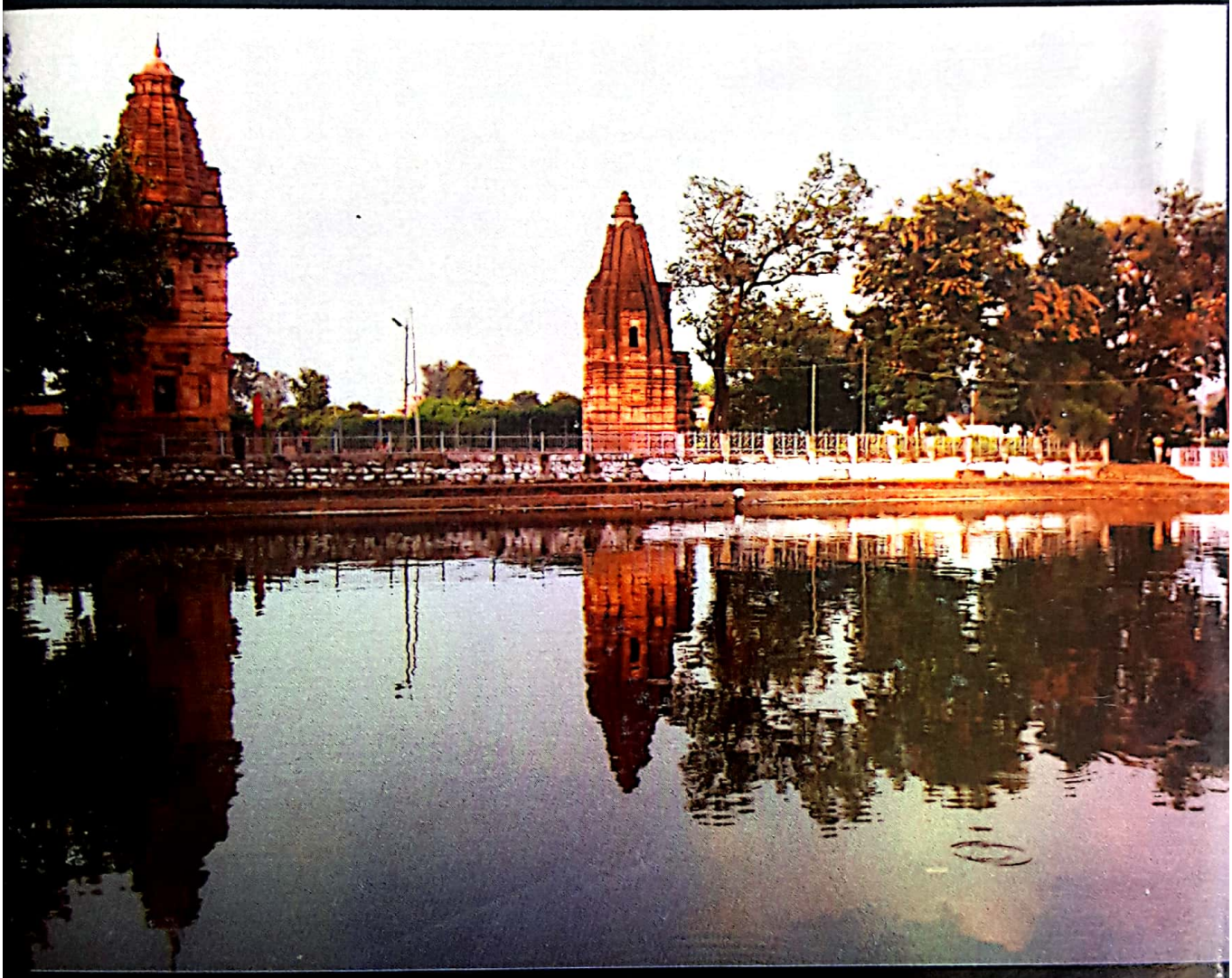
Land and Water Resource Management System in Ancient India



Editor
Dr.Mohan Lal Chadhar

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Recent Researches in History, Culture And Archaeology of Ancient India

Editor

Dr. Mohan Lal Chadhar

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Foreword

Land and Water resources are fundamental for beginning and sustainability of any civilization. Increasing population has limited the availability of these precious resources. Conservation, management and wise-use of soil and water are now related with the existence of the planet. Environmental pollution and diminishing natural resource has raised the question of survival towards humanity.

Educating people regarding conservation and management of these vital resources is also a significant venture in the direction of protecting our planet. This book is an endeavor to aware people for the safeguarding of treasured reserves of earth. The renewed interest aroused the curiosity of academicians as well as general readers in history of natural resources. This book covers many articles on the ancient efforts of conservation and management of water and land. Spiritual and material needs of a civilization and thought and life of its people through the ages are reflected in the contents.

Dr. Mohan Lal Chadhar has done a splendid job in collecting articles on this pertinent issue of our time. I hope and trust that this book will help to open people's eyes to the urgent need for systematic use, recycling and managing of nature's gifts-Land and Water. The present volume is a modest effort to meet this growing fascination with the early beginnings of the field. The book elucidates long history of human efforts to conserve natural resources with indigenous techniques. Contribution of early dwellers and tribals is highlighted in the book. Articles also provide an opportunity to develop a new

conceptual framework for practitioners, policy makers and governments. Scholars as well as general readers will find this book useful.

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Amarkantak
1 August 2015

Preface

The history of Man-Land-Water relationship begins with the origin of human being on the earth. At the early stage man was totally depended upon his surrounding environment. From Neolithic period man started exploiting the land resources and water bodies for various purposes. At least from the Pre-Harappan period Man started to control the natural resources- Land and Water. Thus Land and Water resource management are two significant aspects for the development of Man and the State.

The Land resource management would have started from the period when settled agriculture was started. The early literature of India, archaeological sources do indicate that for state formation Land resource management played a very important role. The Dynastic history of central India, including that of Mauryas, Saka, Satavahanas, Panduvanshis, Sarvapurias, Katuries, Paramaras, Pratiharas, Chanelas, Kachhapghatas and others (from early times to 13th century) provide various references about land system, land revenue and different types of land of the state. No doubt, the land system gave rise to feudatory system in early medieval history of India. In the medieval period various regional stateruled in different parts of central India. In this aspect mentioned may be made of Bhopal state of Nawab, Gowalir state of Schindia, Holkars of Indore, Bhonsle of Nagpur and a number of small states. These regional states introduced new system of land resource management. With the coming of the British rule, the colonial master had their own system of land management which was accepted to provide to them maximum land revenue. The Ryotwari, Mahalwari and Zamindari system took its root in this period. The tribes of the region such as, the Baiga, the Gonds, the Kamars, The Bhilsetc residing in Bastar, Jagdalpur, Sarguja, Mandla, Chhinwara have their indigenous land revenue system. After independence, the Indian state has introduced land resource management through various legislations, policies, programmes.

The history of Water resource management goes back to prehistoric period. The small dams constructed during Pre-Harappan period and the findings of various irrigation cannels, ponds, tanks etc. reveal the system of water, management during Harappan period. In the early historical period there are varies references regarding the construction of tanks, wells,, ponds and dams on small rivers and streams along with irrigation cannels as known from epigraphs and excavated sites. The benevolent rulers made every possible effort for the management of water resources particularly in those areas where there were scanty rainfall. As a result in part of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh the dynasty rulers introduced a number of innovative methods to conserve water. The regional state of central India also contributed in this regard for example, the Nawab of Bhopal and Raja Bhoj of Parmar dynasty mad elaborate arrangement for conservation of water. The Britishers in India had their own water resource management as revealed from various irrigation cannels-cum- small dams and reservoirs constructed during the period as reflected in various archival documents of the periods. After independence, the state of India has initiated various steps for water resource management and conservation of water by constructing big and small dams, irrigation cannels etc through various policies and programmes. The construction of big dams is a debatable issue. The construction of Narmada sagar dam, Indira sagarpariyojna in Madhya Pradesh has created a lot of resentments among the local people who are protesting for the issue of displacement. The unique type of *satyagrahi.e*. *Jalsatragraha* is still continuing at Khandwah in Madhya Pradesh by men and women. Even the tribes of central India are managing their surrounding land and water resources by their own traditional methods and techniques.

I am also grateful Thanks for Support of *Prof. T. V. Kattimani*, Vice- Chancellor Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh.

I shall never be able to find adequate word in May life to express my deep sence of gratitude to my very respectfully Prof. (Dr.) Alok Shrotriya.

Many Thanks are due to Dr. Vinay Kumar of Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, IGNTU, Amarkantak. I am also grateful to Prof. C.D. Singh ex. Vice-

Chancellor IGNTU, Amarkantak (M.P.) Prof. V.D. Jha, Formar Head, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Dr. H. S. Gour University, Sagar (M.P.), Dr. Nagesh Dubey, Presently, Head Department of Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Dr. H. S. Gour University, Sagar (M.P.),

I owe my sincerest thanks to my teachers Prof. Rahman Ali, Prof. M.N.P. Tiwari, Prof. S.R. Dubey, Prof. C.S. Gupta, Prof. J.N. Pal, Prof. R.P. Pandey for their blessings.

I also express my deepest appreciation and gratefulness to the encouragement and moral support of my all frends.

I am greatly indebted to my Mother Late. Smt. Ram Bai Chadhar and My Father Shri Rajaram Chadhar for being constant source of inspiration since childhood. I am also grateful to my parents- in laws Mr. Dharam Das Bunker and Smt Laxmi Devi for their warmth support and encouragement.

I am special gratitude to my wife Mrs. Radha for her continuous encouragement throughout this arduous venture, with our son and Daughter Shreyansh and Vedanshi.

We are extremely thankful to all the thirty 0ne contributors for contributing their research papers on time. The views and contents of the papers are scholar's own. It is hoped that the volume would be helpful in understanding aspects of Land and water resource management of Ancient India and will be appreciated by the students in particular and researchers working on history and culture of Ancient India in general. We are grateful to, publisher of Radha Prakashan who readily agreed to publish the volume and worked hard to bring out in such as excellent manner.

Dr. Mohan Lal Chadhar

Guru Purnima
31 July, 2015

Contents

1
Water Resources and Their Impact on Chandella Art and Architecture

***Professor S. K. Sulerrey**

Before studying the water resources of Chadella period, we must know the region over which the temples and monuments were constructed during the time of Chandellas. The boundaries of the chandella kingdom varied from time to time but the area of jajakabhukti roughly corresponds to what is now known to bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. At the height of Chandella power in eleventh century this region was bounded on all the four Sides by four rivers in the north by Yamuna, in the south by Narmada , in the east by the tamas and in the west by The Chambal.[1] The khajuraho inscription of A.D. 954 gives an account of the extent of dhang's empire. It refers that dhanga was ruling the earth "playfully acquired by the action of his long and strong arms, as for as kalanjara and as for as Bhasvat situated on the bank of the river malava from here to the river kalindi and from here also to the frontiers of chedi country and even as for as that mountain called gopa (Gopadri) which is unique abode of marvels.[2] Thus rivers and mountains provide the geographical boundaries **of the chandelle kingdom. The boundaries of the Chandella dominion of course, changed** from time to time. But is always including Mahoba, Kalanjar, Khajuraho and Ajaygarh, all of which are situated in the central segment of bundelkhand.[3] These four place Khajuraho, Kalanjara, Mahoba and Ajaigarh comprised the vital center of the **Chandella kingdom[4].** The region was known during the sixth century as Chedi[5]

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during the **Chandella times as Jajakabhkti[6],** and since fourteen century as bundelkhand.[7]

We can divide the water resource of Chandella period in two parts:

1. Natural water resources
2. Excavated and constructed water resources .

1. Natural Water Resources - Jajakabhuti has a large number of rivers, many rivulets and Beautiful waterfalls which in hence the scenic beauty of this region. The small streams are usually tributaries and branches of big rivers. Sometimes, after rising from the mountain the stream empty their water into a big river in lover course. There are numerous north bound perenial Rivers fall paying tribute to Yamuna river like Betwa, Dhasana , Ken, Bhagein, paisuni and their tributaries. The puranas[8] often enumerate the rivers as rising from the various mountain ranges. of these rivers, the following may be located in the present Bundelkhand:

Yamuna:- Yamuna is the famous river of India. It forms the north boundary of the Chandella Kingdom. The Yamuna is regarded as one of the most sacred river of India. The devoties place it next to the Ganga. The Yamuna river is closely associated with Krisna. Ganga and Yamuna as river deities came into existence during the Gupta period in the temple architecture. The two ends of temple's door lintel are adorned with the images of the river goddesses,Ganga and Yamuna standing on their respective vehicles, the alligator and tortoise. This was a specially attractive feature which originated in the Gupta period and for many centuries afterwards was occepted as the best decorative and religious pattern of a temple doorways.[9] It is most remarkable that Kalidas with his unusual power of observing contemporary art and life records the presence of the twin river goddesses Ganga and Yamuna as being attendance upon the deity.[10] The literary description truly support the architectural tradition.[11] This tradition of depicting Ganga and Yamuna in the temple also followed by the Chandellas. The Khajuraho inscription of A.D. 954refers Yamuna by its other name as Kalindi.[12]

Betwa:- Betwa is also known as Vetravati. The river Vetravati has been mentioned by kalidas in Meghaduta[13] and also by Varahmihira.[14] Literally , Vetravati means containing canes. It has been identified with the Betwa joining the Yamuna near Hamirpur,

Utter Pradesh. It rise at the Village Kumari in the Bhopal Division and flows in a north easterly direction passing by the ancient city of Vidisa (ancient Besnagar).[15]

The rivers Bes and Dhasan are among the important tributaries of Betawa. According to a tradition the Pandavas fought with the king of Vidisa on the bank of the Vetravati.[16] The Kadambari of Banabhatta associate Malava ladies with Vetravati, Surrounding Vidisa.

Dasarna:- The river Dasarna is regarded as the same as present Dhasana flowing past Sagar between the Betwa and Ken. The river Dasarna was evidently named after the Dasarna Kingdom mentioned in many works including the Mahabharata[17] and the Meghaduta[18] of Kalidas. Dasarna has been identified with East Malwa with its capital at Vidisa.[19] The Kurma Purana, Matsya Purana, Brahmanda Purana, Vaman Puran and Vayu Puanas mention that the Riksha range is the source of the Dasarna.[20] From the Markendeya Purana[21] it appears that the river which has the source in the Bhopal rigion empities it self in the Betwa river. A Kalanjara inscription gives the the title of Dasarnadhinatha to Chandella king Paramardideva.[22]

Chambal:- It is mentioned in the ancient Indian literature as Charmanvati. Panini refers[23] to one Charmanvati river, the location of which is not certain. V.S. Agrawal, however, identifies it with the Chambal.[24] The Mahabharata[25] explain the name Charmanvati, as the rivulet which was originated from the Skin (Charman) of the scarified cows, i.e. from blood coming from the skins of the cows. A large number of cows are said to have been slaughtered at the Yajana of Rantideva. The Mahabharata informs us that the river formed the southern boundary of the Panchal territory.[26]

It has also been referred to in the Meghaduta.[27] The river rises in an elevated point of the Vindhya. N.L. Dey[28] points out that the hill has tree co-equal sources from the same cluster, viz., the Chambala, and the Gambhira range, and enter Rajasthan at a point, 193 miles from its source. Charmanavati is fed by a large number of tributaries, both large and small. Among these, the Kalisindh joins it from the south, and the Mej and Banas from the west. Later on the river passes through Utter Pradesh where it ultimately joins the Yamuna. It forms the western boundaries of Chandella kingdom.

Sindhu:- The river Sindhu is genrally believed to be identical with the river Kalisindhu, a tributary of the Chambal. The Mahabharata[29] possibly refers to it as the Daksina- Sindhu, and the Meghaduta[30] simply as sindhu as the river is called in the Puranas. Evidently, at a later period the Sindhu came to be known as kali Sindhu which does not appear in literature. It takes its rise from a tank situated in the village of Nain was in the Sironj in Vidisha District of Madhya Pradesh. It flows in a north easternly direction for about 150 miles through the Malwa region till it enters Utter Pradesh, and joins the Yamuna.

Tamas:- It is identified with the modern tons flowing into the Ganga below Allahabad. The Ramyana mentions two Tamasa rivers, one of which flows about 10 miles to the west of the Sarayu. It was on the bank that Valmiki dwell.[31] The other has been placed in the Rewa region, and it falls into the Gnaga near Allahabad.[32] The Puranas obviously refers to the latter as rising from Riksha Mountain. The imperial Gazetteer of India points to it as the Southern Tons.[33] It rises in the Kairnur range from a source known as Tamasa Kunda, near Maihar.[34] From here the river follows a north-easternly course for about 120 miles and after traversing the rough hilly country round Maihar, flows through the plain of Rewa region. Here it is joined by the Satna, and 40 miles lower down, it is joined by a few other effluents and spreading in to a wide stream with long deep reaches, it enters Utter Pradesh at Deora. After a north-easterly course of about 44 miles, it falls into the Ganges 19 miles below Allahabad. It forms the eastern boundary of Chandella kingdom.

Ken:- The Suktimati of ancient Indian literature is identified with the Ken, a tributary of the Yamuna,flowing through Bundelkhand. Cunnigham[35] thinks that the name of ken or Kayau is derived from Sanskrit Kanavati. But this name does not appear in the Puranas. It seems peculiar that the name of ken, which is a great river, should not be mentioned though it has its source in the same river shed as the Tons, Paisuni and others. Acconding to N.L. Dey,[36] the river Syeni mentioned in the Matsya Purana[37] is the same as river Suktimati, and under phonetic rules Syeni would became Keni or Ken.

The Mahabharat[38] connect the river Suktimati with the Kolalhala range. The river flowed through the ancient kingdom of Chedi.

Pargiter has placed the Kolahala between Panna and Bijawar in the Chhatarpur district.[39] It rises in the north western slopes of the Kaimur range and plowing north-east through Damoh and Panna, enters the Banda District of Utter Pradesh near Bilharka on the Bank of the river stood a city of the same name (Suktimati of the Mahabharata,[40] Sotthivati of the Buddhists),[41] which was the ancient capital of the Chedi people.

The Kiyan Runs through the Jejakbhukti from South to north, dividing it into two nearly equal portions, with the capital cities of Mahoba and Khajuraho in the western half and the great fort of Kalanjara and Ajaigarh in the eadtern half.[42] According to the legend connected with the origin of the Chandellas, the founder of the Chandella dynasty Chandra Varman was born on the bank of the river Kanavati, the modern Kiyan or Ken.[43] Thus river Ken played a vital role in the history of the Chandellas. It surrounds the famous Chandella fort of Ajaigarh.

Baghein:- This is an important river of Banda district of Utter Pradesh. It is rising from a hill near Kohari of Panna district of Madhya Pradesh, it enters Banda district at masauri Bhartpur Village. It flows north-east ward and at a point separates Banda from the new created Shahuji Maharaj Nagar (Chitrakut) forming boundaries between atarra and Karvi towns. Continuing north east it joins Yamuna near Bilas Village.

At the evidence of Skanda Puran, Avantya Khanda (Rewa-Khanda),[44] N.L.Dey[45] identifies Balu Vahini river with Baghein river in Bundelkhand. The Baghein is a tributary of the Yamuna and the fort of Kalanjara stands on its.[46]

Mandakini:- The Mandakini has been identified with the present Mandakini, which flowing by the side of the famous Chitrakuta Mountain.[47] It is a small stream flowing into the Paisuni a little below Sitapur.

The river Mandakini along with the the famus Chitrakuta has been mentioned in the Ramayana.[48] It appears that Rama resided for some time on Mountain Chitrakuta during his exile.[49] The Malavikagnimitra[50] mentions a river named Mandakini. Its identity is however, uncertain. But the author might have the river Mandakini around the Chitrakuta in mind. The river has also been mentioned in the Brhata- Samhita.[51]

Paisuni:- Rising hear the Satna distric of Madhya Pradesh, Paisuni at the Village of Mangawan it falls from the Vindhyan plateau in two five cascades, separated by a deep pool. The lower pool which always filled with clear, translucent water, is said to very deep. This is associated with legendary demon Viradh associated with Ramayan. From this point it enters the famous pilgrim center Chitrakuta. It flows north-east almost parallel to Baghein river for some distance, then takes a turn to join Yamuna near Village Kankota. The Pauranic river Chitrakuta is indentify with Paisuni by some scholars. The name of the Chitrakuta evidently was derived from the famous Chitrakuta hill of the Ramayana. The Ramayana[52] associated the Chitrakuta range with two rivers,viz, the Mandakini and Malini. D.C. Sircar[53] thinks that the Chitrakuta of the Puranas is to be identified either with the Mandakini or with a part of it.But the name of the river Mandakini still survives, and Cunningham takes it to be the same as the present mandakini, a small tributary of thePaisuni. So, it is possible that the Malini[54] is identified with the Chitrakuta itself. Which according to N.L. Day[55] is another name of the Paisuni. As the Paisuni was large than the Mandakini, we may think that it had a better claim to be called after the name of the mountain near about it.

Cinningham[56] found an allusion to Prasrvana in Parisaroni or Paisuni, and accordingly, he identifies it with the present Paisuni, a tributary of the Yamuna between the Ken and Tons near the Chitrakuta. Prasravana literally means 'a spring, Cascade or Waterfall,' and the stream, which is famous for the cascade, got the name of Prasvavana hill.[57] So, it is possible that the PrasraVana-nadi (i.e. Paisuni) is an earlier epoch was known as the Chitrakuta after the name of the hill.

Narmada:- The Narmada is regarded as the line of Madhya Pradeh. With acourse of over 1312 Km. this is the longest among the west flowing rivers of Indian subcontinent originating from Amarkantak, the Narmada flows west world through the asymmetrical valley of about 160 Km. in length entered between the Vindhyas as on the North and Satpura on the south till it reaches down to the neighbouring region of Tripuri, it form a beaituful 15 meters high Dhuandhar waterfalls. Here the Narmada has youthful appearance.[58] Narmada also divided the Indian subcontinent into two culture zones. It is also called Reva.[59] It was identified with the Narmada in post Vedic literature.[60] The name of Reva, which has probably been derived

from Sanskrit root rev' to hop owing to the leaping of the stream down its rocky bed has been mentioned in the Puranas including the Markandeya,[61] works like Meghaduta[62] and the Brahat- Samhita[63] and epigraphs like the Mandasor inscription of Yasodharman[64] and Eran inscription of Budhagupta.

The Narmada is also known by a few other names as follows:-

1. Daksinaganga mentioned in the Skanda Purana,[65]
2. Induja.[66]
3. Purvaganga,[67]
4. Mekaladirja,[68]
5. Mekalsuta,[69] or Mekalkanyaka, possibility owing to its association with the Amarkantaka which is a spur the Mekla range, and
6. Samabhava.[70]

Among the important tributaries of the river, the Banjar in Mandla, the Sher and shakkhar in Nasingpur and the Tawa, Ganjal and Chotta Tawa in Hoshangabad are well known. The Hirau, another tributary, flows beneth the Vindhya hill near Jabalpur. Most of these rivers have a short and precipitions course from the hills.

The Narmada is regarded as one of the seven sacred rivers of India. The local devotees place it above the Ganges. The local legend aver that Ganga herself must dip in the Narmada once a year. She comes in the form of a black Cow, but return home quite white, free from all Sins.[71]

The Prada Kishna ceremony of the Narmada, that is to walk from its mouth to Broach to its source at the Amarkantaka by one bank, and back by the other, is considered to be an act of great religious merit.[72] Every year a good number of pilgrims take in it.

The importance of the Narmada also lies in the fact it generally esteemed to form the boundary between Aryavartta and Dakshinapatha.[73] The Narmada is the holiest river in Madhya Pradesh in the earliest medieval period. An early literary tradition regarded as Kumari originated from the abode of Siva[74] and testify she was represented originating from Rudra himself. was initially regarded as second only to Ganges in sacredness. She is also conceived as the Ganga of the south and another form of Ganga.[75] The Rewa inscription[76] of Malayasimha K.S. 944 (1192 A.D.) invokes the Narmada as the virgin goddess which flew with pure sacredness of water from the abode of Siva i.e. Amarkantaka and as one which

removes the Sin merely by sight. Thus in the twelfth century A.D. Narmada was regarded as a sacred Virgin River goddess. The Narmada formed the southern boundary of the Chandella kingdom.

Water Falls:- The Chandella kingdom has a large number of waterfall. These waterfalls are the natural water resources, which enhance the beauty of the region. The Khajuraho inscription dated v.s. 1011 (A.D. 954)[77] gives a very graphic description of water fall during the time of the Chandellas. It refers:

"whose pleasure mount (was) that Vindhya the peaks of which are charming with the sweet notes of his excellences sung by Kirat woman seated on spotless lotuses, (and) on which groups of peacocks are made to dance by the bubbling noise of waterfalls rushing down from its tops"

Panna district of Madhya Pradesh is famous for its diamond mines. Panna district having been one of the most thickly forested and a natural abode of the elephants at one time, has been a good source of perennial streams, picturesque water falls, natural reservoirs called Kund and Seha. Some of them are describe below:-

Prapat Kund:-

It is situated near Panna town, not for from Padmavati temple, Prapat Kund is a waterfall associated with a deep water body called Kund, Jhiriya is another water body near Prapat Kund.

Pandav Prapat:- This is situated by the side of Panna-Chhatarpur rosd, down the valley of Ken river, Pandav Prapat is a beautiful natural fall which is associated with Caves and Jhirna. This is a spectacular site.

Chiraipani Seha:- This is situated in Panna district near Fatehpur in the Vicinity of Vyarma river**.** In Addition to the waterfall and reservoirs' this has numerous caves with rock-paintings.

Mata ka Seha:- This is situated by the side of Panna Chhatarpur road near Bhairo-Tek. Mata ke Seva is a picturesque waterfall and the water body. There are also pre-historic caves and the protection for water which would have been important even in that period.

Lakhanpur Seha:- Situated in a deep forest setting this is biggest Seha also associated with prehistoric period, there are caves, rock-paintings and water protection post.

Brihaspati Kund:- This is situated on the right side of Banda-Panna road before Pahadi-Khera, in the interior forest and on the bank of Baghein river. Brihaspati Kund exists as one of the most picturesque, deep and difficult water fall associated with deep reservoir of water with natural caves and old temples.[78]

Bedhak:- Nearly a few km. downstream is Badhak which is an unique place and water steam, where the water dropping from the top is highly siliceous and turns the wood of the trees into stone form.[79]

Raneh Waterfalls:- This is situated 20 Km. to the west of Khajuraho, on the river Ken, with a stunning rock formation in a variety of colours. This is a spectacular site.

Excavated And Constructed Water Resources:-

Agriculture the occupation of a large number of the people, as it has been from in this country since earliest time. The attention that the Chandella kings paid to irrigation corroborates this fact. They dug out wells, reservoirs and lakes[80] and raised embarkments to divert the course of the river.[81] well (kupa), reservoirs (Vapi) and lakes (Puakiarni) of the Chandella period still survive in Khajuraho and its vicinity. That works of public utility, especially related to water resources, were extensively carried out by the Chandells rulers in their kingdom. This is known from their inscriptions.[82]

There were several tanks and reservoirs constructed during the Chandella period throughout the whole kingdom. Their water water managements is very significant and still it serves the need of local people. The main reason for the construction of tanks and reservoirs is due to the shortage of rainfall. This fact is known from an inscription of Chandellas from Ajaigarh fort, it refers that in the Samvat year.1237 (A.D. 1180) on Monday, the second day of waxing moon of Ashadh, in the fort of Jsayapura, for the use of all people, by the Raut Sri Vira, the Son of Tejla, a kahatriya of the Village of Kotia, during the time of famine, a bauli (Well) was built on the road."[83] This reference also indicate that relief works were carried out during the Chandella period.

The geographical locationof the Chandella Kingdom was also favourable for the construction of tanks. We find a tank or some type of water source near by a temple. The name of the tanks are also related with deities as shivasagar, Ramasagar etc. But some of tanks and reservoirs were also associated with the name of their builders or place where they were built. Some of the tanks, ponds, and

reservoirs constructed during the time of Chandellas were located at following places:-

Shivasagar:- This is an important tank excavated at Khajuraho, stone inscription of Dhangadeva of V.E. 1059 (A.D. 1002) refers regarding the construction of this temple " Sagar got is dug by his sixty thousand sons with great difficulty at the cost of their lives and subsequently that was filled with water by his three promint grandsons, hearing this narrative of the origin of the sea, the wise king through a sense of competitions, speedily constructed alake 'Bilvarnava' large than the sea."[84] This water tank is an important land mark in Khajuraho. The Shivsagar tank is possibly ' the 'largest lake surrounded by towering temples' describe by Ibn Battuta, the Arab traveler who visited Khajuraho in A.D. 1335. At the time of captain Burt's visit in 1838, and Cunningham's in A.D. 1865 this water tank extended about three- quarters of a mile to the north, along the area behind the Matangeshvara, Lakshman, and the Vishvanatha temples. Cunningham mention the chitragupta to be on the west bank of the old bed of the Shivsagar and the Vishvanatha as on its east bank. Now a days this south-north bed had dried up and tank only occupies the area south of the Matangeshvara temple.

The Shivsagar tank plays an important part in the ritual life of Khajuraho town. During the Shivaratri festival thousands of pilgrims bathe in the tank then visit the Matangoshwara temple for worship Siva. In the month of Kartik (November), women of the Khajuraho come to the bank of the Shivsagar in the early hours to worship Krishna. Shivsagar tank increased the beauty of surroundings of Khajuraho temples, particularly of western groups Khajuraho stone inscription of Kokkala of V.S. 1058 (A.D.1002) refers the construction of tanks. " He who built tanks full of water, in which the lotuses shown with the loveliness of the spreading rays of the bright lustered moon and temple high like the peaks of the Himalaya".[85] Thus inscriptional sources gives us valuable imformation regarding water resources.

Chopra Tank:- This tank is located near the western group of temples at Khajuraho. This is amall water tank. It is three storeyed steeped tank. It construction near the Sun temple, connected with the healing of diseases, is significant.

Khudhar Nala:- Khajuraho is situated on the banks of the Khudar Nala, a tributary of ken river. It surround the Khajuraho town.

There are about more than twenty big and small tanks at Khajuraho assigned to Chandella period. This indicate the richness of the water resources in Khajuraho during the Chandella period.

Tanks of Mahoba:- Mahoba is a historic city of the Chandellas. The Chandellas who were great builders, left behind an extraordinary legacy of temples and tanks. The lakes constructed by Chandellas are extraordinary creation of engineering skill and their successful water management systems. These lakes were formed by building massive embarkment across shallow valleys. The lakes include Rahila Sagr built by the fifth Chnadella ruler Rahila, The KirtiSagar, built by Chandella ruler Kirti Varman and ViyajSgar, built by the Chandella ruler Vijaypala. The madan Sagar built by Madan Verman Chandella. Is a picturesque sight.

Besides the tanks Mahoba has two famous of Chandella period lined with granite slabs in a reverse pyramid shape. Rama Kunda is located in the west of Madan Sagar, while Suraj Kund is near Rahila Sagar.

Tanks and Ponds of Kalanjara:- The famous fort of Kalnjara played a very significant role in the history of Chandellas. There are many tanks and rock-cut water ponds constructed here. Some of them are describe below:-

Bhairva Kund:- This is located near the sixth Gate of Kalanjara fort. To the west of this gate in the Raoni, immediately above the Bharava Kund, there is colossal figure of Bhairava cut in the rock. This kund is having water and due to its relation with Bhairva image it is named as Bhairva kund. Here also are two figures of pilgrims represented carrying water in the usual manner in two vassels fixed to the end of a Banghi pole.

Patal- Ganga:- The Patal Ganga is a largedeep well or reservoir, cut in the rock. The water is deep, and is consontantly dripping and trickling from the roof and sides. Due to its deep water its named as Patal Gnaga.

Pandu Kund:- Pandu Kund is shallow circular basin; about 12 feet in diameter, into which the water is constantly tricking from the crevinces in the horizontal strata of rock. This kund is old.

Budhi or Burhiya Tal:- Near the middle of the east face there is a natural hellow, in the bottom, of which has been excavated in the rock a small reservoir with steps all round. This is called the Budhi

or Burhyia Tal. Its waters are believed to possess very great healing power, as the leprous Raja Kirtivarman after having bathed in the tank, found him self healed.

Kalanjar Fort Water Management

Mrig-dhara:- Near the middle of the south face is the Mrig-dhara or "Antelope's spring", a amall pool in an inner chamber of the rampart into which water is constantly trickling. It is no doubt supplied, from the great reservoir of Kot tirth on the high ground nearby this place is associated with the Pauranic stories.[86]

Kot- Tirth:- This is large reservoir the several flights of steps and many remains of sculptures. Kot-Tirth, or the "Fort- Holy Place", is the chief object of pilgrimage in Kalanjara. In the south-east corner there is said to bed a deep whole, and this was the original holy pool of the place, which was eventually enlarged to the present size. This name is also written as Koti-tirth or the "ten million places of pilgrimage", and Koth-tirth or the "leprosy place of pilgrimage" where lepers are cured by bathing.

Swarga Rohin Kund:- Just out the mandap of Nilakantha temple there is a deep kund or rock- cut reservoir, called Swarga Rohina. This is the main source for Nilakantha Generally pilgrims after taking bath visits the Nilakantha temple at Kalanjara.

Ganga Sagar or Shivasuri Ganga:- On the north face of hill, and about 60 or 70 feet above the plain, there is a fine stone walled tank called Ganga Sagar or Shivasari Ganga,160 feet in lenth 120 feet in breadth. It has continuous flight of steps on three sides, and only a narrow flight in the middle of the fourth side. A long flight of steps land to the top of the embarkment. The whole of the steps and walls are formed of cut stones, including numerous carved pillars,

bracket capitals, and broken statues. On this site there has been once a very fine temple, as shown not only by there remains, but by a colossal figure of Vishnu, 13 feet in length reclining on the serpent Ananta. It seems that tank in referred in Mahabharata.[87]

Kalanjar Fort Tank

Tanks of Ajaigarh:- Ajaygarh is the famous fort of the Chandellas. But the name of Ajaigarh is not found in any of the inscriptions, the name being invariably given as Jayapura-durgga, or the Fortress of Jayapura".[88] During the time of Chandellas there were many tanks and ponds constructed by the Chandella ruler and their officials. Some of them describe below:

Ganga-Jamuna Tanks:- Near the northern gate there are two tank's excavated in the rock, which are known by the name of Ganga-Jamna. Almost exactly in the same size. These tanks were excavate during the time of Chandella king Viravarman. An inscription is inscribed on the front part of rock forming the roof the tanks records the construction a nijara-kupa and prapra at Ajaygarh and of a tank and ahall at Nandipur by Viravarman's chief queen Kaiyanadevi.[89]

Ajay-Pal ka Talao:- Almost exactly in the middle of the fort there is a large tank tank cut in the rock called as Ajay-Pal-ka-Talao. The tank is an irregular excavation in the solid rock; it is greatly and appear to have been the natural result of excavations made to obtain material for building. It is said never dry up, but to have always a depyh of ten feet of water in deepest part. This tank plays an important part in the ritual life of Ajaygarh town. During the Makar Sankranti, festival, thousands of pilgrims bathe in the tank and head for the

Ajaypal temple for worship.

Parmar Tal:- Near the southern end of the fort there is a another tank called Parmar Tal, or the Reservoir of Raja Parmal. The tank is not large, but said to be very deep; its sides are supported by massive vertical stone walls with ghats, the walls diminish upwards by narrow steps, the steps of the ghat are large and broad; on a slab on one of the steps of the ghat here is an inscription. Close by there is a ruined temple of the Chandella times which is also attributed to Raja Parmal; and at a short distance there are two other temple standing together are known as Chandele Mahal.

Significance of Water Works:- The undertaking the works of public utility was highly recommended by thinkers from very earliest times. Vishu Dharmasastra refers that "one who digs a well for the public is saved from the fruits of half is sins when the water has begun to flow forth'.[90] Bana Bhatta mentioned that the Smritis enjoined upon men foundation for public use of halls, shelters, wells, gardens, embarkments etc.[91] Some writer even say that the reward of sacrifices is only heaven, but by purta, i.e. consecration of temples, tanks and gardens, one is released from Samsara.[92] This indicates that charitable works for the use of the public or large sections of the public came to be regarded as more meritorious than sacrifices, in the gifts of which only the Brahmanas benifitted.[93]

According to Smritis, water reservoirs dog out by men are of four kinds viz. Kupa, Vapi, Puskani and tadaga. Kupa is usually defined as a well of five to fifty cubit in length. Vapi is a well with a flight of step on all sides or on three, two or one side only and its length varies from 50 to 100 cubits. A puskarni (pond) is between 100 to 200 cubits in length or diameter, and tadaga is from 200 to 800 cubitts.[94] the Chandella inscription record the construction of all kind of water reservoirs, Sukra says that the king should see to the adequate supply of water in the country by digging wells, wells, with steps, tanks lakes etc.[95] The great attention paid by the Chandella kings to this problem is testified by the number of tanks that still exist in the different parts of Chandella kingdom.

Impact of Water Resources:-

All works on architecture contain long chapter on the Bhuparkasha or the examination of the soil. In these chapters lands are directed to

be examined as regards their colour, taste, fragrance, fertility, elevation and even the surroundings Scenery. This show the significance, attached to by the Indian to the site of a temple. A passage from the work of Kasyapa, a predecessor of Varahamihira is quoted by Bhottotpala, according to which A place where tanks full of sweet and transport water, thronged with birds, abound, where forest and pleasure gardens are in numbers, where trees always blossom, where swans and karandava birds live in flock and where peacocks dance-there the gods always remain and enjoy pleasure.[95] The west place for constructing a temple was, therefore, on the sea shore, on a river, on the skirt of a forest an on a hill, beside a spring. The Khajuraho and the other temples prove that Chandellas always followed this practice in building a temple. Varahamihra while discussing the subject adds. " The gods comes near the place which have a water and gardens in the either natural or artificial.[97] It is therefore evident from this passage that in crowded cities and towns where the natural Scenery was not very attractive, where rivers or forests were not available, temples were built on the bank of the tank and flower gardens were made to render the place beautiful and attractive to the gods. All Chandella temples ruined or existing are thus found to have tank near them.

It is therefore very probable that the artists did not stop with merely the excavation of tanks or the foundation of a garden by the side of a temples them selves scenes from nature, creeper and foliage, peacocks and swans, herds of elephants and monkeys are the favourite decoration of all the temples found in Chandella kingdom. A description in the Samaranga Sutradhara of the figure to be carved on building point to these facts. This tendency of making the site attractive according to the direction of the Silpasastras is thus apparent from the text as will as the decoration of the temples them salves.[98]

Thus the water resource makes the temples site attractive and create a scenic beauty. The water resources around temple also create an atmosphere of purity and spirituality. Water resources are thickly associated with the religious rituals. Before visiting the temple generally people take bath and then they visit temple and worship the god. During the festival people in large number take bath in the tank and then visit temple for worship. Thus water played a significant path in ritual life of temples during the time of the Chandella. No

daily, monthly, annual ceremony is complete without ritual purification with water. At birth, marriage death this concept is articulated.

The water that sustain life, the first principle of fertility and of life whether of ocean or river or cloud or sky. The archaeological evidence of Mohanjodaro, Harrappa, Lothal and recent excavations of Ganga Valley leave no doubt about fundamental ritual importance accorded to water and its fecundity. The Vedas devote the many hymns to water.[99] Inscriptional sources connected with different dynasties throws valuable light on the water resources. Similarly Chandella inscriptions also throws light on the significance of water resources. The construction of water resource is considered a holy work.

The water resources influence the physical and mental activities of artists. The rivers, tanks, gardens, aquatic animals are reflected in Chandella art and architecture by various ways and means. The numerious art motifs and decorative pattern and designs are taken from water resources surrounding the temple complex. Of aquatic animals mention is made of alligator capable for devouting elephants find a very significant place in Chandella art as Vahan of river deity ganga. The Chandella sculptor carved the toranas of the temple archways with decorative motif finds generally in Chandella temples only. The tortoises also finds place in Chandella temple as Vahan of Yammuna and as one of the incarnation of Vishnu. Tortoise is also depicted in scences of Samudramanthan in the sculptural art of Kalanjara. The fish is also finds it place in the form of Vishnu incarnation as fish. We also finds depiction of fish in some sculptures of Kalanjara. Similarly swans are depicted in the doors of Chandellas temples at Ajaygarh fort.

The lotus is flourished in the water. In mythical, terms, the lotus emerges from primeval water, whether river or pond. It is most important of Vegetative formic born of water, connected to the mythical centre of the earth through its stem, and always above the water, it leafs the symbol of untainted purity, its flowers blossoming with fragrance. Physically, the lotus is a typical ecological statement of the processes of nature. Symbolically, it assumes the greatest importance in Indian myth, art and ritual.[100]

In all lotuses, wheather as seat (asana), as emblem or epithet, it denotes fecundity, abundance, well being. Logically, lotus becomes goddess and is personified as Sri and Laksmi. She is praised as lotus

born (Pamasana bhava or Padmaja), standing on lotus (Padmasthita) and a thousand other names.[101] We are familiar with goddess Sarasvati also associated with lotus. Lotus is also associated with Vishnu as he hold lotus as ayudha in his hands. Similarly lotus originated from the navel of Vishnu and Brahma sits on the lotus to create the world. Lotus is also connected with the Sun. Similarly lotus is associated with Bodhisatava Padmapani and also connected with Jain tirthankars. The Chandella artist also utilized the lotus to decorate the ceiling of the Madapas. Thus water born lotus find a place in Chandella art and architecture in various forms of decorative motifs.

There are a number of panels in Khajuraho temples which exhibit in their small friezes the various prevalent modes of worship. The most complete is the one found lying on the bank of the Shivasagar lake now it preserved in the museum. All of these Puja sconces depict Siva in his ling form. These Puja Sconce shows that Linga is placed on high pedestal and worshiper shown powering water over the Linga. Thus these Sconce depicts the utility of water in worship of siva.

At Kalanjara there are many scences of water corriers carved in the rocks. These images of water carrier also throw light on significance of water in those days. In assessing the impact of water resources in Chandella art and architecture we must considered the vital part played by the water resource shaping an amicable environment for worship and creation of the site as recommended in the canons of Indian architecture.

The flowing rivers, the tanks with flowering lotus, the majestic Vindhyan mountains, the fecund forest, the trees with green leaves and variegated flowers, most of them spreading an aroma of fragrance all around, the colourful animals, the birds on the wings warbling sweet, even the buttes flies with tented patern on their wings hopping on every flower of bunch for sucking honey there from, have all been a source of joy and inspiration to the Chandella artist, who have had from the earliest times an abiding love for environment around.

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2

Land Use and Water Resource Management During Prehistoric Period in Chhattisgarh

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Chhatisgarh is an important state of indian sub-cotinent. This region earlier was part of Madhya Pradesh and formed south- eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. In 2001 A.D, this part of Madhya Pradesh was declared as an independent state namely Chhatisgarh in Republic of India. The Chhattisgarh State lies between 17° and 24 N,80 and 84 E. The complete state is divided in 27 districs in three regions. The Northern region conered with hills of Satpura Range, The Central region in which the Mahanadi and its tributaries drain and develope the alluvial plain in and south are the Plateaus of Bastar. The Mahanadi is life line of Chhattisgrah. The Mahanadi and its all tributaries and sub tributaries have developed the great alluvial plain of the Mahanadi, which is 322 km. long and 80 km wide.[1]

The Chhattisgrah is surrounded by hills and plataeaus in between the alluvial plain is concentrated. The great plain of Mahanadi is fertile and favourable for paddy culitivation and is knowns as **Rice Bowl** of india[2] . The name of Chhattisgarh is derived after the thirty six forts costructed in the area during the reign of Marathas and Kalchuries[3] . The name of Independent chhattisgarh is recentand Chhattisgarh appears for the first time in 1795 in historical Atlas of india by Charles jopter. The vedas Puranas, do not mention the name

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of Chhattisgarh[4]. Some scholars relate it, basing on liguistics terms. But the opinions are devided. The Ramayana mentions this area as Dandkaranya[5]. Cunnigham in 1878 called this area as Kosala and Dakshin Kosala[6] .

The Chhattisgarh is situated in the south"eastern part of Madhya Pardesh. Infact, earlier this region was in Madhay pradesh state but later on, it was made separate state of India. It lies between Maikala range and Chhota Nagpur in the north and the Orissa hills and Bastar hills in the South which created a corridor of upper Mahanadi valley. The Mahanadi valley covers a greater part of Chhttisgarh plain. The complete Chhattisgarh is divided in two Physiographic units; the Plain and the Hills (Fig-1).

The Chhattisgarh plain known as Chhattisgarh basin is formed due to interfluvial intersectors of different rivers and streams. The main rivers of the area are the Mahanadi, Seonath Hasdo and jonk. These rivers flowing in the area meeting each other have created great plain of the Mahanadi. The Mahanadi river flows close to the hills at the eastern edge of the Chhattisgarh Basin. Due to which the Mahanadi alluviation is less than those of the Seonath which flows in comparatively levelled Zone. In the south east region in Bastar, the river Indravati flows and after flowing in rocky area of Bastar, enters into koraput of Orrissa. Around the great plain of Mahanadi, the elevation rises steeply in all the direaction. In between, the plain is so fertile for rice crop, and is named as " Rice Bowl" of india, covered with **tropical** reddish yellow silt but some patches of Black soil occur. Rock outcrop littered with rock pieces at some places are also present. The Chhattisgarh plain is fringed with few river basins lying between the hills. Famous among them are kanker basin in south and Raigarh and korba basin in the north.

The Chhattisgarh plain is surrounded by the hills and plateaus of varying heights. Maikala range chiefly composed of Deccan traps.

runs to the north west rising upto a heights of about 700"900 AMSL. The northern boundery of the Chhttisgarh is formed by Pendra plateau, Chhuri hills and Raigharh hills containing Granite, Quartzite and Gondwana rocks rising of about 700"900 AMSL. In the south and south east stands Gondwana hills of Bastar rising upto a height of 800"900 AMSL. The Mahanadi plain rests over the Cuddapah rock fomation and bordered by Granite and Gneiss rock formations haveing rounded topography[7] (Fig-2).

Mahanadi Valley

Since beginning, the early man had used verities of land forms for the Settement. He lived in different environment. The hills plataeaus, laterite and alluvial plains abound the Chhattisgarh region. where the basic needs of early man were met with. The rivers have taken birth form the hills and after flowing over different kinds of landforms developed water bodies in which early man performed verities of activities. The Main inhabitents of the Chhattisgarh are tribal communities among which the Gonds tribe dominate the area due to which Allchins 1968 have termed the Chhattisgarh area as Gond Kingdom.[8]

The Chhattisgarh region proved to be very rich right from Lower Palaeolithic period. A coutinous prehistoric cultural sequence has been discovered and they have been located in different types of deposits. More than hundered perhistoric sites have been discovered in different location and land form.[9] Mainly the sites are located near the river but some times, some sites are away from the rivers near the smaller warter bodies. The Lower Palaeolithic sites are generally

smaller in size and located on the hills, slopes away from the main rivers. The Lower Palaeolithic sites are situated near the main river Mahanadi. A sites namely Chanderpur is situated on the rocky surface on the Mahanadi proper. The tools are fashioned on the Granite and Quartzite material and is mainly " Pabble tool" industy.

The Middle Palaeolithic people continued the same technological tradition for making the tools of Middle Palaeolithic period as many miniature Handaxes and Pabble tools of smaller size made on different material **i e** Chert material. In the last leg of pleistocene during Middle and Upper Palaeolithic times, the environment underwent modifications as is evident from the animal fossils of Equus Bos and Ovis/ Capra . These animal fossils are indicative of grass land and open type of forests. During Lower Palaeolithic times the early man had penetrated in the thick jungles where due to humid climate thick vegetation and verities of vegetarian food in form of fruits roots and tubers were available in plenty. Then comparatively drier climate insued which effected the vegetation and the vegetation was now concentrated in the dry deciduous claimatic Zone. Due to climatic variability, now early man was forced to settle in comparatively open forested areas near the river banks, water bodies where the vegetaion and raw material of different type like chert and other allied minerals were available in the rivers as gravels[10] (Plate 1&2).

Probably the population during Lower Palaeolithic period in this area was very small and early man had an assess of food from the thick forests. During subsequent Middel Palaeolithic and Upper Palaeolithic period, due to climatic variation, the shift in vegatation caused the movement of the cultural people near the water bodies and also the settement at the foot of the hills away from the rivers where the water, raw material were existing.

In the close of Pleistocene and beginning of Holocene. The environment underwent changes and the changes in tool"kit and settement but the techonological tradition developed and continued. The tools became tiny and could be used only in composite form as knife, sickle, arrow" bow etc. Due to warm climatic condition causing heavy rains the rivers were flooded creating flood plains on the main river Mahanadi and also on the tributaries. The grassaland and pockets of forest still existed on bank and also near the low lyine hills of the area. In these areas, the early man had the availabilty of raw matariel

as well as smaller games and also equatic games in the rivers and had sufficient food far their subsistence in the forests and also in the flood plains and also in the rivers. In this phase, the maximum population concentration was confined on Mahanadi proper. A little population also lived on smaller rivers like Hasdo and Jonk[11]. Some naturally formed Caves in the area were also occupied temporarly (Plate-3). The Seonath river probably due to unfavourable conditio in this phase, do not show the settlement of mesolithic population. The Chhatishgarh is very rich in natural resources which are now less due to human interference and due to irrigation and cultivation in the flood plains. The vegetation have become less which must have been in plenty during prehistoric times. During past, the foot of hills must have springs and sources of nalaes, rivers providing sufficient water. Living around these water bodies the early man performed. Since the major portion of Chhattisgarh is covered with hills and plateaus, all the rivers, nalas and springs have originated from these hills and plateaus. These water bodies meeting together have developed alluvial plain of Mahanadi. In the alluvial plain cup like depressions have developed which must have provided an ideal place for settlement of early man in Chhattisgarh.

The Mahanadi and its tributaries rise from the hills of the Chhattisgarh and develope thick alluvium. At many places depression have been created and natural water bodies have formed which must have provided sufficient water supply to early man. On these water bodies, many sites have been located. The rivers of this area preserve gravels and also thick alluvium which must have been deposited due to heavy rains and also full bedload of the rivers. The gravels are generally near the rivers, situated at the base and also some time 4-5 km away from the present rivers, indicating safficient rains due to which gravel deposition and sedimentation took place. Two sets of gravels namely sandy pebbly gravel and High level gravel have also given evidences of fossils. The Sandy"pebbly gravel yielded vertebrate fossils of Bos, Equus, Ovis/Capra (Plate - 4 & 5) species while High level gravel yielded invertebrate fossils of mollucan shells .These vertebrate and invertebrate fossils indicate Savannah type of landforms hard ground surroundig areas punctuated with water sheets in the chhattisgarh Region.

Fig-1

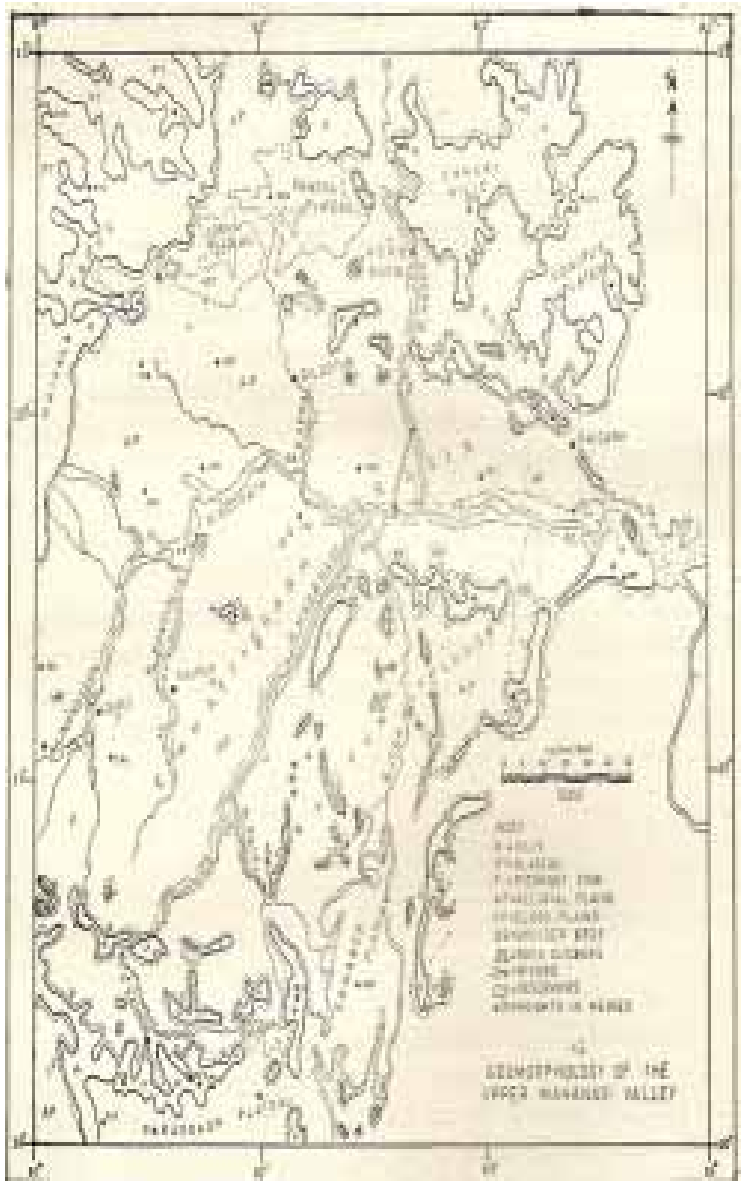

Fig-2

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3

The Techniques of Water Management System in Medieval Malwa

***Dr. Vinay Shrivastava**

Malwa was one of the most important province of India in ancient times and its influence on Indian culture has been profound. Physically, culturally and politically we may call it the heart of India.[1] It is the passage way to the North India to Deccan. 'Malwa' implies the plateau region which formed a political unit like 'Magadha, 'Kalinga and 'Saurashtra'. Malwa covered an area of about 47,760 Sq. kms. and comprised of the district of Dhar, Jhabua, Ratlam, Dewas, Indore, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Sehore, Raisen, Shajapur and Vidisha,[2]

According to About Fazal in his A-in-E- Akbari, It is stated that, "subah of malwa is situated in the second climate. Its length from extreme point of Garha (Mandla) to Banswarah is 245 kos. Its breadth from chanderi to Nandurbar is 230 kos. To the east lies Bandhun (Rewa); to the North, Narwar; to the south Baglanah to the Gujrat and Ajmer There are mountain to the South.[3] Abul Fazal says that, "Its principal rivers are the Narmada, the sipra, the kali sindth, the Betwa and the Godi. According to Abul Fazal Godi is a tritutary of the 'Narmada'.[4] At every two or three kos clear and limpid streams are met on whose banks the willow grows wild and the hyacinth and fragrant flowers of many hues, amid the abundant shade of trees. Lakes and green meals are frequent and stately palaces and fair country homes breathe tales of fairyland.[5]

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The rulars of Medival Malwa and Rajasthan have taken care of their states very well. Their ideals were based on the ritual policies and religious Granthas. Such as 'Vedas'. 'Puranas', 'Manusmriti', 'Sukra Niti', 'Artha shastra' etc are the special Noticed. Arthashastra stated the well wishes of the king to the people of the state. According to Arthashastra, the king has always do the best for the people.[6] The Arthashastra throw immense light on the water works, water management, water and agriculture, irrigation system, water and war, water and fort, water and traders, construction of water works and consumption of water by the Army.[7]

'Shukra Niti'[8] has clearly mentioned that the king has take care of water management and the availabilities of water bodies in his Capital and state. Early version of shakra Niti is a great account of water bodies, water wars, Military uses of the water, water management and the construction process under water management. According to the sukra Niti - "Jalon se sabka poshak Raja Jal-rup aur Apne Dhano se Pusta karne se Varun rup hai.[9] The 'Mandan' had accepted and recognised the construction of water resources is very pious and noble work of 'punyavans' like 'vishnu Dharmottar. He said that the water has always protected the life of the animals and human beings. According to him the once who has constructed the small reservoir like the leg of a cow, he would have been stayed in swarglok up to sixty thousands years.[10] If a man wants to construct the water resources like well, step well, tanks, cistern etc, for social and religious welfare, than the king must have to support him by giving him land and other materials.[11]

There is a referrance in yajurvedas.[12] and 'Tettariya samhita.[13] that the wells, cannals, Tadag, Rivers, water souroes and Bandhas have been used for the vegetation. There is a referrance in the vedas to protect the agricutture from heavy rain and less rain.[14] There is a referrance in Manu Smriti about the Raj Dharm, social rules and water bodies.[15]

Samrangan sutradhar of Raja Bhoj was the most valuable and authentic source of water technique in the palaces and forts, construction methods of water resources, the architecture of water bodies of malwa.[16] Raja Bhoj has constructed so many water tanks, lakes and reservoirs in Dhar, Mandu and Bhojpur.

According to samrangan sutradhar, "There must be fort and water sources in the Capital. There must be many Tadags, Gardens,, wells and bathing place in the city. Water has obtained from the wells

& clouds for the irrigation. Many wells, tanks, Cannals and reservoirs has been digged in that period. King Munz parmar has constructed munz sagar in Dhar and king Bhoj has constructed a huge tank near to chitor which is called Bhojsar.[17]

During the establishment of muslim rule in India, many Historians has written the inscriptions in farsi and arbi and Many 'Tawarikhen' has written by them in farsi. There is a referrance of water resources and water management of Malwa in the Rajasthan autobiography of some muslim rular in India.[18] The Mughal Emperor Babur has described the environment, rainfall, gardens, wells, rivers, cannals, tanks, Arawali hills, ponds and irrigation, tools and techniques like Rahet, Chadas, Dhinkly etc.[19] Abul Fazal described in the third volume of Ain-E-Akbari about the Crops, the environment, natural beauty, sweet water productions, art and industry etc.[20]

The mughal Emperor Jahangir has described beautifully in his autobiography Tujuk-E-Jahangiri about the water resources, wells, Bawdies, rivers, sarovars, kunds, springs, lakes, tanks, ponds and fountains. He writes about Malwa that, "Five big rivers flows in Malwa apart from cannals, rivers and springs. These rivers are Chambal, Shipra, Kali-Sindh, Neera (Betwa), Narbada.[21] He has referred the Kaliadah palace kund of Ujjain and the beautions places, tanks and big cannals of Mandu.[22]

Originally, the religious feelings have inspired for the construction of the process of water reources, on the other hand the water resources have compulsurely required in the State for drinking water. Agriculture irrigation and the economic development. Therefore in the medieval period, many rulars of Malwa and Rajasthan have constructed the numbers of water resources in many places. They have taken keen interest for the development of water resources in their areas. The rulars of this region have inspired to their 'Jagirdars, Samantas, and 'Rayyats' to construct the wells, step wells, kup, tanks reservoirs in their region for the economic development of the state.[23]

In Medieval Malwa the Muslim rulars have also made the wonderful efforts for the water management. The resudue of extensive and scientific water resources like huge bawdies, reservoirs, cistern etc. have present in different place of Malwa. According to the Vakiyat-E-Mustaqui Nasir-Ud-din Khilji has constructed the palaces, hauz and Ahukhana in different places of Malwa. In Kaliadah palace

of Ujjain, the beautiful palace, water cannal and fiffty two reservoirs has constructed with the excellant engeeniring and architect.[24]

The Malwa agriculture has always depended on various sources of water both natural and artificial for its irrigational requirement viz Rain, wells, river, tanks canals, bawdies etc.The construction of water works and the technological changes that took place in the traditional irrigation system in this region during the Malwa parmar kings and sultunate hithereto neglected, need a scientific study. The relevant evidence available in the contamporary Indian and Persian works through the construction of water works and the changes that irrigation technology and water refining technology undervent from time to time. In perticular the setting up of the percian wheel on wells and the construction of large artificial canals provide clues to the introduction of certain mechanical devices in the irrigation system employed during the period under review.[25]

Dams, lakes, and water reservoirs were some of the important means of irrigation in Malwa at 11th Century. The artificial lake at Bhojpur Commissioned by King Bhoj in the middle of the 11th Century covered 250 Sq.miles.[26]

An important aspect of Indian agriculture is artificial irrigation to supplement the natural bounty of the mansoons. The principal means employed for this purpose has been the construction of well, tanks and canals. In Malwa, wells must have provided the chief source of irrigation. Number of artificial devices were used to lift water from well. Pullys were employed over wells for this purpose. Another device worked on the lever principal. In the region of all Malwa there was the wooden arhet or 'rahat[27] called by the english the 'Percian Wheel' with the chain of pots and pin drums gearing. This water lifting mechanism obtained much greather ability to lift water from greather depth when the pots were transferred from the spokes or rim to a rope chain or "Post-garland" (Malwa)[28] The earliest allusion to this 'post-garland' Occurs in 'Yashodharman's Mandsaur inscription found on two type stone pillars of victory set up by king Yashodharman of Unknown origin near Mandsaur. One of them is dated in Malwa year 589 (532-33 AD). The dated on records the construction of a large well by one Daksha, whose brother Dharmadasa was the minister of Yashodharman.[29]

On other technieques in which uses of heavy wood Pillar of tree, and small harbest and clay make a 'kacha Bandha' on river then growing the label of water and make a temperory canal and uses water for irrigation. This type of temporary canal called 'Saran'.[30]

In his general account of Malwa and Mewar agriculture is artificial irrigation to suppliment the natural bounty of the mansoons. In Malwa and Mewar, wells and 'Deekli' (local language) 'Kotumbi' and 'Bundha' must have provided the chief source of irrigation.[31] In Malwa wells must have provided the chief source of irrigation. Most of the wells were 'Kachcha' that is made without use of mesonary. These necessaruily had to be dug or dug of resh every year. In Malwa out of a very large number of water tanks recorded in all region and many ruines of 'Wooden Rahat' also found in this region.[32]

Some cultivated fields when watering is required women and men irrigate by drawing up water by other techniques like 'Kutumba' and odi (abat). These techniques were found in Malwa and Mewar. In Kutumba long hollow tree like 'Kajui' and other any long nal tree one side attaiched on height and second terminal attaiched in agriculture area or fort area, then water moving up to down.[33] There are an allusion of ruined hallows, have been found at many places in the lower portion of Asirgarh fort in between the main wall and the second wall of the fortress.[34]

In Malwa all techniques of Water Management have been depended on Rain water harvesting. The water of rain, rivers and streams have been conservated in wells, Bawdies and tanks in most of the forts, temples and other areas of Malwa during medieval period. This consevated water has been used for drinking and irrigation purposes. The techniques of Kachcha Bandha, Kutumba and water courses have veen used for this purpose.[35]

In Malwa many examples of roof water harvesting finds in Mandu. The monument of "Jahaj Mahal" and Rani Rupmati Mahal are the great example of Rain water harvesting. Asirgarh fort and 'Khundi Bhandara' of Burhanpur are also the great example of Rain water harvesting.[36]

In Malwa there are two main techniques of rain water harvesting storage of rain water on surface for further use. Recharge to ground water the storage of rain water on surface is a traditional technique and structures used were under ground tanks, ponds, check, and dam's weirs etc.[37]

Example of water related architecture in Malwa includ Lateral step built on the banks of rivers, reservoirs and dams or ghats, which form a characteristic feature at various piligrimage sites and religious enclosures, wells, royal pleasure pavillions fronting or situated on rivers and lakes and ornamental pools and water gardens attaiched to palaces. Other type of water related architecture include deep stepped basins, village tanks and wells which served as community areas for bathing, watering animals and meeting places etc.[38]

Alongside this Since the palaces and forts of the rulars and their feudatories incorporated water bodies to meet drinking water needs as well as for aesthetic and weather conditioning purpose, eloborate system of transporting water within palaces and forts and of ountains and water channels that ran through chambers and gardens were devised.[39] In the context of Malwa for example Baj Bahadur and Rani Roopmati Mahal, Jahaj Mahal, Kalidah Mahal at Ujjain, Shahi Hamuman at Mandu and Burhanpur, Arirgarh fort, Mahal Gulara and Ahukhana at Burhanpur, Rewa Kund of Mandu etc.[40]

Thus the splendid water management system and techniques of medieval Malwa was based on the roof water harvesting for the collection and conservation of rain water in the palaces and other places in contemporary times. Filtre system techniques were used, for the purification of water in many forts and building of medieval Malwa. A sign of 'Light System' have also been existent as a tools of water management to reached the water on the height. The whole water management system of Malwa was based on the conservation of water system which were based on the rainfall.[41]

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4
Critical Review of Engineering Aspects of Bhimkund Reservoir and Upper Lake Constructed By Raja Bhoj

***Dr. K.G.Vyas**

Background

Raja Bhoj (1010-55) constructed Bhimkund reservoir (a very large pool of water) on river Betwa, near Bhojpur (23º 6´ N and 77º 38´ E) – a small village nearly 30 km south of Bhopal and Upper Lake on river Kolansh (tributary of Betwa) at Kamla park, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India. Many traditional stories exist amongst local people about construction of Bhimkund. According to one, Raja Bhoj was stricken with serious illness (perhaps leprosy) and could not be cured by his physicians. Ultimately, a monk was approached and he, after examinations, pronounced that Bhoj would die of the disease, unless he constructs a lake which is fed by 365 springs and streams. After taking bath in this lake on a particular day and time, he would be cleansed. Stories tell that after long and weary investigations, skilled engineers of king discovered the valley in Vindhyan hill ranges which contained the head waters of 359 springs and streams. It was Betwa river valley which was located east of his state capital (Dhar). The number deficit of streams and springs was resolved by Kalia – a local Gond chief. He pointed out a missing river, which along with its

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tributaries, made up the desired number. The engineers diverted the missing river through a feeder lake (Upper Lake of Bhopal) to meet the desired number. This missing river is named after Kalia Gond and is known as river Kaliasot.

W. Kincaid (1888) provided first brief account of Bhimkund in Rambles among ruins in Central India. C. E. Luard (1908) also provided brief account of Bhimkund in Bhopal State Gazetteer, but the same is mainly based on the findings of W. Kincaid. Archeological Survey of India (ASI), many scholars and historians have also made valuable contributions to enrich our understanding about the past history of central India but these contributions lack in providing the engineering ability, skills and knowhow of ancient people. This paper attempts to fill some gap and paves way for improving our understanding about long lived perennial water bodies.

W. Kincaid described Bhimkund reservoir as the largest and the most beautiful sheet of fresh water in peninsular India. According to his report, two earthen bunds (87 ft and 40 ft high) were constructed – one at Betwa and other to divert river Kaliasot at right angles to meet Betwa. The pitching of these earth filled bunds was done with dressed blocks (4 ft x 3 x 2.5 ft) of local red sandstone. These blocks were laid on either side of the bund, one on the other, without mortar, but fitting so truly as to be watertight. Kincaid says that waste-weir, cut in solid sandstone, was located at the blunt apex of the triangular valley and is nearly 3.2 km east of small bund. The report says that maximum water level (MWL) of Bhimkund reservoir was 6 ft below top bund level (TBL).

Kincaid appreciates positioning of waste-weir of this grate reservoir saying that any error in deciding the level would have washed away the dam. He describes it as a proof of practical ability of Hindu engineers of tenth century. According to him, the area of Bhimkund was nearly 250 sq miles (650 sq km or 65000 hectares) and the maximum depth was nearly 100 feet. The dam wall is more than one kilometer long and now serves as road connecting Mendua village with Bhojpur. It is shown below in Figure 1.

Figure 1, Dam wall between Bhojpur and Mendua village

Figure 2, Broken Stretch of the Dam Wall Near Shiv Temple, Bhojpur

Bhimkund bund (Figure 2) was broken by Hoshangshah in the year 1430. Broken bund is located near Shiv Temple, Bhojpur. Many stories (local as well as by contemporary historians) exist to tell the reasons for destroying the bund by Hoshangshah. It is said that local tribal army was deployed for destroying the bund across river Betwa. Gond army took three months to destroy the bund and Bhimkund Lake emptied in nearly three years. Cultivation started on lake-bed after nearly 30 years. Destruction of dam provided vast fertile land for cultivation.

Traditions tell and Kincaid confirms that run-off contribution of Betwa river system was insufficient to fill the Bhimkund reservoir

so they skillfully met the deficiency by turning the waters of another valley in Bhimkund. Kincaid says that diversion increased the drainage area of Bhimkund by nearly 500 sq miles.

Bhimkund Reservoir

Author studied various technical aspects of Bhimkund and Upper Lake to understand the appropriateness and technical competence of tenth century engineering and has compared it with modern civil engineering criterion used in dam designing, construction etc. The study include aspects like site selection, bund construction, average and maximum water depth, character of catchments, area (original and enhanced), run-off contributions, storage capacity, shape and size of the reservoir, silt deposition, basin water diversion in context of river science.

A. Site Selection, bund Construction and Depth of Bhimkund

Site selection – Author has reviewed the technical details available for Bhimkund dam vis-à-vis present day technical criterion for site selection of dams. The review confirms that technically sound and economically viable site (narrowest gorge) was chosen by engineers of tenth century. It is, therefore said, that the site selection was perfect as per present day technical and financial norms.

Bund construction – The bunds of Bhimkund are earthen bunds of unusual size. They have been constructed by filling the compacted local soil and stones. The stone pitching was done without mortar on side slopes so as to protect the bund from water action (wave and rain water action). The workmanship was extremely good and the stone pitching of dressed stone blocks made it almost water tight therefore the compacted soil did not permit water entry / movement inside the bund. Bund, due to, use of durable and weather resistant construction material has survived for more than 1000 years. The height of bund was decided with such perfection that breach (due to excessive flood) did not occur in its life time i.e. nearly in 400 years. The un-breached dam wall, even after witnessing weathering impact for more than 1000 years, is still in good condition.

