A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON BYSSINOSIS AMONG COTTON INDUSTRY WORKERS IN GUNTUR, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

Respiratory tract infections are widespread, they may be acute (or) chronic acute disorders range from minor inconvenience such as cold to more life threatening problems such as asthma, some types of pneumonia and chest trauma. Byssinosis is a form of reactive airways disease characterized by bronchoconstriction in cotton, flax, and hemp workers. The etiologic agent is bacterial endotoxin in cotton dust. Symptoms are chest tightness and dyspnea that worsen on the first day of the work week and subside as the week progresses. Diagnosis is based on history and pulmonary function test findings. Treatment includes avoidance of exposure and use of asthma drugs. A data was obtained from 100 cotton workers and the sample was selected by using convenient sampling technique. The tool used for the study was a structured and standard pre-tested questionnaire. The data was analyzed and interpreted by using simple descriptive and differential statistics. Findings shown that, among 100 cotton mill workers, 50 percent were having level of knowledge about Byssinosis. Out of 100 workers, 43 percent were having moderate level of knowledge on Byssinosis. In spite of technological improvements, respirable dust concentrations are still above the permissible limits, and thus the risk of byssinosis remains. Workers in the cotton industry where obsolete technology is used and standardized protection measures are not applied should be followed for Byssinosis.

Keywords: Respiratory infections, Byssinosis, Knowledge.

INTRODUCTION: Breathing is a basic human need that we tend to ignore unless we have some difficulty with it, only then we are aware of the process. Breathing is a physiologic function that is almost synonymous with being alive. We experience difficulty in breathing when we have threat to life itself. People with respiratory tract infections are often very anxious and perhaps uncomfortable. Respiratory tract infections are widespread, they may be acute (or) chronic, acute disorders range from minor inconvenience such as cold to more life threatening problems such as asthma, some types of pneumonia and chest trauma. Chronic respiratory problems are wide spread causing significant disability. There are many causes for respiratory problems like allergies, occupational factors, genetic factors, smoking and tobacco use, infections, neuromuscular disorders, chest abnormalities, trauma, pleural conditions etc. Industrial workers constitute only a segment of the general population and the factors that influence the health of the population also apply equally to industrial workers, which are housing, water, sewage and waste disposal, nutrition and education. In addition to these factors, the health of the industrial workers while influenced by conditions prevailing in their work place. Occupational health is a branch of community medicine which deals with the effects of occupation (or) working place on human health. Every occupation is associated with one (or) other ill effects on health. Cotton mill workers are susceptible to various morbid conditions, many range from chronic respiratory diseases due to cotton dust. Cotton workers are at risk for occupational lung diseases, including Byssinosis. Byssinosis is a form of reactive airways disease characterized by bronchoconstriction in cotton, flax, and hemp workers.

* Shilaja Bushi
* Hawassa University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Hawassa, Ethiopia-05.
The etiologic agent is bacterial endotoxin in cotton dust. Symptoms are chest tightness and dyspnea that worsen on the first day of the work week and subside as the week progresses. Diagnosis is based on history and pulmonary function test findings. Treatment includes avoidance of exposure and use of asthma drugs.

The initial phase of Byssinosis is characterized by acute reversible symptoms such as wheezing, chest tightness, shortness of breath (or) cough, which may present on first day or 48 or more hours after the work. These early symptoms are generally accompanied by reversible changes which are typically evident in pulmonary functions. With continued exposure, the disease may progress to a stage in which symptoms are present, through out the work week and may eventually result in severe pulmonary disability. In addition, excess non specific respiratory symptoms such as chronic phlegm and dyspnea were reported in cotton textile workers compared with non exposed populations. Over the past several decades, a large number of cross-sectional studies have focused on acute airway responses to cotton dust, have described a high prevalence of Byssinosis and have reported Monday across-shift declines in FEV1. The relationship between Byssinosis (or) work-placed chest tightness and chronic exposure to cotton dust results in average annual change in FEV1 and average dust concentration, cumulative exposure (or) length of exposure. Recent industrialization and globalization are changing the Indian occupation morbidity drastically. Exposure to thousands of allergic agents and investigatable dust is a growing causing of work related illness of respiratory system. Recognition of Byssinosis as a occupational lung disease has been delayed mainly because of the absence of characteristics, physical and x-ray signs which indicates pathology in lungs. Although measures to control the dust in the cotton mills were initiated about 50 years ago, the incidence of Byssinosis leading to ultimate respiratory disability still remains as a serious problem. In India, little have been documented about the prevalence of Byssinosis (or) other occupational lung diseases among cotton textile workers. Cotton and textile industry in India is the largest industry in the country. They are providing 14 percent of industrial output and employment to around 35 million workers. The workers are at risk of suffering from various respiratory tract infections like Byssinosis, Chronic Bronchitis due to exposure to the cotton dust in worksites. Even though quite few studies have been conducted in textile mills in India, enough emphasis has not been given on the epidemiological aspects of chronic respiratory infections among the workers in these mills. The present study was, therefore, undertaken with two fold objectives to determine the demographic variables and to find out the level of knowledge on respiratory infections among cotton mill workers. As per the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare of Indian statistics, there was 100 million occupational injuries causing 1.0 million deaths in the world. It also estimated that, in India, 17 million occupational non-fatal injuries, it was 17% of worldwide 45000 fatal injuries that was, 45% of total deaths due to occupational diseases in world occur each year, out of 11 million cases of occupational diseases in the world, 1.9 cases, i.e., 1.7%, were contributed by India.

METHODS AND MATERIALS:

Study area and design: A facility based, cross sectional study was conducted in Bhargava Rama Cotton industry, Etukuru road, Guntur dist, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Study population: Sample consists of 100 cotton industry workers above the age group of 20 years and available at the time of data collection.

Sampling technique and data collection: As the selection of sample depends on availability of workers, non-probable convenient sampling technique was adopted based on inclusion criteria. Formal permission was obtained from the cotton industry, Guntur for conducting the study. A structured and standard pretested questionnaire was employed to collect information on variables like socio demographic factors, respiratory tract infections, risk factors, causes clinical manifestations, diagnostic findings, prevention, diet, and lifestyle modifications of Byssinosis. The questionnaire was developed in English and translated into telugu and again translated in to English for its consistency. The data collection
has taken 30 minutes for each participant. The data were checked for completeness, accuracy, clarity, and consistency before analysis.

**DATA ANALYSIS:** Descriptive statistics like frequency, percentage were used to assess demographic variables. Chi-square test was used to identify the association between the level of knowledge on respiratory tract infections and demographic variables.

**ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Informed written consent was obtained from the study participants before interview. At the end of the interview a self-instructional module was given to the participants, which has the complete information about Byssinosis and its prevention.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

(a) **Socio-demographic variables:**

The data revealed that, majority of the sample were males (62%) and the females were (38%). The majority of cotton industry workers were in the age group of 16-20(12%) and belongs to Christianity (38%) in religion. Among the sample, most of the cotton industry workers were known to read and write 38(38%) and the less had primary education 17(17%). Among the majority of the cotton industry workers 54(54%) were having family income Rs. < 5000/- and 5(5%) were having family income more than Rs.>20,001/-. The sample of cotton industry workers, the years of work experience in cotton industry was under the 0-5 years 50(50%) and 9(9%) had more than 16 years. The personal habits of the cotton industry workers were, having the habit of smoking 19(19%) and 21(21%) workers having a habit of alcoholism and 21(21%) of workers having a habit of over eating and 38(38%) of workers having others. The majority of the sample had previous experience of respiratory tract infections 60(60%) and 40(40%) of workers did not any previous experience of respiratory tract infections. The frequency and percentages distribution of knowledge items on Byssinosis were depicted in the table-I mentioned below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table-I: Distribution of Frequency and percentages of knowledge questionnaire on Byssinosis. (N=100)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. What manifestation can be seen in respiratory tract infections?
   a. Sneezing 54
   b. Vomiting 12
   c. Fever 9
   d. Diarrhea 25

9. What do you mean by Byssinosis?
   a. Occupational disease 33
   b. Cardio vascular disease 17
   c. Kidney disease 27
   d. Liver disease 23

10. Byssinosis is commonly seen in which season?
   a. Rainy season 19
   b. Summer season 44
   c. Winter season 22
   d. All seasons 18

11. What is the other name for Byssinosis?
   a. Red lung disease 24
   b. Brown lung disease 7
   c. Yellow lung disease 41
   d. Green lung disease 28

12. Who are at risk for Byssinosis?
   a. Road workers 8
   b. Weavers 15
   c. Cotton industry workers 73
   d. Painters 4

13. What are the risk factors for Byssinosis?
   a. Inhalation of cotton dust allergies 60
   b. Increased age 12
   c. Alcohol 21
   d. Obesity 7

14. Which one of the following is the symptom of Byssinosis?
   a. Cough/Wheezing 56
   b. Skin rash 9
   c. Abdominal pain 12
   d. Vomiting 23

15. Which one of the following is not a symptom of Byssinosis?
   a. Wheezing 24
   b. Chest tightness 29
   c. Cough 21
   d. Abdominal pain 26

(a) Level of knowledge on Byssinosis: The data presented in the table-II shows that, the large number of participants 50(50%) were having moderately adequate knowledge on Byssinosis, 43 (43%) were having inadequate knowledge and followed by 7 (7%) were having adequate knowledge on Byssinosis. The chi-square analysis of variables showed that, there was no significant association between the demographics and the knowledge items on Byssinosis. The years of work experiences and personal habits were having significant association at p<0.001 with knowledge items on Byssinosis.

Fig 1: knowledge scores on Byssinosis among cotton industry workers.

CONCLUSION:
In spite of technological improvements, respirable dust concentrations are still above the permissible limits, and thus the risk of Byssinosis remains. Workers in the cotton industry where obsolete technology is used and standardized protection measures are not applied should be followed for Byssinosis.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Based on the findings, the following recommendations were proposed for the future research. The study could be conducted in large samples in urban settings and similar study could be conducted by using experimental design.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
⇒ Raffy PA, lee VVR, Muruay R, MC Callum R, Hunter’s Diseases of 705.
A STUDY OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, UNDERGONE AT REDDY’S POLYMERS PROCESSING LTD., HYDERABAD

The management of the working capital of vital importance and forms a major work load function of finance manager and his teaming every organization. The working capital of any business is the capital requires funding its current assets. Working capital management is concerned with problem that arises in attempting to manage the current assets, current liabilities and inter relations that exist between them. Neglect of management of working capital need may results in technical insolvency and even liquidation of business unit. Inefficient working capital is dangerous for the organization. The management of the working capital is vital importance to companies and forms a major work load function of finance manager and accountant it is the amount of fund, which a company must have to finance its day-to-day operations.

Methodology: The project “Evaluation of Financial Performance using Ratio Analysis” is based on the information collected from the annual report and balance sheets of the company. The different ratios are calculated from the items of balance sheet and analysis is given, thus evaluating its financial performance. Analysis is a powerful tool in evaluating a firm’s financial performance.

Results: The proportion of current asset, inventories and sundry debtors constitute nearly 94.53% where as the current liabilities in 2009 is 94.99%and the current asset in 2010 is 96.11% and the current liabilities 94.94% so the working capital is in increasing trend.

Key Words: Working Capital Management, Ratio Analysis, Liabilities.

INTRODUCTION: Working capital management is signification in financial management due to the fact that it plays a vital role in keeping the business enterprise running. The management of the working capital of vital importance and forms a major work load function of finance manager and his teaming every organization. The working capital of any business is the capital requires funding its current assets. The term current assets refer to those assets in which the ordinary course of business can be or will be converted into cash within a year, without undergoing a diminishment in value and without disrupting the operations of the firm. The major current assets are cash, bank balance, mark able securities and account receivables, inventories, prepaid expenses and short term advances etc. Working capital management is concerned with problem that arises in attempting to manage the current assets, current liabilities and inter relations that exist between them. The net working capital is the difference between the current assets and current liabilities. Current liabilities are those liabilities, which are intended at their inception to be paid in the ordinary course of business within a year, out of the current assets or earnings of the concern. The current liabilities includes creditors of purchase of goods, accounts payable, bill payable, bank over drafts, short term borrowings, outstanding expenses, advances received against the sales, taxes due, dividends payable and other liabilities maturing within a year. Working capital is the life blood of the business organization. As a matter of fact, any organization whether profit oriented or otherwise, will not be able to carry on day to-day activities without adequate working capital. Neglect of management of working capital need may results in technical insolvency and
even liquidation of business unit. Inefficient working capital is dangerous for the organization. The management of the working capital is vital importance to companies and forms a major work load function of finance manager and accountant it is the amount of fund, which a company must have to finance its day-to-day operations.

Need for working capital: The objective of financial management i.e., maximization of wealth of shareholders cannot be attained if the operations of the firm are not optimized. Thus every firm must have adequate working capital. It should have neither the excessive working capital nor inadequate working capital. Both the situations are risky and may have dangerous outcome. Investment in fixed assets only is not sufficient to run the business. Therefore working capital or investment in current assets is a must for the purchase of raw materials and for meeting the day to day expenditure or salaries, wages, rent etc.

The main advantages of adequate working capital are as follows.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The project “Evaluation of Financial Performance using Ratio Analysis” is based on the information collected from the annual report and balance sheets of the company. The different ratios are calculated from the items of balance sheet and analysis is given, thus evaluating its financial performance. Analysis is a powerful tool in evaluating a firm’s financial performance.

1. POLYMER PROCESSING WORKING CAPITAL FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS

The total working capital maintained by the RPP Ltd yearly wise(in lakhs) 2005-06, 1063.08 in the year 2006-07, 1475.91 in the year 2007-08,3330.5 in the year 2008-09, 3361.7 in the year 2009-10, 3651.89.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>721.56</td>
<td>1539.70</td>
<td>2171.42</td>
<td>2550.38</td>
<td>2333.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry debtors</td>
<td>677.80</td>
<td>1079.60</td>
<td>1452.81</td>
<td>1499.99</td>
<td>2897.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; bank</td>
<td>25.65</td>
<td>56.70</td>
<td>22.51</td>
<td>-33.35</td>
<td>4.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current assets</td>
<td>195.01</td>
<td>302.93</td>
<td>304.49</td>
<td>267.84</td>
<td>205.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total A:</td>
<td>1620.02</td>
<td>2978.93</td>
<td>3952.23</td>
<td>4284.86</td>
<td>5442.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>544.03</td>
<td>1483.00</td>
<td>573.16</td>
<td>876.75</td>
<td>1699.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prov for tax</td>
<td>12.91</td>
<td>20.02</td>
<td>48.57</td>
<td>46.41</td>
<td>90.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total B:</td>
<td>556.94</td>
<td>1503.02</td>
<td>621.73</td>
<td>923.16</td>
<td>1790.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working capital(A-B)</td>
<td>1063.08</td>
<td>1475.91</td>
<td>3330.5</td>
<td>3361.7</td>
<td>3651.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. CALCULATION OF OPERATING CYCLE:

The total sales done by the RPP Ltd yearly wise(in lakhs) 2005-06, 3694.54 in the year 2006-07, 4773.61 in the year 2007-08, 6872.71 in the year 2008-09, 7020.43 in the year 2009-10, 8041.76 and the total sales made in lost 5 years 30403.07 and average sales is 15201.5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>2005-06</th>
<th>2006-07</th>
<th>2007-08</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw materials</td>
<td>395.19</td>
<td>610.70</td>
<td>933.72</td>
<td>1315.17</td>
<td>1222.95</td>
<td>4477.7</td>
<td>2238.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finished goods</td>
<td>204.60</td>
<td>462.41</td>
<td>667.05</td>
<td>714.92</td>
<td>677.28</td>
<td>2726.2</td>
<td>1363.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work in progress</td>
<td>305.12</td>
<td>507.33</td>
<td>514.33</td>
<td>455.62</td>
<td>1782.4</td>
<td>891.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>677.80</td>
<td>1079.60</td>
<td>1452.8</td>
<td>1499.99</td>
<td>2897.94</td>
<td>7608.1</td>
<td>3804.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors</td>
<td>544.03</td>
<td>1483.00</td>
<td>573.16</td>
<td>876.75</td>
<td>1699.82</td>
<td>5176.7</td>
<td>2588.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw material consumed</td>
<td>2453.56</td>
<td>1817.56</td>
<td>2073.3</td>
<td>2669.90</td>
<td>3420.65</td>
<td>12435</td>
<td>6217.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of raw material</td>
<td>2517.40</td>
<td>2033.08</td>
<td>2396.40</td>
<td>3051.34</td>
<td>3328.44</td>
<td>13326.66</td>
<td>6663.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of goods sold</td>
<td>3619.51</td>
<td>4690.33</td>
<td>6770.8</td>
<td>6969.31</td>
<td>7758.76</td>
<td>29808.77</td>
<td>14904.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>3694.56</td>
<td>4773.61</td>
<td>6872.71</td>
<td>7020.43</td>
<td>8041.76</td>
<td>30403.07</td>
<td>15201.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inventory turnover ratio:** Inventory turnover ratio measures the velocity of conversion of stock into sales. High stock velocity indicates efficient management of inventory because more frequently the stocks are sold the lesser amount of money is required to finance inventory low inventory turnover ratio indicates an inefficient management of inventory. In the current year the inventory turnover ratio the company shows gradual decreasing. This shows that there is a function on inventory turnover ratio

**Correlation coefficient between liquidity ratio and current assets turnover ratio**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current assets</th>
<th>To/new</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>3.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>6.35</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\Sigma x_i = 3.78 \\
\Sigma y_i = 2.60 \\
\text{Variance}(X) = 2.38 \\
\text{Variance}(Y) = 0.3666 \\
\text{Standard deviation}(x) = 1.54 \\
\text{Standard deviation}(y) = 0.6 \\
\text{Cov}(x, y) = -0.672 \\
\text{R} = \frac{-0.672}{1.54*0.6} \\
\text{R} = -0.727 \quad (R<0)
\]

**Findings:**

- In the year 2005 is the proportion of current assets, inventories, and sundry debtors constitute nearly 90% where as the current liabilities in 2005 98.3% and the current asset in 2006 is 86.37% and the current liabilities 97.68%. so the working capital is in increasing trend.
- During the year 2006 is the proportion of current assets, inventories and sundry debtors constitute nearly 86.37% and the current liabilities 97.68% and the current asset in 2007 is 87.92% and the current liabilities 98.86%. so the working capital is in increasing trend.
- In the year 2007 is the proportion of current assets, inventories and sundry debtors constitute nearly 87.92% and the current liabilities 98.64% and the current asset in 2008 is 91.71% and the current liabilities 92.18%. so the working capital is in increasing trend.
- The proportion of current assets, inventories and sundry debtors constitute nearly 91.71% in 2008 where as the current liabilities in is 92.18% and the current asset in 2010 is 94.58% and the current liabilities 94.97% so the working capital is in increasing trend.
- The current ratio highest in 2007-08 with 6.35 followed by 2009, 2010, 2006, and 2007. During the year 2007 the current ratio is less than the standard norms 2:1. In the remaining years it is above the standard level. from 2008 onwards current ratio is decrease from 6.35 to 3.03.
- The quick ratio highest in 2007-08 with 2.86 followed by 2009, 2010, 2006 & 2007. During the year 2007 the quick ratio is less than the standard norms 1:1. In the remaining years from 2008 onwards quick ratio is decrease from 2.86 to 1.73.
with 2.20. so the working capital turnover ratio is decrease from 3.47 to 2.20
The inventory turnover ratio is highest in 2005-06 with 10.24 followed by 2006, 2007. There is decreasing in 2008 with 5.50 and there is increase in 2010 with 6.89. so the inventory turnover ratio is in increasing trend
The debtor’s turnover ratio is highest in 2005-06 with 10.90. There is decrease in 2007 with 8.8 and there is increase in 2008 and there is a decrease in 2010 with 5.54. So the debtor’s turnover ratio is in decreasing trend.

Recommendations:
Company should use its entire long term sources fully on fixed assets and small portion on permanent current assets.
The company should maintain the current asset ratio in 2:1 and quick asset ratio in 1:1.
Company should invest most of its long term sources in current assets rather than fixed assets because the current assets helps to make uninterrupted flow production.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
CRYSTAL HABIT AND MORPHOLOGY OF A GEL GROWN NICKEL DOPED POTASSIUM HYDROGEN TARTRATE SINGLE CRYSTALS

By gel technique nickel doped potassium hydrogen tartrate single crystals (NPHT) can be grown. In gel techniques of crystallization process, nucleation control becomes easier and growth occurs at room temperature leading to fairly perfect and transparent crystals.

From the examination of gel with scanning electron microscope, Helberstadt et al showed that the gel consists of sheets like structure of varying degree of surface roughness and porosity, forming interconnected cells. pH during gelling and effect of concentration on feed solution have profound influence on gel structure. Gel structure has considerable influence on controlling habit and morphology of gel growth.

In present work the crystal habit and morphology of a gel grown NPHT single crystals has been discussed.

[Keywords: Orthorhombic, disphenoidal, hexagonal, rhombohedral, biprismatic, NPHT]

INTRODUCTION

Crystal habit is mostly described in qualitative terms such as platy, cubic, octahedral, prismatic, prismatic pyramidal, orthorhombic, hexagonal, needle-like, dendritic, lamellar etc. Habit of a crystal is defined as its overall external shape, which results from different rates of growth of its faces. During the process of crystallization, one set of faces may be induced to grow faster than others or growth of another set may be retarded. Crystals of same substance grown by different methods may be completely dissimilar in appearance even though they belong to same crystal system.

Crystal habit and habit modifications of a variety of crystals, grown under different conditions and also by different methods, are described by Buckley, Muller, Elwell and Scheel, Burton et al, Chernov, Hartman, Kern and many others. Today a computer draws possible morphology of crystals, provided its structure is known. Despite remarkable advances in this field, the study of crystal habit and morphology is not outdated, because habits play a vital role in the growth of large high quality crystals. Now a day crystal growers are more interested in finding explanations for habit modifications in synthetic crystals. This paper deals with the habit modification and the influence of gel parameters on morphology of NPHT crystals.

INFLUENCE OF GROWTH CONDITIONS ON HABIT

The slowest growing faces determine the habit of crystal. For the equilibrium form of crystal, these faces have the lowest surface energy, but it is apparent that crystal habit is governed by kinetic rather than equilibrium considerations. Various factors such as degrees of super saturation, type of solvent, pH of the gel media, presence of impurities etc. affects on the habit of a crystal. Kern showed that in a numbers of experiments many ionic crystals change their habit when super saturation exceeds a certain critical value. Wells observed that a change in solvent results in a change of the crystal habit. Many times pH of gel has considerable influence on growth rate of crystals, which ultimately changes the crystal habit. Habit modifications are also observed when significant changes in growth temperature. The most common cause of habit changes is the presence of impurities in the crystallizing solution. Habit modification by impurities is a surface phenomenon. Impurities molecules or ions are attracted by various faces of...
the crystal and physically absorbed or chemisorbed on the surface. In this way available sites for surface nucleation or solute deposition are reduced growth on that particular face is started. It is observed that only very small faces are significant to produce habit changes. This means unsuspected impurities effects may cause many observed crystal habits.

RESULTS

NPHT crystals with different habits are observed at different depth in the growing tubes at different growth conditions. The morphology of grown crystal is affected mainly by the concentration of feed solution and the pH of the system. Three types of morphologies of NPHT crystals are observed namely:
1. Orthorhombic disphenoidal crystals.
2. Hexagonal prism with rhombohedral edges crystals.

ORTHORHOMBIC DISPHENOIDAL CRYSTALS

Rods like orthorhombic crystals are belonging to this category. When concentrations of feed solution (nickel chloride + potassium chloride) are high and pH of gel is 4, then such types of crystals are obtained (Figure 1). The shape of this crystal is shown in figure 2. Most of them are fairly transparent.

HEXAGONAL PRISM WITH RHOMBOHADRAL EDGES CRYSTALS

The nucleation of this type of crystal is usually initiated just below the gel solution interface and also at the extreme bottom of the glass test tube. The morphology of this type of crystal is schematically shown in figure 3. Some crystals of these types are shown in figure 4.

BIPRISOMATIC NEEDLE CRYSTALS

These type of crystals are nucleated well inside the gel and extended up to bottom, depending on the concentration of feed solution. They start growing with a single nucleus with the diffusion of feed solution into the gel. Initially the growth rate is increases and then becomes constant after laps of time. The growth rate observed along the z-direction is faster than x and y directions. The growth of needle is due to the presence of diffusion field around the tips of the needle and the crystals grow into the supersaturated solution whereas the sides of the crystals are in contact with a largely exhausted solution. Schematic representation of the morphology of these crystals is shown in figure 5. Some of the typical Biprismatic needle crystals are shown in figure 6. The crystals are quite transparent. It is pertinent to mention that z-direction happens to be the growth axis of NPHT crystals. Hence isolated crystals are growing irrespective of their orientation with respect to the vertical axis of the test tube, they always grow along z-axis. In many cases the growth axis of isolated crystals are normal to each other.
INFLUENCE OF GEL pH
The effect of gel pH on the morphology of the grown crystals is studied by keeping all other gel parameters constant. It is observed that pH is near to 4, rod-like orthorhombic disphenoidal crystals are grown. If pH is near to 5, Biprismatic needle crystals are grown. The hexagonal prism with rhombohedral edges crystals are grown when pH is about 3.

EFFECT OF CONCENTRATION OF FEED SOLUTION
By varying the concentration of feed solution (nickel chloride and potassium chloride) and keeping the other parameters constant the morphology and size of the grown NPHT crystals are studied. It is observed that increasing the concentration of feed solution, the linear growth along growth axis for Biprismatic needle and orthorhombic disphenoidal crystals is increase. Both the crystals are transparent and geometrically well defined. Hexagonal crystals increase in size with the increase of concentration of feed solution. They become semi-transparent with increase of concentration of feed solution.

DISCUSSION
Crystal habit is governed by the interaction between surface and the diffusion field. Once the habit is established, the diffusion field around it will orient itself to confirm the crystal symmetry and tends to maintain it.

The parameters such as concentration of feed solution, impurities in solvent, gel ageing, temperature etc. have considerable influences on crystal morphology. In steady state of concentration gradients, diffusion rate also becomes steady which favored the growth of well-defined crystals. However, slower growth rate along one direction results in the growth of rod-like disphenoidal crystals. Faster growth rate along the growth direction results in the biprismatic needle crystals. In a moderate super saturation of feed solution, hexagonal prism with rhombohedral edges crystals is developed.

CONCLUSION
Rod-like orthorhombic and biprismatic crystals are grown under different growth conditions. Transparent hexagonal crystals are obtained. The growth rate along the z-direction, for biprismatic needle crystals and orthorhombic disphenoidal crystals, increases with increasing concentration of feed solution. Generally, NPHT crystals are transparent but due to gel inclusion semi-transparent or opaque crystals are resulted.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
Author is thankful to Prof. H H Joshi, Head, Physics Department, Saurashtra University, Rajkot for his valuable guidance for the present study.

REFERENCES
⇒ A.A. Chernov, Sov. Phys, 4 (1961) 116
This research paper enhances with the all-pervasive theme of education and its current trends and recent needs. It seems in the era of twenty first century education has grown like a monstrous wave of Tsunami or Tornado. Almost all are drowned under the web of education. The practical education is the ultimate incentive which emphasize on maximum involvement of students in teaching and learning procedure. Today’s education needs to be revived with practical education. Today’s education is the base of our future. Every one wants to pursue quality education. Practical education is nothing but gaining knowledge through practical experiences or practical knowledge. The practical education is less conceptual and more empirical. The practical education is here elaborated as activity based education in teaching of English language in this research paper.

Education is the road of bright future and good life. :)
The education that imbibes human values is necessary for society.
It is said in the words of Swami Vivekanand, “education is the manifestation of the perfection, already in man.”(Vijouyanand181)
It is accepted by all that education is the balanced form of all the four elements—body, mind, intellect and spirit. The object of education should be to help man in simultaneous development of all his faculties physical, mental, intellectual and spiritual as well as emotional. It is clear that practical education means learning which becomes helpful in application of any professional work. The applied form of teaching is practical rather than functional or traditional way of teaching. Because the current scenario shows us that there is an exploration of information. The globe of information is blasted. There is no need to go for books, libraries, lectures or tutorials any more. It means one and all human beings are like living gazettes. We move and carry cells and mobiles which contain multitudes of applications regarding languages, different dictionaries, encyclopedias and even books of specific subjects of particular syllabus. Teaching in classrooms with chalk and board has become very old fashioned. In this circumstances, there is a requirement of certain drastic changes in current education system. So, it is quite convincing that practical education is a need of contemporary society.
The area of this education is limited only to English language and its teaching. The english language is mostly done on the basis of four main skills (1) listening, (2) reading, (3) speaking, (4) writing
The present research is done on certain experiments. It is universally accepted by all that visual experiences are more memorable in compare to other audio or literary materials or functions. We remember a story of movie more than a novel which is read a year before. Though there are many exceptions. As we know teaching is bifurcated into three phases (1) Planning (2) execution and (3) evaluation.
Planning is a phase of teacher’s duties, preparation and facilitate learning. The second phase is about execution from the students. In this stage practical activities are necessary for better output. Of course evaluation stage also brings out the output of the students. Yet maximum utility is adhered to practical experiences of the work. This execution stage is the most important stage in which practical activity can be done through various activities like education
through televisions, movies, video-clippings, rhymes, songs etc.
The teaching of english language as a foreign language can be implemented through the instrumentality of efficient methods which can be approached directly to the students. It brings spontaneous response in the learners. Some of the introductory practices are given by Dr.Pratibha Parashar in her book ENGLISH TEACHING are adapted here,
There are certain activities analyzed in the L-S-R-W-skills.
1 Listening - It is the basic principle that if you want to learn a language, listen to the target language as much as you can to develop this skill. A teacher should provide opportunities of listening to the students. He can use the following ways-
1 By giving ear training to the students.
2 By giving instructions in English language in the class.
3 By reciting rhymes and poems.
4 By asking the students to perform various activities.
5 By speaking simple sentences in the class.
6 By reading sentences from the text books and from the black-board.
2 Speaking - A teacher can develop his skill by giving opportunities to the students to speak in the class.
1 By making the students recite the rhymes
2 By making the students play language games.
3 By making the students speak about the objects.
4 By making them talk their everyday activities.
5 By making the students to pronounce the words correctly.
3 Reading - Reading is also one of the most important skill of learning English. It can be developed through the following techniques-
1 By providing eye training to the students.
2 By providing pre-reading exercise.
3 By making the students read the words from the words-cards, sentence card, text books and the written material on the black-board.
4 By making the students read from the text books.
4 Writing - To express one’s idea in the written form. One needs to learn the skill of writing. It can be developed
1 By giving the wrist movement in the air to the beginners.
2 By giving pre-writing exercises.
3 By giving practice of writing letters according to the groups- ascenders, de-ascenders and meddlers.
4 By giving dictation of words and sentences.
5 By giving practice of writing sentence in the notebook.

These are the ways to enrich applied learning in English language through practical activities. Activity base teaching requires proper teaching aids. A teacher can bring good exposure if he uses flashcards to explain any topic and then gives chance to students for their active participation using the same flashcards. Not only in teaching of English language but it can be implied in literature learning also.

Practical education and Literature:
Parelally, here practical education and applied education are juxtaposed and discussed together. Similarly as language is taught in the same way literature and culture can also be used, taught or learnt by the practical ways. Let us first differentiate them in various fields.
1 Drama - The teaching and explaining of drama form of literature can be done by the actual participation of students in a classroom.
By making them different characters and playing a role of imaginative characters.
By watching video-clippings of similar literary form or any classics which are available
By making them involved in script writing or dialogue writing in practical situations.
By using various cultural forms and opportunities for presentation of certain literary work of art.
2 Stories/ Novels - This is the most profound form of literature.
There are many fields of medias and even film writing, script writing where stories are required.
The students must be imparted with the practice of story-telling or speaking in public on any imaginative fictional anecdotes.
By allotment of anchoring activity or acting or role plays etc.
3 Poems - The study of poetry or poems generally
refers to singing and recitation in common.
Contradictory to this if poems are translated in other
medium of languages then it will be more beneficial
to students as well as the readers in general

4 Reports/Letters/News—Now adays the
entertainment and media fields both are too much
spread. They require multitudes of talented people in
all the fields like journalism, news reading, publication
of news, editing of news, translation of data in
various languages,
Even minutes writing, emails writing, reports writing
and notices, agendas should be practically arranged
as sessions or tutorials in the language laboratories
for the students by the students and to the students.

CONCLUSION:—
On the whole it is justified that current education
system sincerely requires practical and certain activity
based or applied teaching learning methods altogether
in subjects of language, culture and communication
skills

BIBIOGRAPHY

⇒ Vijoyananda, Swami. The ideals of Indian
   Education and Culture Calcutta third
⇒ Trivedi R.S. and D.A. Ghanchi, Techniques of
   Balgovind prakashan, first edition, print.
⇒ Atthreya N.H., READ FASTER READ
   BETTER, BOMBAY. August, 1968. K.
   Venkataraman, M.M.C. Management second
   edition print.
⇒ Sharma, Nityanand Teaching of English Jaipur,
THE SYMBOLISM IN THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE

Robert Louis Stevenson, a Scottish writer of novels, best known for his famous children's adventure stories Treasure Island and Kidnapped. Robert Louis Stevenson's The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is full of symbolic meanings. Symbolism is a technique which is used in literature when some things are not to be taken literally. The symbolism can be an object, person, situation, events or actions that have a deeper meaning in context. This technique can enhance writing and give insight to the reader. A symbol is an object that represents, stands for or suggests an idea, visual image, belief, action or material entity. Symbols take the form of words, sounds, gestures or visual images and are used to convey ideas and beliefs. For example, a red octagon may be a symbol for "STOP". On a map, a picture of a tent might represent a campsite. Numerals are symbols for numbers. Alphabetic letters are symbols for sounds. Personal names are symbols representing individuals. A red rose symbolizes love and compassion. For example, in Shakespeare's As you Like It, 'stage' symbolizes the world and 'players' symbolize men and women:

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
they have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,

Symbolism in the Novel

(1) Mist and Moonlight: The streets of Utterson's London are obscured by the weather, just as the mysteries of Mr. Hyde's crimes and existence, and his relationship with Dr. Jekyll, are themselves obscured. The mist makes the layout of the streets hard to follow and makes the Gothic façade in question in chapter one jut ominously from the others. Effects of light are used to forewarn and indicate the coming on of Dr. Jekyll's transformations and Hyde's violence. The moon sheds an eerie light over the most suspenseful moments.

Æ Mist and Moonlight appear in Chapter 4, Chapter 5 and Chapter 8

(2) The Appearance of Evil: When Mr. Hyde is first described, he is associated with a strange, unnerving sensation, a sensation of evil. Mr. Enfield mentions it as a "deformity". This shape differs Hyde from other characters, whose professionalism and reserve keep them on the right side of the law. Not only is Hyde again and again associated with this intangible deformity, but it seems also to affect those around him, who feel a kind of instinctive and powerful hatred for Hyde that is beyond their normal limits. For instance, Hyde's housekeeper, an old woman, wears an expression of "odious joy" when she thinks Hyde might be in trouble. Hyde's evil seems to bring out the dark side of others, suggesting the reality of the duality that Jekyll has been trying to prove, that there is evil and good, odious and joyous, in everything.

ÆThe Appearance of Evil appears in Chapter 2, Chapter 4 and Chapter 9

(3) Letters and Documents: There are many complicated, convoluted interactions between the characters in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Confessions, transfers of responsibility and even the narrative itself are all forms of documentation that create the sus-
pense and mystery of the book. The characters are often sworn to secrecy or are repressing their own disgust or disbelief and therefore tend to put their feelings in writing rather than speaking or revealing details to each other. This creates a web of secret documents that weaves its way between scenes and between characters. The story begins with the lawyer Utterson’s fear of the new will of Dr. Jekyll. This document holds power over him and over Jekyll and the final three documents that Utterson finds left to him from Dr. Jekyll make clear everything that the will is difficult to understand. In this way, Stevenson frames the whole novel with items of documentation, and plays with the line between myth and truth.

ÆLetters and Documents appear in Chapter 4, Chapter 5, Chapter 6, Chapter 8 and Chapter 9

REFERENCES

☞ The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde - R. L. Stevenson, Orient Blackswan, 2007
☞ www.wikipedia.com
☞ www.yourdictionary.com
☞ www.litcharts.com/
Women in Africa have been exploited by the oppression of race, gender, and class. The depiction of the Black women solely as ill-fated and submissive receiver of sexual and racial abuse restrains the notions that Black women can actively participate to change their fate and bring about some changes in their lives. Similarly, presenting women in African solely as heroic figures, who easily restate oppression on all the domestic and social fronts reduce the very real amount of oppression. The feminist thought suggests that there is always choice, and power to act, no matter how gloomy the situation may appear.

In the Black Liberation Movement the Black women faced endless racism and sexism by black as well as white men. Apparently in the liberation Movement of the black race, Black word was indeed used for the liberation of the black male. The liberation was compared to the manhood and the liberation of blacks was the reclaiming of black masculinity. The notion that racism is to the larger extend harmful to black men than it is to black women because the greater tragedy of racism is the dispossession of masculinity; this illustrates both an acquiescence of black masculinity explained within the domain of patriarchy and disregard for the human race needed for the liberty felt by both men and women.

Chinua Achebe’s Things Fall Apart is primarily a realistic novel. It is hardly likely to romanticize, sentimentalize or falsify either the pre-colonial experience, or that status of women in the tribal society of Africa. Women in Things Fall Apart are reduced and subjected by their womanly clan activities like marriage, parturition, nurture, domestic work and also field work. Their fate is however, no different from the destiny of other women elsewhere in the world who, too, live in traditional or patriarchal societies. The real power-the power to take decisions affecting the collective life is left solely, in all these societies, in men’s hands.

The very nature of tribal organization in Igbo land, based as it is on a system of moiety and exogamy, thus, ensures that every man in a clan has a fatherland as well as motherland. However, if the motherland is exclusively meant for providing comfort to a maternal nephew when he is in trouble, the same village of mbanta itself also discriminates against women, or rather, against these hapless women who are unfortunate enough to repeatedly give birth to twins, the latter invariably cast out in the forest to die, either of hunger or being devoured by wild animals. Ironically, the first woman in mbanta to convert to Christianity is also called Nnika, or mother supreme, when her very rights to motherhood are snatched away by her husband’s family owing to now no longer comprehensible, and therefore outmoded, sets of rules which automatically and conventionally come into play whenever a deviation or transgression takes place in the process of daily living at the social level.

Chinua Achebe’s Anthills of the Savannah and Things fall apart, though distinct by country, culture, style and gender, both the novels deal in distinct ways with the question of the restoration of women in postcolonial visions of the past, present and future of Africa. These novels present the strong central female characters who serve as the center of passion and inspiration. Although both the novels are sharply focus in retrace the women’s roles in their society.
They also frame their narratives in such a way that they begin to highlight the essential relationship between the postcolonial independence and gender equality. These various doubts in these novels raises amount less inquest regarding purpose, region, and the explanation of postcolonial feminist theory.

Chinua Achebe’s writing is modern and realistic, one approaches to these books with an eye towards contemporary trends in postcolonial theory could be afforded the assumption that they were written with an awareness of this need for a new, more consistent and realistic vision of women in Africa. It is with this knowledge, however, that the disparity of mission within these two novels and, apparently, behind these two novels becomes all the more striking.

Chinua Achebe’s individual role as a writer in the post colonial world of theory is more openly defined, basically because of the amount of time that he has spent in writing. The time period of his work joins the gap between the assertions for dignity of the initial days of freedom and independence to the more difficult and complicated present, fueled by the strength of the earlier Liberation movement. His works were earlier more appreciated with regard to the flaws and assets of the Ibo traditional society which became less than creditable seen in this aura of light: his traditional women are blissful, happy and harmonious members of the society, even if the were again and again barred and beaten in the community decision making process and defame in the sayings and proverbs of the community. The obvious discrimination of the sexes seems to be the matter of slow enjoyment for Achebe.

This serious paradigm burden on Achebe’s thinking began in Anthills of the Savannah in the late eighties, since it works as reflection of his past writing, as a bold attempt to struggle with the charges leveled at him critics. The novel, focus on the entanglements of three old friends with the conduct of imaginary African state called Kangan, deals on a variety of levels, would infer, quite personal with Achebe’s understanding of women’s roles in a postcolonial nation. The novel works specifically well, in fact, when considered as the persistent thought begun in Achebe’s previous work.

In Anthills of the Savannah the politics of Kangan is fundamentally the political history of three Western-educated friends. These three men were condemned for their affirmation on effort to start the function country according to existing patterns. These men were raised to a level above the neglected and suffering community, Beatrice, the woman who raised as the true spirit and heart of the story. Was removed from the networking of the men’s government, she was alone able to see and determine the status of the people of Kangan with an outlook more mechanical towards the practicality of this realism.

In the novel the critical movement is Ikem’s realization about his wrong doings towards women. In the course of the novel, He had elevated his liberal attitude and philosophy towards women, Very frequently Beatrice had blamed him of having “no clear role for women in his political thinking”. The complication arises when he comes to realize in the course of the novel from his discovery of natural sexism within the communities of African culture. He recognize that “there is no universal conglomerate of the oppressed”, Even though there is no Eve fallacy as in Western myth, the women in African society through symbolized to the idea of a” supreme mother”, has vanished, also this working is an attempt to separate women from the matters of domestic and political life.

By recognizing the efforts to improve the status of women in the society, through the majority of postcolonial feminist theory, that universal sisterhood is essentially a dishonestly, each of the African tribal society’s cultures has its own visions of femininity; Ikem comes to a greater understanding about the fate of Africa as well: “society is an extension of the individual’s. The larger amount that we can hope to deal with a problematic individual psyche is to shape it again. That is why Achebe’s, capacity to deal with sexism is his own is not to so remarkable as a Western writer would contribute more like his suits and language for the betterment of women where as this African sexism deserves an African response.

