems. Some of the applications are as follows:

1.Integral equations: These equations occur in applied mathematics, engineering and mathematical physics. They also arise as representation formulas in the solution of differential equations.

2.The Method of Successive Approximations: This method is very useful in determining solutions of integral, differential and algebraic equations.

3. Chemistry: We consider the mathematical model for an adiabatic tubular chemical reactor which processes an irreversible exothermic chemical reaction. For steady-state solutions, the model can be reduced to the ordinary differential equation

$$U''-\lambda u'+F(\lambda,u,\beta,u)=0$$
$$u''-\lambda u'+F(\lambda,u,\beta,u)=0$$

where

$$F(\lambda,\mu,\beta,u)=\lambda\mu(\beta-u)\exp(u)$$
$$F(\lambda,\mu,\beta,u)=\lambda\mu(\beta-u)\exp(u)$$

(The unknown *u* represents the steady-state temperature of the reaction, and the parameters λ, μ and β represent the Peclet number, the Damkohler number and the dimensionless adiabatic temperature rise respectively. This problem has been studied by various Authors who have demonstrated numerically the existence of solutions (sometimes multiple solutions) for particular parameter ranges.

1. Econamics: In [9], Z.D.Mitrovic' has used some results by S.Park [11] and derived a sufficient condition for existence of an equilibrium point in

the economic model of supply and demand for finite dimensional topological vector space. to any hyper convex space.

2. **Game theory:** We consider a game with $n \geq 2$ players, under the assumption that the players do not cooperate among themselves. Each players pursue a strategy, in dependence of the strategies of the other players. Denote the set of all

possible strategies of the kth player by K_k, and set $K = K_1 \times \cdots \times K_n$. An element $x \in K$ is called a strategy profile. For each k, let $f_k : K \to R$ be the loss function of the kth player. If

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f_k(x) = 0, \quad x \in K$$

the game is said to be of zero-sum. The aim of each player is to minimize his loss, or, equivalently, to maximize his gain.

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ryk'k k ea LFkku ifjofrZr djrk jgrk g\

dN l ekt'kkfL=;ka ausiokl dksifjHkk"kfkr fd;k g\
cxkly dsvuq[kj&^^iokl ekukoh; tul{;ea LFkkukrjj.k
dsfy, izØr uke g\^^ iokl dh ifØ;k ekukoh;
tul{;k dksmiuiC/k l fo/kkvkdh vkjj tkusgra] vkthfodk
dekusgra] jkstxkj iklr djusgra] 'kgjkudh pdkpkk dh
vkjj vkdf"kr djusgra ifjr djrh g\ MKW,l- Ih-
nqsdsvuq[kj&^^iokl LFkkku ;k lkekfftd ifjorZu dh
og ifØ;k g\ftl ds}kjk tul{;k dk vrZken rFkk
cfgxZeu gkrk g\^²

la Dr jk"ª dh fjikVZ^n bV'kukjy ekbxxV LVkUMl*
2019 ea ;g crk;k x;k fd 1·75 djkM+Hkkjrh; iokl h g\
mudsiokl djusdse[; dkj.k ukSdjjh m|kx] f'k{kk
o 0;kikj djusdsfy, os vius nS k dksNkM+dj nwljs
nS kkea tkdj jgusyxsg\ftl ea Hkkjrh; iokfl;ka dh
vkckndh nfu;k eal cl svf/kd g\rFkk nfu;kHkj ea
iokfl;ka dh l{;k djhc 27·2 djkM+igp xbZg\³

bdkukfHked loZ vkK2 bf.M;k 2017 dsvuqekfur
vkdMka;g n'kkZrsg\fd 2011 vkj 2016 dschp Hkkjr ea
vkarfjd iokl djus okys ykxka dh okf"kZd l{;k 9
fefy;u ds djhc Fkh] tcfd 2011 eaHkkjr vkarfjd
iokfl;ka dh dy l{;k ea ,d&pkSFkkbZnsusokyk 139
fefy;u ij g\ mÙkjinsk vkj fcgkj lclscMsL=kr
jkT; g\ tgkalsykx lclsvf/kd l{;eaiokl djrs
g\ bl dsckn e/;insk] iatkc] jktLFkku] mÙkjk[k.M]
tEek&d'ehj vkj if'pe caxky l siea[k jgsg\rFkk
vkdf"kr djusokysjkT;kaeafnYyh] egkjk"ª] rfeyukMw
xqtjkr] vkU/kinsk vkj djy g\⁴

v/;;u {ks= dk ifjp; & e/;insk dsifp'peh
vyhjktiqj ftysdk xBu 17 ebZ2008 dks>kcqvk ftys
l siFkd dj fd;k x;k g\ vyhjktiqj ftysea dy ipk
rglhy g\& vyhjktiqj] tkscV] plUnz'ks[kj vkrkn uxj
¼HkkHkjk½] dVBhok Mk-o lksMok g\rFkk vyhjktiqj ftyk
N% fodkl [k.Mka ea foHkkftr g\& vyhjktiqj] tkscV]
plUnz'ks[kj vkrkn uxj ¼HkkHkjk½] dVBhok Mk] l kSMok ,oa
mn;x<+ g\ ;g vyhjktiqj ftyk e/; insk ds
nf{k.k&if'pe eaLFkr g\ 2011 dsvuqdkj vyhjktiqj
ftysdh dy tul{;k 7]28]677 yk[k g\ftl eady
iq "k tul{;k 3]62]748 yk[k g\rFkk dy efgyk
tul{;k 3]65]929 yk[k g\ vyhjktiqj ftyk ckgY;
tutkrh; vkfnoklh ftyk g\ vuq fpr tutkfr ds

vUrxZr-Hkhy]Hkhykyky]ckjsyk ,oaiVfy;k ie[k tutkfr;k;
ik;h tkrh gSftl easfHkkykyky mi tkfr dslykx l cls
vf/kd fuokl djrsgA tutkrh; ifr'kr dsvk/kkj ij
n¡[kk tk,arksvyhjkti ftysea89 ifr'kr~tul{;k
vuqfpr tutkfr dh ik;h tkrh gS tksfd e/;ins'k ds
vU; ftykadh rqyuk ealokZ/kd ik;h tkrh gA blds
vfrfjDr vuqfpr tkfr ds3-50 ifr'kr ,oavU; 7-50
ifr'kr ykx fuokl djrsgA[5]

vyhjkti ftyk nksjkT;kadh lhekvadk Li'kZ
djrk gSftl easigykxqtjkr jkT; tksfd vyhjkti
ftysdsif'peh Hkkx easfLFkr gSrFkk nwljk egkjk"Vª
jkT; tksvyhjkti ftysdsnf{k.kh Hkkx easvofLFkr gA
vyhjkti ftyk e/; ins'k dsrhu ftykadh lhekvadk
ls ?kjk gqvk gSftl easigyk >kcwvk ftyk tksfd
vyhjkti ftysdsmÙkj fn'kk easvofLFkr gS nwljk]
/kkj ftyk tksfd vyhjkti ftysds iwZ fn'kk ea
vofLFkr gSrFkk rhljk] cMokMkih ftyk tksfd vyhjkti
ftysdsnf{k.k&iwoZ Hkkkx easvofLFkr gA ; gkq dsxkeh.k
tutkrh; ykxkadh df"k Hkfue mFkly&iafky o fc[kjsgq
NkV&NkVs[kr gkus,oadf"k fl iokbZ dsL=kr o fl iokbZ
dsl lk/ku u gkus dsdkj.k df"k fl iokbZiwkZ: i l sugha
dj ikrsgA bl fiy, xkeh.k {k=kals tutkrh; ykx
vf/kdrj o"kkZ __rq eavius cPps l fgr iMkdh jkT;
xqtjkr dsdkfB;kokM+o ekjHkkh ealkts;kHkkkx easdf"k
fl iokbZdjusgrqiokl djrsgA ; g fdl h ikVhnkj
l ekt dscMs Hkkw&Lokeh d"kd ds; gka0;kikfjd QI yka
½dikl] e¡xQyh] thjk vkfn½ dk mRiknu djrsgSvkS§
vPNh QI y mRiknu rks gkusij viusifjokj dh ewyHkwr
vko'; drkvkadh ifrZdjrsgA vf/kdkak tutkrh; ykx
Hkkou&fuekZk eadk;Zdjusgrqxqtjkr jkT; dsoyiMM]
l¡jr] okih] cMkn] uol kjh vgenkckn vkfn 'kgjkeka
iokl dj jgsgSrFkk xkn easdkbZR;kg¡jkj o ioZds
utnhd vkrjsghLor%vius?kjj okil ykV vkrsgA bl
iodkj l svyhjkti ftysea iokl dh ifØ;k dksgj
ekS e ea n[kkk tk l drk gA

vkWMl OksMZ;fuofl V/h vkS¡j vkih,pvkbZ}kjk ioklf'kr
'Xykcy eYVhMk;eskuy iklWVhZbMWIl * 2018 dh o"k'ocd
fjikVZeavyhjkti ftysdksHkkkjr dk l clsxjhc ftyk
ekuk x;k gA ; gkadh 76-5 ifr'kr vkcknh vkt Hkkh xjhc
gSvkSj bl dslkFk gh xjhch vkSj Hkk[kejh dsekeyseka

vyhjkti ftysdh fLFkfr vfÝdk ds'fl ,jk fy;ku *
tSl h gS] tksnqfu;kkHkj eaviuh nnnZkk dsfy, dq[;kr gA
vyhjkti ftysdsxteh.k {ks=kea fuokl djusokys
vf/kdrj tutkrh; ifjokj dsykx iokl h etnwjh djds
viuh cfqu;knh vko'; drkvkadh ifrZdj jgsgA

'kkdk l eL;k dk p;u & iLrqr 'kkdk&ir=dk ea
tutkrh; ifjokjkal iokl djusokysykxkadh ikfjokfjd
,oa vkfFkZd l eL;kvkadksn[krs gq 'kkdkFkkhZus 'kkdk
v/;; u grqvyhjkti ftysdk p;u fd;k gSvk§
iR;sd fodkl [k.M l s ikp xkkso iR;sd xkkso nl
tutkrh; ifjokjkadk p;u fd;k gSftl ifjokj l s
lnL; iokl h etnwjh djrsgA bl p;fur tutkrh;
{ks=ka ds vf/kdkak ykxkka ds iks vko'; d l lk/ku
miyC/k u gkusdsdkj.k mUgajkstxkj ;k etnwjh iklr
djusgrqviuse; LFkku ls nwljs LFkku ij ckj&ckj
LFkkukrfjr gkrsjgrsgSJ D;kfd osviuse; LFkku ij
jkstxkj o viuheq; vko'; drkvkadh ifrZughadj ikrs
gA ,Sl h fLFkfr eagh mUgannljs{ks=ka;k iMksh jkT;;kaea
jkstxkj ikLr djusdsfy, tkuk iMrk gSrFkk mudks
viuko viusifjokj dslnL;kadk thou&;kiu pykus
dsfy, jkstxkj <¡wuk vfr vko'; d gkstkrk gA bl h
dkj.k ;g tutkrh; ykx viuse; LFkkuh; LFkkku dks
NkM dj nljs'kgjkea;k iMksh jkT;kadh vkjj jkstxkj
iklr ;k etnwjh djusdsfy, pystkrsgJyskuu iokl
LFkky ij iokl h etnwjh djusokystutkrh; Jfedkadks
dbZl eL;kvkadk l keuk djuk iMrk gA tS & jgusds
fy, vkokl] fctyh] ikuh] tyk yÅ yndMh 'kkÑpky;
vkfn cqfu;knh l fo/kkvkadsvHkko ea viuk thou 0;rhr
djrsgSmUgaBdnkj dsek/; e l sHkkkh mruh enn ugha
iaku dh tkrh gSftrusJe dkuuu dsiokÑku l fo/kkua
eafn;;sxx; sgA ; g dkuuu tutkrh; JfedkaeavKkurk
o tkx: drk dh deh dsdkj.k ykxwughafd;k tk jgk
gSftlUgaiR;d iokl h etnwjkadsfy, ykxwfd;k tkuk
pkfg,A pkgsf'kf{kr ;k vf'kf{kr gksJe dkuuu lHkkh ds
fy, fd;stkuusdh vko'; ;drk gSpkgsog l xfBr {ks=ka
eagks;k vl xfBr {ks= eadk;Jr gkA vr%;g Kkr
djuk vko'; d gks tkrk gSfd **iokl h tutkrh;
Jfedka dh iokl LFky ij dk;Z ,oan'kkvka dk
irk yxkusgrqq** bl l eL;k dk p;u fd;k gA

'kkdk v/;; u dk egRo & tutkrh; Jfed

jkstxkj ikus grq viuse,y LFkku Isnq Ijs LFkku ij vf/kd etnwjh dsfy, ipkl h Jfedka ds: i esaiHkkkfor gbZgSrFkk ipkl dsnksjjku Hkh mudsvkffkZd fodkl esa ifjorZu dh xfr fn[kkbZughansrh gA mudh ikfjokfjd ,oa vkffkZd lneL;kvka esa deh vkus dh ctk; fujrj c<+rh gh tkrh gA ipkl h etnwjh djuesdyyh tutkrh; Jfedka dh vkffkZd ,oa ikfjokfjd lneL;k ,d fpark dk fo"k; cuh gbZgA bl sde djusdsfy, ljdkj ds}kjk dbZ'kkl dh; ;kstukvka dks xksteh.k tutkrh; {ks=ka esa ykxwo fØ;kfUor fd;k x;k gSyfdu fQj Hkh ipkl dh xfr'khyrk esadeh ughafn[kkbZnsrh gA orZeku esaipkl ,d vo/kkj.kk u gkdj ,d lkekftd lneL;k dks: i esa mHkjdj lkeus vk jgh gA bl fy, 'kkskkFkhZ dks bl lneL;kvaij 'kkskk djuk vko';d gks tkrk gA

mn~ns';%

1- ipkl h tutkrh; Jfedka dh ipkl LFky ij dk;Z,oa n'kkvka dk irk yxkukA

'kkskk&ifof/k &

'kkskk ik: i & iLrr 'kkskk esav/;;u grqfooj.kkRed 'kkskk ik: i dk iz;ksx fd;k x;k gA

v/;;u {ks= & iLrr 'kkskk esa v/;;u grq e/;inskk dsvyghjktij ftysdksv/;;u {ks= ds: i esa p;fur fd;k x;k gA

v/;;u dk leasxz & e/;inskk ds vyghjktij ftysdsleLr ipkl h tutkrh; dsifjokjka dksv/;;u lexzds: i esalfEefyr fd;k x;k gA

v/;;u dh bdkbZ & vyghjktij ds fodkl [k.M ¼vyghjktij] tkcZV] mn;x<+ HkkkHkjk] dIVBhokMk ,oalkM.k.ok½dsipkl h tutkrh; ifjokj ds mÙkjnkrk dksv/;;u dh bdkbZds: i esalfEefyr fd;k x;k gA

fun'kÿu fof/k & iLrr 'kkskk&irÁk esavyghjktij ftysdsN%fodkl [k.M vyghjktij] tkcZV] mn;x<+ HkkkHkjk] dIVBhokMk ,oa lkMMkokdsHkhy] fHkykyk o iVsy;k miatkfr dsifjokjka dk p;u fd;k x;k gA ftl ifjokj IslnL; etnwjh dsfy, ipkl djrsgSamudk p;u lkfÁns'k;iwoZfun'kÿu i)fr ds}kjk fd;k x;k gA iR;d fodkl [k.M Isikp xkao o iR;d xkao Is10 mÙkjnkrkvka dkslfEefyr fd;k x;k gA bl idkj dqy 50x6 = 300

tutkrh; JfedkdksmÙkjnkrkvkads: i esalfEefyr fd;k sx;k gA

rF;ka dk ladyu &

ikFkfed vkadMa & iLFkfed vkadMadk ladyu Ik{kkRdkj vuq[kph dsek/;e Isfd;k x;k gA bl ds vfrfjDr voykdu ,oa lewg ppkZdsek/;e Isikp Fkfed rF; ,d= fd;s x;s gA

f}rh;d vkadMa & f}rh;d vkadMaesa lEcf/kr fjlpZtuZy iq rda] 'kkskk&irÁk] 'kksk i=&&if=dk,] lekpkj&i=] dEI;wVj bUVjuV rFkk lcf/kr dk;kZy;ka vkfn dsek/;e Isf}rh;d rF; ,df=r fd;s x;s gA

rduhdh ,oamidj.k & voykdu] Ik{kkRdkj vuq[ph] lewg ppkZ,oaQkVkksdsfy, ekckby dSejsdk iz;kx fd;k x;k gA

rF;ka dk fo'y{k.k&iLrr 'kkskk&irÁk esa 'kkskk v/;;u dsmijkUr iklr rF;ka dk ,l-ih-,l-,l- ds ek/;e Isldjk.kh;u] oxhÙdj.k ,oafo'y{k.k fd;k x;k gA

rkfydk Øekad& 1
ipkl LFky ij jgus dh Iÿp/kk inÙk Is
lEcfU/kr fooj.k

Øa	fooj.k	vkofÙk	ifr'kr
01	gkÿ	161	53-7
02	ugha	96	32-0
03	fdjk;s	43	14-3
	dqy&	300	100-0

ikFkfed L=kr& {ks= Ioз{k.k 2019

mDr rkfydk IsLi"V gkrk gSfd ipkl djus okys53-7 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk dksipkl LFky ij Bdknkj }kjk jgusdh Iÿp/kk inku dh tkrh gS32-0 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk dksipkl LFky ij Bdknkj }kjk jgusdh Iÿp/kk ughanh tkrh gSrFkk 14-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk ipkl LFky ij fdjk;s Isjgusokysikÿ;x;s gA

rkfydk Øekad & 2
iMdkl LFky ij 'kkSpky; Isl EcfU/kr fooj.k

Øekad	fooj.k	vkofÙk	ifr'kr
01	gkaj	67	22-3
02	ughaa	231	77-0
03	Ikojtfucl	2	0-7
	dqy&	**300**	**100-0**

iklFkfed L=kr& {ks= Io{k.k 2019

mDr rkfydk IsLi"V gksrk gSfd iMdkl LFky ij iMdkIh etnjjh djusokys 22-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk dks iMdkl LFky ij 'kkSpky; dh Isfo/kk gS¼ 77-0 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk dksiMdkl LFky ij 'kkSpky; dh Isfo/kk ughaa feyrh gSrFkk 0-7 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk iMdkl LFky ij Ikojtfucl 'kkSpky; esatkusokysik;sx;sgSA

rkfydk Øekad & 3
iMdkl LFky ij dk;Z ds iMdkj Isl EcfU/kr fooj.k

Øe	fooj.k		vkofÙk	ifr'kr
01	cxkjh dk;Z		103	34-3
02	feL=h dk;Z		35	11-7
03	QDVh; kdEiuh esadk;Z		14	4-7
04	df"k dk;Z		34	11-3
05	Ik>nkjh esadf"k dk;Z		111	37-0
06	Mkbfox		3	1-0
	dqy&		300	100-0

iklFkfed L=kr& {ks= Io{k.k 2019

mDr rkfydk IsLi"V gksrk gSfd iMdkl djusokys 34-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk iMdkl LFky ij cxkjh dk;Zdjus okysik;sx;sgS¼ 11-7 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk iMdkl LFky ij

feL=h dk;Z djusokysik;sx;sgS¼ 4-7 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk iMdkl LFky ij QDVh; kdEiuh esackjh ifdkx dk dke djusokysik;sx;sgS¼ iMdkl LFky ij 11-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk df"k etnjjh djusokysik;sx;sgS¼ iMdkl LFky ij 37-0 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk Ik>nkjh ;k Hkkx eadf"k fl pkbZdjusokysik;sgS¼rFkk iMdkl LFky ij 1-0 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk Mkbfox djusokysik;sx;sgSA blIsg Li"V gksrk gSfd xkeh.k {ks=ka Isik djusokysvf/kdrj 37-0 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk iMdkl LFky ij Ik>nkjh ea 0; kikfjd QIyka¼ekQyh] dikl o thjk½dk mRiknu djusokysik;sx;sgS¼rFkk iMdkl LFky ij Mkbfox djus okysmÙkjnkrk dk 1-0 ifr'kr ik;k x;k gSA

fu"d"k& 'kks/k v/;;u Isiklr gq rF; ds vk/kkj ij iaefq"k fu"d"kZbl iNdkj gS&

1- iMdkIh etnjjh djusokys300 tutkrh; ifjokjka dk p;u IkfifÙk; iwoZfun'ku'kui i½fr ds }kjk fd;k x;k gSftl ea67-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrkvka dk dguk gSfd dk;LFky ij Bodnkj dk 0; ogkj IkekU;] 24-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrkvka dk dguk gSfd dk;LFky ij Bodnkj dk 0; ogkj dBkj gSrFkk 8-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrkvka dk dguk gSfd dk;LFky ij Bodnkj dk 0; ogkj vPNk crk;k gSA