Depth – The basement or bed rock is basalt and sandstone. The assessment of its depth was done from shorelines to main bund by using data of bore-hole logs at 18 different locations. The bore-hole

logs provided depth of basement rock and silt depth at different locations.

The difference between reduced level (RL) of waste – weir and ground level (GL) of bed rock provided the average water column which suggests maximum depth of water in the reservoir. The maximum depth, at the time of construction, could be close to 40 meters.

Attempt was made to assess the average depth of the reservoir. Geomorphology and slope of the reservoir area suggests that its average depth could be nearly 20 meters.

Catchments character And its Size (Original And Enhanced)

Catchments character – Catchments of Betwa river-system were located in Vindhyan hill ranges situated in north-west, west and south of reservoir. The delineated gross catchment is shown in the digitized map (Figure 3). Its shape is elongated and could broadly be classified as fern-leaf type catchment. As catchment is small so the time of concentration of flood would be small i.e. flood waters will reach reservoir in a very short time.

Gross catchments area – Author has estimated catchments gross area by using computer digitization method. Approximate original catchments area comes to approximately **1, 06,800** hectares. It is mainly Betwa and its tributaries excluding Kolansh river system. When river Kolansh was diverted via upper lake, its catchments area up-to Bhadbhada water-divide (39,658 hectares) got included, making the gross area as 1, 46,458 hectares. The total area of five islands, situated in the Bhimkund reservoir is 1460.35 hectares. Thus the entire contributing catchments is **147938.35** hectares

Kincaid (1888) reported area of Kolansh basin as 500 sq miles (129500 hectares) but this figure does not match with current figure of GOMP or CWC (GOI). The current figure of Kolansh basin is 36100 hectares and water spread area of upper lake is 3558 hectares. The gross catchments area is therefore **39,658** hectares only.

Run-off Contributions

Run-off contribution from all catchments - The gross run-off contribution has been estimated by using rational formula assuming run-off co-efficient as 0.5 and annual average rainfall as 1100 mm

(1.1 meters). The estimated yearly gross run-off contribution therefore could be **81366** hectare meters.

Ratio of catchments area and water spread area of reservoir - The ratio of water spread area of reservoir to gross catchments area is 27 % 100 or **27%** of the catchments.

Rain fall contribution of reservoir – As the reservoir area is very large so its contribution has been estimated and added to the catchments contribution. The rainfall contribution, over the reservoir (approx area 40020 hectares) is **44022** hectare meters. Seepage loss from the lake-bed has been estimated by using Central Ground Water Board norms. It is approximately 57.6 hectare meter per year therefore the net yearly contribution from the lake is approximately **43964** hectare meters.

Gross contribution (reservoir and catchments) - Gross contribution is approximately **1, 25, 388** hectare meters only.

Storage Capacity of Bhimkund

Storage capacity of the Bhimkund reservoir - It has been estimated by assessing reservoirs area, side slopes, basement morphology and average depth. The reservoir correction factor (0.7) has been applied to assess the gross effective storage capacity. On the basis of above assessment, the effective storage capacity of Bhimkund reservoir comes to approximately 5, 60, 280 hectare meters.

Relation between storage capacity and catchments yield - The approximate yearly contribution is 1, 25, 388 hectare meters where as storage capacity is 5, 60,280 hectare meters i.e. reservoirs capacity is nearly 4.5 times more. This relationship indicates that initial filling of the Bhimkund reservoir might have taken nearly 5 years.

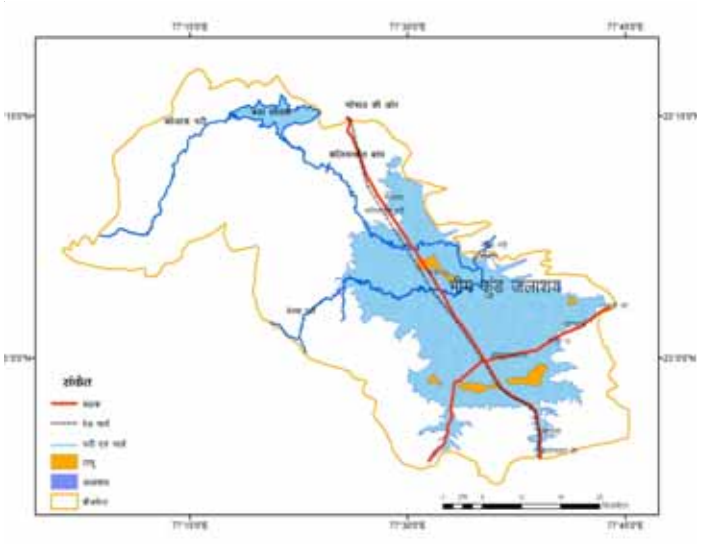
Shape And Size of The Reservoir

Author has attempted to assess the shape and size of the reservoir along with contributing catchments by using computer digitization technique. The digitized map showing above details is given in Figure 3 below.

The study reveals that gross water spread area of the reservoir (area within blue boundary) is 40022 hectares. The area of 5 islands, within the reservoir is 1460.35 hectares. Mandideep is located approximately in the centre of the lake. Other four islands (not

reported by Kincaid) are located in southern and eastern part. They have been shown in dark yellow color. According to above map, the northern boundary of Bhimkund was at Amravad Khurd (23º 12´ 30" and 77º 29´ 40" N) – a village located south of Bhopal. The catchments area is within yellow but outside the blue boundary of the reservoir.

Figure 3 Digitized Diagrams of Bhimkund Tank And Its Catchments



Note – The map of water spread area of Bhimkund is available in the report of Kincaid (1888). Kincaid has reported the area as 250 sq miles (65000 hectares). Author's findings about water spread area and shape of reservoir are different.

Silt

Silt deposition, primarily depends on relation between inflow in the reservoir and out flow from the reservoir. As Bhimkund survived till 1430 therefore, the silt deposition was also confined till 1430 i.e. for nearly 400 years.

Catchments of Betwa river-system were the principle source of the silt for Bhimkund. Its maximum quantity was brought to the reservoir during floods. The thickly forested catchments with variable slopes and hills of moderate height, even during floods, would have

allowed movement of only small particle of weathered basalt and sandstone. The silt, therefore, consists of soils derived from weathering of these rocks.

Study of bore-hole logs at 18 locations in the reservoir area indicates silt thickness. Its maximum thickness is 28.06 meters (village Satalpur, east of Mandideep). Samples indicate that the silt mostly consists of sticky yellow clay. The bore-hole data shows that large particles (sand and gravel) appear along and near the buried river courses/shore line.

Bhimkund existed for nearly 400 years therefore it is concluded that silt deposition of 28.06 meter was confined to 400 years only. The maximum silt thickness of 28.06 meters is abnormal. It is many times more than silt deposition in Upper Lake. This difference probably hints the purpose of construction of Bhimkund.

Basin Water Diversion And River Science

Traditional stories tell that to complete the number and water deficit, waters of a missing river-system were diverted. Missing river has been named as Kaliasot. Kincaid (page 351) says that engineers of those days undoubtedly understood that the drainage area of Betwa and its tributaries was insufficient for the purpose.

Influence of Bhimkund on Kaliasot River-System

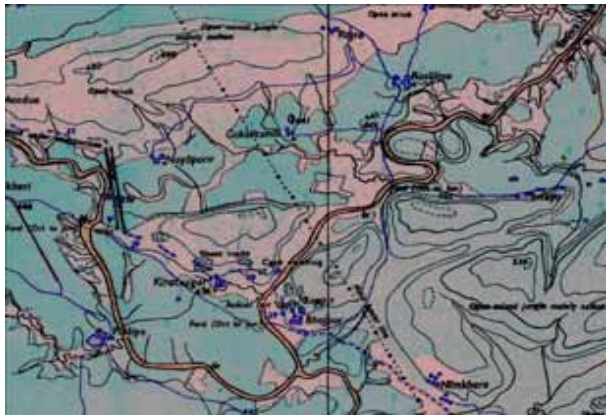
Construction of Bhimkund has influenced the confluence of river Kaliasot with Betwa / Bhimkund. The study reveals that river Kaliasot passed through three phases. These phases existed in three different periods i.e. after the destruction of Bhimkund, during its existence and prior to construction of Bhimkund. Author describes these phases as current phase, intermediate phase and original or old phase. During these phases, river-system had undergone major changes. The changes are as given below- Current phase –The present day water course of river Kaliasot, from Bhadbhda (origin) to village Bilkhiria Khurd (23º 8´ and 77º 27´ N), is unchanged. It is same for all the three phases. The remaining part of the river course, between Bilkhiria Khurd to its current confluence with Betwa has been developed in past 600 years on the lake-bed.

Intermediate phase –During this phase, Bhimkund reservoir was in existence. This phase existed from the date of construction of

Bhimkund to year 1430. In this phase, Kaliasot traveled from its origin near Bhadbhada water-divide to village Bilkhiria Khurd. At Bilkhiria Khurd, it merged in the Bhimkund reservoir.

Original or old phase – This phase is prior to construction of Bhimkund. In this phase, Kaliasot originated near Bhadbhada water-divide and traveled via Bilkhiria Khurd to its confluence (east of Bhojpur). In the initial reach, river flows through a structural valley (broad at origin). The old river course, downstream of Bhimkund bund, can still be seen by naked eye (Figure 4) on Survey of India topographic-sheet (55E/12). The original drainage system of Kaliasot was developed after Deccan trap activity and is very old.

Figure 4, Waste-Weir And Old Course of River Kaliasot



Influence of Bhimkund on Kolansh River-System

The traditional story talks about a missing river. The story tells that waters of this river were diverted to another river basin. This river diversion has been studied in the light of various probabilities including river piracy with the help of satellite imagery.

Satellite map (Figure 5,) of the area shows upper lake, lower lake, water divide between Kolansh and Kaliasot drainage basins, many small streams flowing in respective basins and river Kaliasot. In this map, few features of the imagery have been omitted.

Satellite map shows the origin of river Kaliasot and the extended arm of upper lake near Prempura (within red circle). Kaliasot

originates from a point (Bhadbhda area) which is very close to water-divide of Kaliasot and Kolansh basins / watersheds.

The drainage basins of Kolansh and Kaliasot are a topographic reality. The water-divide between them decides the slope direction. The slope in above drainage basins is away (opposite) from each other therefore streams of one basin shall, as a rule, will always flow in their respective basins and shall not cross the water –divide. The satellite map (Figure 5) confirms above reality and rules out the possibility of river piracy i.e. possibility of Kaliasot capturing the flow of river Kolansh. It denies the traditional story.

Figure 5, Satellite Map of Kaliasot River's Origin

The above mentioned reality over rules the possibility of river piracy (transfer of water of Kolansh basin to Kaliasot basin). It also proves that traditional story of diverting the missing river is scientifically unsound.

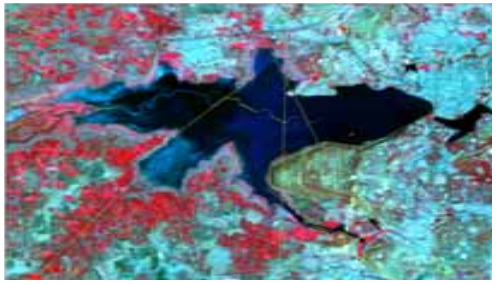
Upper Lake

Raja Bhoj constructed Upper Lake in Bhopal. It was constructed on river Kolansh which was, earlier flowing beyond Kamla Park on the path carved by natural forces. Initially, the water spread area of upper lake was 2.5 sq km. Traditional story says that upper lake was constructed to divert the water of Kolansh basin to meet the deficit of Bhimkund.

Excess water of Upper Lake, which got released from Bhadbhda, followed the water course of Kaliasot. Author is of the opinion that apart from Bhadbhda, the excess waters were also flowing through Retghat boulder bund and the tunnel across Kala Park bund. This assumption is based on the study of toposheet covering bund area.

The Figure 6 is a satellite image and shows upper lake, lower lake (blue area), river Kolansh (light blue line), vegetation (red patches) and lineaments (light yellow straight lines). Lineaments are weakness planes.

Figure 6, Drainage and lineament map of Upper Lake, Bhopal area.



The satellite image shows the river course of Kolansh on the Upper lake bed. It also indicates that Kolansh River is flowing towards Kamla Park. The river path suddenly disappears in the dark blue area (towards Kamla Park). The observations of river course also indicate that there are no indications of river path diversion. It also appears that the path is not influenced by lineaments crossing the upper lake.

Construction of Upper Lake blocked and submerged the route of river Kolansh. Thus, the identity of river Kolans was permanently lost. The surplus waters of upper lake were flowing through Bhadbhda, Retghat and tunnel across the Kamla Park bund. The release of surplus waters has modified the flow pattern of Kolansh river-system and the same is described in brief in the next few lines.

Impact of Construction of Upper Lake on Flow Pattern of Kolansh River-System

Kincaid (1888) had written that the surplus waters of storage-lake (upper lake) were carried into the larger lake (Bhimkund) for full

three months after the close of rains. Kincaid's report is silent about the release of surplus waters from Kamla Park tunnel and Retghat. The Kamla Park tunnel and Retghat were also the outlets from where the surplus waters of upper lake got released. Since Kamla Park and Retghat were located on the old river course of Kolansh therefore the released surplus water followed the same old course and rejuvenated the old river. This new born stream of tenth century was however not given any name.

Chote Khan (Minister in Bhopal Princely State) in 1794 (?) constructed Chota Talab (small tank – original reservoir area 0.25 sq mile) on above stream but the surplus waters of upper lake, after filling Chota Talab, got released and gave birth to a new stream. This new stream is known as Patra. It flows on the old river course of Kolansh and meets Betwa near Islamnagar. This is the brief history of influence of construction of upper lake on the flow pattern of Kolansh river-system.

The waste-weir at Bhadbhada had also undergone changes in different periods to meet water requirements. Nabab of Bhopal constructed stone masonry spill-way (approximate height four feet). In 1963, GOMP constructed waste-weir, nearly 150 meter downstream of stone masonry spill-way and increased the storage capacity. Similarly the height of Retghat and Pulpukhta (Road Bridge) was also raised from time to time

Catchments Character And Silt Deposition In Upper Lake

Catchments of kolansh river-system were the principle source of the silt. It was brought to the Upper Lake reservoir through surface run-off. In the tenth century, the forest cover in the catchments of Kolansh must have been very dense. It must have been similar to catchments of Bhimkund. The topography and the forest cover of the Kolansh catchments would have allowed movement of small particle mainly derived from weathering of basalt and sandstone.

The studies have been conducted to estimate silt thickness and its spread in the Upper Lake. Studies reveal that near Kamla Park bund, two layers of silt are found. The lower layer is stiff grey clay. Its thickness is between 2.50 to 3.00 meters and consists mainly of clay and silt. It is hard. Above this layer there is another layer of soft grey clay which consists mainly of sand, clay and

silt. The lower layer is old and its period of deposition is obviously till 1963. The upper layer is young. The silt deposition in Upper Lake till 1963 (before enhancing storage capacity by CWPC) is inferred to be between 2.5 to 3.00 meters. This thickness (2.50 to 3.00) is negligible or very small as compared to silt deposition (28.06 in 400 years) in Bhimkund. The difference in the rate of deposition in two reservoirs suggests that low rate of silting was for sustainability (long life) of the reservoir while the high rate is for developing the undulating terrain in flat or gently sloping ground.

Above study reveals that experts of traditional or indigenous water science knew-

1. Construction of nearly silt free water bodies. This was achieved by storing small portion of catchments yield. This was further facilitated by keeping low or small ratio of reservoir area to catchment area. This is demonstrated in Upper Lake where the ratio was kept as 1.61: 100 only. This ratio allowed maximum silt deposition of 3.00 meters in 1000 years.
2. By retaining small portion of catchments yield and allowing removal of maximum silt through waste-weir, they ensured pollution free water bodies. It may be recalled that Upper lake started showing signs of pollution after 1945 when the first filtration plant was established in Bhopal.
3. Construction of silt traps (water bodies) for reclaiming waste lands/ undulating terrains. This was achieved by storing large volume of catchments yield. This can be seen in Bhimkund where the storage capacity was designed five times more than the catchments yield. This was facilitated by keeping higher ratio of reservoir area to catchment area (27:100 or **27%**). This design allowed maximum silt deposition of 28.06 meters in just 400 years.

The above conclusions undoubtedly prove that people of Central in tenth century were not only familiar with durable construction techniques but also knew the techniques of accumulating silt in water bodies for reclaiming undulating terrains. They also knew the construction of perennial and sustainable water bodies with inbuilt provision of silt removal at no cost.

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5
Transformation and Apotheosis of Rivers in Indian Art and Culture

***Dr. Vinay Kumar**

Introduction

'Transformation' is the change from one expression, function or geometric figure to another by a variety of means. In art context transformation may be the transformation of 'form' or transformation of 'idea'. In biological terms 'any process that involves an animal changing its fundamental form is called transformation'. We all know that all great civilizations have flourished along the rivers. The Egyptian Civilization along the Nile, the Babylonian near Euphrates and the Tigris, and the Indian Civilization along the rivers, Sindhu and Saraswati. In all these cases, water became the life-line of the people; but nowhere do we find the apotheosis, the deification of water as is found in the Indian art and tradition. The physical form of water in various reservoirs like the ponds, lakes, streams, rivers and oceans was first venerated, and then the guardian principle got personified and then deified by Indians. Rivers yielding sweet, milk-like water were considered to be life bestowing mothers. Because of their constant flow, they were regarded as purifiers. All dirt, dust and impurity is supposed to be washed away by the flowing waters. Hence the apotheosis! Water in its different forms has always been a source of wonder, curiosity and practical concern for human beings. The most noteworthy trait of water is its ability to cleanse, purify and because of this, the water places, the lakes ponds etc, got prominence

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in man's social and religious life. In addition to this, it is also endowed with the healing and curative power. It is for this reason that water is worshipped. Such glorification is seen not only in India but the entire world over. Its sacredness and efficacy as a curative fluid is widely believed in (Hastings, 1977:706). As water is a purifying agent, it is invoked to remove sins and evils (RV.I.23.22, X.9.8). Since water cleanses both body and mind, it is regarded as an eternal source of peace (Taitt. Br. I.7.6.3). It is powerful agent that it purifies even the impurities in sacrifice (Sat. Br. XI.4.1.15).

As we know from the earliest *Vedic* times, water has been regarded in India as manifestation of the divine essence and that is why oceans and rivers figure so frequently in hindu art and mythology and has been transformed as various symbols. In the *Rigveda* we have many deities linked with water. *Aja Ekpad*, one who is unborn and has one leg, is the Sun who traverses the vault of sky every day. Then there is *Ahirbudhnya*, the gigantic serpent, the dragon, holding the waters captive. In the *Puranas*, it is the limitless *Ananta*, the cosmic serpent guarding the waters. He is at times called as *Vrtra*. Basically it is the rain-cloud. There is a unique god associated with water and that is *Apam Napat*, the son or grandson of water. This is an old deity and is found in the *Avesta*, holy scripture of Zoroastrians also. Besides these special gods, the regular *Vedic* deities like Indra, Varuna, Agni, Brhaspati too are associated with waters in one way or the other. When we speak of the association with the gods, this necessarily brings in added holiness and divinity to the elemental waters.

Apotheosis of Rivers In Indian Art

Water is the greatest sustainers and hence the closest to man, almost like a mother. Siva being symbolic of water, the primordial element of the universe is described as most fond of *abhisheka*, perpetual bath, and *Sivalingas* are usually bathed reciting the *satarudriya* in *Sivapuja*. A fine Gurjara Pratihara sculpture of the 9th c. A.D illustrate *rishis* bathing the *sivalinga* with pots of holy water emptied on its crest.

The concept of the river in India has been mainly that of sustaining mother, *usatir iva matarah*. The stream of the river carries *payasa*. The word *payasa* stands both for water and milk. Appropriately this has been used in relation to the river as a stream that sustains the people, her children with water, as a mother sustains her babies with her milk. A Kusana sculpture of Sri as both river

goddess and mother goddess stands on *purnaghata* with lotuses, touches her breast to suggest *payasa, i.e.*, milk and water, the *ghata* suggesting her stream. Ganga is depicted as dancing on Siva's locks, her body below the waist undefined, and almost formless, like a tapering wavy mass (Sivaramamurti, 1976: 43). River is tender at heart and sympathetic to all. At times she is viewed as a young mother bending a bit while breast-feeding her child and at some place she is considered to be a shy maiden bending to get embraced from her lover (RV.III.33.1). Thus all types of female relationships are superimposed upon her, yet the image of a sustaining mother has been preserved in our tradition, both in literature as well as art and architecture. The *Rigveda* glorifies river Saraswati as the best mother, best river and best goddess (RV.II.41.16). On her lap, the children of the soil could sit and muse without thought of the future, (Sivaramamurti,1976: 49) depositing all their worries and sorrows in her ever-flowing streams and totally relying on her for their wellbeing. This is '*Nadimatrka'* way of life. There are idols of rivers having jets of water from their jar-like full breasts and some carrying food and water for men in a tray and water-jar respectively.

Plate1: *Rishis* bathing *Sivalinga*, Gujara Pratihara, 9th century A.D.

Of all the rivers, Ganga has always had the highest appeal. Her sacred name is on the lips of every Hindu and the sincere belief is that a mere utterance of her name purifies one. The confluences of several rivers that become sacred spots are known as *tirtha*. The sacred

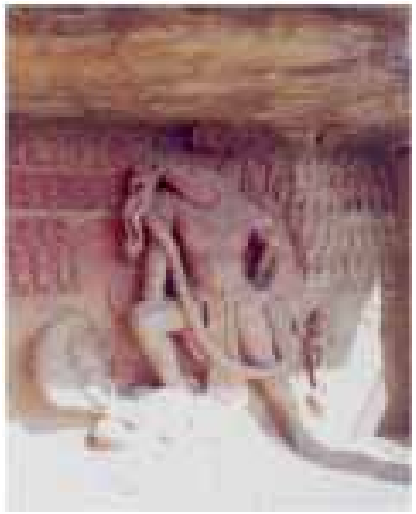
kshetra, the greatest among holy spots in India, visited by pilgrims has been presented graphically in sculpture in the cave of Udayagiri near Vidisa. Visnu raised *Prithivi* from the ocean and served as the model for the great Gupta kings who rescued the earth and their own families and raised their royal glory to heights worthy of their prowess. In this context the scene *Samudra* is personified as carrying a *ratnakalasa* to suggest that he is *Ratnakara*. The rivers flow into the ocean; the streams are shown commingling their waters with it. The two principal holy rivers, Ganga and Yamuna, are shown standing in human form, each on her own vehicle and on their own streams which join and proceed to meet the ocean also transformed in human form that stands to receive them. This is a vivid picture of great *tirtha* in India that has been so effectively transformed in sculpture. In this classical representation of Ganga and Yamuna approaching *Samudraraja* as *ratnakara* in the Varaha cave at Udaygiri near Vidisa, the wavy pattern suggestive of water is not only shown here for the streams but also for the ocean. In the present paper an attempt has been made to find out the mode of transformation and the meaning behind this transformation and apotheosis of various sacred rivers in Indian art.

Plate 2: Gaògâ, Ahicchatrâ, 5th century A.D.

Plate 3: Yamunâ, Ahicchatrâ, 5th century A.D.

At the entrance gates of the inner chambers of the temples of Khajuraho also, statues of the sacred rivers, Ganga and Yamuna stood on either side.

Plate 4: Varâha cave at Udaygiri, Vidiúâ, 5th century.



Apotheosis of Rivers In Indian Culture

Culture is the sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings and transmitted from one generation to another. It deals with the concrete material world as well as the abstract inner world. For a commoner, it means rites and rituals, beliefs and practices, festivals and fairs and general norms of life. Of all these aspects *Samskaras* is an integral part of Indian Culture and Indian festivals. Technically *Samskara* means consecration that removes blemishes from a thing/person and deposits qualities and virtues in it (*Brahma Sutra*. *Sankarabhasya*.I.1.4). In Indian tradition, right from birth till death, various *Samskaras* are prescribed. These include *Garbhadhana, Pumsavana, Namakarana, Upanayana, Vivaha, Sraddha, etc.* In all these, presence of water is inevitable. All our rituals begin with *Samkalpa*, sipping water before declaring his wish/ decision to undertake any rite. This is supposed to purify him from

within. Then water is offered to the desired deity as '*padya'*. *Arghya*, offering of water with flowers or sandalwood paste, is given as a way of greeting. The most important and distinguishing feature of any ritual, however, is ritual bath or sprinkling. Regular river bath is advised and preferred in our scriptures. Bath in a river is worth the donation of 100/1000 dark-coloured cows, according to our holy texts (Anne, 1995:47). Bath is supposed to give new life, new birth to a person, because river is regarded to be a living unit. In the *Skanda Purana*, there is a story of *Katha*, a celibate, studying in the hermitage of sage *Bharadvaja*. As '*gurudaksina'*, the sage asked him to marry his ugly daughter Revati. After marriage, Katha propitiated Siva and asked him to confer beauty and prosperity on his wife. As told by Siva, he bathed his wife and washed her. She turned into a beautiful lady. The stream which flowed got the name Revati, which later on joined Ganga. Thereupon a reward of beauty was assured for a person who took bath at that place Sage Chyavana got rejuvenated and cast off his old emaciated body after a bath (*Bhagavata Purana*.IX.3.13ff). A ceremonious bath is given to a bride in open as a lustration rite (RV.X.85, AV.XIV.1). Ceremonious bath (*Avabhrthasnana*) is a customary rite for a student, indicating end of his celibacy and eligibility to attain the new status of a householder (*Manu Smrti*.3.4).

Water is imbued with power of spiritual purification also. All temples are located near water source. The devotees are supposed to bathe or wash their hands and feet before entering the shrines. This is a universal custom. In Judaism at Mikveh, a holy day, ritual bath is considered important. Muslims, before their daily prayers (*namaz*) wash hands, feet and eyes. All the mosques have water source. In Christianity water is linked with Baptism. Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist in river Jordan, with a belief the water rejects original sin. Thus bath is important in all traditions. When full bath is not possible, sprinkling is done through jars filled with water. It is symbolic bath. Divinity and positive vibrations are stored and protected in closed jars and not in the open buckets. Therefore in Indian culture, much prominence is attached to *ghata* or *kalasa*. It is believed that Visnu, Rudra, Brahma and other gods and goddesses dwell in different parts of a *ghata*. Thus worship of *ghata* is worship of all these gods and sprinkling of water from ghata is being blessed by them. *Ghata* also symbolizes the womb and signifies fertility. The water in a ghata is

thus creative, fertile fluid and not just elemental water. Festivals form a special feature of any culture all over the world, some festivals are associated with harvest. After reaping bumper crops, sons of the soil express their gratitude towards the factors causing their prosperity. Water, rain river are these prominent principles. In India, many festivals are connected with the rainy season. *Nagapancami*, to express gratitude to serpents, the real friends of farmers and the zoomprph of water is celebrated in *Sravana*. Onam or Pongal also come as harvest festivals. On the full moon day of *Sravaan* the fishermen throw coconuts in the ocean to pacify it. Then comes Pola, the veneration of bulls. Bull is an emblem of physical strength and symbolizes Indra. *Simhastha* or *Kumbha*, after every 12 years, is the most distinguishing feature of Indian Culture. Thousands of devout people gather at places like Prayag, Haridwar, Ujjain, Kumbhakonam, Puskar *etc* and take a dip in the holy river.

Conclusion

Thus, we see that rivers have been repeatedly transformed as gods in Indian art and thought and they have been depicted in sculptural forms also. They have become an integral part of Indian culture too. On the whole therefore from the above it becomes apparent that the visual Indian art did not incorporate the elements of nature in term of rivers for their natural beauty but also for the concepts which the Indian minds developed to pickup symbols to convey those concepts through the elements of nature. In other words the elements of nature were transformed into symbols, which convey a host of meanings. This is what is called transformation of nature in Indian art and thought.

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6

Documentation and Development of Golden Triangle At Chhattisgarh

(A Study Based on The River Zones At Tala-Ratanpur-Malhar)

***Ar. Shivi Joshi**

Abstract

The site of Tala, Malhar and Ratanpur are the one of the important Archaeological sites in Chhattisgarh. Tala is 30 km away from Bilaspur and has earliest temples (named as Devarani and Jethani) of Chhattisgarh with outstanding art and architecture and is watered by river Maniyari while Malhar with an impressive fortified settlement, is located about 32 km south-west of its district headquarters Bilaspur. It is surrounded by three rivers e.g. Arpa in west, Lilaghar in east and Sivanath in south. In other hand Ratanpur was the first capital of Kalachuri of Ratanpur dynasty Ratanpur was ornate by a huge fort named as hathiquila, palace like Badal Mahal and so many temples e.g. Mahamaya temple, Kanthidewal, Budhamahadeva, Ram temple etc. It is also a river front site, watered by River Arpa. Apart from it ,Ratanpur is also famous for its 120 tanks which were excavated in Kalachuri period and a characteristic feature of this period.

From tourism point of view, all three sites are too important but there are not any basic facilities which can give the impetus to tourism viz. Proper roads, resorts and restaurants, communications, pleasure

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atmosphere etc. So the proper documentation, conservation and restoration, basic facilities which can enhance the tourism are required for all of these places. In present study, conservation, development plan of sites including the plans of hotels, restaurants, shops (based on folk culture), open air theatres for light and sound programmes, Horticultural development near the monuments and other areas, development plan of Ghats, where will have the all facilities for tourists viz. Restaurants in folk version, small shops (medical and other basic needs), fountains, gardens and folk activities (music and dance), plan of check dams, for developing the tourism through the river. Rivers of these sites viz. Arpa, Lilagar, Sivnath and Maniyari would be interconnected and make a golden triangle between the all three sites. Ships will be arranged in terminal time for tourist and they shall be visit all three sites by these water channels (golden triangle) and can get the pleasure facilities of Ghats of rivers and museum for researcher shall be included.

The setting

Dakœina Kosala (see, map) is roughly corresponding to the boundaries of presents Chhattisgarh, which was carved out of erstwhile Madhya Pradesh in 2000. This is 26th state of Indian Union. Chhattisgarh has an ancient most history also. Earliest Archaeological evidence is found of this area in Allahabad Praœasti. The Praœasti speaks about the campaign of Samudragupta in the DakœiG apatha region. The first country invaded by him was “Kosala”, (identified as South Kosala i.e. modern Chhattisgarh region) which was ruled by king Mahendra. This king must have been most illustrious and full of vigor than the other pretty states of the South. The beauty of this land is being continued from the past to present. It has the beautiful ancient monuments, exiting natural beauty which is adorned by dense forests, waterfalls, rivers, lakes, flora and fauna and hill ranges. This paper deals with the potentiality of development of tourism by interconnecting ancient heritage of Chhattisgarh and natural beauty both. For successful implement of this work, a proposal has been designed by author and named it, as ***golden triangle*** because proposed sites were comes under the ancient commercial zones and verity of gold, silver and copper coins are yielded from there.

Geographical Delimitation

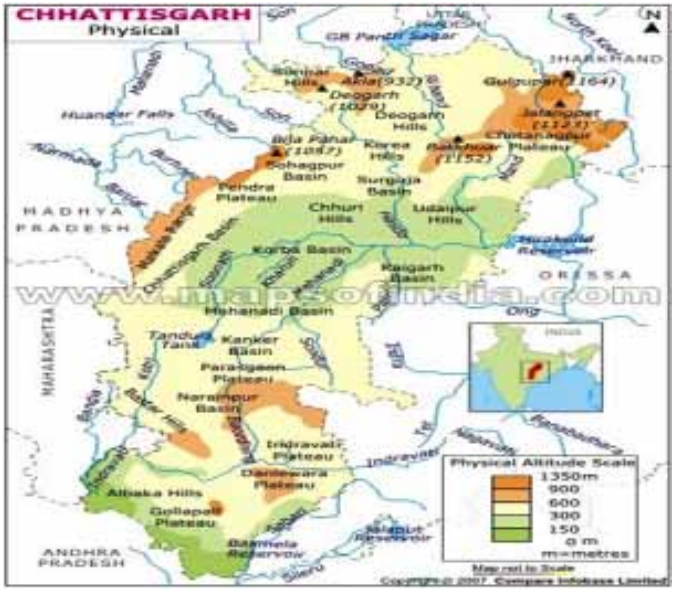
Chhattisgarh is located in the central part of India. Madhya Pradesh borders Chhattisgarh in the north western part. Maharashtra borders Chhattisgarh on the west and Andhra Pradesh lies in its south. Orissa is located in the eastern side. Chhattisgarh is bordered by the state of Jharkhand in the north eastern part. The geographical location of Chhattisgarh is 17 46Ò north to 24 5Ò north latitude and from 80 15Ò east to 84 20Òeast longitude. The total Chhattisgarh Area is 1, 35,191 square km. The Chhattisgarh area is divided into 27 districts.

The Chhattisgarh region is almost conterminous with the Cuddapah or Porana sedimentaries and the Archaean granites and gneisses exposed in the basin and the surrounding upland respectively. Apart from it, The Chhattisgarh region is characterized by two major land-form types, i.e., the gently sloping Chhattisgarh plain and the undulating Rimland. The elevation of the plain ranges from about 250 m. on the eastern margin to about 330 m. in the west

Drainage system of this region is mainly controlled by Mahanadi River. The Mahanadi river system has a nearly radial pattern in the Chhattisgarh plain. Therefore, this plain is divided into a number of well- defined sectors, which may be named after the bounding river, i.e., the Mahanadi and its tributaries, the Seonath, the Hasdo and the Mand, etc. These inter fluvial sectors generally present only slight surface undulations. While most of the area is covered by a veneer of soil, development locally, one also observes some comparatively rugged areas of rock-outcrops littered with weathered rock pieces (Singh R.L., 1971).

Three ancient sites of Bilaspur district has been scoop out by author for proposed design due to its historical significance, natural sources and other facilities which can be developed and has tourism potentiality.

Proposed Sites (Fig.1)



Malhar (fig.1)

Malhar (see map), with an impressive fortified settlement, is located about 32 km south-west of its district headquarters Bilaspur and 13 km from the Masturi taluk, enroute the pilgrimage centre of Seorinarayan. The extensive mound spread over an area of 3x2 km consists of a mud rampart with two moats i.e. internal and external. It is surrounded by three rivers viz. Arpa in west, Lilaghar in east and Sivanath in south. In Kalachuri inscriptions, the site was known as Mallala or Mallalapatana (Mirashi V.V., 1955).

Considering the archaeological potential of the site, it was subjected to extensive excavations in two phases-from 1975-77 (Bajpai K.D., 1975-77) and from 2009-12 (Mitra S.K. 2010). The earlier excavation was taken up by the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Sagar and concentrated in three places on the exterior of the fort revealing a sequence from 1000 BC to 1300 AD divisible in five periods. While the latter excavation was undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India inside the fortified area showing a five-fold cultural period from pre Mauryan to Later Guptas.

Ratanpur (fig 2)

Ratanpur is also a river front site. Arapa river is watered it. Ratanpur got its significance in Kalachuri period (10th CAD) when it had been established by Ratandeva I as his capital. At present it has a

big fort of the time of Prithavideva, Badal Mahal, and so may ancient temples. Scholarly researches in the region brought to light a prolific number of hydraulic structures. Few Epigraphic evidences also shed light on the water management of Kalchuris in Chhattisgarh i.e. Ratanpur stone inscription of Jâjalladçva I(year-866), Akaltarâ stone inscription of Ratandçva II[1], Raipur museum stone inscription of P[ithvidçva II, Kugda stone inscription of P[ithvidçva II (year 893), Koni inscription of P[ithvidçva II(year 900), Ratanpur stone inscription of P[ithvidçva II (year 910),Ratanpur stone inscription of P[ithvidçva II (Kalachuri) year 915, Shçorinârâyan stone inscription of Jâjajalladçva II chedi year 919, Kharod stone inscription of Ratandçva III (year 933). Excavation of tanks in large quantity is a characteristic feature of Kalachuris in Chhattisgarh. Ratanpur area has 120 reported water tanks of allied period.

Tala (fig. 3,4)

The site of *Tala* is located at 18km far. from the Bilaspur and 89km. from *Raipur* near the village Amari Khapa and left bank of river Maniyari at Chhattisgarh. Here are two ancient temples named as Devrani and Jethani .The art and architecture of Devrani temple are reflected the features of post- Gupta period, but the temple of Jethani seems late. Both are surviving for their existence. During the clearance of this area in 1986-88, the temples came in the light. A coin of Prasannamatra who are belong to Sharabhpuriya dynasty (5-6c.A.D.), found from Devarani temple period (5-6C.A.D.) the area of this site is 63706sq.m.

The most attractive thing is in this site the image of Probably Shiva or Tribal god (Budhadeva) (Upadhyay Vishi, 2011-12). The image has the depiction of different types of animal, birds and human faces and holding a staff in right hand which is broken now

Problems And Requirements at Sites

Communication : Communication is not proper at these sites, only local buses and autos are available for public communication and this creates a big obstacle on the way of tourism.

Roads : The condition of roads is better in Tala and Ratanpur than the Malhar, but it is not enough for developing a highly developed tourism. It should be reach at the level of National highways.

Restaurants : Food and drinking water are the basic requirements for all sites. Due to a religious centre at Ratanpur, there is many small *dhabas* and restaurants are available but condition is too pathetic in Malhar and Tala. Not a single food facility is there.

Cottages or Hotels : If any researcher or visitors want to stay at site for their research, so there is not any facility for staying on all three sites. The rest house of PWD is available but it not in reach for all, except to government employees.

Museums : Museum is an important requirement on archaeological site, because it is necessary for researcher and public. Museum contains the basic information of prior site and brief picture of site. But in all three sites not a single museum is available, only few sculpture sheds are existing there.

Conservation : It's a strong need of all the structures over there at the site. Due to the human vandalism the sites are losing their charm and ancient craftsmanship. Structural and Chemical conservations are required at the site of Tala, it is suffering from serious distraction and ignorance of government. Archaeological Survey of India has carried out conservation work at site of Malhar and Ratanpur in many seasons and it is enough (Indian Archaeology-A Review 1958-59).

Research Design

Contour Plans : For understanding the actual levels on sites, these kinds of plans shell be must, it may be too helpful if we have plan

about the new infrastructural developments at there. Contour plans are also shown the natural depreciation and geographical image of the site. Apart from it, for maintaining the *ghats* at sites it will be required.

Conservation Plan and Detailed Documentation : For all three sites both Conservation plan of ancient structures and detailed documentation of the antiquities and monuments are required for knowing the requirements of sites; with this conservation plans and their execution many ancient structures will preserved for the next generations. Along with it documentation will help for understanding the actual present condition of sites and developing plan according to it.

Development Plan of Sites : Development plan of the sites includes the basic connectivity to the site through the roads and water channels. It is also included the basic facilities like toilets, drinking water, sitting space around the monument etc. Interconnectivity of water channels will be mainly focused here. Apart from this, cheap and expensive hotels, Restaurants, museums shall be the part of this plan.

Interconnection of Rivers : This can be a magnified task but if will be implemented. According to this plan the main focus will be on water channels. All three sites are river front sites so it is easy to implement. The problem of water level in summer may be solved by constructed the check dams. In this proposal three sites will be interconnect through river channels. It is also become beneficial and interesting for the tourist who are planning to visit the sites not by road but through these water way. From the point of tourism of Chhattisgarh it will be a new kind of tourism not seen before in this area. I suggest the name of this interconnection as golden triangle. Few Cruz ships will be arranged for this pleasure visit. This journey will be start from the site of Malhar and end at the Ratanpur. Tourist guides shall be available on ship for guiding the visitors. At the *ghats* of Malhar there will be food venues and small market of local crafts and handlooms. After the Malhar the first stoppage of this ship will be Tala. On ship there will be the arrangement of folk music by local artists. At Tala visitors can visit the monuments, museums, enjoining the shopping of folk objects. There will be full facility of food and entertainment. After spending the time under the guidance of tourist

guide the visitors shall be set out for next site. The second and last stoppage of this journey will be the Ratanpur. Here will be same facilities like Tala. After visiting the whole sites, the tourist buses will be arranged for going back to destiny of visitors. This full package will be planned in single ticket and will be in range of everyone. So it will be a new invention and tourist can take the benefit of pleasure trip of golden triangle.

Conclusion

All three site are very close to each other (geographically) and also having their own identity. By developing the proper connectivity and facilities on these sites, the all scenario may be change. . These sites are always an attractive point for researcher and if the proposed pan will be implemented, all sites will be present a costless instance in field of tourism. The corporation of government is too necessary in this regards.

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7

Need of Policy of Cleaning For River Bad's in Case of Arpa River

***Dr. Praveen Upadhyay**

Abstract

The dumping of garbage& flow of sewerage i.e. solid waste sewer water has becomea serious problem in most of cities in India. River beds are used for dumping above in few cities. The "throw and flown and forget" attitude of public is also amajor cause of this .Bilaspur City is in the state Chhattisgarh situated on the banks of the 'Arpa' River, which originates from the high hills of the Maikal Range in central India. 'Arpa' river is very important for religious, water supply point of view etc. But due to lack of strong policy for Solid Waste Management and sewerage water by Municipal Corporation Bilaspur, maximum both of are dumped on the river bed of Arpa, due to which, pollution level of Arpa river is increasing, day by day. In this paper I have tried to focus on the various problems of Arpa River pollution, due to dumping and disposal of Solid Waste and sewerage into the River bed of Arpa. This paper also tries to give some suggestions for overcoming this problem of river pollution caused by wrong way of Solid Waste management and sewerage disposal in Bilaspur city.

Key words: Pollution on river bad's water,Sewerage water disposal, Eutrophication River water cleaning.

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The Setting

The disposal of Sewerage water is a common problem in Indian subcontinent. Not only small cities but also metro cities are also suffering by this problem, due to the few irresponsible policies. The present paper assesses by the focused on the loss of biodiversity and quality of water of the river due to pollution from the sewerage water and highlighting how river polluted due to waste water from different source and which type effect come to this municipal corporation attitude here mentioned definition and reason and quantity of pollution which is make serious reason of this stage, here I mentions the name of some city who faced this type of problem, and case study of Bilapsur city, with its importance of river Arpa , and focusingon the existing situation and reasons of this polluting status of the Arpa river and last suggestion points for saving the life of river, along with it gives special concern to proposed and existing project for the Arpa river for its conservation.

Water pollution

Water Pollution is the contamination of water bodies (e.g. lakes, rivers, oceans, aquifers and groundwater). Water pollution occurs when pollutants are directly or indirectly discharged into water bodies without adequate treatment to remove harmful compounds. Water pollution affects plants and organisms living in these bodies of water. In almost all cases the effect is damaging not only to individual species and populations, but also to the natural communities. Surface water and groundwater have often been studied and managed as separate resources, although they are interrelated. Surface water seeps through the soil and becomes groundwater. Conversely, groundwater can also feed surface water sources. Sources of surface water pollution are generally grouped into two categories based on their origin.

1. Point source
2. Non-Point source

Contaminants may include in organic and inorganic substances.

Sewage

Sewage is a water-carried waste, in solution or suspension that is intended to be removed from a community. Also known as wastewater,

it is more than 99% water and is characterized by volume or rate of flow, physical condition, chemical constituents and the bacteriological organisms that it contains. Classes of sewage include sanitary, commercial, industrial, agricultural and surface runoff. The wastewater from residences and institutions, carrying body wastes (primarily feces, urine and semen), washing water, food preparation wastes, laundry wastes, and other waste products of normal living, are classed as domestic or sanitary sewage. Liquid-carried wastes from stores and service establishments serving the immediate community, termed commercial wastes, are included in the sanitary or domestic sewage category if their characteristics are similar to household flows. Wastes that result from an industrial process or the production or manufacture of goods are classed as industrial wastewater.

Fig.1 Sources of Water Pollution

Pollution on River Bad

Over 97% of all the water on Earth is salty and most of the remaining 3% is frozen in the polar ice-caps. The atmosphere, rivers, lakes and underground stores hold less than 1% of all the fresh water and this tiny amount has to provide the fresh water needed to support the Earth's population. Fresh water is a precious resource and the increasing pollution of our rivers and lakes is a cause for alarm. Most fresh water pollution is caused by the addition of organic material which is mainly sewage but can be food waste or farm effluent.

Bacteria and other micro-organisms feed on organic matter and large populations quickly develop using up much of the oxygen dissolved in the water. Normally oxygen is present in high quantities but even a small drop in the level can have a harmful effect on the river animals. Animals can be listed according to their ability to tolerate low levels of oxygen. In the following list animals which indicate a high level of dissolved oxygen are at the beginning while animals indicating a low level of oxygen are at the end: stone-fly nymphs, mayfly nymphs, freshwater shrimps, freshwater hog lice, blood worms.

Eutrophication

Eutrophicationis characterized by excessive plant and algal growth due to the increased availability of one or more limiting growth factors needed for **photosynthesis** such as sunlight, carbon dioxide, and nutrient fertilizers. Eutrophication occurs naturally over centuries as lakes age and are filled in with sediments. However, human activities have accelerated the rate and extent of eutrophication through both point-source discharges and non-point loadings of limiting nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, into aquatic ecosystems (i.e., cultural eutrophication), with dramatic consequences for drinking water sources, fisheries, and recreational water bodies. Eutrophication is a leading cause of impairment of many freshwater and coastal marine ecosystems in the world.

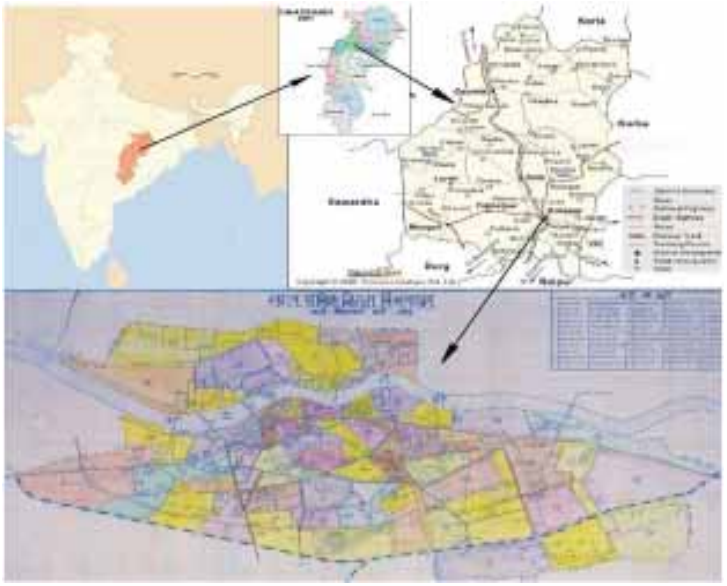
Disposal of Sewerage Water

In India, due to increasing population new settlement, industry, and different types of new activity created. Due to all activity industry's polluted water disposed on the river, the quality of river's water decreased. So the biodiversity of river may be finished. Not only industrial waste water responsible for water pollution also, sewerage water generated from household every day, which is flown on the water body without any treatment every day. The sewerage water contains many types of harmful bacteria. All categories of sewage are likely to carry **pathogenic organisms** that can transmit disease to humans and other animals; contain organic matter that can cause odor and nuisance problems; hold nutrients that may cause **eutrophication** of receiving water bodies; and can lead to **Eco toxicity**. Proper collection and safe, nuisance-free disposal of the liquid wastes of a community are legally recognized as a necessity in an urbanized, industrialized society. The reality is, however, that around 90% of wastewater produced globally remains untreated causing widespread water pollution, especially in low-income countries e.g. In India Yamuna river Delhi, Ganga river Kanpur, Tapti river at Surat, Arpa River at Bilaspur etc. have been reached to critical condition due to mismanagement of sewerage disposal . Here we will see the example of case of Arpa River at Bilaspur city, which is facing this type problem.

Bilaspur City

Bilaspur city is located in the Chhattisgarh state in Bilaspur District, India. It is the second largest city in the state with having population of 3.29 lakh. Being the headquarters of Bilaspur District; it is located 111 kilometers north of the state capital Raipur.

Fig.2 Location Map of Bilaspur



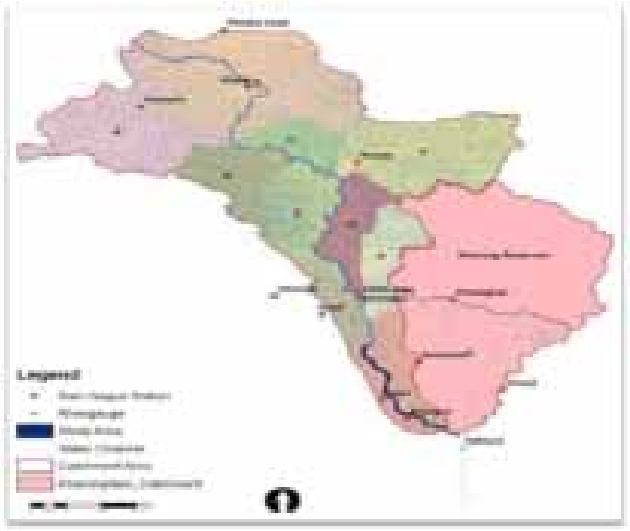
Bilaspur enjoys the status of being the headquarters of the South East Central Railway, which comprises theBilaspur, Nagpur and Raipur Divisions. Bilaspur is known for its aromatic Doobraj rice,handloom, woven, colorful, and soft Kosa silk saris, and for its rich, varied and colorfulculture.Bilaspur City is situated on the banks of the Arpa River, which originates from the high hills of the Maikal Range in central India. The average elevation of the city is 262 meters above mean sea level. The city area slopes toward the Arpa River and the general topography slopes from west to east.

Arpa River

The River originated at Khodri hill from Pendra-lormi plateau. The total length of the river is 189km.Its flown to north-west part of

Bilaspur district and finally in southern direction of Chhattisgarh its merge on Sheonath River. It's also known as lifeline of the Bilaspur city. 9km stretch of river flown between city's two parts. Arpa River passes through the centre of Bilaspur city and its width varies between 81 m to 530 m in the city Area. The Area is having urban, semi urban and rural zones on its edges. The central parts of Bilaspur city adjoining the river banks are having dense development and urban form of the city is generally organic in nature. City is gradually spreading along the river, both in upstreamand downstream directions. The new urban growth areas along the river are semi urban in character where scattered unplanned developments are experienced. The northwestern parts of the ProjectArea aregenerally rural in character and have fairly high quality agriculture lands along both banks of the river.

Fig.3 Location of Arpa River & its Catchments



Water quality survey of Arpa River is done by Central Pollution Control Board, and they have given following data (Table-1), which is showing that, due to dumping of solid waste and other waste in the Arpa River, water has been highly polluted.

Table 1:- Water quality of Arpa River

Type	Min.	Max.	Mean
D.O.	6.8	7.5	7.2
PH	7.5	8.5	8.0
B.O.D.	2.4	3.8	3.2
Nitrate	1.02	1.30	1.16
Ammonia Nitrate	1.34	1.36	1.35
Coliform level	83	185	146
Conductivity	162	816	389

Source:- Central pollution control Board

Sewerage System of Bilaspur City

There is no sewerage system in the BMC area. The residential and commercial buildings and even the educational institutions have onsite septic tanks and soak pits to dispose of this wage. The overflow from these tanks/ pits finds its way to nearby drains. The municipality is responsible for taking proactive measures to improve the performance levels of the sewer system. The cleaning and inspection of sewer lines are essential to maintaining a properly functioning system; such activities promote the community's reinvestment into its waste water infrastructure.

But due to no good sewerage system the sewerage water directly thrown on arpa river, last 10 year it become high result the eutrophication on the Arpa river bad increasing day by day, the above table analysis by the C.P.C.B. is proved that the water quality of Arpa river is not usable for daily need purpose. The following snaps have shown the existing situation of Arpa River.

There are following type's waste water flown every day on Arpa River's bed.

1. Domestic sewerage waste
2. Industrial waste water
3. Chemicals etc.

The importance of Arpa river is much more in the Bilaspur, may types of religious activity as *Ganesh, Durga visrjan,Bhojali visarjan, Chat puja , shivaratri* fair etc. festival organize every year at the bank of the Arpa river's polluted water. The following snaps show the activity on the bank of the Arpa river water.

Fig. 4 Eutrophication on River's Bad And Sewerage Water Flow Directly on River Bad

Fig. 5 Chat Puja and Shivratri fair on the Bank of Arpa River.

There are following location points in Arpa River where sewerage water flown every day

1. Jawalinalah.
2. DLS College to Arpa river drain.
3. Power house to Arpa river drain.
4. Manglachowk to Arpa river drain.
5. Nehru chowk to JawaliNalah.
6. Ganesh chowk to Nehru chowk drain.
7. Guru Nanak chowk to Arpariver drain (Torwa bridge).
8. Magarpara to Induchowk.
9. MaharanaPratapchowk to Nehru chowk.
10. Circuit house to Kurudunand.
11. Idgahchowk to SIMS hospital.
12. Rajkishorenagar to Urjapark.

Fig. 6 Map Showing Catchment Areas And Location of Outfalls

Impact

There are following impacts comes due to mismanagement of sewerage water.

1. The water quality of Arpa River has become poisonous.
2. Eutrophication covered the maximum parts of the river area.
3. The culture and activity on the bank of Arpa River will be reduced every year.
4. The biodiversity of the river will be collapsed every day.

Solution/Suggestion

There are following suggestion & solution for proper disposal of sewerage for the Arpa River bed.

1. Stops the directly flown of sewerage water on the river's bad, without treatment the sewerage water not released to the river.
2. For the treatment of sewerage water, make proposal for sewerage system and connected to all sewers to the treatment plant where it will be treated.
3. Slums near River banks should be removed and River front development projects should be carried out on priority basis.
4. Public awareness should be increased for changing their attitude.
5. River development projects and '*Ghat*' development and beautification projects should be implemented.
6. Encroachment on River beds should be removed and care should be taken to discourage such activities on the River Beds.

Project: -A detailed project report of the development of a sewerage system has been prepared by Meinhardt Pvt. Ltd. The sewerage system has been designed to fulfill the requirements till the year 2037. The city is divided into two parts by the Arpa River, with 80 percent of the area falling on the south and 20 percent on the north of the river respectively. The total project cost has been estimated at Rs. 279.97 crores. Under this project it has been proposed that a 267 kilometer pipe line be laid down. Approximately 75 kilometers of this has been laid. As per Meinhardt officers, this project will be completed by 2011. The total quantity of sewage generation by the year 2037 is estimated at 92 MLD. The current estimates reveal sewage generation at 48 MLD (commissioning year 2007) and intermediate flow up to year 2022 is estimated at 71 MLD. Two Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) have been proposed with a capacity of 60 MLD and 17 MLD at Domuhani and Chilati villages. Initially for a period of three years, the operation and maintenance of the STPs will be done by the agency responsible for their construction and commissioning.

Conclusion: - Any cities which are located at the bank of the river are very important because River not only benefits the people who are living there for their daily need, but also recharges the ground water of the land where it's passes through. If we released sewerage water on the River beds, it will result in ground water pollution. Various Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are responsible for sewerage disposal strategy and River front development projects. Based on the nature of development proposed as part of the River front

development, adequateprovisions for theunderground sewerage system shall be proposed in the new development plan. This shall includeWaste storage facilities in a segregated manner so that parts of it can be recycled and reused. Sewerage water meant for treatment plant treated in collaboration with the Municipal Authorities.

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8

Water Resources Management System At And Around Ellora

***Dr. Manoj Kumar Kurmi**

The Ellora is famous for magnificent group of Caves (Buddhist, Hindu and Jain) and one of the *jyotirlinga* have given it an important place in Indian and world cultural history. Ellora is situated on ancient trade routes connected to Ujjain and Paithan at present Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state on National Highway no. 211.

Ellora was the abrupt vertical formations of the volcanic hill. On its southwest facing side are called as Charanadri hills, a part of Mahismal range of Deccan Trap. Elganga and Girija River originated from this hill and land of surrounding earth crust belongs to Cretaceous era of the geological period. The catchment area of water near cave no. 29 is s*easonal* river known as *Elganga*. The rock cut caves are divided under sub group as- (1) Buddhist Group of Caves (Cave 1-12), (2) Brahmanical Group of Caves (Cave 13-29), (3) Jaina Group of Caves (30 – 34), (4) Ganesha Group of Caves, and (5) Jogeshwari Group of Caves. Out of these cave numbers 1, 2-3, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 25, 27, 29, 30, and 34 are provided with water cisterns. Apart from the Ellora caves, Ellora village has also magnificent water bodies such as *Brahmasarovar,* Tank and other Reservoirs which are reflected the nature guided water management which has been learnt

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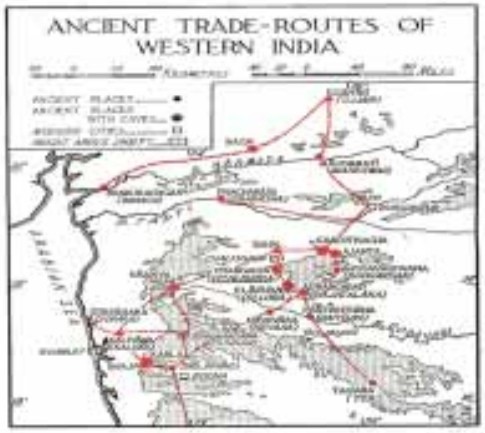
by the local people since long.*Nagjhari*, *Singar nala*, *Tanda* tank are locally known for water source through out year nearby Ellora.

Pilgrimage networks served to reinforce local-global linkages which contributed to the significance of a local Shaiva cult at Ghrishneshwar that expanded to become a part of the jyotirlinga network. The myths encapsulated in the *Verul Mahatm ya*simultaneously enhanced its local and transe – local significane.

Map Showing Ellora on Trade Network



Brahma Sarovar, Ellora

Step Well of Grishneshwar, Ellora

The Ellora is famous for magnificent sculptures. Among the many marvelous sculptures one of them Icon of *Ganga* repeated several time in the Hindu group of Caves. In Cave 16 Ganga flanked by Yamuna and saraswati which is adverse that Pauranik/ mythological sequence i. e. always tell that Ganga –Yamuna- Saraswati. Here Ganga is carved in centre because of kailash is replicated on Cave 16.As such, her worship does not require the usual rites of invocation (*avahana*) at the beginning and dismissal (visarjana) at the end, required in the worship of other gods. Her divinity is immediate and everlasting

It is Shiva's relationship with *Ganga*, that is the best-known in Ganges mythology One should not be amazed that this Ganges is really Power, for is she not the Supreme Shakti of the Eternal Shiva, taken in the form of water?

This Ganges, filled with the sweet wine of compassion, was sent out for the salvation of the world by Shiva, the Lord of the Lords. The *Ganga* represents both posterity and development (udbhava).*Ganga* fulfills the continuous wishing.

As the iconography evolved, sculptors in the central India especially were producing animated scenes of the goddess.

The association of hydraulic structures with religious institutions like caves and temples indicates that their management required technical expertise supported by hierarchies of power and ritual authority. Community based water management structures were managed through a system of social hierarchy. The current water scarcity is based on a disjuncture between the carrying capacity of the region and the aspiration of the modern Indian state where

practices like cash-cropping and pumping of ground water undermine the sustainability of the settlements through the ages in the region.

Ganga avataran, After Bhagirathitapascharya

Ganga on Crocodile Just Close to Cistern at Cave21 Ellora

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Table 1- Location And Water Storage Capacityof Cistern at Ellora Caves

Location of Cistern (Cave Vise)	Water Carrying Capacity / Storage(Approximate)
Cave 1	5696 Liters
Cave 2	350322 Liters
Cave10	172844 Liters
Cave 11	60857 Liters
Cave 12	140000 Liters
Cave14	106150 Liters
Cave15	387935 Liters
Cave16 A	830664 Liters
Cave16B	174740 Liters
Cave17	142974 Liters
Cave21	132300 Liters
Cave25A	142972 Liters
Cave25B	175500 Liters
Cave27	618700 Liters
Cave30	907207 Liters
Cave34	5700 Liters

Ancient Water Technique of Ellora Caves :-

Water consumption pattern of the Ellora Caves was firmly rooted in lifestyle choices than pragmatism where an individual required a basic minimum quantity of water just to ensure survival. The basic technology to harness usable water was centered around rainwater and ground water harvesting couple with the understanding of interlinking of co-dependent ecosystem, more specifically local landforms and rock structure. Rain water harvesting is the process of gathering and storing rain drops and preventing run-off, evaporation and seepage for its efficient utilization and conservation whereas ground water harvesting was based on tapping natural aquifers and springs. Owing to negligence and callous disregard for their traditional knowledge resulted in the depletion of crucial reservoir of potable water both in quality and quantity. Today when we encounter the mammoth task of providing access to potable water and its quantum being depleting considerably, their age old method might be an alternative. Using traditional knowledge does not mean to reapply

directly the technique of the past, but rather to understand the logic of this model of knowledge. It allows the people in the past to manage eco-systems in balance, to carry out outstanding technical, artistic and architectonic works which are admired and have always been able to renew and adapt. Traditional knowledge is a dynamic system able to incorporate innovations subject to the test of the long term, thus achieves local and environmental sustainability. This can be a starting point for new solutions today. A number of ancient examples of effective water harvesting systems have survived in the country and are examples of the successful efforts that people have made to live and survive. This is of special importance to Ellora Caves as development of a sustainable water supply is one of the major challenges that it faces today. The increasing water demands and the shortage of current water supplies to meet these increasing demands compel us to look into how water resources were manages in the past inspiring in facing the challenges of managing today's water resources. Now a days, people have to think how to combine modern supply systems with old harvesting methods.

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9
Archaeological Remains of Kharun River, Chhattisgarh
(With Special Reference To Patan)

***Dr. Atula Kumar Pradhan**

Patan is a Tehsil head quarter in Durg District of Chattisgarh. It is located 37 Km towards East from District head quarters Durg. Patan is surrounded by Abhanpur *Tehsil* towards East, Raipur Tehsil towards North, Bhilai Tehsil towards North, Gunderdehi *Tehsil* towards west. This Place is in the border of the Durg District and Raipur District. Raipur District Abhanpur is east towards this place.

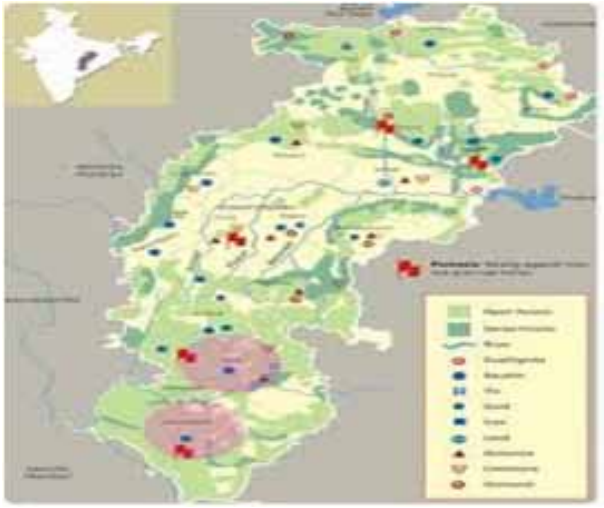
The river Kharun is flowing nearby this locality. It is flowing about 60 k.m. and joins seonath. Besides this, small water channel and *nalhas* are joins to this river. The exploration at this Patan area revealed many archaeological discoveries which are given below.

Dih

The exploration revealed more than three big mounds near Dih in Patan block of Durg district.The exact site is located on the left bank of river Kharun.The site is approachable from Raipur-Bhilai main Highway road.The site is totally encroached by the inhabitants of local villages.The antiquities in the form of terracotta figurines, beads, iron objects,iron slags and pottery.These antiquities are traced out by the heavy plough of the field. The exploration revealed terracotta and stone beads, the bricks and brickbats of kalchuri period.

***Directorate of Culture And Archaeology, Raipur**

Chhatisgarh Map



Jamraon

Jamraon is located in the Patan tehsil of Durg dist. of Chhattisgarh. The site Jamraon is located about 15 k.m from Raipur and 20 k.m from Patan,dist Durg.The nature of the site is very good and no encroachment is found nearby the site.But eastern part of the site is slightly damaged by the river which is protected by the stone fencing by the local villagers. The survey revealed more than four mounds with antiquities in the form of pottery, saddle quern, hopscotch, beads, and terracotta figurines. The survey yielded many structural remains of stone and bricks.

Kahui

Being situated on the right bank of the driver Kharun, this site Kahui attaracted the the early historical, late medieval people for the habitation. here the river takes *'U'* turn.Here there are about four mounds are spotted which covered with antiquities in the form of potsherds,beads,stone implements etc. There are various types of ceramic are traced out from the mound. From the ceramic analysis it is studied that less number of potteries are of early historical and late historical pottery are of late in phase.The early historical potteries

consists Black Slipped Ware(BSP),Red Slipped Ware(RSW),Black and Red ware(BRW) etc.

Kumhli

This site is about 15 km from Patan. An ancient brick structure is accidentally retrieved from this village. Besides this the buff red ware bowl and other terracotta objects are also recovered from this site. Large number of architectural members and sculptural pieces are also found in this village.

Pandar

This site is situated about 2 k.m from Patan. There are two big mounds are existed and another big mound is converted into a pond by the villagers. The ancient ceramics like black and red ware , black slipped ware, red slipped ware, beads of terracotta and semi precious stones, fragmented parts of ring wells, brick bats, hub scotch etc are scattered around the site. The excavated pond contains ring wells, and three chambered rooms made up of bricks. Other important antiquities like legged saddle querns, medieval sculptural fragments like Mahisamardini, Uma Maheswar, Ganesh etc. One beautiful lajjyagauri is also found in this site.

Tarighat

Tarighat is located in Patan tehsil of Durg district. This site came to limelight in the year 2007-08. The present continuing excavation revealed five cultural sequences.

Period I is the earliest strata reprint Pre-Kushan in nature. There are about 12 layers are exposed which represent five cultural periods, of these cultural periods, the earliest level of occupation was not represented by any structural remains but by one pit cut into depth of the soil. Period II is assigned to Kushan period. Large number of Kushan coins and a coin hoard are traced out from the site.One stone seal is retrieved from this cultural level. There are four letter are engraved which read as *Bâmapâda*.This script is ascribed to 2nd C.A.D. The third period is attested with the evidence of Satavahan coins, seal, sealing and terracottas. One seal is engraved in early Brahmi characters of 3rd C.A.D. and read as *VADHA*. The fourth period is assigned to Sarabhapuriya dynasty which is very

contemporary to Gupta period. This period is succeeded to Satavhan period in a stratified deposit. The excavation yielded three gold coins of this dynasty. The stone seal is engraved in box headed early Brahmi character of 4th -5th C.A.D. and read as *Úrî Prâsâda*. Again possible after a short desertion, a culture sprang up here and continues to flourish up to late Kalchuri and Islamic period. Coins of this period found from the surface.

Excavation Site Tarighat Retrieved Structures

The findings of Satavan and Kushan coins, early historic potteries, terracotta's, structural feathers and other material culture of Tarighat shows its date to early. Other important villages like Ruhi,Bathena etc contain large number of archaeological treasures which need proper scientific survey and documentation.

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10
Besnagar and Bhon :
Two Paradigms of Ancient Canal Structure

***Dr. Rajeev Ranjan**

Excavation conducted at Besnagar and Bhon have revealed two altogether diverse model of canal structures of early historic period. Indeed certain notional features such as both fed by rivers, flanked by masonry walls, drained the field adjoining to it and increased the ground water level to for securing the water in wells constructed in its proximity.

The Besnagar canal, so far as its planning is concerned, is different in its lay out and structure. It is found in two segments and both the segments joined each other at right angle. Further it has been considered as a storage canal or inundation canal. It received water from the river Bes, flowing hardly two furlong from the excavated canal. The Bhon canal was of course longer than that of Besnagar and it was fed by uninterrupted supply of water by the river Purna, flowing in its proximity.

In fact, in either case, both these canals provided water for the agricultural production as well as supplied water to the habitational area for their domestic use. However here it is desirable to describe each of these in its natural and historical perspectives.

Besnagar, an ancient site, located near Vidiúâ (M.P.), lies on the bank of river Bes. The site has provided the evidence of an ancient irrigation canal. Here, the excavation conducted near west bank of the river Besunder the supervision of Devadatta Ramkrishna Bhandarkar (from 1913 to 15) has brought to light this markable finding. 32 In fact, the excavation exposed such a canal which

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provides not only the importance of irrigation in this area but reflects the superb structural skill of the hydraulic engineering, which was prevalent during the pre-Mauryan or Mauryan period. Going through the details of this canal-remains, Bhandarkar analysed that the river Bes, flowing hardly two furlongs away from the site was dammed at a ford. From this point the canal under study was taken out which in its plan layout shows that at first stage this canal ran in north-south direction and then turned towards the east- west direction. The north-south wall was measured 1852422 in length, 72 in breadth and 52622 in height (maximum).

Besnagar Pillar Vidisha (M.P.)

The east-west canal could be traced up to 132 in length only. Rest of its part was broken off so it was not possible to measure its exact length. Two striking features of this canal are one, i.e., a slight slope was deliberately provided which is intelligible in case of canal to counter act the pressure of water prevalent in it; next is, on the walls of the canal there was application of superior quality of plaster. The quality of plaster was essential for preventing the percolation of water as well as to secure the permanency of the structure. On chemical analysis it is found that it could compete with that of contemporary Romans.34

According to Bhandarkar, as the cross walls which joins the north and south wall it appear that it was a storage canal and, its water must have been raised up by the suitable lifting devices. Hence, the area on the right side to this canal was occupied by the then inhabitants of Vidiúâ so the possibility cannot be ruled out that the city might have availed the stored water for domestic purposes too. However, R.S.Sharma considers it as an inundation canal; for the

rivers in southern India overflow their tanks in rainy season and dry up in summer.