Forcing the people around her to align with the present Beatrice looks for the change in her society, Achebe has seen the fault of his former thinkers, realizing the
need for the change for the African women; he tries to claim their place in African society through his writing, if it is ever to heal itself and progress onwards. He appears to cede whatever control over popular opinion he may have been viewed as having through the old man’s words at the end of the novel. Many black men in the movement were interested in controlling black women’s sexuality. In 1960’s in the course of the Black Liberation Movement, black men have stressed the sexual exploitation of black men rather than the black womanhood as a way to explain their condemnation of their inter-racial relationships. Political views of these inter-racial relationships were at no disapproval. But the terms like “freedom” and “manhood” was the important for men to have rights to oppressed and control woman. Sexism and racism both work at the same criteria. The violence against women was committed, but he this violence was not taken seriously rather than that against men. The truth is that the violence against a white woman was taken more seriously and judicial system also gave these issues more importance. the of the violence and the damage caused both individually and socially is not weaken when committed against a black woman. It must be stressed that it was not only many of the men but also a great number of the women in the Black Liberation Movements who were forced to follow the rigid gender roles on black women. In the same manner the women in dominant society do not stop but encourage sexism, black women fell prey to these prolong patriarchy norms within the black community. The Black women and the white women were faced with the racism and sexism, black women had only two ways in front of them, either they could continue to stay in the movements and try to educate and inform the non-black or non-female high authority about their needs, or they could form a separate group of their own. While it is true that black men needed to be informed and educated about the effects of racism and sexism and white women about the effects of racism on black women’s lives, it was not solely the responsibility of black women to educate them. This is an old and fundamental way of all oppressors to keep the women oppressed and occupied with the concerns of their respective master’s. Now the black feminist affirms that it is the task of black women to inform the women and men of west and also make them aware of their existence of black women identity, the modification and the relative roles is because of the joint survival. This is a diversion of force and a pathetic repetition of patriarchal and racial thoughts. In the radiance of these, the women decided to forge their own movement, the Black Feminist Movement. Conclusion: African feminism emerged in various forms in the various different parts of the continent, which grow out of individualism within the cultural context of industrial communities. In the West, social and economic norms historically pushed women into more active roles in the society, and Western feminism has focused on women’s struggle for control over reproduction and sexuality. Where as women in African had a very different experience to share with the world, African feminist argues on theoretical questions which in the end does not have a practical approach. Rather, like many of its Third World counterparts, African feminism is distinctly heterosexual, supportive of motherhood, and focused on issues of “bread, butter, culture, and power.”

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

THE IMPORTANCE OF RECORD IN WRITING HISTORY

Discovery of computer revolution by developed nation like America had also depreciates the value of commercial records. But there are some Archivist who are tuning with this present development. The other problem is created by facilities like Telephone, in which there is no need to keep records. Its use is so enlarge that historians had the doubt that we will have the 19th century record in complete & accurate form in comparison to the 20th century records. Culture and civilization are ingenious concepts though they can be expressed by various physical manifestation. This develops in the mind of human and get into action through this medium. It is the culmination of knowledge and recognized thoughts. We get these thoughts by our personal experience and observations, which were mostly influenced by the described thought of their ancestors. The account of the thoughts of these Ancestors are kept as a hand note or record. Therefore it is proved that these hand written notes are the tangible form of civilization. The meaning of its conservation and care lies on the conservation and care of the cultural heritage of the human. it is our pleasure that there are so many man and women all around the world, who had conserved and collected these hand notes and thus these hand notes are given to the scholars who are interested in historical research and study.

The relationship between History and Record is similar to the relationship between a tree and its fruit. Records are the trees of knowledge and History are its fruit. We utilize the fruit of these trees which were sowed by our ancestors and sow new trees for our future generation. We conserve the record for our future generation.

A western historian Burk said those people who do not look their ancestors cannot look upon their future also. This similar thought had been supported by other historians and it is a true concept. Today, it is essential to concentrate in this thought, may be, in the past it was not so essential. The accurate knowledge of the history of our society, institution and the ups and downs of our life will lay the foundation of our future developments. It is the duty of the historians to point out our previous glory, achievement and errors to the nation and acquire motivation and guidance from it so that we can come across in equal line with the other nations of modern world. This work is possible only after the broad study of our records which are available as a deposit.

Probably in India most of the available important records are related to our freedom struggle movement. These records consist of the reorganization and expectations of the freedom fighters & constitution makers, for which they had struggled. These records are not mere the description of the events moreover they are precious. Its conservation falls in the realm of an Archivist. But the public is not aware of the Archivists. They have some misapprehension about it. Probably people pronunciation Archivist as Archaeologist, Architect and Anarchist. Therefore the exhibitions, seminars etc held in the Archives had the purpose to give knowledge to the public about records and the functions performed by the Archivists.

Earlier an Archivist (or in the past whatever name he was given) was conferred as a creature who spend his life in pleasure. Because the number of documents in the responsibility of an Archivist are limited, therefore be had a lot of time to Study all the entertaining matter in the document.

In our country an Archivist is imagined as a man with

* Prof. & HOD History, P.S. Science & H.D. Patel Arts College, Kadi
a dusty white beard, searching old information’s in old documents for the people interested in old events. Though in the foreign countries this concept related to Archivist had changed many years ago but in our country it is still prevalent. Undoubtedly, most of the people using Archives may not have any better retention than that. On the other hand there are those administrators who tabdis have hopefully better knowledge about Archivist, but they consider them as a clerk who maintains waste & old files. Although an Archivist maintains old files but he cannot challenge that his work is the oldest work all over the world. But he can claim that his profession is one of the excellent profession because he is the conservator and trustee of the valuable cultural heritage of the nation. In this context, the use of the word “valuable” is not from “monetary” point of view but it is used from the cultural, knowledge and spiritual point of view. Only bread is not important for a human being, there are the need of some other things which consider him as a human being. The satisfaction of his cultural, historical and knowledge curiosity are one of them. An Archivist protects such kind of important food materials for human. “According to Gold smith” a man started declining when he start accumulating money and when he start accumulating knowledge, his knowledge and spirituality start rising. The present and past is the foundation of future. Therefore it is the right of the coming generation to entrust records related to past & future. in this point the importance of an Archivist illuminates. An archivist perform the function of maintaining & arranging such records. We all want to communicate our knowledge and experiences to our next generation. May be this desire force some people who have preserved the historical signs inside a capsule and buried it inside the earth, so that after atomic destruction, if human will survive then they can dig these capsules and can have lesson or moral from their mistake, “According to Prof Joynbee, History and immutable fortune are not similar and it is not necessary that they have repetition. Intelligent man or nation learn a lesson from our or others past experience. When human stop learning from his past then “history repeats itself.” Those days have become outdated, when history was only a record of the ruling dates of emperor or king and the rise and fall of their empire. Today, the history of the country has to be rewritten in the light of new facts. The historians can be suffered from prejudice or partiality. But an Archivist is always a follower of truth and he protect and preserves all hand-written notes as evidence without any fear and partiality. Some people hate this perception that records are formed as historical evidence deliberately. The truth is that these records are the result of administrators work. Therefore these record consists of non-partial & non prejudice information because at their beginning its user are not familiar with the knowledge of its future historical importance. A trained Archivist had adequate knowledge about the administrative and historical value of records. If each administrator maintain a record book of his daily works, historical errors can be avoided. It is natural that each and every incident which took place cannot be recorded and can’t bear in mind. It is the responsibility of any organization to record the description of their planning & its implementation otherwise this responsibility will become mere nominal. After recording these kind of descriptions, the real responsibility of any work or planning can be decided. This purpose can be clearly explained with the fact that whenever someone wants to refrain from his responsibilities, at first he will interchange or destroy all the records. Therefore it is necessary that all the recorded description of the government work should be distinct for the public. It become more important for deciding the effective administrative responsibility from judicial process. The records are not so important in a despotic nation. It should also be noticed that deranged files do not have any importance. In the same way the excess of records also decreases its importance. The excess of files itself is not a defect of the recording system but with a condition that adequate facilities should be available for their proper arrangement. It is experienced that the pressure of the collection of records or files become a severe problem for any organization and thus the basic purpose of such organization lost under the heap of these papers. If all the existing records of the central offices of India will be placed one above the other then it will become
more higher than the Outubmina. The records are in surcharge, their length or horizontal estimation is not so important if the references of these information should not be mentioned. In this context the type of information, the importance of its conservation & time limit should be considered. The main problem for an Archivist is to manage the huge bulk of records. In the past, all the offices of the central government had extract the records from their callers and transferred it to the National Archives or left them unreserved. Probably this proceeding was completed with out any pre-planning. In most of the case this kind of proceedings was due to lack of adequate space. The solution to this problem cannot be solved by transferring the records to the Archives. Their proper arrangement, evaluation, retrenchment, listing and indexing is also expected. As some people think that the duty of an Archivist is only to conserve & preserve the records. If these Archives will not be used for historical research then they will become a seller for old records. Most of the researchers have lack of time to and information in the Archives. Therefore it is the duty of an Archivist to give necessary knowledge to the researcher about the class of recorded information in the Archives as well as its availability.

Discovery of computer revolution by developed nation like America had also depreciates the value of commercial records. But there are some Archivist who are tuning with this present development. The other problem is created by facilities like Telephone, in which there is no need to keep records. Its use is so enlarge that histrians had the doubt that we will have the 19th century record in complete & accurate form in comparison to the 20th century records. Change is certain hence the creation form of record is also changing but the main purpose of Archives is to arrange and conserve the Archival heritage so that truth can acquire an important and precious place in writing the history.

REFERENCE

⇒ Ghose, Sailen, : Archives in India, Cucutta 1963.
⇒ Schellenberg, TR. : Modern Archives Principles and Techniques, University of Chicagopress 1957.
⇒ Bhargava, KD. : Guide to the records in the National Archives of India, 1959.
⇒ Basu, Purnenudu : Records and Archives: what are they (Vol.11, Nos;24).
⇒ Prasad, Dr. Lalita Abhilekhagar Parlchaya, Rajya Abhilekhagar Uttaranchal Dehradun.
⇒ Sanskriti Vibhag UP RajyaAbhilekhagar-Ekparichaya.
Indian women have mastered anything and everything which a woman can dream of but in reality, they are facing several problems like female foeticide, illiteracy rate among women, dowry, sexual harassment at working place, domestic violation, dowry, child marriage etc. even in 21’ century. Although equality of status has been guaranteed to women by the constitution. But it is a myth to millions of women as they are victims of various kinds of violence and discrimination within houses, at workplaces and in the educational system. render discrimination from womb to tomb is a patent fact in the traditional cultures of developing countries. In India too, discrimination on the basis of sex often starts at the earliest stages of life.(1) It is very difficult to find out the real position and status of women in Indian society.

The position of women never remained equal. They have been the victims of violence and exploitation by the male dominated society. We have to explain the socioeconomic and political situation of Indian society to find out the real position of women. The position of women in pre-independence era can be divided into three major periods Ancient, Medieval and Modern.(2)

The Vedic era, however, was the golden era as far as equality of status and freedom are concerned. At the down of civilization during the Vedic age, position of women was considered to be fairly satisfactory. They used to visit fairs and festivals, attend important assemblies and take part in state functions without hindrances. In the matter of religion, it is believed that women were at par with men.(3)

In ‘Rigveda’, women has been regarded as superior to men in many a ways. Thus, see the following from Rigveda.

‘Many a woman is more steadfast and better than the man who turns away from God and (does not offer) prayers.’

In the matter of education, the daughter was not distinguished from the son. Both had to go through the ceremony of ‘Upnayana.’(4)

Many women like Apala, Ghosha, Metrayani, Gargi proved their talent, by defeating male scholars by their divine power and talents. There was also a class of brahamavadinis, who remained unmarried and indulged in a life long pursuit of knowledge. There was no field which was untouched and remained attainable to women.

In the time of marriage girls had their own choices. They were married at a mature age. In the absence of early marriages, the number of widows was very small. In some matters male child have given priority and even females were remained eager to bear male child.(5)

In ‘Atharvaveda’ it is mentioned that newly married female was treated as empress in the new house. The eighth and tenth mandala of Rigveda described that she could participate in religious rites and ceremonies. According to Altekar, in the absence of husband she could even perform rituals independently.(6) The brotherless daughter only putrika had a share in the property of his father.(7)

Both the religions Buddhism and Jainism emerged as result of discrimination in Hindu Society. In Jainism, Women could give up family life to become ascetics. During the period of Mahavira a large number of women joined in religious movement. In Jaina literature there are references to women who had...
achieved remarkable success as ascetic.\(^{(6)}\)

First time Buddha recognized that the women is totally neglected in society. Buddha allowed women a right to attain education and believed women also has a right to get religious instructions. There are references of women who became scholars during Buddha’s period like Khema, Gautami, Yashodhara, Vishvari etc. Even some prostitutes became scholars, after getting the equal opportunity in Buddha religion.\(^{(9)}\)

The Buddhist and Jain texts also refer to women of the Brahmavadini class i.e., who remained unmarried to carry on their studies. Thus, the condition of women was satisfactory during the period of Buddhism and Jainism.\(^{(10)}\)

Arthasastra stated the sole aim of women is to get marriage and to bear children. If the first woman has no issue at all or has no male child, the husband has a right to remarry. Thus it proved “Women were created for the sake of sons”.\(^{(11)}\)

The Dharmasastra prescribed code of conduct, which regulated not only the women and their family lives but also whole society. According to Many, a woman is never for independence. Manu says “Pita Rakasati Kaumare, Bharta Raksati yauvane Raksanti Sthavire Putra no stri Svratayanirarhtī”

The meaning is that her father protect (her) in childhood, her husband protect (her) in youth, and her sons protect (her) in old age.\(^{(12)}\) Manu denied the right to property to woman. In the IX chapter Manu says:

A wife, a daughter and a slave have no property; the wealth which they earn belongs to their owner. The Manu Dharmashstra was also against the education of women. The study of the Vedas was forbidden to her by Manu.\(^{(13)}\) Manu the greatest jurist is totally against widow remarriage. On the other hand, the highest possible praise for women could be found in manusmriti, when Manu says:

\[ \text{Thus, Manu adopted two standpoints first conceding to some extent as a result of the vogue and the second stating their ideal opinion.}^{(14)} \]

Medieval period was the ‘dark age’ for the women. Muslims invaded India and again started the deteriorated condition of women. The Purdah system compelled women to live in seclusion in their home. Child marriage was also practiced during this period: They cannot go even to the mosque to pray and must wear burka (Veil) when she has to go out. They had no right for knowledge. The social evils Sati Partha, veil custom, child-marriage declined the status of women during medieval period.\(^{(15)}\)

In the custom of Jauhar, Rajput women immolated themselves while their husband were still alive. When the people of Rajput clan became sure that they were going to die at the hands of their enemy, all the women of Rajput’s arrange a large pyre and set themselves a fire.\(^{(16)}\)

In Devadasis custom, girls were donated to temples in the name of God and Goddesses for sexual use. These girls live a life of celibacy. Some kings also invited them to perform at their court for the pleasure of courtiers. Some Devadasis converted to ‘Rajadasis, prevalent in some tribes of South India like Yellamma cult\(^{(17)}\)

The Modern period can be divided in two periods i.e., (i) The British Period; (ii) The Post Independence period. The British era was an era of social reform for the women. Many social reformers tried to uplift the condition of women during this period. Due to the efforts of Raja Rammohan Roy, Lord Bentick abolished Sati by promulgating 1 7th Regulation Act on December 4, 1829. But this act failed to put an end to the practice of Sati.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar succeeded in passing widow Remarriage Act of 1856. Through his effc five widow remarriage were performed between 1855 and 1860.\(^{(18)}\)

Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in 1929. This act fixed the minimum age at marriage for girls as 14 years and boys as 18 years. Harbildas Sarda played a leading role in this sphere. This act came to be known as the Sarda Act.

British government set the Indian Education Commission, called the Hunter Commission in 1882. It recommended promotion of female education.\(^{(19)}\)

There were many social reformers like Sasipada Banerji, B.M. Malabari, Jyotiba Rao Phule, Durga Ram Mehta, B.R. Ambedkar who also worked for women’s cause by taking up different issues related
to their oppression. Gandhi ji opposed the child marriage and dowry. Many women participated in Gandhi’s freedom movement. Thus, the British period was the social reform period for women. Because many laws were enacted to improve the condition of women.(20)

Conclusion

Indian women have mastered anything and everything which a woman can dream of but in reality, they are facing several problems like female foeticide, illiteracy rate among women, dowry, sexual harassment at working place, domestic violation, dowry, child marriage etc. even in 21st century. Although equality of status has been guaranteed to women by the constitution. But it is a myth to millions of women as they are victims of various kinds of violence and discrimination within houses, at work places and in the educational system.(21)

Thus, the Indian women still has to go a long way to achieve equal status in minds of Indian men.

REFERENCE

⇒ Neeta Tapan, ‘Need for Women Empowerment New Delhi, 2000, p. 45.
⇒ Chanderkala Padia, ‘Women in Dharmasasra’, New Delhi, 6.36.
⇒ VC. Srivastva. ‘Gender Perspective of Law in Classical India, Women in Dharmasasras, Delhi, 2009, p. 179.
भारतीय सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तनीय प्रक्रियाओं और समाजकल्पना

प्राचीन भारतमें सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तनीय प्रक्रियाओं और समाजकल्पना

* Prof. & HOD History, P.S. Science & H.D. Patel Arts College, Kadi

* Dr. S.V.Chaudhary
अल्लाहु अस्सल अब्बा कदवायु छे. लोमंदन सोवी पड़ता 1000 ई.स. पर्वती आसारपाल 'अतर्क जीपेढ़ा' नामग्री प्राप्त थय छत. आ समयम सह, योहा, अइ शेरी, याज़ा, दवाज़ा, अणसी बोज़े पाकने प्रयुम रीते उल्लापन थय बाज़ा. उत्तर बेलिक मानने समुद्र जानन मद गय छत. कारणे छे आ शासन भोगमो समुद्रजाननि धरा छे. आ कारणे आ काण मा व्यापार तथा वार्षिकजय सूनत स्वतन्त्रनि धरा छे. आ कारणे आ काण मा व्यापार तथा वार्षिकजय सूनत स्वतन्त्रनि धरा प्राप्त थय छे. आ व्यापार छजज पूजा वस्तु विनियम पर आधारित हछ. सिद्धांतो नियमित प्रदर्शनि न हुआ।

उन बेलिक काण पही सूक्तकणो प्रारंभ थय छे। जेनो समय ई.स. पूर्वे छही साधारण तिजी संताही नकही कारणो छे आ समयम बेलिक साहीत्यने अल्लाहु आदानी राजभा मारे सुत्र साहीत्यनि सुनना धरा छही आ प्राणने सुत्र साहीत्य प्राप्त कदवायु छे। आ काण आमग्रममांज धरा अने जातिमा परिवर्तन आयु। आंतर विवाह तथा मानपान पर प्रतिव्रध बाह्य बायो। साज्जन अनेक जातिओ जेही जे अनंत, उषा, निशाच, माज्ज्य, वेई, व्योरेनो उदयभ ध्रुयो जे अनुवहो अने प्रतिव्रधिकीम विवाहनां, काण स्वतन्त्र हुई।

सूक्तकण पायो महाजनपद क्रणो प्रारंभ थयो जेमा राजभ बे वर्गमा सामानका छत महाजनपद तथा गढ़ राजभ, महाजन पहनी संबंध 8 हुती जे समा ध्वारा निमुख प्राप्त हुता महाजनपद काण पहीं मूंच बुननो प्रारंभ थय छे तेना संज्ञापक व्यंग्यो मोह दुहो प्रथम समय वासरवीक दुर्भां नामा प्राप्तने मोही नया स्वयम्भ गायने प्राप्त कारणों। आ वंशमांज मारात अरोड़ पूजा थय जेना शासन काण दर्पण प्राचीन भारतमा सर्वविक्ष भू-पहाँ छतो। तेना भोध न्यायनी तेना प्राथर प्रसार अर्थ प्राक्त भाषामा अनेक अभिविज्ञान तथा स्वभान लेख बनाया हुआ।

मोहन काणपुमां अनेक विवेचन शासनो भर्ति पे आक्रमण कुर्बा तथा अक्षेत्र व्यवहार करवा बायो आ प्राक्ते आ भारत भारतीय समाजो संक्षेप स्पष्ट हुवतो।

सातवासरी क्रणो अंक नवीन व्यवस्था असतवत्मा आदी आ क्रणो प्राप्तकोर कस्मुक्ती, व्युस्मानुत्त थवायु अने 'अभ्रादार' कदवायु। बायां आ प्राप्ते भारत्मा अर्थव्यवस्थामा अंक सांविक्ष घरिविन बायु।

कुपाहु क्रणो हिद-रोम व्यापार सर्वविक्ष उपाधिओ पूर्वु सुनन। तथा आ व्यापार ध्वारा भारतमां मोटी माध्यामां सुवन्त आवर्त बायु। आ व्यापार पर पीवीवी अंति व्यक्त करत कुर्बा है जे आ ग्राह कते थोरु भारतीय पहलीय रचना तो अं हिस्से हुर नहीं होवें जयांरो रोम स्वाधीन थीत धरा हज़ेरी। आ क्रणो प्राप्त यथव सोनान रूक्षका विवेचन सुवन्त हुवा।

पछिमार पर गुन विशा राजवीं गायन कुर्बे जे प्राचीन भारत अंति संदिग्ध राष्ट्रीय राष्ट्र छत आ क्रणो प्राचीन भारतमां 'स्वविद्रु' कदवायो। छोरो है आ क्रणो प्राचीन, अर्थविक्ष अने सांक्षेप श्रेणी वार रीमार पर हुआ। आ क्रणो संज्ञाने राजभा भानवाही।

संदर्भ

> अग्रवाल, वी.अंस. दर्षवर्तिन, अंक संस्कृतक अध्ययन, धानप्रकाशन-1983
> आलेक्टर, अंस.प्राचीन भारतीय गायन पद्धति, वि व विवाह ग्रंथन-थाक-वाराणसी
> जानी.अंस.-देवन लीलमण धन पोस्ट मोरक्क अंत गुजरा टेंस, तेलीकी
> शामा आर.अंस.-भारतीय नातवाह - राजमह प्रकाशन,नवी दिल्ली
लिंगु समाज में असमृतात्त्वी समस्या

प्रस्तावना:
असमृतात्त्वेन्द्र तु ्ते ्ते?
असमृतात्त्वेन्द्र के समाज में अमूर्त शून्य जित्यों
पर अंगी धार्मिक अन्ध सामाजिक नीतिओं में सात करे
षणाती ते अनेक नृत्याचारी वंशाविक र नत नाथ है।
ज्ञाती तुः कोी वस्त्रानं बौद्धिक ओळखानु, साधे
मोहन कर्कनु, महिला ज्ञानु अनु कुमव पानी
पानी ब्राह्मण वर्गे ज्ञाती वस्त्रों द्वारा अविश्वास
अवाही है। तेना धार्मिक ओळखानु अविश्वासी वंशाविक
भाली मे कः अपूर्व उपयोग सामाजिक लोकी घटी
करी शहे।

अक्षमां साक्षात्कार डोळो कः जः अपूर्व बोलो
पीभासानु बोलो जः कः ज्ञाती बौद्धिक मृत्यु
दर्शता मात्रा मोहनानी साक्षात्कार डोळो 'हिंदू
अंदर अपूर्व फड़के जः बोलो भर्तर अवमृतात्त्वी
को के अपूर्व फड़के जः बोलो इत्येक अवमृतात्त्वी
मृत्यु। आव्यूहित साक्षात्कार विश्वासी
असमृतात्त्वनु वर्णन कर्कनु परत्व असमृतात्त्वी
कीन फरमिंदा प्रसन्नत करी नाना।

* Pr. & HOD History, P.S. Science & H.D. Patel Arts College, Kadi

* Prof. & HOD History, P.S. Science & H.D. Patel Arts College, Kadi
अन्य लेखकों के लिए अगर जरूरी होता तो नहीं होता। अर्थात् अमृत समाज के लिए कार्य करने वालों को खिलाफ नहीं होता। अन्य लेखकों के लिए अगर जरूरी होता तो नहीं होता। अर्थात् अमृत समाज के लिए कार्य करने वालों को खिलाफ नहीं होता। अन्य लेखकों के लिए अगर जरूरी होता तो नहीं होता। अर्थात् अमृत समाज के लिए कार्य करने वालों को खिलाफ नहीं होता। अन्य लेखकों के लिए अगर जरूरी होता तो नहीं होता। अर्थात् अमृत समाज के लिए कार्य करने वालों को खिलाफ नहीं होता। अन्य लेखकों के लिए अगर जरूरी होता तो नहीं होता। अर्थात् अमृत समाज के लिए कार्य करने वालों को खिलाफ नहीं होता।
Arts [HISTORY]
Research Zone India
Vol 3 Issue - (4)
Sept. 2015 Page - 30 - 31
ISSN 2319-8168

* Prof. & HOD History, P.S. Science & H.D. Patel Arts College, Kadi
समाज में पद्धति प्रचारण वोलं जोवा मनत हैं। निर्धारण अने नाकरक महिलाओं आरंभ कार्ययोगी पद्धति प्रायोजक दी है।

हिंदी समाज में नवयोगी व्यवस्थापित तिथियों न्यायका उन्नति के कारण तेना पति मुन्य मार्ग समाजमें विवाहयोगी पुनर्विवाहयोगी आत्ममत है। विवाहयोगों एवं पोताना पति मुत मिलकर सब्बे सातन जय उत्तम है। जे विवाह सती ना बाध्य ते समाजमें टीकाने पान बनती है। आम तो आ

ताम प्राप्त विविध कार्ययोगी हिंदी समाज में है। परंतु ते समय विवाह वेव्हाजें तेना पालन करती है।

अधिकुनी बांधे बे परुठ होते ते तेना पति संपुर्ण हीनव व्यवस्था भित्रीने अन्धव पोताना पति सातेच्छ विविधतामें प्राप्ती आहिती आणि

धार्मिक ग्रंथों उद्देश्य छे के 'सती वनार नस्लों स्वात्म कार्यत करे है,' अभूक कश बने छे के—

'वाग्में को अमान्य होती के बीजा संसारसमा पद्म पति आतामांते एक सनीती हजर जोय है।

भारतमांं अने प्राप्ति झट्टी होती अने मुख्यम शासकों ठें परें रोकवाना प्रसार न करो तेना उर ठहरो के जे निम्न भनायी तेनांत रोकें तो इम्युनी कार्य तेनां हर तुरी पार्श्वे अने ते नट वर जयो।

तेनां विविधांहि डिफिनी सुविदानांतेच निम्न (तयादो) बनावो के विविधांने विविध राज्य करता परें राज्यमातीं मंत्रीप्रमाण बेंच हजरी है। या अभावती विवाह भार प्रकार माँ हुमायुं साहूकार प्रकार कारों जे जे विवाह मोरी उदास्तार कारों संतान प्राप्ति माते वोग न जोय तो तेनां विविध उपर न जातवाह।

अधृतीं पद्म निर्देश श कदरे

होते के विविधांने विविध नाय बच्चे नामुर नामुर विविधांने सती

वाच उपर रोक बताती हैं। ते पाय ओरंगजेब पद्म

प्रायस कारे होतो।

मधुयुगम विविधां समाजमें वाहिक प्रवाचत हती

राज्य द्वारा वाहिकों व्यवस्थाकर्म सामाजिक आवाज हती। चेतावनी तथा दृष्टा शासकों बंटे आपावाहमें आवाज हती। मुख्यम शासकों दी नन्दीयोगी उत्तम भनावमां भुजज आंतक आकटत होतों।

डायरों नामं पायं वर्ण होता, वथ—जन्मयी, भिं कार्ययोगी, प्राप्त करीने, उत्तराध्यक्ष कार्ययोग भने अने पोताना जल वेंची।

केंद्रीय स्नोगों सामाजिक/ राज्यसंस्थानों

पद्म महावर्णी भुविका हती। राजपुत समाजमें राज्यम विवाहरती बोधीयों व्यवस्था काठ काठ विवाह आपावाहमें आवाज। ताती दिखा अने उत्तममात्र राज्यमें क्षेत्रक एकत्रानुसार राज्यम मान संविधानी हती। तेनां विवाहलांक जगतर हो

मंगल समाजमें राजी कार्यतीनु नाम

पद्म प्रसिद्द हो। राजी हुगावतीनो पोताना पतित मुन्य बाह पोताना नामाभिनेज पूर वीर राजावतीनु राज अने राजपुतन मान पोताना है। बी. राजमात्र समाजमें वाहिक, राजी जुड़वाँ, अने नववर्ती कार्ययोगा नीपुष होती। 18 वीं सदीम वाहिक अने साधोर्मां पद्म प्रसिद्द करविविध होती।

वाहिकें तांत्रिक विवेक, सोनोमारी, मुखुर्व, अंडाव, दुपार, तनावव, अंडावानी, नाथूक्रियांव, जेनी प्राप्त करविविधियों करवीत वाहिक उत्तममा क्षण होती।

उपसंहार:

आ दिने मध्यवाटी दूरम तुम्ही मुक्तिगणें आकाशमां पावें भारतीय समाजमें हिंदी स्नोगी विन्यती पास विस्तारणक होती ते स्वतंत्रता समाजमां अने वाहिकों वार पार प्राप्त होत। जे वी-वीम वाहिकमा समाज मां वर्म होतो।

पारिवारमां तेनां समाप्त होत। विवाहलां तेनां समाप्त होत। ते विवाह प्राप्त करीने। धर्मम होती सामाजिक कार्ययों भाग पद्म बनी होती।

तेनां केंद्रीय स्नोगों सरकारियक अने विवाहमें क्रुणान्द प्राप्त करी हीत। छता पद्म तेनां हाज विवाह, वळुविवाह, पुरुषाप्रकार बंधे शुद्धावाहमा कार्ययों तेनां हिंदीवहिं धिनत अने वर्णित होती।

संदर्भ सूची

- मध्यवाट: वाहिक (74, 40)
- वाहिकविवेक (74, 15)
- उदासता (10/85/42-46)
- H.र.व. (8165)
- हेमवानिय, विज्ञान, प. 121,
- कल्याः, वीडीटी ओवर राजस्थान, जिवा-२, पृ० ७,४,
नारी विषयक पीढ़ीकी दृष्टि

मानसी एवं मैथुनी सुर्खत में विश्वास रखने वाली मातृत्व परम्परा में मैथुनी सुर्खत के लिए 19-21 माता, 19-21 नारी का अपना अन्वयनशीलता नहीं है। यही कारण है कि नारी को अर्थात और सहायता के रूप में मानता मिली। वास्तव में 19-21 वा जातीय संघ से मूल्य नारी का अर्थ हो जाता है नहीं होता संघ से। इसी प्रकार समाजवादी विचार सेंस अर्थात जिस में गर्भ निरना होता अर्थ है नहीं होता संघ से। इसका अर्थ है कि नारी को अवधित हो और सहायता के रूप में मानता मिली।

मानसी एवं मैथुनी सुर्खत में विश्वास रखने वाली मातृत्व परम्परा में मैथुनी सुर्खत के लिए 19-21 माता, 19-21 नारी का अपना अन्वयनशीलता नहीं है। यही कारण है कि नारी को अर्थात और सहायता के रूप में मानता मिली। वास्तव में 19-21 वा जातीय संघ से मूल्य नारी का अर्थ हो जाता है नहीं होता संघ से। इसी प्रकार समाजवादी विचार सेंस अर्थात जिस में गर्भ निरना होता अर्थ है नहीं होता संघ से। इसका अर्थ है कि नारी को अवधित हो और सहायता के रूप में मानता मिली।

पैरोल्फिक सचिव्य से रिहायों की प्रकृति उनके महाव, विशेषतः फूड, खाना एवं द्राक्ष के संस्थानों में नारी का प्राधिक्य विरोधाभास होता है। बाद में नारी का प्राधिक्य विरोधाभास होता है। उच्च सत्ता में शिक्षित और मानसी सुर्खत के प्रतीत के रूप में दिखाई देता है वहीं अन्य जिस में पुरुष रूप में जनसंख्या, जातीय और अर्थात के रूप में पुकार होती है।

पैरोल्फिक सचिव्य से रिहायों की प्रकृति उनके महाव, विशेषतः फूड, खाना एवं द्राक्ष के संस्थानों में नारी का प्राधिक्य विरोधाभास होता है। बाद में नारी का प्राधिक्य विरोधाभास होता है। उच्च सत्ता में शिक्षित और मानसी सुर्खत के प्रतीत के रूप में दिखाई देता है वहीं अन्य जिस में पुरुष रूप में जनसंख्या, जातीय और अर्थात के रूप में पुकार होती है।

मानसी एवं मैथुनी सुर्खत में विश्वास रखने वाली मातृत्व परम्परा में मैथुनी सुर्खत के लिए 19-21 माता, 19-21 नारी का अपना अन्वयनशीलता नहीं है। यही कारण है कि नारी को अर्थात और सहायता के रूप में मानता मिली। वास्तव में 19-21 वा जातीय संघ से मूल्य नारी का अर्थ हो जाता है नहीं होता संघ से। इसी प्रकार समाजवादी विचार सेंस अर्थात जिस में गर्भ निरना होता अर्थ है नहीं होता संघ से। इसका अर्थ है कि नारी को अवधित हो और सहायता के रूप में मानता मिली।

* Assi. Prof. L. R. Valiya Arts & P.R. Mehta Commerce College, Bhavnagar
विशेषज्ञाकर्ता और अनेक दूटी और उपलब्धियों की भी जाति की गई है। जहाँ प्राप्तिव धर्म का निवास उन्हें लिए प्राप्ति निवास कहा गया है जहां पति कार्य उसे सारी सुलभियों की प्राप्त जाति की बसी की गयी है धर्मान्त में उस के भरण-पोषण अन्तर्दर्श-प्रवचन की तत्त्वाद नकार उनके पति का पारंपरिक माना गया। यहा तक कि बायकाल में वह अपने पति, गुरुस्था में पति तथा वृद्धावस्था में पुजों द्वारा २५ वीं नेताओं मानी गई।

इसीप्रकार पौराणिक दृष्टि में खिया अवधार तथा पुक्तन की तुलना में तम दण्ड की वारी। कौशी प्रकरण के लिए खिया के तिरुमलांक धर्म अवधारणा का भी धर्म: अभाव था। यहाँ से पति का संस्करण था और इसलिए उसकी चारित्रिक शुद्धता आदि की दृष्टि से वह उसम के अभाव कर सकता था जहां बसी थी तथा विवश कर सकता था। यहाँ पति वयस्क का सीमाओं के दिन पति के लिए सबसे बड़ा स्वाभाविक रूप करने वाली। तत्त्वाद पति के अनुसार के असंभव होने पर शरण धर्मान्त हेली दृष्टि करने का भी विशेष मालता है।

निम्न वर्ण के साथ संगम दिन वाली तिरुमलांक का तत्त्व आदि पुराण में कान अदा कर लेने का निदेश और मार्ग तथा विस्तारपूर्वक पुराण में ही पुक्त की साधन विभाजन करने वाली तिरुमलांक के लिए पुनरुद्धार का विषय मिलता है। यहाँ इस प्रकार के उदाहरण के ही सही पूर्वत अभावकरण का मूल शोधी त्रित्य पुराण में तिरुमलांक का तत्त्व निरस्थता का क्षण बताते हुए, शरण पुक्त की तिरुमलांक के भी तत्त्व न करता अभावकरण है।

स्थान हेतु अति पुराण और विश्व धर्ममत्तर पुराण समक की दृष्टि से अभावकरण के अभावम तथा आदि पुराण में बसी बच्चे का दृष्टि निरस्थता का क्षण बताते हुए, शरण पुक्त की तिरुमलांक के भी तत्त्व न करता अभावकरण है।

यद्यपि इस प्रकार के संज्ञान के ही ही प्रति यह स्थान की अवधारणा का अनुसरण किया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार मर्त्य पुराण के दृष्टिकोन विश्वास में से मृत्यु दण्ड विश्वास का आवश्यक नोकर अभावकरण का क्षण निरस्थता होने संभव लगता है। स्थान पुराण में ही इस प्रकार के विधायों की परिवर्तनीय जनता का अभावकरण के ही सही प्रति विश्वास का क्षण बताते हुए, शरण पुक्त की तिरुमलांक के भी तत्त्व न करता अभावकरण है।

स्थान हेतु अति पुराण और विश्व धर्ममत्तर पुराण समक की दृष्टि से बदल के है अथा अभाव समाधानीक दिनपातों के चलते समको निरस्थता संयुक्त करने के लिए इससे नारी विषयक इस प्रकार के विधायों का आवश्यक अभावकरण किया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार मर्त्य पुराण के दिन्यमण विश्वास में से मृत्यु दण्ड विश्वास का कालान्तर का क्षण नोकर होने संभव लगता है। स्थान पुराण में ही इस प्रकार के विधायों की अभावकरण का क्षण बताते हुए, शरण पुक्त की तिरुमलांक के भी तत्त्व न करता अभावकरण है।
संदर्भ

⇒ बायु पुराण, २.१५६, तुलनीय ब्रह्माण्ड पुराण २.३६.१८२
⇒ माकंकण्डेय पुराण ९६.५
⇒ माकंकण्डेय पुराण, ८१.५५, ८५, ६०
⇒ मिथ्र, उर्मिला प्रकाश, प्राचीन भारत में नारी, मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रंथ अकादमी, भोपाल, १९८५, पृ.१३७
⇒ उपाध्याय, बलदेव, पुराण विषयों, बोधव्याख्या, बिद्याभवन, १९८५, तुलीय संस्करण, पृ.५५०५५
प्रूढ़ख - आ अंक ४ विभागित समया

प्राप्तकाळीन युग में व्यूहेहार्दिक अंधकार के बीच, स्रोताना मानव संस्कृतियों ने धर्मात्मक पथ का मार्ग खोजा। इन समय में अन्य राज्यों के विकास ने अपनी उम्मीद और हिंसा की हार को दिखाया था। बार-बार अन्य राज्यों के उपयोगी विद्युत निगर को ढालना पड़ा, जो अपने आप हमेशा निर्देश देता था। टेलियों का उपयोग करते हुए, यह घातना नापे पाया गया। पहले भारत के राज्यों के विभिन्न धर्मों के बीच में एक वर्तमान धर्म का तमाम अनुभव आपका आवश्यक होता।

अध्याय-नं. सारखे संस्कृति में विकास के राज्यों के बीच, स्रोताना मानव संस्कृतियों ने धर्मात्मक पथ का मार्ग खोजा। इन समय में अन्य राज्यों के विकास ने अपनी उम्मीद और हिंसा की हार को दिखाया था। बार-बार अन्य राज्यों के उपयोगी विद्युत निगर को ढालना पड़ा, जो अपने आप हमेशा निर्देश देता था। टेलियों का उपयोग करते हुए, यह घातना नापे पाया गया। पहले भारत के राज्यों के विभिन्न धर्मों के बीच में एक वर्तमान धर्म का तमाम अनुभव आपका आवश्यक होता।

*Asso. Prof. In Economics, Shree P.N. Pandatha Arts & Commerce College, Lunavada*
क्रम देशाना नाम वांछित 10 टन्स CO₂
1 यूनाइटेड 3,875
2 चीन 2,820
3 रशिया 5,11
4 ब्राजील 583
5 जापान 415
6 जर्मनी 565
7 अमेरिका 300
8 इथियोपिया 222
9 यूनाइटेड किंग्डम 192
10 इथियोपिया 87

माध्यमिक CO₂ इमिटेस
1 अमेरिका 10
2 यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स 8.2
3 यूनाइटेड किंग्डम 6.3
4 चीन 1.8
5 ब्राजील 0.5

प्रधानमंत्री वहाँ के अमेरिका को भारत के लिए भारत का वातावरण स्वास्थ्य सम्प्रभुता के साथ मिलेंगे।
महत्त्व ध्यान केन्द्रित करते थे। वातावरण एवं अजन्ता स्थानों द्वारा बहुत पाएं थे। इनके होने उनकी कुलिया वायु बाध्यता परिसंपादनानी होते थे।

बीतते प्रकार (कैम के उत्तर अमराको ओर कीवीट इंद्राजस) विभिन्न रचना अर्थशास्त्रीय ज्ञान द्वारा राहत हुई। इन प्रकार वातावरण खतरों के जनता साधारण वायु बाधित करते हैं।

केनेडा:

केनेडा मध्य अंधतालानु शुभारंभ छिड़ान। केनेडी के सचिन एवं समूह स्थान द्वारा प्राथमिक बाधा स्थानीय रहे। केनेड के मानद ज्ञान द्वारा बोलता है। इन प्रकार मध्य अंधतालानु शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत हुई। इन प्रकार खतरों के जनता साधारण वायु बाधित करते हैं।

युरेपीय वातावरण:

युरेपीय वातावरण अजन्ता स्थानों द्वारा मुख्य वातावरण मानव पर्यावरण युरेपीय प्रभावों अंकमात्र सर्वोपरि मोटर खाद खाद छूट था। वातावरण के केनेड के प्रमुख मध्य अंधतालानु शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत हुई। इन प्रकार मध्य अंधतालानु शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत हुई। इन प्रकार खतरों के जनता साधारण वायु बाधित करते हैं।

युरेपीय संस्थानों के कुछ 2008/90 कींस पर अनेक हस्ताक्षर नया कि युरेप तथा सर्वोपरितः खाद मध्य अंधतालानु शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत हुई। इन प्रकार मध्य अंधतालानु शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत हुई। इन प्रकार खतरों के जनता साधारण वायु बाधित करते हैं।

युनाइटेड रिज़र्व-ब्रिटेन:

ब्रिटेन वातावरण, भारत सरकार अन्तर्गत वातावरण नक्की रहाणामां आर्थिक हस्ताक्षर शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत हुई। इन प्रकार मध्य अंधतालानु शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत हुई। इन प्रकार मध्य अंधतालानु शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत हुई। इन प्रकार मध्य अंधतालानु शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत हुई। इन प्रकार मध्य अंधतालानु शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत हुई।

युनाइटेड स्टेट्स:

वर्ष 1840, 20, अने 80 मां युनाइटेड रिज़र्व कृत्रिम शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत मध्य अंधतालानु शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत हुई। इन प्रकार मध्य अंधतालानु शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत हुई। इन प्रकार मध्य अंधतालानु शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत हुई। इन प्रकार मध्य अंधतालानु शुभारंभ द्वारा राहत हुई।

वर्ष 1888 मां इंग्लिशों अने पोल्यूशन स्टेट्स इंद्रिय पी.अच.आई. नाम मानद निवासी नामी लोगो।
The full form of FDI is Foreign Direct Investment. The Foreign Direct Investment means "cross border investment made by a resident in one economy in an enterprise in another economy, with the objective of establishing a lasting interest in the investee economy. FDI is also described as "investment into the business of a country by a company in another country". Mostly the investment is into production by either buying a company in the target country or by expanding operations of an existing business in that country". Such investments can take place for many reasons, including to take advantage of cheaper wages, special investment privileges (e.g. tax exemptions) offered by the country.