2- iMdkIh etnjjh djus okys 53-7 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrkvka dk dguk gSfd iMdkl LFky ij jgusgrq Bodnkj }kjk dPpsHkou o >ksiMh dh 0; oLFkk miyC/k djkrsgS¼ tcfd 32-0 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrkvka dk dguk gS fd iMdkl LFky ij Bodnkj }kjk jgus dh Isfo/kk miyC/k ughadjkrsgS¼rFkk 14-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk iMdkl LFky ij fdjk;sIsjgusokysik;sx;sgSA

3- iMdl hetnjjh djusokys77 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrkvka dksiMdkl LFky ij 'kkSpky; dh Isfo/kk ughafeyrh gS¼ 22-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrkvka dksiMdkl LFky ij 'kkSpky; dh Isfo/kk feyrh gSrFkk iMdkl LFky ij Ikojtfucl 'kkSp djusokys0-7 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk ik;s x;sgSA

4- viusekrk&firk ds IkFkk iMdflr gkusokys 2-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk dscPpkadksiMdkl LFky ij f'k{kk dh Isfo/kk ½xqtjkrh Hkk"kk½feyrh gS¼ 34-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk

dscPpknadksioklI LFky ij f'k{kk dh Ifyo/kk ughafeyrh gSrFkk 63-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk, acPpsIkFk ydlj ugha ioklI djrsgSA

5- 53 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrkvkadk dguk gSfd Bidnkj }kjk fu/kkZjr Ie; ij etnijh dsi§ aughafn;stkrsgSA rFkk 47 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk dksBidnkj fu/kkZjr Ie; ij etnijh dsi§ afn;stkrsgSA

6- ioklh etnijh djusokysvf/kdarj 51 ifr'kr ½efgyk&iq "k½mÙkjnkrkvkadguk gSfd ioklI LFky ij Bidnkj }kjk Ieku etnijh jkf'k ugh nrsgSarFkk 49 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrkvkadk dguk gSfd ioklI LFky ij Ieku etnijh inku dh tkrh gSA vFkkZr~Hkou&fuekZk esa dk;Zdjusokysioklh JfedkadksvI eku etnijh rFkk df"k etnijh dk;Zdjusokysioklh Jfedkadks Ieku jkf'k inku dh gSA

7- ioklh etnijh djusokysvf/kdkak 37 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk ioklI LFky ij Ik>nkjh esadf'k dk;Zdjus okysik;sx;sgS34-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk cxkjh dk;Zdjus okysik;sx;sgS11-7 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk ioklI LFky ij feL=h dk;Zdjusokysik;sx;sgS11-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk df"k etnijh djusokysik;sx;sgS4-7 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk ioklI LFky ij dEiuh ;k QDVh esadk;Zdjusokysik;s x;sgSrFkk ioklI LFky ij MKbfoax djusokysIclsde 1 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk ik;sx;sgSA

8- ioklh etnijh djusokysvf/kdkak 92-7 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrkvkadk dguk gSfd ioklI LFky ij chekj gksus ij Bidnkj }kjk bykt ughadjkrsgSrFkk 7-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrkvkadk dguk gSfd NkSVh&eksVh chekjh gksusij Bidnkj }kjk bykt djkrsgSA

9- ioklh etnijh djusokys68-0 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrkvka dk dguk gSfd dk;ZLFky ij Jfedka dh n¶rjWuk ;keR;q gksusij Bidnkj ;kIB }kjk chek dh Ifyo/kk,amiyC/k ugha djkrsgS6-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrkvkadk dguk gSfd n¶rjWuk ;keR;qgksusij chek dh Ifyo/kk,amiyC/k djk;h tkrh gS rFkk 25-7 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrkvkadkschek tSIh Ifyo/kkvkadks ckjsesaughaIrk gSA

10- ioklh etnijh djusokysvf/kdrj 56-7 ifr'kr

mÙkjnkrkvkadh ;gh f'kdk;r gSfd dk;ZLFky ij Bidnkj }kjk vfrfjDr dke djokrsgS34 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk dh dkbZf'kdk;r ughagS§ioklI LFky ij Øe'k%5 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk dh f'kdk;r tkS[ke Hkjk dke rFkk 4-3 ifr'kr mÙkjnkrk dh f'kdk;r tw;}dej c¥V o gkFkk ekststS h IkekxkZh u nuk gSA

Ioq-ko%

1. xteh.k tutkrh; {ks=kaI sgknusokysioklI dks de djusgrqjktT; Ijdkj dksvf/kd Isvf/kd jkstxkj dsu;svolj miyC/k djkuk rFkkfdI kukj} d"kd etnijka vkS§ fngkMVhetnijkadksjkstxkj inku dj mudh vkfFkZd fLFkfr dkscgrj cukuk pkfg,A

2. tutkrh; {ks=ka esaiR;d xte ipk;rka dks viusxka IsioklI djusokystutkrh; Jfedkadsfy, vyx IsdjftsLVj cukuk pkfg, vkS§ mUgaipgpku i= rFkk ikl cpd tkjh djuk pkfg,A

3. ioklh tutkrh; JfedkadscPpkadksf'k{kk ds ifr tkx:d dj Lojktxkj grqdkS'ky if'k{k.k ;Qr Kku inku djuk pkfg,A

4. ioklI djusokys JfedkadscPpkadk ioklI LFky ij cky&iksk.k] LokLF;] f'k{kk vkfn cfu;knh Ifyo/kk,amiyC/k djuh pkfg,A

5. jkT; Ijdkj ds}kjk ioklh etnijh djusokys iR;d tutkrh; JfedkadksJe dkuu dsrgr~ioklI LFky ij ,d igpku i= tkjh fd;k tkuk pkfg, vkS§ mUgavko';d cfu;knh Ifyo/kk,ainku djuk pkfg,A

6. vrjkT;h; ioklh Jfed vf/kfu;e I er ekStm Je dkuukadk dBkj fu;e cukdj fØ;kfUor : i Is ykxwdjuk pkfg,A

7. dUnzrFkk jkT; Ijdkj dksdk;ZLFky ij tkS[ke Hkjk dke o vfrfjDr dke djokusokys Bidnkjka ij dBkj fu;e cukuk pkfg,A

8. iR;d jkT; Ijdkj dksioklh etnijka dks vkfFkZd Igk;rk inku djusgrqiR;d ftyselaLFkk cukdj ioklh Igpku&i= tkjh djuk pkfg,A ioklh Jfedkadsdk;ZLFky ij n¶rjWuk ?kfVr ;ke'R;qgksusij chek dh Ifyo/kk inku djuk pkfg,A

44 / iDkl h tutkrh; Jfedka dh iDkl LFky ij dk;Z----

l aHkZ%

1- gjn;ky] ykyk ¼2012½] *'Okkrdkjh dky Z ekWIl'* idk'ku xkSre cqd lVj] 'kkgnjk fnYyh] i"B Ø- 34A

2- iVsy] o"kZ ¼2010½] ^vl aFfBr {ks= esa dk;Zr iDkl h efgyk Jfedkads thou Lrj ,oa dk;Zh'kkvkals lcaf/kr l eL;kvkadk v/;;u%e/;insk dsbUnkS§ 'kgj esafuekZk dk;Zds fo'ks"k lanHkZ esa§ ih,p-Mh- 'kksk& icak ¼vidkf'kr½] Mh-,-fo-fo- bUnkS] i"B Ø- 5A

3- mm.economictimes.com. date 19/09/2019 and time 10:45 pm.

4- www.weform.org. date 19/09/2019 and time 11 pm.

5- ftyk lkf[;dh; iqLrdk vyhjktiqj] i"B Ø- 03]04A

✦

df'k fodkl ea efgykvka dh Hkkxhnkjh ,oa l f'lDrdj.k

*ifo.;yrk ekjd.Ms

gekjs nsk ea 70 % vkcknh vkt Hkh xkeh.k {ks=ka ea fuokl djrh gA buea ls vf/kdka'k df'k dk;ks± ij fuHkj gA xkeh.k efgyk,a xg dk;Z rFkk cPpka dks lHkkyus ds lkFk&lkFk [kr ds dke ea Hkh gkFk cVkrh gA efgykvka ds iR;{k ;kxnku ,oa l dk; Hkkxhnkjh ds ifj.kke Lo:i Hkkjr vud idkj ds Qy] l Cth vkS vukt ds ekeys ea egRoiwkZ mRiknd nsk cu x;k gSA l'kfDrdj.k efgykvks ds vf/kdkjka vkS fo'k%kf/kdkjka dh l j{kk l aca/kh nsk dh fpark dh lo¿SB vfHkO;fDr Hkkjrh; lfo/kku ea ¿gZ gS l af/kku dh /kkjk 14 jktuhfrd vkFkd o l kekftd {ks=ks ea l Hkh L=h o iq:"kka dks l eku vf/kdkj o l eku voljinku djrh gS/kkjk 15¼3½ jkT; dks efgykvka ds i{k ea l dksjked Hkksfkko djus dk vf/kdkj nrh gA l'kfDrdj.k dk ,d vU; iz;kl Lo'kfDr ifj;kstuk gSftl dk y{; l'kfDrdj.k vkS fodkl dh feyh tyh xfrfof/k;ka ds ek/;e l s efgykvka ds tkx: drk Lrj dks c<kdj] l k/kkjrk ykdj LokLF;] ikSk.k/ dkuuh vf/kdkj] df'k l acaf/k vkS df'k Lrjh; m/e ds fo"k; ea tkudkjh nadj vkS _.k l mxe cukdj muds thou dks cny fn;k gA

xkeh.k vFkok 'kgjh dkkbZ Hkh {ks= gksefgyk,avkcknh dk yxHkx vk/kk vak gksrh gSA osfijkojk l ekt l empk; dk ,d cMkr gh l kFkbZ vax gStks l ekt l empk; ds Lo: i dksl 'kDr : i l si Hkkfor djrh gSA efgyk, jk"V@ dsfodkl ea iq "kka ds cjkcj gh egRo j[krh gSA gekjs nsk ea 70% vkcknh vkt Hkh xkeh.k {ks=ka ea fuokl djrh gA buea ls vf/kdka'k df'k dk;ks± ij fuHkj gA xkeh.k efgyk,a xg dk;Z rFkk cPpka dks l Hkkyus ds l kFk&l kFk [kr ds dke ea Hkh gkFk cVkrh gA efgykvka ds iR;{k ;kxnku ,oa l Ø; Hkkxhnkjh ds ifj.kke Lo:i Hkkjr vud idkj ds Qy] l Cth vkS vukt ds ekeys ea

egRoiwkZmRiknd nsk cu x;k gSA os[krksseadk;Zdjus dsvykok df'k l ecakh ekeyka ea egRoiwkZfu.kZ; Hkh yrh gA jk"Vh; efgyk l 'kfDrdj.k uhfr dksHkkjr l jdkj us 20 ekpZ 2001 dksLohdkj fd;k FkkA bl dk e[; y{; efgykvka dh mUufr] fodkl vkS l 'kfDrdj.k djuk muds fr gj idkj dsHksnHkko dks[kRe djuk vkS thou o l kekftd xfrfof/k;ka dsgj {ks= ea mudh l fØ; Hkkxhnkjh dks l qfu'pr djuk gA vkfFkd l kekftd o jktuhfrd {ks=ka ea efgykvka dk l f'kDrdj.k] fu.kZ fuekZ.k dh ifØ;k ea mUga'kkfey fd;k tkuk U;k;d dkuuh 0;oLFkk dksmudsifr l onu'khy cukuk muds

* vfrfFk l gk;d iV/;kid] l ekt 'kkL=] 'kkl dh; egkfo|ky; ekgun ch] ftyk ckykn] N-x-

ifr lc idkj fd fg1dk dks[kRe djuk bu lcdsvykok ckfydkvkatlle dslkFkgh mudslikwkZekfyd vf/kdkjka dh ikflr ealgk;rk inku djuk gA [1]

[krh pkgsog 0;olkf;d gks;k vkthfodk dsfy,dh tkusokyh iq "kkadseidkcysefgyk,aT;knk le; mls nrh gA Hkkjr dsfgeky; ds{ks= eafd, x, v/;;u ls fudydj vk;kfd ,d gDV§j [kr ea,d lky ea,d cSy 1064 ?kaVsdke djrk gS ,d iq "k 1212 ?kaVsvkSj ,d efgyk 3]485 ?kaVsdke djrh gA

efgyk dsbruk dke djusdsckn Hkh ;g ekuk tkrk gSfd vkfFkZd nf"V lsog dkbZdke ugh djrh ;gh dkj.k gSfd fnu Hkj fcuk : dsdke djrsjgus ds ckotin ifjokjkadsHkhrj iS sij mldk dkbZvf/kdkj ughag A iS'k u ml dsikl jgrk gSu og LoPNnk ls[kpZ dj ldrh gA cktkjea Qly cpus;k iS sdk yu&nu rkscgr nij dh ckr gA blealHkh cMh ckr ;g gSfd ml dsdke dksdke ekuk gh ughatkrk A Lojkstxkj ea lkyXu efgyk,avkSj vlixfBr {ks= eaefgykvkalledkh jk"Vªh; vk;kx dh fjikVZdsvuqlkj ,d jkT; ealekt dY;k.kdk funskdl usmUgacrk;k gekjsjkT; eavligixfBr {ks= eadkbZefgyk ughagA ij tc vk;kx eamul silNk D;k vkidks;gkadkbZefgyk txy lsydMh dkVdj ugh ykrh] D;k og i'kqvkadksugh pkjkrh] D;k xkaksea efgyk,a[krksea dke ugh djrh] rksoscksyh?[2]

,Sh rkscgr lh efgyk, gSˆlkQ gSfd bu lc dkekadksvkfFkZd {ks= dsrgr ekuk gh ugh tkrk A vxj efgykvkadh vkjlfd, tkusokydkekafdpu dh n[kHkky]empkZikdyu]xaghfghluk]ikuhykuk]bZku ydMh ykuk vkfn lHkh ij fuxkg Mkyh tk, rkscdgk tk ldrk gSfd ?kjkeajg dj dke djusokyh xkaksadh 88 Qhlnh efgyk,avkSj 'kgjkadh 66 Qhlnh efgyk,avkfFkZd nf"V lsmRikndl gaA

?kjsyw jkstxkj ;k 0;olkf; eaefgykvkadsfgLlisea vkusokyk dke T;knk mckÅ o Fkdkuu okyk gksrk gA tSls[krksea ikSkk yxkusij [kjirokj fudkyusdk dke osfnu Hkj ikuh ea[kMh gkdj ;kfQj rirh nksigjh ea

djrh gA fdlku ifjokjkseaefgyk,aml dk ,dhdr vax gA fodkl 'khy n§kkseavf/kd lT;knk [kk|ku mRiknu eamUgh dh ec[; Hkkfedk jgrh gA ifjokj dh [kk| lj{kk dh ec[; fpUrk Hkh mUgh dh gkrh gSvkSj ifjokj ds vFkkikdtU eaHkh mudh ec[; Hkkfedk jgrh gSfQj Hkh lkifRro lld/kukard mudh igp ughagSftl lmudh mRikndrk lc?kkh xfrfof/k;ka dk u rksmUgsykHkk fey ikrk gSvkSj u ghosviuh {kerk dk iwkZnkgu djikrs gA dN {ks=ksearksefgyka o iq "kkadh df"k iZkkyyh gh vyx vyx gA vkerkj§ij df"k ifjokjkseaefgykvkads ikl gksrsgS

• <j lkjsdke vkSj m|ferk
• fHkkUu fHkkUu idkj dlmRiknkdkdsr§kj djuk A
• gj mRiknu dsvyx&vyx nko o ck/kk, [3]

df"k l§kkh foLrkj lk,,d,aT;knkrj iq "kkard gh lHifer gA ftl lefgyk,avf/kdrj vd{ky {ks= eagh dke djusdksetcij gA 1991 dh fo'o c§d dsfjikVZ dsepkfd ;g ekuk x;k Fkk fd if'k{k.k dh tkudjh iq "kkadksnh tkrh gS ;g mudsek/;e lsmudh efgykvkard igpxhh ij ,Sk ughagyk A iq "k izkku foLrkj l§k izkkyh df"k {ks= eaefgykvkadh Hkfiedk dks utjvankt djrh gA ogkaefgyk fdl lkukadksrduhd lilkkh lipuk,}tkudkfj;kanusdh t: jrughale>rhA