To assign the date of this canal, besides the epigraphic evidence some other factors were also taken in to consideration. The well known inscription of Heliodorus which is situated in close proximity to both *i.e.* Vasudeva Œankarsan temple as well as to this canal, inscribes the date 165 B.C.E. By the stratigraphy point of view, canal-wall is at lower strata than the temple. Further, it has been also analysed that there was some gap period between the destruction of canal and construction of the said temple. Besides this, the canal of such solid construction must have existed for a pretty long time before it fell in to ruins. Thus taking all these factors in to consideration Bhandarkar suggests its date around Mauryan (300 B.C.E.) or probably earlier to it.

Bhon**,**an early historic site situated in Purnâ basin of Vidarbha region (Maharashtra), provides us an evidence of a brick-built ancient canal. The site is located at 30 k.m. north-west of Sheogaon talluka on Mumbai –Nagpur rail route. The excavation conducted at Bhon (talluka –Sheogaon) by the Department of Archaeology, Deccan College, Pune, under the supervision of Bhaskar Deotare, and his team mates have exposed the structural remains of an irrigation canal, which was drawn from river Purna. It could be measured 100 meters only. Its shape, voluminous water containing capacity, overall gradient *i.e.* 30 cm. from river towards inland and above all its extent lead us to believe that it was an artificial water channel. Further, the presence of patina formed on its surface which has been caused due to running of water for a long duration, confirms that it was an irrigation canal. In this very context finding of charred rice grains and husk impressions from adjoining areas by Deotare, leaves no doubt in saying that it was a canal utilised for irrigation purpose specially for the paddy crops.

In addition to this an interesting structure associated with this canal was a super structure built of bricks in square shape (3 x 3 m.) and positioned on the canal walls. Its bottom opening were kept open in both north and south direction. However, nothing is clear about the purpose of this super structure but possibly there might be some manually operated equipment fixed on the top of this super structure in order to regulate the of water-flowflowing in this canal, when this water structure was in functional stage.

Bes River Vidisha

The walls of canal were constructed by bricks of larger size (50 x 25 x 8 c.m.). The thickness of the wall as measured is 75 c.m. while the height is believed to be was 100 c.m. The base which is 3 m. wide, was constructed by using two courses of bricks. The canal-wall rested on this very basal construction. On the whole the total length of this exposed canal is measured 100 m. The alignment marks show that at first it runs in north– west direction from its origin i.e. from river bank. After covering a length of 21 m. it turns straight in north direction. Its sloping gradient measured 30 c.m. from its origin to towards in land proves its as an irrigation canal.

The finding of charred rice grains and husk impressions from adjoining areas proves the utility of this canal for irrigation specially for paddy cultivation. According to Deotare, the excavator of this site, the structural remains mark not only the architectural skill of the settlers but their expertise in the irrigation practices too. The calculation lead us to believe that here agriculture production was done in an area of about 12 to 15 hectares. So far assignment of its date is concerned, on the basis of its constructional features it may be assigned to pre- Sâtavâhana or Mauryan period.

Thus we see that canals of both the above mentioned sites were unique in theirconstructional features but the purpose was almost the same *i.e.* to facilitate irrigation for production of crops and to provide water for domestic purpose. Here,it may be inferred that the technology of canal construction which was developed by Mauryan rulers. Megasthenese and Strabo have also revealed about an extensive system of canal- irrigation. The canals constructed at Kumrahar (Pataliputra)and in Kathiawad (Gujarat) might have motivated the

people in later period to construct canals. As a resultwater structures of Kalinga nagari, Besnagar and Bhon were brought in existence in little later period.

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11

Ancient Hydraulic Structures of Kalachuris of Ratanpur

(A Brief Discussion on Basis of Epigraphic and Archaeological Sources)

***Dr. Vishi Upadhyay**

Abstract

Kalachuris of Ratanpur branch came from the Tripuri, this was a distinguished branch from Kalachuris of Tripuri. Kalachuris were first occupied the Tummâna and settled their initial capital, but after few eras Ratandeva I was shifted his capital to Ratanpur . This new capital was developed with many aspects i.e. art and architecture, economy, trade and commerce, irrigation etc. Chhattisgarh is dominated by the mansoonal climate whereby the southwest (or advancing mansoon) generally brings rains between month of June and August and the northeast (retreating mansoon) in September and October. Given the variability in rainfall and relatively dry condition for a long period heavy emphasis was placed on the development of water management of techniques. This kind of climate might be possible continued in ancient period so in this respect Kalachuris were excavated many hydraulic structures especially water tanks in different sites of Chhattisgarh, India and gave the description about it in

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their inscriptions The paper offers here an attempt to compile the archaeologically existing hydraulic structures with the inscriptional records of Kalachuris.

The setting

Water plays a vital role in everyday human life, for the overall development of a man and society, especially in the fields of agriculture, industry, fine arts and economic prosperity. Since time immemorial, water has become one of the primary source materials. Man depends on the river as well as rain water and rivers which, in turn depend on the rain. The rains basically being seasonal and failure of timely rains resulted in the depletion of subsoil water table. It further resulted in the poor agricultural production. In order to overcome these lacunae man started storing the water by artificial methods and utilized the same, whenever he needed water, even when timely rains failed. Such artificial water storages are called tank, canals, reservoirs; dams etc. enough evidences are at our disposal to substantiate the prevalence and usage of such irrigational construction since prehistoric times in India (Vasudeven,2010).

The excavations of some of the Harappan sites in India have yielded artificial water storage facilities. In South India the irrigation, according to a few scholars, rich cultivation, in particular was started by the people of Megalithic Culture. *Yajurveda, Atharvaveda, Arthasatra* (of Kautilya), *Mahabharta, Jataka* stories and other literatures provide valuable information about the water reservoirs during ancient period[1]. Since early historic times people paid more importance to irrigation as many contemporary inscriptions of the period refer to them. The Junagadh (Gujrat) inscriptions consist the information about the hydraulic architectural features of the *Sudarasana* Lake, This tank of *Sudarsana* was excavated by Vysa Pushyagupta, a provincial governor of Chandragupta Maurya (324-300 CBC) and subsequently it was renovated by a prince. Later on during the time of Mauryan Emperor Asoka, a provincial governor of the area got the silt removed from the tank and repaired the canals and facilitated for the easy flow of water through the canals.

Evidences of existence of tanks during 1st CBC are also found in Kalinga and adjacent area of Bengal. The Hatigumpha inscription

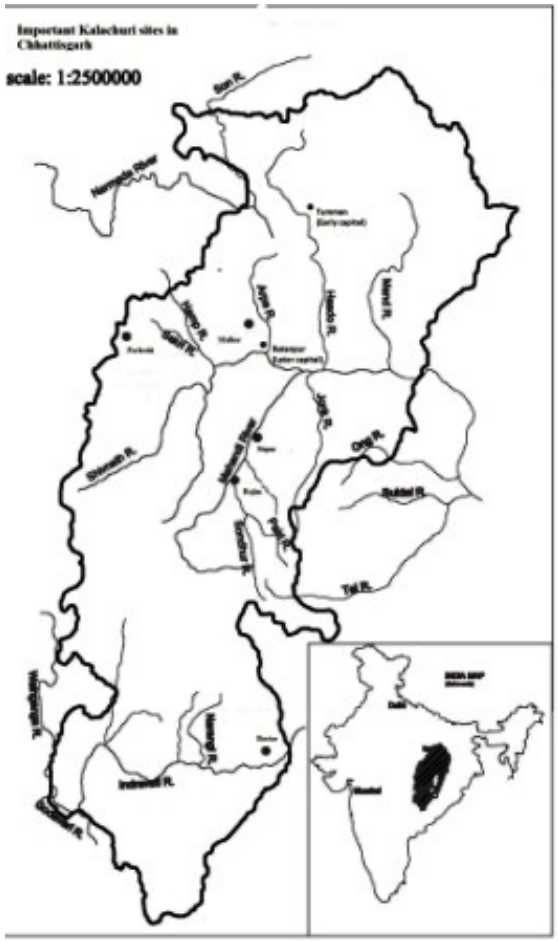
informs about the repair and enclosing of a tank in Kalinganagri by Kharvela. Kalinga *ruler* Kharvela (2nd CBC) is credited with the extension of an earlier canal in Orissa (sircar 1985).

Archaeological excavations at Sringverpura near Allahabad have yielded remains of large water tank assigned to 200 CBC – 200 CAD. Whether water from the Ganga was brought to this area by a channel for agricultural or non- agriculture purpose is still not clear. The diversity in patterns of settlements and irrigation development emerged as a major aspect in the environmental history of South Asia featuring the Socio- Economic life of ancient India (Chakravarti, 1998).

While in South India, the Cholas of Sangam Age, who gave a boost to the agrarian order, made elaborate irrigational arrangements during the initial years of the Christian era. Satvahana and Ikshvankus, who followed them also, provided encouragement to the irrigation, a fact that is known from the archaeological evidences. Subsequent dynasties like Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas, Kadambas, Gangas, Chalukyas and Hoysalas continued the same zeal in providing sufficient attention and fillip to the irrigation system and excavation of tanks, and continued the popular social welfare schemes like their predecessors. Inscriptions of their period provide us with a mine of information on this aspect. The chandravalli tank of Karnataka, vairamengha tataka of Tamilnadu and Kavitagunarava tank (Sahstri, 1923) of Andhra Pradesh were well known tanks of early historic period that are often referred to by scholars. Along with it the hydraulic structures at Udaygiri and Khandgiri also are the superb instance of water management in ancient period (Khamari, 2012).

These types of attempts were being continued in Kalachuri period also in Chhattisgarh. Early medieval epigraphic sources indicate that in Chhattisgarh, structural and sculptural activities were received both royal and non royal patronage. Temples and other allied or affiliated institutions in the form of temples and Mathas as educational centers, boarding places for ascetics and their pupils were also erected. Apart from these we also find a critical and effective water management in this period.

Map -1



Dakshina Kosala or Chhattisgarh

Dakshina Kosala (see map), nearly corresponding to the boundaries of present Chhattisgarh, India, is not only famed for an impressive concentration of forts, but also having the effective and powerful water management in Kalachuri period of Ratanpur branch (10^{th}-13^{th} CAD). Scholarly researches in the region brought to light a prolific

number of hydraulic structures. Mention may be made of temple sites of Ratanpur, Malhar, Arang, Dongergarh, Jajgir-Champa, Bastar, Devabaloda, Bhoramdeva etc. mostly hydraulic structures have been concentrated in front of temples. Few Epigraphic evidences also shed light on the water management of Kalchuris in Chhattisgarh i.e. Ratanpur stone inscription of Jajalladeva I(year-866), Akaltara stone inscription of Ratandeva II, Raipur museum stone inscription of Prithvideva II, Kugda stone inscription of Prithvideva II (year 893), Koni inscription of Prithvideva II(year 900), Ratanpur stone inscription of Prithvideva II (year 910), Ratanpur stone inscription of Prithvideva II (Kalchuri) year 915, Shcorinârâyan stone inscription of Jajalladeva II chedi year 919, Kharod stone inscription of Ratandeva III (year 933)

The Kalchuri inscriptions and archaeological records provide elaborate information not only on temples but also allied hydraulic structures attached to the temples i.e.

1) Water tanks attached with temples
2) Water tanks individual
3) Wells
4) Step- wells interconnected with another well
5) Dams
6) Canals

The Climate

Chhattisgarh is dominated by the monsoonal climate whereby the southwest (or advancing mansoon) generally brings rains between month of June and August and the northeast (retreating mansoon) in September and October. Given the variability in rainfall and relatively dry condition for a long period heavy emphasis was placed on the development of water management of techniques. Apart from this the surface of the land of Chhattisgarh consist the bedrocks due to which the rain water does not contain for long time and soil generally has lost its moisture.

Epigraphic Records (See Table-1)

Inscriptions of Kalachuris are consisted the information about the hydraulic structures. Excavation of tanks in large quantity is a characteristic feature of Kalachuris in Chhattisgarh. Only at Ratanpur area has 120 reported water tanks of allied period.

Fig-2

Ratanpur Stone Inscription of Jajalladeva I (year-866) - In this inscription, it has been mentioned that Prithvîúvara (I) constructed several temples at Tummâna and excavated a large tank at Ratanpurâ.

Apart from this Jajalladeva seems to have founded a town named Jajallapura (present Janjgir), where he constructed a monastery for ascetics, raised a garden, planted grove of mango trees and excavated tank.

As for the geographical names in the present records, Tumman,as shown is identical with Tumman, 26km. north-east of Ratanpur, Jajallapura, which was evidently founded by Jajalladeva, may be identical with Janjgir (Mirashi, 1955).

Akaltara Stone Inscription of Ratandeva II – The inscription refers to the reign of Ratandeva II of the Kalachuri dynasty of Ratanpur. The object of it is to record the construction of temple of Revanta and excavation of a tank evidently at Kôtgadh, by Vallabharaja, a feudatory chief of Ratnadeva II. Verse 24 contains an interesting comparison, based on double entrances of the tank with the Buddhist doctrine (Saugat-mata) (Mirashi, 1955).

Raipur Museum Stone Inscription of Prithvideva II- The object of the inscription was to record the construction, by Vallabharaja of a temple of Úiva evidently at Kôtgagh and excavated a tank named as Vallabhasagara (Mirashi, 1955).

Kugda stone inscription of Prithvîdçva II (year 893) - In this inscription has been mentioned about the exploits and charity of Vallabharaja(feudatory of Prithvideva II). The town he settled and the lake excavated appear to have been described in this inscription (Mirashi, 1955).

Koni inscription of Prithvîdçva II (year 900)- There is also the information about the excavation of deep tank at Ratanpura (Mirashi, 1955).

Ratanpur Stone Inscription of Prithvîdçva II (year 910) – Vallabharâja made a lake to the east of Ratanpura, using the range of hills near the village Khâdâ as a dam, he dug another small tank, raised a grove of three hundred mango trees at the base of the hill near the village sadavida and excavated a large lake Rathîúvarasâgara, named evidently after his earlier suzerain Ratandçva II. On the outskirts of Vikarhapura he made a tank, raised a garden. Another tank was excavated in a village, the name of which appears to be Râthçvaisamâ. To the east of the town called Bhauda, on the way to hasivadha, he excavated a tank, full of water –lilies (Mirashi, 1955).

As far the geographical names occurring in the present inscription, Ratanpurâ has already been identified with Ratanpur. The village khâdâ, near which lake was formed, taking advantage of the position of the neighboring hills, and it is probably identical with Karrâ; about a mile and half to the east of Ratanpur, near which there is still the extensive Khârung tank.

Ratanpur Stone Inscription of Prithvideva II (Kalachuri) Year 915- In verses (22-39) describe the benefactions of Brahmadeva, he constructed a temple of Dhûrjati (Úiva) at Mallâla and excavated a tank. At the latter place he excavated also a large step well and two tanks, one on the north and the other on the south of the city. Several other religious and charitable works of Brahmadeva are next mentioned, viz. a tank at village Gôthâlî, another tanks at Bamhanî, charauya and Tejallapura (Mirashi, 1955).

As for the localities mentioned in the present inscription, Mallâla is evidently modern Mallhâr, 16 miles south - east of Bilaspur. Varçlâpura or Barçlâpura is Barçla, 10 miles south of Ratanpur. Bamhanî still retain its name,the former is situated on the Mahânadi in the Raipur district, while the latter is 4 miles north by east of Akaltarâ. Rai Bahadur Hiralal identified Kumarâkôta with Kôtgadh,

but from some other records the old name of the letter appears to have been Vikarnapura. Gôthâli, Charauya and Tejallapura cannot now be traced, but the last of these may have been situated not very far from Shçorinârâyan, for it seems to have founded by Tejalladeva, a kalachuri prince of a collateral branch, who is mentioned on inscription at Shçorinârâyan.

Shçorinârâyan Stone Inscription of Jâjajalladeva II Chedi Year 919 – The third section of the inscription, which begins with verse 35, records the benefactions of the princes of this collateral branch. In the town of Sônthiva, Sarvadeva erected a lofty temple of sambhu, excavated a large tank and raised a garden. In the village of Pandaratalâî, Amanadçva I established a charitable feeding house, planted an orchard and dug a tank. In the village of Patharîa, Râjadçva built a temple of purabhid (Œiva), raised a mango grove and excavated a tank. Further a queen named Râmbhallâ excavated a beautiful tank and also grew a mango- grove in the village Pajanî of the places named in this inscription Sônthiva is modern Sônthi in the Bilaspur district, 11 miles north of Akaltarâ. Pandaratalâî may be identical with one of the several villages named Pçndri or Pandriâ, of them, the one nearest to Shçorinârâyan is Pendriâ, 7 miles to the north - west. Pathariâ still retain its name and is situated 6 miles south by east of Mungeli. Pajanî may be Pâchari, 6 miles east of Shçorinârâyan (Mirashi, 1955).

Kharod Stone Inscription of Ratandeva III (year 933) - In this inscription has been mentioned about the charitable work of Gangâdhar the chief minister of Ratandeva III. To the north of the Ratanpura he built a mandapa for Tûntâ- Ganpati and had tanks and lotus ponds excavated in the village Tipuruga, Girahulî, Uluvâ and Sçnâdu.

Of the place names occurring here, Ratanpura have already been identified. Identify Tipuruga with Tiprung, 10 miles south of Kharod, in the former Katgi zamindari and Sçnâdu with Sonada, 15 miles to the east of Kharod in the Jânjgir district. Girahulî may be identical with Guolpâlî in the Jânjgir district and Uluvâ with Ulbâ in the Raipur district (Mirashi, 1955).So it can be that several inscriptions of Kalachuri period are consisted the information about their water management.

Archaeological Records (See Table-2)

Similarly to Epigraphic sources, various Archaeological sources are also available allied to water management of Kalachuries. At Jânjgir district a temple of Vishnu is existed and it was erected by the Jâjajalladçva I. Near this Vishnu temple a large tank is also available of Kalachuri period. So relation of this tank can be fixed with the Ratanpur stone inscription of (year 860) of Jâjajalladçva I. There is information about the excavation of a tank at Jâjallapura (Jâjgir)

Fig-2.

At Ratanpur, Ratandeva I constructed a beautiful temple of Mahâmâya (fig. 1). In the east direction of this temple a tank is being existed till now. It has been surrounded by so many temples. Tank has properly constructed from all directions and having good arrangement for bathing and for proper drainage.

At few distance from Mahâmâya temple, in complex of Hâthi quilâ (constructed by Prithvideva II), there is a lake named as Bhairâgvan (fig. 2). On one bank of this lake, there is Narmadeshwar Mahadeva temple is situated and on either side, Solemen mausoleum of king Râjasingh which is also called the Bîsdvâriâ temple is located. This lake is surrounded by the mango groves and might be played a vital role for hydraulic activities in Kalachuri period.

Perched on the top of the hill Râmtekri (Ratanpur) there is an ancient Ram temple in *panchâytan* style. Below this Râmtekri , Buddeshwar Mahadev temple also called Buddhâ Mahâdeva temple built by P[ithvidçva II is situated.

In this temple can observe a noteworthy thing on the east direction of this temple, there is properly made Step well (*Bâvanî*) (fig. 3). The *Œivalinga* is open from the top and water level can be seen inside the *linga*, meaning *the linga* is full of the water and if water is poured inside this *liE ga* the water level does constant. I have observed this *linga* in two seasons, first of all in rainy season when the water level was high inside this *linga* at that same time the water level of step well(previously mentioned)was also raised. And in summer season when the water level of the step well was low at that same time the water level of *linga* was went down(near this step well another well is also existed). So conclusion is that, there may be interconnection between this *Œivalinga* and step-well. It might be popular religious centre in ancient time (Drawing no.-1).

Fig-1

A little ahead of Ratanpur, on the Bilaspur- Korba highway, there is a historical city of Junâ. It was established by the king Râjsimbhâ who called it Râjpur. He was constructed the seven storied Bâdâl-Mahal for his queen, Kajrâdevi. This is a beautiful example of Kalachuri architecture and also locally known as the *Satkhandâ Mahal*. At present only four stories are remaining.

Near this Bâdâl- Mahal a beautiful step-well is situated (fig. 4, 5). The level of this step well is low from the surface that's why for entering inside to this structure there is steps down arrangement. At the core of this step well there is pond with full of water. This step well is interconnected with another well which is situated nearby it. A connecting channel can easily see on the bottom of this another well. The water level of both wells notice always same. The well provides water for connecting step well. The step well is impressive and effective instance of water management of Kalachuri period. Step well consists few rooms also; they are well plastered by lime. The relation can be fixed of this step- well with the Ratanpur stone inscription of Prithvidçva II (year 915), there is information about a step- well, was constructed by Brahamadçva near Ratanpur.(Drawing no.-2) At Ratanpur , there is dam on Kharun river named as *Khuta ghat* . The Ratanpur stone inscription of Prithavideva II (910) provides information in this regards. The village khâdâ, near which lake was formed, taking advantage of the position of the neighboring hills, and it is probably identical with Karrâ; about a mile and half to the east of Ratanpur, near which there is still the extensive Khârung tank. This Karrâ village is presently situated near Khutâghât dam. The dam has been constructed on the river Khârun. Most probably the ancient dam might be existed in this area on river Khârun. Vikkarnapura was probably the old name of Kôtgadh, 1 ½ miles north of Akaltarâ. Hasivadha may be Hasod in the Jânjgir tehsil, about 22 miles east of the Shiôrinarâyana. The hills Dçvaparvata cannot be definitely located.

Apart from this, recently excavated site Pachrâhi is located in Kabirdham district of Chhattisgarh; there is also the evidence of Kalachuri architecture. On the front of temple area (to the east of the temple area) there are two large tanks of Kalachuri style and might be main source of hydraulic activities in this area.

Conclusion

After surveying the structural activities of Kalachuri period, it can be observed that Kalachuris were much conscious for hydraulic structures. 120 water tanks are reported from the Ratanpur, from Malhâr 130 tanks and others were excavated in different localities of Chhattisgarh in large quantity. Appearance of these hydraulic structures is represented a strong irrigation or water management system of allied period. Kalachuris were excavated not only tanks but also, constructed dams, wells, canals, step wells etc. the proper information about these structures are available in inscriptions of Kalachuris even archaeological evidences also are indicated in this respect. Each and every temples consist the water tanks, inscriptions indicate that they were excavated the tanks for public welfare. So it can be assumed that in Kalachuri period had an effective, broad and critical expansion of hydraulic architecture in Chhattisgarh and this was the outstanding instance of technique of water harvesting in ancient period.

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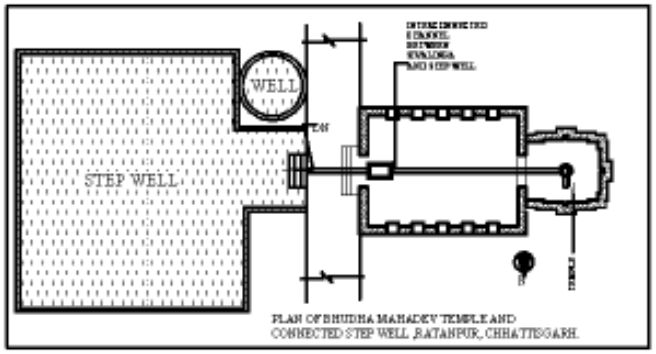
TABLE -1 (Hydraulic structures on epigraphic records)

King	Place	Hydraulic Structures
Prathvideva (I)	Ratanpur	Tank
Jâjalladeva (I)	Jâjallapura (janjgir)	Tank
Ratnadeva II	Kotgarh	Tank (Vallabhsâgar)
Tank	Kotgarh	Tank
Do	Kotgarh	Tank
Do	Ratanpur	Tank
Do	Khâdâ(karrâ)	Dam On Lake
Do	Sa Avida	Tank (Ratheshvar Sâgar)
Do	Ratanpur	Lake
Do	Vikarnapura (kotgarh)	Tank
Do	Devparvata (dalha Hill?)	Deep Well (Step Well)
Do	Rathevaisama	Tank
Do	Bhauda	Tank
Do	Mallâla(malhâr)	Tank
Do	Ratanpur	Step Well And Two Tanks
Jâjalladeva Ii	Sonthiva(sonthi) Sarvadçva	Tank
Do	Pandâtalâi (pandariâ)	Tank
Râjadeva	Pathariâ	Tank
Rambhlla (Queen)	Panjani(pachri)	Tank
Ratnadeva Iii	Ratanpur	Tank
Do	Tipuruga(tipunga)	Tank
Do	Tipuruga(tipunga)	Tank
Do	Uluvâ (Ulvâ)	Tank
Do	Senadu (Sonad)	Tank

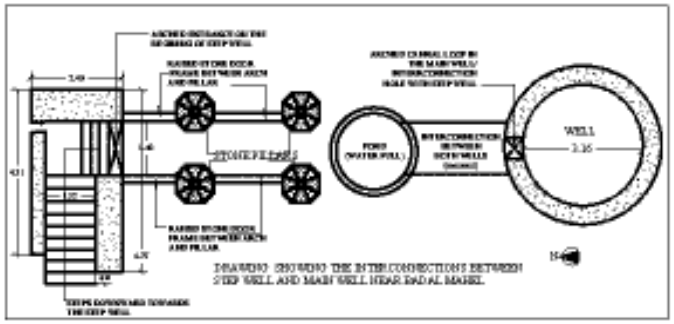
TABLE -2 (Hydraulic Structures on Archaeological Records)

King	Place	Hydraulic Structures
Ratandçva I	Ratanpur (mahâmâya Temple)	Tank
Do	Ratanpur (bhairavbaba Temple)	Tank
Jajalladeva I	Jânjgir	Tank
Prithvideva II	Ratanpur (Buddhesvar Mahadeva Temple)	Step Well
Do	Ratanpur (Hâthi Quilâ)	Lake (Bairâgvan)
?	Ratanpur -chaprâ Highway	Krishnârjuni Tank
?	Ratanpur	Lake (Dulharâ Talav)
Prathvideva II	Junâ Úahar (Near Bâdal Mahal)	Step Well And Well
Do	Malhâr	Tank
Do	Kotgarh	Tank
Do	Karrâ	Tank(khârung) (Khutâghât Dam)
?	Pachrâhi	Tank
?	Tummân	Tank

Drawing No. 1; Step Well of Buddha Mahadeva Temple



Drawing No.-2; Step-Well near Bâdâl Mahal



12

Management and Conservation of Natural Resource and Culture in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh Through Panchayat Raj Institution :

Legal And Practical Perspective

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The tribal communities of India have a rich tradition, culture and custom to manage their natural resources such- forest, water and land. But about before two centuries the tribal communities have been continuously lost their rights. After independence a significant step has taken by the constituent assembly with crating a different administrative setup in part X and Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. Further, in 1996 Indian Parliament has passed a revolutionary law that called PESA, Act. Much more emphasized has been given to conserve and preserve tribal culture through this Act. In this paper, it has been tried to analyze the legal and grassroots reality of implementation of PESA Act in Scheduled Areas of Madhya Pradesh.

Introduction

Most of the tribal population of the country has been living in the forest areas since immemorial. The tribal are described as 'Vanvasi' means forest dwellers, clearly revealing the relationship between the tribal and forest. In our country, the tribal and forest are inseparable phenomenon and in general public understanding both are almost

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synonymous. Overwhelming majority of the tribal were living in forest areas and most of the forest area in our country falls in the tribal region. Entire economic activities and livelihood of the tribal community were based on forest. Forest was the part of their culture and they worshiped the tress since yore. This situation sharply and tragically changed after the nationalization of forest by the Britishers, the process started with the Forest Act in 1878, the tribals were totally dispossessed of their own forest land and the rights. This was the biggest blow to the tribal economy and their main livelihood. Oddly enough, the post independence period has also continued alienation of the tribals from the forest land. However, Government of India has introduced the concept of joint forest management involving tribal community before some years. But it could not have achieved expected goal. Really it was equal partnership between two unequal.

Similarly, the rich tradition of the conservation of water was found in tribal community. If we see the tribal villages then we found most of the villages have a small water pond and it scientifically structured. However, their existence is going to end but it shows that tribal community respects the natural resources.

The natural resources management was directly associated with the tribal culture. Their rituals, festivals, dress, ornaments, arts, songs, god, and goddess all the things related to nature. They have developed a rich administrative system since yore to manage their all affairs. They have developed their own institutions of panchayats, Tribal Head, Council of the elders and inter-village panchayat for establishing peace, law and order, for resolution of disputes and argumentation and proper management of the resources. But due to interference of colonial government it has lost their existence. The situation did not change after independence. Modernization and development's process has negatively affected their culture as well as nature. Most of the traditional institutes which had significant role in all walks of life have towards declined.

Administrative System in Tribal Areas After Independence

After independence, keeping in view of the different culture, identity and backwardness of tribes, the Government of India has taken two strong steps. First, the separate administrative system was made in Part X of the Indian Constitution which is quite different from other

state or union territory administration. The whole tribal areas divided into 'Tribal Areas' and 'Scheduled Areas'. In article 244 of the constitution and in its Sixth Schedule the provisions for administration of the tribal areas i.e. Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura were made. Similarly in the article 244 (1) and fifth schedule the provision for the administration for scheduled areas was made.

Article 244 (1) and fifth schedule provisions are regarding to scheduled areas. Scheduled areas are those, which are under the fifth schedule of the constitution of India where the tribal populations are predominant. Article 244(1) maintains the different identity of the scheduled area. This provision has provided special powers of Governor of the states and another significant feature of the fifth schedule is the Tribal Advisory Council (TAC). The Constitution required that these TACs should be in each state which has Scheduled Areas therein. Following these importance provisions regarding tribal administration was being taken after independence and before the 73rd Constitutional amendment by the Government of India.

Gram Panchayat in Tribal Areas After Independence

Our great leader Mahatma Gandhi wished to establish strong decentralized democratic system in the country. He said that "the soul of country vested in village", so government should keep the village in centre and try to empowered village firstly. Keeping in mind of ideas of the father of nation, the pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has inaugurated the PRI in Nagor district of Rajasthan first time in the country in1959. Same day the Government of Andhra Pradesh also started the PR system in their state and almost all the states of the country had passed Panchayat Acts within year and lunched PR system in their states. During these period many committees, commissions were formed by Union and States Government to give suitable form to PR System. Overall these committees reported that all the development programs are politicized and failed to achieve the goal of development of the rural as well as tribal people. The recommendations of various committees and keeping in mind of the grassroots reality of PR system the Central Government decided to give constitutional status to the PRIs and passed the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

73rd Constitutional Amendment And Panchayati Raj

April 24th, 1993 should be written in golden words in the rural history of free India. It is the day when Panchayat Raj (73rd Constitutional Amendment) Bill received consent of the president of India and the bill became an Act. This is the bold attempt on the part of the government to ensure people's democracy. Mahatma Gandhi stated "Villages are the backbone of our economy", and the 73rd amendment had surely paved the way for it.

Indeed, this amendment act provided constitutional status to the Panchayats, listed 29 items for the working of panchayats and added XIth schedule in the constitution. This new Act established three tiers panchayat system and provided uniformity to the PR system in throughout India. Reservation was provided in favour of SCs, STs and women in respect of all seats. At least one third of the seats (now 50 percent) shall be reserved for women. Tenure of panchayat was fixed for five years. Election commissions and Finance commissions were constituted. Power and function of Gram Panchayat was redefined and delivered power to panchayat for preparing plans and implementation of schemes for social justice and economic development of rural people.

Panchayat (Extension To The Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA)

No doubt, the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provided respectable spaces for the tribal people in the working of the PR System but such legislation could not made the tribal communities the sole masters of their socio-political destinies in their areas. The need was always felt that the institutional structures within the fifth scheduled areas were to be in consonance with the tribal needs, ethos and tribal institutions with which these people were familiar for ages. Also many of such areas, which were once freely managed by the tribal people themselves, for example, the management of their forests, lands and water resources, are now out of their purview and are under the authority of external institutions/agencies. Besides another question was unanswered that, legal setup of the PRI has made similar in all the states of the country according to 73rd amendment Act but the administrative setup of the Vth and VIth Scheduled areas have

been quite different since after independence. Therefore it was reasonable demand that the administrative mechanism and PR system of tribal dominated areas should be different from non-tribal areas after implementation of 73rd Amendment Act.

As a result of such demands and needs of the tribal communities a committee of parliamentarians and expert (22 members) was appointed in June, 1994 by Government of India under the chairmanship of Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria. The committee has presented his report in 1995. Many of the recommendations of the Bhuria Committee were accepted by the Union Government and the Legislation was passed, to be known as Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. This Act was also popularly known as PESA Act.

At present nine states of the country implied in scheduled areas. These are Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Scheduled areas may be the entire district or partially Block, Panchayat or Villages. All the states have implemented PESA Act within the Scheduled areas after passing the bill by the Parliament.

Tribal Scenario of M.P.

The Madhya Pradesh is a rich house of the tribal communities and still has the largest concentration of tribal population in the country. There are nearly 15 percent tribal population of the total tribal population of the country is residing in Madhya Pradesh. According to the 2011 census the tribal population of the state is 153.17 lakh constituting 21.1 percent of the total population of M.P. (726.27 Lakh) and 33.6 percent of total geographical area notified as scheduled area. After the formation of new districts in the state, tribal sub plan area of 35 districts (5 fully and 30 partly district) having 89 Tribal Development Blocks. Besides this, about 39.43 lacks tribals are scattered outside Tribal Sub-Plan Area, which is 32.23 percent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the state. There were 43 recognized Scheduled Tribes and three of them (Baiga, Bharia and Saharia) have been identified as “Special Primitive Tribal Groups” in the State. There are five districts and some other areas of the states have been included in the fifth Scheduled.

Implementation of PESA In M.P.

The M.P. state has became the first state in the country which has amended their Panchayat Raj Act according to Central PESA Act in 1997. The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhiniyam, 1997 was enacted by the state assembly. It received Governor’s assent on December 2, 1997 and was promulgated on December 5, 1997.

Special Powers And Functions of Gram Panchayat In Scheduled Areas-

I To safeguard and preserve the tradition and customs of the people, their culture identity and community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution.
II To exercise control over institutions and functionaries in all social sector.
III To manage Natural Resources including land, water, forest, village, market, cattle fair within the area of village in accordance with its traditions and in harmony.
IV To control local plans, resources and expenditure.
V The Power of approval of the development plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development.
VI The Power of identifying and selecting beneficiaries for poverty alleviation and other programmes and the power for granting of certificate of utilization of funds or plans, programmes that are implemented.
VII Consultation before land acquisition for development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects.
VIII Control over money lending

Practical Perspective of The Implementation of PESA In M.P.

The PESA Act gives wide ranging power to gram panchayat as well as gram sabha. Perhaps the most progressive law passed by the parliament since independence. It empowered villages to protect community resources, control social sector functionaries, own minor forest produce, manage water bodies, give recommendation for mining lease, enforcement of prohibition, adjudication of disputes in accordance with prevalent traditions and customs, identify

beneficiaries for poverty alleviation and other government programmes. This significant legislation was expected to have far reaching consequences in the social, economic and cultural life of tribals in the schedules areas. The distinguishing feature of these legal instruments is to recognize the traditional structures of self-governance in the tribal areas and to transform them into units of local self-government, particularly through the gram sabha.

Almost 18th years have been over to implementation of this Act in the State. During this period many studies has completed on that issue but the emerging picture is not satisfactory. There are so many weaknesses of this vital law coming out from the various grassroots studies.

The important issue, conservation and protection of tribal culture are remained untouched. Most of the gram sabha member, panchayat representatives even some government officers do not know about this law. Besides, the tribal community of the scheduled area is unable to decide that how the tribal culture should be preserve and conserve. They all are in dilemma. The Gram Sabha is the basic institution and most powerful foundation of the decentralized governance. It is the first modern political institution that seeks to place direct political power in the hands of the people, without the mediation of elected representatives. But unfortunately it could not become an important institution at the grassroots level because of self interest and interference of local leadership and bureaucracy. Gram Sabha are mostly dominated by sarpanch and small groups of their supporters.

It has been seen that the level of participation of the people at grassroots has been very low and Gram Sabha are almost a formal institution with no active participatory role in various assigned works. Most of the people even elected member are not aware of such an amendment and its provisions. It is unfortunate that both - the leadership and bureaucracy at the grassroots level have not been able to strengthen the Gram Sabha. It has been evident that the meetings called were mostly without prior and adequate notice. It has been seen in many places that the elected members has called proxy meetings.

The grassroots experience shows that a majority of the panchayat representatives and villagers are not aware of the quorum required for the Gram Sabha meetings. The required women's representation

for quorum is not known to a majority of the people. The basic reasons for low attendance are mainly the engagements of peoples in agriculture, labour and migration, lack of information, groupism, scattered habitations etc.

It has been observed that the issues of management and conservation of forest, land and water are not being raising in the meeting of Gram Sabha as well as Gram Panchayat. The mostly panchayat representatives and gram sabha member have been focusing on the development issues instead of management of natural resources. The confusion has remained on the relationship between Panchayati Raj System and Forest Department in the control, conservation and development of forest. For the Panchayati Raj system to become effective, the entire system need to improve and strengthen with accountability and transparency integrated in the entire system of governance.

Suggestion

It has been observed that the level of awareness and exposure among Panchayat Raj Representatives is very low. It is therefore important to initiate special training packages in scheduled areas. The provision of the state act should be translated into simple Hindi and local dialect and distributed to all Panchayats. Posters can also be printed and displayed on the walls of Gram Panchayats buildings.

Government should appointment of trainee and educated secretary at the local Panchayats. The public awareness campaigns can be launched through NGOs. Electronic media (Community Television) can also be an effective medium. There also needs to be proper coordination between the officials and non-officials in the entire structure of the new panchayat system. With proper education, training and strategies, it is possible for the enlightened and capable poor women and men to not only enter into these bodies democratically but also give new dynamics to the bottom up development process. The sustainability of the grassroots level people centered participatory and self managed development process will ultimately depend on the capability of the people in local resource mobilization and influencing policy processes.

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13
Management of Drinking and Domestic Water Supply in Coastal Odisha

***Dr. N. Panigrahi**

Introduction:

Water is life. The changing pressure on water due to the growth of population, urbanization, and its multifarious use has made many to think over certain issues like access to water, quality of water, continuity of water supply etc. It is widely accepted that access to potable water in urban setting seems to be satisfactory if it is available within 200m of the dwelling, while for a rural household access to water means a member of the family does not spend time in collection of water. New dimensions like water quality; cost factor etc has been added to the issue of availability and access to water. In order to ensure potable water and sanitation the national and international agencies have been making several attempts. The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade from 1980 to 1990 could not meet the demands as required and planned. Some of the factors like inadequate understanding of the geo-morphology and geo-hydrology of the country more particularly of the coastal region, lack of appropriate technologies, lack of adequate funding support etc are high lighted in the aftermath of the water decade, seems to be quite appropriate. The present paper based on Odishan situation tries to provide information, facts and figures to the following objectives.

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Objectives:

- It appraises the coastal and marine eco-systems and the water resources of Coastal districts.
- It tries to highlight the present scenario of drinking water, while analysing the impact of a special bi-lateral project intervention in selected pockets of coastal districts.
- While reviewing the state water policy, it highlights certain issues relating to drinking and domestic water use in coastal region of the state.

The data are mainly collected from different published sources of state government departments, specialized agencies and authors own involvement in different studies while working as sociologist in Danida assisted Odisha Drinking Water Project implemented during the international decade for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation and subsequently as faculty at ICSSR centre in social science research at Bhubaneswar.

Odisha: At A Glance:

Odisha is located at 17'49 N 22'34'North Latitude and 81'24' to 87'29'East Longitude. It is bounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east and Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal on the north, M.P, Chhatishgarh on the west and Andhra Pradesh on the south. The state has a coastline of 450 kms. Administratively the state has 30 districts, 3 Revenue Divisions, 57 sub-divisions, 114 Tahasils, 314 CD Blocks, comprising of 3830 GPs, 51,057 villages and 123 urban centers. The state from physiographic perspective can be divided into four zones. They are viz: the Northern Plateau, the Eastern Ghat Zone, and the Coastal Zone. Climatologically apost-monsoon. The state demography includes population of 41.97million, in which the STs constitute 22.8% (2011). The decadal change of ST population during 2001-2011 for rural areas was 16.8% as against 33.4% for urban areas of the state. The decline may be due to increasing literacy, better access to basic services and family planning measures. Around 85% people of the state live in rural areas, who mostly depend on agriculture. The urban population has increased from 13.38% (1991) to 14.97% (2001). The male and female ratio is 972 per 1000 males (2001). The population density is 236 per sq.kms. The literacy rate is 63.08% and 50.97% for males and females respectively (Ibid).

Rainfall:

Odisha basically gets rainfall from southwest monsoon. About 81.83% annual rainfall is concentrated in first four months (June to Sept). The average rainfall of the state is 142.2 cms. The coastal districts like Balasore and Ganjam, receive the minimum of 129 cms per year. The mean annual temperature of the state is 26.2'C that varies from 37.1'C to 50'C.

Urbanization:

The rate of urbanization in Odisha is comparatively low. Ganjam district occupies the first position in having 19 towns, whereas, Deogarh and Boudh occupies the last position. The increasing decadal rate of population as includes in Class VI towns (which have less than 5000 populations) is due to migration of families from rural areas to the nearest urban centers with expectations to educate their children through new livelihood opportunities (Census of India, 2001). There were 95 towns in Odisha during 1981, which rose to 110 in 1991 and to 123 in 2001 Census period.

Slums are the byproduct of urbanization. In Odisha there are 2401 slums with a population of 12, 27,191, which constitute 12.40% of total urban population. The slum population of Bhubaneswar is the highest (1,03,730) is the highest followed by Cuttack town (90,796). The study of Asian Development Bank, Manila that was circulated by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi in 1993 says that urban poverty in Odisha is 24.1% mostly observed among the slum dwellers. In other words, one can say that high incidence of poverty with low urbanization continues to yield intense pressure on urban environment.

Coastal Region:

The coastal region of the state extends inland for about 100 to 120 kms of the state. Alluvial deposits of rivers like Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, Baitarani, Mahanadi, and Brahmani contribute the formation this region. The entire coast of the state can be divided into three long narrow strips from northeast to southwest. The first strip is the saline with swampy mangrove vegetation having no hills. The second strip is the alluvial plain. The third strip is hilly by character. The coastal Odisha is largely dominated by agriculture.

The coast of Odisha can be divided into two regions, viz: North Odisha coast consisting of Jagatsingpur, Puri, Ganjam districts. This coasts is shallow, muddy and calm with extensive river deltas compared to South Odisha coast, which has sandy beaches. Of the total 30 districts of the state, nine districts namely Ganjam, Khuruda, Puri, Jagatsingpur, Kendrapada, Bhadrak, Jajpur, and Cuttack are considered as coasta.

Coastal And Marine Eco-System:

The coastline of Odisha covers 480 Kms, which accounts for 8% of the total coastline of India. It is bestowed with rich diversities consisting of mangrove and sea grasses, which provides breeding ground for marine species. The Chilika lagoon and Bhitarakanika are rich and full of mangrove eco-system, which represents largest hatching for the Olive Riddles and largest repository of estuarine crocodile. The state capital and the major cities of the state are also located in these districts. Major rivers, which flows to Bay of Bengal covers these coastal districts. They are Mahanadi, Brahmani and Baitarani, which have contributed for the formation of a rich delta. Rushykulya system of Ganjam, Budhabalanga and Subarnarekha of Balasore creates almost no delta.

Physiographic study of the coastal area can be divided into three regions. They are viz: I) The northern plateau which is undulating and full of hill ranges, ii) the Central River Basin consisting of Mahanadi, Brahmani, and Baitarani which has resulted vast stretches of fertile agriculture land, iii) the Eastern Ghats full of diversified flora and fauna. On the whole both alluvial and marine processes are observed in coastal deltaic tracts. The land form features include spits, bans, lakes, creeks, swamps, beaches, tidal and mangrove swamps. The river Mahanadi is divided and sub-divided into a dozen of sub-rivers. Similarly, the river Brahmani is also divided into a couple of branch Rivers.

The geo-morphology of the deltaic tract consists of varied landforms. This region includes couple of wetlands like Chilika, Bhitarakanika, Satabhaya, Hukitola bay, and the estuarine wetlands like Jatadhar, Hansua, and Batikola. The riverrine and marine processes like littoal currents, waves, tides, and river currents, which transports sediments to form these lands in these regions.

In coastal Odisha the deltaic region has a fascinating ecosystem due to types of mangroves and estuarine. The marine lives like fish, prawns, crabs and molluse breeds during the period from October to May every year. The sea turtles congregate in these regions having migrated from distant lands. The ecological integrity of the estuarine ecosystem determines the coastal productivity. The hydrology and the geomorphology of the estuaries are also significantly affected due to the flow of streams.

Chilika lagoon is situated along the east coast of Odisha, carries both marine brakish and fresh water eco-system with amazing bio-diversity. Hydrologically Chillika is influenced by three sub-systems viz: distributaries of Mahanandi, western catchments and the Bay of Bengal. This lagoon sustains the livelihood of more than 0.2 million fisher folk and 0.8 million people who live on the catchments.

The coastal eco-system includes many living resources, which influence the water bodies and more particularly the drinking water pool of the coastal districts. Mangrove forests survive high salinity tidal extremes, wind velocity, high temperature, and muddy aerobic soil, which is hostile for terrestrial (land based) plants. The Odisha mangrove forest and swamps are encountered at different geographical points like Bhitarakanika, Paradeep, Hukitola bay, Hansua, Devi River mouth, Satabhaya, Dhamara mouth and Basudevpur. Destruction of mangrove forest leads to various environmental hazards. Sea grasses, sea turtles, olive Ridleys, estuarine crocodiles and brakish water aquaculture for shrimp farming etc of the coastal districts have important influence over the water bodies of the region.

Water Resources:

Odisha has a geographical area of 1, 55,507 sq. kms which is 4.7% of the total land resource of India. Compared to its size and population Odisha is fortunate to have adequate water resources both at surface and ground level. However, largely it is dependent on rainfall. In many years the rainfall is unevenly distributed which is reflected in both spatial and temporal dimensions. The average annual rainfall of the state is 1482 mm, which is largely, distributed during the months of (around 80%) June (213.2mm), July (351.6mm), August (335.6 mm) and September (236.5 mm).

Surface Water:

The river basins contribute to surface water resources of the state. Of the major 11 rivers, many are inter-state by nature. The rivers of coastal region contribute a lot compared to the inland region rivers. **Table No-1** gives a view of basin area, catchments area and the features of major rivers of coastal district.

Table No. 1. -Basin Area (in Km2) of major Rivers of Coastal Districts.

Basin	Basin Area	%of share*
Mahanandi	65628	42.15
Brahmani	22516	14.46
Baitarani	13482	8.66
Rushikulya	8963	5.76
Baghua	890	0.57
Budhabalanga	6354	4.08
Total	**117833**	**75.67**

Source: Dept of Water Resource, Govt of Odisha, 2006.

(*Percentage share of each river basin is calculated on the basis of total river basin of the state.)

Similarly, the length of these rivers and their catchments in Odisha substantially spreads in Odisha and contributes to a great extent to the water pool of the state. **Table No-2** briefly gives the profile of catchments of these rivers.

Table No. 2. Distribution of Length of Rivers And Their Catchments (in km2)

Rivers	Total catchments (km2)	Catchments area inside Odisha (km2)	% of share in Odisha	Total length (km)	Length inside Odisha (km)	% of share in Odisha
Mahanandi	141134	65628	46.50	851	494	58.04
Brahmani	39116	22516	57.56	765	461	60.26
Baitarani	14218	13482	94.82	440	360	81.81
Rushikulya	8963	8963	100	175	175	100
Baghua	1118	890	79.60	96	74	77.08

Burhabalanga	4838	4838	100	199	199	100
Total	209387	116317	55.55	2526	1763	69.79

Source-DOWR, Govt of Odisha, 2006

The state Water Resource Department has assessed the surface water availability through a hydrology package called hymos. The data with respect to the distribution of inflow of water in major rivers in coastal districts show that in coastal Odisha these basins cover more than 70 percent as assessed during 2001. The same river basins when projected for the inflow of water for the year 2051 reflect that there is a marginal reduction in the inflow of water in these basins by 2.6 million m3 **(Table No-3).** It is due to increase in utilization of water resources in neighboring states.

In Odisha the availability of surface water is directly dependent on the southwest monsoon. The temporal variations in the rainfall make the rain available for about 100 days in a year. Looking at the scanty rainfall and for a short duration, many times the state feels that the water is flown unused into the Bay of Bengal. In order to make use of the flown water the state has developed 44 storage schemes as major and medium projects and 713 schemes in minor irrigation sector. However, such attempts are not many in coastal districts of the state. As a result, these riverbeds are found dry for more than six months a year. The doubts are many on the continuity of water flow in these basins from the own sources even by 2051.

Table No. 3 Distribution of Inflow of Few River Basins (2001 Scenario) In Coastal Districts of Odisha.

(In million m3)

Basin name	Average Flow (2001)			Projected Average Flow (2051)		
	Own	Outside	Total	Own	Outside	Total
Mahanandi	29900	29255	59155	29900	21039	50939
Brahmani	11391	7186	18577	11391	3118	14509
Baitarani	7568	-	7568	7568	-	7568
Rushikulya	3949	-	3949	3949	-	3949
Burhabalanga	3111	-	3111	3111	-	3111
Baghua	438	-	438	438	-	438
Total in costal	56357	36441	92798	56357	24157	80514
Total in Odisha	82841	37556	120397	82841	25272	108113

% of coastal to Odisha	68.03	97.03	77.07	68.03	95.58	74.47

Source – DOWR, Goo, 2006.

Hydrology of Coastal Districts:

Major portion of the coastal districts is located on an extensive alluvial fan deposit formed by river Mahanadi and the thick marine sediments consist of mostly unconsolidated gravel sand, silt and clay with a thickness of more than 600 meters. The bore well records show that the main part of the deposits consists of marine deposits and minor part consists of fresh water deposits (DANIDA, 1988). Over the time a lot of shift has taken place in the coastal zone of the state. In few coastal districts an aquifer with highly saline water is found underlying and overlaying a fresh water reservoir. Therefore, the hydrological conditions in coastal districts seem to be critical due to shifting of hydrology within a depth of 100 meters (lbid, 1988.)

Ground Water:

Consequent upon the revised norms of the Ground Water Estimation Committee (1997) of Govt of India, the Govt of Odisha reconstituted the study group for Odisha in 1999 to revise the ground water assessment based on GEC norms. The hydrological parameters in Odisha are conducive for steady replenishment of ground water potential. The diverse rock types constitute 80% of the Odishan topography. The geological formations and settings primarily influence the ground water potentiality of the state. It influences the inherent properties like porosity, permeability and hence water holding and yielding capacity of aquifers and plays a vital role in the hydrological regime (DOWR, 1997).

The ground water assessment in Odisha shows that the state has an annual replenishable ground water resource of 21, 01,128 hectometer (HM) and 60% of it is considered as safe use. About 1,22,272 HM is committed for domestic and industrial requirement for coming 25 years (GWSI, Directorate, 2001). **Table No-4** briefly describes about the ground water resources of coastal districts of Odisha. The data reflect that the utilization of ground water in the state is only 14.79%. The utilization range of ground water in

Balasore, Bhadrakh, Ganjam, Kendrapara districts is above the state average. In the districts like Puri, Khurda and Jagatsingpur the level of utilization of ground water is much below the state average.

Table No-4 Distribution of Ground Water Resources In Coastal Districts of Odisha

Coastal Districts	Ground water resource assessed (HM)	Utilizable resource for domestic and industrial use (HM)	Annual draft for irrigation (HM)	Gross Annual draft for all uses (HM)	State of ground water (%)
Balasore	99888	5556	38410	41804	41.85
Bhadrak	51209	2928	17480	19854	38.77
Cuttack	105367	6747	10755	14886	14.13
Ganjam	113804	9098	18828	24431	21.47
Jagatsingpur	139699	2765	11423	13646	9.77
Kendrapara	32344	782	6852	7550	23.34
Puri	88348	3187	4431	6470	7.32
Khurda	90183	8542	4455	10017	11.11
Coastal total	720842	39605	112634	138658	
State total share	2101128	112272	236044	310689	14.79
% Coastal to state total	34.30	35.27	47.71	44.62	

Source: -G.W.S.I., Directorate.

Impact of Coastal Salinity on Ground Water:

A major portion of the coastal districts has saline aquifers and reflects a complex salinity profile. Around 5.39 lakh hectares of the coastal alluvial tract is affected with salinity hazard. The strip starts from Chandeneswar in Balasore district in the northeast, which extend up to Brahmagiri in Puri district in the southwest. The saline aquifer occurs in different depth in different parts of coastal districts. **Table No-5** gives a brief outline of saline aquifer zone in coastal Odisha.

Table No-5. Distribution of Saline Aquifers In Coastal Districts of Odisha.

District	Saline Aquifer Zone	
	Fully Covered Block	Partly Covered Blocks
Balasore	-	Bahanaga, Balasore, Baliapal, Basta, Bhogarai, Remuna.
Bhadrak	Chandabali	Basudevpur, Tihidi, Dhamnagar
Ganjam	-	Chatrapur, Chikiti, Ganjam, Khalikote, Rangeilunda.
Jagatsingpur	Ersama	Balikuda, Kujanga, Nuagaon
Jajpur	-	Bari, Binjharpur, Dashrathpur.
Kendrapara	Mahakalpada, Marsaghai, Rajkanika, Rajnagar	Aul, Derabish, Kendrapara, Pattamundai
Puri	-	Astaranga,Brahmagiri, Delanga, Gop, Kaktapur, Kanas, Krushna prasad, Nimapada, Pipili, Puri. Satyabadi.

Source - G.W.S. &I Directorate.

The data from table-5 reflect that 45 C.D. Blocks (43.69%) distributed in different coastal districts are affected by saline aquifers. The calculation on the average surface and ground water potential of Odisha is 141 BCM, while it is going to reduce to 129 BCM in 2051. The per capita availability of water in Odisha is calculated on the basis of population growth criteria of Govt of India shows that the present quantum of water availability is 3359 m3 (2001) which will reduce to 2218m3 in 2051, against the national average availability of 1820m3 in 2001 and 1200m3 proposed in 2051. The river basins like Rushikulya, Baitarani and Baghua will be adversely affected in water flow by 2051. Since river basins play an important role in the surface water availability therefore, it is appropriate to know the availability of per capita water resources from these river basins.

Table No-6 Distribution of per-capita water resources in Basins of coastal Odisha (2001).

Basin Name	Average (2001)		Average (2051)	
	Total	Per Capita (m3)	Total	Per Capita (m3)
Mahanandi	59155	3651.06	50939	2434
Brahmani	18577	3634.95	14509	1928
Baitarani	7568	1976.01	7568	1348
Rushikulya	3949	1341.87	3949	1021
Burhabalanga	3111	2263.65	3111	1623
Baghua	438	1616.61	438	1412
Costal river basin Total	92798	2414.02	80514	1627
State River basin Total	120397	3359.17	108113	2218

Source – DOWR, Govt of Odisha, 2006.

The Odisha Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC) and Space Application Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad has conducted a survey on the wetland situation in Odisha in 1996. The wetlands are important for multiple purposes. It is important to highlight the wetland situation in coastal districts of the state **(Table No-7).** The Coastal districts of the state include two major wetland sites of international importance namely Chilika lake declared since 1981 and Bhitara Kanika declared since 2002.

Table No-7. Distribution of Wetlands In Districts of Coastal Odisha

Districts	Area in Hect
Balasore	16809.75
Bhadrak	8629.75
Cuttack	2889.25
Ganjam	12779.75
Jagatsingpur	10440.00
Kendrapara	30748.25
Puri	117523.75

Khurda	3872.25
Coastal Total Wetlands	203692.75
Odisha Total Wetlands	3,48,205.25
% Coastal Wetlands to total Wetland of Odisha.	58.49

Source- ORSAC, 1996.

Utilization of Water:

The demand for water use for various purposes have been calculated taking into accounts both surface and ground water of the state. The DOWR has calculated utilisation of ground water in consultation with the related Departments of the Government for both 2001 and projected the use for 2051 **(Table No-8).**

Table No- 8. Distribution of Water demand for various purposes in the state of Odisha for the year 2001 and 2051(unit-Million CU.M.)

Purposes	Surface Water		Ground Water	
	2001	2051 (Estimated)	2001	2051 (Estimated)
Domestic	798	1202	1198	1803
Agriculture	18000	40000	4688	9408
Industry	606	1750	100	200
Environment	21000	21000	8400	8400
Others	100	200	100	200
Total	40504	64152	14486	20011
Water available	70000	70000	21000	21000

Source-Dept of Water Resources, Govt of Odisha, 2006.

Note- Water demand under various disciplines is approximate and environment demand has been taken as 30% for surface water and 40% of ground.

Water Quality:

The importance of quality of water for use in drinking, cooking, bathing and other household use is important. The objective of Water Act 1974 is to provide prevention and control of water pollution and

maintaining the wholesomeness of water, which includes overall integrated view of the water ecosystem. The location of urban centers and industrial town influence the water quality of the river. For example, the tributaries of Mahanandi (Seonath,Jonk, Mond and Hosdeo) above the Hirakud dam links the major industrial towns like Rajnandagaon, Bhillai, Durg, Rairpur, Bilaspur, Korba etc. which carry pollution load to the reservoir. In Odisha the rivers equally pollutes the reservoir. In down stream of Hirakud dam the urban centers like Sambalpur, Cuttack pumps a lot of untreated waste water into the river. The river Brahmani carries a lot of pollutants at Panposh, Rourkela, Angul and Talcher from these industrial towns in its down streams. In many places the water quality is below the level of acceptance (State Pollution Control Board, Odisha).

The industrial wastes are directly put into the river. The Taladanda canal is the oldest canal of 82.20 Kms covering six blocks of Cuttack and Jagatsingpur districts. It supplies water to industrial complexes at Paradeep and also irrigates 28.870 hects. Drain water bacteria was found to have polluted Taladanda canal water at Cuttack due to the city drainage system (lbid).

The ground in the state is slightly alkaline. In costal region the seawater ingress and tidal flow contaminates the ground water, which varies from calcium bicarbonate in inland areas to sodium chloride near the sea. Complexity of situation is largely due to the penetration of seawater wedge into the costal track (lbid).

Shrimp Culture In Coastal Odisha:

The coast of Odisha has favorable hydro-topographic and climatic features most suitable for shrimp farming. The state has 6,70,017 ha of fresh water area and 4,17,537 ha of brackish water area (Govt. of Odisha: 2006). The local people of the state have been practicing shrimp farming for centuries in a more environment friendly manner. However, in the beginning of nineties, industrial shrimp farming practiced rapidly. The state Fisheries Department conducted an extensive survey of the coastal areas found that a total of 32,587 ha were suitable for shrimp farming. Till March 2002,about 12,828 ha of land has been developed for shrimp farming in the State (Directorate of Fisheries, Govt of Odisha, 2002).The intensive shrimp farming has remarkable impact on mangrove, agriculture land, environment. This reduces dissolved oxygen in receiving waters resulting increased

sedimentation. Use of chemical fertilizer, pesticides, antibiotics etc damages the soil quality. This has blocked the natural drainage system, affected the traditional rights of the community over CPR land resources and over withdrawal of ground water has lower down the water level (Flaherty, Samal, Pradhan, Ray, 2005). In Dhamara & Erasama areas, the discharge of the effluents from shrimp ponds into water bodies cause strong pollution effects (lbid).

Water Logging:

Inadequate drainage in deltaic region due to low land results serious water logging problem in few costal districts. The introduction of canal irrigation in this region under World Bank assisted Water Consolidation Project has partly aggravated the situation. In coastal Odisha the water logged area is defined in terms of availability of water level upto 1 mt to 1.2 mt below ground surface. In Odishan context different agencies have assessed the waterlogged area. The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) reported waterlogging area to the extent of 60,000 hect. Odisha Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC) in 1993 assessed such areas to the extent of 84.80 thousands. Among the coastal districts the waterlogging problem is quite acute in Balasore to the extent of 6.3 thousand hects, Cuttack to the tune of 31.4 thousand hectores, Ganjam to the extent of 5.9 thousand hectares, and Puri to the tune of 14.0 thousand hectares. The waterlogging problem results in more salinity due to the upward movement of soluble salts in the soil, which is resulted due to the heavy concentration of chloride, sulphates of sodium calcium, and magnesium in the soil. The Mahanadi delta is one of the worst affected areas by drainage congestation and loss of agricultural command due to introduction of canal irrigation under consolidation project of the World Bank. It is calculated that out of the total 3.03 lakh hects of irrigated area in Mahanandi delta, above 1.00 lakh hect is out of command due to drainage conge station. (Behura, Samal, Swain, Panigrahi, 2001).

Natural Calamity

The land of Odisha is blessed by natural calamities in the form of flood, drought, cyclone, super cyclone, heat wave etc. All these natural calamities have direct bearing on water availability and water quality. Almost all the corners of coastal districts are more or less affected by

flood every year. The eastward flowing rivers like Mahanandi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Subarnarekha, and Rushikulya causes heavy flood every year during the months of June to October. The flow of heavy monsoon along with the infrequent depression in the Bay of Bengal due to high precipitation aggravates the situation in costal districts. Construction of Hirakud Dam over Mahanandi though has checked the frequency and intensity of flood, still the flood in the years of 1980,1982,1991,2001,2003 cannot be forgotten. Similarly, construction of Rengali dam over river Brahmani has partly checked the impact of flood. In spite of, the confluence of Baitarani, Brahmani and Mahanandi rivers in the costal delta causes heavy damages on a recurring basis.

Sanitation, Personal Hygiene And Water Use:

People in coastal districts are comparatively educationally advanced. In spite of, their personal hygiene, sanitation and water use pattern are many traditional by nature. The use of sock pit latrine in these districts is quite less. People make use of pond and river embankments, village roadsides, agricultural and barren lands for the purpose of defecation. The places of defecation are changed according to seasons. Though the practices of going outside do not give them privacy, still they prefer this out of cultural, and economic compulsions. The government attempt to popularize the sanitary latrine programme through multiple low cost designs, awareness programmes, etc is yet to result satisfactorily in the adoption of latrine units. Open defecation has direct impact on water pollution, which has been confirmed by medical reports. This gives sufficient opportunities for rise in the water born diseases like dysentery, diarrhea, measles etc.

The personal hygiene of the people of coastal districts by and large shows that most of the people change their clothes while going for defection. The reason for doing so is to avoid the pollution in the kitchen and of the house dirt and paying respect to the tradition. The use of foot wears during the defecation is very negligible for the fact that they are not able to afford, do not have the habit of wearing footwear and it is embracing for the women to use footwear. The change in this aspect is very marginal. Collection and storage of water for cooking and drinking is equally important. It is commonly observed that hygiene aspects are linked to the way of convenience.

The practice of reusing the eating plates in which somebody has eaten is a wisely practice in rural villages. This is due to multiple factors may be to reduce the drudgery of work for the women, common food practice, to avoid wastage of food etc. The females use the reused plates more than the males. Disposal of garbage is mostly disposed of in the backyard either in a garbage pit or on a heap. Very little change is observed. One observed the wastewater flows here and there, left to roads or left to backyard. This reflects that management of drinking water and wastewater need to be inculcated in the minds of the people.

III. Drinking Water Supply Project Intervention In Coastal Odisha:

The Danida assisted Odisha Drinking Water Supply Project was implemented in the three coastal districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balosore (all undivided) from 1983 to 2003. These three coastal districts consist of 89 blocks, out of which the project covered only 8 blocks in a phased manner by drilling 4000 tube wells and by installing India mark-II hand pumps. It was planned to cover one tube well to 225 users on population projection and socio-economic considerations. These districts were selected due to their high occurrence of saline water, iron content, bacterial contamination and seasonal fluctuations in the quantity and quality of water. It was observed that digging of deep tube wells would yield safe and potable water and will solve the drinking water problem in these districts. This was done by constructing tube wells using appropriate technologies, modifying and upgrading traditional technologies. The project goals were translated through imparting training (both hardware and software) undertaking research and development on all components, involving the civil society, introducing health and hygiene and sanitation education and by establishing a model integrated rural water supply system for the coastal saline belt of Odisha which could for m a basis for adoption in other parts of the state.

Major Achievements of the project:
Water Quality:

- The magnitude of the problem of salinity of water varies from 4 to 7 percent fairly spread evenly between the blocks but real treads indicated within the blocks.
- The project through laboratory tests has confirmed the trend for increase in morning and total salinity occurrences.
- The increase in the salinity in the tube wells is basically due to the pollution in the fresh water aquifer has been established from the investigation of successful and failure tube wells.
- The water quality profile analysis establishes the fact that a high level of user sensitivity to iron taste and smell is found in most of the project areas due to the formation of iron and corrosion. Around 50 per cent of the tube wells are associated with iron problems.
- The shallow tube wells if drilled into the latertic and metamorphic layers show a high level of particles in tube well water of both iron related and other oxidized particles.
- Particle problems due to sand or silt may be encountered by jetting of these tube wells or by re-drilling up to a most suitable layer based on logging.

The Yield:

- The yield problems are basically is of two types. It may be no yield or low yield. This is due to delayed repair, due to corrosion of riser pipes, and low discharge of the water layers.
- A majority of current problems in respect of hydrological and hydro-chemical conditions (60-75%) are related to iron either as corrosion or as formation of iron. The occurrences of iron problem is fairly widespread but with definite concentration of severity in specific region. Around 35% of total iron problems at present occur in case of shallow wells.

HP Maintenance:

- It could establish the fact that tube well fitted with hand pump can be well located, well maintained and well used ‘(carl Bro International, 1992).
- The project could establish a decentralized system of maintenance in the Government of Odisha drifting from the Breakdown Repair Approach’ to ‘Preventive Maintenance Approach’.

Changing Sources of Drinking Water In Coastal Odisha: A comparison of 1991 And 2001:

Sources of Drinking Water: Water source is very important for the purpose of drinking, cooking and other uses. It covers various dimensions like safe and cleanliness, continuity of flow and regularity

in availability. The public and private character of the water source is also equally important. It not only talks of the physical and social access, but also reflects the economic access of the households. Here an attempts is made to find out the changes in the percentage distribution of households over a time span of one decade. The census data for the years 1991 and 2001 are taken into account with respect to the sources of drinking water availability in rural and urban areas of coastal districts of the state.

Here an attempt is made to find out the coverage of households by different sources of water for drinking and cooking purposes and the changes observed during the decade 1991-2001. It is observed that in rural areas, except Bhadrakh and Balasore, all the coastal districts had a low coverage under tap and hand pump water sources. On an average, only 38.00 percent HHs were covered in rural area under tap and HP water sources, which went up to the coverage of 68.89% HHs. For rural areas the State is trying to provide water through tube wells fitted with HPs. Attempt to popularize pipe water scheme is very limited. Pipe water scheme covers only additional coverage of only 0.26 percent HH during 1991 to 2001 **(Table No-9).**

Table No-9. Distribution of HHs Covered by Major Sources of Drinking Water in Rural Areas During 1991 And 2001 in Coastal Districts of Odisha.

Districts	Sources of water (In%) In Rural Area								
	1991			2001			% of change		
	Tap	HP/ TW	Total	Tap	HP/ TW	Total	Tap	HP/ TW	Total
Bhadrak	2.38	57.02	59.40	3.23	85.40	88.63	0.85	28.38	29.23
Balasore	2.18	69.27	71.44	2.40	83.93	86.33	0.22	14.66	14.89
Kendrapara	1.82	43.37	45.19	1.94	71.80	73.74	0.12	28.43	28.55
Jagatsingpur	4.38	34.41	38.78	4.11	73.87	77.98	-0.27	39.46	39.20
Jajpur	2.95	18.99	21.94	2.24	40.12	42.37	0.71	21.13	20.43
Cuttack	2.91	20.89	23.80	2.13	47.92	50.05	0.78	27.03	26.25
Puri	3.50	34.50	38.01	2.57	73.02	75.59	0.93	38.52	37.58
Khurda	2.85	17.32	20.17	1.96	41.01	42.97	-0.89	23.69	22.80
Ganjam	4.07	26.63	30.70	3.96	53.93	57.89	-0.11	27.30	27.19
Average HH covered	3.00	35.82	38.82	2.72	66.17	68.89	0.26	27.62	27.34

Source - Census Report; 1991 & 2001.

In urban areas of coastal districts the coverage by tap and tube well water sources used for drinking and cooking purposes is also taken into account. During 1991 it was reported that around 41.83 and 23.70 percent HHs were covered under tap and tube well water sources respectively, while the coverage of additional HHs covered by only 3.20% under tap water source and 9.53% HHs under tube well water source in 2001. In total, in urban areas during the period of 1991 to 2001 there is an additional coverage of 13.64% of HH under tap and tube well water sources used for cooking and drinking purposes. The state has given more importance to few districts like Kendrapara, Jagatsingpur, Cuttack, while the districts like Bhadrakh, Jajpur and Khurda has little additional coverage during a decade period of 1991 to 2001 **(Table No-10).**

Table N0-10 Distribution of HH Covered by Major Sources of Drinking Water In Urban Areas During 1991 and 2001 in Costal Districts of Odisha.