INTRODUCTION:-
The full form of FDI is Foreign Direct Investment. The Foreign Direct Investment means "cross border investment made by a resident in one economy in an enterprise in another economy, with the objective of establishing a lasting interest in the investee economy. FDI is also described as "investment into the business of a country by a company in another country". Mostly the investment is into production by either buying a company in the target country or by expanding operations of an existing business in that country". Such investments can take place for many reasons, including to take advantage of cheaper wages, special investment privileges (e.g. tax exemptions) offered by the country.

OBJECTIVES:-
(a) Domestic capital is inadequate for purpose of economic growth;
(b) Foreign capital is usually essential, at least as a temporary measure, during the period when the capital market is in the process of development;
(c) Foreign capital usually brings it with other scarce productive factors like technical know how, business expertise and knowledge

ADVANTAGES:-
(a) Improves forex position of the country;
(b) Employment generation and increase in production;
(c) Help in capital formation by bringing fresh capital;
(d) Helps in transfer of new technologies, management skills, intellectual property
(e) Increases competition within the local market and this brings higher efficiencies
(f) Helps in increasing exports;
(g) Increases tax revenues

Disadvantages :-
(a) Domestic companies fear that they may lose their ownership to overseas company
(b) Small enterprises fear that they may not be able to compete with world class large companies and may ultimately be edged out of business;
(c) Large giants of the world try to monopolise and take over the highly profitable sectors;
(d) Such foreign companies invest more in machinery and intellectual property than in wages of the local people;
(e) Government has less control over the functioning of such companies as they usually work as wholly owned subsidiary of an overseas company;

Brief Latest Developments :-
In the second round of economic reforms, the government cleared amendments to raise the FDI cap in the insurance sector from 26% to 49%; in the pension sector it approved a 26 percent FDI; Now, Indian Parliament will have to give its approval
for the final shape," Allowed 51% foreign investment in multi-brand retail, Relaxed FDI norms for civil aviation and broadcasting sectors. - FDI cap in Broadcasting was raised to 74% from 49%; The Indian government removed the 51 percent cap on FDI into single-brand retail outlets and thus opened the market fully to foreign investors by permitting 100 percent foreign investment in this area.

IMPLEMENT:-
A foreign company planning to set up business operations in India may: Incorporate a company under the Companies Act, 1956, as a Joint Venture or a Wholly Owned Subsidiary. Set up a Liaison Office / Representative Office or a Project Office or a Branch Office of the foreign company. An Indian company may receive Foreign Direct Investment under the two routes as given under:

i. Automatic Route
FDI is allowed under the automatic route without prior approval either of the Government or the Reserve Bank of India in all activities/sectors as specified in the consolidated FDI Policy, issued by the Government of India from time to time.

ii. Government Route
FDI in activities not covered under the automatic route requires prior approval of the Government which are considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

SCOP:-
India is the 3rd largest economy of the world in terms of purchasing power parity and thus looks attractive to the world for FDI. Even Government of India, has been trying hard to do away with the FDI caps for majority of the sectors, but there are still critical areas like retailing and insurance where there is lot of opposition from local Indians / Indian companies. Some of the major economic sectors where India can attract investment are as follows:-

" Telecommunications
" Apparels
" Information Technology
" Pharma
" Auto parts
" Jewelry

" Chemicals
In last few years, certainly foreign investments have shown upward trends but the strict FDI policies have put hurdles in the growth in this sector. India is however set to become one of the major recipients of FDI in the Asia-Pacific region because of the economic reforms for increasing foreign investment and the deregulation of this important sector. India has technical expertise and skilled managers and a growing middle class market of more than 300 million and this represents an attractive market.

Name the authorities Dealing With Foreign Investment:
(a) Foreign Investment Promotion Board (popularly known as FIPB) : The Board is responsible for expeditious clearance of FDI proposals and review of the implementation of cleared proposals. It also undertake investment promotion activities and issue and review general and sectoral policy guidelines;
(b) Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA) : It acts as a gateway to industrial investment in India and assists the entrepreneurs and investors in setting up projects. SIA also liaison with other government bodies to ensure necessary clearances;
(c) Foreign Investment Implementation Authority (FIIA) : The authority works for quick implementation of FDI approvals and resolution of operational difficulties faced by foreign investors;
(d) Investment Commission
(e) Project Approval Board
(f) Reserve Bank of India

The instruments for receiving Foreign Direct Investment in an Indian company :-
Foreign investment is reckoned as FDI only if the investment is made in equity shares, fully and mandatorily convertible preference shares and fully and mandatorily convertible debentures with the pricing being decided upfront as a figure or based on the formula that is decided upfront. Any foreign investment into an instrument issued by an Indian company which: gives an option to the investor to convert or not to convert it into equity or does not involve upfront pricing of the instruments a date would be reckoned as ECB and would have to comply with the ECB guidelines.
The FDI policy provides that the price/conversion formula of convertible capital instruments should be determined upfront at the time of issue of the instruments. The price at the time of conversion should not in any case be lower than the fair value worked out, at the time of issuance of such instruments, in accordance with the extant FEMA regulations [the DCF method of valuation for the unlisted companies and valuation in terms of SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, for the listed companies].

What are the Total Inflows of FDI in India:

a. For the FY 2012-13 (for the month of July, 2012) was US$ 1.47 billion.

b. Amount of FDI equity inflows for the financial year 2012-13 (from April 2012 to July 2012) stood at US$ 5.90 billion.

c. Cumulative amount of FDI (from April 2000 to July 2012) into India stood at US$ 176.76 billion

Which country tops in inflow of FDI:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Inflow percentage terms</th>
<th>Inflows in absolute Terms (million US dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>50164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4968</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Majority of the foreign direct investment comes through Mauritius as it enjoys several tax advantages, which works well for the international investors.

The Limits for FDI in different Sectors:

(A) 26% FDI is permitted in

"Defence - there has been no change in FDI limit but higher investment may be considered in state of the art technology production by CCS"

"Newspaper and media **"

"Pension sector (allowed in October 2012 as per cabinet decision)"

"Courrier Services (through automatic route)"

"Tea Plantation (upto 49% through automatic route; 49-100% through FIPB route)"

(B) 49% FDI is permitted in:

Banks, Cable network, DTH, Infrastructure investment, Telecom Insurance (in July 2013 it was raised to 49% from 26% subject to Parliament approval), Petroleum Refining (49% allowed under automatic route), Power Exchanges (49% allowed under automatic route), Stock Exchanges, Depositories allowed under automatic route up to 49%, Petro-pipelines

(C) 51% is permitted in Multi-Brand Retail (Since September 2012)

(D) 74% FDI is permitted in

Atomic minerals, Science Magazines / Journals, Petro marketing, Coal and Lignite mines Credit information companies

(E) 100% FDI is permitted in

Single Brand Retail (100% FDI allowed in single brand retail; 49% through automatic route; 49-100% through FIPB)

Advertizement, Airports, Coldstorage, BPO/Callcentres, E-commerce, Energy exploration, Pharmaceuticals, Pollution control, Postal service, Roads, highways, ports, Township, Wholesale trading, Telecom, Asset Reconstruction Companies.

Source: RBI website, Newspaper reports, GoI data
The lay community is responsible for the production of goods and services in society, and for the production and rising of children. According to Mahâyâna-sutras, the Buddha always maintained that lay persons were capable of great wisdom in the Buddha-Dhamma of reaching enlightenment. In the West, there is a misconception that Theravada regards enlightenment to be an impossible goal outside the Sa?gha. This is incorrect. In Theravada saddhâ (belief), it is clearly recorded that the Buddha’s uncle reached enlightenment by hearing the Buddha’s discourse. The distinction between Sangha and lay persons has always been important and forms the Parisa (the four assemblies), Buddhist community.

**PHRAMAHA PRASIT CHARA**

Buddhism is a religion and philosophy encompassing a variety of traditions, beliefs and practices, largely based on teachings attributed to Siddhartha Gautama, commonly known as the Buddha (Pâli/Sanskrit “the awakened one”). The Buddha lived and taught in the northeastern Indian subcontinent sometime between the 6th and 4th centuries BCE. He is recognized by adherents as an awakened teacher who shared his insights to help sentient beings end suffering (dukkha) by achieving nirvana, i.e. to escape what is seen as a cycle of suffering and rebirth. There are two main forms of Buddhism: Theravada and Mahayana. The Theravada tradition - meaning ‘the Teachings of the Elders’ - adheres to a strict understanding of the teachings of the historical Buddha. It teaches personal individual struggle in order to find the Path to Enlightenment. This is hard, not often achieved and it always takes many years and many lives to achieve. The other form of Buddhism called Mahayana literally means ‘the Great Vehicle’ tradition. Taking “refuge in the triple gem” has traditionally been a declaration and commitment to being on the Buddhist path and in general distinguishes a Buddhist from a non- Buddhist. Other practices may include following ethical precepts, supporting the monastic community, renouncing conventional living and becoming a monastic, meditation (this category includes mindfulness), cultivation of higher wisdom and discernment, study of scriptures, devotional practices, ceremonies, and in the Mahayana tradition,
invocation of Buddha’s and Bodhisattas.
Traditionally, in Theravada Buddhism Sangha almost always has one of two meanings: most commonly, Sangha means the monastic Sangha of ordained Buddhist monks or nuns. In a stricter sense, Sangha can mean the assembly of all beings possessing some high degree of realization, referred to as the Arya Sangha or “Noble Sangha”. This article deals primarily with the subject of the monastic Sangha. Buddhists traditionally consider monastic life to provide the environment most conducive to advancing toward enlightenment. The Sangha is responsible for maintaining, translating, advancing, and spreading the teachings of the Buddha. According to the same tradition, for a country or nation to be considered as truly Buddhist, the majority of the nation must be Buddhist and include at least a fourfold Sangha of Bhikkhus, Bhikkhunis, Upasakas and Upasakâs. That is why there is also a tradition of yogic tantric practitioners who are laypeople but who nevertheless consider themselves to be principally Buddhist practitioners.

The Sangha is thus to be understood as the entire monk fraternity or the bond of association among monks. The former refers to a body of persons whereas the latter refers to the confederation which makes them one body. Both these concepts of the Sangha are commonly used. In the creed of the Three Jewels (ratanattaya), the parity in which the Sangha is placed with the Buddha and the Dhamma is meaningful: it forbids the facile half-baked notion that it represents in Buddhism only the organized missionary agency of a proselytizing faith. The Sangha is differently conceived in the system. In fact a comprehension of the triune concept of the creed is essential in our approach to its history. The concept is vitally corre´lated not merely to the nature of the Sa?gha’s functioning, but it sets the course of its evolution and preconditions its history. In the very nature of the religion and in the form it first appeared in, was implicit the bond that binds the Buddha, the Dhamma and the Sangha together in the creed. The word Sangha was current in India long before the Buddha accepted it and chose it as a designation for his institution. The word originally derived from

the root sam + han (to hold together) and hence it

meant a corporation. Jayaswal tells us how the ideal of corporate life was current in India in pre-Buddhists time, and how the political corporations known then as Sangha, evolved into religious corporations during the time of the Buddha. The idea of the kulapati is also responsible for the outcome of the religious corporation in ancient India. The influence of that tradition on the Buddhist Sangha can be discerned from the fact that no less than 10000 students were kept in the University of Nâlandâ.

The most important of Buddha’s work was his Sa?gha, the order of bhikkhus. What is then this Sa?gha? Long before the birth of Buddha, there were innumerable monks and ascetics believing in various philosophical theories and observing many hard austerities, but each was independent of the other. At best they followed a particular leader, but each leader, with his followers and pupils, was perfectly independent, having nothing to do with any other leader, philosopher or teacher. Such was the scattered state of the monkhood in India before Buddha. Buddha promulgated a new idea. He formed a society, an order, the member of which became a bhikkhu, or monk, renouncing home and hearth, and giving up woman and wealth. They gave up the world in order to work out their own salvation. But, they were not independent of each other, they were each a part of a whole member of an organized body. None can follow the great religion of Buddha unless he takes refuge in Buddha, Dhamma, and Sa?gha. In other words, Buddha created an organized monastic community with his Sangha of monks and nuns.

In the Vinaya —the body of texts that contains the monastic precepts for monks and nuns— we find the following story recording the start of the organization of the Sa?gha. When the exulted Buddha was staying in such and such a place, this and that irregularity occurred. The people who came to know of this were irritated, angry and complained. How can these monks who follow the son of the Sâkya (i.e. the Buddha) commit such offences, behaving like fools or unbelieving heretics. The monks on hearing the complaints of the people, became also irritated, angry and complained. How can the venerable so and so,
be guilty of the like? They mentioned the matter to Buddha. He calls his disciples together, delivers to them an admonitory address, and then issues the order: ‘I ordet disciples, that this or that shall or shall not be done. Who so does this is liable to such and such a punishment.’ Thus the order was formed and thus the laws were promulgated. The order began its eventful career with sixty monks and expanded into thousands. Its members scattered over the earth preaching the noble gospel of Buddha to innumerable races.

The Sangha was a power. The power did not lay in Buddha or in any of the bhikkhus, prominent or insignificant, but it lay in the Sangha as a body corporate. The working of the Sangha can be compared to the functioning of a republic. The united voice of the members and the unanimously passed laws were all supreme. It was in fact the ruling voice—the supreme controlling power—the great moral force of Buddha’s great religion. He who took refuge in the Sangha became a superior being on his way to the eternal peace or enlightenment.

The Buddha regarded practice as the foundation of his system. Thus in the Buddhist Sa?gha, we see a curious mixture of theory and practice. It was the practical discipline of the Vinaya precepts that enhanced the glory of the Buddhist Sa?gha. There were at that time many religious sects, but none as popular as that of the Buddha. Even Mahavira did not succeed in making his system so faultless disciplined. Especially in the case of Theravada Buddhism, the Sangha has always been the central institution. It is primarily the Sangha that is a stable element in the history of Buddhism and has maintained orthodoxy both in belief and in practice. After the Buddha the connotation of the word Sangha became so fixed that it rarely conveyed any other idea than the Buddhist community of monks and nuns. It is strange, however, to find the ambiguous use of the word Sangha in Kautilya’s Arthaüâstra, by which he means political bodies as well as religious corporations. Just as the word ‘bhikkhu’ was taken by the Buddha from the Brahmanical literature, which later on went to signify the Buddhist or Jam monk in particular, so also the word Sangha arrested the flavor of emancipation on account of the peculiar use of it made by the Buddha. The only difference between the two vases is, that in the former case, the word was grasped and adopted by the Buddha in its entirely, without the least wish to change the slightest conception attached to it, while in the latter case, the word Sangha was taken from an older tradition than the Dharmâustra and applied to his own system only as far as it served the ida of corporate life and democracy.

In the legends of the Theravada Canon, we have the story set forth of the early growth of this body of the Buddha’s disciples and followers. They formed at the beginning what is defined as a cult group of men who recognized the Buddha as their lord and master (Rhagava and Saddhâ), accepted his given system of spiritual culture (Dhamma) and were devotedly attached to his person. They formed just a union of faith under a spiritual guide and master. Other joined the union and when it head grown somewhat in numerical strength, the master chargài it with a mission. It was to go forth and wander about for the good of the many people (bahujana), the happiness of the Many in compassion for the world—for the good, the welfare and the happiness of gods and men. At the time when they had this message from the master, the group of dowels was not even a hundred strong and few among them Were equal to the given task: the canon says that there were only sixty one Arhants living in the world then. To the outsider this group was known as the ordained followers of the Sakyaputta, (Sakyaputta Saniha), but the group called itself by the simple name, the union of Bhikkhu (BhikkhuSa?gha).

The Bhikkhu- Sangha of the Buddha’s followers represented an organization within a wider community that itself was a dispersed and unorganized one—a community describable only as a horde. As we shall see later, the Bhikkhu- Sa?gha, in shaping its own mode of life and form of organization, drew largely upon its heritage from the parent community—ideas and practices, manners and observances, and the do’s and don’ts that prevailed in it. This community also was one of Bhikkhu, who had different class wise denominations. A Bhikkhu
means an ahnsman. He is differentiated from an ordinary beggar by the sacramental character of his begging. His begging is not just a means of subsistence, but an outward token that he has renounced the world and all its goods and thrown himself for bare living on the chances of public charity.

4 community of men of this type is not found in comparable ancient civilization, but since remote antiquity they have been a feature of the Indian scene. When the Buddha himself, renouncing the world, became an almsman, the almsmen’s community already existed in India: the Legend of the four signs, from which the story of his great renunciation derives, states that the prompting came to him from one of this community. The four signs (Nīḷīlītta) are conceived in the legend as four beacons guiding him to the path of Buddhahood, and the first three are said to have been an old man, a sick man and a dead man, seen on three successive occasions for the first time by Prince Siddhartha on his pleasure drives in a chariot. The fourth was something different: it was a wandering almsman, a Bhikkhu. It has been held to be a dramatization of what other legends report about prince Siddhartha’s adolescent preoccupation with thoughts of suffering in life, of decay and death.

The passages of the early (Theravada) scripture show that the faith and message delivered to the disciples and the first monk followers was regarded by them not as a system, but as a way of life or form of self culture: a Dhamma whereby one could bring to cessation all sorrows that arise from the life of the world and the flesh. It is described as a way (Magga), and those to whom the way has been opened—the initiate, the ordained, the knowledgeable—are enjoined to extend it to the Bahujana (Man in the many). This is the apt collective term taken in the scripture to connote men in general or mankind. The Religion must become Bahujana: that was one of the conditions, fulfillment whereof was desituated by the Buddha before he could think of passing into the Great Decease. So the creedal formula, in the correlated concepts of the Buddha as the Teacher, the Dhamma as the sum and effect of his teachings and the Sangha s the instrument by which the Dhamma, becoming Bahujana, fulfils itself, epitomizes and rounds off the whole cycle of the faith.

Buddhists of all times and places have recognized the importance of community life, and over the centuries there has developed a distinctive pattern involving a symbiotic relationship between monks (and in some cases nuns) and the lay community. The relationship between the monastic and the laity has differed from place to place and from time to time, but throughout most of Buddhist history both groups have played an essential role in the process of constituting and reconstituting the Buddhist world. Moreover, both the monastic and the laity have engaged in a variety of common and complementary religious practices that have expressed Buddhist orientations and values, structured Buddhist societies, and addressed the stereological and practical concerns of Buddhist individuals.

The Sangha is the assembly of Buddhist monks that has, from the origins of Buddhism, authoritatively studied, taught, and preserved the teachings of the Buddha. In their communities monks have served the laity through example and, as directed by the Buddha, through the teachings of morality (Pāli: sila; Sanskrit: shila). In exchange for their service the monks have received support from the laity, who thereby earns merit. Besides serving as the centre of Buddhist propaganda and learning, the monastery offersthe monk an opportunity to live apart from worldly concerns, a situation that has usually been believed necessary or at least advisable in order to follow strictly the path that leads most directly to release.

Sangha is a word in Indian languages that can be translated roughly as “association” or “assembly”. It is commonly used in several senses to refer to Buddhist or Jain groups. Traditionally, in Buddhism Sangha almost always has one of two meanings: most commonly, Sangha means the order of ordained Buddhist monks or nuns (that is, there is one Sangha of monks and one of nuns). In a stricter sense, Sangha can mean the assembly of all beings possessing some degree of enlightenment. This is referred to as the Arya- Sangha or Noble- Sa?gha. Buddhists traditionally consider monastic life to provide the environment most conducive to advancing toward
enlightenment, and the Sangha is responsible for maintaining, translating, advancing, and spreading the teachings of the Buddha. The lay community is responsible for the production of goods and services in society, and for the production and rising of children. According to Mahâyâna-sutras, the Buddha always maintained that lay persons were capable of great wisdom in the Buddha-Dhamma of reaching enlightenment. In the West, there is a misconception that Theravada regards enlightenment to be an impossible goal outside the Sa?gha. This is incorrect. In Theravada saddhâ (belief), it is clearly recorded that the Buddha’s uncle reached enlightenment by hearing the Buddha’s discourse. The distinction between Sangha and lay persons has always been important and forms the Parisa (the four assemblies), Buddhist community. Here, monastic teaches and counsels the laity at request while laymen and laywomen offer donations for their future support. This inter-connectedness serves as a marriage and has sustained Buddhism to this day.

REFERENCE

"ભાવિય સાહિત્યનું ભાવવ"

ઘનજીવ અને ચાર તો ઘનજીવ જીવની વર્તામાન અને પગું કોઈ વિશેષાંશ તો નથી. અલગી જીવનને વર્તામાન અનેથી પગું કોઈ વિશેષાંશ તો નથી. છે કે ભાવિય કોઈ વિશેષાંશ તો નથી. વાંચી તો ઘનજીવ જીવની વર્તામાન અને પગું કોઈ વિશેષાંશ તો નથી.

 જીવનની વર્તામાન અને પગું કોઈ વિશેષાંશ તો નથી. સાહિત્યની વર્તામાન અને પગું કોઈ વિશેષાંશ તો નથી. ઘનજીવ અને ચાર તો ઘનજીવ જીવની વર્તામાન અને પગું કોઈ વિશેષાંશ તો નથી. જીવનની વર્તામાન અને પગું કોઈ વિશેષાંશ તો નથી. 

દિવાલીના સાથે સાહિત્ય ષેત્ર કોઈ રીતે સાહિત્ય ષેત્ર કોઈ રીતે સાહિત્ય ષેત્ર કોઈ રીતે સાહિત્ય ષેત્ર કોઈ રીતે સાહિત્ય ષેત્ર કોઈ 

સાહિત્ય ષેત્ર કોઈ રીતે સાહિત્ય ષેત્ર કોઈ 

"ભાવિય સાહિત્યનું ભાવવ"

(1) શાનંધયક (સાહિત્યને આદિ લાભ)
(2) શાનંધયક (સાહિત્યને આદિ લાભ)

* ભાવિય યુજીય ઉપદાયન*
માનુસોને સ્થિતિને માટે હીં ગ્રહે છતા, શેર શરીર બદલી પુલ્લાઈની આંતરાંકન કરે છે કે સાહિત્યમાં પ્રેરણા દાખલ જે તેમની પોતાના જીવનમાં કલેષ્ટક્રી પરિવર્તન વધારી રહી છે. સાહિત્યમાં કાશ્યપ આનંદપ્રાણી સુશીલ મયાલીના ન રહેલા સુસૂંદ્ર આત્માના મહત્વોને જૂનારી મોટાં મોટાં તથા તેમને સામગ્રી માટે ખડી રહી છે. જેથી રાજૂ અને તેની સ્વતંત્રતા વધતા અને તેનું સૌશ્ચિત્ય અને વિશ્વસનીયતા રહી છે.

સાહિત્યનું મહત્વ ઓપ્ટિમા માટે ફાળી છે કે તે આભાયમાં માન-મલિષાદને સ્વસ્થ અને સંખ્યાની રાજ્યન માટે પ્રયત્ન અને વિશ્વ સમાન આદાર પ્રયત્ન પૂર્ણ પાડી રહે છે. જે ધ્યાનના નાગરિકતા વિશ્વાસો જ બલિખાદરી હોય તે દેશ ન હરી પરાધીનં પાણી શાક અને ન તો પરાધીનતા સદી શકે. લાગણ છ કે વ્યવહાર સાહૂ અને સમજના દ્રશ્યક નાગરિકો સાહિત્યની સમસ્યા આદાર મળશે જ રહેલા ભીમાં અને રાજૂ અને સાહિત્ય સખાતુ રહે, વચનું રહે તો જ સાહિત્યનું મહત્વ સમજાશે. તેનું વાસ્તવિક માન અને મુખ્ય રૂપમાં રહેશે.
उत्तररामरिततमां क्रुद्धरस — (कारुण भवयुतिरेव तनुये)

प्रस्तावनाः:
'उत्तररामरितम' नाटकां महाकवि विनोजवती विविध प्रतिभा प्रतिरितित्रहित धाराएँ थियो। आ नाटकने लीली ज भवयुत संस्कृत साहित्यमां प्रभ परिपत्ता क्रिया तथा नाटकार तर्कल अनुसार प्रतिभा थियो। आ नाटकां महाकविक हिंसात्मानी अखद्ध ज्ञान करी थियो। आ विवेक करी छ बढ़तिक। 'करुद्धरसी निरतिश्व भवयुत संस्कृत साहित्यमां तो पत्थर धाराएँ पढ़ रही थियो। तारा फो वर्णन ही विद्वक बदल धेयो। यो विभाग: करुद्धरसी अखद्ध ज्ञान करी थियो। आ विवेक करी छ बढ़तिक। 'करुद्धरसी निरतिश्व भवयुत संस्कृत साहित्यमां तो पत्थर धाराएँ पढ़ रही थियो। तारा फो वर्णन ही विद्वक बदल धेयो।

उत्तररामरिततमां महाकवि विनोजवती क्रुद्धरसां आलेखन कर भूट थियो। भूमिकाओं धरण धन अन्वेषण करन्तो: करीन्य आलेखन कर भूट थियो। नाटकां आलेखी अन्त सुकृति रसी ज्ञान करी थियो। आर्य छतरा नाटका अन्त श्राद-संयोग मिलन बुद्ध धाराएँ छ। तेली उत्तररामरिततमां मूर्ख रस क्रुद्ध इसे विप्रवत्श अन्यो प्रथम उहे छ। जर्य विद्वत पत्रों प्राचीन विशेष धाराएँ। अन्यो विद्वक धाराके आलेखन होय। पत्थर अंत अन्यो मिलन बुद्ध होय। तो त दर्शने विप्रवत्श सुनार भावानी शर्मादीन परमारी छ। अनेके करुद्धरसां विद्वतानेतररामरिततमां मूर्ख रस क्रुद्ध इसे। पत्र विप्रवत्श शुभारंभ छ। अनेको मजानित करिये।

उत्तररामरिततमां मूर्ख रस आ रीते विवाहार्थ बनना पायो। तारा अनेको नीतित्व करूने बनने जे श्यामपतिक पृथ्वि भवनी राजस्व पाने करिले ही ते श्यामपतिक करिये। ते नक्षी करवानु रही। संभाग शंगार के विप्रवत्श सुगार अनेको श्यामपतिक रही हो। जर्य भर्ती क्रुद्ध श्यामपतिक शोक हो। उत्तररामरिततमां राम, शीतानां नायक कर छे। ते प्रसंग्री महरी नाभिन सूतीनु पुरुषमित्व धाराएँ। त्यां सुधीनो रामनो स्त्रियाभाव शोक हो। शीतानां नायनी पूर्व स्वप्न विश्वास धाराकें विप्रवत्श धारणाय धारणकरें। तारा वार्तावर आचरणकरें। आई धारणकरें। शीतानां नायनी धारणकरें। वार्तावर आचरणकरें। तारा धारणकरें। आई धारणकरें। शीतानां नायनी धारणकरें। वार्तावर आचरणकरें। तारा धारणकरें। आई धारणकरें। शीतानां नायनी धारणकरें। वार्तावर आचरणकरें। तारा धारणकरें। आई धारणकरें। शीतानां नायनी धारणकरें। वार्तावर आचरणकरें। तारा धारणकरें। आई धारणकरें। शीतानां नायनी धारणकरें। वार्तावर आचरणकरें। तारा धारणकरें। आई धारणकरें। शीतानां नायनी धारणकरें। वार्तावर आचरणकरें। तारा धारणकरें। आई धारणकरें। शीतानां नायनी धारणकरें। वार्तावर आचरणकरें। तारा धारणकरें। आई धारणकरें। शीतानां नायनी धारणकरें। वार्तावर आचरणकरें। तारा धारणकरें। आई धारणकरें।

* आपातता, संस्कृत विभाग, श्री अभिष. अनं वी. आर्य संन्देह कोर्स होल, वाहिका.
शुद्ध-शुद्धता स्थान विवेक बाया छ. यह चर वापसी योगदान नाटक करने हेतु वर्तवती बागीरीरानी कृपाय अनुमोदन राम साथ सजना बाया छ. ते रीतेआ इ गठने महादेशी दुर्गीकनाए उठावके जगती आये।

आदि उत्तराखंडरितमान र सा क्रुञ्ज किरान छ। अंग मानी क्षयात छ। पूर्ण रामना स्थायित्वलाव शोक छ। रति नहत। राम सीतामा मुखय पामेली ज राखे छ। अंग अंगने पुरुषमिन नी सीतामा आक्षेता। महादेशी तो आक्षेता हरा अंगा पति साथना पुरुषमिन नी आशा आपाया अंगी छ। जयारे रामने आक्षेता की आक्षेता नी, सीतामा मुखय पामेली मानीने राम वार्तार भुक्त बाया छ। आवार्य विकासघे ज क्रुञ्ज अंग क्रुञ्ज विकासघे तेज दालावणता क्रुञ्ज छ। के-

शोभयापीयया भिन्नी विपरूलमादयया रस। विपरूलमें शीताला पुनः सन्मानेविवुका।

क्रुञ्जमा स्थायित्वलाव शोक छ। अंग तेली ते क्रुञ्ज विपरूलभिय बिन्न छ। विपरूलभा तो विपरूलभा रति होय अंग हरी संभाग सुरंगानी अपेशा। पर्दा राखे छ। उत्तराखंडरितमान राममुघे हाने पातालवेन धुम छ। तेमा मुख्य ना इलाको संस्थापने बाल करता रति हो। संभाग सुरंगानी हरी निदेश शा नी। किवनी तो राममुघे शीताल कुलमुघे शावातानु ज विभिन्नत छ। अंग तेली ज राममा क्रुञ्जपुष्पने बाल तेवो करे छ।

पुरानक्रतितायः सामय क्रमणा।

हकदरमा रहसी विरह अंग पोतान्य दुःखर्यने संसार शोकन्मुघे पाल्या भो। अंग शोक भुलुक तीव्र छ।

'राजन राज्य रोचकातील द्वारा वाचन विषय।' अंतते अंग विवेका आमां हिदूराखंडरितमानो वाचन रस गढी शाक्त तेम नभी।

उत्तराखंडरितमान सूक्तवृत  अंग अंगां हिदू-सीतामा पुरुषभित्व धारा छ। तेली नाकमा मुखय रस करुणे कहै मानी श्वेत। करुणा किवनी तो क्रुञ्ज निश्चित तेज आक्षेता। वाचनी शोक गान र विषय धारा छ। शामना क्रुञ्जपुष्पने उपविष्ट करवा माते किवने सीतामा त्याग राखी तरतज रामाताना तेनो सहेतुक किरान धरो कामतो छ। परंपराने अनुसरीने अंग पोताना अंग किरान शीतालकरण धारा साक्षा आक्षेता। पल क्रुञ्ज पुष्पने महिलामा करवाने अंगी वाचन धारा ते पाठी ज तेकमा आयु छ। 'प्रेम आंताना अवर अंश छ।' अंगी अनी वाचनी अनुभूत छ। तेनो अं आ नात्क धारा साक्ष करवा धारा छ। ते क्रुञ्ज पुष्पने निश्चित ज रामी तीते साक्ष वर श्वेत छ। माते आ नात्क मुन्यरक घुम प ह ज छ। अंग स्पष्ट बाया छ।

श्री उमाशंकर शोकी हारे छ। के 'उत्तराखंडरितमान शीताताना नात धारा हो। हो अं जोगोमा रामने हधक्षित श्री छ। के निरुक्तानी त्वर्य स्पष्ट हाम छ। अवतार हाम जो वाचनी त। अंंग क्रुञ्ज पुष्पने उत्तराखंडरितमान मुन्यरतित नातेआ आलेखन धारा छ। विकासघे सुंगुरारा प्रभाव तीते क्रुञ्ज विकासघे गायत्वा। तेमा आपाने विकासघ तुच्छ अंंग अंग तुच्छ उत्तराखंडरितमान र सर विकासघे क्रुञ्ज छ। अंग कही श्री। ते पूर्ण अंगा नाम धारा है। के मापक नूतने आम धारा है। के ते ईंधन शीताताना नाताही शोक वाचनी अनुभूत तरतज रामाताना तेनो सहेतुक किरान धरो।
Manav Darma Manuski Varta

प्रस्तावना:

महाभारत में समग्र जनता को ख्याति और उपदेश देने वाला कहा गया है। इसलिए इस प्रकार समस्या के साथ भी इसका अलग उपयोग किया जाता है। महाभारत में दोस्तों को "मन" और "धर्म" के नाम से उपदेश देने के लिए उपदेश दिए गए हैं। इन उपदेशों के माध्यम से व्यक्ति को समाज के नियमों का पालन करना और अपने समुपक्ष के साथ भी पायर होना चाहिए। इसलिए इस प्रकार समस्या के साथ भी इसका अलग उपयोग किया जाता है।

"कर्मभार" ना आधार कर्मभार मानसिक व्यथा:

आज कार्यक्षेत्र में आधार कर्मभार मानसिक व्यथा के लिए मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में आधार कर्मभार के प्रश्नों का ध्यान दिया जाता है। इसलिए इस प्रकार समस्या के साथ भी इसका अलग उपयोग किया जाता है।

अपूर्व ओझा

* Student, Department of Sanskrit, M.K. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar

ISSN 2319 - 8168
Research Zone India - Vol 3, Issu. (IV) Sept. - 2015

Page 50 - 51
हिंदी बाल साहित्य: आवश्यकता एवं महत्व

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र 'हिंदी बाल - साहित्य की आवश्यकता एवं महत्व' को रेखांकित करता है। बाल-साहित्य बच्चों के सर्वार्थी गणना विकास में सावधान होता है। यह निष्पादन है कि बच्चों को पाठ्य क्षेत्र में जैसे शिक्षा दी जाती है, वे आगे चलकर वैसे ही बढ़ते हैं। जो आज व्यक्ति है, वह कल प्रोफ होगा और अगले बाला समय उसका होगा। इसलिए, बाल-साहित्य में नैतिक मूल्यों का समावेश अत्यंत आवश्यक है। देश के भारी पौराणिक में उपजनात्मक एवं आशावादी साहित्य की आवश्यकता है, जो बच्चों को सत्संगन की ओर आकर्षण कर सके। बाल-साहित्य का महत्व हर काल में रहा है और आज भी है। अन्य संस्कृति-वां प्रेरणाओं के लिए बाल-साहित्य के प्रेरणाओं को अधिक सावधानी की आवश्यकता है।

प्रासादिकः

बच्चों समाज का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। बच्चों के अभाव में समाज का कितना भी नहीं को जा सकती। प्रामाण्य असंतान साहित्यकार निशिद्ध साहित्य के तीनों ही कहाँ है कि “The child is the Father of Man” अर्थात बच्चा इस्मान का पिता होता है। कहने का तात्पर्य है कि बच्चे उन्में से सभी साहित्य रहते हैं, जो भी भी उसके अधिकार के अनुसार उसमें विकसित होते हैं।

शैक्षणिकः बालों की शारीरिक विकास के साथ-साथ मानसिक विकास बहुत तीव्र गति से होता है। वे जिस-जिस बच्चों को देखते हैं। उस पर आकृति होकर उसके विषय में स्वतंत्र ज्ञान प्राप्त करने की प्रयत्न इत्यादि रखते हैं। अतः बाल साहित्यकर्ताओं को प्रेम और स्वास्थ्य के अनुसार उद्योगों पुत्रों की अंतिमताक भी बच्चों के मनोरत्न व ज्ञानरत्न के लिए उ०कृष्ट बाल साहित्य की रचना करनी पड़ती है।

बाल साहित्य के अनुसार:

'बाल साहित्य' अर्थात बच्चों का साहित्य'......जो साहित्य जो बच्चों के मन और मनोरत्न को परिवर्तित उनकी भाषा में बूढ़े भाषा पर लिखा है, वही साहित्य अर्थात बाल साहित्य है।

बाल साहित्य का अपना व्यवस्था अंतिम शरीर स्नेह रहा है। उसमें पहने जो बच्चे बड़ों की तरह रहते हैं, उसमें न तो आयु सोमा का बच्चा है और न ज्ञान की ही कोई परिधि होती है। आज देश के हर शरीर में बाल साहित्य को आक जा रहा है। समय इसीलिए हिंदी विधिकारी के एक बाल साहित्यकार श्री विवेक फ्रांसेज के लिए है कि, 'बालविभिन्न सिद्ध को बालाधिक की सदी कहा जाये तो अनुभूति न होगी, क्योंकि इस सदी में पहली बार यह सिद्धांत किया गया है कि बच्चों के स्वतंत्र व्यक्तित्व होता है। इससे पहले वे केवल बालों का छोटा रूप ही माने जाते थे। बीसवीं सदी में ज्ञान-विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में, विशेषज्ञ मनोविज्ञान के क्षेत्र में, नये सिद्धांत के कारण इससे भ्रम का निशाचरण किया। इस निशाचरण के द्वारा यह स्पष्ट हुआ है कि बच्चों के लिए स्वतंत्र साहित्य होना ही चाहिए।

बालकों की अवस्थाएँ:

बालकों के साहित्य का सम्बन्ध व्यापार में बच्चों के बौद्धिक विकास से है। इसके लिए दो अवस्थाएं मानी गई है - शैक्षणिक और बालविश्वास। बच्चों के लिए नियमों जाने वाले साहित्य पर, इनके बच्चों का भंडाक ज्ञान विशेष रूप से लाया जाता है।

मानवीयज्ञान के अनुसार बालकों के विकास का चार अवस्थाएं मानी गई है - (१)शैक्षकाल (२) किशोर तथा बालकों की मूल प्रयूँविती प्रत्येक अवस्था में विशेष प्रकार से कार्य करती है। शैक्षकाल में अवस्था पत्थर क्षेत्र तक के बालकों की शारीरिक व मानसिक वृद्धि बहुत तीव्र गति से होती है। अपनी जानेंद्रियों और कर्मकान्तियों का उपयोग भी वे इसी अवस्था में सीखते हैं। बालविश्वास यानि पाल क्षेत्र के व्यवस्था तक के बालकों में उन्नति होती है। वे प्रकार व्यवस्था के विषय में जानने के लिए जितना होते हैं। उनमें बच्चों का प्रयोग विश्व सुहृत्त होती है। नैतिक-अनौपचारिक कार्य में अन्तर करने के क्षेत्र आता है।

* Asso. Prof. B.B. Avichal Arts & Commerce College, Mandavi
The child is the Father of Man"
प्रत्येक भाषा के साहित्य में बाल साहित्य का अत्यधिक स्थान होता है। समाज के भविष्य के लिए साहित्य का सीधे प्रभाव नहीं होता है। बाल-साहित्य को समृद्ध बनाने के लिए अनेक साहित्यकारों ने अपना साहित्य योगदान दिया है। बाल साहित्य सुनने के ध्यान के प्रति कुछ विचार प्रस्तुत है।

बच्चे परंपरागतता का जान सबसे पहले देख सूत और समस्तक उपन्यास नहीं करते, विशेष रूप से बच्चों और वयस्कों के भविष्य के लिए अनेक साहित्यकारों ने अपनी साहित्य योगदान दिया है। बाल साहित्य के ध्यान के प्रति कुछ विचार प्रस्तुत है।

आज के इस भौतिक रूप से समृद्ध परंपरा में बाल मन कल्पना जगत से कट नहीं पाता। आज भी यह ऐतिहासिक, पौराणिक, धार्मिक तथा लोक कलाकृतियों के बाद ध्यान से सुझाता है। इस प्रकार बाल साहित्य आज भी बच्चों के लिए वैसा ही लोकप्रिय हो जितना प्राचीनकाल में था। वास्तव में बच्चों साहित्य, समाज और संस्कृति के लिए वातावरण के रूप में होता है। यह सच है कि प्रत्येक दुनिया का अपनी विशिष्टता होती है, किन्तु बच्चों का उसमें निश्चित महत्व होता है। आज जंग नए लोगों का प्रारंभ–एन से निकलते हुए देखते हैं वह दूसरे और नई विचारधाराओं, नई लोग और आज के नये मुद्दों को नए हुए पाते हैं। इसी परंपरा में बच्चों के जीवन और उनकी समस्याओं का रूप भी उन्नत हो वैविध्य लेने है। अत इस सब के समाहार के लिए बाल साहित्य अत्यन्त उपयोगी है।

अतः बाल साहित्य बच्चों के भविष्य का संदर्भी विकास करने में बहुत सहायक होता है। साहित्यिक जीवन के आदर्शों और उच्च भावनाओं के प्रति बच्चों को आकर्षित करने के लिए, बाल साहित्य महत्वपूर्ण सिद्ध है। यह कथन सच है कि बचपन में जिन बच्चों को मन संतुलित रखने की शिक्षा मिल जाती है वहीं बड़े होकर अनुशासन और व्यवस्थापित करते हैं। अतः बच्चों में अच्छे संस्कारों के लिए बाल साहित्य का विशेष महत्व है।

बाल साहित्य का शास्त्रीय विवेचन: प्रोफेसर साहित्य की भाभी बाल साहित्य भी वहहृदावान है। बाल साहित्य सुनने के क्षेत्र में अनेक साहित्यकारों ने महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा निष्पादित की। यह बाल साहित्य सब और पहले दोनों ही विधाओं में रचा गया है। बच्चों के लिए कलाकृति, गीत, लोहों, कहानियाँ, उपन्यास, नाटक, जीवनियां आदि के द्वारा बाल साहित्य की श्रीमूदित की जा रही है।
बच्चों के मन और मनोवादों को परिखार व उनके साथ पर निकली गयी साहित्य की सही अथवा में बाल साहित्य कहते हैं।