Hkkjr ea2001 eaxkeh.k {ks=kea30-9 ifr'kr vkSj 'kgjh {ks= es11-55 ifr'kr efgyk,adkdcy Fkh tcfd iq "kksadk ifr'kr xkaksea52 vkSj 'kgjkaea50-80 ifr'kr FkkA 2001 eadke eaefgykvkadh dy Hkkxhnkjh 25-7 ifr'kr 1999 ealkxfBr {ks= eamudh ifLFkfr 17-2 ifr'kr o lkoZtfud {ks= ea14-5 ifr'kr 1997 ealjdkj ea14-6 ifr'kr 1999&2000 ea14 ifr'kr f'kf{kr efgykvks dk cjkstxkj ghuk vkSj 90 Qhlnh efgykvksdk vlixfBr vukSipkfjd {ks= eafujrj viusvfLrRo dsfy, l¡k"kZ djrsjguk] ;slHkh vkdMscrkrsgSfd efgykvkadslkFk cgr gh l{ke ij fu;kstu rjhdslsHkknHkko fd;k tkrk gSvkSj jkstxkj rd mudh igp dkslhfer fd;k tkrk gA

fyxokj dke es Hkkxhnkjh dk ifr'kr ¼1981&2001½

tux.kuk	dÃ@xÃÃ-@ "kgjh	efgyk,a	iq 'k	0; fDr ifr"kr
1	2	3	4	5
1981	dyg	19-7	52-6	36-7
	xkeh.k	23-1	53-6	38-8
	"kgjh	08-3	49-1	30-0
1991	dyg	22-3	51-6	37-5
	xkeh.k	26-8	52-6	40-1
	"kgjh	09-2	48-9	30-2
2001	dyg	25-7	51-9	33-3
	xkeh.k	31-0	52-4	42-0
	"kgjh	11-6	50-9	32-2

L=kr & Hkkjr dh tux.kuk 1991 l hfjt 2001 dh tux.kuk dsvrfje vkdMs+egkiath; d o tux.kuk vk;Dr Hkkjr l jdkj ubZ fnYyhA

l 'kfDr dj.k efgykvks ds vf/kdkjksa vk§ fo'k's'kkf/kdkjksadh l g{kk l rtkfkh ns'k dh fpark dh l ovJ'B vfHkO; fDr Hkkjrh; l fuo/kku esagh Zgsal fuo/kku dh /kkjk 14 jktuhfrd vkfFkd o l kekftd {ks=kes l Hkh L=h o iq "kka dksl eku vf/kdkj o l eku vol j inku djrh gS/kkjk 15 ¼3½ jkT; dksefgykvksadsi{k es l dkjkRed Hksn Hkko djusdk vf/kdkj nrh gA bl h rjg /kkjk 16 l koZtfud fu;ksfDr;ksa es l Hkh ukxfjdksadksl eku vol j inku djrh gA /kkjk 39 jkT; dksviuh uhfr;ka bl i zdkj cukusds fy, vuq%f/kr djrh gSfd mul siq "kksa o efgykvksadks vkthfodk dsl k/kuksij l eku vf/kdkj feysvk§ l eku dke dsfy, l eku osru l juf'pr gksfofHkUu {ks=ksa es efgykvksadsfodkl dsfy, ykdrkf=d jktuhfr ds<kaps dslHkhrj dbZdkuu fodkl Red uhfr;ka ;kstuk ,oa dk;Øe cuk, x, gA ikpoh ipo"kh; ;kstuk ¼1974&78½

dsckn l efgykvksal cafkh uhfr;kadk y{; dY;k.k dh ctk; fodkl gksx;k vk§ vc ml dh fLFkfr dk vkdyu bl vk/kkj ij fd;k tk jgk gSfd mudk fdruk l 'kfDrdj.k gyk gA 1971 esa l a)Dr jk"V° dsdgusij f'k{kk o l ekt dY;k.k ea=ky; dsiLrko ij Hkkjr ea efgykvksadh fLFkfr dk tk; tk ysdkfyy, ,d l fefr dk xBu fd;k x;kA bl l fefr l h,l M6Y;wvkbZ dh fjikV®/& l ekurkdh vkj 1975 esavk;hA ;g l ky l a)Dr jk"V° dh vkj l svrjkjkz°Vh; efgyk o"kZ?kkf"kr fd;k x;k Fkk l fefr dh fl Qkfj'kkadksykxwdjusdsfy, 1976 es rRdkyhu l ekt dY;k.k fo Hkk us dk;Zfcunqvks§ efgykvks dsfy, jk"Vh; dk;Z l ; kstuu ,D'ku lokbVÃ= ,Mus'kuy ,D'ku l kyu QkU/ ceLu 1976 rS;kj fd;k A bl dsvk/kkj ij efgyk jkstxkj dsl l.kk ea,,d dk;Zl ecu dk xBu gyk ftl dh fjikV®Z1978 esavk;h A bl h l ky xkeh.k

efgykvka ds xkeh.k Lrjh; la Buka ds fodkl ds fy, dk;Zl eusy dh Hkh fjikVZ vk;h ;snku ipZi"khZ ;kstuk ipZi"BHkfie dk fgLl k cuhA bllgh dk urhtk Fkk fd 1980 &85 dh NBh ipZi"khZ ;kstuk ea efgyk vkj fodkl dsuke ls,d vyx v/;k; dh 'ku vkr gbipA bl ea efgykvka dk sjk"V dh vFkD;oLFkk ea mRikknd ;kxnkudrkZ ds: i ea Lohdkj fd;k x;k A [4]

Hkkjr ljdkj ds df'k o flipkb Zea-ky; vkj la ipr jk"V ds [kk| o df'k la Bu ¼ Q , vkYdh ijLij lgefr lscuh lefefr ea1980 ea df'k ,oa xkeh.k fodkl ea efgykvka dh Hkfiedk o Hkkxhnkjh ij viuh fjikVZ nhA foKku o rduhd {ka ea efgykvka ds cM+ ipkus ij 'kkfey djusdsfy, dkfeal uhfr;ka ij dk;Zlkeq dh fjikVZ1981 ea vk;hA bl ls ml le; bl {ka ea fdruh efgyk,agS;g crkrsgq mUgacMh+ l[;k ea bl {ka ea tkus ds mik; lipc, x, FkkA lkroha ipo"khZ ;kstuk ¼1985&90½ ea,d u;k v/;k; 'kq gqyk efgykvka dsfy, lkekftd vkfFkkD dk;ZeA;g v/;k; uhfr;kao dk;ZekadksldY;k.kk] nf"Vdksk lsvkj Hkh ijsysx;kA ;g crkus Fkk fd uhfr fuekZrkvka dk utfj;kamudsifr vc vf/kd lkdjkRed o fodkl ipRed gS Hkkjr dh fo/kkf;dk l l n usHkh 1986 eaf'k{kk ij jk"Vh; uhfr dks eatyjh nhA bl eafoKku o rduhd le f'k{kk dks lHkh {ka-ksea efgykvka so yMfd;ka dh f'k{kk ij tkj fn;k x;k FkkA [5]

jk"Vh; efgyk lf'kDrdj.k uhfr 2001 ea efgykvka dh vkfFkad 'kfDr vFkok vf/kdkj nusdsfy, vund mik;ka dks 'kkfey fd;k x;k gS bl esnks lok/kdd egRoiipZl mik; ; gS6 fux ctVu] ftl ds vrxZr ,d efgyk ?kVd ;kstuk ea-ea lsdm 30 ifr'kr fuf/k;ka yHkk fdl h Hkh efgyk fodkl dk;Ze eayxh efgykvka dksmuds iko/kku gS ½2½ lHkh jkT;ksea¼,d efgyk lf'kDrdj.k dk;Ze½½Lo;afl ½** dsek/;e l sjk"Vh; Lrj ij vkRe lgk;rk lemgksdsek/;e l sl exfodkl dksvo/kkj.kk dsipHkko {ka-dk foLrkj A ;snkuksmik; vc ;kstuk ipØ;k dk fgLl k gSvkj nll jh ;kstuk eamUga LFkku fn;k x;k gS efgykvka vkj cPphka ds dY;k.kk l ecakh dk;ksdksn[kusoky sukM+y foHkkxka usjkstxkj vkj vk; l`tu dsek/;e l sefgyk lf'kDrdj.k dsfy, vund dk;Øe 'kq fd, gSbudsdY;k.kk vkj l gk;rk

l mk,ji tkx: drk fuek ZkZ] fyx l omu'khy vkj vU; fodkll Ne{kh mik; ;'kkfey g½A 2001 ea'kq fd, x, Lo;afl) efgyk lf'kDrdj.k dk;Ze dk y{; efgykvka ea tkx: drk ipk djuk vkj y?kqLrj dh vk; l`tu xfrfof/k;ka dsek/;e l svkfFkaZd etcrh iitr djuse amudh lgk; rk djuk gA bl dk;Øe dk eq[; /;ku dUnnz l{kjrk LokLF;] vuki ipkfjd f'k{kka xke fodkl] ty vkifrZ vkj m|ferk t½h fofHkUu {ka=dh; l ipkvka dks,d LFkku ij ykuk gA l 'kfDrdj.k dk ,d vU; iz;kl Lo'kfDr ifj;kstuk gSftl dk y{; l 'kfDrdj.k vkj fodkl dh feyh tqyh xfrfof/k;ka dsek/;e l s efgykvka dstkx: drk Lrj dks<+kdj l k{kjrk ykdj LokLF;] ipk.k] dkuuh vf/kdkj] df'k l cakkh vkj df'k Lrj m|eh dsfo"k; ; ea tkudkjh nadj vkj mudsikuk.k A l 'kfDrdj.k l ekurk dsml y{; dksikr djusdsfy, ;g vko'; d gSfd vki l ekurk vkj ykdrk= ds etcr fj'rsdks le>l ekurk dh fLFkfkr dksikr djusdsfy, vko'; d gSfd gekjh l ekftd fLFkfr etcr gksl ekftd l 'kfDrdj.k dk vfHkiik; gkrk gSl ekt inRr l Hkh vl ekurkvkafo"kerkvkarFkk vU; l eL;kvka dksnji djuk vkj cfqu;knh U;mre l pkvkadsifr l mk igp fuf'pr djuk 1 l kekftd cnyko ,d xR;kRed ipØ;k gStc l ekt dsfdl h rcdksfo'k'kdj vund mipr tkfr@tutkfr vkj efgykvkatS sdetkj rcdksdks l ifRr vkj l k{kjrk dk vf/kdkj vkj jktuhfrd ipØ;k ea l ekurk inku djuh gksrh gSrksl dsifj.kke Lo: i ml l ekt eakekftd 0;ogkjkaeavkkdeyy pnw ifjorZu gkstkrk gSefgykvka l l ekt dsml firl RrkRked <+kps dsfy, ipqkSnh [kVMh-gkstk,xk ftl eal ipRr dsvf/kdkj] fo'k'kdj tehu dsvf/kdkj vkj l k{kjrk dksl ekt dsuj InL;kadh cikrsh l e>k tkrk FkkA vkfFkaZd l 'kfDrdj.k l svfHkiik; gSSi'pkruc{kku vkj vxkucquku nkukadks l kFk if'k{k.k vkj jktuhfrd ipØ;k eal ekurk inku djuh gksrh gSrksl ,e etcrh inku dsvf/kdkj] eal ekurk : i ll detkj rcdks dksuhfr;ka dsek/;e l s,sh etcrh ipku dh tk, fd muh xjhch fevV tk, muksa thou Lrj l I{kj tk, vkj ipjl ifRr;kacuku ea mudh enn gkA jktuhfrd

l'kfDrdj.k ea0;fDr;k) tul egka avFkok lekt vkJ
Lo;aykxksdsifr l oFkk vuqhy fodkl dh ikFkfedrk,a
r; djusgrqvf/kdkj inku djuk ,Jh fLFkfr ea lRrk
uhpslsÅij dh vkj tk,xh ml ea fu.kZ djus dh
ifØ;k ea de tkj rcdksdh ckr dksHkh cjkcj dk egRo

fn;k tk,xka lkdfrd l'kfDrdj.k ,d tfVy {ks= gS
tkslekt dh igpku crkusokyh ekU;krkvk) eV;ksHkk"kk
dyk vkJ iFkkvka ds bnZ fxnZ?kerk gS lkdfrd
ykodkpkjka dks cnyus ea vf/kd le; yxrk gS vkJ
lkdfrd i'prk l'kfDrdj.k dh ifØ;k dks /khekdj
nrh gA [8]

lnHkZ%

1- vplak dkyxknadj ol bp&k FkMZoYMZoeeS b\jkLV+ bdkukfecd ,M ikWyfVdy ohdyh vi&y 1997

2- jk"Vh; efgyk ifjn"; ifj;kstuk 1988&2000 ,Mh efgyk ,oacky fodkl foHkkx ekuo lladk/ku ea=ky; Hkkjr ljdkj ubZfnYyhA

3- xkMuZ l h ¼l -½¼1980½ ikoj@ukWyst l yDVM b\jj0;mt ,M vmj jkbfVXl gkoLVV ik ckbVsu

4- flg jk; Mh-ds¼1992½fdllku vkmksyu eaefgyk, eukgjj ifCydsku ubZfnYyhA

5- jkWyM vk;kx ¼2002½ nloh ipo"khZ ;kstuk [kM AA ;kstuk vk;kx ubZfnYyhA

6- Hkkjr ljdkj ¼1988½ efgyk fodkl vkJ ysfxd U;k; dk e&cyy];qk ekeyksdk foHkkx ekuo lladk/ku ea=ky; u;h fnYyhA

7- flg jk; Mh-ds¼1992½fdllku vkmksyu eaefgyk, eukgjj ifCydsku ubZfnYyh

8- ;m,u Mh ih ¼1995½ V÷#ku Mo yieUV fjiksVZ¼1995½ vkDlQkMZ ;mfoflVh ikl ¼vks;woh½ vkDlQMZ ;m dsA

<div align="center">✦</div>

jk;iij ftyseatu psruk dk fodkl

*_f'kjkt ik.Ms

Hkkjr eavxxtkadsfo:) Lora=rk Ixke ds: i ealu~1857 eaIolFke iry Økfr gbA NRrhIx<+vpy dsjk;iij ftysdsIkuk[kku tehnkjkads tehnkj ukjk;.k flg }kjk Økfr dk fcxxy Ourdk x;kj mudh Okdh dscdn IU; fontg dk us'Ro guqeku flg }kjk fd;kx;kA Iu~1885 eadkxad dh LFkiuk gbA vpy eajk'Vh; psruk dsfodkI eaIsdk Hkjiij ;kxnku jgkA IkFk gh vk;Z Iekt] ekfyuh jhWMIZDyc] NRrhI x<+cky Iekt] dfo Iekt dh LFkiuk tupsruk dsfodkI dh n'f'V Is mYy[kuh; gA iaIkjhjkyy "ke.Mys IfUe= e.My dh LFkiuk dj Lons'kh dh vy[k txbA ekfkojk IisusNRrhI x<+fe= uked ekfIkd i= fudkyk rFkk fgUnh eadIjh uked Iekpkj i= vkjkHk dj tupsruk dsfodkI ea;kxnku fn;kA

HkkjrokfI ;kads}kjk vxxtkadsfo:) iFke Lora=rk Ixke ds: i ealu~1857 eairy Økfr dh xbZftIIs fcfV"k "kklu dh uho fgy mBhA NRrhI x<+vpy Hkh bIIsvNurk ughajgkA jk;iij ftysdsIkuk[kku tehnkh dstehnkj ukjk;.k flg usvxxtkadsfo:) Økfr dk fcxxy Ourdk ukjk;.k flg dksOkdh nusdh?kVuk Is{k=eavIrk'ksk 0;kIr gksx;kA jk;iij eaLFkr rhIjh Isuk eaguqeku flg dsurRo eafontg gksx;kA guqeku flg fxj¶rkjh Iscp fudylsfdUrq 17 vU; 0;fDr;kadks idMdj 22 tuojh Iu~1858 dksOkdh nsnh xbA[1]

Iu~1961 eae/;iar dk xBu gqvk ftI eajk;iij dks ftykcuk;k x;kA fcfV"k "kklu ds;siz;kI Hkkjrh;kads t[ekaij ejge yxkusdsIeku Fk} turk usvxxtkads fojks'k dsfy, cUne dh txg dye dk IgkjkIfy;kA tuojh Iu~1889 dk fnu Hkkjr dsbfrgkI eaLo.kk'Zkjkka eafy[kus;kX; g}D;kfd bIh fnu Hkkjr eaIekpkj i= dk vorj.k gqvkA yksxkaeatkx: rk dh Hkkouk vk;h ,oaIdkjjeaD;kdksjgkgS;g tkuusdh mRIqdrk gbA[2]

g;e usykMZMQfju dsIkeusdkxad dh LFkiuk dh viuh;kstukj[kh vk¡jbXyaM tkdj bIdsfy, tuer r$kj fd;kA ifj.kke Lo: i 1885 dsfnIEcj ekg dh 28 rkjh[k dksIolZ Eefr Isdkxad dh LFkiuk gbA[3]

fnIEcj 1891 dksvf[ky Hkkjrh; jk'Vh; dkxad dk vf/kos'ku ukxiij eavk;kftr gqvkA ukxiij IEeyu ea jk;iij ftyk Ifgr IEiwkZ NRrhIx<+eafdI kuka ij Ijdkj }kjk yxk;sx;;sugj dj ij ppkZdh xbA bI ugj dj dsfojks'k ea20 gtkj ekyxqtkj ,oafdIku ,df=r gqA mUgkasekx dh fdI yxku ¼dj dh nj½ fuf"pr vkS| LFkk; hgksukpkfg, rFkk fdI kukdksU;wure nj ij C;kt eadtZnusdh 0;oLFkk dh tkuh pkfg;A[4]