(HH in %)

Districts	Sources of water in Urban areas (In %)								
	1991			2001			% of change		
	Tap	HP/ TW	Total	Tap	HP/ TW	Total	Tap	HP/ TW	Total
Bhadrak	15.22	67.76	82.98	10.70	80.40	91.10	4.52	12.64	8.12
Balasore	46.42	33.83	80.24	48.52	42.36	90.87	2.10	8.53	10.63
Kendrapara	15.40	15.69	31.09	32.78	29.44	62.22	17.38	13.75	31.13
Jagatsingpur	56.18	8.15	64.33	64.65	21.79	86.44	8.47	13.64	22.11
Jajpur	53.61	10.56	64.17	50.25	21.87	72.12	-3.36	11.31	7.95
Cuttack	54.08	8.40	62.68	60.11	16.58	76.68	5.83	8.18	14.00
Puri	38.43	44.49	82.92	38.45	56.80	95.25	0.02	12.31	12.33
Khurda	49.84	7.33	57.18	48.64	14.62	63.27	1.20	7.29	6.09
Ganjam	47.14	8.97	56.11	51.28	15.26	66.55	4.14	6.29	10.44
Average HH covered	41.83	23.70	64.63	45.03	33.23	78.27	3.20	9.53	13.64

Source-Ibid

The data with respect to dug well and other sources used to fetch water for drinking and cooking purposes in rural areas show that dependency on dug well has reduced from 51.69% (1991) to 28.82% (2001) households. Similarly, dependency on other sources of water has also reduced. This clearly indicates the shift of household

dependency in favour of adopting tube wells as a major source of collecting water for drinking and cooking. In all the costal districts the downward shift of house holds dependency on dug well is quite distinct (Table No-11).

Table No-11 Distribution of HHs Covered by Dug Well And other Sources of Drinking Water In Rural Areas During 1991 And 2001 In Coastal Districts of Odisha.

Districts	Sources of Water in Rural Area (HH in %)								
	1991			2001			% of change		
	Dugwell	Others	Total	Dugwelll	Others	Total	Dugwell	Others	Total
Bhadrak	33.20	7.40	40.60	8.92	2.46	11.37	24.28	4.94	29.23
Balasore	17.40	11.16	28.56	6.82	6.85	13.67	10.58	4.31	14.89
Kendrapara	46.03	0.78	54.81	23.08	3.19	26.26	22.95	5.59	28.55
Jagatsingpur	58.32	2.90	61.22	19.76	2.26	22.02	38.56	0.64	39.2
Jajpur	67.28	10.78	78.06	48.85	8.78	57.63	18.43	2.00	20.43
Cuttack	71.92	4.28	76.20	47.36	2.59	49.95	24.56	1.69	26.25
Puri	47.21	14.78	61.99	16.51	7.90	24.41	30.7	6.88	37.58
Khurda	73.41	6.42	79.83	53.92	3.11	57.03	19.49	3.31	22.80
Ganjam	50.48	18.83	69.30	34.18	7.93	42.11	16.30	10.90	27.19
Average Coastal	51.69	9.48	61.17	28.82	5.00	33.82	22.87	4.47	27.34

Source- Census Reports, 1991, 2001.

Similarly, households in urban areas of coastal areas collecting water from dug well and other sources for drinking and cooking purposes show the similar trend of decline. Around 32.68% households were collecting water from dug well during 1991, which has reduced to 19.65 percent in 2001 (**Table No-12)**. In all the districts the change is distinct. The data suggest that the state popularizes the tube well with HP as the best and major source of collecting water for drinking and cooking. In coastal Odisha hand pump as a means of collecting water from the ground and supplying for drinking and cooking purposes reflects both predictable and unpredictable limitations. But looking at the limitations of covering larger population under pipe water scheme, the state felt tube well with HP as the only and best source.

Table No-12 Distribution of HHs Covered by Dug Well And Other Sources of Drinking Water In Urban Areas During 1991 And 2001 In Coastal Districts.

	Sources of Water in Urban Areas (HH in %)								
	1991			2001			% of change		
	Dug well	Others	Total	Dug well	Others	Total	Dug well	Others	Total
Bhadrak	15.88	1.14	17.02	6.67	2.23	8.90	9.21	-1.09	8.12
Balasore	16.54	3.21	19.76	6.95	2.18	9.13	9.59	1.03	10.63
Kendrapara	67.23	1.68	68.91	37.16	0.62	37.78	30.07	1.06	31.13
Jagatsingpur	32.04	3.62	35.67	9.96	3.60	13.56	22.08	0.02	22.11
Jajpur	34.88	0.94	35.83	25.20	2.67	27.88	9.68	-1.73	7.95
Cuttack	35.42	1.90	37.32	22.15	1.17	23.32	13.27	0.73	14.00
Puri	15.25	1.83	17.08	3.19	1.56	4.75	12.06	0.27	12.33
Khurda	41.55	1.27	42.82	35.74	0.99	36.73	5.81	0.28	6.09
Ganjam	36.14	7.76	43.89	29.83	3.62	33.45	6.31	4.14	10.44
Coastal	**32.68**	**2.58**	**34.25**	**19.65**	**2.07**	**21.72**	**13.12**	**0.58**	**13.64**

Source- Census Reports, 1991 and 2001.

Budget Expenditure for Rural And Urban Water Supply:

Attempt has been made to know the distribution of budget expenditure under Non-plan, state plan, central plan and centrally sponsored plan schemes made separately for rural and urban water supply in Odisha during the period 2000-01 to 2006-07. The expenditure made for administration, training, survey and investigation, machinery and equipments etc is kept separate from the direct investment for programme (**Table No- 13 and 14**). The data reflect that there is an inconsistency in the expenditure in rural water supply while in urban water supply the expenditure has increased over the years. This substantially justifies that the State is yet to take into account/or consider the need of rural areas from the perspective of drinking water supply.

Table-13: Distribution of Allocation Under Rural And Urban Water Supply Programmes (Revenue And Capital Account) Rs. In Cr.

Programmes/Year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Rural Water Supply	74.05	100.06	89.50	91.03	88.93	145.17	92.08	129.49
Percentage	*34.93*	*40.90*	*37.10*	*36.36*	*35.05*	*40.65*	*20.28*	*28.23*
Urban Water Supply	53.37	60.18	71.13	78.43	87.46	118.78	119.47	125.40
Percentage	*25.17*	*24.60*	*29.49*	*31.33*	*34.47*	*33.26*	*26.31*	*27.33*
Others *	84.58	84.37	80.61	80.88	77.32	93.16	242.58	203.88
Percentage	*39.90*	*34.49*	*33.41*	*32.31*	*30.48*	*26.09*	*53.42*	*44.44*
Total	211.99	244.62	241.24	250.34	253.71	357.11	454.13	458.76
Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: * This includes expenditure for direction and administration, training, survey and investigation, machinery and equipments, asst. to rural and urban local bodies, tribal areas sub-plan etc.

- Data given here includes expenditure under Non-plan, state plan, central plan and centrally sponsored plan schemes.

Source: Finance Accounts (Various Issues) Government of Odisha and Demand For Grants, 2007-08, Finance Department, GoO.

Table-14: Percentage Increase And Decrease of Allocation Over The Previous Year For Rural And Urban Water Supply Programmes (Figures In Percentage)

Programmes/ Year	Percentage Increase/ Decrease in Rural Water Supply	Percentage Increase/ Decrease in Urban Water Supply	Percentage increase/ decrease in Other Expenditure	Percentage increase/ decrease in Total Expenditure
2000-01	——-	——-	——-	——-
2001-02	35.13	12.78	-0.25	15.39
2002-03	-10.56	18.19	-4.46	-1.38
2003-04	1.71	10.26	0.34	3.77
2004-05	-2.31	11.51	-4.40	1.35
2005-06	63.24	35.82	20.49	40.76
2006-07	-36.57	0.58	160.38	27.17
2007-08	40.63	4.96	-15.96	1.02

Source: Finance Accounts (Various Issues) Government of Odisha and Demand For Grants, 2007-08, Finance Department, GoO.

State Water Policy:

Government of Odisha with special reference to the National Water Policy 1987, prepared the State Water Policy in 1994. The revised National Water Policy of 2002 equally influenced the State Water Policy, and finally the dept of Water Resources of Government of Odisha came with 'Odisha State Water Policy ' in 2007 . Which has been approved by the state Water Resources Board with due consultation of all state holders and administrative departments. The water policy aims at laying down the principles of equitable and judicious use of water for survival of life, welfare of human beings and sustained as well as balanced growth of the state.

The state policy prioritises the allocation of water as per the national policy for various purposes like: drinking water and domestic use, irrigation, agriculture, fisheries, hydropower, industries, navigation and tourism. The perspective plan for the development of water resources of the state will be holistic, participatory and environmentally sustainable especially in the areas of drinking water, irrigation, hydropower **etc** in accordance with people's needs, preservation of ecological balance and enrichment of the eco-system.

The institutional mechanism to develop water resources of the state includes the Odisha Water Planning Organisation under Water Resources Department, which will prepare the plan according to the individual river basin. The state shall provide adequate safe drinking water for human beings and life stock both in urban and rural areas. Irrigation and multipurpose projects should invariably include components for domestic use, which should override the demands from other sectors. Maintenance of water quality and reduction of pollution load will be an integral part of the strategy. Monitoring and surveillance of water quality would also be an integral part of the strategy. This will be achieved through an appropriate combination of legislation and information, education and communication (IEC) measures. Mechanisms to maintain domestic water supply in case of emergency should be provided.

Discussion:

Odisha is basically a rural society where the nature of drinking and domestic water sources supply and requirements are different. The management of drinking water and domestic water in coastal Odisha is largely influenced by the socio-cultural practices of the people, education level and urbanization.

The coastal region of Odisha share 31952 sq. Kms. or 20.52% of the total geographical area of the state, 41.82% of total households of the state consisting of 40.44% of total rural households and 49.78% of total urban households of the state. The density of population in coastal region is 536 per sqKm is much above the density of the state i.e. 236. the coastal region of Odisha was sharing 43.70%of the total 31659736 population of the state as calculated in 1991which has increased to 44.08% in 2001 census period. The literacy level of the people for both male and female in coastal region of Odisha is above state average and much above the literacy level of the people of in land region of the state.

The state of Odisha has a coastl area of 480 kms bordering to (30.00%) districts. It covers 8% of the total coastline of the country. The coastal districts cover 15 (25.86%) sub-divisions, 69(40.35%) Tahasils, 164 (35.34%) police stations, 103 (37.80%) CD Blocks 240 (38.51%) GPs, 13 (37.14%) Municipalities and 7 (22.58%) towns of the state.

The coastal and marine eco-system of the state is influenced by the river basins, which creates number of deltaic tracts, wetlands, and mangroves and estuarine. It influences the soil structure, water flow water quality used for drinking and other domestic purposes.

The water resources of the coastal region is largely influenced by rainfall which is 1482mm on an average, largely distributed in the month of June-July-Aug. the river basins of the coastal region of Odisha when projected will produce a reduced inflow of water due to the increased utilisation of water by states on the upper side of the these rivers.

The bore well records in coastal districts show that the main part of the marine deposits and minor part consists of fresh water deposits. In few coastal districts an aquifer with highly saline water is found underlying and overlaying a fresh water reservoir. The hydrological conditions in coastal districts seem to be critical due to shifting of hydrology within a depth of 100 meters. The utilisation of ground water in Odisha is 14.79%. In coastal districts the utilisation level is much higher than the state average.

Around 5.39 lakhs hectores of the coastal alluvial tract is affected with salinity hazard. Around 45 (43.69%) number of CD Blocks of costal Districts are affected by salinity. The coastal districts share 58.49% of the total wetlands of the state. The Chilika lake and BhitaraKanika are the two major wetland influence the water quality of the coast.

The ground water quality in the state is slightly alkaline. The seawater ingress and tidal flow contaminates the ground water, which varies from calcium bicarbonate in inland areas to sodium chloride near the sea. The complexity in the water quality is due to the penetration of seawater wedge into the coastal track. The water logging and frequent occurrence of natural disasters in the form of flood, cyclone, super cyclone and commercial shrimp farming in coastal belt equally contributes to pollute the quality both surface and ground water.

The sanitary, hygiene practice and water we patterns of the coastal people are largely guided by socio-cultural factors, caste compulsions and tastes. The secular factors like education availability of safe water sources are yet to replace the socio-cultural practices relating to health- hygiene and water use.

Major Issues:

- More R&D programmes to be carried out to enrich the data bank o the changing geo-hydrology and its impact on the water quality of the coastal districts.
- State emphasis, as water supply for human use more particularly in rural areas through more budget allocation needs to be given.
- Special projects form central government and external sources to be channelised to strengthen water supply infrastructure is the coastal districts.
- Converge of wider habitation area under pipe water scheme be implanted with deselinisation plant provision was wherever demand arises.
- The traditional water bodies in coastal districts need to be revived. Special emphasis be made on coastal belt water protection and presentations be marine ecology.
- Commercial prawn farming be regulated with all preventive measures to strength environment.
- The casual irrigation in coastal districts be planned with full proof of controlling water seepage.
- The river basins be develop with the construction of saline embankments and digging of river beds so as to carry water for a more longer period of the year.
- More number of regional schemes from alternative sources be given priority in these coastal districts.
- Rejuvenation and increasing the delivery strength of the existing old water supply points like pipe water schemes be made so as to meet the increasing demand.
- The demand-based approach for safe water be adopted instead of supply based approach. However, sufficient awareness programme be implemented to create a demand for the need of safe water in human life.
- For an effective functioning of PRI in rural drinking water management necessary policy formulation be made and community participation be encouraged in water management in rural areas.
- A public private partnership (PPP) approach be built in demanding areas for a better management of water in coastal Odisha.

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14
Geographical and Socio Economic Concepts of Land and Water in Central India

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Water is a renewable natural resource, precious and most essential for human existence. In India a debate has been going on for quite some time on the inter linking of the rivers for the proper management of river waters. Increasing population, depleting water resources, fluctuating rains, overflowing rivers in some regions and drained rivers in other parts need a new look and enquiry. To feed the increasing population, the production of extra food grains, development of industry and hydropower generation all require more water. Water is becoming increasingly scarce the world over and the world bank is of the opinion that the future wars will be fought over the sharing of water which would result in Hydro politics. Hence Water resource management has drawn the attention of every one in India as well as globally.

Looking at the 2001 and 2011 Census decade, about three-fourths of the Madhya Pradesh State population continues to live in rural areas. Agriculture contributes around 46 per cent of State income and remains the main source of occupation in the State with about 80 per cent of the workforce directly engaged.In this scenario the land and water resource has the dominant role in the development of the state. With five major rivers the Ganga, Godavari, Narmada, Mahi and Tapti, flowing through the state, it is a paradox of sorts that the drinking water needs almost entirely met through the ground water

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extraction. More than 70% of net irrigated area had been covered by ground water based sources. This alarming situation has made the need to explore the ways in enhancing irrigation through tapping surface water sources, promoting water recharging activities and effectively managing water resources. In this course the government has initiated the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)(Supply driven scheme), Swajaldhara (The demand driven programme)

The rain fall can largely attributed to the south west monsoon. The monsoon fluctuations and low rainfall had been responsible for draught like situations in the south west vindhya and the northern regions of the state.Along with few other states MP is also experiencing a silent water crisis. Water table has gone down and the quality of water has deteriorated. Geographical and climatic conditions have created a water crisis in India in general and central India in particular. The National Water Policy (NWP, 1987) calls for participatory irrigation management (PIM), stating that: “Efforts should be made to involve farmers … in various aspects of management of irrigation systems, particularly in water distribution and collection of water rates.”

Community Initiatives in Finding Local Solutions Gravity Irrigation from Storage Tanks Known as an “up level tank,” this is a very low-cost method of irrigation in areas where the electricity supply is erratic. Keeping in view the critical state of ground water conditions, it is understood that the water problem in central India can be reduced by proper implementation of various water schemes and active participation of people in demand driven programmes like Swajaldhara.

An increasing use of hand pumps and tube wells clearly points to the over-exploitation of groundwater in many parts of the State. As is shown in Table 2, over the last three census decades, the proportion of rural households depending upon hand pumps/tube wells as the primary and dominant source of drinking water has risen sharply, from above one-third in 1991 to over half in 2001 and about two-thirds by 2011. That this phenomenon has been exerting pressure on the groundwater stock of the State is commonly known. In fact, as a study (Scott and IDC, 2005) had observed, the fast depletion of groundwater level has resulted in a situation, whereby the groundwater

status in half the districts of the State had been classified as 'semi-critical', 'critical and 'over-exploited'. Over-exploitation of Groundwater: Excessive dependence upon groundwater as the primary source of potable water in the State has threatened the sustainability of the existing sources. As mentioned earlier, across the three Census periods as 1991, 2001 and 2011, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of rural households for whom the main source of drinking water remains hand pumps and tube wells. In fact, as per Census of India 2011 data, there has been a significant rise during the last decade in the districts with above 70 per cent of rural households depending upon hand pumps/ tube wells/ bore wells for their drinking water need; Most of this decade, close to 70 per cent of net irrigated area had been covered by these two groundwater-based sources . In fact, during the previous decade, for instance, between 1992-93 and 1998-99, these specific sources accounted for just around 40 per cent; the substantial rise and sustained high level of dependence on groundwater sources during the last decade signals the crisis facing the drinking water sector in the State. Since the above mentioned rivers are rain fed rivers, the state of water availability is vulnerable to the monsoon irregularities. The rain fall can largely attributed to the south west monsoon. The monsoon fluctuations and low rainfall had been responsible for draught like situations in the south west vindhya and the northern regions of the state.

Along with few other states MP is also experiencing a silent water crisis. Water table has gone down and the quality of water has deteriorated. Geographical and climatic conditions have created a water crisis in India in general and central India in particular.

This alarming situation has made the need to explore the ways in enhancing irrigation through tapping surface water sources, promoting water recharging activities and effectively managing water resources.

All the five-year plans resulted in some increase in irrigation but there continues to be a gap between the potential created and actual irrigation. This gap was as much as 60% for minor irrigation schemes. The National Water Policy (NWP, 1987) calls for participatory irrigation management (PIM), stating that: "Efforts should be made to involve farmers … in various aspects of management of irrigation systems, particularly in water distribution and collection of water rates." The NWP (2002) modified this to

state that: "Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate a participatory approach by involving not only the various governmental agencies but also the users and other stakeholders..." The Madhya Pradesh *Sinchai Prabhandan Me Krishkon Ki Bhagidari Adhiniyam* (1999) has been enacted in accordance with the model PIM Act of the Central Government, which provides for the creation of Water User Associations (WUAs), Distributary Committees (DCs) and Project Committees (PCs). Agricultural Water Management Strategies AWM strategies comprise irrigation technologies and supporting management systems. Some of the strategies currently being implemented in Madhya Pradesh are as follows. Community Initiatives in Finding Local Solutions Gravity Irrigation from Storage Tanks Known as an "up level tank," this is a very low-cost method of irrigation in areas where the electricity supply is erratic. Water is pumped into the storage tank from tube wells for 5-6 hours when electricity is available which then flows downhill to irrigation outlets for use when needed. The tank studied in Mirjapur Village, Indore District, cost approximately INR 130,000 in 2001 and took 15 days to construct by 12 labourers. Where such tanks have been constructed, farmers have experienced increased yields as water is applied when most needed by the crops. Wastewater is used in Khandwa District where farmers use electric pumps to lift water from the river which carries the wastewater from the city.

Institutional And Governance Deficit:

Lack of proper inter-departmental coordination and communication as between those dealing with drinking water and sanitation, irrigation, water resources management and health, etc. has given rise to dysfunctionality in managing water supply for rural areas. Projects have also suffered due to disruption in the fund flows caused due to stoppages at various hierarchical levels. A holistic approach to water supply seems to be missing, which, consequently, has reduced the overall efficiency of the concerned state apparatus. Studies indicate that schemes designed and executed by the engineering departments tend to overlook problems specific to a particular source, region and their hydrological or topographical aspects. This is so as most of the activities are often target based and not concerned with the performance after implementation. The need for revising the existing

approach focusing on follow-up monitoring and local specificities cannot be overstated. A specific problem relating to the water supply schemes remains the functional ambiguity that has encouraged divided attention by the department. The coexistence of both the supply-driven schemes as, for instance, the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Swajaldhara (the demand-driven programme introduced in2002) represents such lack of clarity at the implementation level. The departmental capacity for promoting information, education and communication (IEC) activities was lacking. As a result, villagers were not made aware in advance about the purpose of the demand driven programme (or approach) and were not convinced about their participatory role and the need to make financial contribution towards the new scheme. In short, they felt alienated from the Swajaldhara programme. This implied that the basic purpose of community participation was lost. The communication and information gap between the policymaker and the end users need to be reduced.

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15
Importance of Water Sources and Its Management With Reference Pre-historic To Historic Period

*** Dr. Pradeep Kumar Shukla**

In Ancient literary sources water is considered as an important element. In historic sources the particular saying is famous 'Water is the most essential element in nature' water is life. In present day globalization generation the importance of water preservation and water management is acknowledged with great sincerity. The Indian Government along with World Health Organisation (WHO) and other countries is trying to work out on the points of water preservation, its purification, distribution and its maximum usage in human life. The Water committee and Human Resource Development Department and National Water Management Committee are working together to make national schemes related to it.

From the point of view of water management and water sources the thinking angle has changed from pre-historic period to historic period. Many ancient plans like Mohan Jodero, Harappa, Lothal, Maheshwar-Nawda Toli, Pipaliya Lorka, Rangai, Vidisha, Eran, Nandur, Tripuri, Ghodamada, etc. have their locations near the water sources or beside the water sources. All the above mentioned places when researched thoroughly have proved evidences for the location of water sources. Water has top place in the merit list for the pre-historic man, when it comes to survival pre-historic man has selected places near these water sources or house making, water-use and for

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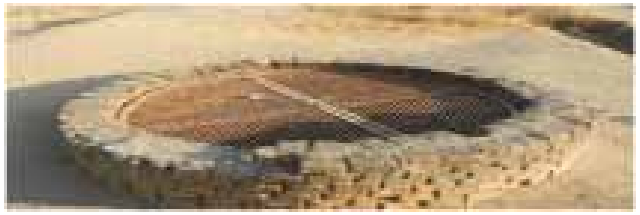
other domestic uses. It is mandatory to mention the construction of great bath of place at Mohan Jodaro of Indus valley as it is an excellent example of water preservation and management. The pre-historic place Eran is blessed with the water of Bina river and this is the only reason why Eran is a developed place with rich water & rivers. Because of the fact that the Bina river has semi circular turn shape in Eran place. Eran is always rich in water all throughout the year. Similarly other places such as Vidisha, Rangai, Pipaliya Lorka, Nandour, etc. are also located on the basin of Betwa river.

Harappa Civilization Wel



Orchha is recognised for water preservation and water resources. Orchha is the architectural capital of Bundelas. Orcha is famous for the great Naresh Madhukar Shah Palace, Jahngir Palace, Ramraja Temple and Lakshmi Temple for famous wall painting in Bundeli kalan. The Betwa river flows from the middle of Orchha town dividing it into two equal divisions. Orchha has the Samadhi of Bundela kings on Kanchan Ghat and the great Jahangir Palace on river side. Orchha is blessed with water preservation from Betwa river and so also the great Shiv Temple at Bhojpur is located on the Basin of Betva river. Similarly in this context in the historic period all the temple locations, town placements have been constructed and in this construction, the water sources and the water preservation have valuable contribution. This is the reason all the historic places are on the basin of rivers or near the basin of river like Tripuri, Nandur etc. This is very clear from the above facts that in the historic period water related preservation was given high degree of important. I have specially paid attention during my research work on the condition of located in Madhya Pradesh the rock painting place Vaidvara, Rangir, Aapchand, Bila Dam area, Raisen Fort area, Urden etc. rock painting are situated beside the rivers. This is an vibrant example of

the choice of human beings to select these places as they are nearer to water. All the above mentioned examples factfully remind us that from pre-historic to historic period the water sources and their preservation has quite a big importance and this concept needs more precise study and research.

Man, Land and Water resource management has been the basic process right from the beginning of civilization and throughout the origin, evolution and development of Man. In fact Water resource forms an important aspect of environment and biodiversity and helps in maintaining a balance between various components of the nature. Since the prehistoric times man has preferred to live on the river banks and close to the sources of water especially from Lower Palaeolithic to Neolithic times. An awareness regarding the proper management of water came about in the Neolithic, with man exploiting water resources for cultivation, transportation and communication. Water management during the Harappan and later times was one of the major aspects in town and country planning exercise. As is well known, safe and adequate supply of drinking water and water for domestic use remains a priority in India being in most cases dependent on traditional water harvesting structures.

Harappan Great Bath

In this presentation emphasis has been laid on prehistoric biota (which is generally found on the banks of rivers, in habitation sites and in gullies away from the rivers), their geological provenance and related aspects of environment, evolution, migration and extinction, in various areas of Central India (Narmada, Mahanadi and their

tributaries). These areas provide a bench mark for the diversity of Indian faunal biota since the prehistoric times and offer a suitable ambience for the survival of past civilization in these areas. These environmentally sensitive areas with richness of endemic species, living in restricted pockets, have been successfully mapped and this has helped in a better understanding of the contemporary environmental issues like fragmentation of habitats, introduction of exotic species, gradual elimination of autochthonous ones and extinction of animal populations due to natural hazards, human activities and the overall man- land –water relationship in the prehistoric times.

Indian *vedic* scriptures have described in detail the origin of water, its importance, quality and conservation. The medicinal aspect of water has been discussed in *Regveda*and *Atharvaveda*. Varahmihir's *Vrihat Samhita* is one of the best treatises on ground water hydrology. Varahmihir has narrated the art of finding water source in *Drakarjal* which is based on the presence of trees, rocks, termite and mounds etc. The knowledge of ecology confirms that the presence of some of the trees in the vicinity could be an indication of a ground water source. Water harvesting practices in India are well known. In our country, the largest state – Rajasthan had a very rich traditional, social and cultural heritage of conservation and judicious use of water that helped the mankind and the cattle to survive over the centuries against all odds of the trying environment. Various water harvesting structures and techniques like *Nadi, Khadin, Talab, Johad, Bund, Kua,* Sagar, *Samand, Kund,* Jhalra, *Baori,* Beri and Tank*etc*. were practiced to suit particular site conditions. People managed the scarce water resources optimally to survive the often occurring drought conditions. Water has been paid high esteem in our culture in as much as it is regarded as "God".

The importance of water for basic existence is a universally recognized fact – which does not, perhaps, require stressing or re-iteration. Access to water has long determined the habitats of humans. This applies to sites attributable to the prehistoric period of human existence, as much as to the rural settlements, towns and cities that came up in different parts of India. As such, one of the areas in which India's traditional knowledge systems have developed and survived from prehistoric to contemporary times is that of the development and management of water resources.

The great Chandel (Chandella) rulers had ruled the heartland of India often called as Jejakbhukti or Bundelkhand Region of Central India nearly six centuries (800-1414 CE) beside their extended empire beyond Vindhya. This area have been remained in central focus since time immemorial. It has gained an eminent place all through the Indian history for its religious centres, historical sites, monuments, forts water reservoirs *etc*. and studded with most vibrant population. It boasts of a vividly dynamic, rich and colourful cultural fabric manifested by a spectacular diversity in folk dances, music, songs, art, architecture and, of course, the fairs and festivals. As on now it comprises 13 contiguous districts, viz. Jhansi,Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Mahoba and Chitrakoot in Uttar Pradesh, and Sagar, Chattarpur, Tikamgarh, Panna, Damoh and Datia in Madhya Pradesh. Unfortunately the region apart from its rich cultural heritage is also known for its socio-economic backwardness due to poor rainfall & water management.

Rahatgarh Fort Water Managment

They are renowned in history not only for political achievements but also for patronage they extended to religion, literature, art, architecture and welfare measures of the people. The Chandels are being remembered not only for their political achievements but also for their victories of peace and people loving. The large number of masonry tanks, embankments, reservoirs, nala, pushkarni, bhiti, bavri (bawli), dondi or chat, kuan, gudpota rahat, rahat, etc. in this area have kept alive the memory of 'Chandeli Raj'. 1.Khajoor Sagar 2.Shiv

sagar 3.Madan sagar 4.Kirat sagar 5.Kalyan sagar 6.Vijay sagar 7.Rahil tal 8.Rasin ka adhik tal 9.Ajaygarh ka tarag 10.Dudhai ka ram sagar 11.Kalinjar's swargarohan tal 12.Patal ganga 13.Kalinjar's pandu kund 14. Kalinjar's budhi-budhiya tal, 15.Kalinjar's mrigdhara 16.Kalinjar's kot tirtha etc. these are made during 9th to 12th century by chandela kings. As evidence from archaeological records, out standing monuments, water management, patronage of art the Chandels stamped the history as great conqueror, nationalist, people friendly ruler.

Kalinjar fort located about 65 kilometers south of Banda was a strong defensive centre of early medieval times due to its location. The area of Kalinjar is spread along the Baghain River which flows from south-west to north-east. The fort played a vital role in political and cultural history of north India. Many accounts produce early mythological stories associated with this region. Presently, the fort although lost its political virtue but the great Neelkanth temple over here still reflects the real fragrance of those early days. The fort preserve many water bodies in the form of water reservoirs, tanks and *kunds* popularly known as Koti, Tirth Tank,Mrig-Dhara,Buddha-Burhyia Tal ,Sanischari Talab, Pandu Kund, Khamboran Talab , Patal Ganga,Sita Kund,Bhairav Kund,Siddh Ki Gupha, Bhagwan Sez, Pani Ki Aman, Swargarohan Talab, Ram Katora Talab. Some ofthem, according to ancient myths are closely associated with miraculous cure of drastic disease.

It is interesting to note that having been an elevation of 374.90 meter above the sea and some 213.36 meter above that of the surrounding ground level the fort never faces water scarcity still today. The main source of water in the fort was rain water but the distribution system of water in all the areas is very unique. Some of the water bodies are connected with each other by utilizing natural slopes. The water reservoirs of Kalinjar fort were made of natural bad rock having the surrounded dressed / undressed sandstone wall. The beginning of these reservoirs may be traced back from Gupta period onwards. However, the possibility of their pre -Gupta affiliation cannot be ruled out.

Since time immemorial water has been considered as an auspicious element in Hindu mythology. Water as a basic need of human life also played a vital role in Hindu and all other religious rituals. Water has been recognized as a primordial spiritual symbol.

In RigVeda, water is referred as Apah. It has been used for purifying in spiritual context. It has been a practice in India to take a dip into the water before entering the temple. There are several myths and legends on water in Indian context. One such myth is a dip in to sacred water of Koti Tirth Tank of Kalinjar fort which is equivalent to ten million places of pilgrimage. The Kumbha snana in every 12 years denote the importance of water in every Hindus' life. Ancient Indian traditions and rituals have been substantiated in Hindu temple architecture by carving beautiful images of river goddesses Ganga-Yamuna and Varuna the God of water as one of the Dikpalas of western side. If we look into the nature of early human habitations they have been evolved near water prone areas or where proximity of water was feasible. Such instances may be taken up from Harappan as well as Nile valley Civilizations. Gradually, water management became the integral part of fort building and town planning during the time of contemporary rulers.

The tradition of erecting religious structure along the water tanks or wells is still continuing. The Indian rulers of different periods constructed great temples along with various water bodies. In central India Kachchhapaghata rulers during 10-11th c.A.D. constructed temples in various places like Kadwaha, Thoban in Ashoknagar district and Terahi, Rannod, Surwaya in Shivpuri district, Mitawali, in Bhind district, and Padawali in Morena district. In Kadwaha region, most of the temples are provided with a tank nearby and the village contains a large number of wells and tanks in and around.

Water has been cherished in Indiasince antiquity. Evidence of this can be traced in ancient texts,inscriptions and in archaeological remains .The *Puranas*, *Mahabharat*, Ramayana and various Vedic , Buddhist and Jaina texts contain several references to canal, tanks, embankments and wells .

Kautilya's *Arthashastra* says that the king should build irrigation systems with natural water sources or with water to be brought in from elsewhere . To others who are building these ,he should render aid with land , roads ,trees and implements and also give aid to the building of holy places and parks An attempt is made here to present the methodology of documentation and preservation of these natural resources which are the nectar to human civilization.

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Socio-Cultural Practices In Utilization and Conservation of Land and Water Resources among the Gond of Madhya Pradesh

***Dr. D.V. Prasad**

Abstract:

Natural resources such as land, water and forest are catalytic for survival of millions of rural and tribal people. In the era of globalization, majority of tribal communities still depend on these resources by using traditional knowledge. As such, there exists a symbiotic relationship between natural resources and fringe communities for its sustainable utilization. The conservation and preservation of these naturally available resources for future generations are being done through elaborate rites and rituals. However this symbiotic relationship had been affected by manmade and natural factors that cause lot of destruction to natural resources which in turn has had tremendous impact on the livelihoods of the dependent communities. Despite of this, people still manage the available resources through culturally evolved institutional mechanisms.

Though the cultivation in tribal areas was rain fed but still land and water is judiciously used as it is closely

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intertwined with their subsistence. For this reason ground water level is being maintained in the form of natural mud bunding, tanks, and other check dams wherever is required. Even the surrounding water bodies like rivers, streams, rivulets, and forest springs are conserved by associating them with supernatural world. Hence many rites and rituals are observed at these places and worshipped in the form of their village deities.

To test this hypothesis, a tribal village in Karanjia known as Gaarkamatta is selected for intensive study. The majority of the population belongs to Gond community and possessing the natural drainages such as Karmandal (originating from Kabir Chabutar), Pulwari (originating from Raitwar), and Narmada (originating from Amarkantak) and other natural ponds, wells, stop dams, hand pumps etc. Some of these water bodies are believed to be abode of village deities and worshipped on the occasion of their traditional festivals i.e., Javaara, Bidri, and Teeja. On the occasion of Maha Shivratri and other festive occasions, people throng on the bank of Narmada and offer prayer. As such, the present paper attempts to highlight the role of socio-cultural practices in managing the scarce water resources in Gaarkamatta village. Further it also discusses the organizational response of Gond in conservation and preservation of these resources to eke out natural exigencies.

Introduction:

The villagers of the study area depend on ponds, wells, rivulet, and spring water sources. Despite of this conventional water sources, the villagers and their livestock depend on the pious Narmada rivulet which originates at Amarkantak and flows through Gaarkamatta.

Table 1: Major Water Sources in Gaarkamatta Village, 2013

Sl.No.	Water Sources	Number
1.	Govt. ponds	03
2.	Govt. wells	10
3.	*Niji koop* (personnel wells)	4
4.	*Nisthari Nallaah*	1

5.	Stop dam	2
6.	Govt. hand pump	1
7.	Personnel hand pump	1
8.	Narmada Rivulet	1
9.	Karmandal Rivulet	1
10.	Pulwari Rivulet	1

The survival of the Gonds of the study area totally depend on the above mentioned water bodies and hence they worship in their mundane, auspicious and ceremonial life. It is observed during field study that majority of the villagers going to the nearby rivulet for bathing. Before entering into the river, '*Narmade har'* is uttered by offering handful of water to river Narmada. It is very interesting fact that no villager is seen polluting river with cleaning night soil instead every one carry one empty utensil in the morning to the river and take water in the river go far away to the riverbed for latrine. After completion of morning both in the river, they bring some water to pour on the erected stones in the form of Phallus of Lord Shiva. After litter prayer, they left to their respective houses for daily chores. Even the word '*Narmade har'* has become a way of greeting to relatives, friends and even outside strangers whenever they confront in the village or surrounding market areas. The well in the village are well dug and made concrete precincts for not allowing pollution of water. A separate place is demarcated for cleaning utensils or bathing nearby well and everyone come to this point after taking water from the well.

Further, Gond depend on variety of land resources ranging from dry agricultural fields to pastures, common property resources, hills, surrounding village forest for their sustenance. As such present study made an attempt to understand the symbiotic relationship of these land and water resources in Gaarkamatta village with empirical data. Prior to analyze the results, it is imminent to understand the basic postulated of the study.

Study Area & People:

Gaarkamatta is a Gond dominated village having a few non-tribal households. It is situated in very remote location having distance from 8 kilometers from Karanjia main road of Dindori District of Madhya Pradesh It is having more than forty kilometers to Gadasarai Tehsil and 60 kilometers from District headquarters. Their population

consists of 666 as per 2014 household census of which 42 belongs to Brahmin and Panika and the rest of the population belongs to Gond. Total household of Gaarkamatta comes to 170 wherein 29 belong to above poverty live and the rest belongs to below poverty line.

Objectives of The Study:

The present study is basically aims to understand the symbiotic relation of Gond with natural resources especially water since it is catalytic for their survival. To understand this man nature relationship, their life cycle and annual rituals, belief systems, and their economic and political organization, other ceremonial practices are analysed from anthropological perspective. Further it also discusses the organizational response of Gond in conservation and preservation of these resources to eke out natural exigencies.

Methodology and Data Collection:

The present study is basically an outcome of anthropological fieldwork in March April 2013 by staying in the village. The data was collected through observation, extensive case studies, key informant interviews and verbal discussions etc. For collection of quantitative data, secondary sources like books, journals, and the data from State and government departmental libraries were used for analyzing the results of the study area.

Village History:

Previously Gaarkamatta is known as *Gai ka matta* (land of cows). Historically once *Suri gai* (goddess cow) lived in the study area. Whenever the people in the study village got trance, they are pacified with its tail. By doing so, the possessed person pacified. Another folklore reveals that there is a plenty of cows used to live on the hillock of this village i.e., *Tikra*. Due to shortage of fodder or grass, their numbers reduced drastically. But still the ancient tradition of cow worship is prevalent during *Deewali* wherein the domestic cows are worshipped as a part of *Goverdhan puja*.

Historically it is believed that the Marawi, Paraste, Tekam clan people came to this place and settled after clearing the forest. Later on Dhurvey, Pendu came to Gaarkamatta. From Jhansi, non-tribal families i.e., Brahmin came and settled here and Panika from neighbouring villages came and settled. Thus the present study village

is inhabitated by Gond, Panika and Brahmin population. It is widely known that the Dhiru and Nanhwa (Grandmother of Bhaktulal Paraste) came first from Lamsri Gaon, Anuppur district. It is so that spirits came into their dwelling and hence migrated to other village to save their life from death. Even Sriratnu, advised their sons not to visit their motherland otherwise spirits accompany them and harm all the family members. Thus the present Gaarkamatta village is populated with both tribal and non-tribal population.

Ethnography of The Gond Tribe:

Madhya Pradesh is second largest State in India in terms of area and possessing a rich heritage of culture and natural resources. The total population as per 2011 census is 72,626,809 of which male and female are 37,612,306 and 35,014,503 respectively. The sex ratio is increased from 927 in 2001 census to 936 in 2011 census which is still below the national average. The literacy rate has been increased to 69.32 consists of male 78.73 percent and female literacy is at 54.49 percent respectively. Whereas the sex ratio of women is high in tribal dominated areas in comparison to other non-tribal areas i.e., Dindori district sex ratio of women is 1007 per 100 males. It is also having highest number of tribal population. Among them, Gond is the major tribe and having largest population.

They have their own dialect known as Gondi. The Gond folklore reveals their origin that when Gond ancestors were born, their mother abandoned them. The goddess Parvati rescued them, but the Lord Shiva kept them in captive in a cave. *Pahandi Kapar Lingal*, a Gond hero, who received help from the goddess *Jangu Bai* rescued them from the cave. They came out of the cave in four groups, thus laying the foundation of the basic four fold division of Gond Society.

Thus, the Gonds are mainly divided into four sub-tribes known as Raj Gonds, Madia (Maria) Gonds, Dhurve Gonds and Khatulwar (Khutwad) Gonds. Based on the inhabiting geographical location, they are further classified as

1. The Bastar region in Madhya Pradesh on the Godavari Basin
2. The Kalahandi region of Orissa
3. The Chandrapur region of Maharashtra
4. The Adilabad region of Andhra Pradesh
5. The Satpura and Narmada regions of Madhya Pradesh

6. The Raipur region in Chattisgarh, and the Sagar region in Madhya Pradesh
7. The Ellichpur region in the Amravati District of Maharashtra

Genetically Gonds are the admixture of Dravidian and Austro Asiatic population. The Gonds were settled farmers who cultivated their land with ploughs and bullocks. Land was plentiful, and individuals could freely move from one settlement to another. Gond society has both its vertical stratification and its horizontal divisions, and while with the decline of the raja families the stratification based on hereditary rank has been reduced in relevance, the division of society into exogamous patrilineal units has retained its importance. The basis of the social structure is a system of four phratries, each subdivided into clans, and the origin of this system is attributed to a divine culture hero. The members of each clan worship a deity described as *persa pen* (great god), and in some cases the shrine of this deity lies within the ancestral clan land. Today the clans are widely dispersed, but they still form a permanent framework which regulates marriage and many ritual relations. Closely linked with each individual Gond clan is a lineage of Pardhan, bards and chroniclers, who play a vital role in the worship of the clan deity and many other ritual activities. The Pardhans, though themselves not Gonds and of a social status lower than that of their Gond patrons, are nevertheless the guardians of Gond tradition and religious lore. The recent deflection of their interests and energy to other enterprises will undoubtedly have an adverse effect on the preservation of Gond traditions. A role similar to that of Pardhans is being played by another and much less numerous group of bards and minstrels known as Toti. These too have hereditary ritual relations with individual Gond lineages and act as musicians and story-tellers.

Gond major deity is *Bada Deo* or *Ma-hadev* who is conventionally thought to be *Shiva* of the Hindu traditions. Besides, they also worship *Gorakhnath*, *Thakur Deo*, *Bhudimai* or *Bhudimata*, *Rathmai mudkhuri*, *Dudhmangaradhai*, *Javaradhai* (navrathri), *Medomai* (village deity), *Gaogossain*, *Kheromata*, *Thakurain Dhai*. Further they also worship *Mutwa dev*, *Ghatvaiyya dev*, *Medavaiyya*, *Paniharin dev*, *Chamhur dev* (agricultural field), *Dongra dev*, *Baajan Silli* (on either side of the road), *Rakas*, *Mahisasur*, *Mahrani devi* (drupada).

Members belonging to the same clan or lineage of the even-numbered group of gods were originally permitted to marry only those

belonging to the odd-numbered group of gods, but this tradition are now changing. In addition, the Gonds have further subdivisions by surname and *gotra.* Gond men wear loin cloth or dhoti and women wear a sari and *Choli*. Their staple food is *Kodu* and *Kutki* and taken in the form of boiling or porridge popular as *Pej*. They are non-vegetarian and consume the sacrificial meat. Rice cultivation slowly replacing their traditional varieties of millets. Further they use wide variety of vegetable leaves collected from either from the forest or in their agricultural fields.

Land and Economy:

Land is used for different purposes like cultivation of crops, groves, forest, pastures, and other commons like *Imli* (Tamarind) and *Aam* (Mango), Mahuwa, pastures, etc. The village council exercises control over their access by outsiders, while agricultural lands owned by individual and joint families are regulated and administrated by the respective family and *clan* members. They also depend on other occupations like wage labour, MGNREGA, Private and public employment, handicrafts and painting, etc.

Land Ownership:

The variation in ownership of land among Gond is attributed to the fact that those who had settled in the beginning had large size of landholdings and those who came in later years have small landholdings. In this regard, *Pendo* clan members possess considerable amount of land as they were the early settlers. But these variations of land ownership do not prevent other Gond clans from enjoying access to common pool resources in the village. They also share the usufruct rights of natural resources irrespective of their status and landholdings. For example, tamarind collection from Tamarind groove during the season is equally distributed among all the households in the village. Access to certain fruit trees located in the private lands is the privilege of those particular clan members only. However, by taking the consent of respective owners, others can access them in times of need.

Land Management:

Land is a primary source for the subsistence of Gond and its significance is evident from the elaborate rituals associated with it

and agriculture. Settled cultivation, kitchen gardening, horticultural crops, pastures, besides for habitation. Unfavorable weather conditions and low yields of harvest do not deter them from relying on this source. The methods they follow to retain the soil fertility are not resorting to deep ploughing, shifting of cattle pens in the fields for manure, and mixed cropping.

Land Utilisation Pattern:

Utilization of land as a resource can be understood through the cultivation of various types of crops on the land available. Apart from this, the backyard of each house is used for cultivation of vegetables, bottle gourds and other seasonal fruits. Besides, there are a number of mango and Tamarind trees in the village on which Gond depend for their subsistence.

Cropping Pattern:

Generally, before rainy season (South-west monsoon), all the Gond families start preparations for agriculture in the month of April by engaging themselves in removing leftover stems of trees cut, arrangement of cattle pens, repairs to their sub plots and demarcations. They broadcast different varieties of seeds in the selected plot. After sowing small millets first, they undertake ploughing to make lines for sowing other seeds as mixed crop.

During January February, Gond cultivate *Rai*, *Ramtila*, soyabean. In March-April, *Nyuayee* (masur dal), *Chana* (Bengal gram), *Gehu* (wheat), *Alsi* (native variety of oilseed), *Batri* (Yellow gram), *Batra*, *Tivura*. During summer i.e., May, they remain at home and prepare the agricultural implements for next season. In June, sowing of *Dhan* (paddy), *Kutki*, *Kodu*, and other native variety millets taken up and will be harvested during September and October.

Table 2: Seasonal Economic Activities of Gaarkamatta

Sl.No.	Economic Activity	
	First Phase(June-December)	**Second Phase (Oct-April)**
1	Paddy	Channa
2	*Kodu*	Masur
3	*Kutki*	Muttor
4	*Sawa*	*Alsi*
5	*Makka* (Maize)	Sarsom (Jinjelly)
6	Soyabean	*Tiwda*
7	Urad dal	Dhaniya
8	Rahar dal	Gehu (Wheat)
9	Ground nut	
10	Bajra	

All these crops are totally rain fed and good harvest is depended on the storage of water in all the water bodies mentioned above. It is so that due to optimum ground water levels, the harvest is good in the study area.Due to its economic significance, Villagers of Gaarkamatta engaged in bunding, check dam construction, water storage pits in forest terraces tank rejuvenation, digging new wells, etc., as a part of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

Under Krishi Yojana, the villagers taken up land development activities i.e., *Med bandhan*, use of fertilizers, afforestation, fishing ponds, etc. As a result of such land and water conservation programmes, the agro-economic related occupations also taken up in large scale. At present, villagers engaged in rearing milch animals like cow and bullock, oxen, goat, poultry, etc.

Gond Jajmani System:

The Pardhan is a sub tribe of Gond who are known as traditional ballads for Gonds in their own clan. In Gaarkamatta, very few Pardhan families also residing along with Gond and depended on agriculture and traditional bounty of *Jajmani* system. There are two division in the same Gond clan of Markam into Markam proper and Markam Pardhan. The later one expertise in handling of *Baana* (musical instrument possessed by Pardhan family). It is considered as their *Bada Dev* and venerated in all the ceremonial and functional occasions. In case of mishandling, it is believed that the wrath of the *Bada Dev* will be appeared in the form of harm to their family members and unproductive crop yield.

During harvest time, Pardhan visits his clan *Jajman* (land owner) and play *Baana* by uttering their folklore, origin, gondwana or Mahabharata history. In return he receive paddy, rice in winnowing fan (*Supa ka upper dan*), diya, money, cloth, mahuwa bottle as a part

of honorarium (dakshina). Only once in two years, Pardhan visits his *Jajman* to collect the gifts. Likewise each Pardhan has more than 30 or 40 *Jajmans* and keeping on visiting in alternatively. The *Jajman* need not be from his own village or clan, but he may belongs to other village or clan also. Likewise, the Pardhan of Gaarkamatta having *Jajmans* even in Rajendragaon of Annupur District. Apart from these regular visits, they also invited during death or funeral rites to operate *Baana* and offer gifts in the form of money, paddy, cloth, cow, even land. One Marawi family in Gaarkamatta has more than 100 patron families in different areas. For example Kuwar Singh Markam has patrons at Mandla (50) district, and Balaghat. Once in 3 years he visits their patron and play the *Baana* during free time. During monsoon, they themselves play in their own households to purify the seeds to be sown in their fields.

Soil And Water Conservation:

The natural resources are pivotal for subsistence of the Gond and hence they developed a symbiotic relationship in the form of nature worship. The man nature relationship is evident from the celebration life cycle, annual and agricultural related festivals.

The above mentioned rituals are observed collectively by villagers, clan or lineage wise, or family wise. In all the rituals, after completion of the worship, it is customary to visit the pious Narmada and finally it is immersed in flowing waters.

Javaara:

Before the harvest of wheat crop and during Ram Navami, village as well as individual families does observe *Javaara* for nine days at sacred place. It is known as *Khermata* at village level and will be observed under a tree. It may range from *Pepal* to *Saajak*, *Mahuwa*, *Imli*, or *Pankar*. In case a big village, people divided into different groups and select the nearby tree for *Javaara*. Whereas some individual families do observe this event known *Meedia* and observed at a separate room earmarked for this event. For the village *Javaara*, all the families give new pots (*matka*) and Wheat for sowing after filling it with earthen. It is the responsibility of the village priest (*Baiga* or *Panda*) for giving water everyday till its sprouts. He offers *Puja* everyday on behalf

of the villagers and offer Prasad in the form of coconut and *Chironji dana*. For his service, he will be given *Anaaj* (honorarium) in the form of wheat flour, rice, dal, vegetables, and even the monetary contributions also given to priest. Every day night, villagers organize cultural activities i.e., singing and dancing by using *Mandar, Dolak,* flute and other musical instruments. Consumption of Mahuwa is strictly prohibited in this event. On eight day of the *Javaara*, *Bhandara* (a special worship) is observed by inviting all the villagers wherein *Khermata* is worshiped and *Puri* and *Kheer* is served to them as prasadam. On ninth day evening, the sprouted pots are taken throughout the village in a procession along with beating *Dolak* and *Mandar*. Soon after completion of procession, it is taken to nearby water bodies for immersion. It need not always a river, but the nearby *Nallah* or tank depending on the proximity. After immersing, the sprouted plants are brought back to their home and kept at their sacred place.

Whereas at family level, head of the household or the concerned person who got *Bhav* (possession) in ceremonial occasions will take care of the *Javaara*. On account of serious illness, the concerned family vow to observe *Javaara* and offer hen or goat after recovery or last day of the event. One flag with black and red will be hoisted on the concerned house to demonstrate the villagers that *Javaara* is being observed by the concerned family. Even any other villager suffering from any disease or illness will come to this sacred place and offer worship. It is believed that by doing so they will get good health. Even the family *Javaara* also immersed along with village *Khermata* in case they started on the same day. Otherwise, on ninth day they immerse the sprouted pot in the nearby tank or river. Unless the completion of this event, Gond never eat the newly harvested yield. After completion of *Javaara*, the tender wheat is roasted on fire and eaten.

Khanyal or Kotar:

It is a leveling platform made in midst of their respective agricultural fields. At first instance, some portion of agricultural field is wet with river water and run the oxen for leveling. There after it is doabed with cow dung and mud. After one or two days it is used to thrash the harvest like *Masur, Alsi, Urad, Gehu, Chana,* etc.

Table 3: Ceremonial Calendar Relating to Conservation of Resources

Sl.No.	Name of the festival	English month	Traditional calendar
1.	*Bidri* (worship of Thakur Deo before sowing)	June-July	The day of Krishna *Paksh* (*Jhestya*)
2.	*Hareli* (Hariyali)	July-August	In the month of Sawan (*Amavasya*)
3.	Pulehara (Teeja)	August	In the month of *Bhadr*
4.	*Kujalayya* (Raksha Bandhan)	August-September	In the month of *Sawan*, *Shukla* mei *Ashtami* ke din
5.	*Nava Khana* (first offering of harvest to god)	September	*Bhadr* mei *Pitra Paksh* or any other day
6.	*Cher Cher* or *Chedta*	January	On the day of *Purnima*
7.	Dusserah (animal offering to mother goddess)	October	*Navami*
8.	Dipawali	October	On the day of Kaarthik Purnima
9.	Holi (Budwa mangal after next Tuesday of holi)	March	Holi Dahan in *Paghun*
10.	Ram Navmi	March	Observed for 9 days
11.	*Peeda Upavaas* (Shankar & Parvati ka puja)	January	After 3 days of *Purnima* month
12.	Naag Panchami	August	*Sawan*
13.	Jwetiya/Astami	October	
14.	*Javaara*	April	
15.	Douli/Daul		Krishnasthami
16.	Nag panchami		

Conclusion:

From the above data, it is established that through agricultural and annual festivals. Gond of the Gaarkamatta village had maintaining the symbiotic relationship with land and water resources since their

livelihood is depended on it. Thus, conservation and preservation of natural resources of already existing their socio-cultural practices of land and water management in the form of celebration of seeds festivals, elaborate harvesting rituals. Hence it is the need of the hour to conserve such traditional methods of land and water conservation.

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Tarighat:
An Early Urban River Bank Settlement in Chhattisgarh

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Tarighat (Lat: 21°05' N Long: 81°40' E),Patan tehsil, district Durg, Chhattisgarh is an important early historical site in Central India. Among the river bank townships, Tarighat holds an important position. Its location in the ancient Kosala territory has been strategically significant politically as well as economically. The site is located on the left bank of Kharun, a tributary of Seonath River. No scholars highlighted the forgotten heritage of Kharun River and the forgotten heritage of this region. The exact site is discovered by the author during the accidental visit to this area[1]. The author visited this site and took the photes of scattered antiquities and cutting sections of the river.Then this site is proposed for the scientific exploration to the Archaeological Survey of India. The first author published various research articles about the rich heritage of Tarighat[2] and Kharun Valley[3]. After the excavation in the first session, a brief report was published in the Kosala[4] and Purattatva[5]. After obtaining license from Archaeological Survey of India, the Directorate of Culture and Archaeology provided the financial support for the scientific

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exploration to this site. This is the first early historical site excavated by the Directorate of Culture and Archaeology,Government of India. In Chhattisgarh, the first early historical excavated site was Mallhar. First this site was excavated by the Sagar Univeristy under the guidance of Prof.K.D.Bajpai and Dr. S.K.Pandey[6]. The excavations at Malhar show continuous inhabitation and antiquity from the second century BCE to twelfth century CE based upon the discovered sculptural specimens. During this period, Malhar observed various religious domination like that of the Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jaina. After a long gap again this site was excavated in the field session 2009-10 by Dr.S.K.Mitra on behalf of Excavation Branch-I, Nagpur. This field session excavation produced fivefold cultural sequence from Pre-Mauryan to Later Guptas[7].

There are four mounds are of various sizes are existed. There is a *moat* (water channel) is flowing on the western part of the site. This ancient settlement extends in an area of about 5 acres along the river in the form of a series of four mounds of different size and height . This site is locally known as '*Killa*'(fort). Some people say that it was the fort of Jagatpal (*Jagatpal ki Killa*).

Exploration

Before excavation at the site, an exploratory study was done in the exposed section towards river with the prior permission of Archaeological Survey of India for exploration. The scrapping at this exposed section gave good results about the cultural chronology about the site. The total thickness of cultural deposit was noticed up to about 12 mt and remains portions of the deposits are in buried. It was divided into 12 layers. The archaeological materials including pottery were almost of uncommon nature from top to bottom, which indicated an accumulation of multi cultural sequences of this site. On the basis of above findings it was planned for detailed excavations.

Excavation

Archaeological Survey of India has granted the license for the excavation in the session 2012-13. The Directorate of Culture and Archaeology, Government of Chhattisgarh conducted the excavation. For the sake of excavation, every mound has documented and has numbered from mound no. I, II, III and IV. The mound no.1 is locally

known as '*Ravan Bhata*'. The operation started at this mound. The reference peg is A1, which is the centre of the mound and it is the highest point of contour. Now the excavation is going on. The present continuing excavation revealed following cultural sequences:

Fig.3. Plan showing mounds and moat (google view)

Period I : Pre- Kushan
Period II : Kushan
Period III : Satavahan
Period IV : Sarabhapuriya(Contemporary Gupta)
Period V : Post-Gupta (Somavamsi and Kalchuri)

Excavated site

The above chronological sequences are fixed on the basis of retrieved coins, seals, sealing and other datable objects with other supporting evidences. Besides these large number of other supporting materials also found from the excavation which helped a lot for the fixing of the chronological order. As mentioned above that the excavation gave five fold cultural sequences from Tarighat excavation. The period designed as the Pre-Kushan period that in this cultural level no datable objects are encountered but some supporting evidences are found and half portion of the ruined are remained for the excavation.

Plate.4.General view of the

Period I

The excavation yielded some indications of PreKushan period. In this cultural phase some post holes with cherd grains with glazed black potteries and black slipped ware ceramics are traced out. This cultural phase is noticed below the Kushan period. Some bone implements and ivory implements are also recovered from the trenches. Due to heavy water logged further excavation is not carried out. A copper square fragmented coin very similar to PMC(Punch Marked Coin) also retrieved from the level. There are about twelve layers are exposed from one trench). Besides these large number of postshreds and hopscotch are found from this level. Some post hole impressions are also encountered in this level. Some terracotta and semiprecious stone beads are also retrieved from this cultural level.

Period II

This cultural phase is attested by the finding of Kushan coins, seals, and terracotta figurines and sung plaques. Some cultural materialism is traced out below the Kushan level from YB2 trench. In this operation yielded ceramic industries like curved bases, bowls, iron

implements, copper objects, and beads of terracotta and semi precious stones. This cultural phase is traced out in the depth of about 1.50mt.This cultural phase continued in the depth of about 4mt. The ceramic industries like black slipped ware, black and red ware, red slipped ware etc are found from this level. The shapes liked bowl, basin, handis, sprinkler etc are traced out. One trench revealed large number of potteries which may be a potters room.

The cultural materialism of this phase found all over the mound. This cultural phase is more authenticated with the findings of Kushan terracotta, coins and typical potteries of this period. Like red ware and red slipped ware with bowls with incurved rim, sprinklers, bottle necked jars and inkpot lids and miniature vessels as the main type.

Structural Activity:

The excavation yielded large number of antiquities of this period which are found from the structural level. To compare other early historical sites, here all the structures are made up of stone. Very less amount of bricks are used in the structural creation. One thing observed in the total trenches that bricks are only used in the drainageand used in the latter period structures. So the structural activities of this period were dominantly by stones.

The stratigraphical evidence shows that the houses made in three phases. The materials of the lower two lower phases are used in the later period structures. In one trench XA1 and XA2 the walls of three rooms with paved floor are exposed. In these two rooms two hearth (*chullha*) are exposed. In other trenches the mains walls with rooms and passages and floors are traced out.

Datable Objects:

Large numbers of copper coins are retrieved from the excavation. One trench YA1, Qd.III, yielded a Kushan copper coin hoardin the depth of about 2mt. This hoard is retrieved from the side of a wall. Due to the heavy corrosion, the coins are mixed each other. There are about 29 copper Kushan coins in the hoard .Large number of Kushan coins also found in various trenches in this level. Besides this other Kushan copper coins are also retrieved from this level in various trenches. The terracotta figurines of human and animal of this period also retrieved which comprised terracotta human and animal figurines,

beads of terracotta and semi precious stone materials, stone balls, glass beads, ivory beads, bone points, iron and copper objects.

One stone seal is retrieved from this cultural level. There are four letter ***Sa,Ma,Se,Da*** are engraved which is read as ***Samaveda*** or ***Somaveda***. Besides this, six circular dots are also engraved on the right below of the seal. This script is pre-Kushan or Kushan brahmi which is assigned to 2nd C.A.D. One big pit filled with potteries is traced out from one trench. One copper Kushan coin also found from 3mt from one trench. Beside this there are twenty copper Kushan coins are also retrieved. The other terracotta items like dices, wheels, toy carts and frames and skin rubbersare also found in this cultural level. The terracotta figurines prepared out of single and double moulds indication that of Yaskhniin the typical of this tradition. Some moulds of figure are also retrieved. One fragmented stone plaque of Sunga-Kushan style, and other terracotta figurines are traced out. Important terracotta figurines also retrieved from the satavhan levels which indicate that this site was an important centre of terracotta art. The material culturalism like ivory comband frame.

Terracotta Whells

Period III

This period is attested with the evidence of Satavahan coins,seals,sealingand terracotta. The Satavahanas are the first native Indian rulers to issue their own coins with portraits of their rulers, starting with king Gautamiputra Satakarni, a practice derived from that of the Western Kshatraps he defeated, itself originating with the Indo-Greek kings to the northwest.From the site a number of semi-precious stone beads are recovered. The beads of agate, carnelian etc is found. These beads are collected in less numbers. Basically these beads are various sizes like oval, cylindrical etc. Some unfinished beads are also traced out from the trenches in this level.The exploration revealed a huge amount of bones though its identification and dating is under study. Some bones are collected from the surface and few bones are collected from the sections. From the nature and condition of the bones, it seems that these may date back to early historic times. A number of terracotta figures are also traces out. The terracotta's are of figurines, skin rubbers etc are also recovered.

All the figures from Tarighat are finely baked and some of them have a red slipped applied to them. A terracotta figurine is retrieved which is a half broken terracotta figure. Two legs with lower part of body only exist. However from the artistic point of view these figurines are very similar to the Sunga/Satvahana. Because the Sunga terracotta are retrieved from all over the northern, eastern and central regions of India. In this stage completely molded plaques take the place of modeled figures. They were also provided with a hole at the top for hanging on the wall.

The Satavahana types of figurines are obtained in the early historical level of several sites. So far as Tarighat is concerned, huge amount of Satavahan copper coins are retrieved from sections of the mounds. Though the technique employed by the Satavahana artists is entirely different from Sunga period. The Satavahana terracottas have holes in places which were apparently intended for letting out the hot expanded air resulting from baking. The retrieved Satavahana terracottas include male, female figures and animal figurines. One beautiful head cutting from the neck is retrieved from the site. The head ornaments with knot are so beautiful and lips with nose are very carefully notified. He wears an ornamental headgear which has a broad forehead band. The face is totally rounded in shape. Another

important animal is bull which is also retrieved from Tarighat. This particular bull is modeled realistically. The bull is depicted in standing pose. From this very site large number of terracotta's are recovered in the form of potteries, beads and figurines. The terracotta figurines are of early historical in nature. The terracotta figurines are of lion, bull and toys. The excavation revealed some satavahan important terracottas.

During this cultural phase, the settlement pattern designed in a proper manner which followed in the successive period . All the structures are built of stones consisting of single, double and multiple rooms. The house situated on the both sides of a common road .This road is oriented from north to south. There are small roads are joined to the main road of both sides. The excavation at trench revealed an interlocked structure which special mentioned. Large numbers of terracotta beads and semi precious stone beads, skin rubbers, terracotta impressing net design, stoppers, reel, single and double perorated discs are retrieved. The operation yielded large number of dice of various sizes and various materials like terracotta, wood and ivory. These objects are in number of marks. Various types of toy carts wheels are traced out from the level of Period II to III). So far as metal objects are concerned, large numbers of iron and copper objects are retrieved from the all staratas. Copper objects like copper rings, antimony rod, finger rings etc. Iron objects like sickle, axe, knifeand arrow heads. From this cultural level seals of various materials are recovered which is very important for fix the chronology of the site. One stone seal which was found before the excavation. It has only two letters with symbols of moon (*Chandra*) and sun (*Surya*) engraved above them. It is engraved in early Brahmi characters of 3rd C.A.D. and read as *VADHA* .This one found before the excavation.

Period IV

This period is assigned to Sarabhapuriya dynasty which is very contemporary to Gupt period. This period is succeeded to Satavhan period in a stratified deposit. This dynasty is known from the seventeen copper-plate grants, one only partially surviving, which were issued from Sarabhapura and Sripura (modern Sirpur). There is no stone inscription discovered so far for this dynasty. So whatever little we know is coming from these seventeen grants and a single

coin. All these grants are written in Sanskrit using box-headed variety of the Central Indian alphabet.

Terracotta Yakshini from Period III

The name of the dynasty is taken as Sarabhapuriyas because their earliest grants were issued from Sarabhapura, eleven out of sixteen grants were issued from this town. No mention of any family is made in their grants hence this nomenclature is accepted among the scholars. Though we have about sixteen grants of them however these do not supply any historical information. First no genealogical account is given in these charters and second these grants are dated in their regnal years instead of using any other known era. The only genealogical information available is found on their seals which sometimes inform about the father and grand-father of the reigning king.

Sarabha seems to be the first king of this dynasty however no record of his own has been discovered. He is known from the two grants of his son, Narendra. It is very probable that Sarabha started this dynasty and founded the city of Sarabhapura from where the earliest grants were issued. Though the town of Sarabhapura is not identified satisfactorily however he would have ruled over Daskhina-Kosala region, in and around Raipur, where most of the Sarabhapuriya grants are found.He may be the same Sarabharaja whose grandson, Goparaja, accompanied the Gupta king Bhanugupta to Eran. As per an Eran inscription, Goparaja dies fighting in a battle in 510 CE. If this identification is accepted then Sarabha can be dated in the last quarter of the fifth century CE. K D Bajpai and S K Pandey have put him in the beginning of the fourth century CE while V V Mirashi has put his rule in 460-480 CE.Before going to the next Sarabhapuriya ruler, we need to throw light on two topics. First is about Mahendra, a king of Kosala and second, the identification of Sarabhapura.

A discovery of a clay-seal bearing legend Maharaja Mahendrasya at Malhar made K D Bajpai and S K Pandey to propose that Mahendra was a Sarabhapuriya king, probably a brother of Narendra. Mahendra is known as the king of Kosala in the Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudragupta which mentions that Samudragupta defeated him and later returned his kingdom reinstating him on the throne again.

The identification of Sarabhapura is still in obscurity. Alexander Cunningham first identifies it with Arbhapura or Arbhi in Wardha district of Maharashtra but later changes his opinion to suggest that Sambalpur in Orissa could be same as Sarabhapura. Hira Lal, while editing Sirpur stone inscription (Epigraphia Indica Vol IX), mentions that the Sarabhapuriyas conquered the city of Sripura and renamed it as Sarabhapura based upon the fabulous animal sarabha who is considered as a match for a lion[4].

Kurud grant gives an important information as it mentions about grants made on palm-leaves. It mentions that the original palm-leaf grant was burnt in a conflagration in the donee's house after copying its content to a new copper-plate charter. Probably this is the only reference ever found in Indian epigraphs which mentions conversion of a palm-leaf charter into a copper-plate charter. The same grant also suggests that he acknowledges the supremacy of the Guptas. He has referred his overlords as *parama-bhattaraka-pada* while he

himself assumed a comparative smaller title of maharaja. It is stated that the previous palm-leaf grant was made by parama-bhattaraka-pada after bathing in the river Ganga. Now who could be this overlord other than the Guptas who were ruling at Pataliputra located at the bank of Ganga. However he did not date his grants in the Gupta era but in his own regnal years. It is not clear who succeeded Narendra as none of the available grant throw any light over this. Though no grants of Prasanna is discovered however he is known from the grants of his son, Jayaraja, and grandson, Sudevaraja. Though there is no record found of this king, Ajay Mitra Shastri gave a period of 25 years for his rule. But the later rulers, whose grants are found, are given a very short rule of 10 years. His coins are found in various regions like Kalahandi in Orissa, Chanda in Maharashtra and Chattisgarh area. This probably suggests that he would have ruled over a vast area however it cannot be certain. The legend on these coins is written in the box-headed characters like other grants of the Sarabhapuriyas. The obverse has a figure of Garuda with his wings spread and a conch and a chakra on his either side. This also suggests that Vaishnava character of the Sarabhapuriya kings and we may also say that some influence is probably taken from the Guptas, who had Garuda as their royal emblem. Jayaraja succeeded Prasanna and is known from his four copper-plate charters.

Findings:

The excavation revealed three gold coins of Sarabhapuria dynasty. One gold coin of Mahendradityaand other two gold coins are of Prasannamatra. The variety of symbols of Prassanmatra coin may indicate that this coin issued from other mints. The representation of the symbols authenticated the clues that the kings of this dynasty are the followers of Vishnu by faith. Besides these, one stone and ivory seal also retrieved from the excavation . The stone seal is engraved in box headed early Brahmi character of 5th C.A.D. and read as *Úrî Pradhâ [n]* or *Úrî Prâsâda.* From this cultural level terracotta and semi precious beads are coming out. A plaque of Lajyagauri(*chhinamastka* also recovered from this level. Various votive objects and fragments of plaques are recovered. The stone structures are severely disturbed due to the stone robbing by the villagers. One trench revealed rammed floor with platform).

River cutting section showing layers and burnt clay

Gold coin of Prasannmatra

Period:V

This cultural phase is defined by the evidence of the coins and some latter period of structures and sculptures. One copper coin of Jajjyaldev of Kalchri dynasty also found from this level. The ceramic industries of this period like buff red ware, red and black ware potteries also retrieved from this cultural level. This period attested with the findings of kalchuri coins,potteries and medieval sculptures like,Ganesh etc. One copper coin of Jajjyaldev of Kalchuri dynasty is traced out from the upper level of excavation.Besides these some later period Kalchuri sculptures are housed in a temple of this site. On the stylistic point of view these sculptures are of Kalchri or Later Kalchuri period.

Satavhan Copper coins(Obverse)

The findings of Satavan and Kushan coins, early historic potteries, terracottas, structural feathers and other material culture of Tarighat shows its date to early .The recovered stone seals depicted various clearly shows that this site might be an important trade centre with urban settlement in the south kosala.