बाल साहित्य का हितास बहुत पुराना है। इस सदी के आरंभ में दिखली गुरुगी साहित्यकारों ने बाल साहित्य की ओर ध्यान दिया और बाल के साहित्यकारों ने भी इस भूमिका को आगे बढ़ाया है। आरंभ से ही बाल साहित्य का सजन विविधमूल्य है। साहित्यकार ने विविधमूल्यों बाल साहित्य का सुझाव किया है। विविधमूल्यी बाल साहित्य के अंग्रेज़ी बाल - काव्य एवं बाल-गीत, बाल-कहानियाँ बाल-नाट, बाल-उपन्यास, बाल-अंकांकी, बाल-कविता, बाल-वैज्ञानिक साहित्य आदि 28 भाया गया है। अतुल हाँ जा सकता है कि हिंदी बाल साहित्य प्रेक्षक व चारित्रित्रम में कांग-साथ शिखर पर कई हैं जिसमें बच्चों को पाठकवल सम्भव अन्न, पशु पक्षियों की बोली सम्भव शिखर, नीति सम्भव ज्ञान, मनोरंजन आदि के साथ-साथ बच्चों का सरायण विकास रही है। क्योंकि आज के बच्चे ही कल का भविष्य है। आज बाल साहित्य पूर्ण रूप से अपने प्रभाव पथ की ओर आगे है।
संत तुकाराम के हिंदी अभ्यंग

तुकाराम के अभंगों की मूल प्रतिवाद अभी तक अनुपलब्ध है, किन्तु उनके सभी अभंगों को प्रतिपुरस से जीतित रूपक मैविक रूप में भाषा भी लोकप्रिय है। मराठी अभंगों की संख्या अधिक है। हिंदी अभंगों की संख्या भी सम्पूर्ण है, वहुत शरी होगी, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र की भाषा मराठी होतीं के कारण और उनके महत्त्व तुकाराम की भाषा मराठी होने के कारण मराठी अभंग अधिक उपलब्ध है। इसका माय पव और कला पथ दोनों की विशाल है। मराठी अभंग के माध्यम से, यह इस्तेमाल पर कई प्रश्न खड़े किये गये है। इसकी भाषा और भावों का सुदय समाज इस अभंग की विशेषता है और इसी विशेषताओं के कारण ये अभंग दिव्य जीवन के दर्शन माना जाता है।

प्रातात्विक:
मराठी साहित्य में तुकाराम का स्थान इतना ऊँचा है कि मराठी भाषा की सुस्थितक प्रतिवाद 'बहानावाई चोरिये' ने उन्हें वास्तवीकरण संदर्भ के लिए का उपयोग की। एक ऐसा शिकार जिसके अंत में तत्कालीन के लिए योग्यता का संदर्भ था। महाराष्ट्र के बेहतर अभाव है गायन वाले हालकर्म के लिए विशेष समाज में जीवन जीने की आशीर्वाद रचना का काम है।

अपनी भाषिक अदालत और अद्वितीय रूपक के रूप में, पंचवां, जात-पात के भेंट में ध्वनि में संदर्भ, अनपव, अज्ञान समाज की आत्मानार्थी का स्त्रोत मार्ग तुकाराम की गाया ने दिया। मराठी भाषा भाषियों के सार्थक विकास में तुकाराम का प्राथमिक अद्वितीय है।

तुकाराम के कार्य में मराठी समाज में बहुत बड़ा काम हुआ। हम यहाँ उनके हिंदी अभंगों की भाषा में रूककर लिखा है। अतः उनके सभी साहित्यिक विशेषताओं को न्याय नहीं दे पाएँगे क्योकि हमारे सामने पर्वत-रोशनारोह नहीं है।

तुकाराम के हिंदी अभंग के समय घनत्व नहीं है। वर्तमान वातावरण में रूककर लिखा गया है। उनके हिंदी अभंगों में उनका दिल नहीं ज्ञाता मराठी अभंग लिखकर बना दिया गया है।

तुकाराम के अभंगों के अनुसार उनकी मूल हर्मसिद्धतिक प्रतिवाद गायत्री कर दी गयी। कहीं-कहीं सी बात उनके महत्व भक्ति वाक्य 'विभेद कार्य' जी ने साहित्य सात के अनुसार परस्पर से गाँव-गाँव जाकर मैविक रूप में हिंदी अभंगों जीतित अभंग को एक कर उसके लिए जुड़ा है।

मूल प्रकाश उपलब्ध न होने के कारण उनके अभंगों का निर्माण के अनुसार कम व्यवहार कहीं है। इस मूल प्रकाश का निर्माण है। इस आयुक्त में एक अपने अभंग एक अभंग का मान सामा जाता है।

संत तुकाराम के हिंदी अभंग

* Dr. K.M. Prajapati

* Asso. Prof. B.B. Avichal Arts & Commerce College, Mandavi
तुकाराम की भक्ति-भावना में मायूर-भाव की भक्ति का पूरा दर्शन है। 
कवितादाता के समय तुकाराम ने आत्मा और 
प्रभाव के पारस्परिक प्रविष्ट्र को नहीं फूल दिखा। 
उस प्रेरणा वीच की दीवार दिखाई देतीं, जैसे मायूर-भाव भक्ति 
की मायूरों घोटे जातीं। 

यह सुकृति सब का प्रवाह हो जाता है 
क्योंकि आत्मा अलौकिक अस्तित्व के मतलब के लिए 
दर्शन होता है। 
तुकाराम ने इतिहास के समय 
के पुरुषों के सब सब 
बताते हुए रहस्य रहस्य बनाया। 
तुकाराम के आत्मा इंद्रव बलन के लिए 
होता है। 

उनके जीवन रहने का 
वास्तविक इंद्रस्व 
वर्ण 
प्रवाह 
होता है। 

हरिश्चन्द्र रहने न जाए निविष्ट। 
कबीर बांधे देखें रहाँ। 
तुकाराम की भक्तिभावना में 
नमस्कृत का अत्यधिक प्रवाह 
हो। इंद्रव में 
निरंतर नमस्कृत का आवश्यकता है। 
इस भवनाने से 
जाना है, जन-मृत्यु से 
मृत्यु होने 
तो नमस्कृत 
की दृष्टि कर रहा नहीं। 
जिस मुल रहे, नमस्कृत 
हो उसे मोरी खूब 
बताते हैं, जैसे 
बौद्ध 
होता है। 

हरिश्चन्द्र मुखमंडुली भूल पते। 
बुध उतारे पाव। 
आंत शक्त तुकाराम लाव। ॥ ॥
शरम कहे सो मूर्त भताय। 
लाखे खीर खाओ। ॥ ॥

हरिश्चन्द्र मुखमंडुली भूल पते। 
बुध उतारे पाव। 
आंत शक्त तुकाराम लाव। ॥ ॥
शरम कहे सो मूर्त भताय। 
लाखे खीर खाओ। ॥ ॥

हरिश्चन्द्र मुखमंडुली भूल पते। 
बुध उतारे पाव। 
आंत शक्त तुकाराम लाव। ॥ ॥
शरम कहे सो मूर्त भताय। 
लाखे खीर खाओ। ॥ ॥

हरिश्चन्द्र मुखमंडुली भूल पते। 
बुध उतारे पाव। 
आंत शक्त तुकाराम लाव। ॥ ॥
शरम कहे सो मूर्त भताय। 
लाखे खीर खाओ। ॥ ॥
मनुष्य के पति के ऐसे अनेक कारणों से से एक कारण धन-संपत्ति की वातावरण और दुःसर भावनाओं। इस आमंत्रण के कारण लाभ खाने पड़ती है। समाज नष्ट होता है। उसका ल्याग करने नहीं तो वह कहने लगेंगे।

दमशो चम्करो जो नर पुत्र। संत आशो हि लत लर्ने।

कहे तुका उस असा के संग। फिररफर गोदे खाने।

तुकाशरण के काल्य र्यें सिफर आतानवन ही नहीं तो समाज सुधर की भावना भी विद्यमान है। तुकाशरण ने जो भी कहा निष्ण्ड और निर्मित्त से कहा। उहरों उल-नीच मानवा का विरोध करते हुए मानव-मात्र को एकता और समाज का पुनर्कार किया।

अधिक यानी कुललिपि नहीं ज्ञान।

ज्ञान नाशण सो प्राणी मानू।

त्यौत के अनुसार मिथ्यावादी एवं पाखानी व्यक्ति भवित का सोग रचना है। कवि ने समाज में व्यतीत वैष्णव का विशेष किया। शुभद आचरण और शांतिकल्ला पर जोर दिया। पाखानी पादंड और सामाजिक बुरीतियों को दूर करके जनसाधारण को सरल-जीवन, सत्यचारण, एकता, समाज का संदेश दिया। परिणामतः तुकाशरण महाराष्ट्र के साथ सारी मानवता के उत्क्षेत्रों के समाज-सुधारक कहे जा सकते हैं।

तुकाशरण की काव्यकला:

तुकाशरण एक उत्कृष्ट कोटि के साथक थे, सत्य के उपासक थे, सत्य के उपासक थे और ज्ञान के अन्वेषक थे। उन्होंने काव्य के लिए काव्य नहीं लिखा। सत्य एवं ज्ञान का निरूपण करना उनका मुख्य उद्देश्य था। तुकाशरण ने संत नामदेव ने समने में आकर काव्य करने का आदेश दिया था। तुकाशरण से समाज का दु:ख देखा नहीं गया इसलिए वे काव्य के माध्यम से उसको जाग त करशा चाहते थे। अपनी मदद वाणी से तुकाशरण ने सबको मोह लिया। धीरे-धीरे पास-पहुँच के संत, कवि, साधु, पर्स, दु:खी लोग तुकाशरण का फिरता सुनने आने लगे। वे संत कवि के रूप में प्रसिद्ध हुए।
हिन्दी कथा साहित्य में श्रेष्ठता चेतना

अनाब्द काल से भारतीय समाज के दलित वर्ग पर खुदकार नामा प्रकार के अनुप्रयोग एवं आकाशाचार होते रहे हैं। जनक आर्थिक, सामाजिक रोष का विषय जताते हैं। आज तक उन्होंने यह था कि भारत स्वतंत्र हो जाने के बाद वे खुदी द्वारा सामाजिक, नीतियों, पुरूष एवं भारतीय संस्कार एवं संस्कृति के उपरांत थे, गांधीजी एक महान विचारक थे, भारतीय–जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र: राजनीति, आर्थिक, सामाजिक और धार्मिक आदि को उन्होंने बहुत अधिक प्रामाणित किया।[(1)]

महाराष्ट्र के अर्थगत विचारक, विवेक, प्रत्येक सामाजिक सुधारक ज्ञानियों की कल्पना का नाम परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया योजना में सर्वाधिक है। अनुप्रयोग निवारण और सी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उनका अनुभूति योगदान है इसी, ज्ञान निवारण परिवर्तन के प्रसारण, कृतिकृत, अनुप्रयोगिक भारत में सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया को गोलियाँ बनाने का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य उन्होंने किया, दलितों में आचार–सामाजिक प्रभाव और अनुप्रयोग से सामाजिक विचारण करने के कारण उन्हें 'बास्त-राज' उपाधि से सम्मानित किया गया। भारत के आचार सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक विषयों जैसे महान विवेक दो. मिश्रण आमेबड़ का नाम भारत के इतिहास में अर्थ है। हरदास हर्ष के अनुसार, "डो. आमेबड़ के जीवन पर्याप्त दलितों, डॉ. महात्मा, महत्त्वपूर्ण, महत्त्वपूर्ण जो भारत के सामाजिक अधिकारों के लिए बहुत सम्प्रभु है।

-"लिस्ट" शब्द का अर्थ : व्यवसायी शब्द आधुनिक है लेकिन लिस्टपन प्राचीन है। अब इस शब्द का एक चीज़ 100 वर्ष पूर्व से पर्याप्त प्रयोग हो रहा है तथा तुम हो इस शब्द के व्यवहार को लेकर व्यवसायियों में मतभेद आरंभ हुआ। व्यवसायियों के आचार पर इसका सही अर्थ तथा सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्था के प्रभाव का आमने आधारक है।

-"लिस्ट" शब्द का व्यवहार : 'लिस्ट' शब्द की व्यवस्था संस्कृत धातु 'लिस' से हुई है, जिसका अर्थ-लिस्ट, हिस्टरी करना, सूचना। इस राज्य के संवर्धन में विभिन्न राज्य के लिस्ट के चरण में विभिन्न प्रयोग है जैसे-

-संस्कृत शब्दों में : डिलिफ- (सं.-वि) वल+ल-दुगा हुआ, फिल्म हुआ, जिसा हुआ, कुलआ हुआ, फिल्म हुआ।

-नामक अंग्रेजी शब्द कोसों में- "डिलिफ" : वलाह हुआ, कुलाह हुआ, जिसा किया हुआ, दिल दुगा हुआ।

-हिंदी शब्द कोसों में : मशर हुआ, फिल्म लिस्ट हुआ, दिल दुगा हुआ, जिसा हुआ।

-श्रीमती एनिमेशन : श्रीमती एनिमेशन ने सबसे पहले इस राज्य के लिए 'डिलिफ कॉस्ट' राज्य का प्रयोग किया।

-महानागरी गूंडे ने : मशर हुआ, फिल्म लिस्ट हुआ, दिल दुगा हुआ। जिसा हुआ।

-तथ्य किविकानान और रामांजी : तथ्य किविकानान और रामांजी ने 'डिलिफ' राज्य का प्रयोग किया।

-भारतीय संविधान में : भारतीय संविधान में इस वर्ग को अनुप्रस्थित कता गया है। "डो. भीमराज आमेबड़कर ने अंग्रेजी में 'डिलिफ' व मराठी में 'बहरस्त्र' तथा 'अनुप्रस्थित' राज्य, विभिन्न जातियों के लिए इसका राज्य के लिए इसके किया, मराठी और हिंदी साहित्य में उन्हें 'डिलिफ' कहा जाता है। इस दायरे में व्यावहारिक रूप से यह लोग अधिक आते हैं, जिने, भारतीय संविधान में अनुप्रस्थित जाति का दर्जा दिया गया है।"........(3)

-परिभाषाएँ : कई व्यवस्थाएँ ने 'डिलिफ' और व्यवस्था-साहित्य को परिभाषित किया है।

-नामकवेण बकाय : "अनुप्रस्थित जातियों, बौद्ध, भिन्न, मृत्युदेह, कृष्क व भटकने वाली सभी जातियों, डिलिफ है।"........(4)

-प्र. डीशर मेशर : "हजारो वर्ष जिन लोगों पर अनुप्रयोग हुआ, ऐसे अहूलों को व्यवस्था कहा चाहिए।"........(5)
1. ‘सिंचु-धाती बोल उठी’ – हो.रस.सुमनकार
2. ‘तुम दिख कहते हो रंकराचार्य’ – श्री ओशप्रकाश वाल्मीकि
3. ‘अधिकार युद्ध’ – श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण सुधाकर
4. ‘आपूर्त’ – अं.अनुराधा रामजी
5. ‘एककथा (महाकथा)’ – दृ.रामकुमार रामनी
6. ‘बाबू’ (बाबडकथा) – श्री धनंजय अवबी

इस कविता में श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण ‘सुधाकर’ स्पष्ट घोषणा करते हुए कह उठते हैं–

यदि मिले नहीं अधिकार हम तो, ईट से ईट बना देंगे।
अन्यथा–अन्यायार्थ के लिए नहीं बहा देंगे।

हम आदिवासी भारत के कुछ, कितने अविश्वास हैं।
अब तक तो वास–गुजान रहे, अब गिन–गिन कर बदला लेंगे।

‘नेतृ’ के दोह–दोहों तुम, अब मी आ जाऊँ बाज यहाँ?
धन–धरती पर कुछली मार, कर सकते तुम नहीं राज यहाँ?

यदि देश महागांव का, पहला अधिकार हमारा है।
समान और धन–धरती का, होगा फिरसे बंदवार है।

हम देख चूँके नेताओं को, करते ये वाय पिलेहर है।
इसलिए आज शोषण–शीतल, सराहनकल्पन अब निकलें है।

आमेकंडर बादी फोलैश, मस्ता का मिसाल हमारा है।
‘अधिकार युद्ध’ का स्वभाव बजा, संघर्ष हमारा नाम है।
हिसा और अहिसा का अपने प्रति नहीं पैदा होगा।

जैसे भी हो इस शोण का, कर अनु कोई सीमा होगा।’’’’’’(8)

2. ‘सिंचु-धाती बोल उठी’ (कविता संग्रह)
–डॉ.सोहनपत्र ‘सुमनकार’

डॉ. सोहनपत्र ‘सुमनकार’ इस कविता में दलित समाज की दरिद्रता की ओर संकेत करते हुए कहते हैं–

तुम पुराने कपड़े पहनकर
दुः–फुटे स्तर में रहकर,
राहत मन से जुड़ो हो,
करने देश का निर्माण
पर फिर भी,
ये सम्यक पुकारते हैं तुम्हें
गंदे इस्लाम।’’’’’’(9)

3. ‘तुम दिख कहते हो रंकराचार्य’
–श्री ओशप्रकाश वाल्मीकि

इस कविता में श्री ओशप्रकाश वाल्मीकि ईश्वर का काम और अगराग गाने हैं–

तुम दिख कहते हो रंकराचार्य

उस नाम भाद्र भाद्र है,
रुप, विरास्त में निज़ीबल रूप है,
उस आदमी को, जिसे देश कहते हैं

और हम मकर में बूढ़ों कर सुधिगण
उस ईश्वर का
जो हुमा हो, वह
अपना पेटी मर लेने असरभो है,
बैठ है, तवागाने में चूकता किये काम अपराधी की तरह।’’’’’’(10)

उसलेकि ‘अधिकार युद्ध’ कविता में श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण ‘सुधाकर’ ने दुब निर्मय किया है कि हम आदिवासी भारत के अभी गुह बंद करके बदलेवाले नहीं हैं हमारा अधिकार हमें चाहिए। चाहे हमें पता का जवाब पता लाता से कभी ना देना पड़े देश आजाद हो गया है हम गुजारी में रहना नहीं चाहते बदला लेने को तैयार हम कर चुके हैं।

देश पर पहला अधिकार हमारा है। चूँके वेलाओं के बाद से भी हम परिवर्तित हो गये है हमारे अधिकार के लिए हमें सर करताना पड़े तो भी हम ईंटी–ईंटी जाने दे देंगे वह हमारा नाम है। डॉ. सोहनपत्र ‘सुमनकार’ ने ‘सिंचु–धाती बोल उठी’ कविता संग्रह में दलित समाज की गरीबी की ओर संकेत करते हुए कहते है कि–”भारत देश के निर्माण के लिए, प्रगति के लिए तुम पुराने दुः–फुटे कपड़े पहनकर और दुः–फुटे कुटुंब में रहकर सच्चे मन से कार्य कर रहे है फिर भी यह सम्यक तुम्हें गंदे इस्लाम कहकर पुकारते है।

तुम दीक्ष कहते हो रंकराचार्य कविता में कवि ने ईश्वर का काम और अगराग गाने है–कि भारत गामो का देश है इस देश में मजबूत, किसान, धूम बारिश में मेहनत करके अपना पेटी भरते है, क्या उस आदमी का मन्त्र वे आने का अधिकार नहीं है? जिसे देश कहते है।
इस प्रकार मैंने स्थानीय स्थल की भाषा में दर्शाया चेतना से संबंधित कार्यों और उसके साथ तथ्यों को प्रस्तुत करने का नया प्रयास किया है।

हिंदी दर्शावति ग्राम साहित्य:
हिंदी दर्शावति ग्राम साहित्य की कुछ दर्शावति की चर्चा करने के बाद मैं दुखी हिंदी दर्शावति ग्राम साहित्य का चित्राकृत करने का प्रयास करता हूँ।

आधुनिक हिंदी उपन्यास, हिंदी कहानियाँ: हिंदी कहानियाँ आदि को लेकर लंबे समय से चर्चा होती रही है। वर्तमान: आधुनिक का साहित्य प्रतिष्ठा का साहित्य है जो मानवीय भूमियों, संस्कृति, आदर्शों, नारी संघर्ष, नारी चेतना के स्थितियों में लंबे विमान और दर्शावति पर नियंत्रण चर्चा होती रही है। दर्शावति आज साहित्य की मुख्य धारा पर दर्ज दे रहा है।

हमारे स्थानीय भारत देश में व्यापी काल से ही वर्ग व्यवस्था चली आ रही है। बालक, बालिका, वृद्ध हमारे वर्ग में समाज को बदल दिया गया। यौरे बच्चों की सिद्धि बदल होती गई। वहां तक की हमें अभ्यास माना जाता नहीं। प्रेमचंदनी का कथा साहित्य हमारे समाज में प्रकट करार अभ्यास का अथवा संस्कृत करते हैं।

प्रेमचंदनी ने अपने साहित्य में दर्शावतियों पर झोंप देते है वर्तमान, रोचक, अनुभव का चित्रण किया है। सरकार, उपवेदनार्थी, पूजनीय अधिकारी, विद्वान-बहुचर्चित भी असंस्कृत का भरपूर रोचक करते है। इस चित्रण ने अपने कथा साहित्य में किया है।

"प्रेमचंद" उपन्यास में एक बच्चा रोचक का भोग बनाता है। निकले गये छात्र को भी उसे कोई पेस नहीं देखा वह पेसे के लिए निकलता है। ताजस्विक दोषी होकर बहार निकलते है। इस प्रकार चमक काम करता है। मैं उसे दाम नहीं मिलता और उसे उड़े दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार निम्न जाति का रोचक होता है।

कर्मभूमि प्रेमचंदनी का भरपूर चित्रण उपन्यास है। इस उपन्यास में भी प्रेमचंदनी ने दर्शातीर्थ को मंदिर द्वारा की समस्या को प्रकट किया है। उसे दर्शातीर्थ की दर्शातीर्थ का निर्देश प्रेमचंदनी की समस्या को प्रकट किया है।

'बाबसाहब' कहानियों में भी बाबसाहब के वर्ग का निर्देश प्रेमचंदनी की समस्या को प्रकट किया है। युवा वर्ग का वर्ग का निर्देश प्रेमचंदनी का समस्या को प्रकट किया है।

'तुम्हारे' प्रेमचंदनी की दर्शातीर्थ उपन्यास है। प्रेमचंदनी का वर्ग का निर्देश प्रेमचंदनी की समस्या को प्रकट किया है। प्रेमचंदनी की दर्शातीर्थ का निर्देश प्रेमचंदनी की समस्या को प्रकट किया है।

'बाबसाहब' कहानियों में भी बाबसाहब के वर्ग का निर्देश प्रेमचंदनी की समस्या को प्रकट किया है। युवा वर्ग का निर्देश प्रेमचंदनी की समस्या को प्रकट किया है।
जान है। कहीं-कहीं स्वागतोत्सव का स्पर्श भी है।

निंदकाने कहानी का कथा नायिका लड़की खट्टरक का बच्ची की है। वह गरीबी मुदभोक्ता एम.ए. करने के लिए दुनियाजी से हो स्टेल कर तप पहुँची है। होस्टेल में नववेरिटिया आया है। लड़की दिल्ला होने के कारण ही कहानी के हर पाठ ने उसके पत्र पढ़ा दिया है।

लड़की की जन्मदिन सेंटरी रीती मैथ्यू भी उसे विकास पत्रकारी है। उसे होस्टेल से निकलना चाहती है। महाराष्ट्र में दोषावधी विवरण का प्रसंग आता है वह प्रसंग कहानी में आता है। ने म ने लड़की की दासी का पतल पकड़ा और जोर से धीर्ष लिया। धीर्ष माता में उसकी साहित्य खुल गई। और वह मात्र पेटिकोट में रह गई।

"खबरकी साती बैर ही हररमाजाबी दुधे जवानी बैरी है? मैं तुम्हें देखती हूँ, में कुह में से बल-बल-बल उलटटियाँ हो रही थी।"......(91)

लड़की की होस्टेल से निकालने का कारण जारी कर दिया जाता है। लड़की इन अभावों की शिकायत में अपनी जाति के क्षेत्रीय विधायक नहीं लाए खट्टरक के आवास पर पहुँच जाती है। लेकिन नहीं लाए उस खट्टरक की क्षमा देने में असमर्थ है। न्याय से न्याय ने मिलने के कारण लड़की इसी का नाम निरास कर दिया है किन्तु वह एहसास हो जाता है कि जगा ज्ञान में वह निराहर अकेली है और वह अप्सार उसे आलमती का और दुपारित कर देता है।

सुबह उस निम की गोदी छोड़े से रस्ते खोल जब लड़की है लड़की का उतारा या तुलसि ने उसके रस्तों की संधि के बीच में एक कागज का दुकान बाराम दिया। लिखा था मेरी मृत्यु के लिए कोई जिम्मेदार नहीं है... तीस नंबर।

लड़की को होस्टेल से तीस नंबर और गालियाँ देकर बहार निकाल दिया। न्याय के लिए नए न्याय नहीं मिला दिल्ला लड़की ने लड़की की कहानी मदद नहीं की। लड़की की पहाड़ और उसके भविष्य का भी ध्यान किसी का नहीं आया।

रिपोर्ट: कहा जाता है कि प्रेमचंदानी ने दलितों के समाजसेवकों के बारे में सांख्य था प्रेमचंदानी ने शाखाकुर, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, आदि समाजों से दलितों को मुक्त करना चाहते थे। वर्तमान, दुर्गलोक, जौहर नीति के मंदिरों में भिड़ी हमारे निम्नांकितों को भिड़ी हमारे चाहते थे।

इस फ़ाइल प्रेमचंदानी ने हिदू समाज में पाये जाने वाले इस अमननीय भय को दूर करना और दलित वर्ग के स्वभाव का जापट करना का भरसक प्रयत्न किया है।

संवर्धन सुची

⇒ प्राचीन भारतीय भिंत्र का इतिहास- एस.एल. नागरकीर पृ. 288
⇒ भारतीय आधुनिकता: जीवन और वर्तमान- वर्तमान हर्ष पृ. 17
⇒ नवे दरक दिन के हिन्दी दिल्ला कहानियाँ- रजत राघव 'नीरू' पृ. 2
⇒ हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित असिम्य- हो. कालीकरण 'स्नेही' पृ. 88
⇒ हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित असिम्य- हो. कालीकरण 'स्नेही' पृ. 88
⇒ हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित असिम्य- हो. कालीकरण 'स्नेही' पृ. 88
⇒ हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित असिम्य- हो. कालीकरण 'स्नेही' पृ. 193
⇒ हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित असिम्य- हो. कालीकरण 'स्नेही' पृ. 193
⇒ समय माजरा फारवर्दी-2004-रलकुमार सांभीरम पृ. 136
'किरागुली' उपन्यास में मातृत्व मानना के वर्णन

आधुनिक हिंदी कथा साहित्य में शिवाय की महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है।
लोकप्रियता की दृष्टि से शिवाय का आधुनिक हिंदी मान्यता
उपन्यासकारों में शैली स्थायी है। स्वाभाविक हिंदी कथा साहित्य
की लोकप्रियता एवं संपत इतिहासात्मक है। साहित्य के क्षेत्र में
शिवाय की गणना अनन्तर रूपों में होती है। स्वाभाविक व भाषा के
हिंदी कथा साहित्य की वह सराहना लेखन है।

नारी के अभाव को ने पौर्णिमी में अलंकृत दिखाया है।
अवलोक, भाषा, विषय प्रति, रचना, अंग्ना, भाषिकी, भाषिकी, तासवामिकी,
सूचना, सूचना, आदि। विश्व राजमार्कर्तृ के अलंकृत नारी की
अभिव्वल का गोर बनाना कर घर गुप्त उनके युद्धों के भव्यताओं से विभूषित
किया गया। माता के रूप में माता के ने योगदान दिया रूपजोशकर को
सघन बनाया। माता का रूप स्मरण ही समाज के आदर्शपीठीय एवं
निदान मुद्दा है। इस प्रकार माता लाई गुप्त की महत्ता एक
स्वतंत्र विविधता की अभिव्वल की अध्यक्षाधिकारी है। एक 'भाग बसी है
को समाज प्राचीन विद्वानों में समाज में विविधता के महत्त्व की इस
शिवाय की गणना अनन्तर रूपों में होती है। साहित्य के क्षेत्र में
निरंतरता काशी के माध्यम धरा हरे स्थ, में, श्रद्धा, विविधता,
कहानी, धरा व मातृत्व उपन्यास में वर्तमान होते है।

'किरागुली' एक महत्त्वपूर्ण उपन्यास है। इस उपन्यास में एक
पति, उपन्यासी अस्थायी संसार की समस्या है। गँगा की गँगा के
शौक के खाते, मनोक, उपन्यास के बारे, फिर भी यह समाज की
वियोग मानवीता का हिस्सा होता है और काशी के बारे में आती
है। समाज के विश्वास के बाद सूचना भी काशी की दृष्टि प्रतिरूप कर
किरागुली का अपने पाल रखती है।

भारतीय नाटी के संस्कार काशी में भरे हैं। उदस क्षेत्र में विनियम,
अभियान, विभाजित, क्षेत्र, गाना, नाटी, आदि सदाशिव
कूट-कूट कर गई हैं। एक आदर्शी काशी के रूप में हमारे सभी
व्यक्ति होती है। इस संस्कार में ग्रीष्मकालीन विवेचना की है कि—'उनके
पीछे में हम राधाकृष्णन विचार के अनुसार जीवन जीवन का समा
बनाना में सहायता की है, जिनके शक्ति की शक्ति आत्मरचना,
आईरिम्सों में कृत को उन्नति का परा चारण को सहायता करता है
काशी शायद जी की मूलजी में निर्णय लेते हैं कि वे इसमें पत्र को अपना
हर रखने की। रसली धरा फूलकू पत्ती को पाने धरा में देखते हैं
तो वे काशी नाभाज हो जाते हैं।' काशी को यहां से भी पीड़ित होते
हैं। वे धरा धरा कर जाते हैं। किरागुली का नहात-धूला कर एक धरा में
बेड कर देते हैं और उसके उत्साह में जाने रो शही वह नाभाज

*उपन्यासकार, हिंदी विवाह, एम.ए.वी.आर्ट्स एण्ड विकास कोलेज, विश्वविद्यालय*
उसकी संख्या को मले ही तुम्हारी बिरादरी हमारा हुक्का पानी बंद कर दे।".........(6)
काव्य का आदर गृहीत एवं पदी से झिकर उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त नारी है।
अपनी नैतिकता के बल पर एक निष्कास, मुलती का अपने सनहा देती है।
किसनी दूर न रखे ही जो बिरादरी सामना का समान करती थी वहीं बिरादरी अपने शासक की अवहेलना करती है।
परन्तु काव्य अपने उद्देश्य से नहीं हिंसित। मातृ की संवत्तत प्रथम री भी होंगी।
वह अपनी संहार न होने पर दूसरी की संख्या को मातृदय्य जी विरादरी कर लेती है।
"जैसे बिल्ली के बोरे में बॉड कोई दयालु हिंसित उसे किसी हलवाई की दूल्हा के आगे छोड़ आता है,
तो ऐसा ही उस शादी जान-जीवक ही कोई निरस्ततिंग उदार काही की धर पर छोड़ गया था।"......(7)
काव्य आज बहुत खुश-सुखात्मक है। खुद गानबती नहीं हैं किर मेरे उन्हीं संख्या सुधा प्राप्त होता ही।
"खुद है जब आपके मेरे आँगन में पलट पड़ता है तो साला जाहर है कि मातृदय्य ने ही ऐसे यह नैसर्गिक निरस्तति करती है।
आपका जिसने संख्या सुधा नहीं दिया, उससे आज स्वयं ही मेरी रोते गंद भी थी।"......(8)
गोरखनाथ भाइ से बावकर पत्नी को कहा कुछ इसी सहानुभूति की दृष्टि के आगे आता है,
"यह नाय के अपने उद्देश्य से हमेशा ही धरती का अर्त उत्योज मर होता।"......(9)
पति की, काव्य को हर (गृहीत) कहकर पुराना तो काव्य ने उसे जोर से छीट से छिटाकर, अर्थ अध्येते दुराकानी की चल जलदी तेरे काही, बदल दुःौं।
"चोट लगी थी पति की और रो रही थी काव्य।"......(10)
किसनी के एक पुन निरस्त होता है। काव्य ने किसनी का अवैध बेटा भी अपना माना; वह स्वप्न ठोलक पीटकर सोहट गती है।
निरस्ततिंग काव्य की युवादी में सम्मिलित होने कोई नहीं आता है।
काव्य किसनी के पुन का 'दूर' कहने पर अपनी नाराजगी व्यक्त करती है।
"राघवी का पुन का नाम 'राग' रखते है। वे मन-ही-मन पुन को अधिकारी पार करते हैं किन्तु काव्यी और संख्या के सम्बन्ध वे प्यार को प्रकट करता नहीं चाहते है।"
"यह जड़ीबंध भी सो रहा है, पति के इस जड़ीबंध से उठा, गति से लगाया, अच्छे बंद करके दूराकानी दूराकानी रहे थे। और जानी हो तप-तप बड़े बड़े अंगों गिरा रहे थे। नाम भी रखा था 'कनाम'।"......(19)
परिक्षेत्री, देशमूल्य से पवित्र औरत-जाती में महाकाते है। उपर यह ना समझ छोकरी हाप धीरे उमके पीछे पड़ी रहती थी नैसर्गिक संधारी दूर पर गयक सम्मकहत ही तो फिर दूराकानी होती है।
परिक्षेत्री ने तना से मेरे गले पर एक ठापड धर किया। यहाँ मेरे गले का गहरा परस्पर अपने गले पूरा बन गया। न जुड़ते हुए कहा, न करने से, दूराकानी वैसे ही तर मुफ्ते निकाल गए और कहीं नहीं
लें।” ...(12)
अपने पते शास्त्रीजी के प्रति अपने प्रश्नोत्तर करने की कोई तरह की जानकारी नहीं है वीर जी ने कहा है कि जैसे वे सुने पर बताया में शास्त्रीजी ने बारह लड़के दिया। किरागुली शास्त्रीजी के चचा बने पर विभिन्न रूपों से हो जाती है।
उनका स्वाभाविक मिराज लगाता है। काफी सोचते हैं कि किरागुली शास्त्रीजी को पता मानती है। इसी कारण उन्होंने जीने की पसंद है।
काफी अपने पते पर अंग्रेजी विद्वद्ब निर्देश निर्देशन करना दिया।
काफीला पते में पता मानती है। भी भी जो जान पता की किरागुली का स्वाभाविक मिराज उसका पते है। किरागुली और उसके पुत्र के प्रति असुविधा नहीं भी सभी में सभी रोमांच के साथ वे भी जीते भक्ति क्षेत्र देखता है।
काफीला शास्त्रीजी को ऐसे जीवन में मुक्ति दिलाने हेतू बाह्यण के कहे अनुभाव बाजार तोले की सोने की जाने उनके पते के पास रख देते है। यह कारण से भी पत्तरों को काफी की अस्तिम माता के दर्शन रहते हैं, जो पत्तरों को रखते जाते हैं।
शास्त्रीजी पती काफी के सामने अपना अपराध कहता।
वे नामक रूप से पीटलैं। “किरागुली ने एक दिन बड़े अधिकार से देह काफी के सामने ही बुझे पाकर कहते आज से में अलग करने में नहीं सोचते। गुड़े उत लगता है। तुलसीजी ना आपने पता? उसी मायावत प्रसाद से सहायक मैं उसी दिन गुड़ वाचा।” “....(13)
वे खूब पते के माध्यम से कहने लगाते हैं -“किरागुली के बाट का जनक वे देह अधम करता है। अपनी काफी की अवस्था के दंड का जुड़ी अब नहीं है, यह तो इसी लोक में सत्ता। पुत्र के रहते हुए। आज में तर्पण पिंड की अनुभव लालसा लिए जा रहा हूँ। यही क्या किरागुली के लिए कुछ कम दंड है? किरागुली उस सत्ता लक्ष्मण ने ये बुझे हदय से क्षमाभाव नहीं किया तो कफी में होते पत्ता नहीं होगी। उनका भक्तान ही मैंने सुविदाभ शान्तार्थ तिलांकजी बनाए।” “....(14)
किरागुली का पुत्र बाट बड़ा होकर पठान करके अपना बन जाता है और गांव से दूर शहर में रहने लगता है। उसे मी काफी के पते असंसारिक प्रेम है। वह काफी के सामने पत्ता रखना चाहता है उसे आए आएम है। क्योंकि काफी उस में का प्यार, दुर्गा दिया है।
बड़ा किया है दिया विज्ञान है। काफी का ऐसा बिरच है जो पते के प्रति विशेष प्रेरण और अंग्रेजी प्रेम से भरा है। उन्हें किरागुली के अपनी सत्ता जैसा प्यार है। “कर्म” का प्यार मुसलमान से भारत अवंतिका प्यार होता है, यह जवाब से सार्वजनिक बनाता है। पत्ता जैसे उसे जो कम का उपलब्ध देने मात्र भाकाक किया करने वाला बाह्यण कल अंत में आत्मनी के भाव से फिरत है।
इस प्रकार जो पूरे उपवास में मात्तिका का भावना के दर्शन हम पत्ते है।
काफी ने किरागुली पत्ती अवधार होते हुए भी अपनी बेटी की तरह
THE NEW CONTINENT OF EXPERIENCE : GUJARATI DALIT SHORT STORY

This paper gives an outlook of Gujarati Dalit short stories when we were not very much talking about such kind of a trend. There were no new fresh brooks running so it was the time to change the gears. Dalit short stories appeared on the scene. Two anthologies came out and indicated that there is no need for disappointment. The Dalit stories have been defined. The background has enough traces to provide this kind of stories. The writers took it as a movement to present socio-economic issues. Poverty and rural background are great barriers to their progress. They strive to survive through various occupations. These things become thematic issues or the motifs. The stories also incorporate myths and history. Though there are some demerits they bring a new experience.

**Key Word**: Dalit socio-economic concern, new themes, different setting, real spoken language

When hardly people were aware of Dalit literature there were two collections. This is in reference to the following two story collections. The first one is “Gujarati Dalit Varta” (1993) and the other is “Dalit Gujarati Varta” (1995). This paper is a kind of an evaluation of the contemporary period. Stagnation brings changes in any literature. Gujarati literature is no exception to this. Around 1955 Suresh Joshi spirited Gujarati short stories and the effort emerged as the modern Gujarati short story. It had a great flow up to mid seventies. Because of the exaggeration, these stories “blurred, erased and sometimes perverted, Dignity of Gujarati” (1) During the eighth decade, the writers became conscious, and some of them revolted against the tradition of Suresh Joshi. They turned themselves “to their own ‘Self’, society, language and culture”. (2) This led to the birth of Gujarati Dalit literature.

No doubt many will be against dividing literature on “the basis of caste, class or gender.” (3) But “Literary history has also been a history of those vital explosions of creative energy we call ‘movements’ whose impact is seldom confined to literature alone: it encompasses the entire society and transforms its ways of comprehending reality.” (4) That’s how representing and voicing the Dalit in literature has become a movement.

Some believe that Dalit literature is ‘a literature of the dalits, for the Dalits and by the Dalits’. The phrase ‘by the Dalit’s’ is very vague. In its defense Harish Mangalam says it is because only the Dalit communities have the authenticity of experience and the ring of truth”. (5) This can never be true. So he contradicts himself saying it is the “literature about Dalits”. He also writes, “Any work of literature which seeks to express in words the pulses of those sections of Humanity which are oppressed and which are engaged in struggles for their existence deserves to be called, in the broadest, Dalit literature.” (6) The adjective “Dalit” has been applied to class, not to literature. It is where one finds Dalit’s real identity. But such presentation should not be documentary; instead we would look for creative transformation in an artistic form.

Traces of Gujarati Dalit short stories can be found in the stories of ‘Khemi’ (R.V. Pathak), ‘Maja Velanu Mrityu’ (Sundaram), ‘Janmotsav’ (Suresh Joshi), ‘Gujarino Rag’ (Umashankar Joshi), ‘Dark Street’ (Jayant Khatri) and in a few stories of Dhumketu and Meghani.
‘The first publication of Gujarati Dalit literature ‘Panther’ was started by Rameshchandra Parmar in 1975. Following this, a number of periodicals devoted to Dalit literature sprang up during the second half of the Seventies. ‘Akrosh’, ‘Kalo Sooraj’, ‘Garud’, ‘Dalit Bandhu’, ‘Naya Marg’ and ‘Disha’ were some of the more prominent ones. (7) Chiefly, poems appeared in them while short stories a few.

In the beginning of eighties many Dalit writers took story writing seriously and ‘dalit short stories’ as Mohan Parmar puts ‘were born as a force to face innumerable injustice and root problems’. (8) They presented their life style, tradition, myth, exploitation, suffering which earlier Gujarati short stories missed. In 1987 a collection ‘Gujarati Dalit Varta’ came out, edited by Mohan Parmar and Harish Mangalam and that became a land mark in Gujarati Dalit Literature.

Being a Socio – literary movement, the Dalit short stories have concern with social reality. The Dalits are oppressed and exploited either physically, socially or economically. This is the reason that the subject of rapes are often in the stories ‘Somaji’, ‘Snakes – The Protectors’, ‘The Unfinished Bridge’, ‘Bad Reputation’, ‘Nakalank -The Unspotted’, ‘The Whirlpool’, and ‘The Existence Thrown Over Deep Vallies’. These stories have been symbolised by snake, pig, dog, spider web, and many other objects of nature. Some such things have been stated or indicated one or the other way.

The Dalits have pitiable condition because of their poverty. It brings them terrible suffering and pain. They struggle, turn cowards, or wrathful. It brings temptation or selfishness. Around these issues the Dalit writers have threaded their stories. Dhano (Necked feet) is unable to buy shoes, Islo(Vilopan–The cry) has no money to buy medicine, Jetho (Life and Death) is helpless to cure his daughter of T.B., Virji (Sankes – The Protectors) works unwillingly at Jilubha’s field as he couldn’t pray his father’s debt, Savali (The Lamp of the family) sells her body for the sake of her only son, and Pashi ( Divo- Lamp of the Family) could not save her son being busy cutting hammock.

Rural characters give the Dalit short stories a remarkable gallery of strong and powerful paintings. It’s the regional dialect that makes them throbbing, life like. They don’t lose their dignity even in the worst conditions. They face life anyhow. When Dasbhai hits Jetho he says ‘To live in this village one has to take some roughing up as it comes’. (10) The same Jetho, when he saved Dasbhai’s son, refused to accept rupees from him. He says ‘No, I can’t take it. If I do, I won’t be worthy of my mother’s womb.’(11) These characters are also described vividly. Rudi (Bed Reputation), Somali (Somali), Benima (The Midwife), Islo (‘Vilopan’ – The cry), Viro and Mohan Rabari (The Snake) and Jivli (The Whirlpool) are unforgettable. They are fine when there are at their own but sometimes they are puppets. They become mouthpiece, lose charm and look mean. Among them are Rannade, Suryanarayan (The Blind Sun), Somali (Somali) etc.