NRrhIx<+vpy eavdky fuokj.kkkFkZcMs&cMs I B Ikgudkja Ispnk olqys tkusgrqnjnckj vk;kftr dj Ijdkj usjktk tehnkj ,oaI B Ikgudkjkads,Buk yWuk "ku dj fn;k FkkA mijkDr QM dksbfM;u pfjVcy Q.M dgdj Ijdkj pnk rksolqyrh jgh fdUrq Q.Mk eatek dh xbZjkf'k dsifr vxxt vf/kdkfj;kadh bèkunkjh IfnX/k FkhA

lu 1900 e jk;ij d i- ek/ko jko l i u viu fe= okeu jko yk[k ,o jkejko fppkydj d lg;kx l NRrhlx< fe= uked iFke ekfld i= fudkyk tk vkxkeh o'kk e jk'Vh; xfrfof/k;k dk LVh;fjx 0ghy cu x;kA vkfFkd ncko o "kkldh; neu d e/; bl if=dk u rhu o'k e gh ne rkM fn;k vkj bldk idk"ku cn gk x;kA NRrhlx< fe= d lu 1900 d l;Drkd e ljdkjh vf/kdkfj;k }kjk njckj e 6000@& :- pnk dh olyh ,o "kkldh; vf/kdkfj;k d Hk'V iofRr ij dVk{k fd;k FkkA lu 1894 e jk;ij njckj e Nb[knku d jktk d lkFk xkj vQljk d n0;gkj dh vkykpuk dh xb FkhA[5]

jk;ij e vk; lekt dh LFkkiuk ;|fi dN nj l gb fdUr chloh "krkCnh d vkjHk e lkekftd] jktufrd lLFkkvk dk xBu rth l gvk ftue ekfld jhMl Dyc ¼jk;ij½] NRrhlx< cky lekt ¼jk;ij½ dfo lekt ¼jkfte½ tukn"k d fodkl dh nf'V l mYy[kuh; gA[6]

i- ek/ko jko l i ,o jke jko fppkydj 1901&1902] 1903&1904 d dkxl vf/ko"ku e mifLFkr g, FkA lu 1904 e i- jfo"kdj "kDy ,o 1905 vf/ko"ku e okeujko yk[k] cnh i lkn i tkjh Hkh mifLFkr FkA[7]

vf[ky Hkkjrh; jk'Vh; dkxl dh "kk[kk jk;ij e 1903 e LFkkfir gb] ftle lh-,e- BDdj dk fo"k'k ;kxnku jgkA[8]

lu 1905 d ox&Hkx dk fojk/k fd;k x;k ftld fy; Lon"kh o Lojkt eye= FkA i- lUnjyky "kek u lfUe= e.My uked lLFkk dh uho Mkyh ftue Lo; lodk u cMh l[;k e Hkkx fy;kA Lon"kh vknkyu dk ykdfi; cuku mUgku /kerjh] jkfte] egklen vkj jk;ij e [kknh vkJe dh LFkkiuk dh bl dk; e mUg viu fe= ukjk;.k jko e?kkoky l cjkcj enn feyrh jghA[9]

jk;ij] jkfte rFkk /kerjh e Lon"kh oLrvk dh ndku [kkyh x;h tk lu 1919 rd pyrh jghA ble gku oky ?kkV dh ifr mUg viu ird xke pelj vkj ukjk;.k jko u xko etxgu cpdj dhA[10]

jk;ij ikrh; vf/ko"ku 1907 ij ljr dkxl dh QV dk iHkko iMk vkj ;gk Hkh dkxl uje vkj xje ny e foHkDr gk x;kA ble nknk lkgc [kkiM vkj mud lkFkh on ekjre l dk;kjHk djuk pkgr Fk] fdUr Mk- et vkj Mk- gfjflg xkj u bldk fojk/k fd;k i- jfo"kdj "kDy u e/;LFkrk dhA [kkiM vkj mud lkfFk;k u iMky l fudyu d io xxuHkknh Loj e oUn ekrje dk ukjk yxk;k vkj rkR;kikjk gueku efnj d lehi ,d tulHkk dk lckf/kr fd;k ftle mUgku Lon"kh vkj cfg'dkj d egRo dk ifrikfnr fd;kA[11] **dkxl d bl foHkktu e jk;ij "kgj vkj fty dk cger yxHkx ykdekU; cky xxk/kj fryd d lkFk FkkA

lu 1906 e jk;ij e ek/ko jko l i u fgUnh e dljh uked lekpkj i= vkjHk fd;k ftle n"k dh nn"kk ,o ce xky dk jgL; "kh'kd l nk Økfrdkjh y[k idkf"kr g,] oLrr% ; y[k fcfV"k ljdkj dh vkykpuk e fy[k x; Fk rFkk mud vR;kpkjk vkj neudkjh dkjukek dk inkQk"k fd;k x;k FkkA ble Hkkjrh;k dk jk'V d ifr viu dRrO;k l t>u dh ij.kk nh x;h FkhA vr% mUg fxj¶rkj dj fy;k x;kA[12] fryd dh jk'Vh; fopkj/kkjk dk xfr nu d fy, 1910 e ;"kor jko e?kkoky u /kerjh e lkotfud x.k"kkRlo dk "kHkkjHk fd;kA ;g eukjtukRed dk;de d lkFk jktuhfrd tkxj.k dk l"kDr ek/;e FkkA lu 1915 e jkfte e ,d fdlku lEeyu dk vk;ktu i- lUnjyky "kek d i;kl l gvk ftldh v/;{krk fo'.k nRr "kDy u dhA lu 1915 e lUVy ikfoUl t ,.M ikfofUl;y ,lkfl,"ku dk xBu fd;k x;kA ftldh dk; lefr e jk;ij d lh-,e- BDdj FkA lkFk gh Mh-,u- pk/kjh] jko lkgc nkuh] i- jfo"kdj "kDy ,o okeujko yk[k u Hkh ble lfØ;rk fn[kk;hA jk;ij e gke:y yhx dh LFkkiuk 26 vxLr 1916 dk cfjLVj BDdj dh v/;{krk e gbA i- jfo"kdj "kDy bld i/kku lxBd eukuhr gA[13] jk;ij e xt,V ,lkfl,"ku ,o Lojkt l?k gke:y d fy, l?k'kjr FkkA f"k{k.k lLFkkuk l lc) ykxk Nk=& Nk=kvk dk gke:y dh lHkkvk e Hkkx yuk fuf'k} ?kkf'kr fd;k x;kA bu ifrc/kkRed vkn"kk dk okil yu dh ekx d lnHk e 28 tu 1917 dk jk;ij e ,d fojkV vkelHkk dk vk;ktu fd;k x;kA 20 vxLr 1917 dk ek.VX; pElQkM l/kkj ;ktuk dh ?kk'k.kk d ckn ek.VX; Hkkjr vkdj ikrh; dkxl d ftu ifrfuf/k;k l fey mue jk;ij d lh-,e- BDdj Hkh ie[k 0;fDr FkA 26 vxLr 1917 dk jk;ij e ikrh; jktufrd lEeyu dk vk;ktu gvk ftldh v/;{krk Mk- gfjflg xkj u dhA

bl lEeyu dksia ekjkiir nhf{kr rFkk ia jfo"kodj "kµDy usHkh lµdf/kr fd;kA bLlgkusmRrjnk;h ljdkj ds xBu ij cy fn;k rFkk LojkT; ds iµtkj grq xku rglhy ,oa dLckseµ Lojkt lµik ds xBu ij tkj fn;kA[14]

ebµl 1918 eµ/kerjh esdkµxl dk rglhy Lrjh; jktuffrd lEeyu vk;kftr fd;kµ x;k bl lEeyu ds vk;kstu eµia lµnjyky "kekjµ ukjk;.k jko e?kkokoylµ ckcwNkoµyky] nkµÅ Mkekj flµg rFkk ekµgEen gµdhe dh Hkffiedk FkhA v/;{k ia ekµko jko li µsnsµ"k eµjktuhfrd ifjfLFkfr;kµjktuhfrd ,oajk'Vh; pµruk dk fodkl o

LojkT; dsfy;sfd;sjtk jgsiµ;kl ij iµk"k MkykA[15]

24 uoEcj 1918 dksiµrh; dkµxl ffefr dk iµµkµxBu gµykA iaµ ek/kojko lµbl dsv/;{k vkµ Mhµ y{eµ ukjkµ.k miµk/;{k pµµsµx;µA Lhµ,eµBDdj dk;dkfj.kh lµL; fuokµfpr gµµA[16]

vi{kkdµr fiµNMµdgstkusokysjkµ;µij ftyseµfcfV"k "kkluµ dsfo:µ) tuekul eµpµruk fodflr djusds iµkl vuojr µ i eµtkjhµjgkA dkykµjeµ xµdkhth ds µuµRoµ eµjk'Vhµ; vkµnksyuµ eµ;µgkµdµh turkµ cMµk-lfØ;µrk dslkFkµ ekrµHkfieµ dksLora=µ djkusvkxsvkµ;hA

lµnHkµ%

1- 1857&58 dh ØkfUr eµfuEufyf[kr 17 "kghnkµdksQkfµh nh x;hA xkth [kku] xµyht] f"koukjk;.k] iµUukyky] ekrknhu] vµCµnny g;kr] cfµyg] Bkdµj flµg] vdcj gµl&µ] yky flµg] cnyµµ ijekun] "kkµdkjke] nµµkµiµln] utj ekµgEen] f"ko xkµfoUn] nµhfnu vkfnA

2- vfµcdk iµln&lµekµpkj µi= dµyk] 1969] iµ 02

3- lµjµµyky xµµr ¼iµi&½ "kµDy vfHkµuµnu xµFkµ 1955] bfrgkl [k.Mµ iµ 136

4- iµµkxµnRr ØkfUr dspµj.kµ] lµµpµr~1959 iµ 44&45

5- iµaµ xkfoUn µgkfµMµdµj&iµa ekµko jko l iµµ] 1950] iµ 30

6- MkµWµ jkexµksµiky "kekµ&jkµ;µ iµj ftyseµLora=µrk lµµaxµke vkµnksyuµ ¼1857&1947 bµ½µ iµ 33&34

7- MkµWµ vjfoµn "kekµ& NRrhl x<+dk jktuhfrd bfrgkl] 1999&iµ 52

8- MkµWµ v"kksd "kµDyµk& NRrhl x<+dk jktuµfrd bfrgkl ,oajk'Vhµ; vkµnksyuµ 1984] iµ 98

9- MkµW "kkµrk "kµDy&NRrhl x<+dk lµekµftd&vkfFµkµlµ bfrgkl µ] iµ 183

10- lµkrkfgµd tuµ/keµ&NRrhl x<+fo"kµkkµkµdµ] 1984

11- iµµkxµnRr "kµDy&iµµkµDµr iµ 84&85

12- MkµWµ v"kksd "kµDyµ&^iµµkµDµr iµ 100

13- iµµkxµnRr "kµDy& iµµkµDµr iµ 130

14- MkµWµ vjfoµn "kekµ] iµµkµDµr iµ 71

15- MkµWµ "kµkµkkjke nµµkµxu& /kerjh uxj vkµ§ rglhy dk Lora=µrk vkµnksyuµ] iµ14&15

16- MkµWµ v"kksd "kµDykµ& iµµkµDµr] iµ 105

I fou; voKk vkaksyu ea efgykvka dh Hkfedk %
fcgkj ds fo'kSk lanHkZ ea

*I tkek dekjh

1914 bZ easxk/khth dsHkkjr vkxeu ds le; ipZea lekt I(kkjdka}kjk fd;sx;sI(kkjkads ifj.kke Lo: lk f'kf{kr ifjokjka ea fL=;ka dh fLFkfr I(kjus yxh Fkh vkSj efgykvka ds ifr I kekftd ,oa'kSkf.kd ekU;rkvkaea ifjoru dh ifdz;k py jgh Fkh yfdu mI sLojkt vkanksyu dsdk;Zdeka}kjk I ko/tkfud I pk dsfy, ?kj I sckgj ykusrFkk dghfr;ka sI ko/kku dj mI ds I nxqkkadks0;ki d cukus vkSj vkfFkd Lokoyeu] I kgI ,oamRrjnk;Ro dsI kFk Åpk mBkus dk I rr~ i;;kI okLro easxk/khth usgh fd;kA Lor=rk vkanksyu ea'Hkkjrh; ukjh* dk ;ksxnku e([; r;;k 1920 dsckn I s vf/kd e[kj gqykA xk/khth dsurRo eaHkkjrh; Lor=rk I axek] tu vkanksyu ds: Ik ea ipdV gqykA fcgkj ea'Hkh vkanksyu eaxfr vkbZA 1930 ds I fou; voKk vkanksyu eaxk/khth ds vkgoku ij efgyk,WJjktuhfr ea[kqydj Hkkx ysus yxhA

I edkyhu fo'o ea efgyk v/; ; u usckf)d txr ,oaKku dsfofHkUu vuqjkkI uka;Fkk I ekt'kkL=] jktuhfr foKku] bfrgkI] I kfgR; vkfn eadUnh; LFkku cuk;k gSA oLr q %mRrj vk/kfud fpru ea; g ir[kj ,oaxfr'khy fopkj I kj.k gSftI uso[kfjdh ds{k= eaxHkhj gypy ifnk dj fn;k gSA viusvkjEHk I svc rd dsukjhoknh vkUnksyukadk dUnh; y{; ukjh dh Lor= vfLerk dh ryk'k jgk gSA ukjh vfLerk dk itu ftu fcUnqvka I s tMk+gqvk gSmuea I ,d I kekftd thou dsfofHkUu : ika eamudh Hkfedk ,oa;ksxnku gSA

tuojh 1927 bZ easxk/khth usfcgkj dh ;k=kk dhA mUgksuae(t¶Qjij] ekfrgkjh rFkk fI oku ftyksaeavusd I Hkkvkadks I ckf/kr fd;kA mudsI kFk dLrqjck xk/kh vkS ifHkkorh nsoh Hkh FkhA xk[khth }kjk fd;sx;sI HkkvkaeacMh- I {; ea efgyk,WmifLFkr FkhA mUgksusfcgkj eapy jgs inkdtojk/kkh vkanksyu dksI g;ksx ,oa eFkZu fn;kA

tuojh 1929 bZ easvf[ky Hkkjrh; efgyk I axBu dk I Eesyu iVuk ea gqykA bl eafcgkj dh efgykvka dh eykdkr vU; iltr dh efgykvkal sgqbA bl I Eesyu ea ,d itLrko ikl dj 'kkjnk ,DV dk I eFkZu fd;k x;kA ink&iFkk ,oangst iFkk dk fojksk fd;k x;kA[1]

1929 bZ eacsfr;k sedkaxl I axBu dksetcr djus eapUnkorh nsoh usvge-Hkfedk fuHkkbZ vkSj og LFkkuh; dkaxl deVh dh mi Hkkifr pquh x;hA bl o"kZ os fnl Ecj ea ykgkSj&dkaxl ds vf/kos'ku eafcgkj I s ifrfuf/k cudj 'kkfey gqb] usvf[ky Hkkjrh; dkaxl deVh dh I nL;k o"kksird jghA pUnkorh nsoh e/; ;eoxZ fdI ku ifjokj dh I EiUu efgyk FkhA bl h o"kZ 1929 bZ eadkaxl dsdk;Zdeka ea iVuk I sJherh I h-lh-nkI Lek/kjjh nsoh½ rFkk Jherh ih-ih- oekZus[kqydj Hkkx fy;k[2] ;snksuksaefgyk,WLe/;eoxZ] ?kjkuksadh vkfFkd : Ik I sI EiUu ifjokj dh FkhA

* inZ 'kksSkkFkhZ bfrgkI foHkkx] iVuk fo"ofo|ky;] iVuk] fcgkj-

xksykh&bjfou okrkZdh I Qyrk dsckn fnl Ecj 1929 bZ ea tokgjyky ug: dh v/;{krk eaykgk§ ea dkaxl usiwkZLo/khurk dksviuk y{; ?kkf"kr fd;kA 31 fnl Ecj 1929 dh e/; jkf= dksug: usfrjaxk Qgjk;kA 26 tuojh 1930 Lo/khurk fnol ds: lk ea euk;k x;kA bl dsckn gjied o"kZ 26 tuojh dksLora=rk fnol ds: lk ea euk;k tkusyxkA gtkjhckx ea ljLorh npoh usbl tyl ea Hkkx fy;kA [3]

1930 l sgh dkaxl I ¾Bu ea efgykvka dh Hkfedk vkjEHk gksrh gA 1930 vkr&vkrscgqr l kjh fcukjh efgyk,; ijnsl sckgj vkdj dkaxl dsl ¾BukkRed dk;Zea yx x;h FkhA vf[ky Hkkkjrh; 'k§kkf.kd ,oalkekftd l q§kkj efgyk I Eesyu dk vk;kstu 20 tuojh 1930 dkscEcbZ esgqvkA yMMh VkVk usifrfuf/k;kadk Lokxr fd;kA fcgkj dh dN efgykvkusbl vf/kosku ea Hkkx fy;kA bl ea Jherh uUn fd'kkj yky rFkk dey dkfeuh npoh ie[k FkhA [4] yMMh VkVk fcgkj gh ughaijijjsHkkjr o"kZ dsifrf"Br vkS| kfxd ?kjkuusdh efgyk FkhA

bu fnukafcgkj dh dN efgyk,ddkaxl dsdk;Zdeka dksykdfiz; cukus ea 0;Lr FkhA gtkjhckx ea ;g dk;Z dkQh rsth I spy jgk FkhA I Ur dksyEcl dkWy;st ds ik¾aj HkkVVkpk;Z dh I q=h ehjk npoh dsl kFkk I jLorh npoh iyis{k= dk nkj§k dj jgh FkhA ftl I sml bykdsds jktufrd thou ea ,d u;k ekgkS§y isSk gksx;k FkkA 16 ekpZ 1930 dks pjuk vuqMÙy dkaxl deV/h ds rRoko/kuu ea ljLorh npoh rFkk ehjk npoh us,d cBd dks I Eckf/kr fd;kA 17 ekpZ dksgtkjhckx if'pe ea fLFkr ,d xkp gqfqe ½ gtkjhckx I s7 ehy nwij½ ea ljLorh npoh us,d cBd dks I Eckf/kr fd;kA 18 ,oa19 ekpZ dks I jLorh npoh vkS ehjk npoh I jSk cktkj rFkk ejdPNk cktkj eacBdkadks I Eckf/kr fd;kA ehjk npoh usdgk fd nsk dh eksStmk xkHhj gkyr ea ykxksdkadks I e,;kunhj [kMÙ&gkuk pkfg;A 19 ekpZ dksmUgkuaMkepkpo ea Hkkh ,d cBd dks I Eckf/kr fd;kA 30 ekpZ1930 dksjktksnnnzi£dn dh v/;{krk ea I nkdr vkJe ea fcgkj iklrh; dkaxl deV/h dh ,d cBd vkkS fr dh x;HkA 'kiFkk i= ij dkaxl deV/h ds11 I nL;kusgLrk{kj fd; sftue ea iVuk ftysdh jkeLugh npoh rFkk iVuk 'kgj dh xksS] npoh Hkkh 'kkfey FkhA [5]