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*ioi foHkkxk/;{k] ikphu Hkjrh; bfrgkl] lLd`fr rFkk ijkrRo] Mk- gjhflg xkj fo'ofo|ky;] lkxj] e/;in'k

ikdfrd >juk dh vuifLFkfr e iBkj ij gh NkV rkykc fufer djr FkA ,l vkokl {k= e/;Hkkjr d cLrj lHkkx e fLFkr onj] x<pnyk e fey gA[2] nf{k.k Hkkjr d VDdydkVk] lxudYy vkj ekLdh e Hkh bld iek.k iklr g, gA lk"pkrorh gMIik lLdfr d uxj /kkykohjk] gMIik vkj ekgu tknkMk e tyL=krk dk u doy fuek.k fd;k x;k oju ikuh dh fudklh d fy, l0;ofLFkr ukfy;k fufer dh x;hA

rkeik'kk.k lLdfr e Hkh uxj dh lj{kk vkj tyL=krk d lo)u gr ifj[kk dk fuek.k ,j.k vkj cluxj e fd;k x;k FkkA blh dky e cBdk Hkhe d i.Mkij&yk[kkTokj {k= e fpf=r "kykJ;k d fuokfl;k u tylxg gr feVVh dk ck/k fufer fd;k FkkA

pnxlr ek; d "kkludky e mud vk/khu lkjk'V d xouj i';xlr u jord ior l mnHkr iykfluh rFkk lo.kfIDrk ufn;k d ty dk lxghr dju gr ln"ku >hy dk fuek.k fd;k FkkA mlh >hy l v"kkd d v/khuLFk ;oujkt r'kk'i u mud ugj fudkyhA dkykrj e ln"ku >hy dk ck/k VVu ij :nnkeu iFke d dkfB;kckM d xouu lfo"kk[k u mldk iu% fuek.k fd;kA :nnkeu iFke u mDr iu% fuek.k dh jkf"k viu futh dk'k l 0;; dh FkhA ln"ku >hy lkjk'V d fuokfl;k d fy, thounkf;uh FkhA bld egRo dk n[kdj xlr lekV LdnxIr u >hy dk iu% {kfrxLr gku ij lkjk'V d fo'k; ifr i.knR; d i= pØikfyr d e/;e l bldh ejEer djk;h FkhA[3] [kkjoy u vud ljkoj cuok, vkj rulfy; l ydj jktk/kkuh rd ugj dk foLrkj fd;kA[4]

ikf.ktxr d fy, ty dh vfuok;rk dk nf'Vxr j[kr g, vud tyk"k;k dk fuek.k djk;k vkj ck/k cuok; Hkkjrh; uj"kk uA pny uj"k u enu oek u 03 ehy 0;kl okyk enulkxj cuok;kA iYyo o"k d "kkludky e rMkxk rFkk ty/kkjkvk dh n[kj[k dju okyk vf/kdkjh *rhFkd* dgykrk FkkA jktUn pky iFke u xxbdkM&pkyije d fudV 16 ehy yck ck/k cuk;k FkkA ijekjk] pnyk rFkk dypfj;k u NRrhlx<] e/;in"k vkj mRrjin"k e vl[; rkykc cuok;A jktk Hkkty }kjk Hkkiky d lehi fo"kky Hkktrky fufer fd;k x;k FkkA

l|n'k.ku >hy

vkfnokfl;k }kjk tyL=krk dk lj{k.k& vkfnoklh mu iorh; vkj l?ku ouk l ifji.k {k=k e fuokl djr g tgk ik;% cMh ufn;k dk vHkko gA igkMh ukyk] rkykck rFkk ikdfrd tyL=krk ij o fuHkj jgr gA xh'edky vkr&vkr igkMh uky l[ku yxr gA ty L=krk dk cpk; j[ku d fy, o ukyk e feVVh d vLFkk;h ck/k lkefgd Jenku }kjk fufer djr gA bld vfrfjDr yxHkx l[k pd uky dh jr e xM<k [kkndj HkxHk e fo|eku ikuh ikIr djr gA bl *f>fj;k* f>j ¼L=krk l ikuh fudkyu e i;Dr xM<k½ dgk tkrk gA f>fj;k d ikuh dk in'k.k l cpku gr mle ऊपर&uhp nkuk vkj l [kyk gvk ykg dk Me xk< fn;k tkrk g ikdfrd ty L=krk ij NkV&NkV d, ¼db;k½ fufer djr gA bu dvk dh fu;fer lQkb dj dpjk vkj rygVh ij te x;h xn ckgj fudkyr g rkfd tyL=kr [ky jgA rkykck] ukyk vkj ikdfrd tyL=krk d fdukj d o{k dkVu ij xkeh.k ifrc/k yxk nr gA rkfd tyL=krk dk ikuh ok'i cu u mM tk,A

cLrj lHkkx d nrokMk fty e igkM d ik"o ij fLFkr g mlj xke tk mlj fodkl[kM dk e[;ky; Hkh gA mDr xke fo"kky ior dh rygVh e clk gA yxHkx pkyhl o'k io vfodflr bl {k=e mlj d xkeoklh ior e fo|eku ikdfrd tyL=krk e iky ckl dh ikbiykbu yxkdj viu ?kjk rd bl ikuh dk y tkr FkA ;g ,d vudj.kh; mnkgj.k gA ljxtk fty e fLFkr ijkrkfRod egRo dk

LFky jkex< gA igkM ij nljh&rhljh "krkCnh blkio d f"kyky[k ukV;"kkyk vkj ijorh dky d noefnj rFkk ifrek, gA ior l mnHkkr ikdfrd tyL=kr e ykg dk ,d ikyk ikbi yxk fn;k x;k gA ogk tku oky i;Vd mlh ikuh l viuh l;kl c>kr gA

ty L=krk d ic/ku dh fn"kk e lEiUu "kklu d dk;& "kklu }kjk Vjl okVj gkofLVx] g.Mii] uy dvk] rkykc] LVkiMe vkj ck/k dh 0;oLFkk dh tk jgh gA futh Hkfe ij rkykc cuku ij vkfFkd lgk;rk dk Hkh iko/kku g ijUr ixfr lrk'k tud ugh gA cM rkykc dh lQkb ,o ejEer d fy, Hkh "kkldh; vunku dh 0;oLFkk gAA

"kkldh; dk;k e l/kkj dh vko";drk& cM ck/k cgr mi;kxh fl} ugh g, gA Lrjh; fuek.k d vHkko e ck/k fjlr g] VV tkr gA ,h fLFkfr e ck/k d ckn d fupy {k= e vkj tu&tu dh {kfr gkrh gA ck/k d ckn iMu okyh ldMk ,dM Hkfe nynyh gk tkrh g tk df'k d fy, ,dne vui;Dr gA ck/k d fy, ftudh Hkfe dk vf/kxg.k gkrk g ,l ykxk d foLFkkiu dh lefpr 0;oLFkk ugh gk ikrh gA uenk lkxj ck/k vkj vU; ck/k d dkj.k mRiUu v0;oLFkk d dkj.k fojk/k in"ku vkj tuknkyu gkr jgr gA jk'Vh; vkj vrjk'Vh; Lrj ij Hkh bl lnHk e ruko gA cxykn"k] ikfdLrku l fookl gA "kkldh; vunku l fufer rkykck dk vfLrRo ugh gku d mnkgj.k Hkh gA dkxtk ij rkykc cu g ijUr tehu ij o ugh feyr gA g.Mii dN le; ckn gh l[k tkr g] mud l/kkju dh 0;oLFkk ugh g] uyk dh VkfV;k unkjr g] ikuh 0;Fk tk jgk gA rkykck e gkfudkjd ouLifr;k Qy jgh g] rygVh e xn dk teko gk jgk gA QyLo:i ty inf'kr gk jgk g] rkykck dh Hkj.k {kerk ?kV jgh gA uxjk e ukfy;k dh ejEer ik;% ugh gkrh] ckofM;k e ldMk eu dpuk iVk iM jgrk gA ikuh dh fudklh vo:} jgrh gA

l>ko&cM ck/kk d fuek.k dh txg NkV ck/k cuk, tk,A uxjk e ikuh dh fudklh dh ekdy 0;oLFkk dh tk,] ukfy;k dh ejEer d lkFk&lkFk FkkMh&FkkMh nj ij ukyh e yxHkx vk/kkQV ;k ,d QV dk <ky fn;k tk, rkfd ikuh dk iokg cuk jg vkj feVVh&dpjk dh otg l iokg vo:} u gkA rkykc] dvk dh le;≤ ij lQkb

dj tykHkko dk de fd;k tk ldrk gA igkMk@iBkjk ij fufer rkykcck dh lQkb dj mue l ukyh@ugj d }kjk lehi d xke@uxjk e ikuh dh vkifr ty ldV dk nj dju e lgk;d gk ldrh gA NRrhlx< d fcykl ij fty e fLFkr ykQkx< igkM] e/;in"k d nekg fty e ior nx flxkjx<] fofn"kk fty e fLFkr X;kjlij vkj blh idkj d cgr rkykc igkMh d Åij iBkj ij fufer gA ikdfrd ty L=krk dk ty c/kku }kjk ljf{kr dj mi;kx e yk;k tk ldrk gA ouk fo"k'k :i l ty L=krk d lehi fLFkr ouk dh lj{kk dh 0;oLFkk gk] m|ku yxk, tk, rkfd HkxHk dk ty Lrj cuk jgA uxjk dh ukfy;k tyk"k;k e tkdj u feyA dkj[kkuk vLirkyk vkj uxj dk xnk ikuh ty L=krk rd u igpu fn;k tk,A rVk rFkk rkykcck ij vfrØe.k ij dBkjrk l ifrc/k yxk;k tk,A chloh lrkCnh d ikjHk rd nrck<k ftyk d ckjlj e 147 vkj eMyk fty d eob e 54 rkykc FkA vc mue l dN gh rkykc "k'k g ckdh txg ij df'k gk jgh gA dN ykxk u Hkou cuk fy, gA lkxj uxj dh fo"kky >hy ij vfrØe.k dj ldMk edku cuk fy, x, g tyk"k;k d rV ij fuek.k dh Lohdfr ugh nh tkuh pkfg,A bld n'ifj.kke mRrjk[kM e g, g ck< vkj Hkdi e tu/ku dh gkuh gkrh gh g unh e eyok fxju l unh dh xgjkb de gkrh g ,o ty inf'kr gkrk g ufn;k e ii yxkok dj flpkb ij jkd yxkb tk, "kkldh; vunku l iR;d xke e rkykcck dk fuek.k fd;k tk,A rkykcck dh lQkb 0;oLFkk "kkldh; vunku d ek/;e l dh tkuh pkfg,A g.Miik dh ejEer gk] uyk e VkfV;k gk] ;g LFkkuh; i"kklu lfuf"pr djA vko";d gku ij LFkkuh; Lrj ij i"kklu turk dk lg;kx y] [kfut nkgu ij vd"k yxk;k tk,A g.Miik d leh; lk[krk x<M cuk, tk,A

tyk"k;k d in'k.k rFkk rygVh e feVVh d teko mMu okyh /ky dk n'ifj.kke gA g.Miik dh txg dvk] rkykc] ckoMh d fuek.k ij /;ku dfUnr fd;k tk,A ikuh dk ogko fujrj cuk jg ;g lfuf"pr fd;k tk,A unh d ek< ij ,df=r gku okyh feVVh vkj jr dk gVku dh l;e≤ ij 0;oLFkk dh tk,A unh rV l jV [kuu ij vd"k yxkuk pkfg,A tyk"k;k e ifrekg] ilkn] QyQy] foltu "ko foltu ij ifrc/k gkuk pkfg,A feVVh d dYgM vkj iRry nkuk dk

ikRlkgu fn;k tkuk pkfg,A bll ikuh dh [kir de gkxhA f"k{k.k lLFkkvk e ty d egRo vkj mld lj{k.k d mik, ikB;Øe e "kkfey fd;k tk,A Vu dh lUMkl e ikuh dh cckn dk jkdu d mik, fd, tku pkfg,A fcgkj d fefFkykpu rFkk cxky d dN {k=k e xke] dLck vkj uxj d dN fuokl h] ftud Hkou d ckgj vfrfjDr Hkfe g] NkV&NkV ik[kj cukdj mle eRL; ikyu djr gA QlLo:i HkxHk e ty dk Lrj cuk jgrk g] i;koj.k lrfyr jgrk gA vU; {k=k e Hkh ;g 0;oLFkk mi;kxh fl} gk ldrh gA cgr igy ty dLck e uy dh lfo/kk ugh Fkh rc flU/kh Hkkb;k dk eu jLlh l cuh [kkV ij cBdj Luku djr n[kk gA [kkV d uhp cMk ijkr j[kk gkrk Fkk ftle ,df=r Luku d ty l diM/kk, tkr FkA ikuh dh fer0;f;rk d fy, ;g dkjxj mik, gA ikphu dUnk d mR[kuu e vud e.Mydi ¼fjxcy½ ikIr gkr gA ; di vi;Drk /kjrh ¼upjy LokVy½ rd [kkndj mUg iDdh feVVh d e.Mykdkj fo"kky NYyk l ck/k fn;k tkrk FkkA mi;kx e yk;k x;k ikuh vkj jk[k&feVVh bu dik d ek/;e l HkxHk e pyk tkrk Fkk rkfd in'k.k u gk vkj HkxHkh; ty dk Lrj cuk jgA bl i.kkyh dk ifjof}r dj oreku e bldk ykHk mBk;k tk ldrk gA lekt d /kukM; ykx tk tyk"k;k dk fuek.k djr g mUg lEekfur fd;k tkuk pkfg, rkfd bl iofRr dk ikRlkgu feyA

lnHk&

1- >k] foodnRr] **vij ify;kfyFkd dYpl vkQ fn vij uenk oyh** ¼liknd½ vkj- d- "kek] fgLVh] vkD;kykth ,.M dYpj vkQ fn uenk oyh] fnYyh] 2007 i- 30&32

2- >k] oh-Mh- **vkD;kykftdy bUoLVhx"kUl bu cLrj** ¼liknd½ ;-oh- flg] vkD;kykftdy dkxl ,.M lfeukj% 1972 ¼1976½ d:{k=] i- 152&53 >k] oh-Mh- **cLrj dk bfrgkl rFkk ijkrRo** ¼vk/kkj oDr0;½ jk'Vh; lxk'Bh] txnyij] 28&29 tuojh 2014] idk"kd] lpkyuk;y] lLdfr rFkk ijkrRo] NRrhlx<] jk;ij] 2014

3- :nnkeu iFke dk fxfjukj vfHky[k] "ykd 8]18 Ldnxlr dk tukx< vfHky[k

4- [kkjoy dk gkFkxEQk vfHky[k] t-ch- vk- vkj- ,l- 13&14] i- 221&250

19

okdkVddkyhu ty&ic/ku

*ik- pUn:'k[kj xIr

iFoh ij pru lf'V d vfLrRo vkj ty dk lEcU/k Lo; iekf.kr gA ty dk gekj thou dk;&dyki ,o okrkoj.k&ijd iR;d ilx egÙoi.k ;kx gkrk gA lkekU;r% gekjh nufnuh vko";drkvk ;Fkk&[kku&iku] LoPNrk lEc/kh vFkok /kkfed vku'Bkfud tl Luku] i{kkyu] itu&vpu vkfn dk; e ty dh mifLFkfr vfuok; gkrh g] fdUr thou l tM vU; dk;k tl [krh&flpkb] vkokxeu&ifjogu] ifjlheu vkfn dh nf'V l Hkh ty rFkk ty L=krk dh mi;kfxrk egÙoi.k iekf.kr gkrh g fofo/k dkyk e {k=] 0;fDr vkj lLFkk vkfn d }kjk ty&ic/ku d i;R; g, gA e/; Hkkjr e bLoh rhljh l NBh ¼iok/k½ "krkfCn;k d e/; okdkVd dky e Hkh ty&ic/ku d iek.k ikIr g, gA iLrr ilx e blh dh ppk dh tk jgh gA

okdkVd jkto"k dk ukekYy[k ;|fi ijkrkfRod L=kr ¼ijkfHky[k½ l Kkr gkrk g] rFkkfi nk ukek dh ppk ijk.kk e ^foU/;d* fo"k'k.k d lkFk ikIr gkrh g ftl budk lc/k foU/; ¼ior rFkk i;k; l in"k½ l Li'V gk tkrk gA bue igyk uke foU/;"kfDr dk g vkj nljk ml d i= iohj dk ftl okdkVd vfHky[kk e iojlu dgk x;k gA vkx ;g Hkh dgk x;k g fd bl ¼iohj½ d pkj i= gkx tk jk tk cuxA bl vk/kkj ij pkj "kk[kkvk dh dYiuk dh x;h gA nk "kk[kk, fonHk d ufUnc/ku ¼ukxij fty d uUnj/ku@uxj/ku l vfHkUu½ rFkk oRlxYe ¼okfle fty d e[;ky; l vfHkUu½ d :i e fofnr gA bud ijkfHky[kh; iek.k ikIr g, gA "k'k nkuk "kk[kk,] xknkojh unh d

*ukxij] egkjk"V

nf{k.k rFkk nf{k.k dkly e vuekfur gA gekj v/;;ukulkj bu nk "kk[kkvk e l ,d fofn"kk&ifjdk e rFkk nljh ey LFkku pudk ¼oreku upuk] fty k iUuk] e/;in"k½ e FkhA

bl rjg xxk l xknkojh ufn;k d e/; fLFkr bl fo"kky okdkVd lkekT; e ty ic/ku ty L=krk d vfrfjDr ekuo fufer llk/kuk dk Hkh lekfgr fd;k x;k gA vkj tk ijkrkfRod iek.kk l i'B g dk o.ku foopu ;gk iLrr gA

okdkVd uj"kk u fonoku ckEg.kk dk fofo/k mí";k l Hkfe] vkokl] vxgkj vkfn dk nku fn;k g ft ldk mYy[k fofo/kr] ithdr dj rkHkiVV }kjk fuxfer fd;k x;k FkkA bu vfHky[kk }kjk xke uke] mldh pkrfnd lhekorh xkek d uke dkb Hkkxkfyd fo"k'krk ;Fkk unh] fooj] iikr ¼dRdHk½] xRr vkfn dh mifLFkfr vkfn dh tkudkjh ikIr gkrh gA

ufn;k lnk l ty&ifr ¼[kku&iku] i{kkyu] [krh&flpkb vkfn fofo/k gr d fy,½ dk ,d ie[k lk/ku jgh gA lLdfr dk vkjHk vkj fodkl ik;% unh rVk ij gh ifjyf{kr gkrk gA pfpr {k= e i;kIr ufn;k vofLFkr g fdUr ilxkulkj bu e l dy dkgh mYy[k ikIr gkrk gA bue ouxxk tlh cMh vkj egÙoi.k unh dh lokf/kd ¼i"kkfud bdkb d fo"k'k lUnHk e½ ppk g vkj lkFk gh dy NkVh ¼lgk;d½ ufn;k dh Hkh ¼tl mek] e/k fgj.;k] d'.kk] oEckj vkfn½A

unh dk NkVk lLdj.k] ftl ukyk ;k fuHkj dgk tk ldrk g >jh inkUr xke uke d :i e Kkr gkrk g ¼iVuk lxkgy; rkeiVV& e/kdT>jh½ gA fojd inkUr xke uke ¼mijkDr nHkfojd] frjkMh rkeiVV djT;fojd vkfn½ Hkh blh rR; dk ifjpk;d irhr gkrk gA lxfedk "kCn lkekU; rFkk inkUr uke :i e fo"k'k uke d :i e Hkh feyrk gA lxfedk ik;% nk ufn;k dk lxe LFkku dk ifrfuf/kRo rk djrk g gh ¼nfr;k] rkeiV&pUnij&lxfedk½ lkFk gh lxfedk uked LFkku d fo"k'k uke :i e Hkh 0;ogr gvk g ¼ik.n.kk rkeiVV&lMxfodk½A

ng "kCn dN LFkku ukek d mRrj in d :Ik e feyrk ;g "kCn unh d ,d rV ¼fdukj½ ij fLFkr xgj Hkkx dk ifjpk;d gA ;g fgUnh e ng ejkBh e Mkg :i e vkt Hkh ipfyr gA okdkVdk d lc l

ikphu Kkr rkeiVV ¼f}rh; :nlu dk ek<y rkei=½ e lYydng] f}rh; iojlu d ekIkn rkeiVV d eRL;dng rFkk ckyk?kkV rkeiVV d feYydng iHkfr ukek l ng dh mifLFkfr iekf.kr gkrh gA

; ng tgk xgjkb d dkj.k ikf.k;k d ik.k d fy, ldV iekf.kr gkrh g ogh flpkb dh nf'V l ,d cMk ty HkMkj.k Hkh fl} gkrk gA ;g J}k LFkku d :i e Hkh tkuk tkrk gA tgk ykx itk&vpuk djr g vkj flDd p<kr gA gky gh e dN o'kk io ;oreky ¼fonHk½ fty dh il unh d rV ij fLFkr iln xke l cMh l[;k e blk dh vkjfEHkd "krkfCn;k d flDd Mkg l ikIr g, FkA

ufn;k vkokxeu rFkk ifjogu dk vPNk ek/;e fl} gkrk gA ;|fi bl nf'V l dkb fo"k'k iek.k ikIr unh gkr g rFkkfi ledkyhu] vU;= lk{;k d vk/kkj ij ;g ekuk tk ldrk gA fd ;g rF; ;gk Hkh ykx fd;k tk ldrk gA bl nf'V l ukxij fty dh ikjflouh rglhy e ip unh ij fLFkr xkj[kij ?kkV uked LFkku dh ppk egRoi.k fl} gkrh g ;g LFkku okdkVd dky e ,d ie[k 0;kikfjd@i"kkldh; dn Fkk tIk fd ifVdk"kh'kd ckEgh e mRdh.k n'Ve y[k;Dr enk] /otLrEHk d [kf.Mr v"k rFkk idh feVVh d ,d /ke;= dh ikfIr l iekf.kr gkrk gA n'Ve y[k okdkVd rkeiVVk d i.kgku ij tkjh dju d le; y[k d vkjEHk e vfdr tkrk FkkA ,l gh ;g enk yk, x, eky dh tkp vkfn d i"pkr yxk;h tkrh jgh gkxhA nHkkX;o"k vc xkj[kij ?kkV uked ;g LFkku ;gk cuk, x, uoxko [kjh ck/k d Mc {k= e Mc x;k g fdUr okdkVd dky e ;g fu"p; gh ,d egRoi.k dn jgk gkxk tIk fd ;gk l ikIr bu ijko"k'kk l ifjyf{kr gkrk gA

bl LFkku d mRrj e uUnij] ?kX?klx<] dkfyrekjk vkfn rFkk nf{k.k&if"pe e ikjflouh vkfn LFkku g tgk l okdkVddkyhu ijko"k'k ;Fkk efr;kiLrj enk, ¼Hkono] :nno ukekfdr½] idh gb bV vkj enkd ¼ftr Hkxork½ bR;kfn ikIr g, gA rRdkyhu Hkkxkfyd lhek inf"kr dju gh ugh vfir i"kklfud bdkb d ukekfHk/kku e Hkh unh uke dk mi;kx nf'Vxr gkrk gA bl nf'V l c..kk ;k o.kk tk oreku ouxxk l vfHkUu g lc l egÙoi.k fl} gkrh gA bl unh dk mYy[k ijk.kk] tkrd egkHkkjr rFkk ojkgfefgj d ogRlfgrk vkfn vkfHktkR; xUFkk rFkk [kkjoy d gkFk xEQkfHky[k] okdkVdk d rkeiVVk vkfn e Hkh ikIr gkrk gA bl unh dk vkjEHk g e/;in"k d flouh fty d irkiij l ,d >hy l fudydj ckyk?kkV fty e io"k gkrk g vkj vkx ;g fonHk d Hk.Mkjk] ukxij] pUnij] x<fpjkyh gkr g, d'.kk g, io/kk ¼ojnk½ ouxxk] bnorh vkfn ufn;k l lxe djrh gb xknkojh unh e lek tkrh gA tkrd dky e bld rVorh in"k dk uke o..kk;M Fkk] lkrokgu dky rd bl vfld tuin ukekfHk/kku feykA tcfd okdkVd dky e bl o.kk@o..kkdV uke gh ugh fn;k x;k vfir bl dN foHkkxk ;k HkkxiVVk e ckVk Hkh x;kA

ouxxk dh ie[k lgk;d unh dUgku ,d ikphu unh g ftl d'.kk] dUgk] dUguk vkfn ukek l tkuk x;k gA okdkVd dky e bld rFkk o.kk ¼ouxxk½ d nkvkc dk d'.kky"kkyhdVd uke l tkuk tkrk FkkA ¼f}rh; iojlu dk iouh rkeiV½A d'.kky"kkyh ,d fof"k'V itkfr dh /kku ¼pkoy½ dk uke Hkh gk ldrk gA tl gky rd dN idkj dkyh dEekn] dkyh eN vkfn ukek l ykdfi; FkA ;g Hkh egÙoi.k g fd vkt Hkh ;g {k= ¼Hk.Mkjk] xkfn;k] pnij fty k rd in"k½ vPN nt d Lokfn'V pkoy idkj d fy, tkuk tkrk gA

[krh d lnHk e fuoru dh ppk ;gk vui;Dr ugh gkxhA fuoru okdkVd nkui=k e ekinM dh ,d bdkb d :i e lekur¼ mfYyf[kr ik;k tkrk gA Hkfe rFkk gy vU; ekinMk d :i e pfpr gA fuoru uru :i e fonHk d bl {k= e ejkBk dky rd ipfyr jgu d iek.k fey g] fdUr eyr¼ bldk Lo:i fHkUu Fkk tIk fd gekj v/;;u l fl} gkrk gA

fuoru eyr¼ unh rV d ml Hkkx dk uke Fkk tk ekM oky LFkku ij fLFkr gkrk Fkk vkj /kkjk d lkFk vk; mitkÅ feVVh dk teko LFky curk FkkA bl rjg fuoru [krh d fy, cMk mitkÅ {k= gkrk FkkA ;gh dkykrj e [krh dh tehu ukiu dh bdkb d :i e tkuk tku yxkA fo"k'k ckr ;g g fd ,d nh?kdky l vfLrRo e jgu d ckotn fuoru dk dkb fuf"pr {k=Qy r; ugh gk ik;kA

ty miyC/k djku dh nf'V l d, ¼di½] okfidk ¼ckoMh½] i'dj.kh] lj] ljkoj] rky] rVkd@rMkx vkfn dk fuek.k fd;k tkrk FkkA bue l dN mnkgj.k okdkVd dky e fufer gku d Hkkfrd iek.k ikIr g, gA okdkVd dky e idh bVk rFkk cY;kdkj NYyk dh jpuk oky dvk dh ijijk dN "krkfCn;k io l pyrh vkb nf'Vxr gkrh gA iPpj vkdkj dh idh bVk l rFkk cy;kdkj NYyk dk ,d d Åij ,d jpdj tk feVVh l cukdj idk fy, tkr FkA ; di cuk, tkr Fk] ; yxHkx lok ,d ehVj 0;kl ¼d, U;ukf/kd 0;kl½ d cuk, tkr FkA rFkk xgjkb e ik;s ikdfrd lrg dk Nr Fk dN mnkgj.kk e bu ij idh feVVh d <Ddu dh 0;oLFkk Hkh feyrh gA iouh ¼Hk.Mkjk ftyk½ ioukj¼o/kk ftyk½] uxjk ¼xkfn;k ftyk½] rkjlk] vMe ¼ukxij ftyk½] vkj.kh ¼;oreky ftyk½ dN ifrfuf/k mnkgj.k g rkjlk xko e rk lkM unh d fcYdy rV ij cuk ,d ,lk NYynkj di feyk g ck.kHkê u g'kpfjr e bl x.Mdly dgk gA oklno"kj.k vxoky bUg dN vU; mi;kx d fy, i;Dr ekur gA

okfidk dk di vFkok tydM gkr Fk ftud ty Lrj ij igpu gr lhf<;k dh ;ktuk gkrh FkhA jkeVd ¼ikphu jkefxfj½] uxj/ku ¼ufUno/ku½ vkfn LFkku ij ; Hkh foneku gA ;|fi iorhdky e bue vo";d ejEer vkj ifjoru gkr jg gA ik;s lHkh mnkgj.k iRFkj l fufer gA ;|fi idh bVk l cu dM Hkh ¼;Fkk&ek<y] ftyk ukxij½ l fey gA r.kkx] lj vkfn rky ¼rkykc½ tl jpukvk dk ifrfuf/kRo djr gA ;|fi lj ¼ljkoj½ >hy vkfn ikdfrd dMk dh vkj bfxr djr gA fdUr ;g c/ku dkjd ugh FkkA ;g db ckj fn[kkb nrk g eulj ¼ikphu eMhlj] ftyk ukxij½ bl dk ,d mnkgj.k gA ;gk ,d fnokj ck/kdj <yku oky {k= l o'kk dk ty lxg.k dj ,d rky cuk;k x;k gA fty vkt rd lj gh dgk x;k gA ble ty d dN lkr ¼L=kr½ Hkh ik, x, g] tk ty lxg.k dh nf'V l cuk, x, gkxA io fn"kk e dN iRFkjk dh fpukb dj cuk, x, iDd ?kkV cu gA lyXu igkMh ij e[;r% idh bV ¼bfLVdk½ l cu fdUr dN iLrj&i;Dr efnj] fpfr ¼";u rFkk de½] i:'k&e?k] e.enkd] [kfMr vfHky[k f"kYikdfr;k vkfn i;kl; l[;k e fey gA]

okdkVd dky e VdMh@ igkMh l f?kj <yoku oky {k= ij ck/k cukdj ty dk lxg.k cuk, x, rky@ rMkx dk ipyu cgr FkkA ;g eulj d vfrfjDr vU; dN vkj LFkkuk l Kkr gkrk gA ijkfHky[kh; iek.kk l xtjkr dh ln"ku rMkx ijijk] HkyhHkkfr] Kkr gkrh gA ftldk vkjHk ek; dky e dh nf'Vxr gkrk g vkj {k=idky l gkrh gb xlrdky rd viuk vfLrRo cuk, j[krh gA ;g ln"ku rMkx ijijk blh uke l okdkVdk u Hkh cuk, j[khA egRoi.k ckr ;g g fd foU/; dh okdkVd "kk[kk u nk ,l ty Hk.Mkjk dk rFkk ufUno/ku vkj oRlxYe "kk[kkvk u ,d&,d rMkxk dk fuek.k fd;kA bu lc fuek.kk d ijkrRoh; iek.k ikIr g, gA vfre nk mYyf[kr iek.k rk bu fuek.kk d uke Hkh ln"ku ?kkf'kr djr gA

xtjkr d tukx< fLFkr fxjukj ior dh pVVku ij dN y[k mRdh.k g ftul bu ln"ku d bfrgkl ij idk"k iMrk gA ; vfHky[k egk{k=o :nnkeu rFkk xlr uj"k Ldnxlr d dky d gA bul Kkr gkrk g fd ek; uj"k pnxlr d jkT;dky e mld jk'Vh; o"; i';xlr u ,d ck/k dk fuek.k dj ,d ty iokg dk jkddj ,d rkykc dk fuek.k djok;k FkkA ftle o'kk ty dk lxg.k Hkh gkrk FkkA v"kkd d dky e ble njLr [krk dh flpkb gr ugj cukb xb FkhA egk{k=o :nnkeu d dky lor 72 ¼150 bLoh½ e elyk/kkj o'kk d dkj.k vkb ck< e og ck/k cg x;k vkj cMh&cMh njkj iMu l ln"ku nn"ku cu x;kA iFke :nnkeu u itk ij Hkkj u Mkyr g, fuft [kp l igy l cMk vkj ugj cuokdj rMkx dk vkj vPNk cuk fn;kA iu% xlrdky e ¼xlr lor 136&456b-½ Ldnxlr d le; ?ku?kkj c'kk d dkj.k ;g VV x;kA rc bldk iufuek.k fd;k x;kA rRi"pkr dc ;g ck/k QVk bldk mYy[k ugh feyrkA vkt i.kr% vuiyC/k g vkj bld vo"k'k <<u dN i;kl fofHkUu 0;fDr;k rFkk lLFkkvk }kjk fd, x, gA

fxjukj fLFkr v'kkd dk vfHkys[k

foU/; okdkVdk dk ey LFkku Kkr gkrk g iohj ¼iFke iojlu dk ,d i= iFoh'k.k Fkk ftld inku/;kr 0;k?kno u upuk rFkk xte nk fuek.k viu ekrk&firk d i.;kFk djok, FkA ;|fi ,d lrhuk bu vfHky[kk e fuek.k D;k Lo:i Fkk] ;g ugh mYyf[kr g rFkkfi LFkkuk d Hkkfrd v/;;u d vk/kkj Li'V gA ; fuek.k ty iokg dk vo:} dk cuk, x, ty HkMkj gh FkA igyk nk vfHky[k&;Dr iLrj tgk l feyk ml tlk fj;klr d dBkjk ;k dBkjx< d ckgj enku e upu dh rykb uked xko dgk x;k gA nljk ikflr LFkku lehiLr vt;x< fj;klr dk eyvk&Vkxh VdMh d ikl xt uked xko d Mkxk ¼nk.kh½ d :i e mYyf[kr g ;gk ty iokg dk jkdu d mnn"; e ck/k cuk, tku e i;Dr vo"k'k miyC/k g, gA vr¼ vfHky[kk e pfpr ; mYy[k bu nkuk LFkkuk ij fufer tykojk/k vFkok tylxg.k gr cuk, ck/kk d fy, vfHkir Fkk] ble dkb lng ugh jgrkA

ufUno/ku d okdkVd o"k dk ,d f"kyky[k dN n"kdk io jkeVd d doy uflx efnj l egkjk'V jkT; ijkrRo foHkkx }kjk idk"k e yk;k x;kA nHkkX;o"k vlko/kku d dkj.k bldk vk/k l vf/kd Hkkx fNy fn;k x;k gA vof"k'B v"k e xlr jkto"k] iHkkorh xlrk] mld Hkkb ?kVkrdPN }kjk viuh Hkkth ¼iHkkorh xlrk dh i=h½ l fookg vkfn dk fooj.k gA blh e ln"ku rMkx dk mYy[k gA ftldk lehdj.k

lehiLr io fn"kk e cu f[kMlh tyk"k; l fd;k gA bl rkykc dk jkelkxj uke nu dk Hkh i;Ru fd;k x;k gA

blh Hkkfr oRlxYe d okdkVd nolu u Hkh "kd 380 ¼458 b-½ e fgLlckjkyk uked xko e] ftyk e[;ky; l 9 fdeh- nf{k.k e fLFkr g] ln"ku rMkx dk fuek.k fd;k FkkA bl LFkku ij vc uky vkj ck/k x, ck/k d vo"k'k vof"k'V gA Li'V g fd bl "kk[kk }kjk Hkh ln"ku ijijk dk voycu fd;k x;k FkkA

bl ijijk e vkj Hkh dN ck/k cuk, x, Fk tl&jkeVd e gh vofLFkr vcyk ¼ikphu vEcfrRFk] tkrd½ uxj/ku vkfnA

bu rF;k d vokyk dN typj] ;Fkk eRL; ¼eklkn dkeBh rkeiVV&eRL;dng] eMdh½ tkc rkeiVV@eMdh xke½ tyijd uke tl len] iFoh len ¼f}rh; iFoh'k.k dk ekgj>jh rkeiVV½A ,dk.klfyy ¼f}rh; :nlu dk ek<y rkei=½] tyij ¼iHkkorh xlrk dk fejxko rkei=½ vkfn Hkh okdkVd dky e viuh mifLFkr nt djokr fn[kr gA ; leLr rRFk bl ckr d ifjpk;d g fd okdkVd dky e tyic/ku viu lex rFkk lpk: :i e lfØ; FkkA

lUnHk&xUFk

1- oklno fo'.kfejk"kh] bfLØi"kl vkn okdkVdkt] dkil bfLØl"kue bf.Mdje] [k 5] mVde.M 1955 vt;fe= "kkL=h ¼l½] n ,t vkQ n okdVdkl] gjeu ifC;f"kx gkÅl fnYyh 1992A
2- okdkVdkl% fgLVh ,.M lkll] vk;ucDl b.Vju"kuy] fnYyh 1997A
3- pUn"k[kj xlr] fonHk % ,frgkfld Hkkxkfyd i'BHkfe] fo"oHkkjrh idk"ku] ukxij 1996A
4- ikphu fonHkkpk ,frgkfld Hkxky] mijkDr

20

lkxj fty; d; ty L=kr ,o; ty çc/ku%

,d ,frgkfld v/;;u

*Mk- ukx;'k n;c;

cny[k.M e lkxj fty dk bfrgkl xkjoi.k jgk gA fo/; iorekyk vkj ?ku ouk u lkxj vpy dk çkdfrd lkUn; çnku fd;k gA bl vpy e cgu okyh chuk] /klku] lukj] dkijk] ckeuj rFkk ccl vkfn ufn;k ml moj cukrh jgh gA lkxj vpy ik"kk.k;xhu vkfn ekuok dh ØhMk LFkyh jgk gA ,frgkfld ;x e ;g HkHkkx çe[k jkto'kk ;Fkk ek;] 'kx] ukx] xlr] pUny] dypfj rFkk ijekjk d lkekT; dk vx jgk gA lkxj vpy dk lokf/kd egRo xlrdky e çkIr gvkA lenxlr d le; ,j.k ¼çkphu ,fjd.k½ uked LFkku fty vfHky[k e ^LoHkkx uxj* dgk x;k gA[1] ;g jktdh; rFkk lfud xfrfof/k;k dk egRoi.k dUn FkkA xlrdkyhu vo'k"kk d fy, ;g LFkku vR;Ur fo[;kr gA

NBh 'krkCnh bloh d i'pkr lkxj fty dk bfrgkl iu% vU/kdkj d xr e lek;k gvk gA uoeh 'krkCnh bloh d i'pkr Tktkd HkfDr ¼cny[k.M½ rFkk f=ijh e nk u; jkto'kk pUny rFkk dypfj;k dk mn; gvkA budk vf/kdkj lkxj {k= e i;kIr le; rd jgkA X;kjgoh 'krkCnh bloh e ijekjk u lkxj fty dk Hk&Hkkx pUnyk l Nhu fy;kA bl {k= ij ekyok d ijekjk dk 'kklu Fkk ijUr iu% pUnyk u viuk vf/kdkj bl Hk&Hkkx ij LFkkfir dj fy;kA

---

*, lkf'k;V çkQ;lj] çkphu Hkkjrh; bfrgkl lkLdfr rFkk ijkrÙo foHkkx] Mk- gjhfl;g Xkkj fo'ofo|ky;] lkxj] ¼e-ç-½

ckjgoh&rjgoh 'krkCnh bloh e bl fty d vyx&vyx Hkkxk ij fofHkUu LFkkuh; jktir o'kk u jkT; fd;kA jgyh d vklikl vkgjk rFkk x<igjk ij nkfx;k dh lÙkk LFkkfir gk x;hA rjgoh&pkngoh 'krkCnh rd lkxj fty ij fnYyh lYrur dk vf/kdkj jgkA ingoh 'krkCnh bloh d mÙkjk) e lkxj ftyk xkMk d v/khu jgkA lxke'kkg o jkuh nxkorh d 52 x<k e l nl x< lkxj fty e fLFkr gA bue x<igjk] /kkekuh] 'kkgx<] f[keyklk] nojh] xkj>kej] jkgrx<] bVkok] x<kdkVk vkj jgyh fLFkr x< ¼e[;ky;½ vkr FkA[2] xkMk d i'pkr exyk dk vf/kiR; bl Hk&Hkkx ij dk;e gvkA l=goh 'krkCnh bloh e lkxj fty d /kkekuh ij cUnyk 'kkld t>kjflg dk vf/kdkj Fkk] t>kjflg dh eR; d i'pkr bl {k= ij pEirjk; dk vf/kdkj gvkA pEirjk; d i'pkr mud i= cUnyk uj'k N=lky u lkxj fty d /kkekuh] f[keyklk] x<kdkVk vkfn LFkkuk dk exyk l Nhu fy;k vkj viu jkT; e lfEefyr dj fy;kA egkjkt N=lky u viu thou d vfre o"kk e bykgkckn d exy vkØe.k e i'kok ckthjko }kjk lU; lgk;rk fn; tku d QyLo:i vU; nlj ftyk d lkFk] lkxj ftyk Hkh i'kok dk lki fn;kA vr% lkxj fty ij ejkBk dk 'kklu LFkkfir gvkA

lu 1818 d i'pkr lkxj ftyk fcfV'k lkekT; e lfEefyr gvkA vxth luk u lkxj] ,j.k] [kjb] f[keyklk] tlhuxj] jgyh] /kkekuh vkfn çe[k LFkkuk ij viuk vf/kdkj dj fy;kA lu 1861 e ç'kklfud 0;oLFkk d fy, lkxj fty dk ukxij l feyk fn;k x;k vkj lkxj&uenk çn'k] e/;çkr dk ,d Hkkx cu x;kA ;g 0;oLFkk lu 1956 rd u; e/; çn'k jkT; d iuxBu gku rd cuh jghA[3]

oreku e lkxj fty dk Hk&Hkkx e/;çn'k d mÙkjh e/; Hkkx e fLFkr gA ;g 23°11* ,o 24°27* mÙkjh v{kk'k vkj 78°4* l 79°21* ioh n'kkUrj d e/; fLFkr gA bl fty dh mÙkjh lhek l yxk gvk mÙkjçn'k dk >klh ftyk] nf{k.kh lhek ij ujflgij vkj jk;lu] fty] if'peh lhek ij fofn'kk ftyk vkj ioh lhek ij nekg ftyk gA mÙkj&io vkj mÙkj&if'peh dh vkj ;g ftyk Øe'k% Nrjij vkj xuk fty l yxk gvk gA lkxj fty dk {k=Qy 3961 ox ehy

¼10269 ox fd-eh-½ gA[4] fo'kky ekyok d iBkj d nf{k.kh&ioh fdukj ij ;g fty fLFkr gA[5] dd j[kk fty d nf{k.kh Hkkx l xtjrh gA lkxj fty dh lenry l vklr Åpkb yxHkx 447-2&553-4 ehVj gA[6] lkxj fty dk {k= foU/; ior Ük[kyk dh Jf.k;k l vkPNkfnr gA fo/;ior dk çkphu dky d lkr e[; iork e l ,d dgk x;k gA[7] fo/; ior Ük[kyk lkxj] cMk] jgyh] uj;koyh vkfn {k=k e foLrh.k gA fty dk lcl Åpk LFkku ukgjeÅ gA lkxj fty d Hk&Hkkx l çkphudky dk çe[k jktekx xtjrk Fkk] ;g jktekx mTtf;uh] fofn'kk] lkph gkrk gvk fty d çe[k uxj ,j.k l xtjrk Fkk vkj Hkjgr gkrk gvk] dk'kECkh rd tkrk FkkA[8] ijkrÙoh; ,o lkLdfrd oHko l lEiUu lkxj ftyk cUny[k.M dk ân;LFky gA lkxj ftyk ulfxd Hk&ljpuk ,o çkdfrd l"kek l lEiUu g lkxj fty d ty L=kr e e[; L=kr o"kk dk ty gh gA

xh"e _r d vfre efguk e nf{k.kh if'peh rFkk if'peh gokvk d lkFk vkdk'k e ckny Nku yxr gA o"kkdky e cknyk l Hkjk vR;f/kd f?kjk gvk vkdk'k ;gk cg/kk fn[kkb nrk gA fty e vkB o"kkekid dUn g fty e çfro"k 1]226 fe-eh- vklr o"kk gkrh gA fty dh nf{k.kh if'peh lhek ij vf/kd ek=k e o"kk gkrh g vkj mÙkj vkj io dh vkj Hkh dN ?kV tkrh gA fty d nf{k.k ioh Hkkx e jgyh e cgr de ek=k e o"kk gkrh g] bldk e[; dkj.k ;g {k= ior Jf.k;k dh vkV e clk gA

ty lalk/ku

ty ifr d lk/ku d, g] fo/; 'ky jpuk vkj Vi pVVkuk e ty lp; {kerk cgr de gA xeh d eghuk e ikuh dh cgr deh jgrh gA iFkfj;k&x<kdkVk ekx d io dh vkj d tyk< çn'k e dvk e vf/kd ek=k e ikuh ik;k tkrk g] tcfd dBkj 'ky oky {k=k e d, xeh d ekle e l[k tkr gA dHkh&dHkh fonfjr puk iRFkj dh pVVkuk e ty lp; vPNk gkrk gA

ufn;k

fty dh ufn;k mÙkj vkj mÙkj io dh vkj cgrh gA fty dh ikp cMh ufn;k] vFkkr & chuk] /klku] col] lkukj vkj ckeuj gA[9] o e[; ty L=kr g ftue db NkVh&NkVh ufn;k vk feyrh g] ftue l vf/kdk'k doy o"kkdkyhu NkVh ufn;k gA

;g ftyk okLro e mÙkj rFkk mÙkj io dh vkj <yok gA if'pe l io dh vkj fxuu ij e[; ufn;k Øe'kh chuk] /klku] col] lkukj vkj okeuj gA

chuk unh] ftldk L=kr fty l nf{k.k dh vkj db ehy dh njh ij g] bl fty e eguk xke d fudV ço'k djrh gA jkgrx< l gkdj cgu d ckn unh dk lkxj l vku okyh lMd ikj djrh g] ;g unh mÙkj io dh vkj eM tkrh g vkj mld db LFkkuk ij lkxj vkj fofn'kk ftyk d chp dh lhek cu tkrh gA[10] jkgrx< xke d Åij ;g unh 50 QV ¼15-24 eh-½ dh Åpkb l tyçikr d :i e fxjrh gA ;g tyçikr eukje n';koyh d fy, vkj fidfud LFky d :i e çfl) gA chuk&bVkok d if'pe dh vkj 10 ehy l Åij ;g unh orok l fey tkrh gA crok Lo; lkxj l ugh cgrh] fdUr lkxj vkj xuk ftyk d chp dh lhek cukrh gA[11]

/klku unh dk L=kr fty dh nf{k.kh lhek d ml ikj ikl gh e gA og igy nf{k.k dh vkj fQj mÙkj&io dh vkj uj;koyh ¼tk fd lkxj vkj chuk d chp ,d jyo LV'ku g½ d ml ikj rd cgrh gA mÙkj e dkQh njh rd og lkxj vkj >klh ftyk d chp dh lhek cukrh gA

nf{k.k&io dh vkj col] lkukj] dkijk vkj okeuj ufn;k g] dkijk vkj col okLro e lkukj dh lgk;d ufn;k gA mÙkj io dh vkj fty dh lhek l db ehy nj lkukj vkj okeuj feyrh g vkj du l tk feyrh g] tk fd ;euk dh e[; lgk;d unh gA

ty dh miyC/krk l gh lH;rk&lLdfr dk fodkl gvkA ctj Hkfe dk ikuh feyk rk ueh ikdj Hkfe df"k d dkfcy gbA [krh dh xb rk vUu mRiUu gvkA 0;fDr eklkgkjh l 'kkdkgkjh cu x;kA ;fn Hkfe <ky] igkMh] iFkjhyh g vkj ogk ckjgk eklh ty;Dr ufn;k] uky ugh

g rk eu";k u ogk /kjkry ij cjlkrh çokfgr gkr tkr ty d lxg.k gr rkykc ,o d, cuk fy;A mDr lxghr ty dk mi;kx viu nfud thou d fuLrkj ,o df"k fodkl] tl lHkh dk;k e yu dh ;ktuk x< yh xbA bl çdkj /kjkryh; ty dk mi;kx e yku dk lcl cgrj rjhdk rkykck ckofM;k ,o dvk d fuek.k dk lkpk vkj ml lkdkj fd;kA

Ckhuk unh tyiikr jkgrx<

vFkoon e Lrfr g fd ^^g e:nok l; dh xeh d lkFk vki len d Åij l mMk vkj egko"kHk d leku xtuk dju oky ty cknyk dk ykdj vki Hkfe dk rlr dj] D;kfd tc rd /kjrh dh l;kl ugh c>rh] mRifÙk] mRiknu] vkokl&fuokl dN Hkh lEHko ugh gA /kjrh dk tyker l thfor j[kuk igyh vko';drk g] ;fn /kjrh ij thou j[kuk g rkA** D;kfd eu"; d ftUnk jgu dk] ihu dk] ugku&/kku dk] lkQ&lQkb j[ku] Hkk tu idku dk] ?kj&edku fuek.k d fy,] vUu mRiknu gr flpkb d fy,] dy&dkj[kku pyku d fy,] fctyh cuku d fy,] vk|kfxd {k=k d fodkl d fy,] lkLdfrd LFkyk] noky;k d fodkl d fy, ty çFke vko';drk gA rk ty d fo"k; dh lgh le> Hkh t:jh gA tk ty Hkfe ij cjlrk g] mldk

n:i;kx u gkA bld vykok ;g fd lrgh cjlkrh ty dk vfHk;kfU=dh rkj ij unh&ukyk ij ck/k] rkykc] d, ,o ckofM;k cukdj ,lk lxg dj fd lxghr ty dk fer0;f;rkiod df"k thoui;kxh dk;k ,o dy&dkj[kkuk dk fn;k tk ld ,o fer0;f;rk d lkFk Ckn&cn dk mi;kx df"k flpkb ,o m|kxk e gk ldA

o"kk d /kjkryh; çokfgr ikuh l ufn;k&ukyk dk fuek.k gkrk gA ;g Hkh fd iFoh d /kjkry ij o"kk d ty l fufer ufn;k&ukyk dk tky lk fcNk gvk g tk Åpkb l fupkb dh vkj ty çokfgr djrh gA ;fn Hkfexr tyL=kr çklr djuk vlEHko g vFkok nfo/kk tud g rk iFoh d /kjkry ij ufn;k&ukyk d çokfgr gkr tkr ty dk jkddj ekuoh; fodkl d mi;kx e rk yk;k gh tk ldrk g] ftld fy, rkykck] dvk ,o ckofM;k dk fuek.k gh lcl lUnj] lkLdfrd] ljy ,o lLrk mik; gA

rkykc

lkxj ftyk nf{k.kh cUny[kM dk ,lk ftyk g ftldk vf/kdk'k Hkkx igkMh] Vkfj;kÅ] Åpk&uhpk] ÅcM&[kkcM vkj <ky g ;gk dh igkMh <ky] Vkfj;kÅ] iFkjhyh jkdM Hkfe e df"k flpkb vkj tu fuLrkj gr rkykck dk fuek.k fd;k tkrk gA ,l rkykck e igkfM;k] Vkfj;k ,o Åph Hkfe dk cjlkrh /kjkryh; ty uhp dk çokfgr gkrk jgdj bdVBk gkrk jgrk g ftldk mi;kx df"k] flpkb ,o tu fuLrkj e gkrk jgk gA dN cM&cM rkykc Hkh lkxj fty e g ftul fty dk çkdfrd lkUn; ,o egÙkk nj&nj rd çfl) gA ,l ljkoj n'kuh; Hkh gA lkxj fty e vud ,frgkfld rkykc gA

lkxj rkykc] lkxj & lkxj >hy uxj d nf{k.kh&ioh Hkkx dh igkfM;k d e/; fLFkr g] tk if'peh ik'o e nf{k.kh&mÙkjh igkfM;k dh iVkj e ,d NkVk&lk ck/k cukdj r;kj dh xb FkhA bl ekxk uke l tkuk tkrk g oreku e rkykc ¼>hy½ d pkjk vkj dh igkfM;k] Vkfj;k] ij clk gvk gA

Lkkxj rkykc

,lh ykd fdonUrh g fd lkxj >hy dk fuek.k 13oh lnh e ctkjk u djk;k FkkA ,d çfl) yk[kk ctkjk viu vU; ctkjk d lkFk xngk] Hklk] cyk ¼VkMk½ ij ued vkj vU; xkgfLFkd lkexh ykndj cUny[kM {k= e vkr Fk rFkk ?ke&?kedj cM 0;kikfjd dLck&xkok e oLr, cpk djr FkA gtkjk eof'k;k d lkFk mud Mj iMr FkA viu eof'k;k ¼VkMk½ dk ihu dk Hkkjh ty dh vko';drk iMrh FkhA pyrk&fQjrk ¼VkMk dk½ 0;olk; ctkjk tkfr dk e[; /kU/kk gkrk Fkk] ftl dkj.k og ogh Mjk Mkyr Fk tgk ikuh cgyrk e gkrk FkkA ;fn miyC/k ugh gkrk] rk ctkj 0;kikjh viu il l rkykc vFkok ckofM;k cuok yr FkA ctkjk tkfr 0;olk; ¼cth] ct½ dju d dkj.k gh ,d tkfr d :i e çfl) gk xb FkhA lkxj e Hkh bud Mjk yxk djr Fk] ijUr ogk mud eof'k;k ¼VkMk½ dk ihu d ikuh dh deh iMrh jgrh Fkh] ftldh vkifr d fy, ctkjk u nk igkfM;k d e/; NkVh nkj dk ijUr pkMk ln< ck/k cuokdj fo'kky lkxj ¼rkykc½ dk fuek.k djok fn;k FkkA pkjk vkj Åph&Åph igkfM;k ftud e/; e fo'kky lkxj ¼>hy tlk rkykc½ cu x;k FkkA blh lkxj ¼>hy½ d uke l nkfx;k] vghjk ,o xkMk dh Vkfj;k ¼Vkjh½ ij clh cLrh ^lkxj* rkykc d uke l gh çfl) gk xb FkhA oreku e lkxj cLrh rkykc d pkjk vkj dh igkfM;k] Vkfj;k ij ,o mud fiNokMk dh uhph lery Hkfe ij clh gb gA >hy cLrh d e/; e gk xb gA

bl fo'kky rkykc d dkj.k gh bl uxj dk ukedj.k ^lkxj* gvkA lkxj d oreku LFkku e çFke cLrh fugky 'kkr d o'kt nkxh 'kkld mnu 'kkg u lu 1960 e clkb FkhA mnu 'kkg u oreku LFkku

ij ,d fdyk cuok;k FkkA fdy d ikl dh cLrh ijdkVk uke dk xko vc lkxj uxj dk ,d Hkkx gA ;g {k= nkfx;k d vf/kdkj l dkykUrj e ejkBk d vf/kdkj e jgkA[12] lkxj uxj d bl rkykc dk cMk :i nu dk J; ejkBk dk gA mUgku rkykc dk xgjk vkj pkMk djk;kA ejkBk lcnkj xkfoUnjko ifMr u nkfx;k }kjk cuck; x; ijku fdy d LFkku ij gh fo'kky fdyk cuok;kA rkykc e vud ?kkVk dk fuek.k djk;kA mud le; e lkxj d rkykc dh 'kkHkk n'kuh; FkhA ctkj ykx lkxj vkdj rkykc dh itk djr FkA ctkjk dh vud dFkk, bl rkykc d lkFk tMh g tk jkpd gku d LkkFk uxj d 0;kikfjd egRo dk çdV djrh gA[13]

/kkekuh rkykc & lkxj d mÙkj e lkxj&egjkuh cl ekx ij 30 fdyk ehVj dh njh ij /kkekuh gA ;g çkphu uxj Fkk] tk xkMk] cUnyk ,o vxtk d vf/kdkj e jgrk jgkA ;gk dk fdyk cUny[kM d fdyk e l ,d çfl) vkj fo'kky fdyk gA bl fdy d nf{k.kh ik'o e çkphu cUny 'kkludkyhu lUnj rkykc g] tk fdyk l yxHkx ,d fdykehVj dh njh ij gA bl rkykc l fdy d vUnj tykifr d fy, feêh d ikbi My g, FkA fdy d pkjk vkj cuh iDdh [kkb Hkh blh rkykc d f>jr ikuh l Hkjh jgrh FkhA fdy d gEekek] Lukukxkjk e Hkh blh rkykc dk ikuh tkrk jgrk FkkA ijUr vc bl rkykc dh Hkfe ij >kfM;k mx vk;h gA[14]

cMk dk rkykc & cMk uxj] lkxj&'kkgx< cl ekx ij lkxj l 30 fdykehVj dh njh ij gA cMk uxj d ioh ik'o e ,d NkVk rkykc g] tk fuLrkjh rkykc gA bl rkykc d ikl vud tu efnj gA ,d nljk rkykc ej?kVk rkykc Hkh cMk e gA[15]

fouk;dk dk rkykc & fouk;dk xke lkxj d çc/kd fouk;d jko ejkBk u clk;k FkkA fouk;d jko blh fouk;dk dLck e jgk djr FkA ;g cMk l if'pekÙkj fn'kk e 18 fd-eh- dh njh ij /klku unh d fdukj fLFkr gA ;gk fouk;d jko }kjk cuok;k gvk ,d vfrlUnj fuLrkjh rkykc gA lu 1897&1900 b- d e/; bldk th.kk)kj djk;k x;k FkkA

x<igjk dk rkykc & x<igjk dLck lkxj d mÙkj&io e 9 fd-eh- dh njh ij fLFkr gA lkxj tuin dk nljk ,frgkfld rkykc x<igjk dk ekrhyky gA ;g rkykc nkxh 'kkldk }kjk cuok;k x;k gA çkphu dky e ;g xkMokuk jkT; d vUrxr Fkk] ijUr dykUrj e x<igjk dk nkfx;k u viu vf/kdkj e ydj] bl viuh jkt/kkuh cuk fy;k FkkA ;gk igkMh ij lUnj fdyk gA fdyk d uhp mÙkjh&ioh fdukj ,d rkykc g ftl ekrh lkxj dgk tkrk gA ;g rkykc oreku e tyfoghu gk x;k gA[16]

x<kyk rkykc & x<kyk [kjb ifj{k=kUrxr] lkxj l 34 fdykehVj dh njh ij gA ;gk ,d cMk rkykc gA ;g yxHkx 75 ,dM {k= e Qyk g] tk nkfx;k dk cuok;k gvk gA ;g [kjb {k= dk cMk rkykc gA bld ty dk mi;kx tu fuLrkj ,o [krk dh flpkb e fd;k tkrk gA[17]

ghjkij dk rkykc & ghjkij dLck 'kkgx< d mÙkj&io e 'kkgx<&Nrjij ,o Nrjij&nekg ekxk d frxyk LFky ij fLFkr gA ghjkij çkphu dLck g tk fj;klrh teku e pj[kjh fj;klrh dk Fkk] ftl 1857 b- e folyo i'pkr vxtk u y fy;k FkkA ghjkij e fdy d ikl ,d pUny ;xhu rkykc Fkk tk QV x;k FkkA ckn e bldk th.kk)kj djk;k FkkA ;g ghjkij dLck dk tu fuLrkjh rkykc gA[18]

tlh uxj rkykc & ;g rkykc lkxj ftyk e[;ky; d nf{k.k&if'pe fn'kk e 32 fdykehVj dh njh ij xke t;flg uxj e fLFkr gA ;g t;flg uxj x<igjk d nkxh jktk t;flg u clk;k FkkA mUgh nkxh jktk t;flg u ;g rkykc xko d tu fuLrkj gr cuok;k FkkA dkykUrj e bl rkykc dh ejEer djkdj rkykc dh ty Hkjko {kerk c<kb FkhA[19]

fiBkfj;k dk rkykc & fiBkfj;k xke lkxj d mÙkj&if'pe e 18 fd- eh- dh njh ij gA ;g dypfj&;xhu xke g rFkk mlh ;x dk ;g tufuLrkjh lUnj rkykc gA bldk {k=Qy 1328 ,dM gA rkykc d ck/k ij x.k'k th ,o f'koth d efnj cu g, gA[20]

jkgrx< rkykc & jkgrx<] lkxj l if'pe e lkxj Hkkiky ekx ij 35 fd-eh- dh njh ij fLFkr gA ;gk chuk unh d fdukj igkMh

ij fo'kky lUnj fdyk fufer gA fdy d vUnj igkM d iRFkj dk dkVdj ,d xgjk cMk rkykc cuk gvk gA ftle mrju d fy, lhf<;k cuh gb gA cjlkr e ;g rkykc ty l Hkjk jgrk g] ;g vkd"kd ,o eukgkjh yxrk gA[21]

enu lkxj rkykc 'kkgx< & 'kkgx< d mÙkj&io e igkfM;k d e/; lUnj rkykc gA bl rkykc dk fuek.k 'kkgx<&xMkdkVk d jktk enu flg u djok;k FkkA ;g n'kuh; rkykc gA

'kkgx< nx l lyXu ioh ik'o e dvk l yxk gvk ,d NkVk rkykc Fkk tk oreku e feêh l Hkj pdk gA doy ck/k dh Åijh lhf<;k gh rkykc dh vkdfr Lefr Lo:i n"V0; gA[22]

[kjbi dk rkykc & lkxj ftyk e[;ky; l nf{k.k fn'kk dh vkj 50 fdykehVj dh njh ij [kjb uxj fLFkr gA ;g lkxj chuk jyo dk ,d LV'ku gA lkxj ftyk dh rglhy [kjb dk e[;ky; gA bldk fodkl ejkBk d vk/khu gku ij gvkA lkxj d ejkBk lunkj xkfoUn oYyky [kj l [kjb {k= ij dCtk dj ;gk fdyk cuok;k vkj fdyk l lyXu ioh ik'o e ,d lUnj ljkoj dk fuek.k djk;k FkkA bl rkykc dk ck/k nf{k.k dh vkj g rFkk Hkjko fdyk d lekukrj ijdkVk l lyXu mÙkjh ioh Hkkx dk gA ck/k e lUnj ?kkV fufer djk; FkA fdyk ijdkVk l lyXu Hkh lUnj ?kkV ,o efUnj fufer g tk jktlh ?kkV ,o efnj jg FkA [kjb dk rkykc lUnj n'kuh; eukje tufuLrkjh rkykc gA[23]

ekyFkku dk rkykc & ekyFkku lkxj l if'pe e lkxj&yfyrij cl ekx ij ekyFkku ?kkVh dk xko g tk igkM d 'kh"k ij gh clk gvk gA ;gk xko d ckgj ioh ik'o e bnxkg d ikl ,d çkphu xkMokuh ;xhu rkykc g] tk lj{kk&lQkb ,o ejEer dh 0;oLFkk d vHkko e chgM gk jgk gA[24]

cyg rkykc & cyg rkykc] lkxj ftyk dh jgyh rglhy e[;ky; l 16 fdykehVj dh njh ij cyg xke e fLFkr gA cyg çkphu dky d xkM jkT; 'kkludky e fiFkjk d xkM ifjokj dh tkxhj dk cMk leUur lEiUu xke FkkA ogk mlh ;x dk ,d cMk lUnj rkykc gA ck/k ij pfMdk noh dk efnj gA[25]

mij;Dr rkykck d vfrfjDr Hkh fuEukfdr rkykc lkxj fty e g&

jrkuk rkykc] ekgkjh rkykc] u;k[kjk rkykc] ckNyku rkykc] iMjb rkykc] ghjkij rkykc] Ntyk rkykc] eNj;k rkykc] VMk rkykc] xxk lkxj] [kjkuk rkykc] egvk [kMk rkykc] cfn;k rkykc] ukjk;.kij rkykc] cjk;Vk rkykc] frxkMk rkykc] rkykc] foudk rkykc] cknjh rkykc] xxjk [kn rkykc] eM;k xkM rkykc ,o egjh rkykcA

bu lHkh rkykck e xkMj ¼xkn½ Hkj xb gA ykx rkykck d Hkjko {k= e df"k dju yx gA ck/kk e fjlu gkrh gA 'kkldh; mi{kk] vun[kh ,o ejEer d vHkko e rkykc nn'kkxLr gk x, gA rkykck d ck/kk ij iM&>kfM;k ink gk xb gA iMk dh tMk u ck/kk dh feêh e njkj ink dj nh gA vkx&ihN dh iRFkj dh ifj;k dk viu LFkku l fopfyr dj fn;k gA dN nhokjk Hkjko {k= e vkx dh vkx vkj dN ihN dh lkhN f[kldj fxj xb gA bu nhokjk d fopyu l ,o iMk&>kfM;k dh tMk l cuh njkjk e l rkykck dk ikuh fjl&fjldj ihN fudy tkrk gA ty Hkjko d ncko rd ikuh ckgj fudy tkrk gA rkykc ikuh l [kkyh gk tkr gA vLr] rkykck dh xkn] xkMj] rkykck dh lhek l ckgj fudyokuk cgr vko';d gA tc rkykck dk xgjhdj.k gk tk,xk rk ty lxg.k {kerk c< tk,xhA xgjhdj.k d lkFk gh ck/kk dh lkQ&lQkb] ejEer] fjlucUnh] c/kku dh Hkjkb] iMk&>kfM;k dh dVkb çfro"k gkr jgu l rkykck dh fjlu&f>ju cUn gkxhA tc rkykck dk ty 0;Fk e ckgj u fudy ldxk rk ty dk Hkjko lnk cuk jgxkA u;k&ijkuk ikuh feyrk jgxkA ty ldV ugh c<xkA

ckcfM;k & mi;Dr rkykck d vfrfjDr lkxj fty d çR;d uxjk dLck o xkok e ckcfM;k tk fd ,frgkfld egRo dh gA ;s ckcfM;k ty L=krk d :i egRoi.k jgh gA lkxj uxj e gh xkikyxt] cMkckt kj] y{ehijk e fLFkr ckcfM;k egÙoi.k gA blh rjg f[keykl k] uj;koyh] [kjb] chuk] nojh] e<fiifj;k] cMk] fcudk] jkgrx<] xkj>kej] 'kkgx<] /kkekuh] x<kdkVk] jgyh fLFkr vf/kdk'k fdyk e ckcfM;k d çek.k çklr g tk ty d lj{k.k dk e[; L=kr FkhA

çkphu ijEijkxr ty çc/ku llk/ku rkykc] ckcfM;k] d, ,o pkij] yxHkx 400 l 1000 o"k rd d ijku gk pd gA nh?kdky l py vk jg bu ty llk/kuk e xkMj] xkn] dpjk] feêh] iÙkk] iRFkjk dk Hkjko gk x;k gA d,] ckoMh dpjk l Hkj x, gA mudk ikuh xUnk cncnkj gk x;k gA ykx mue er i'k rd Mky nr gA dN u"V gk x, vkj ek= xM< jg x, gA dN dk ykxk u viuh df"k flpkb dk lk/ku cuk fy;k gA ftu ty llk/kuk ij ijk uxj] xke fuHkj Fk] o u"V gk pd g vFkok mi;kx yk;d ugh jg gA

ijku rkykc i[kfj;k d :i e jg x, gA ftu rkykck d ck/kk ij cfLr;k clh gb g vkj çkphu dky e cLrh d ykx gh rkykck dk ljf{kr fd, jgr Fk] ty dk 'k) cuk, j[kr Fk] rkykck e xUnxh ugh Qykr Fk] ?kjk dk dMk&dpjk rkykck e ugh Mkyr FkA Lokr«;kÙkj dky e LorU=rk ikdj turk viuk ufrd nkf;Ro Hky xb vkj [kyh NV ikdj mUgku rkykck e dMk&dpjk Mkydj Hkjuk çkjEHk dj fn;k rFkk rkykck e ?kj&edku] cMk ¼cxj½ cuku yx gA rkykc] d,] ckcfM;k xkeokfl;k d thounkrk ^ver dM* gA** ftUg ukxfjd gh u"V dj jg gA tc tyL=kr u"V gk jg gk rk ty ldV rk gkxk ghA

blfy, t:jh g fd ;fn vkneh l[kiod jguk pkgrk g vkj viuh fodkl çfØ;k fujUrj tkjh j[kuk pkgrk g rk ml cjlkrh ikuh dh cn&cn dk ver ekur g, lgtdj j[ku d fy, rkykck d fuek.k] th.kk)kj ,o mud l/kkj lj{kk ij /;ku nuk gkxkA ikuh dh deh dh leL;k fdlh ,d 0;fDr dh leL;k ugh g cfYd ;g leL;k lHkh xke] {k= okfl;k ,o lekt dh leL;k g ftl nj dju d fy, lHkh dk fcuk foHkn tVuk gkxkA D;kfd fcu ikuh lc lu gkxk] u tho jgxk vkj u thou jgxkA ekuo dk fouk'k l cpku dk ,dek= mik; g ikuh dk cpkuk] ml dk lxg.k vkj lj{k.k djukA tyL=krk] llk/kuk dk lkQ&loPN j[kuk vkj mUg çnf"kr u gku nukA ty d lxg.k ,o ljf{kr&lkQ j[ku dk nkf;Ro ljdkj vFkok fdlh 'kkldh;s ,tlh ij ugh NkMk tk ldrkA ty çR;d çk.kh dh vko';drk g blfy, çR;d 0;fDr] ifjokj ,o lekt dk ,dy :i l vkj lex

leg :i l ty lxg.k ,o lj{kk dk;k e fujUrj tVk jguk pkfg,A ty dk lj{k.k vkj lxghr ty dk LoPN cuk; j[kuk] ty no dh itk gA

lnHkZ %

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2- lkxj ftyk xtfV;j] Hkkiky] 1970] i- 52&53
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5- ogh] i- 3
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7- eRL; ijk.k] 57] 10&11
8- ukx'k nc] ,j.k dh dyk] lkxj] 1997] i- 3
9- euh"k feJ] lkxj fty dk lkLdfrd bfrgkl] lkxj] 1998 i- 5
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11- ogh
12- ogh] i- 527
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14- dk'kh çlkn f=ikBh] cUny[k.M d rkykck ,o ty çc/ku dk bfrgkl] le; çdk'ku] ub fnYyh] 2011] i- 88&89
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18- ogh] i- 517
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21- ogh] i- 525
22- dk'khçlkn f=ikBh] iokfYyf[kr] i- 91
23- ogh
24- ogh
25- lkxj ftyk xtfV;j] i- 504

21

e/;&Hkkjr esa ty izcU/ku

*Mk- ekgu yky p<kj

ty gh thou gA vkfndky l gh eu'; ogh fuokljr Fkk] tgk ml lgtrk l ty miyC/k jgrk FkkA ikjEHk e eu'; ikdfrd ty L=krk ij gh fuHkj Fkk fdUr lH;rk d fodkl d lkFk gh og enkuh Hkkxk e igpk rk ml dfre lk/kuk d ek/;e l ty ikIr dju ij xHkhjrk l fopkj djuk iMkA ifj.kkeLo#i ty dh mi;kfxrk d egRo dk le>r g, eu'; u ikjEHk l gh ty p;u d cgfo/k lk/kuk dk [kktk] ftll ty dh leL;k l futkr fey ldA eu'; d bUgh i;klk dk ifrQy g& rykck dk fuek.k dvk] ckofM;k rFkk ckU/kk bR;kfn dk fuek.kA e/;Hkkjr e ty lxg.k d vud vo"k'k ikIr g, gA ge gMlik lH;rk l ty lxg.k d iek.k feyu yxr gA dkykUrj e f"ykvk dk dkVdj xQkvk d lkFk gh ckofM;k ,o dvk dk fuek.k fd;k tku yxk FkkA bld vud mnkgj.k ge n[ku dk feyr gA e/;Hkkjr e ioe/;dky] lYrur dky ,o exy dky e vud rykck] dvk] ckofM;k rFkk ckU/kk dk fuek.k fd;k x;kA budk fuek.k xkek ,o uxjk nkuk e fd;k x;k FkkA dyhu oxk ,o 0;kikfj;k }kjk jktekxk ij vud dvk] ckofM;k] rykck dk fuek.k djok;k FkkA bll jkgxhjk ,o 0;kikfj;k d dkfQy dk ty lxerk l ikIr gk tkrk FkkA