The Dalits have different occupations. Pathik Parmar notes “Somali prepares wine, Benima sells mangoes, Paso and Jetho cut up dead cattle. Dhano is a peon, Ganga works as a labourer, Robert works in shop, Kanti weaves.” (12) The Dalit writers are at home when they use their own dialect. That way they have shaped the language. They added new words and phrases, the stories highly fertilized by the use of symbol, metaphor, image and personifications. We already have noted symbols used for sex. One would like to pass through some artistic expressions like: ‘The housing colony appeared like a painting on a wall’,(13) ‘Girls- unfinished like the bridge’, (14) ‘The colony wore darkness’, (15) ‘The physique like a pond’, (16) ‘He’s smoking me instead the cigarette’, (17) ‘It can be a black slate instead a buffalo’. (18) Atmosphere or scene, narrated by these writers is quite remarkable e.g. “Jivali took a creeper from the hedge. Happily slept dove flew away. She saw chameleon swinging. The mango tree was rhythmic due to whirlpool. There, on it, hung mangoes. A cuckoo also sang with the chirping of sparrows”. (19) The stories, “The Unspotted”, “Change”, “The Midwife”, “The Cry” and “The Quicksand” have a touch of North Gujarat, Somali has of Surat, South Gujarat, “Bad Reputation” and “Sun Don’t Rise” have of Saurashtra.

Myths, traditions, beliefs, superstitions, and sayings
also have their part. The Dalits are seen singing bhajans, praying to local gods and saints. These are some of the sayings: A carpenter finds wood wherever he looks, Tavdi Poro Khai Jay- Hunger would strike and Kagadana Moma Ram – unable to find good. If above stated features are merits, they are also charged. “There have been the usual changes “Sloganeering” and “Gross Propaganda”. (20) There is truth in it too. This attitude harms to aesthetic pleasure. “The Unspotted”, “Change”, “Snakes – The Protector”, “Plead”, “The Whirlpool “ remain far from this charge. Many devices to account the subject matter are discovered. These stories have sought help of flashback, background, contrast, juxtapose, and irony.

But another charge is that these stories have few experiments in form. Madhukant Kalpit in “The Unfinished Bridge” revealed a character’s psyche through outer actions. This story has fresh narration, use of symbols and similes. “Shilpa, Sishmahal, Sankar and Me” is quite new in the theme, treatment and form. According to Radheshyam Sharma it’s “Contentless Form” (21) Like a play “The Blind Sun” has different scenes, while “Things Painted” is noteworthy for its theme, plot and locals where fantasy and reality go together.

Some Issues like unemployment of educated ones, illiteracy, misuse of atrocity act on the upper classes, are untrodden in the realms of Gujarati Dalit literature. The contemporary life is to be depicted. There are no characters representing educated, well to do and high placed office bearers.

Before two and a half decades a few magazines publish Dalit short stories, no collections, no experiments, yet they had progressed much. Going through them is a new continent of experience and it is sure that the movement may die or survive it well help literature to overcome stagnation.

REFERENCE

⇒ Ibid p. (5).
⇒ Satchidanandan, K, “Indian Literature” Issue No. 159, Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, p. (5)
⇒ Ibid p. (5)
⇒ Ibid p. (69)
⇒ Ibid p. (70)
⇒ Ibid p. (9)
⇒ “Indian Literature” Issue No. 159, Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, p. (30)
⇒ Ibid p. (44)
⇒ Ibid, p.(45)
⇒ “Indian Literature” Issue No. 159, Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, p. (39)
⇒ Ibid p. (39)
⇒ Ibid p. (76)
⇒ Ibid p(18)
⇒ “Indian Literature”, Issue 159 Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, p. (10)
Four factors have been extracted for this study whose eigenvalue is greater than 1, as they explain nearly 70 percent about the total variables taken into account (Table 1). The rotation sums of squared loadings shown in the table represent the distribution of the variance after the Varimax rotation. Varimax rotation is an orthogonal rotation which is commonly used, as it tries to maximize the variance of each of the factors in such a way that the total amount of variance accounted is distributed over the four extracted factors.

On the basis of Rotated Component Matrix. The twenty parameters in the schedule are segregated into four components. For each parameter, the highest factor loading has been taken for consideration under different components. Hence the four components derived from PCA are as under

Table 2: Test Statics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Mean C1</th>
<th>Mean C2</th>
<th>Mean C3</th>
<th>Mean C4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mann-Whitney U</td>
<td>2893.500</td>
<td>3153.000</td>
<td>3089.000</td>
<td>3301.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilcoxon W</td>
<td>3042.500</td>
<td>3257.000</td>
<td>3197.000</td>
<td>3304.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>-.448</td>
<td>-.739</td>
<td>-.087</td>
<td>-.498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.678</td>
<td>.581</td>
<td>.835</td>
<td>.701</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grouping Variable: Gender

At 5 percent level of significance. The Mann Whitney test statistic is insignificant for all the factors. Hence we conclude that:

There is no significant difference in the perception of male and female respondents that the existing accounting system has some unique features.

There is no significant difference in the perception of male and female respondents that the present accounting system suffers from some structural problems.

There is no significant difference in the perception of male and female respondents in the system that there are problems in object head plan head and in disclosure of information.

In order to examine the extent to which the four extracted factors affect the Government Accounting practice, the data are further utilized in regression for validation. All the four factors are found to be significant for functional competencies accounting practice and considered as predictors of the criterion variable (quality of report). The model summary in Table 3 depicts the value of R2 which refers to the proportion of variance in the dependent variable (quality of report) that can be explained by the independent variable (accounting practice). The explanatory power of a model increases with a higher value of R2. The value of R2 is 0.648 which indicates that 65 percent of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by the predictor variables. The adjusted R2 is an adjustment of R2 that penalizes the addition of extraneous predictors to the model and indicates the fitness of a model. In this model the value of adjusted R2 is 0.641 which is close to the value of R2 (0.648), thus indicating the fitness of the model. The standard error of the estimate is 0.720 which signifies that the value is good enough to imply reliable predication of the model. The value of 84.571 with a significance level of (p<0.001) which indicates that the model is statistically significant

Table: 3 Model summaries and Anova for accounting practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R2</th>
<th>Adjusted R2</th>
<th>Standard error of estimate</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.734</td>
<td>.648</td>
<td>.641</td>
<td>72014</td>
<td>84.571</td>
<td>.000*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes Predictors: (Constant) Notes:(Constant) unique features, Structural problems, in object head plan head and in disclosure of information and no standardization in the classification of Major Heads for schemes *p<0.05

The model summaries in Table 3 indicate that all extracted factors are considered as predictors of the criterion variable (quality of report). The value of R2 indicates that 69 percent of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by the predictor variables. Similarly the value of adjusted R2 is 0.688 which is close to the value of R2 (0.697) thus indicating the fitness of the model. The standard error of estimate is 0.578 which signifies that the value is good enough to imply reliable prediction of the model. The value of F is 224.128 with a significance level of
(p<0.001) which indicates that the model is statistically significant.

Table 4: Model summaries and Anova for quality of Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R²</th>
<th>Adjusted R²</th>
<th>Standard Error of estimate</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.768</td>
<td>.697</td>
<td>.688</td>
<td>.57842</td>
<td>224.128</td>
<td>.000*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The size of the coefficient for each independent variable gives the size of the effect that variable is having on the dependent variable and sign of the coefficient (positive or negative) gives the direction of the effect. The regression coefficients. The unstandardized coefficients indicate that how much the dependent variable goes for one unit. Similarly, the standardized coefficient estimates resulting from an analysis carried out on independent variable that have been standardized so that their so that their variances are 1. so, standardized coefficients refer to how many. standard deviations a dependent variable will change, per standard deviation increase in the predictor deviations a dependent variable will change, per standard deviation increase in the predictor variable in table 5 the highest beta coefficient is professional obligation (0.779) the t-value for the significance for the of each of the four predictors indicates significance at 0.000 levels. In the collinearity statistical test both the tolerance and VIF level is equal to 1. which indicates that there is no multicollinearly problem in the study. it is that the predictors extracted are significant indicators of superiour managerial performance in case of functional competences.

In table 6 the highest beta coefficient is (0.895) The t-value for the significance of each of the three predictors indicates significance at 0.000 levels. In the collinearity statically test both the tolerance and VIF level is equal to 1. which indicates that there is no multicollinearly problem in this study. On the basis of the results we can conclude that the predictors extracted are significant indicators of superiour managerial performance in case of social competences. A chi square test test has been conducted to test the hypotheses generated for the strategis to reforms. A chi-square test for independence is applied when two categorial variable are generated from a single population. it is used to determine whether or not there is a significant assoiation between two variables.

The pearson chi-square statistic tests whether the two variable are independent or not. If the value is significantly high (p<0.5,) indicating that a variable have no significant effect on the other words the highly significant result indicates that there is no association (pattern of response) between the (respondents ) male and female accountants.

Table 7: Chi-square results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q. No.</th>
<th>Pearson chi-square</th>
<th>Val</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Asymp. sig (2-sided)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>pearson chi-square</td>
<td>4819</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>pearson chi-square</td>
<td>6,006</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>pearson chi-square</td>
<td>48,085</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>pearson chi-square</td>
<td>28,681</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>pearson chi-square</td>
<td>4,115</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>pearson chi-square</td>
<td>0474</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>pearson chi-square</td>
<td>2539</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>pearson chi-square</td>
<td>2455</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>pearson chi-square</td>
<td>9328</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>pearson chi-square</td>
<td>1.125</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

The study examined the perception of accounting employed in different state government department and in centraly sponsored schemes about the government accounting system and strategies to reform the same through factor analysis four major factors viz. unique features of government accounting structures problems in object head, plan head and in disclosure of information and no standardization in the classification of major heads schemes were extracted. Based on such factors a factorial regresion analysis and mann whitney test statistic is insignificant for all the four factors a chi –square performed and no relationship was found between the male and female accountants perception the study has its limitations as it has only been focused towards government accounting practices but it could also have been tested for other issues like budgets auditing and so on. The sample size taken for this study is low, as well as sample has been selected from some selected government departments of tripura, a north eastern state.
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF MARUTI SUZUKI INDIA LTD. - A CASE STUDY

Financial is the key factor to investigate about the company's real position in the market. This paper attempts to examine the overall financial position of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. For the same purpose, some financial ratios are taken into consideration.

Keywords: Finance, Investment, Returns.

Introduction:
The primary objective of a business undertaking is to earn finance. A business needs finance not for its existence but also for expansion. Financial is the yardstick to measure the company’s efficiency from investors' point of view. Financial means the earning power/finance making ability of an enterprise. It is required to be considered for the running of the business as a whole to see if adequate finance is being earned and to judge the degree of operational efficiency of management.

Financial helps to check the company's capacity to face downfalls, completion and many other interruptions. The potential investors are always interested in high dividends and thus check the financial position. The management, on the other side, has a keen interest in the smooth functioning of the company. Thus; it is an important area for consideration to check the financial position, not only for the management but also for the outside parties interested in the company. A good financial report about the company's smooth running operations and vice versa.

Company Profile:
Maruti Suzuki India Limited, a subsidiary of Suzuki Motor Corporation of Japan, is India’s largest passenger car company, accounting for over 45% of the domestic car market. The company offers a complete range of cars from entry level Maruti-800 and Alto, to stylish hatchback Ritz, A star, Swift, Wagon-R, Estillo, and sedans DZire, SX4, and Sports Utility vehicle Grand Vitara. It was the first company in India to mass-produce and sell more than a million cars. It is largely credited for having brought in an automobile revolution to India. It is the market leader in India and on 17 September 2007, Maruti Udyog Limited was renamed Maruti Suzuki India Limited.

Objectives of the Study:
The following are the objectives with which the study has been done:
1. To study the position of finance in relation to sales.
2. To examine the finance position in relation to investment.
3. To conclude the overall financial position of the company.

Methodology:
The study is concerned with ten years' data i.e. (2001-2009) the data is of secondary nature is taken from published annual reports of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. The collected data has been analyzed by using various financial ratios to conclude about the financial and overall efficiency of the business. This has been supplemented with simple statistical tools like average standard deviation, coefficient of variance (C.V.) before putting data into such techniques, thorough pruning has been done regarding suitability of the input.

Results and Discussions:
The data has been analyzed by using some Financial
ratios; general and overall to assess the results and further conclusions.

**Gross Finance Ratio (GPR):**
The ratio indicates spread between the cost of goods sold and sales revenue, a high gross finance margin related to the industry average implies that the firm is able to produce at relatively lower cost. Table 1 show that the ratio ranged between 13 to 20. The lowest value was in year 2001 at 13.59 and highest in 2006 at 20.75. The ratio had mean value at 19.86 and the variance is 1 9.28%. The fluctuating ratio indicates that the company was not able to manage in controlling it’s cost of production as it has direct impact on the gross finance margin.

**Operating Finance Rao (OPR):**
The Operating finance refers to the pure operating finance of the enterprise that is the profit generated by the operations of the company and hence calculated before considering any financial charges such as interest, payments, non — operating incomes or loss and tax liabilities. Table indicates that the first year showed a negative figure at -2.56% which shows that the first year had a poor operating profit. The average ratio of Operating Profit ratio was 13.18% during the five year of the study. Thus the study portray that the performance of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. is not satisfactory from profit gaining point of view. The operating profit ratio of the company is from 8.48% to 15.88% during the five year of the study.

**Net Profit Ratio (NPR):**
Net Profit Ratio is establishes a relationship between Profit after tax and Net sales, and indicate the efficiency of the management. There is no particular norms to interpret the ratio, however highest the ratio; the better is the Financial, but while interpreting the ratio is should be kept in mind that the performance of the profit is must also be seen in relation to investment or capital of the company. The Table I shows that there is a loss amount in the first year. But shows an increasing trend in the, next six years. The average of this ratio is 5.50 and the variance is 88% Which shows that there is high degree of fluctuations in the net profit ratio.

**Expenses Ratios:**
Operating expenses ratio (OER) refers to the relationship between the operating expenses and the net sales of the company. The ratio must be at an appropriate percentage because excessive ratio indicates a negative picture about the operating expenses that cover a major part

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GPR</th>
<th>OPR</th>
<th>NPR</th>
<th>Out</th>
<th>AER</th>
<th>SER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>13.59</td>
<td>-2.56</td>
<td>-4.00</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>5.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>14.19</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>7.44</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>6.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>20.43</td>
<td>5.22</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>6.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>24.56</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>8.72</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>7.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>19.96</td>
<td>12.44</td>
<td>7.82</td>
<td>3.78</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>20.75</td>
<td>14.75</td>
<td>9.90</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>2.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>24.53</td>
<td>15.88</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>20.59</td>
<td>14.35</td>
<td>9.69</td>
<td>3.64</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>3.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>20.18</td>
<td>8.48</td>
<td>5.98</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>19.86</td>
<td>8.87</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>4.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Dev.</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>6.34</td>
<td>4.84</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.V. %</td>
<td>19.28</td>
<td>71.48</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>61.54</td>
<td>37.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled from annual report of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.
Note: Std.Dev,-Standard Deviation,C.V .-Coefficient of Variance

Return on Net Worth (RONW):
It is the ratio of net profit to share holder’s investment.
It is the relationship between net profit (after interest and tax) and share holder’s/proprietor’s fund. This ratio establishes the Financial from the share holders’ point of view. The ratio is generally calculated in percentage. As the ratio reveals how well the resources of the firm are being used, higher the ratio, better are the results. Table 2 indicates that the ratio is at a negative value in the first year showing the ratio at -10.19% which indicates a poor return on the shareholders funds, but successfully showed some better results in the latter years. The ratio was at the highest in year 2007 at 22.79% and a coefficient of variance at 88%.

**Return on Equity (ROE):**
The amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. Return on equity measures a corporation’s Financial by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested. Table 2 reveals that the ratio was at the highest in year 2008 at 1197.79 and the lowest in year 2001 at -203.63%. The coefficient of variance is 89.38%.

**Return on Capital Employed (ROCE):**
A ratio that indicates the efficiency and Financial of a company’s capital investments. It is calculated as profit before interest and tax divided by the difference between total assets and current liabilities. The resulting ratio represents the efficiency with which capital is being utilized to generate revenue. Table 2 shows that the ratio is at negative value in year 2001 at -9.88% and is showing an increase in next year coming at 4.74%, the coefficient of variance is at 79.68%.

**Return on Total Assets (ROTA):**
The return on assets (ROA) percentage shows how Financial a company’s assets are in generating revenue. Table 2 reveals an increasing trend inspite of the first year to give a negative percentage at -7.18%. The average of this ratio is 11.69 and the coefficient of variance is 83.58%. This is an indication that inspite of the weak performance if the first year the company came out of it and showed some better results in the latter years.

**Earning per Share (EPS) and Dividend per Share (DPS):**
The Earning per share (EPS) Divided by the profit after tax less preference share dividend (PSD By the total no. of Equity Share. Earning per share is a small variation of return on equity capital employed. The earning per share is a good measure of profitability and compared with EPS of small other companies. It gives view of the comparative earning power of the company. EPS of the company is showing great fluctuations in the study period, as it is at -203.64 in 2001 and came to 78.99 in 2002. These sudden fluctuations are cause for consideration of the management. The average EPS is registered at 14.01 and the coefficient of variance is 603.43%. Whereas, the DPS is the total dividends paid out over an entire year (including interim dividends but not including special dividends) divided by the number of outstanding ordinary shares issued. The DPS was nil in first year because of the loss, the second year 2002 shows a very high DPS at Rs30, and then a sudden downfall at 1.47 in the third year. There is again, very high degree of fluctuations in these ten years registering a coefficient of variance at 16 1.71%.

**Conclusion:**
Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. being a very famous
A company in the automobile sector is an eye candy for the investors to invest their money in it. It is a noticeable fact that the company suffered from losses in the first year of the study period thus, affecting all the ratios negatively. The reason traced behind may be the elevated cost of operations and sales. The fluctuation in the various ratios is an indicator for the deep consideration of the company towards its earnings and expenses management. The company should also revise its dividend policy as it has been showing higher fluctuations. The overall position can be said to be satisfactory as being in loss in the first year, the company successfully came out of it in the latter years.

REFERENCE

☞ Sur Debasis and Ref Debasis, ‘(2001),” Financial analysis of Indian food products industry: a case study of Cadbury India Ltd. “, The Management Accountant.
☞ Kadirvelu S. Vifayhzimar A. 920030, “Profitability and size of firm in Indian minerals and metal industry”, The Management Accountant.
☞ www. expresspharmaonline. corn
☞ www. marutisuzuki. corn
The concept of value added is useful for managerial decision making and is considered as an appropriate approach to measure the operating efficiency and profitability of a business organization. It is considered as a rod for measuring the wealth created by an enterprise and hence the success of a business unit. In accounting language, value added represents the excess of sales revenue and income from services over the cost of bought in goods and services purchased from outsiders.

Definition of different scholars would make the term value-added more clear. As stated by Brown and Howard “value added is sales value less the cost of bought in goods and services used for producing those sales” According to Lewis and Pendrill, “value added may be calculated as the difference between the value of goods or services produced by the team, i.e., sales revenue, less the value of goods and services purchased from outsiders i.e. the cost of bought in materials and services” As stated by John Sizer “Value added is the wealth of the company which it has been able to create by its own and its employees efforts during a period” He further adds “It is out of the value added cake that a company rewards its various stakeholders, i.e. shareholders, managers, employees inland Revenue etc”

Significance of Value Added Accounting
Profit is a micro concept while value added is a macro concept. Therefore the figure of profit measures the welfare of shareholders while the figure of value added measures the welfare of the society as a whole. The following are important uses of calculating value added.

- It measures the social welfare as well as its shows categorically the distribution of value added which in turn shows segment-wise welfare of the society.
- It helps to compare overall productivity of two or more companies of the same nature
- It helps to major employee’s productivity and tells about the opportunity cost of various resources used to generate value.
- It helps to determine the areas where improvement in productivity is possible.
- It helps to forecast amount of resources needed for a particular level of activity which it helps in preparation of budgets.
- It is used in estimation of national income, with reference to manufacturing industries.

Value added helps in analyzing that an organization may survive without earning profit but cannot survive without adding value. Any business which is not making profit is ill but any business which is not generating value is an evil.

Computation of Value Added
As disclosed by the accounting concept of value added, value added is either in the form of gross value added or net value added. The Gross Added (GVA) is the excess of sales plus income from services, less amount of bought in materials and services purchased from the outsiders. But GVA cannot be claimed to be as total value generated. the Value of services of fixed assets like plant and machinery etc. consumed during production should also be deducted from the figure of GVA. Consumption of fixed assets (i.e. depreciation) is nothing but exhaustion of values previously generated. So, to arrive at the figure of net value added (NVA) within a firm, values acquired from other units in past but consumed at added (NVA) within a firm, values acquired from other units in past...
but consumed at present should be deducted from the gross value added. According to Adam Smith, their real wealth too is in promotion value added. According to Adam Smith, their real wealth too is in proportion, not to their gross, but to their net revenue. To calculate value added the cost of bought-in goods and services is deducted from the total of sales and income from services. In the shape of formula, it can be expressed as follows:

**Application of Value Added:**
Application of value added indicates how that value added has been divided between employees, the government, the providers of the capital and of which is reinvested in the business.

1. **To the Employees**: Employees are paid in the form of wages, salaries, bonus, travel concessions, welfare expenses, gratuity and company’s contribution to the provident fund out of the value generated by their efforts. It represents total amount of remuneration and amenities provided to the employees.

2. **To the Government**: The government is the provider of infrastructure. It is paid in the form of income tax, excise duty, customs duty, sales tax, octopi, rates and taxes and other direct taxes. Export incentives, tax credits, subsidies excess provision of tax refund of taxes and duties are deducted from the share of government in the value-added.

3. **To the Providers of Capital**: Capital can be acquired by different sources to meet the financial needs of a business via share holders (i.e. owned capital) and financial institutions (i.e. borrowed capital). Value belonged to financial institutions is paid in the form of interest on secured and unsecured borrowings and value belonged to the shareholders is paid in the form of dividend.

4. **Reinvestment in the Business**: The valve remaining after all the outside parties have been paid off belongs to the entity itself and it is reinvested in the business in the form of depreciation and retimed earnings. Retained earnings, here means additions to reserves and surplus as well as Profit and Loss Account

**Value Added Statement (VAS)**
According to the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India “Value added statement reveals the value added by an enterprise which it has been able to generate and its distribution among those contributing to its generation are known as stake holders” In the words of John Sizer “The value added statement shows the size of the ‘value added cake’ and how the ‘cake’ has been divided amongst the various stake holders “Value added statement can be prepared in report form and account form. Generally the value added statement is prepared in report form. The following format may be used to prepare the value added statement.

Value Added Statement for the year ended 31st ....20...... (Rs. in ....)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generation of Value Added</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Revenue</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Income from services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Cost of bought in goods &amp; services from outsiders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Value Added</td>
<td></td>
<td>XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Depreciation</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Value Added</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application of Value Added</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay employees</td>
<td></td>
<td>XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay Government</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pay providers of capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Lenders</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Shareholders</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings (excluding Depreciation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Value Added</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the present study, it can be said that rural development should not only be in farm sector, but also in non-farm sector. Rural development can be possible only there is proper balance between service oriented programs and development oriented and self reliance centered programs.

Introduction
This paper highlights on the role of Non-farm sector in Rural Development in India. It considers various dimensions of the Non-farm sector. It analyses the role played by Non-farm sector in Indian Rural Development.

Rural Development has been receiving increasing attention of the governments across the world. In the Indian context, rural development assumes special significance for two important reasons.
(a) About two-third of Indian population still lives in villages and there cannot be any progress so long as rural areas remain backward.
(b) The backwardness of the rural sector would be major impediment to the overall progress of the economy.

Rural development does not imply setting up of major industries in rural areas. Rural development on a sustainable basis is possible only when the rural resources are put to optimum use, enhancing steady growth in rural output and generation surplus income. This strategy would ensure self-reliance in the rural population. According to Dr. Y. Nayudamma, self reliance implies self competence, resourcefulness, problem-solving capability, the ability to discern and wisdom to use knowledge.

Over the years, rural development has emerged as” a strategy designed to the economic and social life of a specific group of people — the rural poor.
Agriculture in its broad sense, itself is very vast. Agriculture is important sector of the Indian Economy. It contributes sizeably to the domestic product as also to exports. Agriculture has an important role to play in economic development of an agrarian economy like that of India. The position of agriculture is an all embracing one. So much so that the very existence of economic activities of the entire people is bound up with the state and health of this sector. Generally, agricultural development is considered as synonymous to rural development. But rural development is much more than rural development.

(2) Concept of Rural Development:
Rural development involves raising the socioeconomic states of the rural population on a sustainable basis through optimum utilization of local resources, both natural and human. The essence of rural development is not in “providing” but in “promoting” the rural sector. The rural population should know how to sustain itself financially and gain economic independence. Therefore, the stress of rural development should be on self reliance. Also, rural development should result in greater access to the rural population to goods and services. 

Rural people, accounting for about three fourth of the total population, have for long lagged much behind the overall progress of the economy. People living in rural areas are up against three problems of great magnitude. These are: utter backwardness of the rural economy, wide spread unemployment and massive poverty.

Utter Backwardness:
Agriculture is the all pervasive sector of the rural economy. It has in the last fifty years or so, grown at meager rate of 2.7 %.
dependence on the agricultural sector is not desirable. The rapid rural industrialization is indispensable to reduce the pressure of population on land and strengthen the farm sector. The need for intensifying non-farm activities is to improve the standard of living of the masses by stepping up output of wage goods.

(5) Role of Non-Farm sector in Rural development:
The major objectives of the Rural development are:
1. Full employment of labor and physical resources.
2. Setting up of agro-industrial complexes.
3. Laying down minimum standards of productivity or efficiency for those owning or using precious resources.
4. Minimum standard of performance by public agencies by making them accountable to the local people.
5. Creating scientific temper which implies a changing of the mind and old habits of thought and action.

Employment Generation:
The non-farming sector has capability to generate employment for the rural people. Swam Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY) was launched in 1980 aiming at promoting micro enterprises and helping the rural poor into self help groups. It also provides financial assistance and technical advice for the selection of viable projects. New technical skills are imparted rural women and children are organized into socio-economic activities with dual objection of providing employment opportunities and soul strength to them.

Infrastructure:
Rural development needs vast infrastructure. Private investment is very meager provision of basic needs such as thinking water, health care, better sanitation, housing and employment is the need of the day. Farm sectoral development and non-farm sectoral development depend on the improved infrastructural facilities in village, particularly transport and communication facility.

Criterion for Rural Development:
According to Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (escape) the criterion for rural development involve:

a. Drawing the entire rural labor force into the mainstream of economic activity.
b. Realizing the creative energies of the rural poor.
c. Checking the drift of the rural population to cities.
d. Enhancing participation of women and youth in rural development process.
e. Improving the quantity of life through integration between development and environment.
f. The all-round development of the rural population by tapping the abundant man power.

(6) Performance of Non-Farm Sector in Indian rural development.

(A) Rural Industrialization
It is important segment of non-farm sector in Indian rural development. The general pattern of structural transformation in a country should be from agriculture to industry and then to services. But in India, there has been faster transition from agriculture to services. Break up of the several shares of rural GDP reveals that the share of agriculture was 73.8% in 1970-71 which declined 42% in 2007-08. The share of rural industry has registered an increase from 11.3% in 1970-71 to 29.06% in 2007-08. The share of service sector in rural India showed increase from 14.9% in 1970-71 to 28.4% in 2007-08. These trends reveal that a structural transformation of the rural economy is taking place and the non-farm sector is emerging as the major contributor to the rural GDP.

(B) Employment:
According to the C SO’s Economic census 2005, about 20% of non-farm rural workforce is employed in agricultural establishments, while four-fifth worked in non-agricultural establishments. Such transformation is a trend in the right direction and is very desirable because about 60% of India’s population cannot live on the 19% share of India’s GDP in agriculture.

(C) Rural — Urban Ratio:
In 1951 the rural-urban ratio of India’s population was 82.7: 17.3. It has reduced to 72.2:27.8 in 2001. This is the impact of urbanization.

(D) Work participation rate:
Increase in work participation rate is more perceptible in rural than urban areas. Work participation rate in rural areas was 42.0% in 2001 as against 40.0% in 1991. In case of males, work participation rate was
52.4% in 2001. But the work participation rate for females in rural areas increased from 27.2% in 1991 to 31.0% in 2001.

Out of total rural population of 740.2 million, workers accounted for 310.6 million with 199.2 million being males and 111.5 million being females.

From the census data, the conclusion emerges that rural women are more burdened, not only they participate in larger number in economic activity, they have to return home from that activity to undertake domestic work.

To sum up, it can be said that rural development should not only be in farm sector, but also in non-farm sector. Rural development can be possible if only there is proper balance between service oriented programs and development oriented and self reliance centered programs.

### Reference

प्राचीनकाल से लेकर वर्तमान तक के साहित्य की छान-चीन की जाता है तो इसकी अनेक भाषाएं दिखाती होती हैं।

आधुनिककाल में हिंदी, मराठी या अन्य माना के साहित्य में एक ऐसे धाराका प्रवाह बन जाते हैं जैसे कि दस्तावेज के नाम से जाना जाता है। निर्दिष्ट साहित्य के दल का कुछ मतदार साहित्य की देश है। सामाजिक-प्राचीन सध किसा साहित्य का कल्पना आज और अधिक विकसित हो चुकी है। यूं देखा जाए तो दल का साहित्यकार ने इस देशका साहित्य इलाके दिन के युगो-युगो से अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है।

प्राचीन साहित्य के दल का साहित्यकार ने इस देशका साहित्य इलाके दिन के युगो-युगो से अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है।

इस दल का पहली कहानी 'कथानोक' मासिक पत्रिका में छापी थी उस समय लिखने वाले दल की साहित्य की चर्चा कही कब थी बसे तो प्रकाश का साहित्यकार युगो अपने दो साहित्य पत्र साहित्य नहीं करते हैं। इसके दल का साहित्यकार ने अपने पत्रों की संख्या व चेतना का रासायनिक दिल्लिसे काम करता है।

'आवाज' नैसर्गिक रूप से हाकर समाज है जिसमें साहित्यशास्त्र का उपयोग किया जाता है। जैसा लेखन का तर्क तो बता है वहाँ तैर उन्नत साहित्य पत्र में देख होता है ये विचार सम्मान दो साहित्य के लिए हैं कि हर एक कहानी की दो साहित्य पत्र हैं। और इस बात का सुझाव देने के दो साहित्य पत्र में अधिक का सुझाव यह है यह है।

तेजस्वी कहानियों का यह साहित्य समाज का प्राकृतिक दिल्लिसे वर्ष 1998 में प्रकाशित हुआ।

साहित्य के प्रथम कहानी दलों में जान तिव चेतना का संगठन करती है। 'आवाज' कहानी में युग युग से जाना जाता है जैसे संख्या व तिलक के नाम का लाखतारा और दलों में जान तिव लाखतारा हथियार है।

दल का साहित्य का विकल्प कठिन करता है। आज कहानी में युग युग से जाना जाता है जैसे संख्या व तिलक के नाम का लाखतारा और दलों में जान तिव लाखतारा हथियार है।

* गुजरात विद्यापीठ, म.दे.शा.शि महाविद्यालय, सादर
' अपना गाव कहानी मे कहानिकार ने दलितों की एकता को दर्शाया है। कहानी मे एक दलित परिवार की पोजिशन के दिन-दहाड़े शीलमौला करके पुरे गाव मे उसे नंगा भुगाना है। नंगा भुगने पर भी दलितों को न्याय नहीं मिलता, निराशा ही नाच लगाती है। अतः आज दलित एक होकर उस गाव को छोड़ देते है और अपना एक नया गाव बसाते है।

कहानिकार ने डॉ. आमेश्वर के विचार के महत्वपूर्ण नये समाज का निर्माण करने का दर्शाया है।

' न्यायपालिका' कहानी मे जातीय भेदभाव को दर्शाया गया है।

दलित व्यक्ति तो अलग नंगे पहेलों का स्वागत करता है।

रूपरेखा नया रूही जो आहा है, वह ग ग्रेट वार्थक में दलित को नहीं बुनाता। वह आहमण है, स्वाभाविक है और मुरली मानसिकता को अपनाता है।

' हरियाली लोग' कहानी मे बताया गया है कि आज शिक्षा का प्रवाह-प्रसार होने पर भी पहेली लोकों मे भी जीतिवाद का दंड फिरा है। इसे इस कहानी मे बतलाया गया है।

कहानी मे एक दलित अस्तर को बताता है जिसमें शहर मे उन्हें किसी का मकान देने मे व्यर्थ होम्प्ट नहीं करते।

अतः कहानी का मूल तथ्य है कि जबतक लोगों मे आंतरराष्ट्रीय चेतना नहीं जागरूक तब जीतिवाद दूर नहीं होगा।

' अद्वितीय चेतना' नामक कहानी मे बापा साहब के संग्रह मे दलितों मे उपजी चेतना और सम्मान का दर्शन होता है।

' बसराता' कहानी मे मायूस से दलित जीवन मे पति-पत्नी के प्रेम को अधिक व्यक्ति की गई है। 'शैली' कहानी मे आहमण वाद के नीच कार्यों को उदाहरण किया गया है।

जिस मे जीतिवाद, भएकाव, भ किशोर मानसिकता, बालकार जैसे जगत अपराधो का विकार हेम्प्ट दलित नारों ही कयों होती है। गय की नंगे बहुलों की इज़हत लुटी जाती थी इस लिए दलित अफसर होकर उस का हत कर विशेष करते है।

मे शहर और वे कहानी मे दलित विद्यार्थियों की आर्थिक स्थिति को दर्शाया गया है। जड़ा शहर मे परीक्षा देने के लिए जाता है कितने परीश्रम के दौरान शहर मे दलित विद्यार्थियों का आर्थिक स्थिति को दर्शाया गया है।

हृदी की महत्वपूर्ण दलित कहानी ‘महाशंस’ इस सराह की आभिमानी कहानी है। इस कहानी मे जातिवाद के अंतः विशेष को बदल ही मानसिक ढंग से दर्शाया गया है।

शहर के विद्यालय मे शह का अभिमान सरकार के रूप मे वाला तथ्य होता है। ब्राह्मण आचार्य वहीं अभिमान के उठाने मे आय लगाने वाला नंगे होता है। इसक्षण के कारण आचार्यों को पेसा मिलता है, पंछि नंगा का कोई हिस्सा नहीं होता है।

हृदी की महत्वपूर्ण दलित कहानी 'महाशंस' इस सराह की आभिमानी कहानी है। इस कहानी मे जातिवाद के अंतः विशेष को बदल ही मानसिक ढंग से दर्शाया गया है।
教育
Research Zone India
Vol. 3, Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page 95 - 97
ISSN 2319 - 8168

*Digvijaysinh Parmar

**व्यावसायिक रूप से आधारित कैरियर भाग्यवाद एवं निर्देशन**

व्यावसायिक रूप से आधारित कैरियर भाग्यवाद एवं निर्देशन

माननीय व्यावसायिक रूप से आधारित कैरियर भाग्यवाद एवं निर्देशन, आज तक अक्सर मानवीय भविष्यवाणी, मानवीय जीवन की प्राथमिकता बनाता है। इसके लिए उदयपुर व्यवसायक कैरियर भाग्यवाद एवं निर्देशन का चयन करना होता है। उदयपुर व्यवसाय के लिए आय अर्जन के साथ, समाज में अच्छी रिश्तें एवं अनुभवों से सामाजिक व्यवहार में सहायक होता है। ये व्यक्ति जो अपने लिए उपयुक्त व्यवसाय का चयन नहीं कर पाते हैं।

1. व्यवसायी रूप से इकाइयों के जीवनवािन हेतु उपयुक्त व्यवसाय का चयन करना होता है। उदयपुर व्यवसाय के लिए आय अर्जन के साथ, समाज में अच्छी रिश्तें एवं अनुभवों से सामाजिक व्यवहार में सहायक होता है। ये व्यक्ति जो अपने लिए उपयुक्त व्यवसाय का चयन नहीं कर पाते हैं।

2. व्यवसायी रूप से इकाइयों के जीवनवािन हेतु उपयुक्त व्यवसाय का चयन करना होता है। उदयपुर व्यवसाय के लिए आय अर्जन के साथ, समाज में अच्छी रिश्तें एवं अनुभवों से सामाजिक व्यवहार में सहायक होता है। ये व्यक्ति जो अपने लिए उपयुक्त व्यवसाय का चयन नहीं कर पाते हैं।

3. व्यवसायी रूप से इकाइयों के जीवनवािन हेतु उपयुक्त व्यवसाय का चयन करना होता है। उदयपुर व्यवसाय के लिए आय अर्जन के साथ, समाज में अच्छी रिश्तें एवं अनुभवों से सामाजिक व्यवहार में सहायक होता है। ये व्यक्ति जो अपने लिए उपयुक्त व्यवसाय का चयन नहीं कर पाते हैं।

4. व्यवसायी रूप से इकाइयों के जीवनवािन हेतु उपयुक्त व्यवसाय का चयन करना होता है। उदयपुर व्यवसाय के लिए आय अर्जन के साथ, समाज में अच्छी रिश्तें एवं अनुभवों से सामाजिक व्यवहार में सहायक होता है। ये व्यक्ति जो अपने लिए उपयुक्त व्यवसाय का चयन नहीं कर पाते हैं।

5. व्यवसायी रूप से इकाइयों के जीवनवािन हेतु उपयुक्त व्यवसाय का चयन करना होता है। उदयपुर व्यवसाय के लिए आय अर्जन के साथ, समाज में अच्छी रिश्तें एवं अनुभवों से सामाजिक व्यवहार में सहायक होता है। ये व्यक्ति जो अपने लिए उपयुक्त व्यवसाय का चयन नहीं कर पाते हैं।
1) शैक्षिक विधानों के विभिन्न वर्ग स्तरों पर व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेशक लागू किया जाए।
2) व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेशक के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के उद्देश्य से, शिक्षा की प्रत्येक शाखा से स्वच्छ को जानकारी देना चाहिए।
3) भविष्य के स्थापना में शैक्षिक एवं व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेशक सेवा के कार्यान्वयन का कार्यक्रम बनाए जाए।
4) व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेशक के कार्यान्वयन का कार्यक्रम बनाए जाए।
5) निदेशक ऐसी की सहायता से शास्त्रीय विभिन्न वर्गों की शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण चालू रखने के माध्यम द्वारा एक वैचारिक और व्यावसायिक विकास कार्यक्रम का चाहिए।
6) विशेषतः समितियों के सहयोग से शास्त्रीय निदेशक एजेंसी की प्राधिकृतता निदेशक सेवा की प्राप्ति के उद्देश्य से, आयुक्त, शैक्षणिक और प्रशिक्षण चालू रखने के माध्यम द्वारा एक वैचारिक और व्यावसायिक विकास कार्यक्रम का चाहिए।
7) शास्त्रीय निदेशक स्तर पर शिक्षा मालवल्य व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेशक सेवाओं के गुणानुकूल स्वभाव हेतु अंकों का उपयोग करने के लिए, शास्त्रीय निदेशक एजेंसी के सहयोग से निदेशक एवं प्रशिक्षण सेवाओं के मूल्यांकन का प्राप्ति विकसित करेगा।
8) एवं निदेशक सेवा के गुणानुकूल स्वभाव हेतु अंकों का उपयोग करने के लिए, शास्त्रीय निदेशक एजेंसी के सहयोग से निदेशक एवं प्रशिक्षण सेवाओं के मूल्यांकन का प्राप्ति विकसित करेगा।
9) विभिन्न स्तर पर निदेशक एजेंसियों की भूमिका व व्यवस्था::
1) राष्ट्रीय स्तर:
राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर केन्द्रीय वातावरण समाधान विकास मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में संयुक्त व्यावसायिक शिक्षा पश्चिम व्यावसायिक रूप से आधारित कैलिफोर्निया मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेशक नियुक्ति के लिए, शैक्षिक प्रारंभिक रूप से निदेशक नियुक्ति को नीति के प्रारंभिक रूप से निदेशक नियुक्ति की नीति का प्रारंभिक आवश्यक है। नीति की व्यावसायिक प्रस्तावना में व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेशक नियुक्ति के लक्ष्यों का व्यावहारिक रूप से निदेशक नियुक्ति के प्रारंभिक रूप से निदेशक नियुक्ति की नीति का प्रारंभिक आवश्यक है। नीति की व्यावसायिक प्रस्तावना में व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेशक नियुक्ति के प्रारंभिक रूप से निदेशक नियुक्ति की नीति का प्रारंभिक आवश्यक है।
2) राजन या पर : 
राजन या पर संयुक्त व्यावसायिक शिक्षा परिषद के पुरुष के रूप में, राजन व्यावसायिक शिक्षा परिषद (एस.सी.वी.डी) अनुसार एवं विकास में सहायता करने तथा राजन शिक्षा / व्यावसायिक शिक्षा संचालनालय निदेशक कार्यक्रम के संचालन और परिवेशण कार्यों को देखभाल करेगा।

3) जिला संरक्षक : 
जिला संरक्षक तीन तीन वर्ष लेनेवाले व्यावसायिक रूप से अधिशिक्षित मार्गदर्शक एवं निदेशक सेवाओं के अन्य कार्यान्वयन संघटनों के साथ संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए, जिला व्यावसायिक शिक्षा समितियों ने बनाए जाए, वे समितियाँ निदेशक सेवाओं के विषय में निर्णय लेनी।

4) विधायक संरक्षक : 
विधायक संरक्षक पर व्यावसायिकरूप से अधिशिक्षित मार्गदर्शक एवं निदेशक कार्यक्रम को समृद्धिपूर्वक करने के लिए विधायक संरक्षक कर्मचारियों का समय सत्र विकास में सहायता करने का कार्य करेगा। विधायक संरक्षक कर्मचारियों के सभी रूप से कार्यक्रम को योजना करने का कार्य करेगा।

(31) विधायक संरक्षक की भूमिका व कार्य : 
1) विधायक संरक्षक के रूप में, विधायक संरक्षक का कार्य व्यावसायिक एवं निदेशक कार्यक्रम के संबंध में करना और एक शिक्षक को व्यावसायिक निदेशक कार्यक्रम को समृद्धिपूर्वक करने का कार्य करेगा।

2) निदेशक कार्यक्रम के कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए, आवश्यक भौगोलिक सुविधाएं, समाधान और कर्मचारी उपबन्ध कराना।

3) व्यावसायिक निदेशक कार्यक्रम को समृद्ध निदेशक कार्यों के लिए, आवश्यक भौगोलिक सुविधाएं, समाधान और कर्मचारी उपबन्ध कराना।

4) निदेशक कार्यक्रम के लिए, कम से कम 15 शिक्षक प्राप्ति प्रदान करने का कार्य करेगा।

5) निदेशक कार्यक्रम के सहायता, देखभाल देने के लिए, स्टाफ / कर्मचारियों को शिक्षा कार्य करेगा।

(32) व्यावसायिक निदेशक कार्यक्रम की भूमिका एवं कार्य : 
1) निदेशक कार्यक्रम को समृद्ध निदेशक कार्यों के लिए, आवश्यक भौगोलिक सुविधाएं, समाधान और कर्मचारी उपबन्ध कराना।

2) विधायकेंद्रों की सहायता के लिए, कार्य के प्रमाण शिक्षक एवं अन्य लोगों की शॉप लेना।

3) पालकों, सामाजिक एजेंसियों व्यापार एवं उद्योगों तथा उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों के साथ फायदेभार संयुक्त बनाए रखना।

4) उपयुक्त सेवाओं के लिए, विधायकों और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर सामाजिक एजेंसियों से साथ शासन की व्यवस्था करना।

5) विधायक के निदेशक कार्यक्रम का समय समय पर मूल्यांकन करना।

व्यावसायिक रूप से आदर्श व्यावसायिक कैरियर मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेशक कार्य करने के लिए, मानव शक्ति एवं अन्य सामग्री व्यावसायिक रूप से सामाजिक शासन के साथ-तारा उसके व्यक्तित्व के सभी पहलों के विकास में मदद करेगा, इसलिए व्यावसायिक रूप से आदर्श व्यावसायिक कैरियर मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेशक कार्यक्रम को शिक्षक का अनिवार्य अंग माना जाना चाहिए।

यह सभी विधायकों के लिए, उपयोगी है यह एक ऐसा सत्ता प्रतिक्रिया भी है जिसका लक्ष्य समय समय पर निर्णय लेने और भविष्य की योजना बनाने में विधायकों की सहायता करना है।
शिक्षा मुद्रा को व्यवस्थित जीवन यापन के लिए तैयार करते हुए, विकासीय समृद्धि की ओर ले जाकर, विश्वास परिवर्तन कम मनोवातीय में सामाजिक स्थापना करने की शिक्षा प्रदान करती है। एक आदर्श शिक्षक न्यायसुचिक, अवश्यक हाथ, बेहतरीन आत्मा एवं चाही, जो गुणों को तत्कालीन व्यापकता कर सकता है, जो उत्सव के लिए ऐसा शिक्षक माना जा सकता है।

अधिक %

1. शिक्षा मुद्रा को मुख्य उद्देश्य मिलाकर :---

2. प्रति लीटर अधिकतम स्थल पर शासकीय एवं अपार्शकीय विद्यालय के रूप में अधिकतम शिक्षक भाषा के प्राकृतिकों की शिक्षा प्रतिवर्धन का अध्ययन किया जाएगा।

इज़ी विद्या शिक्षक की शिक्षा प्रतिवर्धन पर देश अधिकतम स्थल पर शासकीय एवं अपार्शकीय विद्यालय के रूप में अधिकतम शिक्षक भाषा के प्राकृतिकों की शिक्षा प्रतिवर्धन का अध्ययन करने का अघि नहीं पाया जाएगा।

1. विद्या शिक्षक की शिक्षा प्रतिवर्धन पर देश अधिकतम स्थल पर शासकीय एवं अपार्शकीय विद्यालय के रूप में अधिकतम शिक्षक भाषा के प्राकृतिकों की शिक्षा प्रतिवर्धन का अघि नहीं पाया जाएगा।

2. विद्या शिक्षक की शिक्षा प्रतिवर्धन पर देश अधिकतम स्थल पर शासकीय एवं अपार्शकीय विद्यालय के रूप में अधिकतम शिक्षक भाषा के प्राकृतिकों की शिक्षा प्रतिवर्धन का अघि नहीं पाया जाएगा।

3. विद्या शिक्षक की शिक्षा प्रतिवर्धन पर देश अधिकतम स्थल पर शासकीय एवं अपार्शकीय विद्यालय के रूप में अधिकतम शिक्षक भाषा के प्राकृतिकों की शिक्षा प्रतिवर्धन का अघि नहीं पाया जाएगा।

अंतः यह परिकल्पना स्वीकार की होती है।

* Priti Chauhan
Consequently educational pressure world over is now focusing on environment, its conservation and protection in its curriculum (Sarla Rajput, 2004). In a study, on environmental awareness of secondan’ and higher secondary teachers and students in Rajasthan, found that female students possessed significantly more awareness than males while quite opposite results are reported by Tripathi (2000). With the objectives to study the environmental awareness of primary teachers’ trainee with respect to some variables, this study was done. Using stratified random sampling technique, sample was selected and Environmental Awareness Questionnaire developed by Dr. R. S. Patel was administered to them. The collected data was classified into the context of various variables and simple statistical technique was applied to analyse it. Result showed that there was not a primary teachers’ trainee who had low environmental awareness. There was no significant difference between the environmental education awareness of primary teacher’s trainee in relation to gender, area and classes. Only the significant difference was there between the environmental education awareness of primary teacher’s trainee in relation to stream of their basic education and it was in favour of arts stream. The environmental awareness should keep in practice not in knowledge.