31 ekpZ 1930 I sydj 2 viSy 1930 rd tokgj yky ug: ,oa deyk ug: usfcgkj dh ;k=k fd;kA mu nkukaus I kj.k] pEikj.k] eq¶Qjiuj rFkk Nijk ftysdk nkS§k fd;kA bu I Hkh LFkkuka ij osdbZHkk"k.k fn;A 2 viSy dkseq¶Qjiuj ea ,d I Hkk dksl ¾ckf/kr fd;kA [6] ftl ea efgykvka I s;g vihy fd;k x;k fd osnsk ds fy, I ?k"kZ ea vkxs vk;A mUgkua dgk Fkk fd fcgkj ,dek= ,d ikUr gS tgkj ink&iFkk dsf[kykQ ,d vkUnksyu py jgk gSbl ea iq "kkadksHkkh efgykvka dh enn djuah pkfg,A [7] bl h fnu I seq¶Qjiuj dh ifrf"Br efgykvausdkaxl dsdk;Zdeka eaHkkx yus 'kq fd;kA ug: dsbl ;k=k ds vol j ij I EiUu ifjokjka dh efgykvkus ipkj dk;Z dsfy, I ig ulkZ ftysdk nkS§k fd;kA bl h rjg viSy dsifFke I lrkg rd fcgkj ea yxHkkx ipk gtkj dkaxh h Lo;al fodkvkusviuk uke ntZdjok;; arFkk mudh I {;;k dsue"k%c<rh xbA iVuk ftyk eaefgyk I R;kxzg;]kdksHkkh iathdr fd;k x;kA

egkRek xka/kh us6 viSy 1930 bZ dksnsnz'k0;;kih ued I R;kxzg dk Jhx.ksk fd;kA ml I e; fcgkj dh gok ea ,d u;;h vk'kk dk Linu] ,d u;;h vkdkaf{kk dk mHkkj vkS ,d u;;h ;scfynku dk Hkkoo nf"Vxkpj gks sjgk FkhA bl okrkoj.k dk ik¾ko fcgkj dsukjh I ekt ij Hkh iMÙ&vkS bl insk dh dbZ I Hkkr efgyk,,ued dkmuu Hkkx djus dsdk;Z;&ea I fEefyr gbA

6 viSy 1930 bZ dksI kj.k ea ued I R;kxzg 'kq fd;k x;kA ogkq I s200 efgyk,WckjjstkR I R;kxzg d§ rd viusifr] HkkkbZ rFkk I cf/k;kadks I kFkk xbA bl I eg ea mPp ox rFkk fuEu oxZ dh efgyk,Wakh cMh I {;;k ea 'kkfey FkhA eq¶Qjiuj ea7 viSy bZ dks I R;kxzg vkUnksyu ikjjHkh gwykA tud/kjjik¾ dn dh c¾ai nknh us I Hkh I R;kxzg;kadsekFkki ij fryd yxkdj vkUnksyu dh 'kq vkr dhA I R;kxzg;kdsI kFk gtkjjadh I {;;k eaxkp dsyksxkausbl ea Hkkx fy;kA [8]

10 viSy 1930 dksI Hkky ijxuk eaftyk dsdkaxh dk;ZdrkZ'kf"kHkwk.k.k.kjk; rFkk budh iRuh 'k§yckykjk; us ftysdh fL=;kadksI R;kxzg eamrkjuusdk I Qy iz;kl fd;kA txg&txg fL=;kadh I Hkk,;gbZZvkS§ efgyk,W ued dkmuu Hkkx djusdh vkjiisPr gbA Jherh jk; us

I pk; tiq tkdj efgykvka dks Lo; l fodk cukus dk dk; l fd; kA[9] day feykdj 258 efgyk,Wa Lo; l fodk cuhA eqt¶Qjiqj ds l Hkkar ifjokjka dh efgykvka us tqyhkaij yxh ikcUnh ds ckotm ckgj vkdj ued l R; kxg ds dk; ldrkvka dks friyd yxk; k vk§ mudh vkjrh mrkjhA l kj; k ftyk dsxkj; k dkBh ea yxHkx , d l k§efgykvka us ijnk dk cfg"dkj fd; k rFkk ued vkUnksyu dk tkjh jgus rd gj dke dsfy, r§kj jgus dk l adYi fy; kA

14 vi&y 1930 dksf'kogj ea tc dk; ldrkvka dh igyh Vksyh us ued cuk; h rks ml l sn$[kus dsfy, yxHkkx rhu l k§efgyk,Wackgj vk; hA ued dkuu rk§ksus dsfy, Hkkxyiqj l sdk; ldrkvka dksnksnyka us fcgiu dsfy, ilLFkku fd; kA fo".kqpk§kjh rFkk jkes§oj ukjk; .k vxnky dh ekrkvka vk§ cgukvka bu dk; ldrkvka dsmkFks ij fryd yxkdj mudh l Qyrk dh dkeuk dhA efgyka usmUga fo'okl fnyk; k fd tgk¡rd vkUnksyu dk l oky gSos l nk mudk l kFk gSA nhiun; .k fl ga ds?kkj ds dkN efgykvka usHkh ckgj vkdj bu dk; ldrkvka dsvk'khokn fn; k ekxZ ead$ cMs ifjokj dh efgyk,Wdh Fkha bu dk; ldrkvka dsiBSk kfgr fd; k rFkk mUga vk'khokn fn; kA

17 vi&y 1930 bZ e¡gj ftysea l R; kxg dh 'kqq vkr gbA l ijSk pUnz dh ekrkth ds urRo ea ued cuk; k x; k ifyl usl R; kxfg; ka dksjkdus dk vl Qy iz; kl fd; kA[10] e¡gj ds?kjVokxka xp l sLora=rk l ¡ke l ¡ukuh ; e¡uk fl a? ds urRo ea xyc; kc noh ½, ¡uk fl a? dh eÇ½ iRuh e¡udk noh usviusbykdsea fL=; ka dks l ¡xfBr fd; kA[11] ; sefgyk,¡ l k/kkj.k fd l ku ifjokj l svkrh FkhA vktknh dsckn e¡udk noh dksLora=rk l ¡ukuh isdku Hkh feykA

I hrke<¡ ftysea 24 vi&y 1930 bZ dksued dk ifhd cukdj ued dkuu rk§kA Jherh jken; ky¡qfl ga us{k= ea?ke dj Hkk".k fn; kA mUgksaufdl ¡uq§ ifyl LV§ku ¼l hrke<¼½ dh nut jh efgyk dh Hkh enn dhA[12]

eqt¶Qjiqj ea pUnkorh noh dey§ojh noh noh?ke&?kedj dkxkl l ¡Bu dk dk; ldjrh FkhA pUnkorh noh ¼txnh'k ukjk; .k oek/ dh ifjut½ usifit.k½ k ftyk ea dbZ txgka ij

Hkk"k.k.k fn; kA 1930 bZ eacEcbZea vf[ky Hkkjrh; efgyk l Ees; u gq¥k ftl eafcgkj dh efgykvkausHkkx fy; kA fcgkj efgyk l Ees; u 1930 bZ dks x; k ea gq¥kA ; s efgyk; a f'kf{kr e/; e oxZ rFkk dk; LFk ifjokj l svkrh FkhA

4 ebZ 1930 bZ dks tc egkRek xk/kh fxj¶rkj dj fy; sx; s rc mudsfojksk ea txg&txg gM+rky rFkk in'ku gq¥kA fonskh oL=ka vk dkyrka dk cfg"dkj rFkk jk'ku dh nqdkuka ij /kjuk nusdk izLrko fd; k x; kA

iVuk eaefgykvka dk urRo Jherh g l u beke ,oa mudh i¤h h 'keh] Jherh l h&l h&nkl ,oamudh i¤h xksjh nkl rFkk foxz; kokfl uh noh us fd; kA Jherh dey dkfeuh il kn rFkk Jherh uLl kfd'kkj yky dk ; ksxnku mYy{kuh; gSA bu efgykvausl Medka ij tqyh fudkydj fonskh oL=ka dscfg"dkj rFkk 'kjkc dh nqdkuka ij Hkh l Qyrk ilk /kjuk fn; kA Jherh g l u beke rFkk 'keh us efgykvka dsl kFk ,d tqyh fudkyk ckn eabUgka ua gtkjhckx rFkk vU; ftykka eaHkh dke fd; A ehjk csu fcgkj dh ; =k= dhA efgykvka us pkSdhnkjh dj dk fojkK fd; A ; sefgyk,WLo; a i<¥ fy[kh Fkh rFkk l ekt eatkx: drk ykusdk Hkh dk; ldjrh FkhA

x; k eapUkorh noh us d l Hkk eaHkk"k.k nsrsgq pkSdhnkjh VDI ugh nusij cy fn; kA[13] gtkjhckx l sljLorh noh¼ckndjukFkk l gk; dh iRuh½ l k/kuk noh vk§fxfjMhg I sehjk noh rFkk x; k l sfo|korh rFkk pkSdhnkjh noh fxj¶rkj dh xbA mu fnukapUkorh noh x; k fl Vh eadkxl I xBu dk dk; ldjjgh FkhA osfnu jkr dkaxl dk eÇcj cukus eayxh jgrh FkhA viusl Lej.k eaos fy[krh gS, d fnu I uL; cukrs cukrs jkr gks xbZ I uL; rk 'kkÓd djhc 1500 : lk; siksl l ¡Fkk jkr ckjg ctsdsyxHkkx I nkdr vkJe igph oghajktu¤zckckwQdjh yxk jgsFkl oscgr ', keysFksvU½kjs ea mUgana{kdj cMk Hkk; gqyk fd dkbZHkkxr; k cnek'k rksughugS Bhd mlh l e; jktn¤zckckwus vk okt yxkbZdk&u gS\ e&ud dgk pUnkorh vkg mudsf yiV V xbZcM+l kj; kj Hkjs'kCnksea mUgkus dgk bruh jkr rd tku ij tks[ke mBkdj dke djusdh t: jr ugh gA dgh rÇjgsdkN gksx; k rks ejs s l kjsiskxekds gh pks V gkstk;xA /kU; gSHkkjr ekrk tks

rfjgkjs tS s ohj I rku ifnk dh vkSj os jkus yxA[14]
pUnkorh noh e/; oxhZ dk;LFk ifjokj dh Ic[kh&I EiUu
ifjokj dh I kg I h efgykd FkhA

1930 bZ ds I fou; voKk vkUnksyu ds I e; ,d
dkfUrdkjh ohjkxuk fcgkj dh y{ehckbZ dsuke I s tkus
tkus okyh jkeLo: Ik noh dh Hkfedk mYys{kuh; g&
Nijk dh cgfj;k jkeLo: Ik noh ds ifr ckcwgjjek/ko
il kn dksfxj¶rkj dj Hkkxyiqj I iUV'y tsy Hkst fn;k
x;k FkkA rc mUgksusnSkHkDr ifr dk LFkku fy;kA mUgksua
xkp&xkp dk mUnkuh ;k=k dj turk ea fonkg dh Tokyk
I oxxkus yxhA tuojh 1931 bZ dks mUga Hkh ^^I fou;
voKk vkUnksyu** eafxj¶rkj dj dsHkkxyiqj Ik V'y tsy
ystk;k tkus yxhA I Hkh LFkku; turk I jdkj ds bl
fu.kZ; dsfojksèk eavkUnksyu djusyxh vkSj ykx mudks
ystk jgh xkMh dsuhpsysV x;A vUr ea jkeLo: Ik noh
usyksxksa dks I e>k;k; k rHkh yksx jkLrs I sgVsrFkk mUga
Hkkxyiqj I kV'y tsy Hkst fn;k x;kA ^^xk/kh&bjfou
I e>kSrk** dsckn mUgafjgk dj fn;k x;kA

1931 bZ eadjkkph vf/koskku eajkel;kjh noh] Hkkjjrh;
dkxal deSVh dh I nL;k gqbZ vkSj jkex<+dkkkI rd
I nL;k jghA bUga19 tuojh 1931 dksmI I e; fxj¶rkj
dj fy;k x;k] tc osfcgkj 'kjhQ vuejMy dsfxjh;d
FkkuUkUrxZr djjh I jk; ukem xko ea ,d cSBd dks
I cksf/kr dj jgh FkhA jkel;kjh noh e/; oxhZ dk; LFk
ifjokj dh dkQh f'kf{kr ,oal iUu efgyk FkhA[15]

I R; kxzg vkUnksyu dksde tkrj djusdsfy, jdkj
efgykvkarFkk vU; I fdz; dk; drkZvkadksfxj¶rkj dj
jgh FkhA gtkjhckx ftyk dkxal dh v/;{kk I jLorh noh
rFkk I k/kuk noh ¼, d v/;kid dh iRuh½dksfxj¶rkj dj
fy;k x;kA I jLorh noh dksHkkjrh; n.M I agrk dh
/kkjk 142 dsvUrxZr N%eghusdh I k/kkj.k dSn dh I tk
nh xbhA[16]

30 ekpZ 1931 bZ dksHkxr flag] jktxq: vkSj I q[knso
dks Qkjh h dh I tk dsfojksèk ea fcgkj ea vuud txg
in'kU gqykA vkjk ea Lora=rk fnol mRI kg iowd euk;k
x;kA dd(ejdgjh noh usck?y fgUnh iqLrdky; ea
>.Mkrksyu fd;k vkSj Hkk"k.k.k dh fn;k ftI eamUgksaus0kukUk Stokuka
dks yydkjrs gq, dgk ^uk Stokuka rq ihNs D;ks gkA

fofLey] Hkkxr flag] [kqnhjke ckl dh rjg vius dks
dqjcku djus dsfy, vkxsD;ksu c<rs\ Hkkxr flag dh
fprk dh vkx vHkh BMh gughg gbZ g&SvkSj mudh fpuxkfj;a
dksiZtofyr djusds fy, vkxsc<k[17] bl ftyk ea
'kk;n ;g ifke ?kVuk Fkh ftI eadyhu ifjokj dh bl
efgyk uspgkjj f.kokjh h dsdkgj vkdj jkrdh; lgke ea
iq "kkadks I kFk d/kkk I s d/kkk feykdj dke fd;kA

bl h de eaeqj; ftys I svurkdaefgyk I R;kxgh Hkh
fxj¶rkj gksxbZftueaI jLorh noh] I q[kyk noh] vuui
noh] I hrk noh] Hkkxy;i I sy{eh noh ¼[kqcyky egrks
dh iRuh½rFkk I kuk noh vkfn ie[k FkhA tkse/;oxhZ
ifjokj dh I aiUu efgyk FkhA eq[¶Qjiqj I slq qhrh h noh
¼fd'kkjh il iUu fl ag dh iRuh½dksfxj¶rkj fd;k x;kA
iVuk vkSj x;k ftyseaHkh dN efgykvkadksfxj¶rkj
fd;k x;kA iVuk eapUnkorh noh Hkkxorh noh ¼jkt&Unz
il kn dh cgu½jktok#h noh ¼jkt&Unz il kn dh iRuh½
rFkk Hkkxyiqj I sy{eh noh] pUndyk noh ¼fnukSoj
frokjh dh iRuh½ Hkrke<+I sjkerud noh vkfn efgyk¡
nSkHkfDr dk;ksdjus yxhA

x;k I stkuudh noh] jk/kk fd'kjh pk8kjkjbLi] I yZ noh]
I jLorh noh] ukjk;.kh noh] rjjh noh] jk/kk fd'kq
pk8kjkjbu] jk/kk Xokfyu] pUnkorh noh] 'kkfarnoh] dkŠSkY;k
noh] egkjkuh noh] fo|korh noh] jktorh noh] deyk
noh] yhykorh noh] neZkY;noh] vkfn efgykvkadksI fou;
voKk vkUnksyu ea x;k I cV'y tsy Hkstk x;kA ;s
efgyk; ae/; e tkfr rFkk I k/kkj.k ifjokj I sFkh buds?kj
dh vkfFkZd fLFkfr vPNh ugh Fkh buea xksk.k ifjokksk dh
efgyk, WHkh fo'ksk : Ik I s'kkfey FkhA

ekpZ 1931 bZ dks xk/kh&bjfou I e>kSrk** dsrgr
I fou; voKk vkUnksyu dksLFkfir dj fn;k x;k vkSj
Hkkjjr rFkk in'k dh jdkjkadksdÜN NWV nh xbZfd os
vkUnksyu ealayXu yksxkadks{keknku nA iVuk fl Vh ds
exy rkykc ds ikI ,d cSBd dk vk;kstu fd;k x;k
ftI ea700 efgykvkausHkkx fy;k ftI eaegkRek xk/kh ds
ifr iwkZvkLFkk iDV dh xbA I jdkj usrRdky 15 o"kZ
rFkk ml dsuhpsos I Hkh r: .k deeej rFkk I Hkh efgyk
dksn;kdksfjgk dj fn;kA iVuk eafjgk dh tkuokyh
efgykvkaeaie[k FkhJherh ukxHkVUz ix kdu] fuj{ku noh]

dkjkokl dh l tk gbpA fcgkj 'kjhQ eark&nksefgykvka dksfcuk vuqfr ds tgwa fudkyusdsvijk/k eaN% eghusdsl Je dkjkokl dh l tk gbpA bl rjg lR;xzg dk ;gnkyj 1924 rd pyk ftl eafo'kkdj e/;oxh/ ifjokj dh efgykvkadh lq{;k vf/kd FkhA

1934 dsckn jk"Vh; vkUnksyu ea,d u;h /kkjk 'kq gbpZog Fkh o/kkfudl /kkjkA vaxzsth ljdkj us 1935 ea Hkkjrh; turk dsl keus,d u;k fo/kku iLrqr fd;kA dkaxzsl us ljdkj dh bl uhfr dk ykHk mBkuk pkgk ml usfo/kku lHkkvkaeain'k djusdk fu'p; fd;kA 1935&36 eafcgkj eadkaxzsl lnsL;kadh lq{;k 78000 gks x;h Fkh blghafnuka27 ,oa28 ekpZ 1936 dks'kkgkckn ftykUrxZr ,dck ea,d in'kU dk vk;kstu fd;k x;k ftl eaiVuk dspUnorh nph usHkk"k.k fn;k rFkk ckn ea mUgkaus,d cBd dk vk;kstu fd;k ftl eaT;knk l s T;knk efgykvksdksl nL; cukusdsifj.kkeLo: lk iwjs Hkkjr eal cl sT;knk efgyk;afcgkj eagh l nL;k cuh FkhA 1936&37 rd fcgkj eadkaxzsl l axBukRed dk;kea efgykvkadh Hkfedk Li"V gksx;hA