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*ikphu Hkkjrh; bfrgkl] lkLdfr rFkk iqjkrRo] b-xk-jk-t-tk-fo'ofo|ky;] vejdVd

e/;Hkkjr l rkRi; e/;in"k rFkk NRrhlx< Lk gA bu nkuk in"kk e ikphu dky l ty icU/ku d vud iek.k n[ku dk feyr gA e/;Hkkjr e lh<hnkj vud dvk dk fuek.k fofHkUu dkyk e fd;k x;k FkkA ftld ek/;e l tho&tUr cXkj #dkoV d ty xg.k dj ldr FkA bl idkj e/;Hkkjr e vud ckofM;k] d, tcyij] ,j.k] [ktjkgk] Hkktij] Hkkiky] lkph] mn;fxjh] mn;ij] [kjkx<] fryb] eYgkj ,o jruij bR;kfn l ikIr g, gA

Xokfy;j {k= e ty ic/ku dh mfpr 0;oLFkk dju dk i;kl Xokfy;j {k= d 'kkldk u fd;k FkA vkj bld fy, Bkl uhfr dk vcycu Hkh Xokfy;j fj;kIr e fd;k x;k FkkA Xokfy;j {k= e 20 l vf/kd ufn;k cgrh FkhA fdUr fQj Hkh Xokfy;j fj;kIr d 'kkldk u flpkb ,o i;ty gr tyk'k;k dh 0;kid 0;oLFkk dh FkhA mUgku fj;kIr e ck/kk] rkykck] dvk] ugjk d }kjk flpkb dh mfpr 0;oLFkk dju dk i;kl fd;k FkkA Xokfy;j {k= e ty ink; gr yxHkx 12 cM ck/k rFkk NkV rkykc o ck/kk dh dy l[;k yxHkx ,d gtkj l vf/kd FkhA bld lkFk gh] Xokfy;j fj;kIr d 'kkldk u *jkt/kkuh Xokfy;j* e i;ty 0;oLFkk dh vfr 0;ofLFkr ,o vfr lUnj 0;oLFkk dh FkhA^,jp^ mÙkj in'k e cUny[k.M {k= d vUrxr >kIh tuin dh xjkBk rglhy e crok ¼o=orh½ unh d nk; rV ij fLFkr gA ;g ,d egÙoi.k ijkLFky g] tgk l iLrj vkj rke&midj.k d lkFk&lkFk ikphu enHkk.M] e.efr;k] iLrj efr;k] flDd] eud] enk ,o enkd rFkk b"VdkfHky[k vkfn ikIr g, g tk bl {k= fo'k"k d lkFk&lkFk Hkkjrh; bfrgkl ij egÙoi.k idk'k Mkyr gA mYy[kuh; g fd ,jp l ikIr flDdk ,o vfHky[kk l vud vKkr 'kkldk ,o mud jk to'kk dh tkudkjh ikIr gkrh gA ;gk d uxj&flDd ,o enk; lkekftd ,o vkfFkd fodkl ij idk'k Mkyrh gA

bl idkj ikphu dky e jktuhfrd ,o lkLÑfrd jkt/kkuh gku d dkj.k ,jp e vud egÙoi.k dk; lEiUu g, Fk] ftle i"dfj.kh&mR[kuu d ek/;e l ty&lj{k.k dk Hkh mYy[k fd;k tk ldrk gA n'kk.k d 'kkld v"kk<fe= }kjk bru ikphudky e ,jp e crok unh d gku d ckotn ty&lj{k.k dk ;g dk; lHkor% ihu ,o flpkb vkfn fofo/k mí';k dh ifr gr fd;k x;k FkkA

Xokfy;j fdyr e rykc

mUgku lkekftd] lkLdfrd ,o vkfFkd {k= e cgrj ic/ku d mPp ekun.M LFkkfir fd,A og LFkkuh; 'kkld Fk vr% mUg bl {k= d ikdfrd o Hkkxkfyd llk/kuk o ifjfLFkfr;k dh tkudkjh FkhA pnyk u ikdfrd llk/kuk dk mi;kx djr g, flpkb o i;ty gr rMkxk vFkok tyk'k;k dk fuek.k djok;kA

pnydkyhu rMkxk e egkck dk loifl) rMkx ^enulkxj^ g tk fd xkd.k igkMh rFkk vU; rhu igkfM;k d e/; e cUny[k.M d lokf/kd lUnj rFkk fof"k"V rMkx d :i e pnydkyhu 'kkldk dh tufgr Hkkouk o J"B ty ic/ku {kerk d |krd gA blh d lehi 3 fdeh- d foLrkj e uxj d if"pe e Qyk dhfrlkxj egkck d gh io e jkfgy lkxj rFkk blh d io e 6 fdeh- d foLrkj e Qyk fot; lkxj pnyk dh ty ic/ku uhfr dk 0;Dr djr gA ; rMkx vFkok tyk'k; Øe"kh pny 'kkld enuoeu] dhfroeu] jkfgy ,o fot;iky dh Lefr dk lkdkj djr gA ijenhno u v t;x< e ijeky ljkoj dk fuek.k djk;kA enuoeu u Vhdex< fty e ,d vU; rkykc dk fuek.k djok;k] tk ftyk e[;ky; l 20 fdeh- dh njh ij gA ;gk tu rhFk vgkj fLFkr gA vgkj l vfHky[k lfgr yxHkx 100 tu ifrek, ikIr gb gA ikIr ifrekvk e nk ifrekvk ij enulkxjij dk

mYy[k gvk gA ;g ifrek y[k lor 1209¼1152 bloh½ ,o 1211 ¼1154 bloh½ frfFk d gA ,d vU; Hk0; ifrek ij enun"k lkxjij fy[kk gvk gA vgkj d rkykc dk uke enu lkxj vkj uxj dk uke enu"k lkxjij gA ;gk d 'kkld enuoeno d uke ij j[k x, Kkr gkr gA ; uke ijenh no d 'kkludky e ipfyr FkAvgkj xke enulkxj rkykc d fdukj fLFkr gA ;g rkykc yxHkx 3 fdeh- d foLrkj {k= e gA vgkj xke d nf{k.kh {k= e ,d vU; ikdfrd >hy g ft ld fdukj Hkh cLrh FkhA ogk l Hkh ifrek, ikIr gb gA bl >hy dk Hkh pny 'kkldk }kjk ic/k fd;k irhr gkrk gA Hkkjrh; lLdfr e Hkkjr dk gj ty L=kr pkg og unh gk] un gk] ljkoj gk] len gk] lHkh J)k d dUn e jg gA

vkik ukjk bfr ikdk] vkik o ujluo¼A
v;u rL; rkr io] ru ukjk;.k LeRk¼AA

fo".kijk.k d vulkj bl lex llkj d lf"Vdrk cã dk lcl igyk uke ukjk;.k gA nlj 'kCnk e Hkxoku dk tye; :i gh bl llkj dh mRifRr dk dkj.k gAlen ty dk mRifRr LFkku gA blfy, ty jkf'k len dh dkeuk djrh gA ty len dk ikdj ifo= vkj vere; gk tkrk gA cgr g, ty dk jkduk ugh pkfg,A D;kfd og len e tkuk pkgrk gA bl idkj ty rRo dk tkudj tk ty e jgrk g mldh fglk Hkonork ugh djr gA Hkxoku egkno gh verkRek tye; pUnek dg tkr g&

egknok ·erkRek·lk |Ee;JUnek¼ LeRk¼AA¼

ijk.kk vkj Lefr;k d vulkj ty vkf/knfod] vk/;kfRed vkj vkf/kHkkfed rhuk :ik e fo|eku gA onk e ty dk nork ekuk x;k gA fdUr ml ty u dgdj vki¼ ;k vkik nork dgk x;k gA _Xon d ij pkj ld vkik nork d fy, lefir gA vFkon e vkik nork l lEcf/kr rhu ld gA ; rhuk ld vik Hk"kt vFkkr ty fpfdRlk l lEcU/k j[kr gA ty dh 'kf) l; dh fdj.k iMu l] gok d lLi'k l rFkk xk de= xkcj ¼ipkx0;½ l gkrh gA ty d doy Hkkfrd mi;kx gh ugh gkr cfYd vk/;kfRed mi;kx Hkh gkr gA

ty llk/ku d ifr ekuo lp"V ugh g] ft ld ifj.kkeLo:i vkt vud n'kk e fodV fLFkfr mRiUu gk xb gA ty dk in"k.k] /kjkryh;] ty dk fcuk mi;kx lenk e py tkuk] ty d ifr voKkfud nf"Vdk.k vkfn ty llk/ku d n#i;kx d vud :i gA m|kx /k/kk d vif'k"V inkFk tl jlk;u] dpjk] xUnk] ty] jfM;k/keh rRo vkfn ty in"k.k gr vR;f/kd mRrjnk;h gA

ty ,d idfr inRr fu'kYd llk/ku g fdUr viu n'k e Hkh ipHkrkRed Hkkfrd e ,d :i e bldh x.kuk djd gh lolxerk d dkj.k ty dk nkgu gvk g vkj yxkrkj gk jgk gA vkt ty fpUrk l lcf/kr ,d ;{k&i'u cu x;k gA ty gekjk thou gA ty gekjh lLdfr g vkj ty ij gh vk/kkfjr gekjh lH;rk fodflr gbA thouki;kxh lHkh lk/kuk dk ey e= ty gh jgk gA

Hkkiky {k= e ty ic/ku dh mfpr 0;oLFkk dju dk i;kl bl {k= d 'kkldk u fd;k FkkA bl {k= e 5 l vf/kd ufn;k cgrh FkhA fdUr fQj Hkh ;gk d 'kkldk u flpkb ,o i;ty gr tyk'k;k dh 0;kid 0;oLFkk dh FkhA mUgku e ck/kk] rkykck] dvk] ugjk d }kjk flpkb dh mfpr 0;oLFkk dju dk i;kl fd;k FkkA Hkkiky {k= e ty ink; gr yxHkx 12 cM ck/k rFkk NkV rkykc o ck/kk dh dy l[;k yxHkx ,d gtkj l vf/kd FkhA Hkkiky&tcyij jk"Vh; jktekx ij xkj[kij xke] fLFkr gA ;g Hkkiky l yxHkx 180 fdeh- dh njh ij gA xkj[kij dh if"pe fn"kk e iorh; {k= ij l?ku ou g xkj[kij e 15oh 'krh bloh d HkicU/ku ,o ty icU/ku d mRd'V mnkgj.k fey gA bl ijkLFky dh [kkt Mk- ftuUn tu] "kk/k vf/kdkjh] okd.kdj "kk/k lLFkku u dh gA ;gk ij igkfM;k d uhp ,d rkykc g] tk yxHkx 200 ox eh- e fufer gA bl rkykc e if"pe] nf{k.k ,o mRRkjh fn"kk dh igkfM;k l cgr g, ikuh dk lxghr fd;k tkrk gA ikdfrd llk/ku dk cgrjhu mi;kx djr g, bl rkykc dk fuek.k fd;k x;kA rkykc dk iRFkjk l 0;ofLFkr ck/kdj lhf<;k yxk;h x;h gA ble tk iRFkj yxk, x, g] mudh cukoV ,o rduhd l irhr gkrk g fd rkykc lHkor¼ e/;dky e fufer gvk gkxkA bl rkykc l fudV df"k ifj{k= e flpkb ,o lk"kvk d i;ty

dh 0;oLFkk lpk: gA Ñf"k dk; e flpkb d #i e ty icU/ku dk egRoi.k LFkku gA lofofnr g] fd fcuk flpkb d vUu dk mRiknu ugh gk ldrkA ikphu lkfgR; e flpkb d fofHkUu idkjk dk mYy[k cgrk;r e miyC/k gA ,frgkfld xFkk e Hkh flpkb d llk/kuk d db idkjk di] rMkx] ljf.k] d.M bR;kfn dk o.ku gA vijkftriPNk e di] rMkx] ljf.k] unh ckU/k vkfn dk mYy[k gA blh xUFk e nl idkj d dvk vkj N% rjg d rMkxk dk fooj.k gA blh rjg e/;Hkkjr e ifrgkj] ijekj] pUny vkj dYpfj 'kkldk d flpkb dh mŸke 0;oLFkk dk iek.k rŸkdkyhu vfHky[kk e ikIr gkrk gA of.kr {k= mŸkj&e/; Hkkjr e ikIr vfHky[kk e Ñf"k dh mRikndrk gr flpkb d fofHkUu rkj&rjhdk dk mYy[k gA dYpfj d ykyigkM iLrj vfHky[k e ^okg* 'kCn flpkb d llk/ku e i;Dr gA blh idkj vt;x<] jk[k=] pUng] vejk] >kyjikVu] v>jh] irkcx< ,o enlkj vkfn iLrj vfHky[kk e flpkb d llk/kuk dk i;kIr ek=k e o.ku gA

ikphu okXMe; e ty dk egÙoi.k ?kVd ekuk x;k g ikphu lkfgfR;d lkrk e ty gh thou g dh mfDr pfjrkFk gb gA oreku Hke.Myh dj.k d ;x e ty lj{k.k ,o ty ic/ku d egRo dk egll fd;k tk jgk gA ty lkrk dk ic/ku dh nf"V l ikxfrgkfld dky l ydj ,frgkfld dky rd nf"V xkpj gkrh g eg"oj&ukonk Vkyh] filify;k ykjdk] jxb] fofn"kk] ,j.k] ukUnj] f=ijh] ?kkMkek<k] vkfn ikxfrgkfld LFky e[; ufn;k ,o ty lkrk d fudV ;k fdukj clkgV feyrh g mi;Dr LFkkuk d mR[kuu ,o lo{k.k e bu LFkkuk d i;kIr ty lkrk d egRo d iek.k feyr g fQj ikxfrgkfld ekuo d clu d fy, ty dk ie[k LFkku g A Hkou fuek.k] enHkk.M ¼ikVjh½ fuek.k rFkk i; ty ,o fuLrkjh mi;kx d fy, bUgku unh rV ;k ogr ukyk d ऊपर ;k fudVorh LFkku pu gA e/;Hkkjr dh ikxfrgkfld LFky ,j.k dk rhu vkj l chuk unh d ty l vkor g] tk ,j.k dh ty miyC/krk dh vuk[kh fLFkfr d dkj.k ,j.k dh cLrh LFkkiuk e egRoi.k fcUn gA chuk unh dh fLFkfr ,j.k LFky e unh dh v}pUnkdkj ?kekonkj ljpuk d dkj.k ,j.k e ckjg eghuk i;kIr ty jkf"k miyC/k djkrk gA dfu?ke egkn; d vulkj ,j.k l ikIr

enkvk ij vfdr v)oÙk ijku ,j.k uxj dh fLFkfr dk inf'kr djrk g rFkk unh dk fpà chuk unh ¼ikphu c.ok½ dk ldr djrk g] ftld rV ij ,j.k uxj clk gvk FkkA

,j.k chuk unh

,j.k ijkLFky l rkeik'kk.kdkyhu ty icU/ku d iek.k mR[kuu e ikIr g, gA ,j.k l ikIr vkgr enkvk ij unh d fpgu o unh e eNyh d fpgu cu g, fey gA "kd "kkld Jh/kjoeu d ,j.k vfHky[k e chuk unh ij ?kkV o lh<h;k cuku dk mYy[k feyrk gA ,j.k ijkLFky l ijorh xlrdkyhu dvk d iek.k Hkh ikIr g, gA ,j.k d vklikl d {k=k l ioe/;dkyhu rykc o vud ckofM;k d iek.k fey gA ,j.k d lehi lukb o e.Mhckekjk l e/;dky e cu rykck d iek.k fey gA ,j.k l ikIr c/kxlr d vfHky[k e uenk ,o

dkfyUnh vFkkr ;euk dk mYy[k feyrk gA ftll Li'V gkrk g fd ikphu dky e ufn;k dk dkQh egRo FkkA blh idkj vU; LFky fofn"kk] jxb] filify;k ykjdk] unj] vkfn ikphu LFky orok unh d rVk ij fLFkr gA

,frgkfld dky e ty ic/ku ,o ty lkrk dk mRd'V mnkgj.k vkjNk dk uxj LFkkiR; g vkjNk dk e/;in'k d cUnyk 'kkldk dh oLr dh jkt/kkuh dgk tkrk gA vkjNk uxj d e/; l orck unh iokfgr gkrh g tk vkjNk dk nk Hkkxk e Hkkxk e foHkkftr djrh gA vkjNk uxj dk lk;klr ty ic/ku orok unh l iklr gkrk g blh idkj Hkktij dk f"ko efnj Hkh orok d ljE; rV ij fLFkr g blh ifji{; e ,frgkfld dky e ge n[kr g fd efnj LFkkiR;] uxj LFkkiR; vkfn e ty lkrk ,o ty ic/ku dk egRoi.k ;kxnku g fiiY;k ykjdk] f=ijh] unj] vkfn ijkrkfRod LFky unh d rVk ;k mud fudV fLFkr gA bll ;g Li"V gkrk g fd ikphu dky e ty ,o ic/ku l lcf/kr vo/kkj.kk dk /;ku j[kk tkrk FkkA e/;in"k e fLFkr 'kyfp= LFky onokjk] jkufxj] vkcpn] chyk ck/k {k=] jk;lu fdyk {k=] mjnu] ekek f>Uuk] vkfn 'kyfp= LFky ufn;k d fdukj fLFkr gA ;g Hkh ikxfrgkfld ekuo d LFky p;u dk] tgk ty lk;klr ek=k e miyC/k jgrk g dk Toyr mnkgj.k gA bl idkj d mnkgj.kk l ge bl ckr dh vkj /;ku tkrk g fd ikxfrgkfld dky l ydj ,frgkfld dky rd ty lkrk ,o ty ic/ku dk i;klr egRo jgk gA

ujoj oreku f"koijh fty dh ,d rglhy g tk e/;in"k d mRrj&if"pe e fLFkr gA bldk mYy[k 'kriFk ck°e.k] f=foØe dr uypEi] Jhg"kdr u"k/kh; pfjr e mYyf[kr gA ,frgkfld dkyØe e ;gk Øe"kh jktir ¼ijekj] dNokg] rkej½ exy] ejkB 'kklu djr jg gA

ujoj {k= e lokf/kd mYy[kuh; ikphu Lekjd ;gk dk ikphu fdyk g tk ,d yxHkx 500 QV Åph igkMh ij fLFkr gA bl fdy d vnj dh fofHkUu bekjr fofHkUu jkto'kk d }kjk le;≤ ij fufer dh x;h FkA okLro e bu bekjrk l gh ;g Li"V gkrk g fd ;

vyx&vyx le; e fufer dh x;h gA bu bekjrk d lkFk ujoj fdy d Bhd e/;Hkkx e tylkrk d :i e dN dvk vkj ckofM;k dk Hkh fuek.k djok;k x;kA ckofM;k e/;dky d nkjku ty llk/ku d :Ik e if"pe Hkkjr e cgr ipfyr jgh g vkj vkt Hkh if"pe e/;in"k] xtjkr vkj jktLFkku e ; cgrk;r e n[kh tk ldrh g tcfd d, lEi.k Hkkjr e iR;d ;x e tyLkkr d :i e ykdfi; jg gAujoj e fLFkr d, vkj ckofM;k ,d cM ikx.k e cuok, x; g ftudk ty Lrj igkMh d uhp fLFkr dvk vkj ckofM;k l mPp gA ,d gh ikx.k e ,d lkFk bru lkj d, vkj ckofM;k cuoku dk D;k i;ktu Fkk bldk dkb fyf[kr dkj.k rk ugh feyrk g yfdu ,d vueku yxk;k tk ldrk g fd fdy e cMh l[;k e tulkekU; o jktdk; l tM ykx jgr gkx ftud fy, ty dh i;klr 0;oLFkk d fy, budk fuek.k djok;k x;k FkkA

ujoj d tylkrk dk Hkh dkb /kkfed i;ktu jgk gkA ikx.k d pkjk vkj fufer ikphj ,o ,d vkj ifDrc) d{k bl vkj ldr Hkh djr gA lkefgd dvk d vfrfjDr Hkh dN vU; d, fufer djok, x; Fk rFkk ,d vk;rkdkj rkykc Hkh feyrk g ftldh nk fn'kkvk e nhokj mBk;h x;h g rFkk nk fn'kkvk l [kyk gvk gA ble o"kk dk ty lxghr gk tkrk g vkj yc le; rd cuk jgrk gA gk ldrk g fd ;g fdy e jgu oky i'kvk d fy, 0;oLFkk dh x;h gkA ;g Hkh gk ldrk g fd fdy d vnj gku oky fuek.k dk; e iRFkjk dh vko'drk dh ifr ;gk l dh x;h gk rFkk ckn e bld fdukjk l nhokj mBokdj bl rkykc dk :i n fn;k x;k gkA

ujoj nx d ckgj] ,d ijkuh ckoMh gA ;g ckoMh fdy d vnj fufer ckofM;k l viuh okLrjpuk e fHkUu gA fdy d vnj dh ckofM;k pkdkj g rFkk mue pkjk vkj l lhf<;k cuk;h x;h g tcfd tk ckoMh ckgj fLFkr g mldh vkdfr xky gA okLro e ;g ,d d, dk gh tl ckoMh e cny fn;k x;k gk vkj mle vnj rd tku d fy, vyx l fufer jkLr e 0;ofLFkr lhf<;k cuk;h x;h g tk d, l lYkXu ,d NkV l d{k rd tkrh g ftle egjkcnkj nk njokt g ,d lhf<;k dh vkj rFkk nljk d, dh vkjcu gA

Hkkjrh; bfrgkl y[ku e vfHky[kk dk egRo lokifj g mud mRdh.k djku d mnn"; fofo/k FkA vfHky[kk d ifj'khyu l ge ikphu jk to"kk] ;) xkFkkvk] jkT; dh lhekvk "kklu&0;oLFkk] lkekftd fLFkfr] vkfFkd n'kk] o/kkfud dk;] lfud vf/kdkj] /kkfed fLFkfr bR;kfn dh tkudkjh ikIr gkrh gA NÙkh lx< l ikIr dypfj vfHky[kk e rRdkyhu vkfFkd fLFkfr ,o iofÙk;k d lc/k e foLrr tkudkjh ikIr gkrh gA ikphu dky e nf{k.k dkly dh fLFkfr vPNh FkhA fofHkUu mRdh.k y[kk e itk d l[kh gku d fo'k; e mYy[k feyr gA mlh idkj fljij] jruij] eYykj rFkk vU; LFkkuk e ikIr ikphu Hkouk d [k.Mgj Hkh bl ckr d iek.k g dypfj dky e jruij] tkt Yyij vkj jk;ij tl uxjk dk u, flj l fuek.k gvk Fkk bldh lpuk mRdh.k y[kk e feyrh g bu uxjk e vud noky; cu vkj cgr l ljkoj [knok; x, rFkk m|ku yxk, x; FkA

bl idkj dgk tk ldrk g fd dypfj uj'k cM /kkfed iofÙk d FkA dypfj "kkldk d vfHky[kk l mudh /kkfed ekU;rkvk dh lpuk feyrh gA nkui=k l fofnr gkrk g fd pUn xg.k] l;xg.k ;k fdlh "kHk volj ij ckã.kk dk xk;] Hkfe ;k xke nku e fn;k tkrk FkkA i"kfLr y[kk l dypfj uj"kk }kjk cuok, x; vud rkykck] ljkojk] ckx&cxhpk] /ke"kkykvk vkfn dk fuek.k djoku dk mYy[k feyrk gA vfHky[kk dk ikjEHk Hkh fdlh u fdlh no dk J)kiod ueu djr g, fd;k x;k gA dypfj "kkld iFohno f}rh; d jruij l ikIr nk f"kyky[kk ¼dypfj lor 910 ,o 915½ e rkykc] efnj] eB] m|ku] ckoMh] ljkoj bR;kfn d fuek.k dk mYy[k feyrk gA bll mud ty icU/ku Hkfe icU/ku bR;kfn d ckj e idk"k iMrk gA

xke fodkl dh vo/kkj.kk ofnddkyhu vFk0;oLFkk Hkfe rFkk ty icU/ku ij vk/kkfjr FkhA _Xon e vj.;] xke rFkk ij dk mYy[k feyrk gA ble mojk {k= dk lk"k vFkok lUrku dh Hkkfr viuh lEifr ekuk x;k gA nekg fty e xlrdky l ydj mRrje/;dky rd 0;ofLFkr Hkfe ,o ty icU/ku d iek.k vud ijko"k'kk d ek/;e l feyr gA e<fiifj;k l xlrdkyhu tyicU/ku d iek.k ikIr g, gA ukgVk l dYpjh dky dh ty icU/ku 0;oLFkk dh tkudkjh feyrh gA

nekg fty e ioe/;dky ,o mRrje/;dky e cuh vud ckcMh] d,] ,o rykck d iek.k ikIr g, gA mRrje/;dky e cu fdyk e Hkh mPpdkfV dk tyicU/ku fd;k x;k FkkA bld vud iek.k bl {k= l fey gA

LkUnHk% %

1- cã ijk.k @v/;k;& 1 'ykd&38
2- eg"k dekj feJ] ty dh Hkkjrh; vo/kkj.kk pkekIk vd 71 2006 Hkkiky i- 44&45A
3- pkc] vkeidk"k] cnUyh e ty dk egRo pkekIk vd 71 i- 247A
4- okti;h] d- Mh-% lkxj Fkk n ,tt] lkxj] 1964
5- 'kek] vkj- d- % e-i- d ijkrRo dk lnHk xFk] e-i- fgUnh xFk vdkneh] Hkkiky] 1974
6- nhf{kr] ekj'oj xxk/kj % e-i- d ijkrRo dh :ij[kk] 1954
7- lkxj fty k xtfV;j] Hkkiky
8- okti;h d- Mh-% e-i- dk ijkrRo] Hkkiky] 1970
9- JhokLro] je'kpn % cUny[k.M dk lkLdfrd oHko] ckrk] 2000
10- bljh] 'kk/k if=dk fgUnh foHkkx] Mk gfjflg xkj] fo-fo-] lkxj ¼e-i-½
11- e/; Hkkjrh 'kk/k if=dk] Mk gfjflg xkj] fo-fo-] lkxj ¼e-i-½

22

Xokfy;j nxi d fodkl e ty L=krk dh Hkfedk

*Mk- 'kkfUrno fl kfn;k

**yYy'k dekj

ikphu dky l uxjk d mRFkku ,o iru] uxjk dh LFkkiuk] nxk dh LFkkiuk e ty L=krk dh egÙoi.k Hkfedk jgh gA Hkkjr d vf/kdk"k uxj ufn;k d rVk e cl g, Fk] ,d vkj ; ufn;k Hkfe dk Åoj cukrh Fkh rk nljh vkj lekt d lkLdfrd egRo dk c<krh FkhA bldh idkj Xokfy;j d nx d LFkkiuk e ty L=kr dk Hkfedk dk Hkh udkjk ugh tk ldrk gA e/; dkyhu Hkkjrh; nxk e Xokfy;j d nx dk egÙoi.k LFkku FkkA lYrurdkyhu vkjfEHkd bfrgkldkjk e glu futkeh u Xokfy;j nx dh i"klk djr g, fy[kk g fd Xokfy;j dk nx Hkkjr dh nxekyk e ekrh d leku gA bld f"k[kj ij py jgh ok; ugh igp ldrhA bld ctk ij "kh?kxkeh e?kk dh Nk;k dHKh ugh iMhA dYiuk Hkh bld Åij dHkh ugh mBhA bldh Åpkb l Lox Hkh pkf/k;k tkrk gA[1] o'kk _r e ;gk dk ikdfrd lkUn; vkj Hkh eukje gk tkrk g] dgk tkrk g fd ckcj u bl LFkku dk Hke.k fd;k Fkk og ;gk d >juk dk n[kdj bruk il Uu gvk fd mlu Lo; ckcjuke e bldh i"klk dh gA

*lgk- ikQlj]ikphu Hkkjrh; bfrgkl] lLdfr ,o ijkrRo v/; ;u'kkyk] thokth fo'ofo|ky;] Xokfy;jA

**'kk/k v/;rk] ikphu Hkkjrh; bfrgkl] lLdfr ,o ijkrRo v/; ;u'kkyk] thokth fo'ofo|ky;] Xokfy;jA

dgk tkrk g fd ljtlu ¼l;iky½ dk< d jkx l xflr FkkA ,d fnu og oU; ikf.k;k dk f"kdkj djrk gvk] ikl dh ,d xkifxfj igkMh ij igpk] ogk dh ikdfrd "kkHkk l og vR;f/kd iHkkfor gvkA ml igkMh ij ,d lUnj ljkoj d lehi gh Xokfyik vFkok xkyo _f'k dh xQk FkhA jktk dk l;kl yxh FkhA _f'k u igy ml ljkoj e Luku dju d fy; dgk vkj mld mijkUr viu de.My l ty ihu dk fn;k] ftld QyLo:i og d'B jkx l eDr gk x;kA jktk ml lk/k l vR;f/kd iHkkfor gvkA ml fl) lr dh bPNkulkj ml ljkoj dk th.kk)kj fd;k x;kA lk/k u ml d.M dk uke *ljtd.M* j[kk ,o lk/k dh vkKk l bl nx dk fuek.k fd;k x;kA jktk u drKrko"k viu uxj dk uke mu egkRek d uke ij *Xokfyvj* vFkok *Xokfy;j* j[kkAA[2] mDr dFku l Li'V g fd Xokfy;j d nx ,o uxj dh LFkkiuk e egRoi.k LFkku gA

Xokfy;j {k= ¼ikphu xkikfn½ vFkok Xokfy;j&pEcy lHkkx] ftld vUrxr oreku e Xokfy;j] ejuk] ";kij] fHk.M] nfr;k] f"koijh] v"kkduxj vkj xuk ftyk dk foLrr Hk&HkkxlfEEkfyr gA ;g lEi.k Hk&HkkxeA/;in"k d mÙkjh fgLLk e vofLFkr g] blh dkj.k bl **mÙkjh e/;in"k** d uke l tkuk tkrk gA[3] Xokfy;j dk Hkkxkfyd foLrkj 25°-34* l 26°-21* mÙkjh v{kk{k ,o 77°-40* l 78°-50 ioh n"kkUrj d chp gA lenry l bldh Åpkb 292 ehVj gA bldk vf/kdk"k Hkkx iFkjhy iork ,o iBkjk l ;Dr gA le; d lkFk xkiknh {k= e foLrkj ,o deh vkrh jgh g] lkFk gh lkFk lÙkk dk dUn Hkh ifjofrr gkrk jgk gA vf/kdk"k fo}ku xkikfn dk foLrkj mÙkj e pEcy unh l ydj nf{k.k e crok unh d e/; ekur gA bl {k= e cgu okyh dN bl idkj cgrh g] ftll bl {k= dh ikdfrd lhek, fufer gk tkrh gA mÙkj if"pe e cgu okyh pEcy unh bldk ikdfr lhek cukr g, bl jktLFkku o mÙkj in"k l iFkd djrh gA ogh ikorh] fl/k ,o crok ufn;k bl nf{k.k io e fLFkr cUny[k.M ,o ekyok d HkHkkx l iFkd djrh gA Xokfy;j d mÙkj e fHk.M ,o ejuk] nf{k.k e f"koijh] io e nfr;k rFkk if"pe e ";kij fty fLFkr gA fty dh egRoi.k ufn;k lkd] lkuj[kk ejkj] o"kyh] fl U/k] uu] NNUn] vklu vkj

igt gA bld vfrfjDr “kgj d chpk chp l gkdj Lo.k j[kk unh cgrh g] ft ldk o.ku jb?k u viu xFk e fd;k gA Mk- okLno”kj.k vxoky d vulkj foU/;ior d mÙkj e pEcy vkj crok d chp foU/;kVoh uked ou Fkk] ft l ?kkjkVoh] nk:.kkVoh] egkj.; ;k egk?kkjou dgk tkrk FkkA mle vud vkVfod jkT; FkA[4] mDr vkofVd jkT; e xkijk’V Hkh ,d vkVfod jkT; gA lenxIr d le; Hkh ,d vkVfod jkT; Fkk] ft ldk mYy[k ge i;kx i”kfLr e ikIr gkrk gA blh vkVfod d ukx “kkld x.kifr ukx dk ijkLr fd;k FkkA

egkHkkjr d Hkh’e io e ¼”ykd&44½ *xkijk’V* dk mYy[k fd;k x;k gA bl xkijk’V dh igpku Jh gfjgjfuokl f}onh oreku Xokfy;j d vkIikl d {k= l djr gA ;gk jk’V “k©n dk mYy[k vk/kfud vFkk e u gkdj *tuin* d vFk e gvk gA[5] egkHkkjr e gh bl ior dk xkJx dgk x;k g vkj bl fulknHkfe d ikl fLFkr crk;k x;k gA fulknHkfe dh igpku oreku ujoj rFkk xkJx dh igpku Xokfy;j d xkiknh vFkok xkikfxfj l dh tkrh gA[6] ekd.M; ijk.k e foU/; d mÙkj e xko)uij dk mYy[k ikIr gkrk g] ft ldh igpuk ikthVj egkn; u xkikpy l dh gA[7] Xokfy;j nx l ikIr ikphure lk{; g.k “kkld fefgjdy dk 525 b- dk l; efnj vfHky[k gA bl vfHky[k e bl **xkikgo;** dgk x;k gA[8] blh nx l fofnr l- 932 ½875 b-½ vkj l- 933 ½876 b-½ d ifrgkj dkyhu prHkt efnj vfHky[k e bl ior dk uke Øe”kh **xkiknh** vkj **xkifxfj** feyrk gA[9] pny o”kh jktk /kx d [ktjkgk vfHky[k ¼fo- l- 1011½ e Hkh bl xki ior dgk x;k g vkj ml *foLe; dk fuy;* crk;k gA[10] jRuiky dPNi?kkr d yxHkx 1120 b- d f”kyky[k e bl in”k dk **xki{k=** dgk x;k gA[11] Xokfy;j nx l gh ikIr eghiky dPNi?kkr d fo- l- 1150 ¼1093 b-½ d lkl&cg efnj vfHky[k e Hkh bldk uke **xkikfn** rFkk **xkikfn nx** feykr gA[12] ;gh l ikIr l- 1161 ¼1104 b-½ d f”ko efnj f”kyky[k e bldk uke **xkikfydjk** feyrk gA[13] fo- l- 1161 d vk”kkPkUn dk;LFk d f”kyky[k e bldk uke xkikfydj ½xkiky[kMk½ ikIr gkrk gA[14] ohjflgno no d xxkyk rky vfHky[k ¼1394 b-½ e bl xkikpyx< dgk x;k gA rkej dkyhu vfHky[kk e bldk uke xkikpynx

¼fo- l- 1497½] xkikpyx< ¼fo- l- 1510½ vkj **xkifxfj** feyrk gA ekuflg rkej d fo- l- 1552 ¼lu 1495 b-½ d f”kyky[k e Xokfy;j dk mYy[k xko/ku d uke l fd;k x;k gA[15] oreku Xokfy;j nx dh igkMh dk ikphu dky e xki (Coherd) dgk tkrk FkkA blh dkj.k i”kifr d vfHky[k e bl xki dgk x;k gA Qty vyh vkj ghjkeu u bl xker uke l mYyf[kr fd;k gA[16] egkdfo dlo u viu xFk dfofi;k e bldk mYy[k xkikpy x< d :i e fd;k gA[17] tu xFk ic/kdk”k rFkk iHkkod pfjr e **xkikyfxfj** rFkk **xkifxfj* nkuk uke i;Dr g, gA tuy vkcnhu d lHkk if.Mr Jhoj ¼1451 b-½ u Xokfy;j dk **xkikyij** dgk gA MxjUnflg d ledkyhu viHk”k d egkdfo jb?k u Xokfy;j dk **xk©ckfxfj* dgk gA jb?k d gh ledkyhu egkdfo fo’.knkl u Xokfy;j dk **xkikpyx<** uke l lckf/kr fd;k gA[18] ekfulg rkej d jkT; dky e nopUn dfo u fNrkbpfjr e Xokfy;j dk **xkcjfxfj** dgk gA[19] fgUnh d ifl) dfo ujgfj egkik= u **xk©okfxfj** uke dk i;kx fd;k gA[20] rdk d le; bld fy; *Xkkyoj*] *xkfy;j* ;k *dkfy;j* dk i;kx fd;k gA[21] *rkjh[k egEenh* ¼1435&36 b-½ e Xokfy;j dk *Xokfy;j* dgk x;k gA[22] flf/k;k dkyhu vfHky[kk e bldk uke **XokYgj** feyrk gA[23] xkiknh dh igpku oreku Xokfy;j l dh tkrh gA vfHky[kk e Xokfy;j dk xkikfxfj] xkiknh] xkikpy] fxfjnx] xkikpynx] xkikpynxLFkku] xki&fxjUnnx] xkikpy&iorkx] xko/ku] xki”ky] xkiior] fxfjoj vkfn uke ikIr gkr gA ckn e bl Xokygkj (Gwalhar)] Xokfyvj (Gwaliar) rFkk Xokfy;j dgk x;k gA[24] ekuflg rkej d ledkyhu ekfud dfo dh jpuk crkyiPphlh e loiFke Xokfy;j uke dk i;kx fd;k x;k gA[25]

Xokfy;j nx ij ljkojk dk fuek.k le;≤ ij gkrk jgk g ft ll nx ij ge”kk ty ink; 0;oLFkk Hkh lpk: :i l jgh gA nx ij tgk Hkh fdlh Hkou dk fuek.k djkuk iMrk Fkk rk ogh l igkM dkVdj iRFkj dh lkexh dh ifr dh tkrh Fkh vkj fQj ml x<< dk mfpr <x l cuk dj ljkoj dk :in fn;k tkrk FkkA bl rjg l ,d iFk nk dkt gk tkr FkA ,d vkj nx ij ty ink; 0;oLFkk e

of) gkrh Fkh rk nljk vkj Hkou fuek.k d fy, iRFkj lyHk gk tkrk FkkA xkikpy vk[;ku l Kkr gkrk g fd fdy l fudyu oky >ju ckjg ekl cgr FkA vkt Hkh y{e.k rfy;k] iRFkj dh ckoMh ¼tu vfr"k; fl){k=½ d >ju xh"e _r Hkh ugh l[krk gA

ljt d.M

mDr dFku l Li'V g fd ljt d.M dk fuek.k ljtlu d yxHkx 6oh "krkCnh b- e djok;k FkkA ;g rkykc fdy ij ekrk d efnj d ikl rFkk nkrk cnh NkM x:}kj l dN ij fLFkr gA ;g ,d pkdkj rkykc g tk fdy fLFkr lHkh ty L=krk e fo"kky g] ftldk ty xh"e _r e Hkh ugh l[krk gA ljtd.M e "kkgh Luku d le; lj{kk gr nhokj e lfudk d [kM gku d fy, LFkku cuk; x; gA

tkgj rky

[kMxjk; dr xkikpy vk[;ku ¼lik- Jh gfjgjfuokl f}onh½ d vulkj lYrku bYrrfe"k d Xokfy;j vfHk;ku d nkjku yEc le; rd Xokfy;j nx ij ?kjk Mky jgu d mijkUr Hkh og nx ij vkf/kiR; dju e vlQy jgkA bYrrfe"k u gcr [kk d ek/;e l ln"k Hktk fd "kkld viuh i=h lkidj vkRelei.k dj nA ey;oeu ifrgkj d udkjkRed mÙkj l nkuk i{kk e iuh l?k'k ikjHk gk x;kA vrr¼ ijkt; d fpUg nf'Vxkpj gku ij nx dh fL=;k }kjk tkgj fd;k x;k vkj ey;oeu u vfre l?k'k gr nx l fudydj l?k'k fd;k

ftle "kkgh luk lfgr ey;oeu ekjk x;kA dgk tkrk g fd bYrrfe"k d vkØe.k d le; gh Xokfy;j nx dh fL=;k u rkykc d fudV tkgj fd;k FkkA rHkh l ml rkykc dk *tkgj rky* dgk tku yxkA[26]

;g rkykc fdy ij tgkxhj egy d ikl fLFkr gA ;g rky fofHkUu ryk e fufer g tk Åij l uhp dh vkj ldh.k gkrk tkrk gA vkdkj e lHkh ry oxkdkj g] vf/kd xeh e ;g rky Hkh l[k tkrk gA bl rky d iFke ry e cu d{k e ,d "kkgh geke cuk gA d{k e i'i vkfn dk fp=.k fd;k x;k gA oreku e lHkh fp= u'V gk pd g doy dN i'ik dk vdu fn[kk;h nrk gA

,d iRFkj dh ckoMh ¼tu vfr'k; {k=½

bu "kykRdh.k tu xQkvk dk fuek.k rkej "kkld MxjUnflg rFkk dhfrflg d "kkludky e Xokfy;j nx dh igkMh dk rjk"kdj vud LFkkuk ij fd;k x;k FkkA ,d iRFkj dh ckoMh e yxHkx 24 tu xQk; g ftle xQk u- 1 d Åijh Hkkx e ,d iRFkj dh ckoMh fuek.k fd;k x;k g] ftle igkM d Åij l ikuh >jrk jgrk gA ckoMh e lhf<;k rFkk d.M dk fuek.k fd;k x;k gA

vLlh [kEck] ckoMh

;g ckoMh nx dh if"peh nhokj l yxh gb g tk ekuflg d lkeu cu dUnh; ijkrRo lxkgy; d ikl fLFkr gA vkFkj g;t Hk- i- ikpk; jktLFkku dkyt t;ij u viuh Xokfy;j uked iLrd e bekjr dk fp="kkyk cryk;k gA ukjk;.k nkl }kjk jfpr fNrkb pfjr e Hkh fp="kkyk d :i e mYy[k feyrk gA[27] ckoMh d rhu fofo/k fgLl g ftue njokt] LRkEHk o ckoMh gA bld cuku e cMh f"kykvk dk mi;kx fd;k x;k gA bld njokt exy "kyh e cuk; x; g rFkk bekjr e.Miuek g tk LrEHkk ij vkfJr gA e.Mi e yx LrEHkk dh l[;k yxHkx 80 g blh dkj.k bl vLlh [kEck dgk x;k gA ipfyr tuJfr;k d vulkj jktkekuflg d le; ;g mDr fuek.k ,d f"ko efnj Fkk] ftle o ikrh dky f"ko dh itk vpuk fd;k djr FkA bekjr d ,d vkj iLrj ckoMh g ftle vnj tku d fy, lhf<;k dk

fuek.k fd;k x;k gA ckoMh e xhe _r e Hkh ikuh ugh l[krk g rFkk lHkor% bld ty dk mi;kx ihu d fy, fd;k tkrk FkkA

ekuljkoj rky

;g rky jk.kk Hkhe flg dh N=h d ikl fLFkr gA bl rky dk fuek.k lHkor% Hkheflg dh N=h d fuek.k d nkjku gvk FkkA xh'e _r e bldk ty l[k tkrk g ble ikuh dk e[; L=kr o'kk dk ty gA

xtjh egy

xtjh egy dk fuek.k rkej "kkld ekuflg rkej u viuh i;"kh ,o iRuh exu;uh] ftl xtjh Hkh dgr Fk] d fy, cuok;k FkkA exy "kyh e cu bl egy dk fuek.k dky yxHkx 16oh "krkCnh b- ekuk tkrk gA dgk tkrk g fd ekuflg rkej ,d fnu f"kdkj gr ikl d jkb xke e x;k FkkA mlu ogk ,d lUnj ,o vnE; lkgl okyh exu;uh dk n[kk] tk nk yMr g, Hklk d flx idMdj vyx dj nrh gA ekuflg rkej exu;uh d vnE; lkgl l iHkkfor gvk vkj exu;uh d lkeu "kknh dk iLrko j[kkA ijUr exu;uh u ekuflg l bl "kr ij "kknh dh Fkh fd og viu jkb xko dh ftl unh dk ikuh ihdj bruh lUnj ,o cfy'B gb g ml ikuh dk egy rd y tk;k tk,] ftl log ge"kk ml ikuh dk ihrh jgA ekuflg rkej u mldh "kr eku yh Fkh vkj ikuh xtjh egy rd yk;k x;k FkkA oreku e jkb xke fr?kjk ck/k d ikl fLFkr gA ogk l vHkh Hkh ikuh ekrh >hy rd ugj l vkrk gA lHkor% oreku e mlh ijkuh ugj dk u;k :i fn;k gkA D;kfd bll ugj d fuek.k dk; e lfo/kk ,o cpr gb gkxhA bld ckn oreku ekrh>khy l dhfrlkxj ,o lkxjrky vkrk gA lkxjrky e vkt Hkh ,d cMh ukyh }kjk vkt Hkh ty ,d= gkrk gA bld ckn bl cMh ukyh }kjk oreku txuij vkj tkuij rd ikuh yk;k x;k gkxkA tgk oreku e Hkh ukfy;k ,o ty 0;oLFkk d vo"k'k gA bld mijkr Xokfy;j e oreku ?kkl eMh l ukfy;k }kjk fdy d Hkhrj ikuh fn;k x;k FkkA blhfy, ikuh d cgko dk rt dju d fy, oreku fdy ikl xkMh okyh efLtn d djhc <yko ndj ikuh d rt cgko dk fdy e dj fn;k FkkA mijkDr fooj.k l Li'V g fd xtjh egy d nx dh rjkb e LFkkiuk dk dkj.k ty L=kr Fkk] tk jkb xke l ugjk ,o ukfy;k l vkuk FkkA[28] xtjh egy d ry?kj e vkt Hkh feVVh d ikbi d vo"k'k fn[kk;h nr g ftl ;g iekf.kr gkrk g fd ekuflg u vo"; gh exu;uh d fy, vo"; gh jkb xke l ty 0;oLFkk dh gkxhA xtjh egy d ckgj oreku e nk d, vkt Hkh fo|eku gA

y{e.k ry[;k

;g nx d nf{k.k e nx dh rjkb e fLFkr gA bl ljkoj e ty fdy l fudyu oky >ju l Hkjrk gA ;g >juk o'k d ckjg ekl cgrk jgrk gA bl rkykc dk fuek.k ljnkj y{e.k jko Qkyd d ¼lu 1925 b-½ jke tkudh efnj vkj ,d rkykc dk fuek.k djk;k FkkA ;gh ryhnkl dh xQk g] ftle f"kofyx LFkkfir gA xQk d uhp NkVh lh ikdfrd ckoMh Hkh gA oreku e ;gk ?kuh oLrh g] ftl dkj.k ;g rkykc viuk oHko [kkrk tk jgk gA

lanHk lph

1- flg] v"kkd dekj] lYrurdkyhu Xokfy;j d bfrgkl d dN egRoi.k igy] bfrgkl l"kk/ku] vd&1] Hkkx&1] Xokfy;j] 2012] i'- 30A

2- Cunningham, Archaeological Survey of India, Report-XV, P. 373. etifj;k] Mk- lt; % Xokfy;j dk bfrgkl vkj mld n"kuh; LFkku] l/kk idk"ku] Xokfy;j] 1991 i'- 4A

3- tu] uouhr dekj ,o fllkfn;k] "kkfUrno] mÙkjh e/;in"k e ;{kh pØ"ojh ifrek,& ifrek"kkL=h; v/;;u----Kku&egknf/k] i- 286A

4- f}onh] gfjgjfuokl] Hkkjr dk ln"k] Xokfy;j n"ku] Xokfy;j "kk/k lLFkku ,o thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 1980] i- 175&76A

5- f}onh] gfjgjfuokl] Hkkjr dk ln"k] Xokfy;j n"ku] Xokfy;j "kk/k lLFkku ,o thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 1980] i- 175A

6- Ayyar, Sulochana; Costumes ornaments as depicted in the early sculptures of Gwalior museum, Mittal publications, Delhi, 1987, P. 15.

7- f}onh] gfjgjfuokl] Hkkjr dk ln"k] Xokfy;j n"ku] Xokfy;j "kk/k lLFkku ,o thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 1980] i- 180A

i'fFk0;kefi dRLuk;k l in"kk eukje¼A
xko)uij jE; HkkxoL; egkReu¼AA

8. J. F. Fleet, CII-III, P. 161-164. D. C. Sircar, Select Inscriptions, No. 57, P. 424-26.

9. EI-I, P. 154-162.

10. Kielhom, EI-I, P. 124, 134. ¼vkrLeknfi fLe;dkfuy;knxkikfHk/kkuknfxj;½

11- f}onh] gfjgjfuokl] Hkkjr dk ln"k] Xokfy;j n"ku] Xokfy;j "kk/k lLFkku ,o thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 1980] i- 175A

12. IA-XXV, P. 41. ¼Jhxkiknk ld'rfuy;% Jh eghikyno¼A½

13. IA-XXV, P. 202.

14- f}onh] gfjgjfuokl] Hkkjr dk ln"k] Xokfy;j n"ku] Xokfy;j "kk/k lLFkku ,o thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 1980] i- 180A

15- f}onh] gfjgjfuokl] Hkkjr dk ln"k] Xokfy;j n"ku] Xokfy;j "kk/k lLFkku ,o thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 1980] i- 181A

xko/ku fxfjoj dj"kk'k ,oA

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17- f}onh] gfjgjfuokl] Hkkjr dk ln"k] Xokfy;j n"ku] Xokfy;j "kk/k lLFkku ,o thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 1980] i- 176&77A

xkikpy ,l x<] jktk jkeflg t lA
nlkfu dh ef.k] efg eg;nl ekfu;AA

18- f}onh] gfjgjfuokl] Hkkjr dk ln"k] Xokfy;j n"ku] Xokfy;j "kk/k lLFkku ,o thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 1980] i- 180A

19- f}onh] gfjgjfuokl] Hkkjr dk ln"k] Xokfy;j n"ku] Xokfy;j "kk/k lLFkku ,o thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 1980] i- 181A

dkbFkcl rekjh tkrA xkcjfxfj rkdh mrikrkAA

20- f}onh] gfjgjfuokl] Hkkjr dk ln"k] Xokfy;j n"ku] Xokfy;j "kk/k lLFkku ,o thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 1980] i- 181A

**Xkk0okfxfjx< fy,m ohj fcjflg vlicj*A*

21- f}onh] gfjgjfuokl] Hkkjr dk ln"k] Xokfy;j n"ku] Xokfy;j "kk/k lLFkku ,o thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 1980] i- 181A

22- xlr] "kkfyxke] fo'.knkl vkj mud vkJ;nkrk] Xokfy;j n"ku] Xokfy;j "kk/k lLFkku ,o thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 1980] i- 96A

23- tu] uouhr dekj] Xokfy;j {k= dh tu dyk] "kk/k&ic/k ¼vidkf"kr½] thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 2006] i- 4A

24. Ayyar, Sulochana; Costumes ornaments as depicted in the early sculptures of Gwalior museum, Mittal publications, Delhi, 1987, P. 15.

25- f}onh] gfjgjfuokl] Hkkjr dk ln"k] Xokfy;j n"ku] Xokfy;j "kk/k lLFkku ,o thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 1980] i- 181A

x< Xokfy;j Fkku vfr HkykA

26- [kMxjk; dr xkikpy vk[;ku ¼lik- Jh gfjgjfuokl f}onh½] Xokfy;j "kk/k lLFkku ,o thokth fo"ofo|ky;] Xokfy;j] 1980] i- 79A

lc jkfufu fefy fd;k flxkjA
dhuk /ke lÙk fey lkjAA

vfr lx/k Qyfu vcj[kA gl ijLij uuu n[kAA
tc liju ykxh vkfxA rc M: x;k f=;u dk Hkkfx AA
dfn&dfn r rkefg ijhA jke jke Hkk[kk mpjhAA
Lox viNjk vkb yuA no&f=;k Hkfj n[k uuAA
/kU;&/kU; rÅ ÅpjA lj&efu n[k lc t djAA
tkgj Hk;k tkgjk rkyA nf[k ljkgh lc Hkokyh AA

27- JhokLro] inhi- d-] Xokfy;j nx dk bfrgkl] Xokfy;j] 1996] i- 68A
28- xkjh] xykc [kk] Xokfy;j dk jktufrd ,o lkLdfrd bfrgkl] ch- vkj- if©yf"kx dkikj"ku] fnYyh] 1986] i- 274A

23

vfHky[k ij vk/kkfjr iwo&e/;dkyhu mŸkj&e/; Hkkjr e flpkbZ dk lk/ku

*Mk- ctj'k jkor

Hkkjr] ikphu dky l gh —f'k i/kku n"k jgk g] bldk dkj.k ;gk dh mUur tyok;] mitkÅ tehu vkj i"kikyu gA —f'k l lEcfU/kr ;U= ^gy* dk mYy[k ikphu xUFk rŸkjh; lfgrk e feyrk g] ftle o.ku g] fd ,d gy dk ckjg ;k pkch l cy [khpr FkA bru cyk }kjk ,d gy dk [khpk tkuk] bl ckr dk ?kkrd g fd ml oDr [krh dk ipyu 0;kid ieku ij FkkA

,l gh] ijkrŸo Hkh —f'k vkj —f'k dk; l lEc) vU; vxk dk iek.k iLrr djrk gA ^—f'k* dk ikphure lk{; ikfdLrku fLFkr cyfpLrku d egjx< l ¼7000 b0i0½ ikIr gkrk gA idh feVVh dk ^gy* cMkoyh] gfj;k.kk] ^tr g, [kr* d fu"kku dkyhcxk] jktLFkku] ^/kku* dk iek.k dkyfMgok] bykgkckn vkj iLrj ^tyd.M* /kkykohjk] xtjkr l fey gA blh rjg] ikphu Hkkjr e flpkbZ gr lcl icy mnkgj.k tukx<] xtjkr dk g] tgk ek; "kkld pUnxlr ek; u lfo[;kr ln"ku >hy ij ,d fo"kky ck/k cuok;k Fkk] vkj le;≤ ij bld th.kk)kj dk iek.k Hkh vfHky[kk e mfYyf[kr gA

mDr mYy[k l ikphu Hkkjr e —f'k vkj —f'k l lEcfU/kr vU; rF;k dk Kku gkrk g] fdUr] bl i= e "kk/k dk {k= vkj dky lhfer

*Lkgk;d ikQslj] ikphu bfrgkl] bfrgkl foHkkx]mŸkj in'k fodykx m)kj] Mk- "kdUryk feJk fo'ofo|ky;] y[kuÅ&17

g] blfy, ;g iLrj vfHky[kk d vk/kkj ij] flpkb d llk/kuk ij idk"k Mkyu dk ,d foue i;kl gA

io&e/;dkyhu mŸkj&e/; Hkkjr e pkj ie[k jktir ifrgkj] ijekj] pUny vkj dYpfj o"kk d "kkld "kklu dj jg FkA bu jkto"kk l lEcfU/kr mUgh f"kyky[kk dk mYy[k fd;k tk jgk g] ftue flpkb d llk/kuk dk o.ku gA bl lEcU/k e ledkyhu lkfgfR;d lkrk dk Hkh fooj.k vkif{kr gA tk vfHky[kk e of.kr flpkb d lk/kuk dh vfHkif'V djr gA

—f'k ij fuHkj fdlkuk }kjk viu flpkb d mnn"; dk ijk dju d fy, ik—frd ,o —f=e nkuk gh idkj d ty llk/kuk dk mi;kx fd;k tkrk FkkA ik—frd lk/kuk e unh] uky] Lo; fufer >hy ,o rkykc vkfn gA —f=e lk/kuk e rkykc] >hy] d.M] dvk] ckoMh] ugj bR;kfn gA ik—frd lkrk e mŸkj&e/; Hkkjr dh lHkh cMh ufn;k e[; g] tl& uenk] crok vkj egkunhA ; ;gk d fuokfl;k dk u doy i;ty miyC/k djkrh Fkh] cfYd flpkb d mnn"; dk Hkh 0;kid ieku ij ijk djrh FkhA ufn;k d ck< d ikuh dk i;kx flpkb d fy, lcl LokHkkfod vkj ikjfEHkd lk/ku FkkA ck< d ikuh l ufn;k d fdukjk d {k= dk dkQh ykHk igprk Fkk] ck< d ikuh d lkFk vkb gb mi;kxh mojd tehu dk mitkÅ cukrh FkhA ck< d ikuh l ty&lkr Hkj tkr Fk] ftUg nj rd y tk;k tkrk Fkk] vkj ckn rd ty dk i;kx flpkb ,o vU; vko";drkvk dh ifr d fy, gkrk FkkA ik—frd lkrk d ty dk ljf{kr dj d —f=e fof/k;k dk vfo'dkj gvkA —f=e tylkr d lk/kuk e d, tufi; Fk] ; n"k d mŸkjh Hkkx e vR;f/kd ifl) Fk] fdUr budk iHkkoh mi;kx lhfer FkkA

flpkb d lk/kuk dk mYy[k u ek= vfHky[kk] cfYd rRdkyhu lkfgR; e Hkh feyrk gA ledkyhu "kCndk'kk[1] e di] rMkx] ckoyh] ljuh] d.M bR;kfn flpkb d lk/kuk d ukek dk mYy[k gA ifl) xUFk vijkftriPNk[2] e flpkb d llk/kuk e ^okih*[3] ¼NkVk dvk ;k lh<h ;Dr dvk½] ^di*[4] ¼dvk½] ^rMkx*[5] ¼rkykc ;k >hy½] ^ljuh*[6] ¼ugj½] ^vjgVV*[7] ¼ikuh dh pDdh ;k ifg;k] tk vud ckfYV;k }kjk d, l ikuh dk [khpk tkrk Fkk½] ^d.M*[8] ¼ty lp;d½] ^unhc/k*[9] vkj ^;kfU=d dvk*[10] dk mYy[k gA blh xUFk e nl idkj d dvk dk Hkh o.ku g] mnkgj.kkFk& Jhe[k] fot;k] ikUrk] nUnfHk] eukgjk] dneuh] fnxHknk] t;] uUnk vkj ldjA N% idkj d rMkxk & ljkg] egkljkg] Hkndk] lHknk] ifjxgk vkj ;Xe ifjxgk dk Hkh fooj.k gA pkj idkj d okih dk mYy[k bl idkj g & uUnk] Hknk] t;k vkj fot;kA ;g egRoi.k rF; g] fd vijkftriPNk e l[k d Hk;dj vdky l cpu d fy, flpkb d lk/kuk dk mUur dju gr jktk dk lykg fn;k x;k gA[11]

jkT; d vk; dk e[; lkr —f'k ^dj* FkkA vr% "kkld ox ik;% flpkb d lk/kuk dk mUur dju ,o [krk e ty igpku dk fo"k'k /;ku j[kr FkA —f'kijljk[12] xUFk e —f'k l lEcfU/kr ,d foopukRed y[k e mfYyf[kr g] fd ;fn fdlku mŸke Qly ikIr dju dh bPNk j[kr g] rk mUg ty dk ljf{kr ,o ljf{kr djuk pkfg,A

io&e/; dky d mŸkj&e/; Hkkjr e vud f"kyky[kh; lUnHk ikIr gkr g] ftue ik—frd ,o —f=e lk/kuk }kjk fdlku flpkb dk dk; lEiUu djr FkA lu 876 b0 e fufer ^oYyHkkRlokfeu*[13] efUnj e ,d fof"k'V tylkr ^okg* dk mYy[k g] ;g eEedk {k= d fudV fLFkr Fkk] tk flpkb d fy, vf/kd ykdfi; FkkA f=ijh d dYpfj "kkld ujflEgk d ykyigkM iLrj vfHky[k[14] e o.ku g] fd cYykno }kjk ,d tylkr ^okg* dk fuek.k djk;k x;k Fkk] tk ono xke d ifl) dk0;kfnR; egkjkti= dk i= FkkA

vt;x< iLrj vfHky[k[15] e vdu g] fd pUny o"k d "kkld ijefnno u lu 1227 b0 e nfHk{k d le; ,d ckoMh cuok;k FkkA ;g fuek.k dk; dkfV;k xko d {kf=; rtkyk d i= Jh&ohjk dh Lefr e FkkA bl dky d vud iLrj vfHky[kk e ;g Hkh mfYyf[kr g] fd rky vkj rMkx e ty lp; dju d fy, lkekU; ukxfjd ,o "kkld ox nkuk fo"k'k /;ku nr FkA bl rF; dh if'V lu 999 vkj 1000 b0 e fyf[kr Xokfy;j d pUnjh tuin d j[k=k iLrj vfHky[k[16] e o.ku g] fd ifrgkj "kkld fouk;diky u ty lp;u gr 95 ;k 96 djkM ¼flDd½ 0;; fd, FkA bruh /kujkf"k [kpu gb gk] fQj Hkh lEHkor% bl idkj d leku mnn"; dk ijk dju d fy, vR;f/kd /ku 0;; fd;k x;k gkxkA

ijekjo"kh; "kkld Hkkt u Hkkiky e ,d rky[17] dk fuek.k djk dj] ml {k= dh ty leL;k dk lekIr dj fn;k FkkA bl idkj d rky ;k ljkoj ryukRed :i l flpkb ,o i;ty d fy, mÝke lk/ku FkA vud dYpfj[18] lk{; crkr g] fd lkekU; turk d lkFk&lkFk "kkgh ifjokj d lnL;k u Hkh —f=e ljkojk dk fuek.k djok;k FkkA pUnjh f"kyky[k[19] e o.ku g] fd ic)f"ko u VV d, dh ejEer djokb FkhA u doy jkto"kh vkj jkteU=h] cfYd 0;fDrxr :i l lkekU; tu Hkh di] okih ,o rMkx dk fuek.k djkdj lekt dk nku dj nr FkA lu 1094 b- dk vejk f"kyky[k[20] ujoeu d dky dk mYy[k djrk g] fd ,d ckyofeL;foØe uked ckge.k vf/kdkjh u Lo; d vftr 2500 flDdk l ,d rMkx dk fuek.k djok;k FkkA

blh idkj lu 1143 b0 e mn;kfnR; d "kklu dkyhu >kyjikVu f"kyky[k[21] e mYy[k vkrk g] fd ,d lk/kkj.k ukxfjd iVy tUud u ,d f"koefnj] ,d dfidk ,o ckoMh dk fuek.k djok;k FkkA nkunkrk ,o mld ifjokj d lnL; /kkfed x.kk dh of) dju d fy,] bl rjg d dk; djr FkA lk{; foor djr g] fd d,] rMkx ,o miou efnj d lkFk nku nu d mnn"; l cuk, tkr FkA

^vjgVV* ,d ;kfU=d vfo'dkj Fkk] tk e[; :i l flpkb l lEc) FkkA bl dky e vud jktdekjk u vjgVV nku e fn, FkA v>jh iLrj y[k[22] e fy[kk g] fd ijekj "kkld /kkjko'k pUnkorh d jktk Fk] mud NkV Hkkb jktdekj igyuno u vjgVV nku e fn;k FkkA irkcx< f"kyky[k[23] e o.ku g] fd ifrgkj uj"k egUniky f}rh; d "kklu dky e ¼1003 b-½ vjgVV ;k vj?kVV unh d fdukj d {k= dk flfpr djrk FkkA ble ;g Hkh foor g] fd ;g ;U= —f'k dh flpkb d fy, FkkA

fooP; dky ,o {k= d flpkb d llk/kuk d mDr lk{;k dk v/;;u dju l Kkr gkrk g] fd lkekU; turk dh thou&j[kk ek= df'k Fkh vkj jkT; dk e[; vk; Hkh —f'k ^dj* ij fUkHkj Fkk] fdUr bldh flpkb gr cgr lhfer llk/ku FkA lkekU;r% Qly ckfjl ij fuHkj FkhA bl dky e turk vkj "kkld nkuk ox ik—frd llk/kuk dk cuk, j[ku

d lkFk&lkFk —f=e lk/kuk dk Hkh lg;kx yr Fk] vkj —f=e llk/kuk d vfo'dkj e mÝkjkÝkj of) dju d i;kl Hkh g,A

lUnHkZ %

1- vejdk'k] IX, 26, 28, 31; I, 16;
2- lkLordk'k] V.V, 260,640
3- e[kkdk'k] V.V, 535,233
4- vijkftriPNk] 75- 35
5- iokä] 75- 35
6- iokä] 75- 35
7- iokä]
8- iokä] 75- 35
9- vkj- ,l- "kek] ^bf.M;u ¶;fMfyTe* ¼}rh; lLdj.k] i- 204½ ch- ,u- ,l- ;kno] ^lklkbVh ,.M dPpj bu uknu bf.M;k]* i- 305-
10- vijkftriPNk] 74-1
11- iokä] i- 75- 35
12- iokä] i- 214
13- iokä] i- 214
14- iokä]
15- ,y- ,e- nc] ^vijkftriPNk , fØfVdy LVMh(i- 120&121
16- dkjil bfULØllue bf.Mdje] i- 438] lyV] III
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19- dkjil bfULØllue bf.Mdje i'- 322] lyV] I
20- iokä] Hkkx] VII
21- iokä]
22- vkfd;kykftdy lo vkQ bf.M;k] fjikV] 1924&25] i- 168
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24- dkjil bfULØllue bf.Mdje] Hkkx IV, i- 54 i- 438] lyV] II
25- ljfHk JhokLro] ^ehUl vkQ bfjx"ku bu ukFk lUVy bf.M;k Mfjx fn vyh&E;My ihfj;M*] ik lhfMx vkQ nh bf.M;u fgLVh dkxl 66ok l"ku] fo"o&Hkkjrh "kkfUr fudru] 2005&06] i- 260
26- iokä] i- 261
27- ,uvy fjikV vkQ bf.M;u ,fixkQh] 1952&53] Ø-l- 419
28- dkjil bfULØllue bf.Mdje] Hkkx&VII] i- 250 lyV II
29- Mh- lh- ljdkj] ^lyDV bfULØllul* Hkkx& II, i- 253

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i;koj.k vkj ty pØ

*Mk- Hkjr lkgu

ty dh xfr vthc g] og /kjrh ij Hkh nkMrk g] /kjrh d Hkhrj Hkh fopj.k djrk g vkj vkdk'k d iko yxkdj Mkyrk jgrk gA gekj _f"k;k u bl vkef=r dju d fy, ;K&vu"Bku dk vkfo"dkj fd;kA xhrk e Li"V g fd ;K l gh o"kk dk fo/kku gA

ty d vHkko e u rk dkb lH;rk iui ldrh g] u fodkl gk ldrk gA ty gh thou dk eyHkr vk/kkj gA ty }kjk gh ikf.k;k dh mRifRr gkrh g] ik"k.k gkrk gA 'kjhj dh leLr jklk;fud fØ;k; ty&ek/;e l gh lEiUu gkrh gA ty oLrr% ik.k dk vk/kkjHkr rRo gA[1]

ty&pØ dk i;koj.k l ?kfu"B lc/k gA 'kk/k dk;k }kjk fofnr gvk g fd fo'o e miyC/k leLr tyh; L=krk e 97-37 ifr'kr lenh ty rFkk 2-63 ifr'kr rktk ty gA rkt ty dk 76-5 ifr'kr /koh; oQ rFkk fge[kMk e lxghr g vkj 22-9 ifr'kr lrgh ty gA bld vykok >hyk] ufn;k] okrkoj.k rFkk Hkfe e lxghr ty Hkh 'kkfey gA[2] tc foKku dk vk/kkj ty pØ gA ty pØ dk lokf/kd egÙoi.k Hkkx ty ok"i gA ty&ok"i d vkdM fuEukulkj g %&

- len lrg l ,d o"k e 3]35]000 ?kuehVj ty ok"i d :i e mMrk gA
- Hkry l 65]000 ?ku fdykehVj ok"iu gkrk g vFkkr dy feykdj 4]00]000 ?ku fd-eh- ty ok"i dh ek=k vkdk'k e ifro"k igprh gA yfdu iFoh ij o"kk d : e doy 1]00]000 ?ku fd-eh- ek= ty okil ykVrk gA

,d oKkfud lo{k.k d vulkj iFoh ij o"kk d :i e fxju oky ty dk nk frgkb Hkkx fofHkUu tykxkjk dh lrg rFkk feVVh d ok"iu }kjk vkj ouLifr;k d ok"ikRl tu d ek/;e l okrkoj.k e okil ykV tkrk gA 'k"k ,d frgkb Hkkx iu% lkxj e tk feyrk gA[3]

ty pØ e ;k=k d nkjku ty dh idfr cny tkrh gA o"kk d :i e tk ty iFoh dh lrg ij vkrk g og rki vkj ok; d dkj.k iu% ok"i cudj ok;eMy e igprk gA 'kgjhdj.k d dkj.k ty&pØ ij nkgjk _.kkRed iHkko iMk gA bl bl rjg l le>k tk ldrk g fd ,d rk 'kgjk e vk|kxhdj.k d dkj.k rFkk LoPN ty d mi;kx e of) Hkh vf/kd gb gA ,d lo{k.k d vulkj 1985 e ?k: mi;kx rFkk m|kxk d fy, 16-70 rFkk 10 ?ku fd-eh- ty dh vko';drk Fkh og o"k 2000 e of) djd 40 l 120 ?ku fd-eh- ifro"k tk igphA vkx d o"kk e rk bldh mRrjkRrj of) gk jgh gA ;g ,d fpUrk dk fo"k; g fd Hkfo"; e bruk ty dgk l vk;xk\ bl ty ldV d xgjku dk dkj.k ?kVr ou vkj 'kgjhdj.k dk ty&pØ ij foijhr iHkko iMrk gA

ty pØ dk lpk: j[ku rFkk tykifr dk c<ku gr ouLifr dk d'ky ic/ku vko';d gA ouk }kjk typØ d iHkkfor gku d e[; :i l rhu dkj.k %&