Introduction:
Conservation of the environment is the basic need of this era. The process of conservation of the environment can be affected only by getting the awareness about it. Consequently educational pressure world over is now focusing on environment, its’ conservation and protection in its curricular (Sarla Rajput, 2004). To get the environmental awareness among the student, our environmentalist lawyer Mr. M.C. MAHETA (1984) has fought for it and as a result the environment subject is added at school and college level, Though. it is added in to the system but the primary teachers’ trainee does not have this in their syllabus. These teachers can provide a vital link in the delivery of environmental knowledge, its associated problems and solutions among the primary students. Patel and Patel (1995) found significant impact of environmental awareness programs on the environmental awareness of the teachers. Taking this in consideration this study was done.

Objectives of the Study:
* To study the environmental awareness of primary teachers’ trainee.
* To study the environmental awareness of the primary teachers’ trainee in the context of their gender.
* To study the environmental awareness of the primary teachers’ trainee in the context of their area.
* To study the environmental awareness of primary teachers’ trainee in the context of their class.
* To study the environmental awareness of the primary teachers’ trainee in the context of their stream.

Hypotheses:
HO1 There will be no significant difference between the environmental awareness of primary teachers’ trainee in relation to gender.
HO2 There will be no significant difference between the environmental education awareness of primary teachers’ trainee in relation to residential area.
HO3 There will be no significant difference between
the environmental education awareness of primary teachers’ trainee in relation to class.

HO4 There will be no significant difference between the environmental education awareness of primary teachers’ trainee in relation to stream of basic education.

Limitation of the study:
* This study is confined to the Gujarati medium, only in the academic year of 2009-10.
* The limitation of standardized test of Patel’s on ‘Environment Awareness’ is also the limitation of the study.

Selection of sample:
The sample was selected from each of boys, girls and co-education college of P.T.C. by stratified random sampling technique which is shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the College</th>
<th>Types of College</th>
<th>No. of students according to Class and Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Buniyadi Adhyapan Mandir, Munda</td>
<td>Girls Munda</td>
<td>00 50 00 50 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>D.I.T.E., Bhuje</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>42 00 47 00 089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Smt. J.C. Thakkar P.T.C. Co Edu. College, Gandhidham</td>
<td></td>
<td>35 26 21 29 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77 76 68 79 300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows that there were 77 boys and 76 girls from First Year and 69 boys and 79 girls from Second Year. Thus, there were 145 boys and 155 girls, i.e. there are 300 students which were the subject of the sample.

Tool of the study:
The Environmental Awareness questionnaire was selected as a tool to measure the Environmental Awareness of the primary teachers’ trainee which has been developed by Dr. Dr. R. S. Patel. The reliability of the test is 0.81, wherever its contain validity is good.

Research Method:
The main purpose of this study is to Study the environmental awareness of the primary teachers’ trainee on the basis of their gender area, class and stream, keeping in mind purpose and sample of the study. The descriptive survey method was used in the study.

Data-collection technique:
For the collection of the required data for the study, the students were selected from the said colleges and were given the questionnaire. The students were given necessary instruction before they started to answer the questionnaire. Explanation along with illustrations was given to the students and the importance of the questionnaire was conveyed to them before the test.

This way, the questionnaires were filled by visiting the selected colleges and they were scored as per the manual of the test.

Classification and Analysis of data:
The collected data was classified in to the context of various variables like gender, area, classes and stream of primary teachers’ trainee. The simple statistical technique was applied to the scores and mean. S.D., S.Ed. And C.R. was calculated to analyze the data. Null hypothesis for the classified data was tested.
From the above table, it is very clear that the calculated C.R. value is less than that of the table value for the variables like gender, area and class. So HO1, HO2, & HO3 are accepted. It means that there is no significant difference between the Boys and Girls, Rural and Urban and First Year and Second Year primary teachers’ trainee. As far as consult to primary teachers trainee in relation to strait of their basic education, the calculated C.R. value is more than that of the table value. So, HO4 is rejected and we can say that there is a significance difference between the environmental awareness of the primary teacher’s trainee in relation to stream of basic education.

Findings:
* There wasn’t a primary teachers’ trainee who had low environmental awareness
* Out of 300 trainees, 278 trainees i.e. 92.66% had high while 22 trainees i.e. 7.33% had average environmental awareness.
* There is no difference between environmental awareness of boys as well as girls trainees and mostly they had the same.
* The picture was same for the trainees from rural and urban area about their environmental awareness.
* Class wise there wasn’t difference in environmental awareness of trainees between the F. Y. and S. Y.
* There is a significant difference between the environmental awareness of trainees of arts and commerce background and it was in favour of arts.

Suggestions:
* Environmental Awareness should be included in the syllabus of primary teachers’ training programme.
* Environmental Awareness should be kept in practice by primary teachers’ trainees.
* They should apply their knowledge of Environmental Awareness during different programmes and activities in their schools and among the students.

Conclusion:
This study is an attempt to know the Environmental Awareness or primary teachers’ trainee of Kachchh District. Though the knowledge of Environmental Awareness is there among the of primary teachers’ trainee, they themselves and the students are not in practice. Environmental Awareness should keep in practice not in knowledge.

REFERENCE

⇒ Ambust, R S. (1992) Ecological Environment studies in education In f1th survey of educati01 Research et.al (Eds.) op.ci.pp 17541764
⇒ Shri’ V.P. and Chandra,(2003),Environmental Education Issues and Concerns, New Delhi: NCERT
⇒ Sungob, S.M.(27) Environmental Education and Sustainability An Environmental Concern in Higher Education, University News, 45 (44), PP76S2
**ROLE OF NGO’S IN EMPOWERING RURAL WOMEN**

**Introduction:**
The concept of empowerment as a goal of development projects and programmes has been gaining a process of awareness and capacity building leading to greater participation, to greater decision making power and control and transformation action. The empowerment of women covers both an individual and collective transformation. It strengthens their innate ability through acquiring knowledge, power and experience.

For providing gainful employment to women with organization support and for raising their level of income, many programmes have been taken up by the government. A significant step in this direction was the identification of the beneficiary oriental programmes in different development sectors with direct benefits to women. Empowerment of women is a challenge to society because it breaks the long established pattern of family life. Women need support, counseling and training in order to become empowered. Her desires and her goal finally enables her to break the barriers to reach her goal (Kasturi(1997))

The terminological standardization, of the concept of non-government organ is actions engaged, in development activities is one of the neglected area in development literature. The terms such as non-governmental organisation (NGO’s), private voluntary organisation (PVO), non-profit organisation (NPO), voluntary organization etc., are used synonymously both by the researchers and field practitioners. A review of literature does not show much efforts to integrate different terms commonly used, for developing logical and universally accepted set of concepts related to different types of NGOs. Development NGO’s, with often clearly distinguished attributes, is one type of NGO. Lack of conceptual and operational clarity has led different researchers resorting to using different terminologies while referring to non-governmental organisations.

**Methodology:**
The Study is designed with the objectives of assessing the voluntary sector and its role in empowering rural women, so an exploratory study on NGO’s is taken up whith is expected to be helpful from the academic view point as well as policy-decision. The researcher collected the list of NGO’s of about 98 NGO’s where as researcher selected 30 NGO’s (30.61%) in Gulbarga district. From these NGO’s 200 Beneficiaries are selected a purposive sampling procedure was adopted in selection of the sample.

**Objectives of the study:**
1. To study about Socio-Economic background of rural women
2. To assess the opinion of the beneficiaries regarding various programmes of NGO’s
3. To analyze the role of NGO’s in Social Empowerment of Rural Women
4. To analyze the role of NGO’s in Economic Empowerment or Rural Women
5. To analyze about the various activities of the NGO’s
6. To assess the opinion of the beneficiaries regarding various programme’s of NGO’s
7. To highlight the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries

**Review of Literature:**
Apte, (1995) In his study holds that Empowerment has become the key solution to many social problems like high population growth rates, environment degradation, low status of women. The concept of women’s empowerment appears to be the end result...
of a number of important critical discussions, dialogues and debates generated by the women’s movement throughout the world and particularly by Third World feminists.

Charyulu and Seetharam’s (1990) in their study of a VO in Goa engaged in various activities like agriculture, education and development of women, observe that the organisation did not undertake any baseline survey at the beginning as it lacked expertise. It also did not evaluate the programmes mid-way but sent only half-yearly progress reports to the funding agency.

Chowdhry (1971) while analysing the problems faced by VOs stated that they have too small resources which do not meet the widespread social needs. They are ill-equipped and under-staffed; because of lack of qualified staff, they cannot maintain minimum standards of work. They do not have a steady income and therefore, can neither plan their programmes nor can prepare proper budget estimates to plan their expenditure.

Gomes (1989) found that NGO’s gave first priority to social development programmes like education, health, relief, slum improvement and seminars. The programmes for economic development came next in their priorities.

Karl, (1995) assesses that obstacles and opportunities in the direction of empowerment need to be looked into in depth so as to give meaningful interpretation to the term participation. “An idea which is gaining momentum these days is that increased participation of women in decision-making at all levels will help to “adjust” the goals pursued through the development”

PROFILE OF BENEFICIARIES:
The main indicators used to identify how many women have got individually empowered after joining NGO’s are self-confidence, control over their own income and family income, participation in decision making at home, freedom of physical mobility, awareness and participation in gram panchayat elections. The various aspects of the above indicators are further explained as follows.

Control over family Income:
Family income includes income earned by husband and income from other sources. Does she know the income of the family, source of family income. Expenditure and savings of the family.

Participation in Decision making at Home:
Whether she has been consulted in important decisions like the number of children, adoption family planning, education, marriage of children, purchases and sale of family property and whether she can decide independently in personal matters.

Awareness:
Knowing what is going on around her and being aware of laws available for protecting women such as minimum wages, maternity benefit, property rights, protection from violence, political condition at the village, state and national level. Whether she is aware of who is contesting for gramapanchayat election, 33% reservation for women at grass root level, name of the MLA/MP/Chief Minister of the State. Education of children, availability of health facilities and other government programmes meant for women.

Physical Mobility:
Women’s autonomy to move freely in the village without any one to accompany her. Whether she visits other places except he work place, whether she needs permission from family members to go out whether her movements are restricted political participation: her interest in discussing political issues, participation in voting in recent elections, whether she has freedom to exercise her franchise without any influence, her participation in canvassing, participate in political part activities and willingness to contest in election.

Shows that 4.5% of the respondents belong to the age group of 18 years. A majority say about 39% belong to the age group of 19 to 28 years another 31% of the respondents comprises in the age group of 29 to 30 years. Whereas 25.50% fall in the age group of the above 40 years. This proves the fact that almost all the respondents were matured.

Here asked to respondents to know about the help of NGO’s whether they are developed in which aspects, for this respondents expressed their views. 21% of the respondents say they are educationally improved about 71% say they are economically improved, another 08% stated that their health condition is improved. This indicates that women beneficiaries
held that NGO’s promoted economic development of the rural women.

**Conclusion:**
The beneficiaries are of the opinion that the NGO’s has a greater impact on the life of Rural Women, they feel more empowered, through NGO’s and Semi-Governmental Organizations.

**FINDINGS:**
1. Majority of the respondents (90.55%) belongs to the age groups of above 19 years. Only 4.5% of the sample respondents belong to the age group of 18 years and below.
2. Majority of the beneficiaries (59%) earned income of 1000 and above.
3. From religious point of view a lions share of beneficiaries composed of Hindu respondents.
4. Almost all the beneficiaries were enjoyed the beneficiaries’ state and central schemes for rural development.
5. Majority of the beneficiaries showed satisfaction about the Govt. programmes through Govt. bodies and NGO’s.
6. Majority of the respondents (70.50%) were illiterate.
7. The majority of beneficiaries are 05% respondents are self-sufficient through the Govt. Programmes. 5 1.05% are through NGO’s, another 40.50% are of the opinion that through self work they are self-sufficient economically, remaining 03% of the respondents say with other means.
8. Almost all the beneficiaries had literacy through government schemes and irregular bases.
9. Almost all the respondents were coolies. i.e., daily wage earners.
10. Almost all the beneficiaries wee aware of NGO’s and these developmental activities.
11. Majority of the beneficiaries held that economic development was possible through the NGO’s.

**Suggestions:**
In this section an attempt is being made to provide suggestion package in the light of the above findings of the present study to improve the empowering and development of rural women through NGO’s in Gulbarga district.

1. From the above findings conclusion it is fit to suggested that rural women should be provided good educational facilities on regular basis i.e., schools.
2. The income of the rural women should be enhanced up to at lest 27,000 per annum.
3. Women belonging to other socio-religious groups such as schedule caste and Mulim should be educated on the lines of equalities and women Empowerment. So that the contribution of women in this field should rise to optimum.
4. The NGO’s should be further empowering to implements Governmental schemes do not reach rural areas efficient through govt. Organizations or bodies.

**REFERENCE**
The global context
While there may be no single universally accepted
definition of CSR, each definition that currently exists
underpins the impact that businesses have on society
at large and the societal expectations of them.
Although the roots of CSR lie in philanthropic
activities (such as donations, charity, relief work, etc.)
of corporations, globally, the concept of CSR has
evolved and now encompasses all related concepts
such as triple bottom line, corporate citizenship,
philanthropy, strategic philanthropy, shared value,
corporate sustainability and business responsibility.
This is evident in some of the definitions presented
below:
The EC\textsuperscript{1} defines CSR as “the responsibility of
enterprises for their impacts on society”. To
completely meet their social responsibility, enterprises
“should have in place a process to integrate social,
environmental, ethical human rights and consumer
concerns into their business operations and core
strategy in close collaboration with their stakeholders”
The WBCSD defines CSR as “the continuing
commitment by business to contribute to economic
development while improving the quality of life of
the workforce and their families as well as of the
community and society at large.”\textsuperscript{2}
According to the UNIDO\textsuperscript{3},”Corporate social
responsibility is a management concept whereby
companies integrate social and environmental
concerns in their business operations and interactions
with their stakeholders. CSR is generally understood
as being the way through which a company achieves
a balance of economic, environmental and social
imperatives (Triple-Bottom-Line Approach), while at
the same time addressing the expectations of
shareholders and stakeholders. In this sense it is
important to draw a distinction between CSR, which
can be a strategic business management concept, and
charity, sponsorships or philanthropy. Even though the
latter can also make a valuable contribution to poverty
reduction, will directly enhance the reputation of a
company and strengthen its brand, the concept of
CSR clearly goes beyond that.”
From the above definitions, it is clear that:
* The CSR approach is holistic and integrated with
  the core business strategy for addressing social
  and environmental impacts of businesses.
* CSR needs to address the well-being of all
  stakeholders and not just the company’s
  shareholders.
* Philanthropic activities are only a part of CSR, which
  otherwise constitutes a much larger set of
  activities entailing strategic business benefits.

CSR in India
CSR in India has traditionally been seen as a
philanthropic activity. And in keeping with the Indian
tradition, it was an activity that was performed but
not deliberated. As a result, there is limited
documentation on specific activities related to this
concept. However, what was clearly evident that
much of this had a national character encapsulated
within it, whether it was endowing institutions to
actively participating in India’s freedom movement,
and embedded in the idea of trusteeship. As some
observers have pointed out, the practice of CSR in
India still remains within the philanthropic space, but
has moved from institutional building (educational,
research and cultural) to community development
through various projects. Also, with global influences
and with communities becoming more active and
demanding, there appears to be a discernible trend,
that while CSR remains largely restricted to

* Co-ordinator, K.R. Doshi Group of Colleges, Bhavnagar
community development, it is getting more strategic in nature (that is, getting linked with business) than philanthropic, and a large number of companies are reporting the activities they are undertaking in this space in their official websites, annual reports, sustainability reports and even publishing CSR reports.

The Companies Act, 2013 has introduced the idea of CSR to the forefront and through its disclose-or-explain mandate, is promoting greater transparency and disclosure. Schedule VII of the Act, which lists out the CSR activities, suggests communities to be the focal point. On the other hand, by discussing a company’s relationship to its stakeholders and integrating CSR into its core operations, the draft rules suggest that CSR needs to go beyond communities and beyond the concept of philanthropy. It will be interesting to observe the ways in which this will translate into action at the ground level, and how the understanding of CSR is set to undergo a change.

**CSR and sustainability**

Sustainability (corporate sustainability) is derived from the concept of sustainable development which is defined by the Brundtland Commission as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”⁴. Corporate sustainability essentially refers to the role that companies can play in meeting the agenda of sustainable development and entails a balanced approach to economic progress, social progress and environmental stewardship.

CSR in India tends to focus on what is done with profits after they are made. On the other hand, sustainability is about factoring the social and environmental impacts of conducting business, that is, how profits are made. Hence, much of the Indian practice of CSR is an important component of sustainability or responsible business, which is a larger idea, a fact that is evident from various sustainability frameworks. An interesting case in point is the NVGs for social, environmental and economic responsibilities of business issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in June 2011. Principle eight relating to inclusive development encompasses most of the aspects covered by the CSR clause of the Companies Act, 2013. However, the remaining eight principles relate to other aspects of the business. The UN Global Compact, a widely used sustainability framework has 10 principles covering social, environmental, human rights and governance issues, and what is described as CSR is implicit rather than explicit in these principles. Globally, the notion of CSR and sustainability seems to be converging, as is evident from the various definitions of CSR put forth by global organisations. The genesis of this convergence can be observed from the preamble to the recently released draft rules relating to the CSR clause within the Companies Act, 2013 which talks about stakeholders and integrating it with the social, environmental and economic objectives, all of which constitute the idea of a triple bottom line approach. It is also acknowledged in the Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability for Central Public Sector Enterprises issued by the DPE in April 2013⁵. The new guidelines, which have replaced two existing separate guidelines on CSR and sustainable development, issued in 2010 and 2011 respectively, mentions the following: “Since corporate social responsibility and sustainability are so closely entwined, it can be said that corporate social responsibility and sustainability is a company’s commitment to its stakeholders to conduct business in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner that is transparent and ethical.”

**Benefits of a robust CSR Programme**

As the business environment gets increasingly complex and stakeholders become vocal about their expectations, good CSR practices can only bring in greater benefits, some of which are as follows: Communities provide the license to operate: Apart from internal drivers such as values and ethos, some of the key stakeholders that influence corporate behaviour include governments (through laws and regulations), investors and customers. In India, a fourth and increasingly important stakeholder is the community, and many companies have started realising that the ‘license to operate’ is no longer given by governments alone, but communities that are impacted by a company’s business operations. Thus, a robust CSR programme that meets the aspirations...
of these communities not only provides them with the license to operate, but also to maintain the license, thereby precluding the ‘trust deficit’.

**Attracting and retaining employees:** Several human resource studies have linked a company’s ability to attract, retain and motivate employees with their CSR commitments. Interventions that encourage and enable employees to participate are shown to increase employee morale and a sense of belonging to the company.

**Communities as suppliers:** There are certain innovative CSR initiatives emerging, wherein companies have invested in enhancing community livelihood by incorporating them into their supply chain. This has benefitted communities and increased their income levels, while providing these companies with an additional and secure supply chain.

**Enhancing corporate reputation:** The traditional benefit of generating goodwill, creating a positive image and branding benefits continue to exist for companies that operate effective CSR programmes. This allows companies to position themselves as responsible corporate citizens.

In India, the concept of CSR is governed by clause 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, which was passed by both Houses of the Parliament, and had received the assent of the President of India on 29 August 2013. The CSR provisions within the Act is applicable to companies with an annual turnover of 1,000 crore INR and more, or a net worth of 500 crore INR and more, or a net profit of five crore INR and more. The new rules, which will be applicable from the fiscal year 2014-15 onwards, also require companies to set-up a CSR committee consisting of their board members, including at least one independent director. The Act encourages companies to spend at least 2% of their average net profit in the previous three years on CSR activities. The ministry’s draft rules, that have been put up for public comment, define net profit as the profit before tax as per the books of accounts, excluding profits arising from branches outside India. The Act lists out a set of activities eligible under CSR. Companies may implement these activities taking into account the local conditions after seeking board approval. The indicative activities which can be undertaken by a company under CSR have been specified under Schedule VII of the Act.

The draft rules (as of September 2013) provide a number of clarifications and while these are awaiting public comment before notification, some the highlights are as follows:

- Surplus arising out of CSR activities will have to be reinvested into CSR initiatives, and this will be over and above the 2% figure
- The company can implement its CSR activities through the following methods:
  - Directly on its own
  - Through its own non-profit foundation set-up so as to facilitate this initiative
  - Through independently registered non-profit organisations that have a record of at least three years in similar such related activities
  - Collaborating or pooling their resources with other companies
  - Only CSR activities undertaken in India will be taken into consideration.
  - Activities meant exclusively for employees and their families will not qualify
- A format for the board report on CSR has been provided which includes amongst others, activity-wise, reasons for spends under 2% of the average net profits of the previous three years and a responsibility statement that the CSR policy, implementation and monitoring process is in compliance with the CSR objectives, in letter and in spirit. This has to be signed by either the CEO, or the MD or a director of the company.
20 UNDESIRED AGED-A SOCIAL PROBLEM IN PRESENT SOCIAL SCENERIO

Aged persons are known as torchbearer of our society. They play their vital role in transferring their experiences, culture, norms, folkways, rituals, etc. to new generations. For these work they want some respect, regard, care, rest and attention from them. Our Indian society is famous for lending their aged as treasure. But now a days, families are going to be very short or mini. The culture of joint families has been hidden and the nature of nuclear families has been changed.

According to Oxford Dictionary of Sociology (2017), ‘The term unclear family is used to refer to a unit consisting of spouses and their dependent children. ‘But jow a day the concept of nuclear family has been convened to scattered family. Because husband and wife both are working in different places and children are taking education in different cities, hi these types of scattered families, the life of aged persons are going to be miserable and difficult. Because there is no space for them. Nobody is interested to bear their responsibility. They are totally undesired in families. So that the concept of old age home and living alone with or without their life partner has been taken place in society)

I feel this research paper will be helpful to show the conditions and social problems of old persons in present social structure and scenario. Findings of the research paper is enough to surprise us and want a wide & fair study timely to solve the problems of our Indian Social Structure)

India was known for the web of joint families, We feeling, host culture, agriculture and rituals. That time our aged were in a dominant status. Every age group was bound to follow their orders. Nobody had right to challenge them. In that scenario they were known as the treasure of family and society. They have the capacity to take decision and socially authorized to spread in the family and sometimes in society also. These aged can identities according to their socio-cultural aspects. As I feel they are a Trail Blazer of culture and good teacher of socialization. After many sociological studies, it is acceptable that where there is a good percentage of old persons in society, there will be good and balanced coordination and organization between social, political and economical life.

There is a one more term Ageism, also in running in the society. Firstly Ageism word has been used in 1969 by Robart Batlar and Mayrana Levon. They said that Ageism is a planned process to show difference and racism theory for old persons.

Aged in present scenario: In present social scenario, aged are suffering with many problems. Due to the process of modernization, industrialization and urbanization, nuclear family is taking place in the society. Fight for the bread and butter is everywhere. Everyone wants to enjoy the life and busy to earn more and more money to be richest & to gain materialistic things. Most of the persons are living in mechanized society. Everyone is busy in rat race for food, facilities, big house, money, name and fame. Cumming and Henry (1963:377) have developed the concept of “Disengagement” Independent of ill health and poverty, normal ageing is a mutual withdrawal or disinengagement between the ageing person and others in the social system. (6) Where we are going? Are we able to keep our culture alive? Our treasure aged happy? Have we time for them? Have we time to enjoy food, family, house, work or children’s activities? No... We are mismanaged, confused and
misguided. We are not interested to learn anything from our elders. We want to experience by our own experience. If we go through the census, we find the size and proportion of 60+ in population of India as-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. Of Persons (Millions)</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1991 & 2001 figures are estimate

Findings:

After discussing them about our objectives, we find that mainly they are worried about their physical stamina and survival conditions in society. They are suffering with some disease, unable to eat everything, depend on medicines, unable to go here and there. Problem to listen and watch, memory loss, shivering in body, unable to hold any items tightly, unable to drive vehicle, busy schedule of new generations, unwanted advisor in family and society, lack of respect and regard for them in society, money problems, good company, lack of social values of them, unable to go to bank-market-near places-treasury, etc.

When I asked them about the responsible person for their problems, they became uneasy. Most of them get hurt with their new generation because they are not interested in listening them. They all are doing according to their mood and schedule. But basically we feel that they are missing their whole family. Because all family members are not living together under one roof and not taking food with their family members. And they are habitual for big family. Sometimes they are totally alone in the home or old homes. Some of them accept that their behavior is also responsible to increase their problems. But in the early age of their children they also adjust their behaviour. Why these children not?

In the response of how can we help them, they told us that if some social workers get assembled to help us, they can provide the facilities to fulfill our daily needs at our doors in nominal charges. After that we can survive easily. Some NGOs can help in this effort. But loyalty should be there. Bank should provide door to door money transferring or withdrawal facility for us. Treasury should check our ali’eness through door to door checking. And our family members should remember that we need them. We are important than money or facilities. We need their company and care. We want to see the nurturing of our new generation in front of us. Society should accept us. They should not cheat us. Accepted that we are unable to nuke them rich or relax but our life is very short. We can give them shadow or experience. Sometimes they will be helpful for us and sometimes us for them. It’s a reciprocal process. Our blessings will be helping them.

Summary: In last but not least we can say that our aged is our treasure. We should try to solve their problems and keep them happy and tension free. It’s a small study but sufficient to show the view of the problems and tensions of our aged in social structure. Aged can guide us, bless us, help us and motivate us. We should search the way out to utilize their capacity. If we will be planned and managed. than these aged will be helpful to stop crimes, to develop human and moral values, to become a strong pillar of family or society and can give good suggestions to handle basic problems. No doubt they are Torchbearers of the society))

REFERENCES

A self help group is a group where to 20 like minded women coming from the strata of society having similar social economic and political empowerment. Self help groups have been instrumental in empowerment by enabling women to work together in collective agency. Empowerment is multi - faceted, multi - dimensional and multi layered concept. Women ‘s empowerment is a process in which women gain greater share of control over resource-material human and intellectual like knowledge information, idea and financial resources like money and access to many and control over decision — making in the home, community, Society and nation and to gain process’; According to the country Report of Government of India “Empowerment means from a position of enforced powerlessness to one of power”. The paper shows the detailed study about women self help groups and empowerment programmes for women in India. The paper includes.

i. Women, empowerment, definition of empowerment, measuring empowerment of women, contents of empowerment

ii. Women self help groups, objectives of study help groups methodology.

iii. Strategies for women empowerment.

iv. Empowerment programmes for women in India.

**Introduction**

In the words of Mahatma Gandhi “Women is a companion of man gifted with equal mental capacities, she has the right participate in the minutest details of the activities of man: and she has the same right to freedom and liberation as of man”.

The implication of the observation of Mahatma not only holds for the previous century but also the present 21 century. Since there has been no marked improvement over the status of women. During the vedic period women in India had held equal positions with men, inheriting and possessing properties and participating in cultural activities and state functions. Self help groups have been instrumental in empowerment by enabling women to work together in collective agency. Women’s network do not usually obtain, business or political focuses as they command few economic resources and frequently rely on time and non — monetized labour exchange. However self help groups, when combined with savings and credit, have enabled women to benefit economically by monetizing their contributions and in the process have impressed than to become agent of change.

In recent yeas the focusing of women in planning, government have been implemented the effects roles acts, programmes for the development improvement of women and also it will provide more employment opportunities changing their socio-economic, political, educational fields of the study.

**I. Women Empowerment**

There was consenes among the participants that empowerment has become one of the most widely used development terms. Women’s groups, non — governmental development organizations, activities, politicians, government and international agencies refer to empowerment as one of the their goals. Yet it is one of the least understood in terms of how it is to be measured or observed. It is precisely because this word has now been one of the fashionable
concepts to include in policies / programmes / project
that there is a need to clarify and come up with
tentative definitions. Further more, the particular
implication of empowerment of women is an area
that needs to be discussed.

**Definition of Empowerment**
The nature of empowerment renders is difficult to
define. On the one hand, it is often referred to as a
goal for many development programmes / projects
on the other hand, it can also be conceived as process
that people undergo, which eventually leads to
changes. Nelly stromquist, for instance, defines
empowerment as “a process to change the distribution
of power both in interpersonal relations and in
institutions through out society” while Lucy Lazo
describes it as “a process of acquiring, providing, best
owing the resources and the means or enabling the
access to a control over such means and resources”.
According to Random house Dictionary,
empowerment comes from the term, “empower”
which means ‘to give power or authority’ and to
enable or perm The key elements in empowerment
are ‘enabling’ and ‘providing power’ and they
reinforce each other. Women’s empowerment has
manifold many ‘ere having control over one’s life
(Over holtet al 1985; Korty 1986; Samar Sinhe 1993).
Many review of all these definitions suggests that
empowerment is a multifaceted concept that extends
to the economic, social cultural political and
psychological aspects of women’s life. Therefore, we
have selected the following variables for measuring
the empowerment status of women.
1. Self participation 2. Social perception
3. Economic Independence 4. Group action

**Methodology**

**Data collection**
The study is based on the secondary data sources.
The necessary information about the women
empowerment, women’s self help and empowerment
programmes for women and its various components
and its various components are collected from the
various books, journals, internet source of related
topics.

**II. Women Self Help Groups**
A self help group is a group where to 20 like minded
women coming from the starter of society having
similar social and economic, political empowerment.
The concept of SHGs originates from the Grameen
Bank of Bangladesh the born child of Mohd. Younus.
SHGs were started and formed in 1975 in India. But
their real impact was felt after 1991-92 following the
linkage of SHGs with banks. An SHG is a small
economically homogeneous affinity group of the rural
poor voluntarily coming together to save small
amounts regularly, which are deposited in common
found to meet the number emery needs and to
provide collateral free loans as decided by the group
(Abhaskumar Jha 2000) and to enhance the equality
of status of women as participants, decision makes
and beneficial in the democratice, economic social and
cultural spheres of life (Jam Ritu). SHGs are tool for
promoting rural savings an gaining full employment
through this the rural poverty is alleviated
considerably women members are economically,
socially, politically independent and their contribution
household income has also increased.

**Objectives of Self Help Group Methodology.**
Self help group methodology is a novel approach in
development economics. Self help groups must,
therefore, envision human development
perspective in their scheme of things. The clarity in
goals and objective of self help groups will determine
the pace and direction of their development.
Hence, the groups imong rural poor must be facilitated
based on long term goals rather than for short-term
pecuniary gains. Some of the critical long term
benefits include:
1. Sustainable access the financial services
2. Stronger livelihood support systems.
3. Enhancement of collective bargaining power
4. Self reliance and since of dignity
5. Improvement in overall standard of living and
empowerment.

**II. Strategies for women empowerment**
1. Basic socio-economic infrastructure Health,
education and water an sanitation
2. Economic empowerment—Economic identity,
employment assets, credit, skills, markets risk
coverage.
3. Social and political empowerment—political
participation under equality in inheritance, martial laws, security to women.

Table-1 : Strategies for women empowerment

**Empowerment programmes for women**

Women’s empowerment has recently gained considerable importance as an area of policy intervention in most part of the world. Govt of India has recognized the benefits of empowerment which can be achieved through effective participation of women.

1. **The Department of women and child development**

In this report programmes for women have been classified and 5 sectors.

a. Education and training - General education of girls above senior secondary level, training of women in technical education, extension work etc.

b. Women in Need - Pension / financial assistance for destitute / handicapped women and widows and their children for purposes like marriage / education, etc. Shelter homes, rehabilitation of prostitutes etc.

c. Health — maternity and child care, hospitals for women, community health performance following etc.

d. Women empowerment programmes — working women hostels, self help groups schemes, women cooperative banks etc.

e. Miscellaneous measures

2. At the state level the state government of Karnataka was a pioneer in gender budgetting of public expenditures. The state undertook ear marking resources for women in most sectors. States like Kerala and Tamil Nadu have achieved a high degree of program in gender related indicators on literacy, health, employment etc through introduction of several successful gender related programmes (especially through the self help group movement).

3. **SGSY**

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which has been launched with effect from April 1, 1999, is a holistic programme covering various aspects of self-employment, such as organisation of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing.

4. **JGSY**

The jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) has been launched with effect from April 1, 1999, with the twin objectives of creation of demand-driven community village infrastructure and the generation of supplementary employment (for the unemployed poor) in the rural areas. Wage-employment under the JGSY is extended to below poverty line families. It is stipulated that 30 percent of the employment opportunities should be reserved for women.

5. **IAY**

The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) aims at providing assistance for the construction of houses for people ‘Below the Poverty Line’ in rural areas. Under the Scheme, priority is extended to widows and unmarried women. It has been laid down that IAY houses are to be allotted in the name of women members of the household or, alternatively, in the joint names of husband and wife.

6. **NSAP**

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), which came into effect five years back represents a significant step towards introducing a National Policy for Social Assistance benefits to households Below the Poverty Line’, with a major focus on women.

**Conclusion**

Women empowerment is a very important aspect. Women self help groups have taken significant role in society. Women empowerment is one of the important prospects of empowering of women in SI-IGs by providing training, organizing the community, facilities to the networking of SFIGs and some of important promoting govt programmes for promoting women empowering by building up social work capacity through all their procedures and methods implementing of women empowerment by social work and social aspects.

**REFERENCE**

⇒ Abhaskumar Jha “Lending to the poor. Designs for credit. Economic and political weekly 35.8 and 9, 11-113 and 22-27.

⇒ Agarwal B. 1994. A field of one’s own: Gender and [and rights in South Asia. UK: Cambridge University Press,
Child Development has always been one of the most sensitive and thought provoking issues debated upon worldwide. Childhood is a dynamic process marked by the sprouting of cognitive, physical, social and emotional stimulation and maturation, it needs to be molded and nurtured creatively for which the contribution of music and indulging in musical activities cannot be ignored. Music is considered to be one of the eight intelligences which have equal potential to garner and nourish the process of child development creating a powerful impact on their ability to understand, learn, adequately process information and manage emotions effectively.

It is seen that indulging in musical activities assist in developing abstract thinking, ending and constructing relationship between cognitions, especially when it is spontaneous and without any predetermined purpose further aiding in harboring something novel and unique. Taking the above theoretical frame work into consideration the aim of the paper is to highlight and discuss the role and importance of music in fostering development in children laying special emphasis on the nature and kind of musical activities that can be incorporated in their curriculum corresponding to the various stages of development (from birth to 9 years).

Key Words: Child Development, Dynamic Process, Music, Musical Activities.

Child development has always been one of the most sensitive and thought provoking issues debated upon worldwide. However, even though the turn of the 21st century has witnessed immense technological boom and e-revolution which on the one hand has provided us with ample opportunities and luxuries bettering our standard of living and quality of life and on the other hand it has contributed to the dilution of family ties, relegation of value system and our commitment for each other, posing serious problems for the productive and consequential growth, development and wellbeing of children.

Amidst these transformations the major challenge haunting the mind of each parent, teacher, educator and policy maker is being able to resort to a novel and holistic approach, creating a supportive and conducive environment for their upbringing and education equipping them with the needed skills and competencies to address unexpected issues, problems and situations of daily life.

Since childhood is a dynamic process marked by the sprouting of cognitive, physical, social and emotional stimulation and maturation, it needs to be molded and nurtured creatively, for which the contribution of music and indulging in musical activities cannot be ignored. Edwin Gordan (1988) has identified early childhood as the period of developmental music aptitude. During these years music potential believed that early childhood is the right time for developing potential for music as it is based on the complex construct of audiation which is still amidst a state of change. This makes the child’s musical aptitude vulnerable to both positive and negative influences of the environment, instructions and training which makes it all the more challenging for us, as to whether we want our child to cash upon it’s positives and benefit from it in later years or see this inborn potential fade away with the shadow of darkness.

Music is considered to be one of the eight intelligences which have equal potential to garner and nourish the process of a child’s development creating a powerful impact on their ability to understand, learn, adequately process information and manage emotions effectively. As quoted by Plato, “Music is moral law; it gives...
soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, a charm to sadness, gaiety and life to everything. It is the essence of order and lends to all that is good, just and beautiful.”(Source: Foundation for Universal Music Literacy Research Material).

The importance of music instruction for the development of music during early years of childhood has been widely investigated since World war two, with the contribution of Pillsbury studies which provided us with the first ever glimpse into the preschool children’s musical lives and informed us about the nature of their spontaneous music behavior and activity which has found great acclaim worldwide as a tool for experimentation among researchers providing each parent and teacher with valuable insights, assisting in the consequential growth and wellbeing of children.

Taking the above theoretical framework into consideration the aim of the paper is to highlight and discuss the role and importance of music in fostering development in children laying special emphasis on the nature and kind of musical activities that can be incorporated in their curriculum corresponding to the various stages of development (from birth to 9 years).