1937 bZ vke pquokokeal qif{kr inkaij igyh ckj efgyk thrdj vkbhA ;sl nL;k Fkh dkek[;k nph ¼iVuk 'kgjh efgyk {ks=½ yMMh vuhl beke ¼iVuk fl Vh efqLye efgyk {ks=½ 'kkjnk dqekjh nph ¼eqt¶Qjiqj 'kgjh {ks=½ l jLorh nph ¼Hkkxyiqj 'kgjh {ks=½ ;sefgyk,Wf"kf{kr e/;eoxZ ifjokj l svkrh FkhA

bl izdkj Li"V gSfd Hkkjrh; efgyk,Wfo'k"kdj fcgkj dh efgykvkausviuh egRrk dksmtkxj djusds fy, vkanksyu eavkuk 'kq fd;kA mudsvkxzsc<usls iq "kkadschp ,d vf}rh; 'kfDr dk ,glkl tkxr gqykA t'I&t'I sykxxkeaKku dk inkk'k QwVk mUgkasa egl wl fd;k fd l keftd ifjorZu rHkh l Hko gStc L=h&h&iq 'k feydj l keftd dqhfr;kadk vUr djavk¶j nsk ie dh Hkkouk viusgn; eatkxr djA fcgkj dh efgykvkausHkh viuh vfuok;rk dks le>k vkjj mUgkasa iq "kkadsl kFk dakdsl sdafkk feykdj l g;ksx fd;kA thou dsgj {ks= eamUgkasa viuh Hkkxhnkjhgh lquf'pr dhA

l nHkZ%

01- nRrk dsdsj *fcgkj eaLora=rk vkanku dk bfrgkl*] [k.M 2 fcgkj fgUnh xzaFk vdkneh] iVuk] i"B 93

02- fcgkj ljdkj ikfyfVdy Lisky uEcj 19@1929 iVuk dh ikf{kd fjikVZA

03- nRrk dsdsj inokXkr] i"B 144

04- ;x bfM;k 10 vfiy 1930

05- nRrk dsds inokXkr] i"B 145

06- l pykbbV] 3 viy 1930

07- l pykbbV] 11 viy 1930

08- vks>k] ih-, u- ¼laiza½ *fgLVh vkWQ n bfM;u u'kuy dkaxzsl bu fcgkj] 1885&86 vkSs ^^fl foy fMl vkWbkfM, V emeel V ¼1930&34½] i"B 374

09- ih-Vh- eklUl fQYM] *fcgkj ,.M mMMHk k bu 1930&31] i"B 21

10- Qkbby uEcj & 158 & 1930] *fcgkj ikfyfVdy Lisky fMikikVZeV] iVuk

11- Bkdkj jktnfd'kkj] *jkerupd nph dk l f{kIr thou & >kdh

12- fl g] dqekjh 'khyk] *egkRek xka/kh dsjpukRed dk;Ziekasafcgkjh efgykvkadk ;kxnku ¼1920&1942½] iVuk] 1990] i"B 128

13- nnh] plunkorh] ftUnxh l sekf vPNh exj n\`k dh [kkfrj ; i'B 20&21

14- ogha ; i"B 128

15- fl g] jke fl gkl u fo|kFkh] ^^Jherh jkeI;kjh nnh** f'koirtu l gk; ¼l akfnr½ fcgkj dh efgyk,] iVuk 1962] i"B 353

16- fcgkj insk' dkxxl l fefr] 24 tu 1930 ds l lrkgkr dh fjikVl

17- ill kn l fPpnkun] ilokZkr] f'koirtu l gk; ¼l al½ i"B 316

18- fl g ckekjh 'khyk] ilokZkr] i"B 135

19- JhokLro] ukxsUnz ekgu ilkn] fcgkj eaojk"Vh; rk dk fodkl iVuk 1972] i"B 98

20- fo-l aia Lis l d[; k 7@1932] i"B 34

21- ogh] i"B 27

22- ogh] l a & 60@26@1@1932] NkVsVk ukxxijj dh okf"kd fjikVl

23- ogh] 1932] i"B 41

24- ogh] l a 7@1932@ i"B 47

25+ fcgkj l ekpkj] 16 Qjojh 1973] i"B 22

✦

efgyk miU;kl dkjkadh jpukvka dh eyã lanuk

*j{kk pkSkjh

IKfgR; dk lada eyã%ekuo gn; lsgã og jpukdkj dsgn; lsfudydj vkLohnd dsgn; rd igprk gã gn; lsgn; rd dh bl ;k=k eaef; Hkãedk gSlanukA ijkru dky lsydj vkt rd ;g lEiwkl lekt ftl vkUkkj ij fVdk gãvk gSog lanuk gh gã fcuk bl vfuok;ZeyãUkkj dslekt ml rjg lãfBr ugha gksldrk Fkk tSkfd ;g eyã fclhqvFkkr vausLo:i dsik"pkr ftl Lo:i ea :iUkrjr ;k ilðflr gãvkA nnjh vkj egRoiwkl ckr ;g Hkh fd fcuk bl vfuok;Z eyãUkkj ds;g lekt "kk;n ekuoh; tSk fo"kksk.k Hkh xg.k u dj ldrkA IKfgR; dh ;gh IkFkkdkrk gSfd og gekjh lanuk dk foLrkj djrk gã ,d {k.k Hkh gekjs vfLrRo dk ,'k ugha tc gekjh bfUnz;ka eu vkã cf) fdlh u fdlh lanuk dh fxjf¶r eaugha vkrhA ;gh lanuk IKfgR; Itu dk eyãUkkj gã lanuk&ghu IKfgR; dk dkbZeit; ughapkgs mlsacf)okn dk fdruk gh Ågkiksg D;kau gksã n"ku dh ub&ubZ Hkkxek D;kau gksã cf)] n"ku] fpru] Kku] foKku] lcdks igys thou ea vkRelkr gksuk iMrk gã vkRelkr gkdj ekuo lanuk dk vax cuuk iMrk gSã rHkh IKfgR; easIR;e] f"koe vkã lãnje Hkh Hkkouk iLQfVr gksldrh gã

IkfgR; ek= dk lada ekuo gn; lsgã ekuo gn; lstã/Ihjpuk fdlh IkfgfR;d vkUnksyu dk lgkjk fy, fcuk gh lQy gksrh gSvkãj dkykrhr gksrh gã onuk ls nfor gn; dh lanuk gh **jkek;k.k* ds: i eafu%lr gbZgãA fu'kku dk ifjy;Dr lkrk fdlh h **vkUk¥Rkj y{kuh* dh mit ugha Fkkã **ckYehdh jkek;k.k* ij "kk;n ml ;k eafdll h ppkZdk vk;kstu Hkh ughagagyvk gksxkã ijUrqvkt Hkh ;g dfr thou gSã D;kafd og lEiwkZ: i ekuoh; lanuk dh dFkka gã

lanuk dk vFkk%

lanuk lãdr dk "kKCn gã ftl dk vFkZgSlã[;k n[k dk vauko ;k Kku ;k rirhfrA **lanuk* "kKCn ifYYyax gã bl eavkok ik:;;yxuslslml dk L=hfyax : i lanuk cuk

xã fofHkk¥Uu fo}kukaus lanuk dk vFkZLi'V djus dh dkkf"k"k dh gãA lanuk "kKCn dh 0;qifRkr **onuk* "kKCn ds inkZ**le** mil xZyxk nuslsgkrh gãA ;g onuk "kKCn fon /kkrqlscuk gã

dFkk&IkfgR; dslada easdgk tk ldrk gSfd gekjs ekuo ek=- dh vk"kkvkafujk"kkvkã½ l¡[k&nq%[k] vi{kkvka eku&viekuk} jkx&}}sk] g'k&"kkkd] iæ&?k.kkk] foLe;] mRlkg] dlBk vkfn ds lkFk&IkFk lkekftd fo'kerk] :f<+k½ ijajkvkadstdMk+etcj euq; vkã ml dh VWrh&fc[kjrh vk'kk½ e/;moxh; ruko] ?kØ/u rFkk vtuchviau vkfn dh lkns'; vuk¥far djk nuk ,oa euq; dkseuq;Ro dh igpku djk nuk okLrfod vFkZea lanuk gã

ekrk ds ifr lanuk%

ekrk ds: i eaukjh geafuLokFkZ ie eadHkh&dHkh vkfFkd fLFkfr;kack/kk cudj ml dh xgjkbZ vk§ ifo=rk ij ii'u fpllg yxk nrh gA yfdu yf[kdkvkausekrk ds : i eaukjh lcakkadksydj ukjh ds ifr lanuk dksHkh fp=r fd;k gA

yf[kdkvkaeage n{krsgSfd d".kk lhcrh dh **fnyh nkfu"k** eaodhy dikukjk.k ds,d vU; vk§r egd] ckuksl lcakk gA egd ckuksdsdikukjk.k .k lnksscPps Hkhg§cn: vk§ eklaekA bu lcdk [kpZHkh d ikukjk.k; .k ghmBkrsgA egdckuks dh yMdh eklaek dh "kknh d ikukjk.k; .k viuh cgu dscVsdslkFkr; dj nrsg§ vk§ "kknh dsoDr diMstkMsdh ik§r§kjh mudh iRuh dVfjc l;kjh djrh gSyfdu ekadk: i eaegdckuksdkh ;g l c vPNk ughayxrh g§ viuhcVsdsifr "kknh dk gu fNu tkusdsdkj.k.k&**egd dsvUhnj fNih iMh jk[kk ea lifpxkfj;ka lh mBusyxhA gekjh cVh dh "kknh gS vk§] ml ds toj&diMs curs n{kus dh gekjh [kfrkh gemalSNuh tk jgh gS*A[1] ema ds : i eaegdckuksdsifr d".kk lhcrh dh ;gkaij lanuk mtkxj gkrh gA d".kk lhcrh dsmiU;kl **,syMdh** ea vEewviuh cVh ¼,syMdh½ dsvkusoky;thou dsifr bl fy, [kfk gSfd ml usvHkh rd "kknh ughadh gSvk§ og tSl pkgsoSsLora= thou th ldrh g&**r§gkjs fy, fuf"pr gi u r§ lrkbZ tk ldrh gks vk§ u fdlh dkslrrh gk$*A[2] ,d ekrk dk viuh cVh dsfy, ,§l lkpuk ml dsifr ekrk dsii dksm tkxj djrk g& ijUrq,d ekadk viuh cVh dks,Lk dguk lanuk dh fLFkfr ifk djrk gA

iHkkk [krku dsmiU;kl **ihyyh vkakh** eainekorh viusnoj dscVksij vkph Hkh ughavkuksnrh mudsfy, og ekavk§ cki Hkh cuh jgrh gA noj dscVksdksviuh le>djcMs;kM+vk§ l;kj lsikyu djrh gA ijUrq tYn gh tc oscMs§gks tkrsgSrksyMdksdks0;ogkj l s **ijk;sl dHkkh viuk ughagkrk**bl dfBuu emnk ij Lo;a lger gks tkrh gA ;ghaijnll jsdscPpka dksviuk le>dj cMs§ykM+vk§ l;kj l sikyu djrh g§vk§ ;d ekadk g¤; VW tkrh gA bl idkj miU;kl keaekrk ds: i eamtkxj ukjh dsifr lanuk Hkko fp=.k gkrh gA yf[kdkvkuscMs§gh ekfeZdrk l sukjh dsmRrjknkf;Ro

dh Hkkfiekdk dksvfdr fd;k g§ bl ead".kkk lkcrh vk§ iHkkk [krku ie§[k g§

v/kM+ ukjh ds ifr lanuk%

ukjh dk v/kM+ : i ukjh dh lkFkldrk ekuk tkrk gA ekrk ds: i eaog eerk vk§ okRly; dh ifremirZlekuh tkrh gA ekrk ds: i eaog egku gkrsgqq Hkh0;fDr : i eamlsog ifr'Bk ughafeyyh ftl dh og vf/kdkfj.kh gA viuh l Ldkj vk§ ijkjuh ekU;krkvkaeamezc<rsgh ekn dh ekuflldrk viuscPpka dsifr rM{iukk iM+rh g§A vk/kh mezviusifr dslkFkk chrkrh g§ rksckcdh mez cPpka dh bPNkuq| kj] rksml dh mezv/kM+mezdh gks tkrh gA vund yf[kdkdsmiU;kl kaeav/kM+ukjh dk fp=.k k0;kid : i fpf=r djml dsifr lanuk mtkxj dh gA

f"kokuh ds**dkfyUnh** miU;kl eayky ekoh ftl us i¤ dksi<&fy[kdj] oXkfud cuk;k] oghadi¤ tc yky ekoh eR;q"k§k ij iMhk Fkh] rc mlsn[kusugha vkrk gA ekadh eerk l svf/kd ml svuh ehfVxk l;kjh gA vxxsth dsrhu "k¤n eaekadk dtZvknk dj nrk g&**e§ughavk vk l drk vkbZ,m-l kjh] ckcwdks l e>k nsuk(b/kj ekfuemkgh l akdj dksfonk lyah g&** **eu dh eagh fy, tk jgh Fkh yky ekoh**[3] bl dF; l s ykyh ekoh fdlruh vk/kr gkZgksxh ;g bl ckr l s lanu"khyrk mtkxj gkrh gA

e`.kky ik.Msdsmiu;kl kl **jkLrrk** ij Hkkk`Vdsgqq ea eatjh dh ekamezdsvk[kjh iMko eaHkh vdsysthou 0;rhr dj jgh g§A,d vjc ifr cVsdh ekagkadj Hkh og xjhc efgyka dh rjg jguk pkgrh gSeatjh dgrh g&**viuh pkj&Ng l¤rh l kM;=kk§ ij Hkh ekaus p"ek yxkdj Fkkdh maxfy;ka l sQkly Vkdls equ s vPNk ughayxrk**A[4] brus ttj c¤ks§ise a Hkh eatjh dh ekaviusthou dksvkoXke&l Eeku dslkFk thjgh g§ ;g ml dh n<+ekfuldrk vk§ "kjjhjfjd "kfDr dk irhd g§ ijUrq;gkaij Hkh e`.kky thchtl vk§r dsifr lanuk dksmtkxj fd;k gA

dkedkth ukjh ds ifr lanuk%

dkedkth ukjh dscckjseayf[kdkvkausviusmiU;kl ka eamudh lacf/kr leL;kvkadk fu: i.k fd;k gSrksl kFk gh ml sl eL;kvka lsHkh tw>uk iM+rk bl dsifr Hkh

yfs[kdkvkadh llosnuk mtkxj gbZ gA lekt esaekrk&firk ie ij fuHkkj jgrsgSfdUrqle; ifjorLu dslkFk gh vkt ukjh Hkh dk;Zr gA og Hkh iq 'k dh rjg ?kj&ckgj nksukagh fLFkfr;ksaeao$fDrd ifjo'k dsvuq i mlsdke djuk iM+jgk gA

pUnzdyk dsmiU;kl **viusviusdkskk\d** eaoUjuh ,d yBpjkj gSftlgsfirk fjVk;j gksprsgS] vkS mlsdkÅij viusN%Hkkkb&cgukadh ftEeokjh gSftlgs dkj.k mlsu pkgrsgq Hkh Hkkkb&cgukaifr ftEeokjh fuHkkkrsgq dke djuk iM+jgk gS ;gkaij dkedkth ukjh dlquh dsifr llosnuk mtkxj gkrh gA

dkedkth ukjh dkeml dk dke ml dh vdM+le>k tkrk gSdghn&dgha;g dkedkth ukfj;ksaviusgh ifjokj dh LokFkhZeuksfoir dk f"kdkj gbZ gA bl fay, ukjh ?kj vkS ckgj nksgjh pDdh eafilh tk jgh gSukjh ds "kkskk.k vkS ,dkdhiu vkS }n dk fp=.k dkedkth ukjh ds llnHkZeadjdsyfs[kdkvkausmudh leL;kvkadksmtkxj dj mudsifr llosnuk fn[kkbZ gA

vk/kqfud ukjh vkS mlds ie dsifr llosnuk%

vkt ds }UnkRed thou eavk/kqfud ukjh dk thou la?k'kksl lsf?kjkj jgrk gA ,d ycsle; fujk"kk ?kkVyu vkS ekS;ghurk dh fLFkfr vk/kqfud ukjh dksfdl rjg vmj gh vmj cn[ky djrh tkrh gS;g ikekf.kd lk{; gA vk/kqfud ukjh ieh dsifr iqjh rjg lsl efilr ughagks ikrh mlsvmj dbZckrksdksyadj }n pyrk jgrk gA

d'.kk lkcrh dsmiU;kl **le; ljxe** eavk/kqfud vkfookfgr ik\&+ukjh] **vkj.;k** thou eavdysyjgrsgq lsdVkslstqerh gSftl dkj.k mlsfdl h dk lkFkk pkfg, gkrk gSvkS og ml h dsmezdsfoVkj bZ'kku dsifr vkdf"kr gksrsjkrh vkS fcuk "kknhfd, ml ds?kj eal ds lkFkk jgusyxrh gS;gkaij vkj.;k dk ie rksmtkxj gkrk gSfdUrqviuh h r: jr dsfy, og bZ'kku ds?kj ea fcuk fookg dsfy, Hkh jgusdksr$kj gksrkjgrh gS;gkaij vk/kqfud ukjh dsifr llosnuk dksmtkxj fd;k x;k gA

viusviuspgjsmiU;kl dh iHkk [ksrku usviusbl miU;kl ea ie dsfy, vk;qdh dkbZ lhek ughagkrh bl dksfpf=r fd;k gA jek viusl smezeacM+sfeLVj xks;dk lsie djrh gSijUrqie djdsHkh mlsdN gkfly ughagksrk D;ksfd feLVj xks;ukdk dh 0;kgrk dk

gd mlsugh fey l drk og ges'kk ghnq\jh L=h gh jgxh ;gkaij iHkk thusq 'k dsthou eamq\jh ukjh dsihMk&dksmtkxj dj bl dsifr viuhllosnuk idV dh gA

iHkk [ksrku dsmiU;kl **ihyyh vkdkh** ealkek "kknh "kqnk gksrsgq] Hkh ?kj eaml sl<kusdsfy, vk jgs"kknh "kqnk ekLVj lqchr lu lsl;kj djrh gSvkS fQj vius ifr vkS l lqjky dksNkMk\dj ckdh dk thou Hkh mUghads lkFkk fcrkrh gS,l k djuk vk/kqfud ukjh dsie dsifr lkp dsHkkko fn[kkrk gSijUrqlekk ,l k bl fay, Hkh djrh gSfd mlsdHkh Hkh viusifr lsie gqvk gh ughaD;kfd bl miU;kl ea ,d vk/kqfudrk ea i<+cMh\ lkek dh "kknh jgh l fdUrqiijuh ijEijkvkaeatdM\sifjokj eagks tkrh gStgkaml dksviuk thou thuk nHkkj yxrk gS fdUrqml dh lkp ugharnyrh vkS thou eatks pkgrh gSo\lk gh djrh gSvkVkkr ;gkaij Hkh iHkk thkh dh llosnuk lkek dsfy, mtkxj gkrh gA