1½ ouLifr;k dk ijh rjg dkVdj gVk fn;k tkukA
2½ vkf'kd :i l ouLifr gVkuk ,o
3½ jklk;fud fØ;k, vFkok txy dh vkxA

bud vykok Hkh ty&pØ ij Hkkfrd rFkk jklk;fud fØ;kvk dk Hkh vlj iMrk gA ;Fkk & tyh; rkieku] ty e vkDlhtu dh ek=k] 'kf)dj.k d ck/kd rRo] ty dk ih-,p- eku vkfnA ty d rkieku e c<u l mle ektn vkDlhtu de gkrh tkrh gA

ty llk/ku d ifr ekuo lp"V ugh g] ftld ifj.kkeLo:i vkt vud n'kk e fodV fLFkfr mRiUu gk xb gA ty dk in"k.k] /kjkryh;] ty dk fcuk mi;kx lenk e py tkuk] ty d ifr voKkfud nf"Vdk.k vkfn ty llk/ku d n#i;kx d vud :i gA

m|kx /k/kk d vif'k"V inkFk tl jlk;u] dpjk] xUnk] ty] jfM;k/keh rRo vkfn ty in"k.k gr vR;f/kd mRrjnk;h gA bld vfrfjDr uxjk dk xnk ty ,o ey&e=] dhVuk'kd nokvk ,o jklk;fud mojdk dk vR;kf/kd i;kx ty in"k.k dk c<kok n jgk gA[4]

mYy[kuh; g fd jklk;fud mojd dk 30 ifr'kr Hkkx gh Qly dk ik"k.k nrk gA yxHkx 25 ifr'kr Hkkx Hkfexr ty e feydj ml inf"kr dj Mkyrk gA

/kjrh ij ikuh dk v/;;u dju oky ty foKkuh (Hydrologist) ikuh d fofHkUu :ik ,o mud e/; vkilh lc/kk dk v/;;u djr g] ftl ty&pØ dgr gA /kjrh dk typØ o"kk l 'k: gkrk gA ;g l; d fofdj.k }kjk fu;f=r gkrk gA lkj fodj.k l lHkh ty L=krk l ikuh fujrj okf"ir gkrk jgrk gA bUgh tyok"ik l ckny cur gA okrkoj.k e Åij rkieku de gkrk g ftl l ; ckny noty e l?kfur gk tkr gA ikuh dh cn Hkkj d dkj.k gok e fVd ugh ikrh vkj x#Rokd"k.k d dkj.k /kjrh ij fxjrh gA bl ge cjlkr dgr gA[5]

cjlkr dk dN ikuh tehu e lk[k fy;k tkrk g tcfd dN ikuh cgdj unh&ukyk }kjk len e tk feyrk gA bl tyok; d db mipØ Hkh gkr gA o"kk dk lcl cMk L=kr len g D;kfd ogh l ikuh ok"iu }kjk okrkoj.k e igprk gA ikuh viuh ;k=k e reke jkLr l xtjr g, vrr% egklkxj e tk feyrk gA

ty ,d idfr inRr fu'kYd llk/ku g fdUr viu n'k e Hkh ipHkrkRed Hkkfrd e ,d :i e bldh x.kuk djd gh lolxerk d dkj.k ty dk nkgu gvk g vkj yxkrkj gk jgk gA fo'o d ik;}hik e Hkkjr lcl fo'kky ik;}hi g ftld Hk&iVy ij vkj Hkfexr 'ky ifVVdkvk e l Hkh i;kr ek=k e ty gA fQj Hkh bl ty&ldV d fxj¶r e vk pd gA vkt ty fpUrk l lcf/kr ,d ;{k&i'u cu x;k gA[6]

ty gekjk thou gA ty gekjh lLdfr g vkj ty ij gh vk/kkfjr gekjh lH;rk fodflr gbA thouki;kxh lHkh lk/kuk dk ey e= ty gh jgk gA ty d fcuk thou gh ugh jgxk rk ckt kj e dku gkxk] miHkkDrk\ ty dk futhdj.k l cpk;A ty dk ckt kj e y tkdj er [kMk djA bld fy, miyC/k ty dk lgh vkj fer0;;h mi;kx djA ty L=krk dk inf"kr u djA tgk rd lHko gk ld] ty dk lj{k.k dj viu oreku vkj Hkfo"; d fy,A ty&ldV dk vklUu Hkr Lo; Hkr gk tk;xkA

ty lf'V dk thou rRo gA iR;d tho/kkjh ikf.k;k dk xfreku gkuk blh ty d Åij fuHkj g D;kfd jDr e Hkh ty dh ek=k vf/kd jgrh gA ;gh dkj.k g fd _f"k&efu;k u ty dk ^^vkik T;kfr&jlk·ere** T;kfr] jl vkj ver dgk FkkA vr% ty dk lj{k.k fd;k tkuk u doy ekuo&thou d fy, gh vko';d g] cfYd leLr tho/kkfj;k vkj ouLifr;k d thou d fy, ,d veY; fuf/k Hkh gA

ekuo thou d vfLrRo dk u"V dju okyh i;koj.kh; ?kVuk, gky d o"kk e igpkuh xb gA bl fodV i"BHkfe uk fodYi <<u vkj to txr dh j{kk d fy, ck/; dj fn;k gA bld fy, lfuf'pr ,o lfodflr ic/ku ,d ek= jkLr g ftl ij ge Hkkfrdoknh thou'kyh e vko';d l/kkj ykdj gh vklkuh l py ldx[7] vU;Fkk ikdfrd vkinkvk dk f'kdkj cur jgxA ty&ic/ku d ilx e vfrof"V vkj vukof"V l ck< vkj vukof"V l l[kkM dh fLFkfr ink gkrh gA ty&ic/ku d lfu;ktu l gh bl ty ldV dh fLFkfr l futkr ik ldr gA

lanHk% &

1- 0;kl] Mk- fd'kkjh yky % ijEijkxr tyk'k;k dk lj{k.k & f'koe i.kk vd 8] vDVcj 2012] Hkkiky i- 07
2- lkukj jkt % typØ vkj i;koj.k & f'koe i.kk vd 10] fnlEcj 2012] Hkkiky i- 07
3- lkukj jkt % typØ vkj i;koj.k & f'koe i.kk vd 10] fnlEcj 2012] Hkkiky i- 07
4- frokjh] vkj-ih- ,o voLFkh] ,u-,e- % ty llk/ku ,o i;koj.k ic/ku & ,-ih-,p- ifCyf'kx dkikj'ku] ub fnYyh] 2000] i- 59
5- frokjh] vkj-ih- ,o voLFkh] ,u-,e- % ty llk/ku ,o i;koj.k ic/ku & ,-ih-,p- ifCyf'kx dkikj'ku] ub fnYyh] 2000] i- 05
6- f'koe i.kk & iokDr] i- 25
7- f'koe i.kk vd 6] vxLr 2013

25

NRrhlx< e Lekjdk d lehi fLFkr ty l lk/kuk dk v/;;u

*Mk- dkerk ilkn oek

NRrhlx< in"k ijkrRo ,o lLdfr dh nf'V l vR;r le) gA bl in"k e tgk ,d vkj ijkrRo d {k= e yxHkx 4&5oh "krkCnh l ydj vk/kfud dky rd d efnj fufer fd; x; g tk yxHkx lHkh jkto"kk d dky e fufer ikIr gkr gA blh idkj ;gk dh lLdfr Hkh ikphu dky l ydj v|ru fodflr Øe e fn[kkb iMrh gA NRrhlx< d rkykck d ckj e foLrr tkudkjh NRrhlx< fe=1 uked if=dk e rkykc "kh'kd l idkf"kr fd;k x;k gA bll ikIr tkudkjh d vulkj rkykck dk fuek.k Luku] i;ty] flpkb] LFkkuh; turk d mi;kx ,o /kkfed lLdkjk d dk; e mi;kx gr fufer djk; tkr FkA

cLrj e fookg d db uxpkjk dk rkykck l lEc) crk;k x;k gA tl dkdj e fookg d volj ij oj dU;k rkykc d lkr Qj ?keu rFkk ifjokj tuk }kjk lkr ckj gYnh p<ku dh tkudkjh feyrh gA bl y[k e Jh flg }kjk NRrhlx< d vf/kdk"k rkykck dk mYy[k fd;k x;k g ftld iR;d Hkkxk dk ukedj.k Hkh fd;k x;k gA rkykck e fufer ?kkVk dh Hkh foLrr tkudkjh nh xb gA blh idkj Jh flg }kjk tkToY;k2 uked if=dk e Hkh fcu ikuh lc lu uked y[k e ikuh dh mi;kfxrk rFkk rkykck d ckj e tkudkjh nh xb gA

*e[;jlk;uK] lpkyuky;] lLdfr ,o ijkrRo] jk;ij ¼N-x-½

blh idkj Mk- fnu"k ufnuh ifjgkj u NRrhlx< d vfHky[kk e mfYYkf[kr ufn;k ,o tyL=krk dk ,frgkfld fo"y'k.k3 uked y[k e ufn;k] rkykck] di ,o ckoMh d ckj e foLrr tkudkjh nh gA

ikphu dky l ydj vkt rd tk Hkh efnj fufer fd; x; g mudh itk ikB rFkk norkvk dk Luku ,o "k)hdj.k d fy; ikuh dh vko";drk ifrfnu iMrh gA blh dk nf'Vxr j[kr g; ikphudky l efnjk d fufer gku d lkFk&lkFk ckoMh rFkk rkykck dk fuek.k fd;k tkrk jgk gA NRrhlx< e vHkh rd Kkr lo{k.k d vk/kkj ij Lekjdk d lehi fufer ty L=krk dk v/;;u dh nf'V l fuEufyf[kr Hkkxk e foHkkftr fd;k tk jgk g&1-ckoMh] 2-rkykc] 3-ufn;k ,o 4- ikdfrd ty lkrA budk lf{kIr fooj.k vyx& vyx fuEukulkj g%&

1- ckoMh %& NRRkhlx< e yxHkx 5oh "krkCnh b- e uyo"kh "kkldk d dky e cLrj e x</kukjk uked LFky ij bV fufer efnjk d leg ,d gh LFkku ij ikIr g; g ftud e/; ikphu ckoMh d vo"k'k vkt Hkh fo|eku gA bl Øe e loiFke cLrj {k= e xke x</kukjk e uyo"kh "kkldk d dky e fufer ckoMh d pkjk rjQ bV fufer efnjk d vo"k'k vkt Hkh fo|eku g tk vf/kdk"kr% o'.ko efnjk l lEcf/kr gA blh idkj ljxtk fty d xke dypk Hknokgh e fLFkr lregyk leg e mRrjh fdukj ij ,d v'Vdk.kh; bV fufer ckoMh vHkh Hkh fo|eku g ftld if"peh fdukj ij lkiku fufer g rFkk mll vUnj ?kldj itk vpuk gr ikuh fy;k tk ldrk g D;kfd ;gk ij ipk;ru f"koefnj d vykok vU; db iLrj fufer efnjk rFkk vkoklh; Hkou d vo"k'k fo|eku g tk lEHkor% lkeo"kh "kkldk d dky 8&9oh "krkCnh b-d fufer irhr gkr gA

oreku e uofufer ftyk cyjkeij tk fd io e ljxtk fty d vUrxr vkrk Fkk ogk ij fLFkr xke MhikMhg e yxHkx 10&11oh "krkCnh b- dh ,d ikphu vk;rkdkj ckoMh fo|eku g ftl LFkkuh; ykx jkuhik[kj d uke l tkur gA4 ;g xke MhikMhg d mjkoVkyh uked ikjk d lehi fLFkr g tk io if"pe e yEch rFkk mRrj&nf{k.k e pkMh gA ble pkjk rjQ iLrj dh lhf<;k fufer g rFkk xh'e _r e vHkh Hkh ikuh Hkjk jgrk gA bl ckoMh dk foLrr fooj.k j[kfp=]

rFkk Nk;kfp=k d ek/;e l y[kd }kjk NRrhlx< dh LFkkiR;dyk ¼ljxtk fty d fo"k'k lnHk e½ uked iLrd e idkf"kr fd;k tk pdk gA bld vykok MhikMhg e lker ljuk efnj leg d mRrjh fdukj ij pke.Mk efnj rFkk l; efnj leg d chp e Hkh ,d ikphu ckoMh fo|eku g ftld fdukjk iRFkj d lkikuk l fufer g rFkk ble pkjk fn"kkvk l vUnj tku dk jkLrk gA oreku e ;g ckoMh iV jgh g rFkk ble o'kkr d ckn ikuh ugh jgrk gA bldk fuek.k dky lHkor% jkuhik[kj d io 8&9 oh "krkCnh b- e fd;k x;k gkxk D;kfd bld pkjk rjQ d efnjko"k'k lkeo"kh rFkk f=ijh d dypjh dkyhu irhr gkr gA[5]

ikphu ckoMh] Hknokgh] ftyk ljxtk

cLrj {k= d dkdj fty e] dkdj d lkeo"kh "kkldk dk jkT; Fkk tk yxHkx 11&12oh "krkCnh b- e "kklu djr FkA mud dky e fufer egkunh d nk; rV ij d.k"oj efnj leg nmjikjk e fo|eku gA ;gk ij efnj d mRrj e Hkh ,d NkVh lh ckoMh fo|eku g tk efnj d lkFk gh fufer gk ldrh g[6] bldh xgjkbZ de gku l lHkor% xh'e _r e ikuh l[k tkrk gA d.k"oj efnj leg e Hkh dy 6 efnjk d fufer gku dh tkudkjh vfHky[kk e feyrh g rFkk vHkh Hkh ;gk ij itk&vpuk dh tkrh gA

egklen fty d txUukFk efnj [kYykjh[7] tk fd igkMh d uhp cLrh d e/; fufer gA bl efnj dk fuek.k dYpjh "kkldk d dky e Jh noiky ekph }kjk djk;k x;k FkkA bl efnj d lEe[k lehi e gh io fn"kk e ,d ckoMh fufer g ftle ge"kk vHkh Hkh ikuh Hkjk jgrk gA bldk ikuh Hkh efnj d itkikB ,o mi;kx e vkrk gA ;g efnj 15oh "krkCnh b- dk gA

nx fty d xke nocykank e Hkkjrh; ijkrRo lo{k.k foHkkx dk ,d ljf{kr f"koefnj fo|eku gA bl efnj d mRrj e Hkh ,d ikphu ckoMh efnj l lVdj fufer g ftle pkjk fdukj ij iLrj fufer lkiku gA[8] bl efnj d e.Mi e mRrj fn"kk dh rjQ Hkh io"k }kj fufer g tk fd NRrhlx< dh LFkkiR; dyk e e.Mi e nk io"k }kj okyk ;g ,dek= mnkgj.k gA bldk mRrjh io"k }kj ;g iekf.kr djrk g fd efnj l lyXu ckoMh fufer gku d dkj.k ikuh dh vko";drk gr ;g }kj cuk;k x;k gkxk tcfd io fn"kk e ,d vU; io"k }kj gA ;g efnj Hkh Qf.kukxo"kh dky dk 14&15oh "krkCnh b- dk efnj gA

f'koefnj ,o ckoMh] nocykank ftyk nxi

y{e.k"oj efnj [kjkn ftyk tktxhj&pkik tk fd eyr% 6&7oh "krkCnh b- e fufer g yfdu mldk ifjo/ku dYpjh "kkldk d dky dk gA bld if"peh Hkkx e ,d ckoMh fufer g ftldh fHkfRr;k

iRFkj l fufer gA[9] bld lehi gh ,d rkykc g yfdu og ckoMh rkykc d ckn ikuh dh lfo/kk gr ijorh dky e fufer dh xb irhr gkrh gA

jkfte fLFkr lke"oj efnj ,o y{ehukjk;.k efnj d i'BHkkx e Hkh ikphu ckoMh d vo"k'k gA[10] ; nkuk efnj ejkBk dky e fufer irhr gkr gA lke"oj efnj dh ihN dh ckoMh e pkjk rjQ iRFkj dh fHkfRr g yfdu oreku e iV tku d dkj.k ble doy o'kk Jr e gh ikuh Hkjk jgrk g A blh idkj y{ehukjk;.k efnj d fiNokM e Hkh ,d lh<hnkj ckoMh fufer g tk xgjh g rFkk mldh fHkfRr;k Hkh iRFkj l fufer gA bldk mi;kx Hkh efnj dh itk gr ikuh d fy; fufer fd;k x;k gkxkA fQx"oj rglhy e[;ky; e ip/kke efnj d vUnj Hkry e ,d ckoMh fufer g ftle io"k dju gr lhf<;k fufer gA ble ge"kk ikuh Hkjk jgrk gA blh d lehi Qf.kd"oj egkno efnj yxHkx 14&15oh "krkCnh bLoh dk rhu xHkxg okyk efnj fo|eku gA bld mRrj e Hkh lehi e rkykc fufer gA

fMMu"ojh efnj eYgkj ftyk fcyklij d lehi Hkh ,d ckoMh fufer g ftldk pkjk fdukjk oreku e iRFkj d lkikuk l fufer gA eYgkj e ikphudky e vU; efnjk d mi;kx gr ,d ikphu x< vFkkr [kkb dk fuek.k fd;k x;k Fkk ftle vHkh Hkh ge"kk ikuh Hkjk jgrk g ftldk mi;kx ml le; l vHkh rd fd;k tk jgk gA fMMu"ojh efnj eYgkj d ihN dh rjQ Hkh ,d cgr cMk rkykc fufer g ftle ge"kk ikuh Hkjk jgrk gA

dfiy"oj efnj ifjlj ckykn e Hkh ,d ikphu ckoMh Fkh tk lHkh efnj legk d e/; e Fkh A[11] ;gk ij vHkh Hkh 6&7 efnj i.kr;k ljf{kr fLFkfr e g tk iftr fLFkfr e gA; lHkh efnj yxHkx 15&16 oh "krkCnh b- d gA ;g ckoMh /kj&/kj iVrh tk jgh Fkh ftl foxr o'kk e NRrhlx< "kklu }kjk th.kk)kfjr dj er :lk fn;k x;k gA ckykn e xkMdkyhu "kkldk d dky dk ,d fdyk Hkh fufer fd;k x;k Fkk tk c<krkykc dh eM e ek= dN nhokyk rFkk io"k }kj d vo"k'k gA vr fdyk dk fuek.k Hkh rkykck d fdukj fd; tku dh if'V gkrh gA blh idkj /ke/kk e Hkh xkMdkyhu fdy d vo"k'k fo|eku g tk fd nkgj ?kj d vUnj fufer FkkA ble vHkh Hkh ikuh Hkjk jgrk g tk LFkkuh; ykxk rFkk efnjk d itk&ikB e mi;kx gkrk gA

dfiy'oj efnj] ckykn

nx fty d ckucjn uked xke e Hkh fo'.k efnj g tk ejkBkdkyhu fufer irhr gkrk gA bl efnj d nf{k.k ik"o e ,d iLrj fufer ckoMh g tk vk/kfud dky vFkkr 20oh "krkCnh dh ekye iMrh gA[12] bld iVu d dkj.k foxr o'kk e uxjikfydk vfgokjk }kjk bldh lQkb djokdj cxhp d :lk e fodflr fd;k x;k g tk ikuh dh mi;kfxrk d lkFk&lkFk n"kdk dk eukjtu Hkh djrk gA

fcyklij fty d jruij e ikphu x< d vo"k'k vkt Hkh fo|eku g tgk ij jruij d dypfj;k dh jkt/kkuh loekU; g A ;gk ij efnjk rFkk fdyk d vo"k'k vkt Hkh fo|eku g rFkk ;gk ij rkykck dh l[;k Hkh T;knk gA jruij e egkek;k efnj ,o d.Bhnoy efnj vkeu&lkeu fufer g tk lHkor 15&16oh "krkCnh b- d gA egkek;k efnj jkT; ljf{kr rFkk d.Bhnoy dUnh; ijkrRo foHkkx }kjk ljf{kr Lekjd gA bu nkuk Lekjdk d e/; Hkh ,d vk;rkdkj ikphu ckoMh g ftle pkjk rjQ iDdh lhf<;k cuh gA ble ge"kk ikuh Hkjk jgrk g tk n"kukfFk;k rFkk LFkkuh; turk d Luku rFkk] itk&ikB e mi;kx gk jgk gA

2- rkykc%&rkykck d fuek.k dh ijEijk ikphu dky l Fkh ftld mnkgj.k ge f"kyky[kk e Hkh feyr gA lkeo"kh "kkldk d vfHky[kk e okihdirMkxkifufTtrlLlnu dk mYy[k feyrk g ftll ;g vk"k; fudyrk g fd Hkouk d lkFk&lkFk m|ku ,o di] okih rFkk rMkx dk Hkh fuek.k fd;k tkrk FkkA blh idkj rkei=k e rMokuklgL=kf.k okti; "krkfu "kCn dk mYy[k feyrk g ftldk vk"k; rkykc dk fuek.k ,o mld nku dk fof"k'V egRo FkkA blh dkj.k ,d rMkx dk nku lgL= ;Kk d leku ekuk x;k gA bld nku dk fof"k'V fdjkjh ftyk fcyklij l ikIr lkrokgudkyhu dk'B LrHk y[k tk fd rkykc l ikIr gvk FkkA bll Hkh rkykck dh ikphurk Kkr gkrh gA

ckoMh] okucjn] ftyk nxi

fllnojh] rglhy iykjh] ftyk cyknk ckt kj e yxHkx 6&7oh "krkCnh b- d ikphu efnjko"k'k dh ikflr gb g ftld lehi Hkh ikphu rkykc fo|eku gA fljij e "kjHkijh "kkldk d dky d ikphu bV fufer efnjko"k'k] ck) fogkj] vkokl xg] ,o ckt kj gr fufer d{kk dh ikflr gb g ftud lehi rkykc] ckoMh] rFkk egkunh dk iokg ty d fy, mi;Dr lk/ku gA fx/kijh ftyk cyknk ckt kj e Hkh ikphu efnjko"k'k d lehi rkykc fo|eku gA ikyh rglhy] ftyk fcyklij e ikphu egkno efnj d lEe[k fo"kky rkykc fo|eku g

t k yxHkx efnj d ledkyhu 9oh "krkCnh bLoh dk fufer irhr gkrk gA

xke xk<h e cLrh d e/; ikphu efnj d vo"k'k rkykc dh eM e fo|eku g rFkk xke fdjkjh e ikphu efnj d ihN l ikdfrd ukyk iokfgr gA ykQkx< ftyk dkjck e Hkh igkMh d Åij dYpjhdkyhu rkykc d vo"k'k g tgk ij igkMh d Åij egkek;k efnj fufer gA

Dypjh "kkldk u rEek.k] jruij] tkt Yyij] [kyokfVdk],o jk;ij tl uxjk dk fuek.k djk;k rFkk bu uxjk e fo"kky len d leku ljE; ljkojk rFkk i'djh] okih] rMkx ,o di vkfn dk fuek.k djk;k FkkA budk mYy[k dYpfj "kkldk d vfHky[kk e feyrk gA tl tkt Yyno iFke d jruij f"kyky[k e len d leku lkxj uked rkykc d fuek.k] iFohno f}rh; d dkuh vfHky[k e jRuij lkxj] jruij f"kyky[k e oYyHk lkxj ,o jRu"oj lkxj] rFkk lxHkhjkokfidk vkj foiy ty l ifji.k ljkoj d fuek.k dh tkudkjh feyrh gA dkdj d lkeo"kh "kkldk }kjk tkjh vfHky[k e dkdj l ikIr Hkkuno d f"kyky[k e rkykc rFkk dkfMd uked ck/k cuoku dh tkudkjh feyrh gA[13]

nUrokMk fty d ckjlj uked xke l 1060b- dk ,d fNndukx o"kh "kkld txndHk'k.k d f"kyky[k l ikIr tkudkjh d vulkj egke.My"oj pUnkfnR; egkjkt u pUnkfnR; len uked rkykc [knoku rFkk mlh d rV ij pUnkfnR;"oj uked f"ko efnj dk fuek.k djk;k FkkA[14] dkdj d lkeo"kh "kkld Hkkuno d le; e mld e=h uk;d oklno u nk efnj rFkk nk rkykck dk fuek.k djk;k FkkA tkt Yyno iFke d jruij l ikIr f"kyky[k e dYpjh "kkld iFohno d }kjk rEek.k e iFohno"oj rFkk vudk efnjk d fuek.k d lkFk jruij e len d leku xgjk rkykc [knok;k FkkA blh idkj tkt Yyno u tkt YYkij uked uxj clku d lkFk&lkFk eukgj ljkoj dk fuek.k Hkh djk;k FkkA

iFohno f}rh; d le; dk jruij d f"kyky[k l ikIr tkdkjh d vulkj dYpjh "kkld cYyHkjkt u jRuij l io e [kkMk xke d fudV ior ck/kdj ljkoj dk fuek.k djk;k FkkA rFkk mlh idkj

lMfoM xke d ior d uhp ,d rkykc vkj jRu"oj uked ljkoj cuok;k Fkk rFkk no ior d uhp ckoMh] jkBolek xko e rkykc d fuek.k dk mYy[k gA bld vykok iFohno f}rh; d le; dk jruij l ikIr f"kyky[k e cgeno u eYgkj e /ktfV egkno dk efnj vkj ljkoj] rFkk jruij e ckoMh vkj nk ljkoj d fuek.k dk mYy[k feyrk gA bl idkj dYpjh "kk ldk d dky e Hkh NRrhlx< e rkykck d fuek.k dh ijEijk dh if"V gkrh gA

xke rjrfj;k e txyk d e/; ikphu efnjk d vo"k'k rFkk ifrek; fo|eku g ftud e/; ,d ikdfrd unh rFkk >juk iokfgr gkrk g ftld ty dk mi;kx vHkh Hkh gk jgk gA xke ljnk] rglhy cjyk] ftyk cerjk e xlrkRrjdkyhu vFkkr lkeo"kh dkyhu ikphu efnj d vo"k'k g ftld ihN rkykc fufer g rFkk ;gk l yxHkx nk fd-eh- njh ij f"koukFk unh mRrj fn"kk e iokfgr gkrh gA fl)"oj efnj iykjh ftyk cyknk ckt kj ckylen uked rkykc d fdukj ioh eM e fufer gA ;g efnj lkeo"kh dky 8oh "krkCnh b- dk gA bl rkykc dk ikuh itk ikB d vykok iykjh "kgj dk Hkh ihu gr forfjr gkrk gA[15] fprkojh noh efnj /kkcuh cyknkckt kj fty e 9oh "krkCnh b- dk fufer efnj g tk rkykc dh ioh eM ij fLFkr g ftld k mi;kx LFkkuh; xkeokl h nfud dk;k d vykok itk ikB e Hkh djr gA xke [kjkn ftyk tk txhj&pkik e y{e.k"oj efnj rFkk "kcjh efnj d lehi rkykc fufer gA y{e.k"oj efnj d i'B Hkkx e lehi e ckoMh rFkk if"pe e ,d rkykc fufer gA bl h idkj "kcjh efnj d io ,o nf{k.k fn"kk e Hkh ,d&,d rkykc fufer g ftle ge"kk ikuh Hkjk jgrk gA

xke dypk Hknokgh] ftyk ljxtk e lregyk d lehi bV fufer v'Vdk.kh; ckoMh vHkh Hkh fo|eku gA gekjh tkudkjh d vulkj N-x- dh ;g i.k:i.k ljf{kr lcl ikphure ckoMh g tk yxHkx 8&9oh "krkCnh b- dh gA[16] bld lehi mRrj e yxHkx 100 ehVj njh ij 3&4 rkykc Øe"kh ,d d Åij ,d vHkh Hkh g ftle ge"kk ikuh Hkjk jgrk gA dkjck fty e egkno efnj ikyh rkykc dh if"peh eM ij fLFkr gA[17] ;g rkykc dkQh fo"kky g ftle ge"kk

ikuh Hkjk jgrk gA eYgkj ftyk fcyklij e ikrky"oj efnj ikphu x< d lehi fufEkr g ftldh [kkb e ge"kk ikuh Hkjk jgrk gA Hkkjeno efnj dohj/kke fty e Qf.kukxo"kh dkyhu 11&12 'krkCnh b- dk g ftld mRrj e ikdfrd ty L=kr tk fd pkjk rjQ l igkMh l f?kjk gvk gA bl ck/kdj rkykc dk fuek.k fd;k x;k g ftle n"kukFkh vkdj Luku djr g rFkk bldk ikuh efnj d itk ikB e dke vkrk gA f"ko efnj ?kfV;kjh xke fcj[kk e jktuknxko fty e fLFkr g tgk ij igkMh dh rygVh e efnj d if"pe fn"kk e rkykc fufer fd;k x;k g tk ijorh dky dk irhr gkrk gA xke uxijk nx fty e tkyck/kk jkM ij fLFkr gA ;gk ij cLrh d e/; ,d cgr cMk rkykc fufer g ftl nk Hkkxk e foHkkftr fd;k x;k gA bl h rkykc dh nf{k.kh eM e iokfHke[kh f"koefnj fo|eku gA bld xHkxg e dkb Hkh ifrek LFkkfir u gku d dkj.k itk vpuk ugh gkrh gA

jkuhik[kj rkykc] MhikMhg

fcyklij fty e dkVk jkM ij xfu;kjh xke e iokfHke[kh ,d ikphu f"koefnj d vo"k'k g tk rkykc dh if"peh eM ij fufer gA[18] bl rkykc e ge"kk ikuh Hkjk jgrk g ftldk mi;kx itk rFkk ugku d dke e vkrk gA ckjlj fLFkr nUrokMk fty e pUnkfnR; efnj

rkykc dh ioh eM ij fLFkr g tk fd cLrj d fNUnd ukxo"kh "kk ldk d dky dk rkykc rFkk efnj fufer g D;kfd bu nkuk dk mYy[k ;gk l ikIr iLrj f"kyky[k e Hkh feyrk gA

xke nojchtk cerjk fty e nx jkM ij lMd d fdukj fLFkr gA ;gk ij xke d mRrj e ,d rkykc d fdukj if"peh eM ij iokfHke[kh f"koefnj rFkk nf{k.kh eM e iLrj fufer lrh LrHk LFkkfir gA ;gk ij oreku e lk;Vu foHkkx }kjk rkykc d fdukj lhf<;k fufer dh tkdj lkUn;hdj.k fd;k x;k gA tktxhj ftyk e[;ky; e Hkhek rkykc d if"peh fdukj ij fo'.k d nk efnj iokfHke[kh fufer gA ;g rkykc Hkh ikphu g ftldk mi;kx LFkkuh; ykxk d nfud dk;k d lkFk&lkFk efnj d itk&ikB e Hkh dke vkrk gA cLrj d dljiky uked xke e f"koefnj d vo"k'k g ftld mRrj e xkf<;kjh uked rkykc fufer gA ;g ijorhdkyhu irhr gkrk gA xke cLrj e f"koefnj d mRrj e rFkk ihN dh rjQ ,d fo"kky rkykc fufer gA ;g ijorhdkyhu irhr gkrk gA cLrj xke e yxHkx 14oh "krkCnh b- rd fNUnd ukxo"kh "kk ldk dh jkt/kkuh jgh gA ;g efnj nf{k.k Hkkjrh; nfoM "kyh dk NRrhlx< dk ,dek= mnkgj.k gA

ykQkx< tk fd lHkor% dkjck fty e vkrk gA ;gk ij ,d igkMh d Åij nxk efnj fufer g rFkk ;gh ij ,d rkykc dk fuek.k Hkh fd;k x;k g tk efnj d ledkyhu 14&15oh "krkCnh b- dk irhr gkrk gA xfj;kcn fty e fQx"oj uked rglhy e[;ky; e ipefnj fufer g ftud e/; ikphu ckoMh fLFkr gA ;g fQx"oj d jktkvk }kjk fufer irhr gkrh gA ble vUnj io"k dju gr iRFkj dh lhf<;k fufer gA bl ckoMh e ge"kk ikuh Hkjk jgrk g rFkk oreku e Hkh itk&ikB d dk;k e mi;kx gkrk gA ip efnj d mRrj e Qf.kd"oj ukFk efnj fLFkr g ftld ck; rjQ rkykck dk fuek.k fd;k x;k gA e.Mok egy ftyk dchj/kke d io e Hkh ,d rkykc fufer g yfdu bldk ikuh xh'e _r e l[k tkrk gA ;g efnj Qf.kukxo"kh dkyhu 14&15oh "krkCnh b- e fufer irhe gkrk gA xke lglij] cerjk fty e cLrh d nf{k.kh fdukj e f"koefnj ,o ctjxcyh efnj iokfHke[kh fufer gA bud nf{k.k io e ,d fo"kky rkykc dk fuek.k fd;k x;k g tk lHkor% lu 1973 d yxHkx dk gA xh'e _r e ;g l[k tkrk g D;kfd bldk ikuh flpkb d dke e yk;k tkrk gA ?ke/kk ftyk nx e Qf.kukxo"kh dkyhu nk efnj ,d gh LFkku ij g ftld lEe[k ikphu x< dh [kkb g rFkk ihN rjQ rkykc fufer fd;k x;k g ftle ge"kk ikuh Hkjk jgrk gA

ckykn fty d iykjh xke e f"koefnj]rkykc dh nf{k.kh eM ij iokfHke[kh fLFkr gA ;g efnj Qf.kukxo"kh dkyhu irhr gkrk g yfdu rkykc ijorh dky dk gA f"koefnj xeMiky cLrj fty e fLFkr g ftld nf{k.k e yxHkx ,d Qykx njh ij fp?khrjkb uked ,d rkykc fLFkr g ftle ge"kk ikuh Hkjk jgrk gA[19] ckykn fty d xke txUukFkij e efnj d lehi ,d fo"kky rkykc fufer g tk lHkor% xh'e _r e l[k tkrk gA ;g efnj ckykn l vtnk lMd ekx ij ck; fdukj ij fLFkr gA fcyklij fty e xke xrkjk e 15&16oh "krkCnh b- dk ,d efnj gA efnj d fdukj rkykc fufer gA dkdj fty d ujgjij rglhy e xke nohuokxko e ,d ikphu efnj] xke noMkxj e ikphu efnj] xke fjlkokMk ,o xke eMikj e ikphu efnj d vo"k'k gA bu pkjk LFkkuk ij rkykc fo|eku g tk ijorhdky d gA [20]

jk;ij fty e xke uokxko tk fd efnj glkn l vkx yxHkx 4 fd-eh- njh ij nk; rjQ fLFkr gA ;gk ij efnj d ck; ik"o e rkykc fufer gA blh rkykc dh mRrjh eM e fo"oukFk efnj mRrjkfHke[kh fufer g ftld nk; rjQ Hkh ,d fo"kky rkykc dk fuek.k fd;k x;k gA[21] blh idkj jk;ij fty d xke fxjkn e Hkh 17&18oh "krkCnh b- dk ,d efnj if"pekfHke[kh fo|eku g tk rkykc d mRrj ioh dku e fLFkr gA bl rkykc dk mi;kx LFkkuh; ykxk }kjk nfud dk;k d lkFk&lkFk efnj dh itk ikB e Hkh dke vkrk gA

3- ikdfrd tyL=kr%&bl idkj ikphu ckofM;k d vykok NRrhlx< e dN ,l Hkh LFky g tgk ij fd ikuh dh lfo/kk gku d dkj.k rFkk lxerk dh nf'V l efnj fufer fd; x; tcfd ;g ijorh dky d gA ,l LFkyk dh lph e f"koefnj cyiku][22] ftyk

fcyk lij rFkk uenk efnj] uenk ftyk jktuknxko gA bu nkuk gh LFkkuk ij ikdfrd ty L=kr gA bu efnjk dk fuek.k dky 15&16oh “krkCnh b- lHkkfor gA uenk efnj d lehi ck; ik”o e L=kr dk ck/kdj d.M dk Lo:Ik fn;k x;k g rFkk ogk l ,d uky dk iokg “k: gkrk g tk vkx pydj f”koukFk unh e feyrk gA

ikdfrd d.M] cyiku

blh idkj cyiku e ikphu dypjh dkyhu efnj jgk gkxk ftld /oLr gk tku ij ;gk ij ,d f”koefnj dk fuek.k fd;k x;k ftle ijku vo”k’kk rFkk ifrekvk dk tM fn;k x;k gA bl efnj d i’B Hkkx e efnj l lyXu ikdfrd d.M dk ck/kdj ckoMh dk Lo:Ik fn;k x;k g ftle pkjk rjQ lheVM iDdh lhf<;k fufer gA ;gh l uhp rjQ ,d uky dk iokg “k: gkrk gA

4- ufn;k&NRrhlx< e dN ie[k efnj ufn;k d fdukj Hkh fufer fd; x; g tgk ij rhFk d :Ik e Hkh lKk dh xb gA bu efnjk d mi;kx e Hkh ufn;k dk ikuh fy;k tkrk jgk gkxkA NRrhlx< e lcl ikphu efnj fcyk lij fty e fLFkr nojkuh tBkuh efnj rkyk g tk fd 5&6oh “krkCnh b- e “kjHkijh “kk ldk d dky e fufer ekuk tkrk gA bld if”pe e efu;kjh unh cgrh g ftle ge”kk ikuh Hkjk jgrk gA[23] jkfte fLFkr dy”oj efnj egkunh vkj ijh d lxe

ij fLFkr g rFkk bld lEe[k io dh rjQ jkthoykpu efnj] ip”oj efnj] Hkr”oj efnj] jkt”oj efnj] nku”oj efnj] rFkk rfyu efnj ijh unh d nk; rV ij fLFkr gA[24]

cLrj fLFkr Hkkxkiky e uyo”kh “kk ldk d dky dk pR; xg ,o f”ko efnj d vo”k’k fo|eku gA bld mRrj fn”kk e Hkh ,d unh cgrh g tk jrhyh rFkk de xgjh gA f”koefnj cylj oreku e cyjkeij fty e vkrk gA bl efnj d ck; ik”o e NkVh Lkh ckoMh g tk /kj&/kj iV jgh gA efnj d io e ,d igkMh uky k g rFkk nk; rjQ egku unh dk lxe LFky g ftle ge”kk ikuh Hkjk jgrk gA ;g efnj 8oh “krkCnh b- dk gA

Ekkxjk cjkt] f'koukFk unh

fljij fLFkr x/k”oj efnj] ,o vU; ikphu efnjk d vo”k’k egkunh d nk; rV ij fo|eku gA vr % bud itk ikB ,o nfud mi;kx d dk;k gr egkunh dk ty mi;kx fd;k tkrk jgk gkxk A ljxtk fty e eg”kij d efnjko”k’k jM unh d ck; rV ij fLFkr g rFkk dN rkykc Hkh fufer fd; x; gA blh idkj xke nofVdjk fLFkr nox< ,o Njdk nmj efnj Hkh jM unh d ck; rV ij fo|eku g tk yxHkx 9&10oh “krkCnh b- d gA[25] flgkok fLFkr d.k”oj efnj leg egkunh d nk; rV ij fufer g tk 11&12oh “krkCnh b- d gA

ljxtk fty e egkjkuhij xke e ,d f"koefnj d vo"k'k g ftld mRrj e ekn unh iokfgr gkrh gA ;g efnj 10&11 oh "krkCnh b- dk gA

nUr"ojh efnj nUrokMk tk fd 14&15oh "krkCnh b- dk gA bld lehi ck; rjQ "kf[kuh rFkk Mfduh uked nk ufn;k dk lxe gA bl LFky ij ge"kk ikuh cgrk g ftldk mi;kx efnj d nfud itk&ikB e gkrk gA tktxhj fty d f"kojhukjk;.k e egkunh d ck; fdukj ij d"koukjk;.k] ujukjk;.k] pUnpM efnj rFkk txUukFk efnj vkfn fufer g tk 11&12oh "krkCnh b- d gA bld nk; rjQ nf{k.k e egkunh io dh rjQ iokfgr gkrh g rFkk bld io egkunh e tkd ,o f"koukFk unh dk lxe gA ;gk ij ge"kk unh e ikuh cgrk jgrk g tk n"kukfFk;k d nfud mi;kx d lkFk &lkFk "kgj dk Hkh ihu d dke e vkrk gA

cyknk cktkj fty d vUrxr xke ukjk;.kij e fo'.k efnj iokfHke[kh fufer g tk dYpjh "kkldk d dky 11&12 oh "krkCnh b- dk gA bl efnj d ck; rjQ lehi e gh egkunh cgrh gA cLrj fty d fNnxko e f"koefnj d vo"k'k g ftld lehi ck; rjQ bUnkorh unh iokfgr gkrh g rFkk bld vkx bUnkorh e fp=dkV uked ty iikr dk fuek.k gkrk gA[26] Njdh egy] dchj/kke fty e fufer g tk xke Nijh e vkrk gA ;g efnj 13&14 oh "krkCnh b- dk gA bld nk; rjQ vFkkr nf{k.k e ldjh unh dk mnxe igkMh l gkrk g ftle ge"kk ikuh cgrk jgrk gA ;g efnj Qf.kukxo"kh "kkldk d dky dk gA xke nodj ftyk cerjk e ?k?kljktk efnj uked LFky ij cgr l iLrj fufer lrh LrHk rFkk ;k)k ifrek; efnj ifjlj e tMh g tgk ij igy ,d y?k vkdkj dh ckoMh Fkh tk /khj&/khj iVdj likV gk xb gA ;g Hkh 15&16oh "krkCnh dh irhr gkrh gA ;g ckoMh lHkor% efnj d dky dh gk ldrh gA

xke rjikxk ftyk cyknk cktkj e fLFkr gA ;gk ij ekoyh noh efnj 16&17oh "krkCnh b- dk fufer gA bld lehi e ihN dh rjQ f"koukFk unh cgrh g rFkk o'kk _r e bldk ikuh efnj d lehi rd vk tkrk gA dnjeky] ftyk dkjck e vk/kfud dky dh dchjifFk;k dh yxHkx 300 o'k ikphu lekf/k;k fufer gA bld lehi glnk unh iokfgr gkrh g ftldk ikuh xke rFkk ;gk d itkfj;k d fy; mi;kx e vkrk gA

bl idkj mi;Dr LFkyk dk v/;;u dju ij Kkr gkrk g fd efnjk ,o /kkfed LFkyk dk fuek.k i.kr% ikuh d L=kr d vk/kkj ij fuHkj djrk g pkg og efnj d fuek.k l io miyC/k gk ;k efnj d fuek.k d ckn ikuh dk lk/ku fufer fd;k x;k gkA blh idkj ;g dgk tk ldrk g fd NRrhlx< e gh ugh cfYd lEi.k Hkkjro'k e tgk ij Hkh efnjk d fuek.k dh ;ktuk iLrkfor dh tkrh Fkh ogk ij ikuh dh vko";drk egRoi.k Fkh pkg og d,] ckoMh] unh] ikdfrd ty L=kr vkfn d :Ik e D;k u gkA ble egRoi.k ckr ;g Hkh g fd ikjfHkd dky e idfr d okrkoj.k d vu:Ik igy NkV vkdkj d ty L=krk dk fuek.k fd;k tkrk Fkk rFkk ekuo d oKkfud ;x e fodflr Øe e ty dh vko";drk d vu:Ik rykc] ckoMh] d, rFkk oreku e g.MiEi ,o V;ccy dk Hkh mi;kx gkuk ikjHk gk pdk gA bld vykok efnjk d fuek.k ,o ty L=krk d fuek.k e ml le; jktkvk dh lEiUurk rFkk mld "kkludky d Åij Hkh fuHkj djrk jgk gkxkA

lnHk%&

1- NRrhlx< fe=] vd 4] 2012] rkykc] jkgy dekj flg] i- 23&27-
2- tkToY;k if=dk] 2004] fcu ikuh lc lu] jkgy dekj flg] i- 13 ,o 15-
3- iklhfMXl vkQ n u"kuy lfeukj vku fjoj oyh flfoykbtlu vkQ NRrhlx< ,.MU; fjlpt bu bf.M;u vkfd;kyk th] 2012] NRrhlx< d vfHky[kk e mYyf[kr ufn;k ,o tyL=krk dk ,frgkfld fo"y'k.k] Mk-fnu"k ufnuh ifjgkj] i- 26&33-
4- NRrhlx< dh LFkkiR; dyk] ljxtk fty d fo"k'k lnHk e] 2012] oek dkerk ilkn] i- 99-
5- mifjor] i- 85-
6- cLrj dh LFkkiR; dyk] ½5oh "krkCnh b- l 12oh "krkCnh b- rd½] oek dkerk ilkn] i- 121&122-
7- fcgfu;k] vd }kn"k] vxLr 2014] NRrhlx< d ikphu efnj fLFkr ckoMh vkj rkykc] dkerk ilkn oek] i- 48&49-

8- mifjor] i- 49-
9 - dyk oHko] vd 16] ½2006&2007½ efnjk dh uxjh [kjkn% LFkkiR; o dyk ij idk"k] oek dkerk ilkn] i- 116-
10- NRrhlx< dh LFkkiR; dyk] e/; NRrhlx< d fo"k'k lnHk e] 2014] oek dkerk ilkn] i- 63-
11- mifjor] i- 239-
12- mifjor] i- 253-
13- mRdh.k y[k] ckypn tu] i- 31-
14- cLrj dh LFkkiR; dyk]mifjor] i- 78-
15- NRrhlx< dh LFkkiR; dyk] e/; NRrhlx< d fo"k'k lnHk e] mifjor] i- 76-
16 NRrhlx< dh LFkkiR; dyk] mifjor] i- 34-
17- NRrhlx< dh LFkkiR; dyk] e/; NRrhlx< d fo"k'k lnHk e] mifjor] i- 100
18- dykoHko] vd 13&14] 2003&2004 f"koefnj xfu;kjh] dkerk ilkn oek] i- 93-
19- cLrj dh LFkkiR; dyk] mifjor] i- 138-
20- mifjor] i- 186&187-
21- NRrhlx< dh LFkkiR; dyk] e/; NRrhlx< d fo"k'k lnHk e] mifjor] i- 248-
22- mifjor] i- 235&236-
23- mifjor] i- 18-
24- jkfte] i- 63-
25- NRrhlx< dh LFkkiR; dyk] ljxtk fty d fo"k'k lnHk e] mifjor] i= 135-
26- cLrj dh LFkkiR; dyk] mifjor] i- 137-

26

bl dh ikjfEHkd 'krkCnh e ,jp e ty&lj{k.k ¼

vkfHky[kh; lnHk

*Mk- vke idk'k yky JhokLro

^,jp^ mÙkj in'k e cUny[k.M d vUrxr >kl h tuin dh xjkBk rgl hy e crok ½o=orh½ unh d nk; rV ij fLFkr gA ,jp dk ^,jN* uke pUny 'kkl d ijefnno d foØe lor 1230 d egkck rkei=y[k e ikIr gkrk gA[1] ;gh uke ,jp d dfo fu/kkufxfj Ñr lor 1912 d mud xFk ^HkfDreukgj* e Hkh mfYyf[kr gA[2] bldk ikphu uke ^,jdN^ ;gk d uxj&flDdk ij blk io rhljh&nljh 'krkCnh dh ckãh fyfi e mRdh.k gA[3] oreku e bl ^,jp^ ;k ^,jN^ Hkh dgk tkrk gA

ijEijkulkj ,jp dk fgj.;d';i dh jkt/kkuh dgk tkrk gA ;g ,d egÙoi.k ijkrkfÙod LFky g] tgk l iLrj ,o rke midj.k] ikphu flDd] enHkk.M] e.efr;k] iLrj𝔢k rFkk vfHky[k vkfn fey g tk bl {k= fo'k"k d lkFk&lkFk Hkkjrh; bfrgkl ij egÙoi.k idk'k Mkyr gA

,jp l ikIr flDdk ,o vfHky[kk l vud vKkr 'kkldk ,o mud jkto'kk dh tkudkjh ikIr gkrh gA ;gk d uxj&flDd ,o enk; lkekftd ,o vkfFkd fodkl ij idk'k Mkyrh gA ijkrkfÙod vo'k"kk d vk/kkj ij ,jp dh igpku egktuin ^pfn^ dh jkt/kkuh d

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*iO; jftLVªhdj.k vf/kdkjh] 12&ch] ih-lh- cuth ekxZ] ,yux] bykgkckn ¼m-i-½

:i e dh x;h gA[4] ;gk l ikIr flDdk ,o vfHky[kk d vk/kkj ij Hkh ,jp yxHkx blk io f}rh; 'krkCnh l f}rh; 'krkCnh b- d chp jkt/kkuh iekf.kr gkrk gA[5]

,jp ijkLFky dk lkekU; n'

bl idkj ikphudky e jktufrd ,o lkLÑfrd jkt/kkuh gku d dkj.k ,jp e vud egÙoi.k dk; lEiUu g, Fk] ftue i"dfj.kh&mRkuu d ek/;e l ty&lj{k.k dk Hkh mYy[k fd;k tk ldrk gA ;g dk; bruk egÙoi.k Fkk fd bld lnHk e b"Vkdkfhky[k mRdh.k djk;k] ft ldh vud ifr;k ikIr gb gA bl vfHky[k dh bV ,jp e ,d LFkku ij u fey dj le; d i;kIr vUrjky d dkj.k b/kj&m/kj db LFkkuk ij fc[kjh gb FkhA dN bV rk unh d fdukj Åp Vhy ij yxh gb Fkh] ftudk mrkju e dkQh dfBukb gbA yxHkx igyh 'krkCnh b- dh ckãh fyfi e ;g vfHky[k rhu ifä;k e mRdh.k g[6]&

fl) lukir% 'krkuhdL; iik=.k lukir% vfnrfe=L; ik=.k lukir% n'kk.kkf/kir% eyfe=L; i=.k lukifruk n'kk.k'oj.k okfl"Bhi=.k v"kk<fe=.k i"dfj.kh [kkfurk

,jp vfHky[k

v"kk<fe= d bl vfHky[k e e[; :i l ,jp e i"dfj.kh mRkuu dh ppk dh x;h g] fdUr bl vfHky[k d ek/;e l vHkh rd vKkr ,d uohu jkto'k d ckj e tkudkjh feyrh g] ft lu ,jp l n'kk.k {k= ij 'kklu fd;kA bl vfHky[k e v"kk<fe= d ifirkeg 'krkuhd rFkk firkeg vfnrfe= dk ^lukifr* dgk x;k g] fdUr Lo; v"kk<fe= ,o mld firk eyfe= dk lukifr d lkFk&lkFk ^n'kk.k dk vf/kifr^ Hkh dgk x;k g] fdUr ;g ugh dgk tk ldrk fd ftud lkFk doy ^lukifr* dh mikf/k g] o ek= lukifr gh Fk] cfYd o bl {k=

vFkkr n'kk.k d ^vf/kifr* Hkh FkA lHkor% o lukifr i";fe= dh Hkkfr ek= ^lukifr^ mikf/k gh /kkj.k fd; FkA

i"dfj.kh&mR[kuu l lEcfU/kr bl vfHky[k e n'kk.k d 'kkld v"kk<fe= }kjk bru ikphudky e ,jp e crok unh d gku d ckotn i"dfj.kh dk mR[kuu djd ty&lj{k.k dk ;g dk; lHkor% ihu ,o flpkb vkfn fofo/k mí';k dh ifr gr fd;k x;k FkkA v"kk<fe= d bl vfHky[k l irk pyrk g fd n'kk.k d 'kkld v"kk<fe= dh ^iÙk* /ke d ifr i;kIr vkLFkk FkhA ijk.kk e okih] dvk] rkykc vkj efnj dk fuek.k rFkk ckx yxkuk vkfn ykdfgr d dk;k dh ^iÙk^ /ke d vUrxr ppk dh x;h gA[7] ijk.kk d io Hkh ^dBkifu"kn* e ufpdrk vk[;ku d lnHk e of.kr ^b"VkiÙk^ d vUrxr ;K] nku vkfn dek ,o dvk] ckx] rkykc vkfn d fuek.k rFkk mul ikIr Qy dh ppk gA[8] vr% ty&lj{k.k t l ykdfgr dk dk; v"kk<fe= u ,jp e i"dfj.kh&mR[kuu d ek/;e l fd;k Fkk] ft ldk vo'k"k lHkor% oUnkrky d :i e vkt Hkh fo|eku gA

v"kk<fe= dk yxHkx igyh 'krkCnh b- dk b"VdkfHky[k ,jp e ty&lj{k.k dk ikphu vkfHky[kh; lk{; rk g gh] ;g ,frgkfld ,o lkLÑfrd nf"V l Hkh egÙoi.k gA bl lnHk e mYy[kuh; g fd dkfynkl u e?knr e e?k dk ln'k nr le; fofn'kk dk n'kk.k dh jkt/kkuh crk;k g vkj ml fn'kkvk e ifl) Hkh dgk gA[9] bll irk pyrk g fd dkfynkl u e?k dk tc Hkh ln'k fn;k Fkk] ml le;

fofn'kk n'kk.k dh jkt/kkuh FkhA ,frgkfld nf"V l ;g fLFkfr blk io f}rh; 'krkCnh dh g] tc lukifr i";fe= dk i= vfXufe= fofn'kk dk 'kkld Fkk] fdUr ,jp l ikIr v"kk<fe= d bl vfHky[k d vulkj n'kk.k dh jkt/kkuh ,jp Fkh] u fd fofn'kkA bl vfHky[k e v"kk<fe= dk Li"V :i l ^n'kk.k'oj* rFkk mld firk dk ^n'kk.kkf/kifr* dg tku l irk pyrk g fd dkfynkl d i'pkr ^n'kk.k^ dh jkt/kkuh fofn'kk l ,jp LFkkukUrfjr gk x;h FkhA bll ;gh Li"V gkrk g fd dkfynkl dk ek= ml dky[k.M dk Kku Fkk] tc n'kk.k dh jkt/kkuh fofn'kk FkhA vr% v"kk<fe= dk i"dfj.kh&mR[kuu l lEcfU/kr ;g vfHky[k dkfynkl dk blk io f}rh; 'krkCnh[10] e fu/kkfjr dju e egÙoi.k Hkfedk iLrr djrk g ftll dkfynkl d le; d ckj e vfu'p; dh fLFkfr lekIr gk tkrh gA

bl idkj v"kk<fe= dk ;g b"VdkfHky[k vud egÙoi.k ,frgkfld lnHkk d lkFk blk dh igyh 'krkCnh e ,jp e i"dfj.kh&mR[kuu dh tkudkjh iLrr djrk g tk bl {k= e ty&lj{k.k l lEcfU/kr lcl ikphu vkfHky[kh; lk{; gA

lnHkZ %

1- bfixfQ;k bf.Mdk] ftYn 16] i- 12
2- o=orh ng dy ij dfo fu/kkufxjokIA ,jN ijFky rhFk le ntk ekB fuokIAA JhokLro] vke idk'k yky % cUny[k.M dk nyHk xFk HkfDreukgj] fgUnLrkuh] Hkkx 67] vd 3 tykb&flrEcj 2006] i- 113&115
3- JhokLro] vke idk'k yky % V Vkbll vkQ flVh Dok;Ul vkQ ,jdN] U;feLefVd MkbtLV] ftYn 21&22] i- 1&3(FkM ojk;Vh vkQ flVh Dok;Ul vkQ ,jdN] tuy vkQ U;feLefVd lklkbVh vkQ bf.M;k] ftYn 54&55] i- 10
4- JhokLro] vke idk'k yky % ,jdN% ,u ,MfefuLVfVo U;fDy;l Fk n ,tt] fpfrohfFkdk] ¼bykgkckn lxgky;½] ftYn 5 ¼1999&2000½] i- 223&227-
5- JhokLro] vke idk'k yky % vkfd;kykth vkQ ,jp % fMLdojh vkQ U; MkbuLVht] lyHk idk'ku] okjk.klh] 1991
6- ogh] i- 10
7- okih di rMkxkfu nork;rukfu pA

vUuinkuekfFkH;¼ iÙkfeR;fHk/kh;rAA ekd.M; ijk.k] 16] 124
8- vk'kkirh{k lxr lurk p b"VkiÙk i=i'k'p lokuA
,rno³Dr i#"kL;kYie/klk ;Lekuue olfr ckã.kk xgAA
dBkifu"kn] 1@8
9- ----------n'kk.kkA
r"kk fn{k ifFkr fofn'kky{k.kk jkt/kkuhA e?knr] 1@25&26
10- JhokLro] vke idk'k yky ¼ dkfynkl dh frfFk ¼ blk io f}rh; 'krkÙnh] tuy vkQ xxkukFk >k dUnh; lLÑr fo|kihB] ftYn 54&55 ¼1998&99½] i- 141&146-

27

xkikfn nxk dk ty izcU/ku

*Mk- xkfoUn ckFke

Xokfy;j e/; in"k d mRrjh {k= e fLFkr gA ;g uxj ikphudky l gh lkLdfrd :i l le) jgk gA bl uxj dk uke Xokfy;j ^Xokfy;k* _f"k d uke ij iMk ftUgku uxj d e/;Hkkx e fLFkr Åph o foLrr igkMh ij riL;k dh FkhA ftl ^^xkikfn** dgk tkrk gA fefgjdy d Xokfy;j vfHky[k e bl ^^xkikg; ukfEu Hk/kj** vFkkr xki ior dgk gA Hkktno d fo- l- 933 ¼876 bLoh½ d vfHky[k e bld ^^xkifxjh** 'kCn dk mi;kx gvkA foØe lor 1150 d vU; vfHky[k e bl ior d fy, ^^xkikfn** ,o ^^xkikfnnx** dk uke feyrk gA mi;Dr lk{;k d vk/kkj ij bl igkMh d fy, xki] xkikfn ;k xkifxjh ukek dk mYy[k be fofHkUUk lk{;k l ikIr gkrk gA bld vk/kkj ij xkikfn] xkifxjh] xkikpy vkfn ukek e iFke in d :i e xki dk Xoky d :i e i;kokph gA vr¼ xkikfn 0;RifRr dk vk/kkj xki ¼Xoky½ irhr gkrk gA

Xkkikfn nx dk egkHkkjr dky l gh ie[k LFkku jgk g bl {k= ij ek;] 'kx] ukx] ek[kjh] g.k] xtj ifrgkj] dPNi?kkr] efLye lYrkuk] rkejk o exyk ,o ejkBk o fcfV'k 'kkldk d vkf/kiR; e ;g nx jgk gA yEc le; rd Xokfy;j nx ij 'kklu jgu dk ie[k dkj.k bl xkikfn nx dh Hkkxkfyd fLFkfr dk ie[k ;kxnku jgk gA xkikfn nx ,d fo"kky igkMh ij fufer g tk dkQh Åph gA bl nxk dk ftckYVkj Hkh dgk tkrk g fdlh Hkh nx dk lj{kk dh nf"V l tc

*ofj"B ekxZn'kd] xtjh egy lxgky;] Xokfy;j e- i-

rd vHkn ugh ekuk tk ldrk tc rd mle i;kIr ;) lkexh [kk|ku o ty dh i;kIr 0;oLFkk ugh gk D;kfd 'k= }kjk nx ;k uxj dh ?kjkcUnh dj fy, tku ij bu oLrvk dh vkifr gkj&thr e cgr dN fu.kk;d fl) gkrh gA jkek;.k] egkHkkjr] euLefr] eRL;ijk.k] fo".k /kekRrj ijk.k] eku lkYykl vkfn xUFkk e dgk x;k g fd nx e vk;/k] vUu] vk"kf/k] /ku] ?kkM] gkFkh] Hkk[kkgh i'k] ckã.k] f'kYidkj] e'khu rFkk ty vkfn dh i;kIr 0;oLFkk gkuh pkfg,A vijkftriPNk rFkk 0kkLrjktoYyHk d vulkj i.;kRek dk ij ¼nx½ d Hkhrj pkj okih] nl di] pkj d.M vkj N% rkykc cuokuk pkfg,A bl idkj ik;% lHkh jktuhfrK rFkk okLr'kkL=h nx e ty d egRo dk Lohdkj djr g D;kfd ldVdky d fy, ;fn ty lxg dh i;kIr 0;oLFkk ugh g rk dkb Hkh nx vf/kd le; rd vfoftr ugh jgk ldrkA

Xokfy;j dk nx tyifr dh nf"V l dkQh lQy jgk g] D;kfd dkb Hkh 'k= bl ty dh deh d dkj.k dHkh gLrxr ugh dj ldkA bld tyk'; i;kIr vkdkj d g vkj vR;kf/kd xeh d fnuk e Hkh ugh l[kr rFkk ldV d le; ty dh vkifr e i.kr% l{ke jgr gA

Xokfy;j nx ij ty d icU/ku d fy, rkykck dvk vkj ckofM;k dk fuek.k fd;k x;k ftll lky Hkj rd nx d fuokfl;k] jktifjokj d lnL;k vkj lfudk dh ty dh vko';drk dk ijk fd;k tk ld ftldk o.ku bl idkj g %&

1- vLlh [kEHkk ckoMh %& ;g okih igkMh d e/;Hkkx e jktk ekuflg d egy d nf{k.k&if'peh dku ij fLFkr gA bldk pkjk vkj l ,d Åph ikphj }kjk ?kj fn;k x;k g] ftle fHkrj io'k dju d fy, io dh vkj ,d fo'kky }kj gA bldk fuek.k cM&cM ik"kk.k&[k.Mk dk tkMdj xkykdkj :i e fd;k x;k gA okih dk 0;kl 12-75 ehVj rFkk ty d lrg rd dh xgjkb 11-45 ehVj gA Åijh flj ij VkMh d Åij 2-15 ehVj pkMk Nktu gA mld pkjk vkj 1-85 ehVj pkMk 64 xky [kEHkk ij vk/kkfjr ,d oRrkdkj cjkenk Hkh g ckoMh d if'pe e Hkh ,d NkVk io'k }kj g] ftld nkuk vkj nk lhf<;k dVh g] tk uhp ,d LFkku ij fey tkrh gA iu% ogk l nkuk vkj lhf<;k

fudyrh g tk okih d ty d vUnj rd pyh x;h gA vr% vijkftr iPNk e of.kr okfi;k d vk/kkj ij ^vLlh [kEHkk ckoMh* dk ^uUnk* J.kh e j[kk tk ldrk gA

bl okih dk ^vLlh [kEHkk ckoMh* uke l lEckf/kr fd;k tkrk gA bl vk/kkj ij ble vLlh [kEHk gku dk vueku gkrk g fdUr okLro e ble dy 64 LrEHk gh gA bld mRrjh Hkkx e okih l tMk gvk LrEHkk ij vk/kkfjr ,d fo'kky Hkou g] tk vktdy ^jgheknk dk enjlk* d uke l ifl) gA bldh jpuk l ,lk irhr gkrk g fd io dky e ;g dkb lHkk&Hkou jgk gkxkA lkekU; /kkj.kk g fd bl Hkou dk ckcj u cuok;k FkkA fdUr budh LFkkiR;dyk dk n[ku l ,lk yxrk g fd bldk fuek.k ckcj l io dHkh rkej jktkvk d 'kklu dky e gvk gkxk vkj o ykx bl Hkou dk mi;kx ^lHkk&Hkou* d :i e djr jg gkxA ^vLlh [kEHkk ckoMh* bl Hkou dh ledkyhu irhr gkrh gA bld ty dk i;kx lHkk Hkou e gku oky mRlok rFkk lEeyuk vkfn d volj ij fd;k tkrk jgk gkxk bld vfrfjDr ekuefUnj vkj dhfregy vkfn e fuokl dju oky jktifjokj d ykxk }kjk Hkh bldk ty i;Dr fd;k tkrk jgk gkxkA

2- xtjh ckoMh %& ;g okih igkMh d uhp xtjh egy d mRrjh Hkkx e fLFkr gA bldk vkdkj 8-30 ehVj yEck] 7-65 ehVj pkMk vk;rkdkj g rFkk xgjkb 5 ehVj gA okih dk fuek.k NkV&NkV ik"kk.k [k.Mk dk tkMdj fd;k x;k gA bldh rygVh vkj nhokjk ij lykLVj Hkh Fkk fdUr v cog u"V gk x;k gA okih d nf{k.k&if'peh

dku ij ry rd igpu d fy, lhf<;k fufer dh x;h gA xtjh egy l okih rd vku d fy; ,d f[kMdh Fkh] tk vc cUn dj nh x;h gA bll Li"V g fd bld ty dk mi;kx xtjh egy d ykxk }kjk fd;k tkrk jgk gkxkA

3- /kkU/kk ckoMh %& ;g igkMh d mRrjh&if"peh Hkkx e /kkU/kk no }kj d ckgj fLFkr g bldk fuek.k igkMh d ik"kk.k [k.Mk }kjk v/kpUnkdkj :i e fd;k x;k gA v/kpUnkdkj ifjf/k dh yEckb 20 ehVj gA okih dh xgjkb 5 ehVj l 8 ehVj rd gA bld ioh flj ij ty dh lrg rd lhf<;k cuh gA okih d Bhd Åij nx ikphj g] ftle ,d ?kkV fufer fd;k x;k gA bl ?kkV d }kjk Hkh okih dk ty ikIr fd;k tk ldrk gA

4- 'kjn vkj vukj ckoMh %& gfFk;kikj vkj y{e.kikj d chp e igkMh dk dkVdj mld Hkhrj ^'kjn ckcMh* vkj ^vukj ckoMh* uke d nk tyk'k; fufer fd; x; gA 'kjn ckoMh e ,d NkVk lk egjkcnkj io'k&}kj cukdj ml igkMh d Hkhrj] yEckb] pkMkb vkj xgjkb e dkVr g, ,d pkdkj d.M cuk fy;k x;k gA bldh Nr igkMh e dkVdj r;kj fd; x; LrEHkk ij vk/kkfjr gA blh idkj dh jpuk vukj ckoMh e Hkh dh x;h gA

5- ?kxiti ckcMh %& ;g ckoMh ?kxt }kj d uhp fLFkr gA vr% ^?kxt ckcMh* dgr g bldh yEckb 15 ehVj rFkk pkMkb yxHkx 7 ehVj gA

6- ljtd.M ;k l;id.M_%& ;g rkykc igkMh d e/; Hkkx e fLFkr g A bldh yEckb 94 ehVj rFkk pkMkb 85-55 ehVj gA rygVh lery u gku d dkj.k ;g dgh ij vf/kd xgjk rFkk dgh ij mFkyk g nf{k.k dh vkj bldh xgjkb lcl vf/kd yxHkx 7-80 ehVj gA io rFkk if'pe dh vkj ty rd igpu d fy, lkiku gA rkykc d e/; e ,d NkVk efUnj g ft ld xHkxg e f'kofyx LFkkfir gA efUnj rd igpu d fy, ioh lkikuk l LrEHkk ij vk/kkfjr ,d iy dk fuek.k fd;k x;k gA

ijEijk e bl rMkx dk lokf/kd ikphu ekuk tkrk g vkj /kkfed nf"V l Hkh bldk cgr vf/kd egRo gA fdonUrh g fd ;gk ij riL;kjr Xokfy;k uked ,d fl) lUr u ,d ckj ^^ljtd.M** dk ty dUryijh ^dVokj** d jktk ljtlu dk ihu d fy, fn;k Fkk ftll mldk d"Vjkx vPNk gk x;kA bl ij lr d vkn'k l jktk u bl d.M dk th.kk)kj djok;kA jktk d uke ij bl d.M dk uke ^^ljtd.M** ;k ^^l;d.M** iM x;kA

fefgjdy d Xokfy;j vfHky[k l irk pyrk g fd xki uked ior ij ekrpV u ,d l; efUnj dk fuek.k djok;k FkkA ;g l; efUnj ^^ljtd.M** d if'peh rV ij gh dgh fLFkr FkkA l; efUnj dk fuekrk ljtd.M dk th.kk)kj djrk rFkk Xokfy;j nx dk lLFkkid ,d 0;fDr ljtlu dk ekudj dfu/ke bldh frfFk fo-l-332 ¼275 b-½ fu/kkfjr djr gA fdUr mudk ;g er mfpr ugh irhr

gkrk D;kfd fefgjdy d vfHky[k l Li"V g fd l; efUnj dk fuekrk ^^ljt lu** ugh vkfir ^^ekrpV** FkkA ;g efUnj g.k 'kkld fefgjdy d 'kkludky d 15 o o"k e fufer fd;k x;k FkkA fefgjdy d 'kklu dk ikjEHk 515 b- e fu/kkfjr fd;k tkrk gA vr% l; efUnj dh frfFk 530 b- Bgjrh gA vc ;fn l; efUnj vkj ljtd.M dk lkFk&lkFk fufer gvk eku fy;k tk, rk ljtd.M dk le; 530 b- d vkl&ikl fu/kkfjr fd;k tk ldrk gA bl ckr dh lEHkkouk dh tk ldrh g fd ljtd.M vkj l; efUnj dk fuek.k lkFk&lkFk gvk gk D;kfd efUnj dk cuku d fy, tc lehiLFk igkMh dk dkVdj iRFkj fudky x; gkx] rc ml LFky ij ,d d.M lk cu x;k gkxkA dkykUrj e mlh dk th.kk)kj dj ^^l; efUnj** d uke ij d.M dk uke ^^l;d.M** j[k fn;k x;kA