bl miU;kl kaea,k&J&ltdkkkadh mUeiQrrk] ifr vkS iRuh nkukadksns[kusdksfeyrh gA bl vkkj ukjh dh vf"k{kk ml dsfy, leL;k gSrksi<kfy[kh vk/kqfud gkuk Hkh ml dsfy, leL;k gSbu i<kfy[kh vk/kqfud ukfj;ka dh ie viuh llosnuk dksbu i<kfy[kh vk/kqfud ukfj;ka dh ie dsifr viuh llosnuk dksbu miU;kl dkjkaus mtkxj fd;k gA

jkth lB dsmiU;kl **fu'dop** eaclqÛkk ,d vk/kqfud fopkjkaokyyh dkedkth ukjhgSifr fuf[ky dh eR;qdsckn fnYyh fo"ofo|ky; dsfoodsdks viuk thou lkFkh cukuk pkgrh gS iRÛlj food dh dN leL;k,agSftl dsdkj.kml dh rjQ ls"kknh dh dkbZ Lohdfr ughavk ikrh gSbl chp ol\kk vkuun dsliadZ eavkrh gSosnukuafookg djusdk fu"p; djrsgSrks nq\jh vkj foodsdh fookg Lohdfr vk tkrh gSijUrq ol\kk vkuun dsi\eafu.kZ yrh gS;gkaij ml dk ,l k fu.kZ yuk ;guk ;g fn[kkrk gS\fd tksfoood le; ij ml dk lkFkk ughafuHkk lldrk ckn eaD;k lkFkk fuHkkk,xk vkS ;g viusijkusieh dsifr fu.kZ u yadj vkuun dsi\{ea fu.kZ yrh gA ;gkaij jkth lB usfo/kok dkedkth ukjh dsifr viuh llosnuk idV dj mldsthou eavk, rhu iq 'kkadsifr ie dksmtkxj fd;k gA

jkth lB dsmiU;kl **fu'dop** eaekFkkZ ,d

vk/kqud fopkjksaokyh efgyk gSतksuk;d ls>ßk iæ dj ml ls "kkjhfjd lækk LFkkfir djrh gSijUrqml dh lkp eaiq 'k dsifr ?k'.kk fn[kkbZnsrh gStc og fl QZbl ckr ij viuk vkok"kU djk yjh gSfd ml l lkuksxæ Qh eा;g irk pyrk gSfd lærku ,d yMdk gSftl tkfr us ukfj;kadksges'kk ls nck ,aj[kk ml tkfr dksog vkxs ughac<kuk pkgrh Fkh ;gka ij vk/kqud ukjh ekFkkZdsifr jkth l lB dh lænuk mtkxj gkrh gSA

pUnzdkrk dsmiU;kl ** viusviusdksskkd** eadqुuh fl)kFkZl lipæ djrh gSfdUrqfl)kFkZdh dN etcjh gkus dsdkj.k og dqुuh l"kknh djuseavkl eFkZgSbl fy, dqुuh dksnksbPpkdscki vfu:) lfookg djuk ipMrk gA ;gka ij vk/kqud ukjh dqुuh dsiæ dsifr lænuk dk Hkkko gA

fp=keµxy dsmiU;kl **,d tehu viuh** eauhrk foKkiu txr dhnqu;kl ltUMh-ghZg?ZgSog T;knkrj ,d "kkjh "kqnk iq 'k l lq़hj dslkFkk jgrh gStksdgrh gA& **eा iRuh ughal gpjh cuuk pkgrh gµ iRuh "kQn ls eq़snkf;Ro dh cw vkrh gA bl "kQn us gekjs lekt eaviuh xfjek [ksnh gA iæ djrsgß—cाku ghu gkdj cákxA[5] ;gka ij ml dk ;g dFk; ;g fn[kkrk gSfd og fdlh iq 'k ls"kknh dj viuk ijra thou ughafcrkuk pkgrh gSbl fy, ;g "kknh ls nµj Hkkxrh gS; ;gka ij uhrk dh ,Šh lkp dk gkuk yषkdkvkadsifr læn dk fo'k; gA

vारe n"kd dsmiU;klkaeaayषkdkvkausbl lPpkbZ dksfn[kkusdk lkgl fd;k gA fd tksHkkjrh; ukjh viul ifr dksnortk eukdj iाtk djrh Fkh] vU;k; dksfeVkus dh [kkfrj t:jr iMusij ml dk R;kx Hkh dj ldrh gSD;kfd vk/kqud ukjh vf/kd vkReafHkj vkॆ Lora= gA f=dkskkRed iæ eाQ१h ukjh dsifr lænuk%

f=dkskkRed iæ nkikR; earhl jsdh mifLFkfr ;k mifLFkfr ls lækg lsmx vkbZnqjh dksvuद efgyk yषkdkvkausviusmiU;klkaeamtkxj dj mu ukjk;ka dsifr lænuk iidV dh gA vuद miU;klkadk dF; fpjifpr gkusij Hkh nkikR; ls lækkdk dksk u;k gA nkikR; eaifr ,d nµljdksiwkZ: iskikuk pkgrs gA rhl jsdh mifLFkfr ls;g pkgr iyh ughagksikrh bl fy, rhl jsdslk;;slsHkkh nµj jguk pkgrsgA

द".kk lkकrh dsmiU;kl **fnyksknkfu"k** eaodhy d'ikukjk;.k "kknh rksdV{ic l;kjh lsdjrsgॆ yfdu l;kj viuh tkue egdckuksdsfy, ljf{kr j[krsgॆ dV{ic l;kjh ml nµ jh vkॆर dsckjjseatkudj "kkf'kr gk& **rMµius yxrh gॆ ml ckt: vkॆर ls vkikds nksscPps gॆ vkॆ vkius gea [kcj rd u gksusnh**[6] ;gka ij dV{ic l;kjh dh vUreu dh ihMk dks n"kkZ;k x;k gSftl ihMk ds dkj.k ml dsifr lænuk mRiUu gkrh gA

viu&viuspgjs iØkk [krku thusbl miU;kl dsek/;e lsukjh dsfy, fookg cákku fdruk vko";d gkrk gS;g n"kkZ;k gA bl miU;kl eajek dk fj"rk feLVj xksudk lsutk;t gSbl dkj.k ml sxgLHkk thou dk dkbZlq[k iklr ughagA lekt eaHkkh ml ds fj"rs dksukt;t gh ekuk tkrk gA jek lkprh gॆ**ifeedk dh Hkfeedk dN le; dsfy, gkrh gॆ vkthou dkbZml dh Hkfeedk eaugha jg ldrk iæ ifok gksrk gॆ nkigj dh /kµि dh rjg rirk gSvkॆ fQj "kke dh Nk;k cu tkrk gॆ /khj&/khjsvॆkjh jkr gksusyxrh gॆ ;g LoHkkkfod gॆ ;g dShh ftUnxhh th jgh gॆ eॆNkkM+D;ka ughanrh \ ejk ifjp; D;k gSbl mezea \ fdlh ifok \ fdlh eka \ fdl ?kkj dh cgµ ea u l/koku u fo/kok**[7] jek dh ,Šh fLFkkfir eagkuk Hkh lænuk ipV djrk gA

ukjh gkusdh D;k ,Šh ifjf.kfr gS\ viuslyMuk tµ-uk ruko ,oavuu}ू} dh ekufl d ihMk dksHkkkx jgh gA feal xksk dk dh còVh fjrqdsifr dqkkky ds ,d 0;kgrk L=h ls læd gSog bl lस्æk dksnµfrd lkfcr djusdsfy, ijkuh ijk:jkvksa dh nqgkbZnrkA fjrq ph[krh gॆfpPYYykrh gॆij dN dj ughaikrh] f=dkskkRed iæ dksftUnxhh Hkj dk n{k nrk gॆbu miU;kl kaea f=dkskh; iæ dsifr yषkdkvka dh lænuk mtkxj gkrh gA

yषkdkvkadsmiU;kl kaeaukf;dkvkadk ;k uk;d dk fookfgr gkrsgq Hkkh iq 'k ;k ij L=h dslkFkk lस्æ k gh Li'V djrsgSfd fookg dksos ,d ifo= /kkfeॆd l Ldkj ughaekursgॆijUrq lkFkk gh iØkk [krku d

miU;kl **viu&viuspgj** dsek/;e lukjh dsfy, fookg czku fdruk vko";d gkrk gA

ekrk&firk ds Hkn Hkko ls xLr ukjh ds ifr lanuk%

ekrk firk lsxLr ukjh eukoKku dksLi'V fd;k g A Hkkjrh; lekt] iq 'k i>'kku lekt g A bl fy, ekrk firk l>rkuka en i@ dksT;knk egRo nrsg A vkt ekrk firk dsle{k dU;k ds tUe yrsgh leL;k [kM+k gks tkrh g A , d firk dk ?kj gksrk g S tgkaog tUe yrh g S tksvkxs pydj Hkkbl/yk>kkdk ?kj gksrk g A nl jk ifr dk ?kj gkrk gsmudh iqjh ftUn>h xqtjxh] vkxspydj cVsdk gkrk g S ml dk ?kj dk& lk g S i'u&i'u gh jg tkrk g S;g Hkh ,d lanuk dk fo'k; g A

iHkk [ksrku dsviu&viuspgjsmiU;kl enfeLLst xks ukdk viuh cVh ds l jkxy l oki l vkusij FkkM/Mk ij>'kku gks tkrh g S;g viuh cVh dh ihMM+ dksu le>djmlsges'kk ;gh l[k nrsh jgrh gSfd mlsifr lsFkkM/Mk&nc dj jguk pkfg, vkj lkprh gSfd gj gky en lk dh cVh okil vkusifr dsikl pyh tk, aog ,lk bl fy, lkprh gSfd ?kj ea vkj nksscgnsvkdsthou en cVh dsjgusl ij j'kkuh gksxhA

bl idkj ekrk firk L=h vkj iq 'k eafd;stkrusokys Hkn&Hkko dsdkj.k vund Hkkonsdl fL=;kacpiu lsgh cjk dks>yrh gpZ thrh g S tksofjk/ djuk ugha tkurh os le>/Frk dj yrh g S bl idkj ekrk vkj firk ds Hkn&Hkko lsukjh vmj gh venj ?kV/rh vkj VhV tkrh g A bl leL;k dksydj yf'[kdkvkausviusmiU;kl en ekrk firk dsl;kj lsofapr ukjh ds ifr lanuk dks mtkxj fd;k g A

ukjh ls "kkf'kr ukjh ds ifr lanuk%

ukjh dk "kkk.k fujarj pyrk jgrk gA Hkkh iq 'k ls dHkh Lo;a ukjh lsukjh dh dHkk&dHkk ukjh dk "kkk.k djusyxrh gA dHkk lkl cgwdHkh uun HkkHkh dh nksuka vkj ls"kkk.k dk f"kdkj ukjh dgkatk tk,A vkfd[kj ukjh ukjh dk gh "kkk.k dI dsdjrh gSvkj D;kadjrh g A "k;n iq 'k dh otg lsdjrh g S tksvf/dkj iq 'k lsfeyuk gkj pkgsog firk] ie] ifr D;au gkA vxj og vf/dkj mls ughafeyyk rksbl vf/dkj dh ftEenkj HkksyhL=h] iq 'k dksughaBgjkdj nVjkh L=h dkseku cBrh gSvkj ml L=h l suQjr djusyxrh gSvkj "kkk.k i jmrj vkrh

gA bl idkj ukjh ls "kkf'kr ukjh ds ifr efgyk yf{kdkvkausl lanuk idV dh g A

tYe lgrh ukjh ds ifr lanuk%

tYe lgrh ukjh dh thou dh fofo/k leL;kvkadk vdu djrsgq ukjh dsfofo/k : ikadksfpf=r fd;k g A ukjh dsvfrfjDr mnkgkusfc[kjsnkikiR; ihMMk dks >yus okyh ukjh] dyfadrk ukjh] vrtkh rh; fookg dsdkj.k fufer leL;kvkadks>yusokyh ukjh vkfn dk ;FkkFkZ fu: .k vfire nksn"kdkadh yf'[kdkvkdsmiU;kl kea fd;k x;k g A bu fLFkfkr;kadk lkeuk djrsgq mls ekufld vkj "kkjhfjd tYe dkslHkh lgu djuk iMrk gSrks,lh ukjh ds ifr lanuk viusvki mtkxj gks tkrh g A

e\$h; iqik dsmiU;kl **pkd** eaifr jathr lkjk dsfr ,dkf/dkj [kkuk ;gh pkgrk gSbl dkj.k og lkjx dksekuffd o "kkjhfjd : i lsl tknuk itjHkk dj nrk gA

e\$h iqik dsmiU;kl **vYek dcrjh** eavYek] firk dh eR;qdsckn lijt Hkku tS sjkturk dspkxy eaQl tkrh gStkse=;kavkj cM+ykxadksyMfdksyMfd;kais'k djrk gSogkaos vYek Hkkkxdj lekt dY;k.k ea-h Jhjke "kkL=h dsikl igpp tkrh gSbl idkj vYek iqik 'k dstYekdks lgrh gbZ thou thrh g A

vkt dsmiU;kl eaukjh ie leL;k] fookg&leL;k] ngst leL;k] cykRdkj dh leL;k] fo/kok leL;k] "kkk.k leL;k] dbZukjh tYekadkfpf=r fd;k x;k g S vkj ,lh fLFkfkr ea'th jgh ukjh ds ifr lanuk dks mtkxj fd;k g A

e\$sh iqik dsmiU;kl **pkd** dh ie[k ukf;dk l kjx viusifr dslg;ksx u fey ikusij og ekLVj Jh/kj dk lg;ksx viuh yMMkbZdsfy, djrh gSvkj Jh/kj ds[kgysfopkjka ls Hkkfor gksog ml l sie djus yxrh gSftl dkj.k l keul dh dkQh ppkZ o HkRlZluk gkrh g S D;kfd L=h dk viusifr dsjgrsvU; iq 'k dksn[kuk Hkh iki g A yfdu lkjx bl dk ijokg ughadjrh gSvkj iq jslekt lsVddj yjh gSvkj "kkk.k i jmrj vkrh

f"kokuh dsmiU;kl **dkfyUnh** adkfyUnh dsfookg ds le; yMdsokyscdkh dh cph gpzngst dh ekax djrsgSrHkk dkfyUnh pWth ds: i ea}kkj ij vkrh gSvkj ?kj dsifrk dksnfjn} "kjkch] fHk[kkjh vkfn

mikf/k;kl sfoHkfrkr djrsgq dgrh g& **Jheku vkidk cVk geaughaxjhnuk g ̋ tkb2,sblh {k.k ckjkr ykVk ystkb;& vk ̨ oghacp vkb;scMk vk"p;Z g ̋ fd brus cM# le) 0;kikjh gksus ij vkidks viuk cVk cpuk iM+og Hkh dy vLlh gtkj es**8

f"kokuh dsmiU;kl vfrfFk est;k dk ifr guhenw dsle; "kjkic dsu"kseat;k dsfirk dscksjseacjk Hkyk dgrk g^A rkst;k viusifr lscdgrh gSfd & **ejsckcw lsbruh gh uQjr Fkh rksD;kax, Fksvkidsfirk tksfxM+fxMkkdj ejkk fj"rk ekamű9 vk ̨ fQæ guhenw lsyksVdj t;k xlL seaviusek;dsjguspyh tkrh g^A

vfookfgr ukjh ds ifr lanuk%

vktdy ukjh fookg dsfy, mruh mRlqd ughag ̋ ftruh igysgyk djrh FkhA dk ̄ efgykvkadslsKFk og Hkh gksrk gSfd osfookg rksdjuk pkgrh gSexj xjhch] ngst vk ̨ vU; ,slsvudk dkj.kkalsmUgsavfookfgr jguk lsL;k dk lek/kku ughalsL;k dk vkjkk g^A bl lanHkZ eackdblefgyk ysf[kdkvka dk oDr0; mYys{kuh; g^A

f"kokuh dsmiU;kl ea**dkfyUnh** ,d vfookfgr ukjh gSD;kfd ,d ckj ngst dsdkj.k og viuhckjkr okisl djnh gSrc lsog lkp yrh gSfd og fookg ughadjxh vk ̨ vkthou vfookfgr jgrh g^A

d".kk lkcrh dsmiU;kl **le; ljxe** eavj.;k ,d vfookfgr v/kM̋+ukjh vdsysvius¶ lyS/ eajgrsgq thou lsl?k"kZdjrh g^A bl rjg vfookfgr ukjh dks thou thusdh euk",k la̋k"kle;h gkstkrh gSD;kfd mls lekt lsvdsysgh lkeuk djuk iM+rk gSbu vfookfgr ukjh dsifr yßfkdkvkadh lanuk mtkxj gksrh g^A

l&dkj ukjh ds ifr lanuk%

ijajkoknh nf'Vdksk eaukjh ,d le; rd dh fujk"kkk ?kVu dksvnj gh vnj cn[kly djrh pyh tkrh g^A bl ijajkoknh nf'Vdksk dksvius thou eafdl rjg mrkjrh g ̋bu yßfkdkvka}kjk irk pyrk g^A

e&-sh iqika dsmiU;kl **pkd** eajs'ke dh g^R;k Hkh ijEijkr ,avFkkkr fu;e dkuwu rkM#usdsdkj.k gksrh g^A D;kfd og fo/kok gkdj Hkh ipr djrh gSvkßj xHkorh gks tkrh gSvk ̨ viusia̋h dh ml lrku dksLo;atUe nsuk

tku xokdj djuk iM+rk gS;snkdkuk ukfj;ka viuh lkdfr dk fojk'k dj thou thuk thuk pkgrh Fkh fdUrq,slk fojk'k mudh tku ysyrk gSvr%mudsifr lanuk mRiUu gkrh g^A\

e&-sh iqika dsmiU;kl **vYek dkurjh** vYek /khjj&/khjsea-h Jhjke "kkL=h dh nklh h] ekrk vk ̨ i§lh lc dN cu tkrh g^A yßfdu ,d {k.k eamll s;g lc ml lsfNu tkrk gSD;kfd Jhjke "kkL=h dhR;k djnh tkrh gSrksvYek ijjajkvkadkspyikßfrh nrsgq L=h gkusdsckotwu Jhjke "kkL=h dksea[kkfXXu nrh g^A

jkath IB dsmiU;kl **fu'dop** dsiFkeka o'krr ea ukf;dk uhjk lkdfjd xf.kr lsifjfpr gSbslfy, og cklw lsie djusdsckotwu Hkh jeu uked dop ds lgt gh viusthou eaLohdkj dj yrh gS;gkauhjk ds ifr lanuk mtkxj gkrh g^A

d".kk lkcrh dsmiU;kl **,syMkßh** eavEewviuh cVh dksifjokj eavk ̨r dh fLFkfr dksckjseacrkrsgq dgrh gS fd&**pykbZ gkrh u ifjokj dh xkMkh rßusHkh rksavc rd le> xbZgkrh fd xgLFkh ea"kjh "kkkk ukeks dh g^A ;g bl dh iRuh g^A cgwg§ekagß̨] ukuh g^§] nkuh g^A fQj ogh [kkuk] igauuk vk ̨ xgukA yMkhh og uke dh ghegkjkuh g^A lc dN ikßN&ikßN dksmlsfcBk fn;k tkrk gS viuh txg ij**A vFkkkr mls"kknh t§§ sifo= fj"rs eackdkkdkj ml ij fu;a=.k fd;k tkrk g^A

iHkk [krku dsmiU;kl **ihyyh vkaakh** ealkeek dh rkbZ IkL l Hkh cgwvkadksfcuk [kkk,& fi, ifr dh y¢h vk;q dsfy, djok pk§Fk or djusdsfy, tkßj nrh gSvk ̨ l Hkh dksbl iFkk dksfuHkkkusdk vkns'k Hkh nrh g^A iFkkvka dk ikyu djuk l nk ukjh dksgh dgk tkrk g^A

vk/kfud ;q¢ eaijajk lspyuh vk jgh iFkkvkadks fo'k; eajrg&rjg dsi'u mBrsgSifjokj] fookg] /ke2 R;ksgkj vkfn l¢LFkkvkaesfHkUu&fHkUku iFkk,agkrh g^A bl dk

dkbZ fopkj gh ughadjrk D;kfd ukjh dh ekufl drk Hkh ,Slh gksxbZlgSfd mlsbu ifKkvkdksfuHkkusaagh viuh lknxh urj vkrh gSvkS; osfcuk dlN dgsbu ijEijkvka vkS;lLdfr dksfuHkkrh pyh tkrh gS,Slh ukfj;kdsifr Hkh lksnuk dsm tkxj fd;k gA

nkiaR; lc£k eankEiiR; thou dksvR;Ur ifo= ekuk x;k gA ifr iRuh dk lc£k iLr;% l Hkh lc£kkadk eyy gA

fookg dksy nks0;fDr dksfeyuku u gksdkj] nks lLdjkadk feyu] nksifjokjkadk feyu gA gekjslifjokjkdsifrdks noR; dk LFkku fn;k gA ysdlu f"k{kk dsilkj usukjh dks tkxr fd;k gA U;k; vU;k; dksog Li'V : iIsle> lcdh gA og vkRe fuHkj gkdlj ifr d ,dkf/kdkj ij if'u fpllg yxkrh gA ifr iRuh dschp tfVy lc£kkdu dj ysf[kdkvkausefeè fp= iLrrr fd;k gA

l nHkZ%

1- d".kk lkcrh] *fnyksnkfu"k*/ jktdey iSjj cDI] ubZfnYyh] ubZfnYyh iz{la 2006] i- 183] 54

2- d".kk lkcrh] *, yMdh*/ jktdey iSjj cDI] ubZfnYyh] ubZfnYyh iz{la 2008] i- 49

3- f"kokuh] *dk¡fyUh*/ jk/kkd".k idk"ku] ubZfnYyh] iz vofRr] 2006] i- 99

4- e`.kky ik.M} *jk rksij HkV/dsgq/* jk/kkd".k idk"ku ubZfnYyh] iz{la 2000 i- 43

5- fp=k eqnxy] *,d teu viuh*/ jktdey iSjj cDI] ubZfnYyh] ubZfnYyh iz{la 1999] i-161&162

6- d".kk lkcrh] *fnyksnkfu"k*/ jktdey iSjj cDI] ubZfnYyh] ubZfnYyh iz{la 2006] i- 54]A

7- iaHkk [krku] *viu&viuspgjj*fdrkc ?kj idk"ku] ubZfnYyh] la 2010] i- 75

8- f"kokuh] *dk¡fyUh*/ jk/kkd".k idk"ku] ubZfnYyh] iz vofRr] 2006] i- 36

9- f"kokuh vfrfFk] *jk/kkd".k idk"ku]*ubZfnYyh] iz vkofRr] 2006] i- 159&160

egkdfo Hkkl dsukVdkeasyfyr dyk dk vuqkhyu

*oBko ol Ur dkllgs

Ikdr ukVdkadsfodkl dsbfrgkl esegkdfo Hkkl dk egRoiwkZLFkku gSA Hkkl dk uke IEiwkZHkkjr es0;kr gSA ukVd dfoRo dk pje ifjikd gSA 'ukVdkllre~dfoRoe~A bl esrhuka ykdksdsHkkoka dk vuqrZu ghxrk gA tc ge bl nf"V Isnfkrs garlsHkkl dh egRrk vkf c< tkrh gSml Iqij vrhr es tc ykxdd Ikdr vHkh viuh fn'kk dk fuekZk dj jgh Fkh Hkkl usrjg ukVdka dh doy jpuk gh ugh dh gScfYd IQyrk Hkh ikdr dh A;g ukV; IkfgR; dsbfrgkl esLej.kh; ckr gA

Hkkjrh; Ikdfr dksk dsvuqkj dyk dsnksHkxn gS & yfyrdyk rFkk mi;kxh dyk A yfyrdyk dsfQj ikp Hkn &okLrq;k LFkkiR; dyk]efrZdyk]fp=dyk]Ixhrdyk]rFkk dk0; dyk gSA mi;kxh dyk dsvUrxir euq); dh HkkSrd vko'; drkvka dh ifrZftI Isgksos dyk,avk,xh A

ukV; dyk dsvUrxir IHkh ukVdh; rRoka dk Iekokk gSA tgkard dFkkoLrq dk i/u gSHkkl dk {k= vR; r foLrr gSA ipk.k.k]bfrgkl]egkHkkjr]vk[;kkf;dk]xtfk vkSj ykd esipfyr dFkkudka dk Hkkl usviusukVdka esiz;kx fd;k gA bu vk/kkjkadsIkFk Hkkl usekSfydrk dksHkh Ik;kr LFkku fn;k gA mnkgj.kLo: Ik ifrek ukVd esifrek okyk IEiwkZiIa Hkkl dh dYiuk dhmnHkkfr gA bl h idkj dkdsYh dk ;g dyguk fd ml usek= __f"k opu dh IR;rk dsfy;s jke dk ouokl ekxxkA Hkkl us cMh dikiyrk Is bu dFkkvka dk foU;kl fd;k gA LoluoklIonRre~dsf}rh; vd esnkl h dgrh gS]jktdekjh ek/kohyrk e.Mi dsIehi xn [ksy jgh gS¼ek/koh yrk e.MiL; ik'o^%dUnqdu dhMrhfr ½ml h idkj euakjtu grqiupe vkd esifnefudk dgrh gSmTttf;uh okyh vk;kZ voflrdk dkscgkykvks tkse/kyj dFkkvka ds }kjk

jktdekjh dsfl kj dh onuk dksgYdk djsxh A¼lk [kfYonkuhe/kyjkfHkk%dFkkfHk%Hkrinkfjdk; k%'kh'kZonukfoukn u; fr A¼IAA 5AA

vfoekjd dsf}rh; vvd esfonllkd dgrk gS&vfLr jkek; .kaukke ukVl÷'kkL=eA ;gkaukVl÷'kkL= dk mYyy{k fd;k x;k gSA

dk0; dkSky & Hkkl dsukVdkses dk0; dkSky Hkh iLQqfVr gqvk gSA vuod iadkj dh NUn ;kstuk]rFkk vyadkj bu ukVdkaesgSA miek]mRiz{kk]vFkkDriU;kI]vkfn vyadjkadk vnHkkr~iz, ix gSA ;Fkk &miek vyadkj &

v;ks/; keVoHkkrafirk Hkkrrk p oftirkeA fiikIkrkkS ·uq/kkokfe {kh.krkS;kaunhfeo AA ifrekukVd-3-10

vyadkj 'kkL= dk ipI) mnk-&
fyEirho rekM-xkfu o"kZhrhok¥+tuaUk^%A

vI Riq "k Ipp nf"VfoÇyrkexrk AA cky- 1-55

uojl &Ikdr ukVdka dk i/uu y{; gSjl kka dk IE; d-ifjikdA dk0; 'kkL=h; xtfFkdkjkausjl dh IRrk Ioki jh ekuh gSA fdl h fof'k"V jkl dk mnkslku djkdj ukVddkjh uÇrd vkn'kZflf) djrk gSA Hkkl usemMh Irdrk Isjikk dk ifjikd fd;k gA

Hkkl dsiR;d ukVd es,d ;knksjl i/uu cudj

*Lkgk;d ik/;kid- Ikdr foHkkx 'k-nwJhoŝ Lwk Ikdr egko/ky; jk;ij ¼N-x-½

vk, gS vkSj vU; jsl mldsmiLdkjkd ds: lk esfn[kkbZ
nrsgSA bu ukV/dkses jlkadh fLFkfr bl iadkj g&

1&nwrokD;&ohj rFkk vnHkqr
2&d.kHkkj &d: .k vkSj ohj
3&nwr?kVkRdp&ohj rFkk d: .k
4&m: HkkMx&ohj]d: .k]rFkk 'kkUr
5&e/; e0;k;kx &ohj]Hkk;kud] d: .k]jkfhz
6&iqpjk= &ohj]gkL;]okRlY;
7&vfHk"kd&ohj]d: .k]rFkk Hk;kud
8&ckypfjr &ohj]vnHkqr~]rFkk gkL;
9&vfoekjd &Jaxkj]ohj] gkL; rFkk d: .k
10&ifrek&d: .k rFkk ohj
11&ifrKk&ohj]Jaxkj] vnHkqr~rFkk gkL;
12&Loluokl onRre&Jaxkj ,oad: .k
13&pk: nRr&d: .k Jaxkj rFkk gkL;

bl iadkj Li"V gSfd HkkI dsuojlkadh CkMk gh
lehphu ifjikd n'kkZk x;k gSA jlkadk lE;d~ ifjikd
gh HkkI dh ifl)h dk ,d iequ[k dkj.k gSA

iadfr fp=.k& egkdfo HkkI iadfr dsieh gSA iadfrd
n'k; kadksmUgkusucMsgh lkfu/; l sn[kk gSA iadfrd
n'k; kadksof.kr djrs le; mudk os,Sk Ikakksiax fp=
iLrqr djrsgSfd ikBd dh ofRr ml esiwkZr%rYyhu
gks tkrh gSA Loluokl onRre~esouiiklkUr dh lU/;k dk
o.ku n'k; ih; g&

[kxk%okl ksirk%& & & & & & & 1-16
bl h iadkj vfHk"kd ukV/d dk lwkiLr o.ku &
vLrkfnraLrdIxr%& & & & & & 4-23
bl h iadkj vfoekjd esllU/;k rFkk jk=+;kxxeu dk
o.ku &
fyEirho reh·Mxkfuu & & & & & 1-19
pUdkn;; dk o.ku Hkh eukgjkjh g&
mn;fr fg 'k'kkM-el%fDyUu [ktkijik.M%1-29
vfHk"kd ukV/d esle qzo.ku&
Dofpr~Qsukukxxjh Dofkpnifi p ehukdksdyty%4-17
vfoekjd ukV/d dsifHke vkd esHkfrd dgrk gSfd
uk; d ds: lk rstvkSj 'kfDr n{kdj Hkh ml svUR; t dgsa
rksgekjk 'kkL=k/;;u 0;FkZ gSA

nSoa: iacãtarL; 1-7 bl es'kkL=k/;;u dk egRo
n'kkZk x;k gSA f}rh; vkd esfonHkkZd Lo;aodks^u
dspya'ykdk ,o rs'kkeFkkifi Kkr%** dgdj Lo;aodks

fof"k"V fI) djrk gSA bl lsKkr gkrk gSfd egkdfo
HkkI ^^kCnkHkkkSdk0; e-^*bl er dk ekuuokysFksA ml h
LFkku ij ofind gkuk J'SB l e>k tkrk Fkk ,Sk Kkr gkrk
gS fonHkkd dgrk gS^^dLekngeofndx%* dS seSvofnd
gwA

vuH; Lr 'kkL= xyr jkLrsij pyk tkrk gS;Fkk &
fpjkH; LriFka;kfr 'kkL=anqakÓ.kra;Fkk ** 2-4 ;g
mfDr vfoekjdk dh gSA ;gka'kkL= Kku iklr djusds
Ik'pkr-vH;kl dk egRo n'kkZk x;k gSA vkpk;Ze EeV
usHkh dk0;K f'k{k;kH;kl %dk iz1@3 ½dgdj vH;kl
dk egRo ifrikfnr fd;k gS ml h LFkku ij vfoekjd
^;kx 'kkL=afpUR;rs**vFkkr~;kx 'kkL= dh fpUrk dj jgk
gwrdgdj ;kx'kkL= dk egRo n'kkZk x;k gSA

tks0;fDr vH;kl vkfn l sfo|k dksfl) dj yrk
gSog noLo: Ik]vU;;kadksthou nku nusealeFkZgks
tkrk gSa Fkk &^^fo|ko'kkukrqgHkof}/kkuke-* 4-17

;svfoekjd dsopu gS rdZ'kkL= l sjfhgr on'kkL=
vPNk yxrk gSA ;s vfoekjd ds opu gSA ^^
onJufrqghfooftha 5-1

bl h iadkj vkpk;ZeEeV usHkh ^i hdqfEer'kCni/kku
onkfn'kkL=Hh %½dk-iz1@2½

dgdj onkadks'kCni/kku dgk gSA

Loluokl onRre~ es rikiu dk o.ku &foJC/ka
gfj.kk'pjUR;pfdrk%1- 12

bl h iadkj mn;u mM jgh cdifDr dk o.ku djrs
g, dgrsgS&+

__Tok; rkap fojykap urksNurkap & & & & 4-2
vfoekjd eso"kkZ__rqdk o.ku l tho : lk esfd;k
gSA rFkk xh'e __rqdk o.ku Hkh l qnj gS&

^^vR;/.kkkTofjro HkkkLdj djj{kihrl kjk egh *4-4
bl h iadkj vU;= Hkh iadfro.ku dsmndgj.k dfo dh
ekf$ydrk dscstkM uewsdgstk l dtrsgSA bu o.kuka
l sKkr gkrk gSfd ukV/ddkj dk thou iadfrd n"; ka
l s?kfu"Vrk dslkFkk lEiDr Fkk A

Lkaxhr &
^^Xkhraok|arFkk uR;a=;a=;alaxhreP;rs* egkdfo HkkI
usvued LFkkykaij l axhr dsfofo/k : ikadksn'kkZsgq
ik=ka,oaLo: adh dykfHk: fp ,oadkSky dk ifjp; fn;k
gwA

Loluokl onRRke~dsipe vad esjkrtk okl onRrk dk Lej.k djrsgq oh.kk cbrkrsgq ml dh fofo/kp'Vkvkadk Lej.k djrsg§A

ßkgqkk~fi & & & & ?kk'kkorh oh.kk oknu esokl onRrk dq ky Fkh A

vfoekjd ukVd rrh; vad esavfoekjd dk dFku & v;axU/koZ/ofufjo Ju~rsA**0; DraLo;aoh.kkaokn;frA vFkkl~oh.kk dk Loj Iqukbz ziM jgk g§Adkbz dkUrk ds IkFkk xhr dk vkuUn ysjgk g§A

fL=;kaxhr xk;dk djrh FkhA^^xhrarqiqu%fL=;k%*3-6

rkcu eUn fdUrqLQby g§A vuqukfld Loj esvkokt fudy jgh g§A LFkky Rkky o y; dsIkFkk 'kCn fudy jgk g§A bl Isfl) gksjgk g§fd xhr fdl h L=h }kjk xk;k tk jgk g§A

'k"B vad es uakjn dh mfDr ^on% firkegega ifjrk%k;kfeA 6-11

vFkkl~on Iscãk rFkk Iaxhr Isfo".kq dks ijUu fd;k tkrk g§A oh.kk dk Hkh mYy§k g§A

bl h vad esvfoekjd dh mfDr ^^on'kqxhrs'kqp jDrd.B%**6 -16

on ,oaxhr esleku : Ik Isxk;u djusdk d.B dk vH;kl g§A

bl ikdkj egkdfo Hkkl usvund LFkkukaij Iaxhr dh ckjhfd;kadk o.kU viusukVdkesfd;k g§A

okLrqdyk&

egkdfo Hkkl dsle; okLrqdyk viuspje mRd"kZ

ij FkhA okLrqdyk dk Kku Hkh egkdfo dksFkkA bl dk LFkku LFkku ij mYy§k egkdfo usfd;k g§A

Loluokl onRRke~dsipe vad esjkrdqkjh dsfoJke djusdsdl{k dksIeqx dgdj Iadk/kr fd;k x;k g§A NVs vad esI wkeg{k egy dk mYy§k g§A

vfoekjd ukVd dsrrh; vad esmPpagE;a;& & & & 3-5 bR;kfn 'ykdesmpsHkou dk o.ku g§ftIdh f[kMfd;kacUn g§A

foigyefi ferkieafoHkkxk & & & & 3-13

bl 'ykd esjkrdqky dk o.ku g§tksfo'kky gkusij Hkh foHkkDr gksusdsdkj.k uik rqyk g§A mpsmBsjgusds dkj.k ?kuku g§rFkk ikIkn Is;Dr gksusdsdkj.k ekuks iFoh IsmBdkj vkdk'k dh vksj tk jgk g§A bl ikdkj okLrqdyk dk mYy§k Hkkl dsukVdkaesiikIr gkrk g§A

efirdyk&

efirdyk dk Hkh mYy§k Hkkl dsukVdkaesiikIr gkrk g§A

vfoekjd ukVd es dk§tk;u dh mfDr &^f{kfrjjtksxq.k.Brk 1-1

bR;kfn esfdl h Hkk;kud efirZdk mYy§k g§A f}rh; vad esavfoekjd]ukf;dk dk Lej.k djrsgq mlscãk dh ikFke dfr dgrk g§A ;Fkk&

ifrPNUna/kk=k ;qpfroiq;'kka& & & & 2 -3

bl ikdkj egkdfo Hkkl usyfyrdyk dk fun'kku viusukVdkesvund LFkkykaij fd;k g§A

✦