7- f=dkfu;k rky %& ;g rkykc igkMh d mRrjh&if'peh dku ij fLFkr gA bldk vkdkj f=dk.kh; gku d dkj.k bl f=dkfu;k rky dgr gA bl rkykc dh ioh Hktk dh eki 23 eh- if'peh Hktk dh eki 9-30 eh- rFkk nf{k.kh v/kpUnkdkj Hktk dh eki 33 eh- gA rkykc dh xgjkb 7 eh- gA bld nf{k.kh flj ij rygVh rd lkiku cuk; x; gA

igkMh d ftl Hkkx e ;g rkykc fLFkr g] ml t;Urh Fkj dgr gA ;gk ij ,d ikphu efUnj Hkh FkkA ,lk dgk tkrk g fd bldk fuek.k dNokgk o'k d ikjfEHkd jktk t;Uriky u djok;k FkkA oreku le; e ;gk ij LrEHkk ij vkf/kfjr ,d egjkc g] ftl Hkhrjh Hkkx e nk vfHky[k vfdr gA ,d e rkej 'kkld ^^ojeno** dk uke g rFkk nlj e fo-l- 1465 ¼1508 b-½ frfFk mfYyf[kr gA bl idkj ;g egjkc rkej 'kkld ohjeno ¼1400&1419½ d 'kkludky e fufer dh xb irhr gkrh g] fdUr ijEijk d vulkj f=dkfu;krky dk vi{kkdr bll vf/kd ikphu ekuk tk ldrk gA

8- tkgj rky %& ;g rkykc Hkh fdy d mRrjh Hkkx e 'kkgtgk egy d lkeu fLFkr g A bldh yEckb 58-50 eh-] pkMkb 55-50 ehVj rFkk xgjkb 6-10 eh- gA rkykc e dy rhu tynkf.k;k fufer dh x;h g ftudh Åij l xgjkb Øe'kh 2-70 eh-] 1-70 eh- g A bldh nf{k.kh

fn'kk e chpk&chp ,d pcrjk cukdj ml d io e rkykc dh rygVh rd lkiku cuk; x; gA blh idkj mRrj&ioh e rkykc dh tynk.kh rd NkV&NkVh lhf<;k cuh gA rkykc dh nhokj d Åijh Hkkx e pkjk vkj 18 i.kkfy;k dh 0;oLFkk g] ftul o"kk dk ty ,d= fd;k tk ldrk gA bl rkykc dk th.kk)kj nx d xouj erfen [kk }kjk y[kkjh bV]pu vkj 'k[kh l djok;k x;k FkkA nhokjk dh fpukb bru vPN <x l dh xb Fkh fd rkykc dk ,d cn ikuh Hkh ckgj ugh fjl ldrk FkkA bldh bVk dh nhokj rk vkt Hkh vPNh fLFkfr e g] fdUr ml d Åij fd;k x;k e'kky dk yi u"V gk x;k gA

rkykc d ^^tkgj** ;k ^^tkgj** uke d lEcU/k e ,lk dgk tkrk g fd ifrgkj 'kkld ey;oeu no d 'kkludky e tc bYrfe'k ¼1232 b-½ u bl nx ij vkØe.k fd;k rk ogk dh jkfu;k vkj jkt ifjokj dh fL=;k u blh rkykc d lehi vfXu e dndj ^^tkgjor** dj fy;k FkkA blh dkj ;g rkykck ^^tkgjrky** uke l ifl) gA

9- 'kkgtgk rky %& 'kkgtgk egy d ikx.k e ,d rkykc fLFkr gA bldk fuek.k cM&cM ik"kk.k [k.Mk dk tkMdj fd;k x;k gA bldh yEckb 31-20 eh-]pkMkb 26-30 eh- rFkk xgjkb 15 eh- gA 4-60 eh- xgjkb ij rkykc dh tynkgh cukb xb g] ftldh yEckb 20 eh- pkMkb 15-65 eh- rFkk xbjkb 10 eh- gA tynk.kh rd igpu d fy, io vkj if'pe e lkiku cuk; x; gA blh idkj mRrjh&if'peh dku ij Hkh ty dh lrg rd igpu d fy, tynk.kh e lkiku cu

gA nf{k.kh fn'kk e 3-75x4-00 eh- dk ,d Lukukxkj ;k d{k fufer fd;k x;k g] tk lEHkor% oL=kfn cnyu d fy, i;Dr fd;k tkrk jgk gkxk bl rkykc dk fuek.k 'kkgtgk egy d lkFk gh yxHkx l=goh 'krkCnh e fd;k x;k irhr gkrk gA

10- ekuljkoj %& ;g ljkoj nx d if'peh Hkkx e mjokgh d fudV fLFkr g ,lk dgk tkrk g fd bldk fuek.k rkej jktk ekuflg ¼1486&1516 b-½ }kjk djok;k x;k FkkA ljkoj dk vkdkj cMky g vkj n[ku l ,lk irhr gkrk fd bldk fuek.k ;ktukc) <x l fd;k x;k gA lEHkor% Hkouk d fuek.k d fy; bl LFky l ik"kk.k&[k.M fudky x; g ftld dkj.k ;g tyk'k; cu x;k gA cgr lEHko g fd bl rkykc l jktk ekuflg d Hkouk d fy, gh iRFku fudky x; gk] ftld dkj.k ijEijk e bl ekuflg l tkM fn;k x;k gA if'pe dh vkj bldh xbjkb yxHkx 6 eh- gA

11- jkuhrky rFkk pjhrky %& ;g nkuk rMkx igkMh d mRrjh&if'peh fudV gA jkuhrky dh yECkkb 34-50 eh-]pkMkb 20-50 eh- rFkk xbjkb 9 eh- gA mRrjh fn'kk e pkdkj LrEHkk ij vk/kkfjr f}Hkkfed cjkenk gA mRrjh&if'peh fn'kk e ty rd igpu d fy, lkiku cu gA tynk.kh ikdfrd pVVku dk dkV dj cukb x;h gA mld ऊपरी Hkkx dk ik"kk.k&[k.Mk l tkMdj ln.k fd;k x;k gA lkr LrEHkk ij vk/kkfjr fupyk cjkenk lkekU;r% ty e Mck jgrk gA

pjhrky dh yEckb 36 eh- pkMkb 36 eh- rFkk xgjkb 7 eh- g bld io NTtk ;Dr io'k}kj gA mRrjh rFkk dkuk ij rkykc d ty rd igpu d fy, lkiku fufer fd; x; gA

jkuhrky vkj pjhrky d lECU/k e ,d fdonUrh ipfyr g] ftld vulkj pjhrky lnj l[kk iMk jgrk FkkA vud mik; dju d ckn Hkh mle ikuh ugh Bgjk rk ,d Hkryh; ukyh dkVdj ml jkuhrky l tkM fn;k x;k] ftll nkuk rkykck e ty dh lrg cjkcj jgu yxhA fdUr oreku le; e nkuk rkykck dk fujh{k.k dju ij ,lh fdlh Hkh Hkfexr ukyh d vo'k"k Li"V ugh gA bu ljkojk d fuek.k dk J; jktk ekuflg ¼1486&1516 b-½ dh jkuh vkj mldh nkl h ¼pjh½ dk fn;k tkrk gA

12- xxkykrky %& fdy d yxHkx e/;Hkkx e ryh efUnj d lkeu rFkk ckyfdyk d nf{k.k e xxkykrky fLFkr gA vktdy ;g x:}kj d ?kj e vk x;k gA bldk vkdkj yxHkx 200 eh- yEck vkj 200 eh- pkMk g rygVh Åph&uhph gku d dkj.k ;g dgh ij vf/kd xgjk g rFkk dgh ij deA bl rkykc l ifrgkj jktkvk rFkk rkej 'kkldk e l ohjflg no] m)j.kno vkj ekuflg d vfHky[k ikIr g, gA bu vfHky[kk e rRdkyhu jktkvk d 'kkludky dh fdlh fof'k"V ?kVuk dk mYy[k gvk gA fo)kuk dk vueku g fd lEHkor% tc fdlh jktk d 'kkludky e dkb fof'k"V ?kVuk Hkh] rc bl rkykc dh lQkb djokb tkrh Fkh vkj mle ml ?kVuk dk mYy[k djr g, y[k vfdr djk fn;k tkrk FkkA oreku le; e ;g vfHky[k rkykc d xgj ty e Mc g, g vkj mUg ikIr dj iku lEHko ugh g pfd rkykc e dfri; ifrgkj o'kh 'kkldk d vfHky[k Hkh vfdr g] vr% bldk fuek.k yxHkx 10oh 'krkCnh d io e gh gk x;k gkxkA ;g rkykc ryh d efUnj d lkeu fLFkr gA cgr lEHko g fd ryh efUnj d fuek.k d fy, ik"kk.k[k.M blh rkykc l fudky x; gA

13- dVkjk rky %& ;g ljkoj xxkykrky d if'pe e mjok?kkVh dh ikphj d fudV fLFkr gA bldk vkdkj dVkj tlk xky gku d dkj.k dVkjkrky dgr gA bldk 0;kl 50eh- vkj xgjkb 7-5 eh- gA rkykc d e/; e vkB LrEHkk ij vk/kkfjr f}Hkkfed cth cuh g] ftldk f'k[kj xEcnkj gA ioh fn'kk e rkykc dh rygVh rd igpu d fy, nkgj lkiku cu gA ऊपरी Hkkx e o"kk dk ty ,d= dju gr NkVh&NkVh i.kkfy;k fufer dh x;h gA rkykc dh cth dh LFkkiR;dyk rkej dkyhu irhr gkrh gA bl vk/kkj ij dVkjkrky dk yxHkx lkygoh&l=goh 'krkCnh e fufer ekuk tk ldrk gA

14- ,d [kEHkkrky %& ;g dVkjkrky d mRrj&if'pe e nx dh if'peh nhokj d fudV fLFkr gA bld e/; e ,d ik"kk.k LrEHk gku d dkj.k bl ^^,d [kEHkkrky** dgr gA rkykc dh yEckb 43 eh- pkMkb 25 eh- vkj xgjkb 8-50 eh-gA bldk ioh dkuk nf{k.k dh vkj yxHkx 5 eh- ckgj fudyk gvk gA nf{k.k&ioh dku ij ty rd igpu d fy, lhf<;k cuk;h x;h gA rkykc dk fuek.k eyr% iRFkj

dVu l gvk gA dkykUrj e tynk.kh d Åij ik"kk.k [k.Mk dk tkMdj bl ln< fd;k x;k gA chp d ,dke LrEHk ij ,d NkVh cth cuk;h x;h gA bl rkykc d fuek.k dk le; fuf'pr dj ikuk dfBu gA

15- /kkchrky %& ;g igkMh d nf{k.kh Hkkx e jkuhrky vkj pjhrky d fudV fLFkr gA bldh yEckb 30 eh- pkMkb 30 eh- rFkk xgjkb yxHkx 4-50 eh- gA bld mRrjh rFkk nf{k.kh dku ij lhf<;k fufer gA uhp dk Hkkx iRFkj dkVdj ikdfrd :i l cu;k x;k gA rFkk Åijh Hkkx dk ik"kk.k [k.Mk l tkMdj ln< fd;k x;k gA

16- ujh lkxj %& ;g igkMh d ioh Hkkx e x.k'kikj d fudV fLFkr gA bldh yEckb 19-50 eh- pkMkb 12 eh- rFkk xbjkb 5 eh-gA mld mRrjh&ioh dku ij lhf<;k cukb x;h g rFkk nhokjk ij lykLVj fd;k x;k gA 1687 b- e nx d xouj erfen [kk }kjk bldk th.kk)kj djok;k x;k FkkA pfd mldh mikf/k uj&mnnhu Fkh] vr% bl ^^ujh lkxj** dgk tku yxkA

17- lkl&cgu rky %& bldk mYy[k dfu/ke u viuh fjikV e fd;k gA mud vulkj ;g lkl&cg d efUnj d lehi fLFkr FkkA bldh yEckb 250 QV] pkMkb 250 QV rFkk xgjkb 15 l 18 QV cryk;h x;h gA ml le; ;g lkekU;r% l[kk iMk jgrk FkkA oreku le; e lkl&cg efUnj d vkl&ikl bl idkj dk dkb Hkh rkykc miyC/k ugh gA

Xokfy;j nx d mi;Dr vxk ,o mikxk dk fuek.k vyx&vyx le; e fd;k x;k A miyC/k lk{;k l ;g fuf'pr iod Li"V ugh gk ikrk fd ^^xki ;k xkikfn** uked bl igkMh ij lcl igy nx dh LFkkiuk dc vkj fdld }kjk dh x;h] ijUr bl lEcU/k e tk lk{; ge ikIr g, g mul irk pyrk g fd ;g nx NBh 'krkCnh b- l igy dk ugh g A

dvk %& di vFkok d, dh lk/kkj.k fuek.k&;ktuk dk n[ku l Kkr gkrk g fd bldk Lo:i vR;Ur ikphudky e gh fodflr gk pdk Fkk A _Xon e ^^dvk** dk mYy[k feyrk g bld vfrfjDr Hkkjr dh ikphure lH;rk d ie[k dUn ekgu tknMk ,o gMlik l Hkh dvk

d vo'k"k ikIr g, gA flU/k&lH;rk d ik;% lHkh cM ?kjk e ehB ikuh l Hkjk xgj lkr dk dvk cuk;k tkrk FkkA bldh tMkb ltok ;k ltk&iVVh bVk l dh tkrh FkhA d, d Åij ,d ऊँची txrh dk fuek.k fd;k tkrk FkkA bldk vkdkj xky vFkok pkdkj nkuk idkj dk gkrk Fkk] fdUr xkykdkj dvk d mnkgj.k vf/kd l[;k e miyC/k gkr gA budk tk Lo:i vkfndky e fodflr gvk ogh FkkM cgr ifjoruk d lkFk ijEijkxr :i e vkt rd fo|eku gA vijkftriPNk rFkk okLrjktcYyHk e bl idkj d dik dk mYy[k feyrk gA

oreku le; e Xokfy;j nx ij dy X;kjg d, fo|eku gA bue vkB mjok?kkVh e rFkk rhu cknyx< {k= e fLFkr gA cknyx< dk ,d dvk xtjh egy d ihN mRrjh&ioh dku ij] nljk mRrjh&if'peh dku ij rFkk rhljk Hkjkikj d fudV gA mjok?kkVh d d, efLye vkØe.k d io gh fufer dj fy; x; Fk] D;kfd 1232 b- e nx ij vf/kdkj dj yu d i'pkr bYrfe'k u bldh lj{kk d fy, ?kkVh d egku ij ,d fo'kky ikphj dk fuek.k djok;k FkkA tgk rd cknyx< d dvk dk i'u g] ; xtjh egy rFkk cknyx< d Hkouk d lkFk jktk ekuflg d 'kkludky ¼1486&1516 b-½ e fufer fd, x; irhr gkr gA

ik;% lHkh dvk e txrh rFkk ty fudkyu d fy, ,d&,d ?kkV fufer fd; x; g fdUr xtjh egy if'peh dku ij fLFkr d, e rFkk Hkjk ikj d fudV oky d, e nk&nk ?kkVk dh 0;oLFkk gA lHkh dvk dk vkdkj xky gA bldk fuek.k NkV&cM ik"kk.k&[k.Mk dk tkMdj fd;k x;k gA dvk dh vklr xgjkb 20 eh- l 30 ehVj rd gA mjok ?kkVh ij fLFkr N% dvk dk 0;kl Øe'k% 3-25 ehVj ¼yxHkx lkr gkFk½] 3-35 ehVj ¼yxHkx lkr gkFk½] 3-34 ehVj ¼yxHkx lkr gkFk½] 3-45ekhVj ¼yxHkx vkB gkFk½] 3-80 ehVj ¼yxHkx uk gkFk½] 4-90 ehVj ¼yxHkx X;kjg gkFk½] cknyx< d dvk dk 0;kl 5-70 ehVj ¼yxHkx rjkg gkFk½] 5-80 ehVj ¼yxHkx rjkg gkFk½ gA bl idkj v/;;u l Li"V gkrk g Xokfy;j nx ij ty dk icU/ku cgn vPN <x l fd;k x;k o o"kk ty dk lgt dj j[kk tkrk FkkA

lanHkZ lwph %&

1- pØorh d-d-] Xokfy;j QkV
2- flg vej] Xokfy;j nx] LFkkiU; ,o ifrek
3- xkjh] xykc [kk] Xokfy;j dk lLdfrd bfrgkl
4- fLerk xkV] Xokfy;j foVt
5- etifj;k lt;] Xokfy;j d n'kuh; LFky
6- JhokLro inhi] Xokfy;j d vkl&ikl
7- dj'kh ukbe] Xokfy;j fojklr
8- XtfV;j Xokfy;j
9- lo{k.k d vk/kkj ij

28

nf{k.k dkly d dypfj uj'kk dk Hkfe ,o ty icU/ku

¼iFohnso f}rh; d jruiqj ls ikIr vfHky[kk d fo'k"k lUnHkZ e½

*Mk- vk'krk"k pkj

Hkkjrh; bfrgkl y[ku e vfHky[kk dk egRo lokifj g mud mRdh.k djku d mnn"; fofo/k FkA vfHky[kk d ifj'kh yu l ge ikphu jkto'kk] ;) xkFkkvk] jkT; dh lhekvk "kklu&0;oLFkk] lkekftd fLFkfr] vkfFkd n'kk] o/kkfud dk;] lfud vf/kdkj] /kkfed fLFkfr bR;kfn dh tkudkjh ikIr gkrh gA

lkkphu Hkkjr e vkfFkd fLFkfr dk irk fofHkUu ;xk d vfHky[kk l irk pyrk gA Hkkjr o'k ,d df'k i/kku n"k jgk gA df'k d lefpr fodkl gr Hkfe dh dh flPkkb ij lk;kIr /;ku fn;k x;kA flpkb d fy, >hyk] ugjk] ljkojk rFkk ljkojk dk fuek.k fd;k tkrk FkkA #nknkek d tukx< vfHky[k[1] l fofnr gkrk g fd ln"ku uked >hy ¼rMkd½ dk fuek.k pUnxIr ek; d "kklu dky e gvk FkkA #nnkek d "kklu dky e ck/k VV x;k rc ml {k=lk uj"k u ml dh ejEer djk;hA xIr ;x e LdUnxIr }kjk iuh bldk iufuek.k djk;k x;kA[2] [kkjcy d gkFkh xQk vfHky[k[3] l Kkr gkrk g fd jkT;kfHk'kd d ikpo o'k jkt/kkuh rd ugj yk;h x;h FkhA nf{k.k d lkrokgu uj"k of"kf'B i= iyekfo d jkT;dky e rykck dk fuek.k vf/kd ykdfi;

*lxgky;k/;{k] bfUnjk dyk lxhr] fo'ofo|ky;] [kjkx< ¼N-x-½

gvkA bld vfrfjDr dvk l jgV ¼vj?kVV½ }kjk Hkh flPkkb dh tkrh FkhA[4]

blh idkj vfHky[kk e Hkfe &eki l lEcf/kr fooj.k fo"k'kr% xlr ;x l feyu yxr gA Hknku dju okyk nku d le; Hkfe dh lhekvk dk Li'V mYy[k djrk Fkk] rkfd ckn e fdlh idkj dk fookn u gkA y[kk e Hkfe eki d fy, gy] ikor] gLr] ukyd] fo"kf/kd] fuoRku] dYok;] nk.koki] vk/ok; vkfn "kCnk dk i;kx fd;k x;k gA

NÙkh lx< l ikIr dypfj vfHky[kk e rRdkyhu vkfFkd fLFkfr ,o iofÙk;k d lc/k e foLrr tkudkjh ikIr gkrh gA ikphu dky e nf{k.k dkly dh fLFkfr vPNh FkhA fofHkUu mRdh.k y[kk e itk d l[kh gku d fo'k; e mYy[k feyr gA mlh idkj fljij] jruij] eYykj rFkk vU; LFkkuk e ikIr ikphu Hkouk d [k.Mgj Hkh bl ckr d iek.k g fd rRdkyhu NRrh lx< e itk vkj jktk d ikl bruk /ku Fkk fd fuek.k dk; gkr jgr FkA leLr jkT; fofHkUu fo'k;k ;k e.Myk e foHkDr FkkA jkT; dh vf/kdk"k tul[;k dk fuokl xkok e Fkk] fdUr uxjk dh deh ugh FkhA u,&u, uxjk dk fuek.k bl dky e gkrk jgrk FkkA

dypfj dky e jruij] tktYyij vkj jk;ij tl uxjk dk u, flj l fuek.k gvk Fkk bldh lpuk mRdh.k y[kk e feyrh g bu uxjk e vud noky; cu vkj cgr l ljkoj [knok; x, rFkk m|ku yxk, x; FkA o bru lEiUu Fk fd mudh ryuk dcj dh uxjh vydk l dh tkrh FkhA jktk dh vk; dk e[; lk/ku Hkfedj gkrk Fkk] fdUr vU; djk l Hkh vk; ikIr gkrh FkhA jRuij d dypfj jktkvk u Hkh lku d flDd pyk, FkA

f=ijh d dypfj;k dh ,d ygjk "kk[kk nf{k.k dk"ky e tkdj jkT; dju yxh FkhA bl "kk[kk d mRdh.k vfHky[kk e dgk x;k g fd f=ijh d dkdYy d vVBkjg i= FkA mud T;'B i= rk f=ijh d jktk g, vkj mlu viu Hkkb;k dk fudVorh e.Myk dk vf/kifr cuk;k FkkA bu NkV Hkkb;k e l ,d d o"k e dfyxjkt gvk ftlu viu iotk dh Hkfe dk NkMdj nf{k.k dkly tuin e igpdj ml viu ckgcy l ikIr fd;k vkj iotk }kjk LFkkfir rEek.k dk jkt/kkuh

cukdj viuh jkT;y{eh dh of) dhA[5] dfyxjkt dk i= deyjkt dk i= jRujkt 1045 bloh lEor] jRuno d Ik"pkr iFke iFohno] iFohno dk i= tktYyno 1095 bloh lEor] jRuno f}rh; 1127 bloh] iFohno f}rh; 1138 bloh l 1163 bloh rd rFkk tktYyno f}rh; 1167 bloh l 1168 bloh rd bl "kk[kk e g, gA

jruij tyk'k;

iFohno f}rh; d le; dk jruij l ikIr dypjh lEor 910 f"kyky[k dky iRFkj ij mRdh.k feyk gA tujy vyDt.Mj dfu?ke u viuh lo fjikV e bldk fooj.k fn;k gA[6] bld Ik"pkr ch- ch- fejk"kh u bl vfHky[k dk idkf"kr fd;k FkkA[7] bl i"kfLr e 28 ifDr;k g] bldh fyfi ukxjh ,o Hkk'kk lLdr gA ; iFohno f}rh; d jkT;dky 1158&59 e mRdh.k fd;k x;k FkkA bl vfHky[k dk mnn"; lker oYyHkjkt d }kjk le; le; ij fd; x; /kkfed dk;k dk fooj.k nuk gAbl vfHky[k e dypfj o"k dk fooj.k fn;k x;k gA bl y[k e o.ku feyrk g fd oYyHkjkt u jruij l io fn"kk e [kkMkxke d fudV ior ck/kdj ljkoj cuk;k Fkk] vlh y[k e vkx dgk x;k g fd lMfoM xko d ior d uhp ,d rkykc vkj rhu lk vke d iMk dk cxhpk vkj jRu"oj uked ljkoj dk fuek.k djok;k Fkk] fod.kij d ckg; Hkkx e nody d eMy lfgr rkykc] vud vU; efnj] m|ku vkj joUr dk efnj cuok;k FkkA no ior d uhp ckcMh] jkBol;k xko e rkykc] HkkMkiRru d io e gflo/k d

jkLr ij foTtty ior d uhp rkykc bR;kfn dk fuek.k djok;k FkkA vfHky[k d vUr e dgk x;k fd ; lHkh /ke dk; oYyHkjkt dh ifRu “orYyknoh dh ij.kk l lEiUu g, FkA bl i”kfLRk dk y[kd nox.k uked 0;fDr gA

bl i”kfLr e mYyf[kr Hkkxkfyd ukek e l [kkMkxke vk/kfud dk; xke g tk jruij l yxk gvk gA fod.kij vdyrjk d fudV fLFkr dkVx< g vkj gflo/k tktxhj fty e fLFkr vk/kfud glkn xko gA

blh idkj iFohno f}rh; d le; dk jruij l ikIr f”kyky[k dypjh lor 915 jruij d fdy d ckny egy e ikIr gvk FkkA vl vfHky[k dk lj fjpkM tfdUl u lu 1825 e ,f”k;kfVd fjlpt e idkf”kr djk;kA[8] bld i”pkr dhygku u ,fixkfi;k bfMdk e idkf”kr djok;k FkkA[9] oh-oh- fejk”kh u dkil bfULØl”kue Hkkx&4 e lEikfnr fd;k x;k gA[10] vfHky[k e 36 ifDr fy[kh x;h g y[k dh fyfi ukxjh ,o Hkk’kk lLdr g] vfHky[k e 1163&64 dh frfFk dk mYy[k gA vfHky[k dk ikjEHk f”ko dh Lrfr l gkrk g ble Hkxoku f”ko dk ueLdkj fd;k x;k gA ble rygfjeMy dk mYy[k fd;k x;k gA lkeUr cãno dh o”kkoyh rFkk mldh fot;k dk o.ku y[k e fd;k x;k gA jktk iFohno d }kjk lkeUr cãno dk rygfj e.My l cykdj viu jkT; dk “kklu lkiu dk mYy[k gA

lkeUr cãno d vud /kkfed dk;k dk mYy[k bl i”kfLr e gA mlu eYykj e /ktfV egkno dk efnj vkj ljkoj rFkk ,d vU; LFkku ij «;Ecd d nl efnj] cjykij e Jhd.B dk mRrx efnj] jruij e ikorh d uk efnj] jruij e gh ckoMh vkj nk ljkojk dk fuek.k ,d mRrj e rFkk nljk nf{k.k e cuok;k x;kA bld vykok mlu vudk /kkfed ,o tudY;k.kdkjh dk; djok; FkA

bl i”kfLr dk dfo f=Hkouiky g vkj dekjiky] /kuifr vkj b”oj uked f”kYidkjk u mRdh.k fd;k FkkA ble ftu ukek dk mYy[k vkrk g mue l eYyky oreku eYykjk] cjykij oreku cjyk vkj cãuh vdyrkjk d ikl fcyklij fty e fLFkr gA vk/kfud dkjx< dk ikphu uke fod.kij FkkA

jruij rykc

bl idkj dgk tk ldrk g fd nf{k.k dk”ky d dypjh “kkld lkekftd] vkfFkd ,o lk;koj.k dk /;ku e j[kdj ty ,o Hkfe dk icU/k djr FkA dypfj uj”k cM /kkfed iofÙk d FkA dypfj “kkldk d vfHky[kk l mudh /kkfed ekU;rkvk dh lpuk feyrh gA nkui=k l fofnr gkrk g fd pUnxg.k] l;xg.k ;k fdlh “kHk volj ij ckã.kk dk xk; nku] Hkfe nku ;k xke nku e fn;k tkrk FkkA i”kfLr d y[kk l dypfj uj”kk }kjk cuok, x; vud rkykck] ljkojk] ckx&cxhpk] /ke”kkykvk vkfn dk fuek.k djoku dk mYy[k feyk gA vfHky[kk dk ikjEHk Hkh fdlh u fdlh no dk J)kiod ueu djr g, fd;k x;k gA dypfj “kkld iFohno f}rh; d jruij l ikIr nk f”kyky[kk ½dypfj lor 910 ,o 915½ e rkykc] efnj] eB] m|ku] ckoMh] ljkoj bR;kfn d fuek.k dk mYy[k feyrk gA bll mud ty icU/ku Hkfe icU/ku bR;kfn d ckj e idk”k iMrk gA

lUnHk xUFk%&

1- flyDVM bUØhl”kue [k.M 1 i- 177
2- flyDVM bUØhl”kue [k.M 1 i- 334
3- flyDVM bUØhl”kue [k.M 1 i- 215
4- ,fixkfi;k bf.Mdk] [k.M 11 i- 33
5- ckypUn tu] mRdh.k y[k] lLdfr ,o ijkrRo lxgky;] jk;ij] i- 72
6- vkD;k;kykftdy lo fjikV Hkkx 17 i- 78
7- dkil bfLØl”kue bMhdje ftYn 4 i- 495&501
8- vkj- tfdUl& ,f”k;kfVd fjlpt ftYn 15 i- 4&05
9- dhygku] ,fixkfi;k bf.Mdk] ftYn 01 i- 33
10- ch-ch- fejk”kh& dkil bfLØl”kue bMhdje ftYn 4 i- 495&501

29

ujoj d: ikphu tyl:lk/ku

*Mk- v'kh"k pkpkfn;k

ujoj oreku f"koijh fty dh ,d rglhy g tk e/;in"k d mRrj&if"pe e fLFkr gA Hkkxkfyd nf"V l ujoj ekyok d iBkj d mRrjh Hkkx e foU/; ior J[kyk e dBkj pVVkuk l ;Dr Hk&Hkkx ij flU/k unh d ekM ij fLFkr gA 'k"d ir>M ouk l vkPNkfnr bl {k= dh tyok; m".kdfVc/kh; v)"k'd idkj dh g ,o bl {k= dk U;u o"kk oky {k=k e 'kkfey fd;k tkrk gA;gk d bfrgkl d fuek.k e vuJfr;k ,o xkFkkvk dk ie[krk l LFkku fn;k x;k g ;|fi ;gk l dN vfHky[k Hkh ikIr g, g yfdu o bfrgkl y[ku e i;kIr :Ik l lgk;d ugh gA vuJfr;k e ;g {k= uy vkj ne;rh dh xkFkk l lcf/kr fd;k x;k g tk vyx&vyx :i e 'kriFk ck°e.k] f=foØe dr uypEi] Jhg'kdr u"k/kh; pfjr e mYyf[kr gA ,frgkfld dkyØe e ;gk Øe'kh jktir ¼ijekj] dNokg] rkej½] lYrku bYrrfe'k] exy] ejkB 'kklu djr jg gA

ujoj {k= e lokf/kd mYy[kuh; ikphu Lekjd ;gk dk ikphu fdyk g tk ,d yxHkx 500 QV Åph igkMh ij fLFkr gA bl fdy d vnj dh fofHkUu bekjr fofHkUu jkto'kk d }kjk le;≤ ij fufer dh x;h Fkh okLro e bu bekjrk l gh ;g Li"V gkrk g fd ; vyx&vyx le; e fufer dh x;h gA bu bekjrk d lkFk ujoj fdy d Bhd e/;Hkkx e tylkrk d :i e dN dvk vkj ckofM;k dk Hkh fuek.k djok;k x;kA

*Mk- gjhflg xkj fo'ofo|ky;] lkxj

ujoj d: fdy: d: vUnj dqvk

ckofM;k e/;dky d nkjku ty llk/ku d :Ik e if"pe Hkkjr e cgr ipfyr jgh g vkj vkt Hkh if'pe e/;in'k] xtjkr vkj jktLFkku e ; cgrk;r e n[kh tk ldrh g tcfd d, lEi.k Hkkjr e iR;d ;x e tyLkkr d :i e ykdfi; jg gA ujoj e fLFkr d, vkj ckofM;k ,d cM ikx.k e cuok, x; g ftudk ty Lrj igkMh d uhp fLFkr dvk vkj ckofM;k l mPp gA bldk dkj.k 'kk;n igkMh dh Hkkxkfyd ljpuk g tk pVVkuk l fufer g tk o"kk d ty dk lxg djd j[krh g vkj bl fupy Hkkxk e tku l jkdrh gA fdy d vnj d tyLkkrk l tMh ,d ykd mfDr Hkh ;gk ipfyr g ^^vkB dqvk] uk ckoMh] NIiu lk ifugkfju**A gkykfd fdlh u Hkh bl dgkor dk ijk :i ugh luk;k fQj Hkh ;g dgkor dN ,frgkfld ldr vo'; nrh gA

fdy: e: fLFkr rykc

,d gh ikx.k e ,d lkFk bru lkj d, vkj ckofM;k cuoku dk D;k i;ktu Fkk bldk dkb fyf[kr dkj.k rk ugh feyrk g yfdu ,d vueku yxk;k tk ldrk g fd fdy e cMh l[;k e tulkekU; o jktdk; l tM ykx jgr gkx ftud fy, ty dh i;kIr 0;oLFkk d fy, budk fuek.k djok;k x;k FkkA ^^NIIku lk ifugkfju** 'kCn Hkh ;g lfpr djr g fd fdy e fuoksljr ykxk dh fo'kky l[;k dk ty miyC/k djku d fy, cgr l ykx dk; e yxk, x, FkA ;gk d ; tylkr ;gk d ikphu lekt d tkfrxr foHkktu dk Hkh n'kkr g tlk fd ;gk d dN ykx ;g dgr g fd ; d, vyx&vyx tkfr;k d fy, cuok, x, FkA ;fn dN le; io ¼yxHkx 40&50 o"k io½ d bfrgkl ij utj Mky rk Xokfy;j&pEcy {k= e tkfrxr vk/kkj ij dvk dh 0;oLFkk lkekU; Fkh ftl ;gk d fdlh Hkh o) l tkuk tk ldrk gA bu rF;k dk /;ku e j[kr g, ;g dgk tk ldrk g fd io e/;dky ;k e/;dky e tc ;gk tkfrxr c/ku icy jg Fk ml le; ty llk/ku Hkh bl 0;oLFkk d vulkj gh oxhdr dj fn; x; gkxA

Ukjoj d fdy e fLFkr ckoMh

bl lnHk e ,d vkj Hkh lHkkouk fn[krh gA ikphu Hkkjrh; ijEijk e ty llk/ku ekuo dh ikFkfed vko";drkvk dh ifr d lk/ku ek= ugh Fk oju mudk ,d /kkfed egRo Hkh ekuk x;k gA bfrgkldkjk dk ,d ox ekgutknMk d Lukukxkj ,o ogk d yxHkx

iR;d edku e ikIr dvk dk /kkfed i;ktu l fufer ekur gA ofnd lkfgR; e Hkh ty ,o tylkrk dh Lrfr d e= feyr g tl fd _Xon dk unhlDrA lHko g ujoj d tylkrk dk Hkh dkb /kkfed i;ktu jgk gkA ikx.k d pkjk vkj fufer ikphj ,o ,d vkj ifDrc) d{k bl vkj ldr Hkh djr gA lkefgd dvk d vfrfjDr Hkh dN vU; d, fufer djok, x; Fk rFkk ,d vk;rkdkj rkykc Hkh feyrk g ftldh nk fn'kkvk e nhokj mBk;h x;h g rFkk nk fn'kkvk l [kyk gvk gA ble o"kk dk ty lxghr gk tkrk g vkj yc le; rd cuk jgrk gA gk ldrk g fd ;g fdy e jgu oky i'kvk d fy, 0;oLFkk dh x;h gkA ;g Hkh gk ldrk g fd fdy d vnj gku oky fuek.k dk; e iRFkjk dh vko'drk dh ifr ;gk l dh x;h gk rFkk ckn e bld fdukjk l nhokj mBokdj bl rkykc dk :i n fn;k x;k gkA ,d vU; LFkku bl ckr dk Li"V Hkh djrk g tgk tehu l iRFkj fudkyu d lk{; feyr g ftll ,d foLrr xMM dk fuek.k gk x;k g ;|fi bl nhokj d }kjk rkykc dk :i ugh fn;k x;kA

fdy d ckgj fLFkr ckoMh

ujoj nx d ckgj] igkMh d uhp ljdkjh fpfdRlky; d ifjlj e Hkh ,d ijkuh ckoMh g tk lEHkor% 15oh 16oh 'krkCnh dh ekuh tk ldrh gA ;g ckoMh fdy d vnj fufer ckofM;k l viuh okLr jpuk e fHkUu gA fdy d vnj dh ckofM;k pkdkj g rFkk mue pkjk vkj l lhf<;k cuk;h x;h g tcfd tk ckoMh ckgj fLFkr g mldh vkdfr xky gA okLro e ;g ,d d, dk gh tl ckoMh e

cny fn;k x;k gk vkj mle vnj rd tku d fy, vyx l fufer jkLr e 0;ofLFkr lhf<;k cuk;h x;h g tk d, l lYkXu ,d NkV l d{k rd tkrh g ftle egjkcnkj nk njokt g ,d lhf<;k dh vkj rFkk nljk d, dh vkjA oreku e ;g lUnj ckoMh lokf/kd mi{kk dh f'kdkj g ftle i;kIr ty gku d ckotn bl ,d dpjk?kj d :i e mi;kx fd;k tk jgk gA oreku e ujoj e uohu ty llk/kuk tl flU/k unh ij vVylkxj ck/k cu tku o cMh l[;k e uydik dh 0;oLFkk gk tku d dkj.k ijku fojkIr e ikIr tyLkkr vfr mif{kr fLFkfr e igp x; gA iLrr y[k dk mnn"; bu tylkrk dh vkj /;ku vkdf"kr djuk ,o bul tM bfrgkl d fuek.k d fy, lHkkoukvk dk ryk"k djuk gA

lnHk xUFk lph %&

1- bf.M;u ,UVhDojh]Ukb fnYyh
2- jke"kdj f=ikBh] ikphu Hkkjr dk bfrgkl] cukjl]1968-
3- d".k xkiky 0;kl] Hkkjr dk ijEijkxr ty foKku] ub fnYyh-
4- dk"khilkn f=ikBh] cUny[k.M d rkykck ,o ty ic/ku dk bfrgkl] ub fnYyh] 2011-
5- 'kek] vkj- d- % e-i- d ijkrRo dk lnHk xFk] e-i- fgUnh xFk vdkneh] Hkkiky] 1974
6- nhf{kr] ekj'oj xxk/kj % e-i- d ijkrRo dh :ij[kk] 1954
7- f"koijh ftyk xtfV;j] Hkkiky
8- okti;h d- Mh-% e-i- dk ijkrRo] Hkkiky] 1970
9- JhokLro] je'kpn % cUny[k.M dk lkLdfrd oHko] cknk] 2000
10- dfu?ke] vyDt.Mj & vkD;kykftdy lo vkQ bf.M;k] fjikVl] ub fnYyh
11- dfu?ke] vyDt.Mj & DokbUl vkQ ,f'k;V bf.M;k] ub fnYyh
12- dfu?ke] vyDt.Mj & n flVh bu vyh fgLVkfjdy bf.M;k] ub fnYyh
13- dfu?ke] vyDt.Mj & fjikV vkQ Vj bu ekyok ,.M cUny[k.M] cukjl

30

NRrhlx< dh LFkkiR; dyk e xty{eh ifrekvk dk vidu

*Mk- d- ih- oeki

Yk{eh th dh mRifRr d ckj e dgk x;k g fd nok rFkk vljk }kjk len eFku djr le; mll mRiUu g; pkng jRuk e l y{eh th Hkh ,d jRu FkhA o dey d vklu ij cBh gb dey i"lk gkFk e /kkj.k fd; g; idV gb FkhA y{eh th Hkx dh dU;k Fkh rFkk /kkrk ,o fo/kkrk uked bud nk Hkkb FkA mudh ekrk dk uke [;kfr FkkA ;gh y{eh fo".k dh iRuh gbA[1] xxk vkfn ifo= ufn;k viu ty l y{eh dk LUkku djoku d fy; mifLFkr gbA Luku d ckn mud vx i;x e vud idkj d vkHk"k.k fo'odek th u vkdj iguk; rFkk f[ky g; dey i"ik dh ekyk {kjlkxj u mUg inku dhA[2] bl idkj ifo= ty l Luku djk;h gb] fn0; vkHk"k.kk dk /kkj.k dju okyh lUnj oL= ,o ekyk vkfn l vydr dh gb y{eh Hkxoku fo".k e lek x;h vkj o mUgh d o{k LFky ij fojkteku gk x;hA ljLorh u ekfr;k dk gkj] cgek th u dey rFkk ukxk u nk d.My lefir fd;A[3] y{eh dk ;g :i Hkjgr] lkph] ck/kx;k] vejkorh] rFkk vU; LFkyk e dgh&dgh ij vfdr gA[4] bue y{eh dey d vklu ij ;k rk cBh gb ;k [kMh inf'kr gA gkFk e dey i"i fy;] fodflr dey l f?kjh gb g] dey i"i d i= Qy g; gA o nk gkfFk;k l Luku djkb tk jgh gA ek; rFkk 'kx dky dh vud enkvk ij y{eh dk ;gh :i gA[5]

---

*Lkpkyuky; lLdfr ,o ijkrRo] jk;ij ¼N-x-½

_Xon d Jhl Dr e Jhnoh ;k {kek d uke l y{eh dk mYy[k feyrk gA[6] ;ton e Jh vkj y{eh dk ije i:"k dh Hkk;k dgk x;k gA[7] vFkoon e Jh] jkek;.k rFkk egkHkkjr e Jh rFkk y{eh dk mYy[k gvk gA dkykUrj e Jh vkj y{eh dk ,d ekuk tku yxkA mifu"kn vkj l= y{eh dh mRifRr itkifr l] tcfd ijk.k lenxHk l ekur gA ikjkf.kd lkfgR; e fo".k&iRuh y{eh] dY;k.k] lkUn; rFkk lef) dh noh d :lk e of.kr gA Hkkjrh; f'kYi e 'kx] lkrokgu dky l y{eh dk vdu ikjHk gvkA[8] d"kk.k dky rFkk xlr dky e Hkh y{eh dh vud ifrek, fufer gku dh tkudkjh feyrh gA o".ko efnjk d }kj mRrjx e y{eh vFkok xty{eh dh efr ifrf"Br dju ,o itk dju dk fo/kku t;kfn lfgrk-] vfXuijk.k] b'oj lfgrk] vijkftriPNk vkfn xFkk e miyC/k gA[9]

NRrhlx< dh LFkkiR; dyk e Hkh xty{eh dh ifrek, nojkuh efnj rkyk dh }kj'kk[kk d fljny e] fl)'oj efnj iykjh ftyk cyknk ckt kj d mRrjh t/kk e] bUny noy efnj [kjkn ftyk tktxhj&pkik d f'k[kj Hkkx e] fljij] ftyk egklen fLFkr gfjgj efnj d yykVfcEc e] f'koefnj pUn[kjh ftyk jk;ij d fljny e] noh dk efnj rjxk ftyk cyknkcktkj dh fHkfRr e] eg'kij d dfj;k >jdh Vhy l ,d foyx rFkk ,d y?k vkdkj e] cd'oj efnj reku ftyk dkjck dh }kj'kk[kk d mnEcj e] MhikMhg ftyk cyjkeij fLFkr lker ljuk efnj dh }kj'kk[kk d fljny e ,o ,d foyx j[k fljny e] f'koefnj xfu;kjh ftyk fcyklij dh }kj'kk[kk d fljny e] f'koefnj fdjkjhxk<h ftyk fcyklij dh t?kk e] jkthoykpu efnj jkfte d e.Mi d LrHk e ,o ikdkj d io'k }kj d fljny e] ukjk;.k efnj ukjk;.kiky ftyk cLrj dh }kj'kk[kk d fljny e lhrknoh efnj nojchtk ftyk cerjk dh }kj'kk[kk e] f'koefnj cLrj d e.Mi dh }kj'kk[kk d fljny e] Qf.kd'ojukFk egkno efnj fQx'oj ftyk xfj;kcn d xHkxg dh }kj'kk[kk d fljny e] Njdh egy] ftyk dchj/kke d fljny e] nr'ojh efnj nrokMk d xHkxg d fljny e] txUukFk efnj jkfte d fljny e] n/kk/kkjh eB ftyk jk;ij dh }kj'kk[kk d fljny e xty{eh dh ifrek, ikIr gb g tk

fofHkUu dkyk dh gA

NRrhlx< e rkyk fLFkr nojkuh efnj d yykVfoEc d Åijh ijr e mRdh.k vfHk"kd djr g; xty{eh dk n'; cMk gh fof'k"V idkj dk gA ble inekLkuLFk y{eh dk vfHk"kd xtk d }kjk djku dk n'; g] ftle nkuk ik'ok e nk&nk xtk dk vdu g rFkk xtk d }kjk vfHk"kd dju dh ifØ;k cMh gh eukje ,o dykRed g[10] ¼Nk-fp-Ø-1½A Mk- d".kno d vulkj nojkuh efnj d fljny e xty{eh dk fo|k/kj pkj xt;xy d }kjk cxy l itk djr g; crk;k x;k g rFkk mud erkulkj ;g efnj 575&600b- e fufer fd;k x;k gA[11] f'koefnj pn[kjh] ftyk jk;ij d yykVfcEc e Hkh lkeo'kh dkyhu fufer xty{eh dk vdu gA ble y{eh inekluLFk g rFkk nkuk rjQ l ,d&,d xt lM l tykfHk"kd djr g; inf'kr fd; x; g rFkk xt d ihN Hkh nkuk rjQ ,d&,d xt ihN dh vkj eMdj ?kV idM g; inf'kr fd; x; g tlk fd nojkuh efnj rkyk d fljny e xty{eh dk vdu g ¼Nk-fp-Ø-2½A

fl)'oj efnj iykjh] ftyk cyknk ckt kj d ckylen rkykc dh eM e bV fufer efnj d t?kk Hkkx e Hkh mRrjh fHkfRr d HknjFk e xty{eh dk vdu gA y{eh ineklu e fojkteku g rFkk nkuk rjQ l xt vfHk"kd djr g; inf'kr fd; x; gA[12] ;g efnj 675&700 b e fufer ekuk x;k gA Mk- d".kno d vulkj fl)'oj efnj iykjh ftyk cyknk ckt kj rFkk bUny noy efnj [kjkn] ftyk tktxhj&pkik d efnj e fufer xty{eh e lekurk gA

jkfte ftyk xfj;kcn fLFkr jkthoykpu efnj d egke.Mi d ,d LrHk ij xty{eh dk vdu g ¼Nk-fp-Ø- 3½ rFkk nljh ifrek blh efnj ifjlj e ikdkj d io'k}kj d fljny d yykV foEc e vkluLFk vfdr dh xb gA ikdkj d fljny d yykVfcEc ij vfdr ifrek e noh ¼y{eh½ i.k mRQYy dey ij vklhu g rFkk mud nkuk rjQ ,d&,d xt dh ifrek g ftud lM Åij dh vkj mB g; g rFkk o viu lM e dEHk fy; g; g ¼Nk-fp-Ø-4½A dEHk v/kke[k gA bl rjg nk gkfFk;k }kjk noh d tykfHk"kd fd; tku dk n'; ;gk vfdr fd;k x;k gA[13] bl idkj dh ifrek eg'kij d rkjkdfr

f'koefnj ifjlj e j[k iLrj LrHk e Hkh mRdh.k ikIr gb g ft le xty{eh d uhp okuj dk vdu g ¼Nk-fp-Ø- 5½A okuj viu rhu ijk d lgkj [kMk gvk inf'kr g rFkk vkx dk ,d gkFk ekFk ij j[kk gvk gA okuj dk e[k ihN dh rjQ eMk gku l mld e[k dh fLFkfr vLi"V fn[krh g yfdu fo'k"k ijh{k.k dju ij e[k d Åij nk vk[kk d fpà Hkh fn[kkb iMr gA xt viu fiNy nk ijk l [kM g; inf'kr gA ik-,-y- JhokLro d vulkj tykfHk"kd djr g, xtk d }kjk ikuh dh /kkj cgdj uhp rd cgrh gb fn[kkb x;h g ¼Nk-fp-Ø-6&v]c½A bl h LrHk d nljh lrg ij dcj rFkk mld uhp e"kd dk vdu g ¼Nk-fp-Ø-7½A[14]

ljxtk fty d MhikMhg fLFkr lker ljuk leg e f'koefnj dh vof'k"V }kj'kk[kk d fljny d yykVfcEc e inek lu e cBh gb f}Hkth xty{eh inf'kr g ft ld nkuk gkFkk e luky deyi"lk gA bld nkuk vkj dey ij [kM g; ,d&,d xt] y{eh dk vfHk"kd dj jg gA fljny dh iFke iVVh e yrkoYyjh ,o f}rh; ijr e xty{eh d nkuk vkj 2&2 ekyk/kkjh fo|k/kj ;xyk dk vdu gA Mk-foodnRr >k[15] d vulkj ;g xty{eh prHkth g rFkk dey d Åij inek luLFk g rFkk lkekU; vkHk"k.k;Dr gA og Åijh gkFk e luky dey /kkj.k fd; g; rFkk fupyk gkFk [kf.Mr g ¼Nk-fp-Ø- 8½A ;g ifrek ukoh 'krh b- dh gA eyok lQkb l o"k 1988 e ikIr fljny dh ;g ifrek io e nk [k.Mk e foHkDr Fkh ft l ckn e jlk;fud lj{k.k dk; d nkjku y[kd }kjk LVhyjkM ,o jlk;uk d }kjk tkMdj vuj{k.k dk; l ey fLFkfr e [kMk fd;k x;k gA bld vykok MhikMhg fLFkr lker ljuk efnj ifjlj e gh ,d xty{eh ;Dr fljny ikIr gvk g ft ld nkuk rjQ dhfre[kk dk ,d ifDr e vdu g[16]¼Nk-fp-Ø-9½A

foxr o"kk e fljij fLFkr x/ko'oj efnj d mRrj&io e gfjgj efnj e] mR[kuu fun'kd Jh v#.k dekj 'kek] }kjk djk; x; mR[kuu dk; e ,d xty{eh;Dr fljny ikIr gvk g ft le xty{eh dh ifrek {kfjr g[17]¼Nk-fp-Ø-10½A f'koukFk unh d ijkrRoh; lo{k.k d nkjku y[kd dk xke rjxk ftyk cyknk ckt kj d efnj dh fHkfRr e

tMh gb ,d vkBoh 'krkCnh dh xty{eh dh ifrek idk'k e vk;h gA xty{eh ineklu enk e fojkteku g tk f}Hkth inf'kr gA nk;k gkFk ikyFkh ij j[kk g rFkk ck; gkFk l ?kV /kkj.k fd; gA fljkHkkx e iHkke.My] d.k d.My] Lrugkj] ckt cn] rFkk dxu vkHk"k.k gA y{eh d fljkHkkx e nk xt vkeu lkeu [kM gkdj ?kV l tykfHk"kd djr g, inf'kr gA y{eh d nkuk rjQ vFkkr xtk d uhp nk lfodk; vFkkr poj/kkfj.kh [kMh gb inf'kr gA ifrek dk dky 8&9oh 'krkCnh b-lHkkfor gA ;g ifrek fdlh o".ko efnj d fljny dk Hkkx g[18]¼Nk-fp-Ø-11½A bld ckn foxr o"kk e eg'kij e mR[kuu d }kjk dfj;k >jdh uked Vhy l xty{eh dh ,d foyx ifrek ikIr gb g tk NRrhlx< dh vHkh rd Kkr ifrekvk e l Lor= dkfV dh g ¼Nk fp-Ø-12½A

fo".k efnj tktxhj ftyk tkgxhj&pkik d }kj'kk[kk d fljny d e/; e Hkh prHkth xty{eh dk vdu g tk 12oh 'krkCnh e fufer efnj gA bl h idkj f'koefnj xfu;kjh ftyk fcyklij d fljny e Hkh xt y{eh dk vdu n"V0; gA[19] ble y{eh ineklu e fojkteku g rFkk nkuk Åijh gkFk e xt dk Åij mBk; g, g ,o fupy nkuk gkFk ikyFkh ij j[k gA

f'ko efnj fdjkjhxk<h] ftyk fcyklij d dypjh dkyhu efnj d vof'k"V vf/k"Bku Hkkx e ikpo Fkj d e/; e vxy&cxy nk&nk xtk d e/; ineklu LFk y{eh dk lLi"V vdu n"V0; gA efnj d vf/k"Bku d e/; jFk e xty{eh vfdr g ft le nkuk rjQ l xt 'k.M l ?kV idMdj vfHk"kd dj jg gA ;g ifrek rhuk e/; jFkk e g tcfd vujFk rFkk dk.kjFk e doy xt ifDr gA lhrknoh efnj nojchtk ftyk nx d efnj d t?kk Hkkx d vfyn e Hkh xty{eh dk vdu gA[20] mi;Dr lHkh efnj yxHkx 11&12 oh 'krkCnh b- e fufer irhr gkr gA vrh fljny e vfdr y{eh ifrek, Hkh mlh le; dh gkuk LokHkkfod gA

NRrhlx< d cLrj lEHkkx e ckjlj] nUrokMk] Hkjex< cLrj xke vkj txnyij e y{eh dh e/; dkyhu ifrek, fufer dh xb gA[21] ukjk;.k efnj] ukjk;.kiky ftyk cLrj d xHkxg dh }kj'kk[kk d

fljny e ck; dku e f}Hkth xty{eh dk vdu g tk 12 oh 'krh b- e fufer irhr gkrh gA[22] nUrokMk e fLFkr nUr'ojh efnj d xHkxg d yykVfcEc ij xty{eh dh vkdfr mdjh xb gA y{eh inekluLFk fojkteku g rFkk nkuk rjQ l xt tykfHk"kd djr g; inf'kr fd; x; gA

cLrj xke e noh efnj d yykVfcEc ij nkgj ine ij inekluenk e vklhu prHkth noh dk vfHk"kd] ineklu l mnHkr dey i"ik ij [kM xt vfHk"kd djr fn[kk; x; gA noh y{eh d Åijh gkFkk e luky dey] rFkk fupyk ck;k gkFk vHk; enk e rFkk pkFkk gkFk [kf.Mr gA fljny ij noh ifrek d nkuk rjQ i= i"ikoyh d vnj flg] gkFkh] vkj gl dk vdu eukgkjh gA ;g ifrek Hkh 11 oh 'krh b- dh gA[23]

dchj/kke fty d xke pkjk e bV fufer efnj Njdh egy dh }kj'kk[kk d fljny d e/; e prHkth vkluLFk y{eh dk vdu gA[24] fljny d ck, dku ij prHkth x.k'k cB g; inf'kr gA ;g efnj Hkh do/kk d Qf.kukxo'kh 'kkldk d jktRo dky e 14 oh 'krh d mRrjk) e fufer djk;k x;k gkxkA

jk;ij ftyk e[;ky; e n/kk/kkjh eB ifjlj e LFkkfir j?kukFk efnj dh }kj'kk[kk d yykVfcEc dh fupyh iVVh e xty{eh dk vdu gA bl efnj dk fuek.k jktk tr flg lko d le; e 16 oh 'knh b- d e/; e gvk FkkA blh dky d y{ehukjk;.k efnj jkfte ftyk xfj;kcn d ejkBk dkyhu efnj d fljny e Hkh xt y{eh dk vdu g ¼Nk-fp-Ø-11½

bl idkj ;g dgk tk ldrk g fd NRrhlx< dh LFkkiR; dyk e Hkh 5&6oh 'krkCnh vFkok io e/; dky l ydj v|ru y{eh ifrekvk dk fuek.k gkrk jgk gA y{eh fo".k dh vkRek rFkk 'kfDr gA bll ;g fl) gkrk g fd y{eh dh ifr"Bk vkj vdu lHkh /kek e leku :Ik l ykdfi; jgk gA blfy, y{eh&ifrek, o".ko /ke dh lk{kh D;k !

lnHkZ %&

1 fo".k ijk.k] 1@8@15
2 fo".k ijk.k] 1@9@104
3 JhenHkkxor] 8@8@12&16
4 t- ,u- cuth] M- fg- vk] i- 209
5 ,u- fj- vk- vkj- lo- vkQ bf.M;k] 1913&14] i- 116
6 _Xon Jh lDr 5] 87] 25]
7 ckkt lu;h lfgrk 31]22
8 ,-d- dekjLokeh] fgLVh vkQ bf.M;u ,.M b.Mkuf'k;u vkV] i- 43-
9 'kf'kokyk JhokLro] Hkkjrh; efnj ,o noefr;k] Hkkx 2] i- 255]
10 fjfMy vkQ bf.M;u vkbdkukxkQh ¼tVfVd vku j;j vkbdku Ýke rkyk½ lEiknd] ,y-,l- fuxe] 2000] i- 48-
11 d".kno] egkdkly LVkby ¼yxHkx b-lu 550&750½ ijkru] vd 9]i- 6
12 mDrkulkj] i- 9
13 fo".k flg Bkdj] jkfte] 1972] i- 123-
14 dkerk ilkn oek] eg'kij dh dyk] lLdfr ,o ijkrRo foHkkx] jk;ij] 2012] i- 10-
15 foodnRr >k] *vkV vkQ ljxtk*] ijkru] vd 9] 1994] i- 14

31

cUny[k.M e pny 'kkldk dk ty ic/ku

*Mk- ftuUn dekj tu

Hkkjrh; bfrgkl e cUny[k.M uke l ifl) Hk[k.M ikphudky l vud ukek l igpkuk x;kA bue pfn] n'kk.k] Mkgy ,o ttkd HkfDr e[; gA ifrgkj lkekT; d xHk l ftu jkT;k dk tUe gvk mUke ttkd HkfDr d pny lcl 'kfDr'kkyh FkA pny o'k d 'kkldk u vk/kfud cUny[k.M d {k= ij yxHkx 1300 b- rd 'kklu fd;kA ch-,- fLEFk dk er g fd vk/kfud cUny[k.M l ml lEi.k {k= dk ck/k gkrk g ftle pUny 'kkldk u jkT; fd;k FkkA[1] ikjfEHkd pny'kkld uUud] t;'kfDr] fot;'kfDr o jkfgy lker 'kkld Fk] yfdu g"k ¼900&925½] ;'kkoeu] /kx] x.M] fo|k/kj] enuoeno o ijenhno Lor= o egRoi.k 'kkld g,A pnyk dh dyk u fo'odhfr LFkkfir djr g, n'k dk xkjokfUor fd;kA Kkr0; gk fd pny 'kkld dyk ieh gh ugh cfYd J"B ic/kd Hkh FkA mUgku lkekftd] lkLdfrd ,o vkfFkd {k= e cgrj ic/ku d mPp ekun.M LFkkfir fd,A og LFkkuh; 'kkld Fk vr% mUg bl {k= d ikdfrd o Hkkxkfyd llk/kuk o ifjfLFkfr;k dh tkudkjh FkhA pnyk u ikdfrd llk/kuk dk mi;kx djr g, flpkb o i;ty gr rMkxk vFkok tyk'k;k dk fuek.k djok;kA

*'kk/k vf/kdkjh] Mk- oh-,l-okd.kdj] ijkrRo "kk/k lLFkku] Hkkiky

ikjfEHkd pny 'kkldk e ;'kkoeu lokf/kd 'kfDr'kkyh 'kkld Fkk blu ,d fo'kky tyk'k; dk fuek.k djok;k FkkA[2] pnydkyhu rMkxk e egkck dk loifl) rMkx ^^enulkxj^^ g tk fd xkd.k igkMh rFkk vU; rhu igkfM;k d e/; e cUny[k.M d lokf/kd lUnj rFkk fo'k"V rMkx d :i e rFkk pnydkyhu 'kkldk dh tufgr Hkkouk o J"B ty ic/ku {kerk d |krd gA blh d lehi 3 fdeh- d foLrkj e uxj d if'pe e Qyk dhfrlkxj egkck d gh io e jkfgy lkxj rFkk blh d io e 6 fdeh- d foLrkj e Qyk fot; lkxj rkykc g][3] ;g rMkx pnyk dh ty ic/ku uhfr dk 0;Dr djr gA ; rMkx vFkok tyk'k; Øe'k% pny 'kkld enuoeu] dhfroeu] jkfgy ,o fot;iky dh Lefr dk lkdkj djr gA pnyk }kjk fufer vt;x< d nx e nk io'k }kj gA mÙkjh }kj d lehi iork dk [kkn dj fudky x, nk tyd.M g] xxk&teuk d uke l ifl) gA ;gh ij ,d f'kyky[k g] ftld }kjk Kkr gkrk g fd mudk fuek.k pny 'kkld ohj oeu dh jktefgf"k noh d }kjk gvk FkkA vfHky[k e bldk uke ^^verdi^^ feyrk gA[4] nx d nf{k.kh fdukj ij nljk rkykc g] tk ijeky lkxj dgykrk g bl jktk ijenhno u cuok;k FkkA ijenhno u vt;x< e ijeky ljkoj dk fuek.k djk;kA

pny 'kkld enuoeu u egkck d ifl) rMkx ^^enulkxj^^ d vfrfjDr Vhdex< fty e ,d vU; rkykc dk fuek.k djok;k] ftldk uke Hkh ^^enulkxj^^ gh gA ;g ftyk e[;ky; l 20 fdeh- dh njh ij gA ;gk tu rhFk vgkj fLFkr gA vgkj l vfHky[k lfgr yxHkx 100 tu ifrek, ikIr gb gA ikIr tu ifrekvk e nk ifrekvk ij enulkxjij dk mYy[k gvk gA ;g ifrek y[k lor 1209 ¼1152 bloh½ ,o 1211 ¼1154 bloh½ frFk d gA

rhFkdj ufeukFk dh ifrek ij y[k g& lor 1209 clk[k lfn 13 Jh enu lkxj ij] eMokyUo; rkd ¼lkg½ dkdk] lr lc lk/k tkYydU;k ifrek dkjkfrkA[5] nljh vkfnukFk dh ifrek ij y[k g& lor 1211 QkYxu lfn 8 v|g Jhenu lkxjij-------A[6] ,d vU; Hk0; rhFkdj 'kkfrukFk dh ifrek tk lor 1236 ¼1179 bloh½ e ifrf"Br

gb Fkh bl ij enun'kl kxjij fy[kk gvk gA vgkj d rkykc dk uke enu lkxj vkj uxj dk uke enu'kl kxjij gA[7] ;gk d 'kkld enuoeno d uke ij j[k x, Kkr gkr gA ; uke ijenh no d 'kkludky e ipfyr FkA

Pknydkyhu rkykc

vgkj xke enulkxj rkykc d fdukj fLFkr gA ;g rkykc yxHkx 3 fdeh- d foLrkj {k= e gA rkykc d pkjk vkj ikdfrd ty lxghr gkrk gA bl rkykc l yxHkx nk gtkj ,dM df"k Hkfe dh flpkb gkrh gA lkFk gh 10 xkek e i; ty 0;oLFkk gkrh gA vgkj xke d nf{k.kh {k= e ,d vU; ikdfrd >hy g ft ld fdukj Hkh cLrh FkhA ogk l Hkh ifrek, ikIr gb gA

Pknydkyhu rkykc

bl >hy dk Hkh pny 'kkldk }kjk ic/k fd;k x;k gA bl >hy d pkjk vkj ior g tgk l ty lxghr gkrk gA

pnyk u cUny[k.M dh Hkkxkfyd ifjfLFkfr;k d vulkj d,] okih ¼oj½] ckoMh o rMkx ;k rkykc dk fuek.k ldMk LFkkuk ij djok;kA cUny[k.M d Vhdex< fty e gh e/;in'k cUnkcLr fcHkkx d fjdkM d vulkj 962 rkykc pny 'kkldk u cuok, Fk] ft le l 421 dk oreku e mYy[k fd;k tk ldrk gA[8]

Pknydkyhu rkykc

pUny 'kkldk u cUny[k.M dh Hkkxkfyd ifjfLFkfr;k dk /;ku e j[kdj rkykck dk fuek.k djok;k FkkA cUny[k.M d {k= dh ikdfrd ljpuk df"k dh nf"V l cgr vPNh ugh ekuh tkrh gA ;gk mitkÅ dkyh feÍh U;u ,o gYdh dkyh o ihyh feêh vf/kd gA ;gk iBkjh {k=Qy vf/kd g vr¼ feÍh dh ijr dh ekVkb Hkh de gA cUny[k.M d Vhdex<] o Nrjij vkfn {k= dh feêh e ueh lgtu dh {kerk de g vr¼ ;gk rkykc vf/kd cuk, x, ,o nf{k.kh cUny[k.M d lkxj] iUuk o nekg e dkyh feÍh dh ek=k T;knk g mle ueh lgtu dh {kerk vf/kd g vr¼ ;gk rkykc de cuk, x,A[9] jktkvk }kjk clkgV d fudV vkj NkVh&NkVh igkfM;k d <ky ij lkekU;r% NkV vkdkj d rkykc cuok,A ftu bykdk e NkV vkdkj d rkykc cuku d fy, mi;Dr LFky vkj vf/kd ek=k e cjlkrh ikuh feyrk Fkk] ogk jktkvk u ikuh lgtu d fy, rkykck dh J[kyk, cuokb tk

ekuluh ty d vf/kdre lp; dh lk{; FkhA clkgV l nj fo'kky tyk'k;k dk fuek.k djk;k x;kA pUny jktkvk d i;klk l yxrk g fd mUgku [krh ij vkfJr lekt dh t:jrk dk igpku dj LFkkuh; ikkfjfLFkfr dh vkj /kjrh d x.kk l rkyey fcBkr g, rkykck dk fuek.k djk;k FkkA tlh LFkkuh; ifjfLFkfr olk ljpuk p;u vkj fuek.k fd;k x;kA ftl LFkku ij fuLrkj rkykc d fy, mi;Dr ifjfLFkfr;k Fkh ogk fuLrkjh tgk fjlu d vulkj fjlu rkykc cuk, x,A tgk DokVt&jhQ dh igkfM;k ektn Fkh] ogk ikdfrd :i ektn mi;Dr LFky ij] ty lxg gr tyk'k; cuk, x,A[10] jktkvk }kjk cuok, x, vf/kdk'k rkykc ugj foghu g yfdu ckjgeklh gA

dk'khilkn f=ikBh d vulkj] ikjEHk e cUny[k.M dk lekt ?keUr i'kikyd lekt FkkA cUny[k.M e ty foKku d fodkl u ty ljpuk fuek.k dk lgt cuk;kA ifj.kkeLo:i ?keUr i'kikyd lekt /khj&/khj [krh dh vkj eMk vkj [krhgj lekt cukA ;g cnyko bfxr djrk g fd rkykck e lfpr ikuh dh cnk u l[kh [krh dk vklku vkj vkthfodk dk l'kDr vk/kkj inku fd;kA dgk tk ldrk g fd lHkor% ;gh o cU/kudkjh ifjfLFkfr;k Fkh ftUgku /kjrh vkj cjlkr d pfj= dk /;ku e j[kdj] jktkvk dk rkykc cuku d fy; ifjr fd;kA rkykc fuek.k u ?keUr lekt dh vLFkk;h clkgVk e cnyk] rkykck d fuek.k u vkthfodk vkj l[kh [krh d lc/kk dk fdlh gn rd vklku fd;kA[11] cUny[k.M e rkykc fuek.k d i;ktu dk ifrikfnr djr g, d".k xkiky 0;kl u fy[kk g fd cUny[k.M d ugjfoghu ikphu rkykck dh gdhdr bfxr djrh g fd jktkvk u /kjrh e ueh d Lrj dk cuk, j[ku d mí'; l rkykck dk fuek.k djk;k gkxkA bl mí'; dk gkfly dju d dkj.k fu'p; gh vklikl d {k= e tyok; lryu] mFkyk Hk&ty Lrj] ufn;k e lrr ty iokg vkj [krk e ueh dh vof/k e l/kkj gvk gkxkA [krk e ueh dh vof/k d c<u l Qlyk d fodkl vkj mRikndrk e l/kkj gvk gkxkA bld vykok tehu e gjh ?kkl dh miyC/krk c<h gkxhA i'kikyu dk lgkjk gvk gkxkA bl fefJr 0;oLFkk d dkj.k df"k dk; d fy, cyk [krk dk [kkn ,o ifjokj d fy, vukt] ?kh] n/k dh vkifr vklku gb

gkxhA vueku g fd rkykck e vkthfodk dk vk/kkj inku dju eNyh ikyu] fl?kkMk vkj deyxÍk ink dju tlh vud xfrfof/k;k d volj miyC/k g, gkxA[12] dk'khilkn f=ikBh d vulkj cUny[k.M e rkykc d vkxkj dk pjkxkg d :i e ljf{kr j[kk tkrk FkkA pjkxkgk d dkj.k] Hkfe ljf{kr jgrh Fkh vkj dpeV l U;ure xkn vkrh FkhA rkykc d vklikl vkj fupy {k= e [krh dh tkrh FkhA mld fupy {k=k dh feêh e vf/kd le; rd ueh cuh jgrh FkhA ueh miyC/krk dh yEch vcf/k d dkj.k Qly dk lgh fodkl gkrk Fkk vkj mld l[ku dk [krjk de jgrk FkkA[13] ;g xkeh.k vFk0;oLFkk dk LokoyEch ikphu ekMy g ftldh cfu;kn Hkkjrh; ty foKku vkj ijEijkxr ty i.kkfy;k ij fVdh gA pUny 'kkldk u ty ic/ku dh oKkfud i)fr fodflr dhA jktkvk u tgk i;ty o i'kikyu gr dvk] okih o rkykck dh Ük[kyk r;kj dh ogh Hkfe ty Lrj cuk, j[ku dk Hkh oKkfud fodkl fd;kA rkykc vo'; gh ugjfoghu Fk yfdu flpkb vo'; gh ikphu i)fr l gkrh gkxhA

lnHk%&

1- bf.M;u ,UVhDojh] 1908] vd 37- i- 137]
2- jke"kdj f=ikBh] ikphu Hkkjr dk bfrgkl] cukjl] 1968] i- 503]
3- ,-,l-vkj-] [ktjkgk ifCyd'ku fMohtu] fnYyh] 1952] i- 439
4- [ktjokgd] f'kyky[k] 'ykd&20
5- dLrjpn leu] vgkj {k= d vfHky[k] vgkj] 1995] i- 115
6- ogh] i- 128
7- ogh] i- 1&5
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11- dk"khilkn f=ikBh] cUny[k.M d rkykck ,o ty ic/ku dk bfrgkl] ub fnYyh] 2011] i- 20
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