**Role and Importance of Music in Child Development:**

Music is a natural vehicle for a child’s play and even the youngest infant is wired to receive music, differentiate among differences in frequency, melody and stimuli (Trehub et. al 1990; Standley & Madsen. 1990; Zenter & Kagan. 1996). Right from the time when the baby comes into this world he/she is surrounded by a natural parental instinct of singing songs, lullabies and playing melodies to their little ones creating a warm and comforting environment acting as a building block for neurological development.

Providing an exciting and challenging opportunity to learn, grow and develop physically, mentally and emotionally.

Research has shown that music played to ones child when still in the womb has a beneficial effect on their brain and helps to lay the foundation of later learning and language development. Studies from Harvard document that infants have the ability to distinguish between consonance and dissonance in music and rhythm.

It is said that purposeful singing can begin around twelve months and if the environment supports vocal development, most children when they enter kindergarten will be able to use some of their singing voices.

Besides this the years from birth through the age six are critical for learning (similar to the stage of language babble) of how to unscrew of the aural images of music and to develop mental representations for organizing the music of the culture (Holahan, 1987; Davidson, 1985).

It is seen that indulging in musical activities assist in developing abstract thinking, analyzing and constructing relationship between cognitions especially when it is spontaneous and without any predetermined purpose further aiding in harboring something novel and unique. Studies conducted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Brown University) concludes that music instructions can help build intellectual and emotional skills that facilitate children’s learning and strengthen other academic areas. (Source: Retrieved in August 2010 from www.PaulBorgese.com).

However, research conducted by Geringer (1983) & Apfelstadt (1984) suggest that merely understanding the culture’s music and the ability to perform it accurately are not always necessarily related, rather it is attributable to two important factors:

- Firstly, audiation which involves acquisition of sound and it’s processing.
- Secondly the performer’s technical acquaintance with his/her singing and movement “instruments” which are largely kinesthetic (Bertaux, 1989).

Neurological researches have further indicated (during EE,G) music can alter brain waves making it more receptive to learning, as music assists in connecting the functions of the left and right hemispheres coordinating their functioning making learning quick, easy and effective.

Other than this music makes connection between one’s emotions, thinking and learning providing a platform for a child’s cognitive and affective abilities to communicate and integrate. Thereby, we should as early as possible expose children to the valuable
gift of music where they can listen to their favorite songs and melodies and begin experimenting with various musical instruments satisfying their curiosity for exploration and recreation. A study conducted by Wolf, 1992 documents that music in many ways assists in sharpening one’s listening skills which are of key importance in singing, development of language, expressive movements and contributes better in one’s reading and writing.

In a study spanning over six years in Berlin grade schools conducted by Dr. Gunter Bastian, he concluded that making music promotes social competence, provides motor, intellectual and emotional behavioral skills which encourage general sociability, group cohesion through a feeling of mutual responsibility and establishing contact, leading to socially integrative behaviors. (Source: How music can dramatically affect your development & Life time success: The Foundation for Music Literacy).

‘Music knows no boundaries and participating in such creative pursuits, no rigidities’. It is documented that Hungary, Netherlands and Japan who stand among atop nations in scientific achievements; to our surprise all these countries have one thing in common i.e. each one of them have incorporated teaching of music (instrumental & vocal) in their school curriculum both at the elementary and middle school levels. (Source: How music can dramatically affect your child’s development and Life time success: The Foundation for Music Literacy).

Furthermore, a study conducted by physician and biologist Lewis Thomas (on undergraduate majors of medical school) found that 66% of the music majors who had applied to medical schools were admitted and only 44% of the biochemistry majors( for comparison) got admission. (Source: How music can dramatically affect your child’s development and Life time success: The Foundation for Music Literacy).

Research conducted across the globe ascertain that children who participate in music training classes and involve themselves in any music related activities perform better on temporal-spatial, verbal, math’s, science and language tests. Besides which it leads to acceleration in their memory and cognitive abilities, auditory and discrimination, acquisition of speech and language skills. sensory coordination and non-verbal abilities leading to overall academic excellence boosting a child’s self-esteem. Other than this it provides them with a platform to freely express their emotions and channelize their energy in creative and productive pursuits.

However, it is believed that different forms of music have varied impact on a child’s mind which is as follows:

- Traditional classical music is characterized with powerful depth and integrity due to which it works best for certain activities that involve attaining specific brain waves assisting in creating specific learning states.
- Contemporary pop music songs are laden with an ability to create an atmosphere of fun and merriment and therefore should be used for entry, exit, providing breaks, acting as themes for special activities and building rapport.
- Similarly theme songs and music which reflect some aspects of the undertaken topic/content information are suitable for welcoming music, initiating content activities and strengthening classroom bonding.
- Other than this, instrumental music which has the potential of relaxing and soothing ones nerves can be used occasionally to fulfill other teaching needs.

**Role and Benefits of Music — The Five C’s**

- **Concentration**- Learning a musical instrument helps in developing a child’s concentration creating learning states that assist in holding attention and increasing the retention of information leading to better academic output. It is seen that promoting active learning through concerts and teaming up musical activities with some form of movement like dance etc. aids in activating information in the memory sub-system.
- **Co-ordination**- Playing and experimenting with various musical instruments assists in improving eye-hand coordination and refining ones motor skills, dexterity and agility.
- **Control**- Composing a piece of music requires immense patience, persistence and perseverance leading to developing adequate control over situations duly beneficial in managing the stresses and strains of later life.
- **Calmness**- Several researches have documented
that certain class of music aids in relaxing one's body, and mind aiding in adopting a balanced approach in life leading to better handling of problems and situation with each passing day. Providing background music during entry, exit/taking a break etc. provides a truly welcoming and soothing atmosphere helping in preparing and motivating the students.

- **Confidence** - The ability to adequately learn and create music instills in children a sense of purpose and achievement boosting their confidence. Music provides them with a positive environment that enhances student interaction and helps in fostering a sense of belongingness and cooperation. However, this may not be the case always.

Several researches have found that music video laced with violent images made youthful male viewers more antagonistic in their orientation towards women and more likely to condone violence in themselves and others. Other similar studies conducted on college students document that when shown a set of videos with varying levels of violence and sex researchers found that “as violence went up, students experienced less happiness, became more fearful, anxious and aggressive.

Phyliss Weikart (1987), a pioneer in movement pedagogy ascertains that many school age children cannot walk to the beat of music, perform simple motor patterns, or label how their bodies have moved. She suggests that children can gain this experience as a result of naturally occurring situations during infancy and early childhood, especially if the adults recognize the importance of early gross motor development and of language interaction about rhythm and movement with young children.

The wellbeing of a child depends upon his/her opportunities to discover, explore, experiment and develop creativity in order to seek and find novel ways of using music, reacting to it and appreciating it.

Here is an overview of the kind and types of musical activities that can be incorporated in their curriculum (both at home and in school) corresponding to various stages of development (From birth to 9 years) - A Visual Guide to Parent’s, Teachers, Educator’s and Policy makers (See Young Children and the Arts: Making Creative Connections: A Report of the Task Force on Children’s Learning and the Arts: Birth to Eight).

- Engage children in self-initiated and process-oriented musical activities and encourage them to see their choices being acted upon.
- Provide them with a child-friendly, realistic and performance-based environment.
- Help them develop their curricular goals, sequential musical skills and encourage expression, imagination and spontaneity.
- Provide them the needed exposure and recreation through quality shows, concerts and performances.
- Equip teachers, parents and caregivers with needed resource material and guidelines for providing a stimulating and encouraging environment to boost a child’s innovative ability and satisfy his/her creative potential.

**REFERENCE**

Introduction:
The question of child labour has assumed greater significance in the recent decades in India. Because, there is phenomenal growth of population and along with that there is a very great size of population forms the group called children. Due to the slow economic growth of the past decades, there has been no substantial increase in employment. Besides, there is at least a quarter of total population is even today below the poverty line. As a result, the child labour is prevalent only among the population and families, which are below poverty line (BPL) and also to some extent could be found in the lower middle class income groups. The child labour is defined as the labour that is provided by children in the age group of 5-14 years. Further, there is demarcation of the child labour as children employed in industry and other gainful occupations and activities on the one hand those employed in a household for doing domestic works for smooth working of the family, which is known domestic labour. Though there are various definitions, there is also a legal definition and a law has been enacted to prevent the employment of children in industry, hotels, dhabas and motels are the trades to which the law is applicable. However, the Govt. has also issued notification to the effect that the Govt. servants (including officers) should not employ children as domestic servants, If they do so, they are subject to the legal prosecution.

I. Meaning of child labour:
The employment of children in industry or other occupations who are in the age groups of 5-14 has been defined as child labour according to the child labour Act 1986. Accordingly, the law prohibits the employment of children and those who employ them will be subject to a penalty of Rs.20,000 or and imprisonment for 3 years. The law also points that child labour means those who are employed in industry, hotels, dhabas and motels are the trades to which the law is applicable. However, the Govt. has also issued notification to the effect that the Govt. servants (including officers) should not employ children as domestic servants, If they do so, they are subject to the legal prosecution. The child labour is also defined as domestic child labour which means it is not necessary that children should be employed in industry, hotels, trade etc. but those who are acting as domestic servants in a private employees and businessman’s household who are in the age group of 5-14 also come under the 1986 law prohibiting child labour. However, this definition fails to take account of the fact that children in the age group of 6-14 have been assigned some category of domestic works in the morning afternoon. They are not working for the whole day or for that matter in the late hours of night. They are working only for few hours a day. Such children do not come under the definition of domestic child labour.

Similarly, the domesticated child labour is almost untraceable with the help of legal act of 1986. The domesticated child labour is a part of the same family in which the sons or daughters of distant relatives, cousins and Sons of elder or younger brothers and
sisters in urban families have been put for work for the whole day and nights and study with them. They are doing all types of works which are assigned to them within the family. Therefore, as these children are related by blood and belong to the families, a legal definition becomes redundant; it is not possible to enforce the act on these children.

II. CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR:
Poverty is one of the serious causes for the growth of domestic child labour. The BPL families who have large no. of children do not have sufficient means to bring them up. Therefore, the children of those families have been kept as child labour support the family income. This is true in the rural areas. Whereas in the urban areas the members of the families suffering of ill health and not interested in doing household work attempt to employ Child labour on a petty payment.

There is not individual but migration of entire family from rural to urban areas. Such migrants having low income do not send their children to schools but put them as domestic servants in well-off families and get some monthly income. Similarly, the urban families bring children of their family on the ground of helping them to get education and employments also induce them to become as domestic child labour.

The low wages, irregular work easy to handle the children are no less important causes for the growth of child labour. The rich and middle income migrants families are forced upon by there children of their kiths arid kins to migrate to urban areas and work as domestic servants. There are as we have noted earlier, the domesticated child labour. There are various inseparable causes for existence of domesticated child labour. Further providing better educational facilities, exposing them to certain trades in the future, prospects of getting employment in the adult age in the urban treads etc. are the important causes for the growth of this type of child labour.

III. THE EXTENT OF CHILD LABOURS:
In fact, it is a very extremely difficult issue of quantifying the amount of child labour in India. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has made an estimate of 125 million of the total population, whereas the National Council of Applied economic Research (NCAER) has brought out the figures that the child labour is 6% of the total population. The commission of child labour has made several categories of child labour with different magnitude and one cannot come to a definite estimate of the amount of child labour. Further, it is not possible to divide into industrial child labour, formal child labour, infonnal child labour and domestic child labour. the domesticated child labour does not find a place in the estimates made by the Child Labour Commissions. However, if one takes into account, certain background elements then it would be possible to make a rough estimate of total child labour and different types of child labour. For example, the school dropout rates in urban and rural areas, the illiterates and children of Below Poverty of Line (BPL), and lastly, the size of children in the total population according to 2001 Census, we may estimate the quantum of child labour as given in the Table-I below.

Table -1
Estimates of Child Labour     (As per 2001 Census)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Estimate of child labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>103 Crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Total size of children</td>
<td>20 Crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Children in the age group of 5-14 years</td>
<td>15 Crore Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.6 Crore Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Children in urban areas</td>
<td>07 Crore Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>03 Crore Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>The children in rural areas</td>
<td>08 Crore Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5 Crore Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Children attending the school</td>
<td>12 Crore Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 Crore Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Total child labour</td>
<td>08 Crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Total child labour in rural areas</td>
<td>05 Crore Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>02 Crore Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Total child labour in urban areas</td>
<td>03 Crore Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>01 Crore Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Domestic child labour</td>
<td>05 Crore Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>03 Crore Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Domestic child labour</td>
<td>03 Crore Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>02 Crore Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>01 Crore Urban</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The estimates are based on some guess work on the basis of the population of villages, small towns and cities. We have not considered the big cities and metropolitan cities. Further, these are at best may be called as guest mates.

IV. PROBLEM IN ERADICATION:
No doubt the child labour prohibition act passed in 1986 but it has been enacted in November, 2006. However, there are number of problems in detecting child labour. Further difficulty is separation of child labour as that which is working in industrial activity. In fact in urban areas certain household industries employ children in the back yard of a house and provide them food and shelter and they go unnoticed. Indeed nearly 30 children from Bihar were traced at Bangalore working in different back yards of household industries in only one place. The domestic child labour is another difficulty to trace it because they work in the family and have been given access to the entire house and there have no restriction to come in and go out. Under these conditions is not possible to identity the domestic child labour. The domestic servants may be identified. However, this also has the difficulty that boys and girls are given only few type of works outside the house, few works are assigned to them for hours only. These activities are also undertaken by children of the same family. Therefore these children do not come under the legal definition of domestic child labour. The sons and daughters of the near and distant relatives, Sons and daughters of younger or elder brother’s, sister-in-law, brother-in law’s, also work similar to that of domestic child labours or domesticated child labour. These categories of child labour are beyond the purview of the child labour prohibition act.

V. SUGGESTIONS:
It is unfortunate that the existence and growth of child labour is not only convenient but mutually beneficial to employer and employees. The midday meal facility, free text books, free uniforms and hostels, childrens homes and other philanthropic support is too small and too ill-equipped to eradicate child labour that too domestic and domesticated child labour. Similar to domestic violence against women, domestic child labour is also has more informal content. Therefore, provides a formal cover for these human relation based phenomena are highly ill-suited to the Indian condition. Therefore, informal identification by NGOs, social workers and social organization is the only way out. Further, this paper argues that the only step of eradication of domestic child labour and domesticated child labour in urban and rural areas is possible by counseling, providing support; creating awareness among the families is a very stupendous task for the social work discipline. Further, from the social work perspective, we may also conclude that if this work is not undertaken, a large amount of our population after few years become unskilled, manual labour. It will not be a part of human capital. This will also increase the disparities between rich and poor particularly those who are under the category of child labour. It is like cutting a small tree before it could become a big tree and population as forest will have large number of small as against few big trees in the entire country. The brain drain will add a new dimension to the growth of child labour in India.

REFERENCES

**व्यक्तित्व विकास पर पारिवारिक परिवेश का प्रभाव**

बालक के विकास में परिवार की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। परिवार उसे सामाजिक संवेदनशील होने में मदद करता है। यह पारिवारिक अंतः-विषयों से बाहर सामाजिक संबंधों को सीखना है। परिवार की संरचना, माता-पिता का शिक्षित होना, परिवार की आधिकारिक स्थिति, व्यक्तित्व निम्नांकन को प्रभावित करती है। समृद्ध परिवार के बिना, माता का कामना होना बालक में सस्त्रुश्वा और अनुकूलपन की भावना को बढ़ाता है।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में यह जान करने का प्रयास किया गया है कि भिन्न पारिवारिक परिवेश के बालकों के व्यक्तित्वविकास पर केवल संबंध है। पिता आदि व्यक्तित्वविकास में रोल निभाते हैं। भिन्न परिवेश बालकों में चित्र गुणों व लक्षणों को विकसित करता है। पिता-पत्नी चित्र गुणों का पालन-पालन करने वाले पिता की सेवा होती हैं और श्रेष्ठ पारिवारिक परिवेश में बालकों में सकारात्मक व्यक्तित्व गुणों का विकास अधिक होता है। उनमें आकर्षण का कम रहता है। पितामह बालकों के व्यक्तित्वविकास व्यक्तित्व विकास पर धन्यवाद प्राप्त करता है। 

परिवार बालक की प्रथम पाठशाला है। यह समाज की वह प्रथम इकाई है, जो बालक के व्यक्तित्व निम्नांकन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका आदि करती है। पिता-पत्नी माता-पिता के रूप में विशेष रूप से परिवार की स्थिति और उसका व्यवहार प्रभावी होता है। पिता-पत्नी अंतः-विषयों के साथ बालक की सामाजिक संबंधों सीखते हैं।

विश्व में विभिन्न प्रकार के परिवार दिखाई देते हैं। समाज की भौगोलिक सामाजिक और सार्वजनिक अवस्थाएं एक से अन्य से अलग होती हैं, अंतः-परिवार का स्वरूप भी एक से अन्य से अलग होता है। भाषातीय परिवार में हिंदी परिवारों के प्रमुख रूप से संयुक्त एवं एकता बालकों के नाम से जाना जाता है। 

बालक परिवार में जहां कर होईचुड़ा आत्मेंत सत्य, असत्य, परिचारक प्रद्ध विविधता जैसे चारित्रिक गुणों को सीखता है। नातीय प्रति यह अधर्म नहीं ही सभी परिवारों में 

* Palak Jadeja

**Rural Study**

Research Zone India
Vol. 3, Issue - (4) 
Sept.- 2015 - Page 121 - 123
ISSN 2319 - 8168

* M.Phil Student, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar*
विकास से केसा संबंध है और इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है। अध्ययन हेतु निम्न विभाजक समूहों का निर्माण किया गया।

(1) संयुक्त एवं एकाकी परिवार की कामकाजी महिलाओं के बालकों के पारिवारिक परिवेश के मध्य व्यक्तिगत सह-संबंध नहीं पाया जाता।

(2) संयुक्त एवं एकाकी महिलाओं के बालकों के पारिवारिक परिवेश के मध्य कोडन सावधान अंतर नहीं पाया जाता।

अध्ययन हेतु १०० संयुक्त एवं १०० एकाकी परिवार की कामकाजी महिलाओं के ११ से १४ वर्ष के बालकों को चुना गया। सभी का चयन वात चिकित्सक द्वारा संशोधित किया गया। बालक पर ८ वीं कक्षा के छात्र है। जो. जी० शाह के द्वारा निर्मित एक सी.एस का उपयोग किया गया। जो. जय प्रकाश द्वारा अनुकूलित (Ronald P. Rohner USA) की व्यक्तिगत मापक प्राप्त व पी.ए.कू. बाहिल्ला का उपयोग किया गया।

परिणाम:

टाइला-१ : संयुक्त एवं एकाकी परिवार की कामकाजी महिलाओं के बालकों के पारिवारिक परिवेश प्रदत्तों के मध्य संबंध का प्रस्तुतिकरण

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY STRUCTURE</th>
<th>MEAN</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>CORELATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOINT</td>
<td>102.7</td>
<td>7.02</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.51 POSITIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUCLEAR</td>
<td>104.59</td>
<td>6.46</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>CORRELATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

एकाकी परिवार के श्रेणी एवं निम्न पारिवारिक परिवेश समूह के बच्चों का विभिन्न व्यक्तिगत आयामों पर प्रभाव, मध्यमान, मानक विचलन, व प्रयोजन संस्था का प्रस्तुतिकरण।

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>व्यक्तिगत आयाम? परिवार का संरहण?</th>
<th>आक्रमण HOSTALITY</th>
<th>प्रतिकूल परिवार प्रति परिवार देश</th>
<th>नकारात्मक आचरण समुद्र</th>
<th>नकारात्मक आचरण समुद्र</th>
<th>संस्थागत EMOTIONAL AGGREGATION</th>
<th>संस्थागत EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY</th>
<th>नकारात्मक EMOTIONAL UNRESPONSIVENESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GROUP I (संरह समूह) N-26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAN</td>
<td>13.65</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>11.34</td>
<td>11.87</td>
<td>14.92</td>
<td>14.89</td>
<td>14.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>7.05</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>4.87</td>
<td>6.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP I (निम्न समूह) N-28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAN</td>
<td>16.96</td>
<td>18.50</td>
<td>14.25</td>
<td>14.05</td>
<td>11.57</td>
<td>16.89</td>
<td>10.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>4.42</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>6.38</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>5.99</td>
<td>5.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

संयुक्त परिपात के केन्द्र एवं निम्न पारिवारिक परिवेश समूह के बच्चों का विविध व्यक्तिगत आयामों पर प्रभाव,
मूल्यांकन, मानक विचार, व विश्वसनीयता चक्र का प्रभावी करण।

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>व्यक्ति आयाम</th>
<th>परमार्श</th>
<th>नकारात्मक अनुसरण</th>
<th>नकारात्मक पारीवारिक विनिमय</th>
<th>संपदागत अवस्था</th>
<th>संवेदनशील अवस्था</th>
<th>संवेदनशील अवस्था</th>
<th>संवेदनशील अवस्था</th>
<th>संवेदनशील अवस्था</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>सकारात्मक पार</td>
<td>13.58</td>
<td>15.44</td>
<td>11.75</td>
<td>12.37</td>
<td>14.20</td>
<td>14.48</td>
<td>10.72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सकारात्मक अवस्था</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>4.22</td>
<td>3.98</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>संवेदनशील पार</td>
<td>16.72</td>
<td>18.15</td>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>15.06</td>
<td>10.57</td>
<td>17.36</td>
<td>13.69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>संवेदनशील अवस्था</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>4.26</td>
<td>5.05</td>
<td>5.65</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>4.16</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

निश्चेत्तन :
अध्ययन से प्राप्त परिपत्रों से यथार्थ होता है कि कामाख्यात भाषाओं की पारिवारिक संरचना के अंतर का प्रभाव बालकों के व्यक्तित्वविकास का प्रभावित करता है। एक और संयुक्त परिवार के बालकों में पारिवारिक संरचना या प्रभाव प्राप्त करने के जिले, संयुक्त बालकों के बेटों और बेटियों में जीने की अंतर का प्रभाव यह बालकों तथा पारिवारिक परिवेश में बालकों का विकास का बालकों में अस्वस्थ जीवन उसमें नकारात्मक कारकों का कौशल रहा। दूसरी ओर संयुक्त परिपत्र के ही निम्न पारिवारिक परिवेश के बालकों में अधिक बालकों में परसंपत्त तुलना करने पर सारणी में से केन्द्र एक नकारात्मक आयाम सम्मान को छोड़ सही व्यक्तिगत आयामों पर दोनों मुद्रा में व्यक्तित्वविकास के संबंध में सांस्कृतिक अंतर देखने को उपलब्ध ज्ञान के बालकों प्राप्त को अवकलकता की कम देखी गयी। निम्न परिपत्र के बालकों में परसंपत्त अधिक पारी गयी। इन बालकों में नकारात्मक आयाम व्यक्तिगत अधिक देखी गयी। ये बालक संवेदनशील रूप से भी अधिक पता गये। इनमें निश्चित बिंदुबनाएं भविष्यात मानसिकता अस्वस्थता को दर्शाता है। इनका सारांश के त्रिकोण भी अधिक नकारात्मक पारा गया। अनुसंधान के परिपत्र से यथार्थ होता है कि संयुक्त परिपत्र के केन्द्र पारिवारिक परिवेश बालकों के व्यक्तित्वविकास का विकास करता है। यौगिक विकास अधिक सांस्कृतिक रूप में गुणात्मक होता है। एक और पारिपत्र के संरचना में केन्द्र व निम्न परिपत्र की तुलना में व्यक्तित्वविकास के दो आयाम नकारात्मक विकास के दो आयाम नकारात्मक आयाम स्मार्तकता एवं संवेदनशील अवस्था के पथ में सांस्कृतिक अंतर अंतर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ जबकि पारिपत्र में सांस्कृतिक अंतर प्राप्त नहीं होता।

संयुक्त परिवेश के प्राप्त परिपत्र की प्राप्त बालकों या एक अलग संरचना या या संयुक्त बालक के व्यक्तित्वविकास काफी हत्त तक प्रभावित करता है यह प्राप्त सांस्कृतिक भाषात्मक होता है।

पारिवारिक परिपत्र के व्यक्तित्वविकास पर पढ़ाई वाले प्राप्त परिपत्र से संबंधित अनेक पूर्व अवमान हुए- परिपत्र में १९९९, मे कार्ड १९९३, साम्यता किरण १९९१, हल्लो १९९७, आमेजन्ट २००१, बिसिट २००३ आदि के परिपत्र भी सिद्ध करते हैं कि बालक के व्यक्तित्वविकास पर पारिवारिक परिपत्र शासन विधि की विधाल पारिपत्र का सामर्थ्य आधिक रूप से सामाजिक प्रभाव आदि प्राप्त दालतिह।
RAPE AS A VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHT OF A WOMAN.

Rape is a criminal act which inflicts torture on the victim. When we state that the criminal act of rape is a violation of Human Right of a woman, we have to take into account a revolutionary decision of the Indian Supreme Court. In the case of Bodhisatva Gautam v. Subhra Chakraborty, the accused has entered into a false marriage with a woman and she became pregnant. He made her undergo an abortion. He repeated the same thing again and when she asked him to maintain her, the disowned her on the grounds that there was no marriage. The accused was prosecuted under the sections 312, 420, 493 and 498-A of IPC 1860. The court ruled that rape was not merely an offence under the Penal code, but it was violation of a woman’s right to live with dignity and personal freedom.

Rape is a crime which destroys a woman’s self esteem and pushes her into a deep emotional crisis. It is a crime against basic Human Rights and is also violative of the most cherished of the fundamental rights namely Right to Life and Liberty in Article 21. Many feminists and psychiatrists state that rape is more of an act of aggression aimed at degrading and humiliating women rather than only a sexual offence. The court has recognized that fundamental rights can be enforced even against private bodies and individuals. Actually the rules of evidence in rape cases need to still undergo metamorphosis. Any sexual act against a woman is a violation of her Right to Live with Dignity. Hence there should not be the onus on the rape victim to prove that the act was without her consent. The consent of the complainant should be the defense of the accused.

Marital Rape – A woman’s Right to protect her bodily integrity

The issue of marital rape must be considered as rape and the provisions of the Indian Penal Code which excludes marital rape from the definition of rape, should be held unconstitutional and therefore void. Justice Sagir Ahmed has rightly stated that, “The rape laws to not unfortunately take care of the social aspect of the matter and are deficient in many ways. “ In cases of marital rapes, there is still further violation of the statutes as well as the dignity of a woman. Generally if a man has sexual intercourse with a woman below the age of 16 years, with or without her consent, he is guilty of rape but if the woman is his wife and above 15 years of age, the act does not amount to rape. Further a nominal punishment of imprisonment of either description up to two years or fine provided if the wife is between 12-15 years of age. Here the researcher submits that on Indian social scenes, the wife is presumed to have given irrevocable consent to sexual relationship with her husband. This aspect does not include even her consent for the marriage itself. The husband is not even punishable if the act is done without the consent of the wife.

A woman can successfully prosecute a man for rape who had sexual intercourse with her consent when the man knew that he was not her husband and if the woman had consented believing him to be someone else, or believed herself to be lawfully married with him. Thus availability of legal protection to sexual activity is not determined by it is happening in private or public but whether it meets the traditional standards of morality and hence the message is clear that irrespective of the reforms to the rape laws the tie between marriage and sexuality is unmistakable. There are umpteen cases in India and all over the world where there is a rape committed by a wedded partner. There is a need of recognizing the forced

* Principal, Sheth H.J. Law College, Bhavnagar
sex with a married woman by her husband as an offence. In order to uphold the women’s right to a dignified existence forced sex by the husband must be considered as an offence of RAPE. The Existing rape laws contains Spouse Exception clause which reflects the Law’s patriarchal ideology that husbands have sole and exclusive control over the bodies of their wives. This ideology is in sharp contrast to the modern human rights jurisprudence according to which every Human being whether man or a woman has a right to decide about his own choices and has a right to oppose any act which would be a clear humiliation of her bodily integrity.

The part III of the Constitution is said to be the heart of the human rights. A close Look at article 21 of the Constitution alone makes it evident. It now becomes Cambodian of human rights. It deals with protection of life and personal liberty and states that ‘no person shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty, except according to procedure established by law’. This article acts as shield against the deprivation of life and personal liberty of the individual.

There are number of decisions of the Supreme Court of India to include within Article 21 itself all the varieties of rights which go to make a man’s life, ‘meaningful’ ‘complete’ and ‘worth living’. For Example, the right to livelihood, right to shelter, right to information, right of enjoyment of pollution free air and water, right to health, right to live with human dignity, free from exploitation and right to be protected against unfair and oppressive police method in the interrogation of suspect, free from torture, starvation, etc. The Supreme Court also declared that speedy trial is a fundamental right. A free legal assistance at state cost is also fundamental right of a person accused of an offence, which may involve jeopardy to his life or personal liberty. That means every person is entitled to quality life consistent with human personality. This Article actually is an expressed provision in the constitution which aims at firstly Identifying and secondly in protection of human rights.

In Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, the Court said – “it is obvious that Art. 21 though couched in negative language, confer the fundamental right to life and personal liberty.”

In Kharak Sing v. State U.P. the question as to proper scope and meaning of the expression ‘personal liberty’ came up for first time and majority of judges took the view that –

‘Personal liberty’ as used in Art. 21 as a compendious term to include within itself all the varieties of rights, which go to make up the ‘personal liberties’ of man other than those, dealt with in the several clauses of Art. 19(1). Art. 19(1) deals with particular species of attributes of that freedom. ‘Personal liberty’ in Art. 21 takes in and comprise the residue.

In Kharak Sing’s case, word liberty was interpreted on lines of the meaning accorded to liberty in the 5th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution. Therefore, article 21 requires authority of law even for restriction on personal liberty, e.g. (i) interference with freedom of a person at home, e.g. by Dormitory visit by the Police at night; (ii) interference with right of a prisoner in jail to publish a book outside jail; any other restriction imposed while in jail, which is not authorized by law.

Personal liberty in article 21 takes in ‘all the rights of man’.

Thus, ‘personal liberty’ in Article 21 has widest amplitude.

Right to life, enshrined in Article 21 means something more than survival or animal existence. It would include the right to live with human dignity; a right to minimum subsistence allowance during suspension. It would include all those aspects of life which go to make a man’s life meaningful, complete and worth living. That which alone can make it possible to live must be declared to be an integral component of the right to live. However acquisition of land by State for public purpose does not violate Art. 21 but it includes the right to livelihood or right to shelter or dignity of person.

Right to education – The citizens have a fundamental right to education. The said right flows from Art. 21. Every child and citizen of this country has right to free education until he completes the age of fourteen years. Thereafter
his right so education is subject to the limits of economic capacity and development of the State. The right to education is implicit in the right to life and personal liberty.

- The article only applies to the deprivation of life and personal liberty by the State.
- Article is not attracted in a case of trade or business either big or small.
- Even a woman of easy virtue is entitled to privacy and no one can invade her privacy.
- It is imperative that the family members of the arrestee or detainee should not be kept in darkness by withholding information about his arrest or detention or about the passing of order of detention or place of detention etc.
- The Concept of right to life and personal liberty thus include the right to live with dignity.
- This right also includes protection of health and strength of workers, men, and women and of children against abuse, opportunities, facilities, for children to develop in a healthy manner and in condition of freedom and dignity, education, and health facility and maternity relief.
- Everyone in this country therefore, has a right to live with human dignity free from exploitation.
- This Article protects the right to livelihood as an integral facet of right to life.
- Failure of the part of government hospital to provide timely medical treatment to a person in need of such treatment result is violation of his right to life.
- State cannot ignore this constitutional obligation on account of financial constraints.
- The environmental aspects concern “Life” and Human right aspect concern ‘Liberty’ in the matter of pollution; any disturbance of basic environmental elements namely air, water and soil which are necessary for life would be hazardous to life within meaning of Article 21.
- The life occurring in Article 21 does not include individual status in life.
- The fundamental right under the constitution of India are almost in consonance with rights contained in Universal Declaration of Human Right as also the declaration at covenant of civil and political rights and the Covenants of economic and social and cultural rights to which India is a party having ratified them.
- The right to be protected against unfair or oppressive Police methods in the interrogation of suspects. Officers who are the custodians of law and order should have greatest respect for the personal liberty of citizen and should not flout the laws by stooping to bizarre acts of lawlessness.
- It would be unreasonable to use hand curbs equaled or hoops unless state is liable to make out that no other practical way of forbidding escape is available, prisoner being so dangerous and desperate and the circumstances so hostile to safe keeping.
- Article 21 is applicable to all persons either citizen of India or foreigner.
- Right to shelter is a fundamental right which spring from the right to resident assured in article 19(1)(e) as right to life.
- Speedy trial is the fundamental right.
- The free legal assistance at State cost is a fundamental right of a person accused of an offence, which may involve jeopardy to his life or personal liberty.

above:

The rapid progress of scientific knowledge and thought; the deepest intellectual interest in the subject; the wide spread tenancies in all parts of world to reform or reconstruct the society has been influenced for the development of mankind. The concept of human rights becomes a new gospel and has worked its way through the subsoil of human consciousness with speed and strength and has now become one of the great driving forces of our time. More and more people the world over realize, and realize more clearly, that there should be increased human right inspections and publicizing of abuse.²

REFERENCE

Introduction
Marriage is necessarily the basis of social organization and the foundation of important legal rights and obligations. In Hindu Law, Marriage is treated as a Samaskara or a Sacrament. A Hindu marriage joins two individuals for life, so that they can pursue dharma (duty), artha (possessions), kama (physical desires), and moksa (ultimate spiritual release) together. It also joins two families together. The colours are normally red and gold. It is a vow between two people to stay together and uphold traditional family values in accordance with Dharma. In the traditional Hindu system of marriage, there is no role for the state as marriage remained a private affair within the social realm. Within this traditional framework reference, marriage is undoubtedly the most important transitional point in a Hindu’s life and the most important of all the Hindu samskaras, or life-cycle rituals. Divorce, however is a thorny question and Annulment is a very unusual remedy. In our modern world, an Annulment tends to be more a creature of religion than of law. Annulments are rarely granted and when they are, very specific circumstances must exist.

What Is Annulment of Marriage
In strict Legal terminology, annulment refers only to making a voidable marriage null; if the marriage is void ab initio, then it is automatically null, although a legal declaration of nullity is required to establish this. Annulment is a legal procedure for declaring a marriage null and void. With the exception of bigamy and not meeting the minimum age requirement for marriage, it is rarely granted. A marriage can be declared null and void if certain legal requirements were not met at the time of the marriage. If these legal requirements were not met then the marriage is considered to have never existed in the eyes of the law. This process is called annulment. It is very different from divorce in that while a divorce dissolves a marriage that has existed, a marriage that is annulled never existed at all. Thus unlike divorce, it is retroactive: an annulled marriage is considered never to have existed.

Grounds For Annulment
The grounds for a marriage annulment may vary according to the different legal jurisdictions, but are generally limited to fraud, bigamy, blood relationship and mental incompetence including the following:

a) Either spouse was already married to someone else at the time of the marriage in question;
b) Either spouse was too young to be married, or too young without required court or parental consent. (In some cases, such a marriage is still valid if it continues well beyond the younger spouse’s reaching marriageable age);
c) Either spouse was under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the marriage;
d) Either spouse was mentally incompetent at the time of the marriage;
e) If the consent to the marriage was based on fraud or force;
f) Either spouse was physically incapable to be married (typically, chronically unable to have sexual intercourse) at the time of the marriage;
g) The marriage is prohibited by law due to the relationship between the parties. This is the “prohibited degree of consanguinity”, or blood relationship between the parties. The most common legal relationship is 2nd cousins; the legality of such relationship between 1st cousins varies around the world.
h) Prisoners sentenced to a term of life
imprisonment may not marry.

i) Concealment (e.g. one of the parties concealed a drug addiction, prior criminal record or having a sexually transmitted disease)

**Basis of An Annulment**

In Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955, there are some conditions laid down for a Hindu Marriage which must be fulfilled in case of any marriage between two Hindus which can be solemnized in accordance with the requirements of this Act. Accordingly a Marriage may be solemnized between any two Hindus, if the following conditions are fulfilled:

a) Neither party has a spouse living at the time of the marriage;

b) At the time of the marriage, neither party-
   (i) is incapable of giving a valid consent of it in consequence of unsoundness of mind; or
   (ii) though capable of giving a valid consent has been suffering from mental disorder of such a kind or to such an extent as to be unfit for marriage and the procreation of children; or
   (iii) has been subject to recurrent attacks of insanity or epilepsy;

c) The bridegroom has completed the age of twenty one years and the bride the age of eighteen years at the time of the marriage;

d) The parties are not within the degrees of prohibited relationship unless the custom or usage governing each of them permits of a marriage between the two;

e) The parties are not sapindas of each other, unless the custom or usage governing each of them permits of a marriage between the two.

An annulment may be granted when a marriage is automatically void under the law for public policy reasons or voidable by one party when certain requisite elements of the marriage contract were not present at the time of the marriage.

**Void Marriages**

A marriage is automatically void and is automatically annulled when it is prohibited by law. Section 11 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with:

- Nullity of marriage and divorce - Void marriages - Any marriage solemnized after the commencement of this Act shall be null and void and may, on a petition presented by either party thereto, against the other party be so declared by a decree of nullity if it contravenes any one of the conditions specified in clauses (i), (iv) and (v), Section 5 mentioned above.

Bigamy - If either spouse was still legally married to another person at the time of the marriage then the marriage is void and no formal annulment is necessary.

Inter-family Marriage - A marriage between an ancestor and a descendant, or between a brother and a sister, whether the relationship is by the half or the whole blood or by adoption. In M.M. Malhotra v. Union of India¹, the court held that husband married a woman during subsistence of his first marriage. Such marriage being null and void, his subsequent marriage to another woman would not be case of plural marriage.

Marriage between Close Relatives - A marriage between an uncle and a niece, between an aunt and a nephew, or between first cousins, whether the relationship is by the half or the whole blood, except as to marriages permitted by the established customs.

**Voidable Marriages**

A voidable marriage is one where an annulment is not automatic and must be sought by one of the parties. Generally, an annulment may be sought by one of the parties to a marriage if the intent to enter into the civil contract of marriage was not present at the time of the marriage, either due to mental illness, intoxication, duress or fraud. Section 12 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with Voidable Marriages as under:

1) Any marriage solemnized, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be voidable and may be annulled by a decree of nullity on any of the following grounds, namely:-

   a) that the marriage has not been consummated owing to the impotency of the respondent; or
   b) that the marriage is in contravention of the condition specified in clause (ii) of Section 5; or
   c) that the consent of the petitioner, or where the consent of the guardian in marriage of the petitioner was required under Section 5 as it stood immediately before the commencement of the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act,
1978, the consent of such guardian was obtained by force or by fraud as to the nature of the ceremony or as to any material fact or circumstance concerning the respondent; or
d) that the respondent was at the time of the marriage pregnant by some person other than the petitioner.

2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no petition for annulling a marriage-
(a) on the ground specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall be entertained if-
(i) the petition is presented more than one year after the force had ceased to operate or, as the case may be, the fraud had been discovered ; or
(ii) the petitioner has, with his or her full consent, lived with the other party to the marriage as husband or wife after the force had ceased to operate or, as the case may be, the fraud had been discovered;
(b) on the ground specified in clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall be entertained unless the court is satisfied-
(i) that the petitioner was at the time of the marriage ignorant of the facts alleged;
(ii) that proceedings have been instituted in the case of a marriage solemnized before the commencement of this Act within one year of such commencement and in the case of marriages solemnized after such commencement within one year from the date of the marriage; and
(iii) that marital intercourse with the consent of the petitioner has not taken place since the discovery by the petitioner of the existence of the said ground.

**Impotency** - If either spouse was physically incapable of entering the marriage at the time of the marriage, usually because of a lack of ability to have sexual intercourse, and if this inability appears incurable or if the spouse refuses to take any action to cure the inability, there are grounds for an annulment. The inability must continue and must exist at the time of suit. In Laxmi Devi v. Babulal², the wife had no vagina at all, though by surgical treatment an artificial vagina was formed, the husband is entitled to a decree for nullity.

**Lack of Mental Capacity** - If the court finds that either spouse did not have ability to understand the nature of the marriage contract or the duties and responsibilities of the marriage contract, then there may be grounds for an annulment. However, if the spouse who did not have the ability to understand the contract gains the capacity to understand it and freely lives with the other spouse, then this ground does not apply. In Pronab Kumar Ghosh v. Krishna Ghosh³, it was held that Schizophrenia which is a type of lunacy is a ground for making the marriage as null and void.

**A Party was Under the Age of Consent** - Marriage under the legal age, may be annulled. The legal age for boys is 21 years and for girls is 18 years. A marriage by an underage party may become legally binding and incapable of annulment if the cohabitation of the parties as husband and wife continues voluntarily after the person reached the age of consent. In Vinita Saxena v. Pankaj Pandit⁴, it was held that where the parties are young and the mental disorder is of such a type that sexual act and procreation of children is not possible, it may furnish a good ground for nullifying the marriage.

**Fraud or Force** - If the consent to the marriage contract was obtained either by fraud or force, then there are grounds for an annulment. The person who has been threatened or deceived about the marriage contract continues to live with the spouse after the discovery of the fraud or the deception or after being forced into the marriage, it is possible that this ground will not apply⁵. In Anurag Anand v. Sunita Anand⁶, the court held that false particulars in bio data based upon which the marriage was solemnized amounts fraud and the aggrieved party may annul the marriage.

**Rights of Children From Annulled Marriages**
The court has the ability to establish rights and obligations related to the children from such marriages. Children from an annulled marriage are legitimate. Section 16 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with the provisions regarding Legitimacy of Children under the Void and Voidable Marriages.

**Legitimacy of children of void and voidable marriages**
1) Notwithstanding that a marriage is null and void under Section 11, any child of such marriage who
would have been legitimate if the marriage had been valid, shall be legitimate, whether such a child is born before or after the commencement of the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976, and whether or not a decree of nullity is granted in respect of the marriage under this Act and whether or not the marriage is held to be void otherwise than on a petition under this Act.

2) Where a decree of nullity is granted in respect of a voidable marriage under Section 12, any child begotten or conceived before the decree is made, who would have been the legitimate child of the parties to the marriage if at the date of the decree it had been dissolved instead of being annulled, shall be deemed to be their legitimate child notwithstanding the decree of nullity.

3) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be construed as conferring upon any child of a marriage which is null and void or which is annulled by a decree of nullity under Section 12, any rights in or to the property of any person, other than the parents, in any case, where, but for the passing of this Act, such child would have been incapable of possessing or acquiring any such rights by reason of his not being the legitimate child of his parents.

Thus, such children would be regarded in law as legitimate children of the parents for all purposes including succession. In Sarda Ram v. Durga Bai, it is now established that such children can inherit the separate property of their father under Section 8, Hindu Succession Act, but could not lay any claim on the coparcenary interest of the father. Son of such a marriage has no birth right in the Hindu Joint family property.

Annulment Process
Now that no-fault divorce is readily available, marriage annulment is not very common. To get an annulment, a person first needs to meet the residency requirements of the state that they live in. The jurisdictional requirements are similar to those required for dissolution or divorce: one of the parties must live in the state where the marriage annulment is filed for a continuous ninety-day period. Similar to a divorce filing, marriage annulment case proceeds with a filing, petition, summons, and ancillary documents. An annulment case can be initiated by either the husband or the wife in the marriage. The grounds for marriage annulment are stated in the petition. A divorce can be much more complicated than an annulment.

Effects of Marriage Annulment
Annulling a marriage simply erases it from the records, as if it never took place. The result of a marriage annulment is a decree that the marriage never existed. It nullifies the marriage, returning the parties to their prior single status. It’s a common misconception that short marriages can be annulled, but the length of the marriage is not a qualifying factor. Many times, annulments occur after very short marriages, so there is no need to divide assets or debts or decide custody of children produced by the marriage. In the case of a longer marriage that is annulled, the court will divide the property of the parties.

Conclusion
An annulment is a legal procedure which cancels a marriage between a man and a woman. Annulling a marriage is as though it is completely erased – legally, it declares that the marriage never technically existed and was never valid. Annulment of marriage is very important in the scheme of matrimonial laws as there is no point in carrying the burden of divorce in cases where marriage has been solemnized on the strength of fraud or where the marriage is solemnized despite the fact that the responding spouse was already married.

REFERENCE

In this modern competitive age the sports and games becomes very fast and because of continuous development in science and technology the sportsman has become alert and skillful. It’s not only sufficient that sportsmen maintain their acquired fitness but he should develop as demand occurs. The requirement for executing the skill and performance physical fitness is essential which can develop as a whole. Yoga is such a meditation which maintains our physical and mental health. Yoga keeps all the parts of the body active. The yogic exercises are prepared keeping in view the structure of the body. Yoga helps in increasing notable capacity in flexibility, agility and breath holding capacity. When a sports person involves himself in different sports training programme for better performance. As a result of long term sports training. Muscles misbalance can develop in the athlete. The cardiovascular and pulmonary systems are usually loaded as a unit.

**Introduction**

In this modern age every person wants to be efficient, fit and free from diseases. Daily official routine work is not sufficient to be fit, but in spite of this he should remain in touch of various exercises complete routine work of exercise being helpful in maintain physical fitness.

Today every man wishes to live long life without any strain and stress. And for this man has to remain in programme of normal fitness exercise. Apart from this to keep viewing current trends he attract towards doing yogasanas. But the man who is involved in sports and games has some different views regarding physical work and yogasanas. Those who are in fields of physical education and sports they are more conscious to keep their physical fitness day to day the performance is going high so sportsmen keep alert to maintain their level for the development of such performance the new training technology and scientific principles are responsible which are connected with field of physical education and sports. In modern mechanical age every man is living with tension. In such a progressive mechanical age a man does not have time to maintain his body? Yoga is such a programme which does not require more time and equipment. For these one has not to go outside. An Individual at his suitable time and according to his requirement can do the selected yogic exercise which will help an individual to keep the balance of his physical requirement. Therefore physical fitness is considered very important for the development of skills and physical fitness and for this proper physical training becomes essential and for which the knowledge of physiology and physical fitness becomes necessary physical fitness includes agility, flexibility, endurance, explosive strength etc. over and above it includes physiological aspects like cardiovascular endurance. Breath holding capacity, vital capacity, aerobic capacity etc. therefore. It becomes necessary to develop all the above components and variables. For the development of all these aspects it is necessary that all the parts of the body should get proper exercise. For this the, training of Yoga becomes very significant. Yoga is such a meditation which maintains our physical and mental health. Yoga keeps all the parts of the body active. The yogic exercises are prepared keeping in view the structure of the body. Yoga helps in increasing notable capacity in flexibility, agility and breath holding capacity.

“PRANA” is a Sanskrit word for energy."PRANAYAM" is the body and balances...
masculine and feminine energy. Breathing correctly from the diaphragm and acts as a natural tranquilizer and calms the nervous system. Inspiring and expiring from nose increase the capacity of lungs and helps providing more oxygen in the blood flow. This regenerates the blood cells and increases the vitality. For development of physical fitness yogic exercise are been performed in different manners than other exercises. Yogic asanas develop the muscle strength. Flexibility and endurance capacity of an individual “PRANAYAM” develops the efficiency of heart and the endurance capacity of respiratory system. By yogic exercises amount of oxygen increase in the body. It develops the flexibility of the diaphragm and helps the lungs to increase the size to their maximum. It helps the lungs in releasing CO2 to its maximum which indirectly helps for more oxygen to get in. Yoga is such a meditation which helps to maintain our physical and mental health. The yogic training also given to cricketers. So that they can develop their mental and physical spirit. Which develops competitive nature of sports men Yoga’s brings out our internal capacity? Through the balance their physical and mental arouses. Yams and niyamas, parts of yoga reduced demand on physiology by elimination of controlling emotional stimuli, asans, Pranayams and Kriyas reduce fatigue and works as purificatory process. Yoga keeps all the parts of the body active. The yogic exercise is prepared keeping in view the structure of the body. In modern age to be healthy and develops games individual should follow the yoga. Science yoga is recognized as a system which promotes an integrated development of body. Mostly yoga effects on muscular group. Muscles which are controlled by Neuro system. Physical education has progressed a logway form the days of “drill” when nothing more then. Movement of the human frame, usually in time with a number of other bodies was required. The new philosophy is perhaps best embodied in one understands of the name of ‘Physical education’. If ‘Physical’ is under stood as a noun and part of dual worded title, the subjects as a form of education. Where ‘Physical’ is the keynote word. If one sees ‘Physical’ as an adjective describing a special type of education. However Physical Education aims at developing a child physically, mentally and emotionally. Physical Education should aim at making the child Physical, mentally and emotionally fit and develop in his personal and social qualities, which will help him to live happy with other and build him into a good citizen. The following physical education’s objects are needful to understand. * Physical development * Mental development * Social development * Spiritual development * Emotional development What is the relation between physical education’s objects and yogic exercise is essential. Yogic exercises are stretching in nature, in which practice of asanas leads to stability. Practice of asanas contributes to strength. One particular quality of asanas is that brings flexibility to the joints and removes tension form mind and stable motion. The primary objectives of yoga is positive health Ability to move the body efficiently in woks Develop emotional and mental stability, endurance and strength etc. now a day’s yoga has been great demand yogic exercises have helped in promoting physical fitness and maintaining general health a well as the objectives as stated above in the context of physical education. Thus objectives of physical education and yoga are co-ordinate with each other. However physical education is a field of over through which we except growth of human personality which depends on sound body. Sound mind and spirit. These factors can be controlled and achieved through yogic exercise, hence yoga plays important role in physical education. Skill is the basic concepts of sports. Yoga technique becomes useful to develop its. For this neuro-physical and emotional ability is required. Skill is the ability to perform an activity with the utmost economy of effort. It is a combination of refinement and co ordination. It is a device to produce maximum muscular energy with efforts and this naturally involves the function efficiency of entire organism. The popularity of yoga is increasing day by day. Yoga
is an ancient discipline. Its application in physical education and sports is a new trend. Not only is that but yoga now being applied to various field of human interest for getting maximum benefits. Yoga helps in building physical and mental health of a person as yoga is useful science of life. Many people are using it in various fields including in that of sports oriented. Awareness significantly affects all aspects of our life from our day to day activities and sports performance to the process of healing and aging many times athletes improve their performance to the process of healing of. E.g. muscle tension of fatigue in shoulder when serving in tennis or in throwing activities. Beliefs, thoughts and emotions create chemical reactions that uphold life in every cell.

The use of “HATHA” yoga is most beneficial for improving and practicing mental skills, like concentration, relation and imagery for mind and body control. The trainers and coaches should in corporate yoga in our daily sports training programme. Through, YSE, YCE, YRE, of yogic exercises.

**YSE:- YOGA supplemental exercises**

Overall fitness cannot be achieved without practicing a single sports activity, thus are an important means of preparation in each. Sports for supplemental training which means practicing sports and activity. E.g. development of limited range of muscles in fencing.

YSE Should is in the form of “Active-rest” balances the training loads. YSE as an effective means of restoring energy and physical and mental equilibrium also promotes health. E.g. sarvangasana, Dhanurasana, Halasana, Shirsasana, Sukhasana and Bhujangasana etc.

**YCE-YOGA Compensation exercises**

When a sports person involves himself in different sports training programme for better performance. As a result of long term sports training. Muscles dysblance can develop in the athlete. The cardiovascular and pulmonary systems are usually loaded as a unit.

The task of YCE is to correct and compensate for the developed muscles by regular and systematic practice of compensation and correcting the dysbalance which result from one sided loading of the muscles. e.g. Halasana, Sarvangasana, Bhujangasana, Dhanurasana. Etc.

**YRE-YOGA Regeneration exercises**

Regeneration is a biological process fostered by athletes for regaining strength and prevention of injuries. Because it is essential for every athlete who completes their long and intensive training for top performance which depends largely on the extent to which the athlete can regenerate his physical and mental strength after training. YRE are based on the principle that muscles will release and relax after stretching for a specific time period in a tense and isometric position against specific resistance. Considering these benefits YES, YRE, YCE if these exercises will combine with sport’s training programme. It is possible for a significant increase in the effectiveness of the entire training process and protects the body of the athletes.

WHO defines as a state of complete Physical Mental and social well being, not merely the absence of disease the last 100 yrs. Of developments in health have been very productive in terms of understanding the body and mind. The development in the biological area in understanding the cell, the mechanism of action of Hormones, Vitamins and the role of corrective chemicals.

After ignoring yoga for many years. India’s society has again returned to it for attaining and maintaining positive health. An effort to increase awareness about health and sports for gaining the physical psychological, Technical and Tactical benefits and enhancement of our healthy life.
A STUDY OF EFFECT OF CIRCUIT TRAINING PROGRAMME ON VERTICAL JUMPING ABILITY, SPEED, AGILITY AND SKILL ABILITY OF VOLLEYBALL

Volleyball is a complex game of simple skills. It is purely a rebound sport. Volleyball is a game of constant motion. Therefore a study was conducted to see the effect of circuit training programme on vertical jumping ability, speed, agility and skill ability of volleyball players. The Subjects selected for this study were boys volleyball players aged 10 to 12 years from seven square high school (Mira road) Mumbai. Forty subjects were randomly selected for this study. The selected forty subjects were divided in to two equal groups one was experimental group and other was control group having twenty subjects in each. The experimental group under went training programme for 8 weeks, three days in a week (Monday, Wednesday, Friday) for forty minutes in the morning. where as the control group did not attend the training programme. The pre test and post test were conducted on the variables of vertical jumping ability, speed, agility and skill ability of the subjects. The collected data were analyzed by using ‘t’ tesL The results revealed that the circuit training program could improve the vertical jumping ability, speed, agility and skill ability of the volleyball players aged 10 to 12 years aged.

Introduction
Volleyball is a complex game of simple skills. A purely rebound sport, volleyball is a game of constant motion. Volleyball was invented in USA during the late 1880s, and is an Olympic sport since 1964. The first World Championships were held in 1949 for men and in 1952 for women. Volleyball is one of the five biggest international sports, and the FIVB (International Volleyball Federation), including 218 affiliated national federations, and is the largest international sport federation in the world. Volleyball includes two Olympic disciplines. Since the Atlanta Olympic Games (1996).

Design Of The Study:
The Subjects selected for this study were boys volleyball players aged 10 to 12 years Forty subjects were randomly selected for this study. The selected forty subjects were divided in to two equal groups one was experimental group and other was control group having twenty subjects in each. The experimental group under went training programme for 8 weeks, three days in a week (Monday, Wednesday, Friday) for forty minutes in the morning. where as the control group did not attend the training programme. Pre test before the training and Post test after the training were conducted on the variables of vertical jumping ability, speed, agility and skill ability of volleyball players aged 10 to 12 years for the experimental and control group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Experimental Group</th>
<th>Control Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pre Mean</td>
<td>Post Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical jumping ability</td>
<td>32.10</td>
<td>36.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agility</td>
<td>11.60</td>
<td>11.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>5.49</td>
<td>4.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleying skills</td>
<td>22.55</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Lecturer, Rajkot Kelavani Mandal, Rajkot
Result on the status of vertical jumping ability:
Result as Presented in table 1 revealed that Vertical Jumping Ability of Experimental Group of pre test (mean 32.10, p<0.05) and post test (mean 36.15, p<0.05) Mean Difference 6.76 with 8.67’t’ value could significantly increase the Vertical Jumping Ability as compared to the Control Group of pre test (mean 31.05, p>0.05) and post test (mean 30.90, p>0.05) Mean Difference 0.15 with 0.59’t’ value has shown graphically in fig. 1.

Further the result revealed that circuit training could improve the Vertical Jumping Ability of subjects

Result on the status of Agility:
Result as Presented in table 1 revealed that Agility of the Experimental Group of pre test (mean 11.60, p<0.05) and post test (mean 11.20, p<0.05) Mean Difference 0.88 with 5.19’t’ value could significantly increase Agility as compared to the Control Group of pre test (mean 11.58, p>0.05) and post test (mean 11.58, p>0.05) Mean Difference 0.00 with 0.03’t’ value has shown graphically in fig. 2. below.

Further the result revealed that circuit training could improve the Agility of subjects

Result on the status of Speed
Result as Presented in table 4.1 revealed that Speed of Experimental Group of pre test (mean 5.49, p<0.05) and post test (mean 4.96, p<0.05) Mean Difference 0.34 with 6.24’t’ value could significantly increase Speed as compared to the Control Group of pre test (mean 5.46, p>0.05) and post test (mean 5.47, p>0.05) Mean Difference 0.01 with 0.40’t’ value has shown graphically in fig. 3 below.

Further the result revealed that circuit training could improve the Speed of subjects.

Result on the status of Volleying Skill Ability
Result as Presented in table 4.1 revealed that Volleying Skill Ability of Experimental Group of pre test (mean 22.55, p<0.05) and post test (mean 30.00, p<0.05) Mean Difference 7.45 with 1.00’t’ value could significantly increase Volleying Skill Ability as compared to the Control Group of pre test (mean 22.77, p>0.05) and post test (mean 23.15, p>0.05) Mean Difference 0.38 with 0.87’t’ value has shown graphically in fig. 4. below.

Further the result revealed that circuit training could improve the Volleying Skill Ability of subjects

Conclusion:
The data were analyzed by using that’ test as suggested by Me Guigan for significance of difference. While concluding, it may be stated that, within the limits of the present study, selected circuit training exercises contributed positively towards the improvement of vertical jumping ability, speed, agility and skill ability of volleyball players boys aged 10 to 12 years.
જુલાલ વિદ્યાપીઠમાં અભાવ કરતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓના શરીરાંક (emi) નો અભાવ

પ્રસાદના: 
બોલી માટે ઈ-કોર્સ અને ક્વટર્બેક-ઇન્સ માટે શરીરાંકનું પ્રમાણ વધિકતા વજન અને ઉપવાઇના આવારે નકી થયે છે. બોલી માટે ઈ-કોર્સ (શરીર ડા+ આંક) અમે તો શરીરની વર્ધિકતા પાકવામાં માટ નકી કરતા. શરીર ડા+ અંકની સૌથી પહેલી વગ્રહકર અંકની ક્વટર્બેક સમાધાનની વ્યુટવાર સાથે 180 બી વ્યવસ્થા કરતા. જેને આ ઓફર કરી રીતે, 'માંગ-મહિલામાં પાતલ વાળા વાળા' વગ્રહકર ડા+ શરીર ડા+ તે શરીર ડા+ અંક વાર્તા હાલા પાણી બધી શકય છે.

રજાપાલની કોઈ દંડ નથી. વામી નીમી વચાન તો ૫-૬ કિલો જ જશની પ્યાટો હોતો છે અને આપી અવસાદ વાત લાગે બુકા, શનામું અન્ય શનામું પ્રવાસગ્રાહ્યની વગ્રહકર અંક દેખાશા માંગતી માંગ અંક ગુરુત્વાત્મક શકાય છે અને શરીરાંકનું બદલાતા કે શિક્ષણકાલની અનુમાન વધારે છે. તેની અંક રોગના વાળા પાણી બધી ભયણ છે.

જાણકારી: 
'જુલાલ વિદ્યાપીઠમાં અભાવ કરતા 
વિદ્યાર્થીઓના શરીર ડા+ આંક નો અભાવ'

સમસ્યાધારણ: 
(1) આ અભાવસામ્ય જુલાલ વિદ્યાપીઠમાં 
શાલા અને અનુભવક કલાદે અભાવ 
કરતા બાળકોને કલાપતઃ પસંદ કરવામાં 
આવી હતી.

(2) આ અભાવસામ્ય માટે જુલાલ વિદ્યાપીઠમાં 
સાનક તમામ અભાવકકરમાં 
બાળકોને મામલોને 
વધુ પદ્ધતિ વિષયકતા તરીકે પસંદ કરતી 
હતી.

(3) આ અભાવસામ્ય શરીર ડા+ આંક મેંગર 
બાળકોને વિષયપાતનોનો 
ઉચ્ચમાં બદલી નીચે અભાવ 
કરવામાં આવી હતી.

(4) વિષયપાતનોની વસ્તુઓ મુજબ ઉચ્ચમાં 
બદલી નીચે અભાવ કરવામાં 
આવી હતી. (જુલા-૧ ૧૮ થી ૨૧ વાર) (જુલા-૨ : 
૨૨ થી ૨૫ વાર)

(5) જુલાલ વિદ્યાપીઠમાં તમામ વિષય 
વિષયપાતનો અને 
તમામ શાળામાંથી 
બાળકોને 
વિષયકતા 
તરીકે પસંદ 
કરવામાં 
આવી 
હતી.

માહિતી: 
(1) વિષયપાતનો બીજ વિષયકતા તકાલત, વારો, 
વાતાવરણ, આદાય ટૉક એન સામાજિક-આધીનક 
સાબીટ, વિષયપાતનોનું માનસિક વલસા પણ 
વિષયની માહિતી હતી.

ઉત્ક્રપા: 
(1) તેમજ અને અનુભવક કલાદે 
અભાવ કરતી 
બાળકોને ઉચ્ચમાં તકાલત 
હદામાં પણ તકાલત જોવા 
મળતો હતો.

અભાવસામ્ય દર્શાવતા: 
આ અભાવસામ્ય કે જુલાલ વિદ્યાપીઠમાં 
શાલા અને અનુભવક કલાદે 
તમામ 
અભાવકકરમાં 
અભાવ કરતી 
બાળકોને 
શરીર ડા+ 

* H.O.D. Of Phy. Edu., Silver Bel’s Public School, Bhavnagar

Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol 3
Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015
Page - 136 - 137
ISSN 2319 - 8168
आंकनो अभ्यास करवानो हतो।
विश्वपात्रों परंतु कितने:

आ शंभाशंक अभ्यास मटे गुजरत
विधायी-नो तमाम शामाजो अने
अभ्यासकारांमां स्तन्तक अने अनुसरणक स्तन्तक अने
अभ्यास कटी विधायी-नो (बाहिर) ने वाक्य
पद्धतीमे 240 विश्वपात्रों परंतु कितने करवाम
आयी हती हे 18 वी 21 वर्षी उमरी घटतात
230 विश्वपात्रों अने 22 वी 25 वर्षी उमरी घटतात
230 विश्वपात्रों तरी गट करवामा आयी हता।

भागनां घोषणां:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>क्रम</th>
<th>व्यायामाळ</th>
<th>क्षेत्र</th>
<th>मापन</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>वजन</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>ठिकाण पहाट</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>उंचाई</td>
<td>170.5</td>
<td>सेटिजाइटर</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BMI परीक्षा</td>
<td>एकांक</td>
<td>वजन(उंचाई)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

आंकाकेनी प्रभाव:

परंतु व्यायाम विश्वपात्रों पर परिश्करण हुये
जे भारी उपवर्त भनी तेना पर ‘T’ टेस्ट जाजु पारी
परिशिष्टों प्रभाव करवामा आयी हता। अने 0.05
कटाने सार्थकता वाक्यनांमा आयी हती।
अभ्यासना परिशिष्टों:

सार्थकी-२

(१) उमर और वजन की बात केरूके, दर्जन हन मांट
(B.M.I.) क्षेत्रों में देखा देखावने मध्य, मध्यक, तत्काल, प्रभावित विवरण अने ‘T’ प्रभाव
दर्जनांसे सार्थकी

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>क्रम</th>
<th>वजन</th>
<th>मध्य</th>
<th>मध्यक तत्काल</th>
<th>प्रभावित विवरण</th>
<th>‘T’ शिल्पों</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>18 वी 21 वर्षी</td>
<td>18.0713</td>
<td>1.9523</td>
<td>0.03899</td>
<td>5.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>22 वी 25 वर्षी</td>
<td>20.8238</td>
<td>1.9523</td>
<td>0.03899</td>
<td>5.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

सार्थकताँ मे धोखा 0.005 ‘T’
(2.458)–1.8399

उपरोक्त सार्थकी-१ मा जोड़ी शक्य हे
के, 18 वी 21 वर्षी जुड़ने भेदों सार्थक हन आँकनो मध्य 18.0713, 22 वी 25 वर्षी जुड़ने भेदों सार्थक हन आँकनो मध्य 20.8238 बने
जूड़ी वक्य मध्यक तत्काल 1.9523 प्रभावित विवरण 0.03899 जवाब ‘T’ शिल्पों 5.48 जवाब मुने लोहो। हे सार्थकतां कटा 0.005 ‘T’
(2.458) = 1.8399 यस वक्यसा बने जूड़ी वक्य सार्थक मध्यक तत्काल सार्थक मध्य जवाब नं०–२ मा जोड़ी शक्य हे।

उपलब्धिनां वर्णन:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>क्रम</th>
<th>उपलब्धि</th>
<th>‘T’ शिल्पों</th>
<th>सार्थकतां</th>
<th>स्वीकार/ अनुसरण</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>18 वी 21 वर्षी</td>
<td>1.9523</td>
<td>0.03899</td>
<td>5.48 (2.458)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

सार्थक:

अभ्यासना पायामां जे मर्यादामां रामायामा आयी हती। तेनां नीेणै तार्कसा तार्की
शक्य।

(१) 18 वी 21 वर्षी जुड़ने भेदों अने 22 वी 25 वर्षी जुड़ने भेदों जुड़ने वक्ये
0.05 कटाने सार्थक तत्काल मध्यम परेव लोहो।
बने जूड़ी वक्य मध्यक तत्काल जवाब छठो शरीर
d हन मांट प्रभावित बने जूड़ी दर्जन सार्थक हन मांट
योग्य हे। जूड़ी परंतु जूड़ी विश्वपात्रों पर वक्य
योग्य हे। योग्य वजन देखावने कार्य क्षेत्र विश्वपात्री
तार्कीक या तिते, आकारणैं, स्वास्थम अने आरोग्य प्रत्येक
भूगूतातून सार्थ प्रभाव के वारंसपण पत्र गड़ी जावे अने गुजरत विधायीमां संज्ञायको, संपर्क, अध्यापको अने गुढापति अने गुडामता
मटे विधायीमां प्रत्येक स्वास्थमी सुविदा आधारी
सार्थक सुविदा दृष्टी पारी अने विधायीनी स्वास्थमी
आधारी सार्थक भुगूतून उठा प्रभाव नौव्रो शक्य हे।

संदर्भसूचि:

www.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Body_Mass_index_BMI_Prime

मैदनांकारभगत-म. शरीर कोहे (अभ्यासदान
cो पाठेक, बा. वि. आश्रम रॉड, 
1882) पान नं.-१६२
આંતર યુનિવર્સિટી કલાથી પાલન ચેલ્લોને રમતા યેલાડી બાલીઓનો માનસિક સ્વાભાવનો નુભાનાંક અભાસ

પ્રસ્તાવના :
ક્રમબેણના માત આ યુગ જ વિંદા અને વૃક્ષીનામાં મૂર્દ છ. જેની માનસિક જીવનના સંખ્યાઓ રાખવી જેની વ્યકૃતિનો માનવી આ યુગમાં મુકાયદું છ. અમુક વ્યકૃતિવાંદી જ માનસિક સ્વાભાવન સારુ જોવા માન્ય છે. પસંદગી વગતનો સપના રાજધાની સ્વાર્થના જીવનમાં અધમ્મ છે. પૂર્વ વાતાવ્રણ હતું ત્યારે કીં સેવકે આવીને કરણું, મહારાજ તમે જેને તમારી મહા છો અને વિનાયક મૂકી છો અને સાદી અંગે તમે છો દોરી છો છ. હુમંકા સાથે મળી ગયા છે. તેમાં પણ તેમાં સાથે છો છ. 

સંપ્રદાયીકતાની વર્તમાન યુગ અતલ્ય ઓફનાઇઝર પ્રદૌષ્ટકતા આધાર પર પ્રદૂષણ પ્રણલી મહત્તમ સંશોધન તર્ક પણ રહ્યા છો. આ મેં નવી સામાજિક પ્રક્રિયા છે. જેએ સમાચાર સંચાલક માધ્યમાં, આચિતક હુંમો, આશીકદારી વધતી જે ડેમો વસ્તુતિ સાંજ્ઞા શાહી તર્ક સ્વાભાવનાર અને સંપૂર્ણ ક ડોડનો વિદ્યાન વિદેશ લોન મળી ચાલુ બેઠાએ અહેવાલ અંગેની અંગેની સમજા બનાવી છે કે સ્થેમાં અપાટે રીતે છો. માનવી અંગે પોતાના માટે સમય નહીં અને આ દોખાશાબાજિ સંજ્ઞા જે હો પણ માટે તે કી બાપ ધારણનો અંગે અંગે હુંમો બાબતો બાબતો બાબતો બાબતો બે તો પણ તે એક મોટર રમતમાં પડેલા જેમ ન ગાય જ રહે છ. માનવતા પોતાના 50 વર્ષના સંદર્ભ ઉભારી 80 દિવસ પણ 

* H.O.D. Of Phy. Edu., Silver Bel’s Public School, Bhavnagar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>क्रम</th>
<th>जूह</th>
<th>मध्यक</th>
<th>वैराग्यों सर्वोच्च</th>
<th>विलोम आकार</th>
<th>मध्यक सर्वोच्च</th>
<th>'F' देखिyo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>लोकपति युनिवर्सिटी</td>
<td>25.77</td>
<td>92.78</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24.57</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>गुजरात विज्ञान विद्यापीठ</td>
<td>22.33</td>
<td>93.33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>भावनागर युनिवर्सिटी</td>
<td>23.34</td>
<td>88.34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F = 0.05 (2.23) = 3.28

**संदर्भसूची**

- रजनीकांत पटेल अने बालमुकड सेक, व्यवहारशी मानविकी (अभावसाग शी. रजनादस क्षेत्रीला सी-18, भावनागर माउंट स्टेट शाळा, नं. 1880-1891) पा. नं. 83-84.
- आर्य. कम. सावित्री मण्डरे-कॉर्ट-फ्रूट-फ्रूटअन्यायी स्टेट, (न्यु दिव्यी आर्य-कम. सावित्री 1889), पा. नं. 1.
- मंगेद. कार्य. सेकेट भेदव विषय कॉफर्स ओन अनेकालिक ईन व्यायाम प्रौद्योगिकी, (क्रांतिकारण अभ. अन. पटेल अनेकालिक कॉफर्स, जुलैश-2007).
RELATIONSHIP OF SELECTED COORDINATIVE ABILITY TO KHO-KHO PERFORMANCE

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship of selected coordinative ability to Kho-Kho performance. Methodology- Eighteen female Kho-Kho players who had played at least up to state level were randomly selected for this study. All the subjects reside in the city of Lucknow. There age ranged from 17-21 years. Result: Findings reveals that coordinative abilities - Reaction ability and Rhythm ability were found significantly related to The kho-kho performance as their calculated Correlation Coefficient (r) were 0.66 and 0.54 respectively. Orientation ability, Differentiation ability and Balance ability were not found significantly related to the kho-kho performance as their calculated Correlation Coefficient (r) were -0.05, -0.01 and -0.34 respectively. The calculated Correlation Coefficient (r) are lower than the required value of (r) 0.507 to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

Keywords: coordinative ability, kho-kho performance.

Introduction
Kho-Kho is another Indigenous game, which is said to have had its origin in Akharas (the wrestling schools) and Vyayamshalas (the health and fitness clubs) in Maharashtra. References to a game like kho-kho are found in the Hindu epics particularly Mahabharata, were in it is stated that the movement of chariot during war and zigzag path adopted by retreating soldiers is a reflection of the chain play used in kho-kho as defensive tactics. This indicates that even for recreation people must have played a game kho-kho at the time of festivals like Holi or Diwali.

Like any other recreational game, kho-kho continued to be played by the rural folk and others without uniformity in rules governing the game until the modern era. kho-kho appeared in its present form with the efforts of Shree Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Baroda. The Akhil Maharashtra Sharirik Mandal formed in 1928 also was instrumental in popularizing this game even beyond the geographical realms of Maharashtra. The Deccan Gymkhana at Poona also played a very important role in giving proper shape to the procedures and rules of kho-kho. The formation of kho-kho federation of India in 1958 and its affiliation with and recognition by the Indian Olympic association a little letter gave kho-kho a national status. The schools and colleges adopted it. Today kho-kho enjoys popularity at par with other games and sports in the country and even abroad. It is slowly spreading in the neighboring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan.

The game of kho-kho requires minimum infrastructure and equipments, but on the contrary requires a high level of motor fitness and neuro-muscular coordination in order to perform very complex movement of the game. Speed and endurance are the demands of the game with special reference to the other aspect of coordinative ability.

Coordinative abilities are qualities of an organism to coordinative separate elements of action in our system to decide a concrete action task coordinative abilities help in learning faster and also to achieve high level of performance.

Material and Methods
Eighteen female Kho-Kho players who had played at least up to state level were randomly selected for this study. All the subjects reside in the city of Vapi.
EFFECTS OF AEROBIC TRAINING AND CIRCUIT RESISTANCE TRAINING ON SELECTED MOTOR ABILITY COMPONENTS AMONG SCHOOL BOYS

The study was designed to investigate the “Effects of aerobic training and circuit resistance training on selected motor ability components among school boys.” For this 45 school boys students were selected randomly from Subbiah Ambalam Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Karaikudi, Tamilnadu as subjects. Their age ranged from 13 to 15 years. They were divided into three equal groups namely Experimental Group I, Experimental Group II, and Control Group. In a week 5 days the Experimental Group I underwent Aerobic training, Experimental Group II underwent Circuit resistance training and Control Group was not given any specific training. The following criterion variables were chosen namely, speed, leg explosive power, and agility. They assessed before and after the training period of 6 weeks. The analysis of covariance was used to determine if any significant difference was present among the three groups of the dependent variables. The study revealed that the selected on motor ability components were significantly improved due to the influence of aerobic training and circuit resistance training.

Key words: 1. Aerobic training 2. Circuit resistance training 3. Speed 4. Leg explosive power 5. Agility 6. ANOVA

Introduction

Training is a program of exercise designed to improve the skills and increase the energy capacities of an athlete for a particular event. Aerobic training is designed to develop endurance as well as speed, leg explosive power, and agility in essential muscle groups. It is an efficient training method in terms of gain made in short time. Circuit training is a method of physical conditioning that employed both apparatus resistance training and calisthenics conditioning exercise. It provides a means of achieving optimal fitness in a systematized controlled fashion. Various fitness levels are designated which leg explosive power, agility. In this study an attempt is made to find out the “Effects of aerobic training and circuit resistance training on selected motor ability components among school boys.”

Related Literature

Fett et al. (2009) conducted a study on Resisted and aerobic exercises are recommended to reduce weight and improve health, but which exercise modality offers the best results is still unclear. OBJECTIVE: The aims of this study were to compare circuit weight training (CWT) with jogging (JOGG) on multiple cardiovascular disease (CVD), metabolic risk factors and fitness of overweight and obese women (body composition, lipid profile, uric acid, glucose, metabolic equivalent (MET), heart rate, blood pressure, flexibility, resting energy expenditure (REE) and nitrogen balance (NB)). METHODS: Fifty women were randomly divided in two groups, but only 26 finished it: CWT (n=14; 36 +/- 12 years old; body mass index, BMI=32 +/- 1-7 kg/m(2)) and JOGG (n=12; 37 +/- 9; BMI=29 +/- 2). The first month of training consisted of 60 mm x 03 days/week and the second month of training consisted of 04 days/week for both protocols and a dietary reeducation. RESULTS: Both groups reduced total body mass, fat body mass, BMI, plasma uric acid and increase in MET (p<0.05); there was no change in lean body mass, REE and resting heart rate. CWT reduced total body mass, fat body mass, and BMI more than JOGG.
cholesterol plasma triglycerides, NB and increased flexibility; JOGG reduced waist/hip ratio, glucose, systolic blood pressure, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and increased the total cholesterol/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio ($p<0.05$).

**CONCLUSION:** Both protocols improved CVD and metabol risk factors. The CWT presented favorable changes regarding lipid profile and flexibility; JOGG glucose, waist/hip ratio and blood pressure. These results suggest that resisted exercise combined with aerobics should be considered for obese people. Nevertheless, regarding some basal differences between the groups, it was not possible to conclude that changes were due to exercise type or intragroup variability.

**Methodology**

Since the purpose of the study was to find out the effects of aerobic training and circuit resistance training on selected motor ability among school boys, it was decided to select the untrained boy’s students who were not participating in any of the games or sports or in any special training or coaching programme. However, they were allowed to participate in their routine physical education classes in the college. Since, during the period of training the subjects were susceptible for changes due to growth; it was decided to have one control group for the study. For this purpose, forty five boy’s students, free from deformities and ailments, were selected at random by lot from Subbiah Ambalam Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Karaikudi, Tamilnadu. The age of the subjects ranged from thirteen to fifteen. The subjects were randomly assigned equally to one of the three groups in which group I acted as aerobic training (n 15) group II underwent circuit resistance training (n -15) and group III underwent control group (n = 15). Measurement for the motor ability components such as speed (50 mts run) leg explosive power (standing broad jump) and agility (shuttle run) were recorded at the beginning (pre-test), after six weeks of the training. The selection of subjects and assignment of treatment were at random. The subjects were not equated in relation to the factors in which they have been examined. Hence, the differences among the means of pre-test have to be taken into account during the analysis of the post-test differences among the means. This was achieved by the application of analysis of covariance, where in the final means were adjusted for the differences in the critical means and the adjusted means were tested for significance.

**Results and Discussions**

**TABLE-I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Aerobic training</th>
<th>Circuit Resistance training</th>
<th>Control Group</th>
<th>S.V.</th>
<th>S.S.</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>O.F.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-test</td>
<td>5.89</td>
<td>5.90</td>
<td>5.90</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>0.00092</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.00047</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.01359</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.00032</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Test</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td>5.89</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>0.11550</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.05775</td>
<td>86.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.02809</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.00067</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted Protest</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td>5.90</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>0.11562</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.05781</td>
<td>85.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.02784</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.00068</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table F — ratio = 3.22 at 0.05 level, df(2 and 42), (2 and 41) *significant  
Table - I shows the analyzed data on Speed. The pre-test means of Speed were 5.89 for experimental group I 5.90 for experimental group II and 5.90 for control group. The obtained ‘F’ ratio 1.44 was lesser than the table ‘F’ ratio 3.22. Hence, the pre-test was insignificant at 0.05 level of confidence for the degree of freedom 2 and 42. The post test means were 5.80 for experimental group 15.78 for experimental group II 5.89 for control group. The obtained ‘F’ ratio 86.33 was higher than the table ‘F’ ratio 3.22. Hence, the post test was significant at
0.05 level of confidence for the degree of freedom 2 and 42. The adjusted post test mean were 5.80 for experimental group I 5.78 for experimental group II and 5.90 for control group. The obtained ‘F’ 85.13 was higher than the table ‘F’ ratio 3.22. Hence the post test was significant at 0.05 level of confidence for the degrees of freedom 2 and 41 Therefore it is proved that circuit resistance training has been better than the other two groups.

TABLE -II

Computation Of Analysis Of Co-Variance Of Pre-Test, Post Test And Adjusted Post Test On Leg Explosive Power Of Three Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Aerobic training</th>
<th>Circuit Resistance training</th>
<th>Control Group</th>
<th>S.V.</th>
<th>S.S.</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>O.F.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre- test</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>0.00006</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.00003</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td>0.00885</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.00021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Test</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>0.11937</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.05969</td>
<td>107.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td>0.02331</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.00055</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted Test</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>0.11788</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.05892</td>
<td>79.354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td>0.02287</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table F — ratio —3.22 at 0.05 level, df(2 and 42) (2 and 41)

*significant

Results of Leg Explosive Power

Table-III shows the analyzed data on Leg Explosive Power. The pre-test means of leg explosive power were 1.56 for experimental group I 11.56 for experimental group II and 1.56 for control group. The obtained ‘F’ ratio 0.13 was lesser than the table ‘F’ ratio 3.22. Hence, the pre-test was insignificant 0.05 level of confidence for the degree of freedom 2 and 42. The post test means were 1.64 for experimental group I 1.68 for experimental group II and 1.56 for control group. The obtained F ratio 107.55 was higher than the table ‘F’ ratio 3.22. Hence, the post test was significant at 0.05 level of confidence for the degree of freedom 2 and 42. The adjusted post test mean were 1.64 for experimental group I 1.68 for experimental group II and 1.56 for control group. The obtained F ratio 105.62 was higher than the table ‘F’ ratio 3.22. Hence the post test was significant at 0.05 level of confidence for the degrees of freedom 2 and 41. Therefore it is proved that circuit resistance training has been better than the other two groups.

TABLE-III

Computation Of Analysis Of Co-Variance Of Pre-Test, Post Test And Adjusted Post Test On Agility Of Three Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Aerobic training</th>
<th>Circuit Resistance training</th>
<th>Control Group</th>
<th>S.V.</th>
<th>S.S.</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>O.F.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre- test</td>
<td>10.81</td>
<td>10.81</td>
<td>10.81</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>0.00001</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.00001</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td>0.00247</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.00006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Test</td>
<td>10.79</td>
<td>10.73</td>
<td>10.81</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>0.05262</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.02631</td>
<td>60.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td>0.1828</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.00044</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted Test</td>
<td>10.79</td>
<td>10.73</td>
<td>10.81</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>0.05217</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.02609</td>
<td>59.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td>0.01810</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.00044</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table F — ratio —3.22 at 0.05 level, df (2 and 42) (2 and 41)

*significant
Results of Agility

Table - IV shows the analyzed data on Agility. The pre-test means of Agility were 10.81 for experimental group 110.81 for experimental group II and 10.81 for control group. The obtained ‘F’ ratio 0.11 was lesser than the table ‘F’ ratio 3.22. Hence, the pre-test was insignificant at 0.05 level of confidence for the degree of freedom 2 and 42. The post test means were 10.79 for experimental group 110.73 for experimental group II and 10.81 for control group. The obtained ‘F’ ratio 60.44 was higher than the table ‘F’ ratio 3.22. Hence, the post test was significant at 0.05 level of confidence for the degrees of freedom 2 and 42. The adjusted post test mean were 10.79 for experimental group I 10.73 for experimental group II and 10.81 for control group. The obtained ‘t’ 59.08 was higher than the table ‘F’ ratio 3.22, Hence the post test was significant at 0.05 level of confidence for the degrees of freedom 2 and 41. Therefore it is proved that aerobic training has been better than the other two groups.

Conclusions

From the analysis of data the following conclusions were drawn. There was a significant difference among aerobic training and circuit resistance training on selected motor ability components of school boys. There was a significant improvement on speed due to circuit resistance training and aerobic training programmes. However, the improvement was in favor of circuit resistance training. There was a significant improvement on leg explosive power due to circuit resistance training and aerobic training programmes. However the improvement was in favor of circuit resistance training. There was a significant improvement on agility due to circuit resistance training and aerobic training programmes. However the improvement was in favor of circuit resistance training.

REFERENCE

 StatusBar


In the modern world which is technically advanced and developing more and more by leaps and bounds in the shortest span of time, there is great need of considering the personality and characteristics of the individuals and the sports persons specially to get the surprising and convincing results. These characteristics may include anything pertaining to the need of the game and in the case of gymnastics; the motor abilities and kinanthropometric variables have no match and are placed much higher among the individual characteristics. Among these characteristics having great chances to improve the performance, the identification of the traits is of Keg Value so as to let it grows or to get it nurture. The findings of the present study will immense values in the of physical education and sports, particularly in the field of gymnastics. The study can be used as helpful test for coaches, physical trainers and for preparing the gymnasts for competitive gymnastics. The comparison of MotorAbilities elements as possessed by gymnasts, performing at different level, whether it may be at inter college, state or at inter University level of participation will help the coaches, trainers and gymnasts to got knowledge to the extent of developing each item and eve.y components of motor fitness as required at a particular level, contraiy to this their training schedule for competitive gymnastics at different levels of participation may be prepared according to the motor fitness or abilities; qualities possessed by gymnastis. Preparing for the competition. The Kinanthropometric variables may be used as a fool for the selection of gymnast according to event in which gymnast can excel. The selectors may use these variables as a directional tool for gymnasts for the particular events and for the performance at different levels. The field of Kinanthropometry, physical and motor fitness area is of a great importance for further development of gymnastic games and sports.

**Introduction**

A spyridon Lewis builds Olympic winning endurance by chasing his sheep across Greece Hills” with an increased Scientific knowledge of sports, the trail and error method and application of guessing become less than adequate in preparing high level sportsman for competition. In the modern scientific age, in every field of human endeavour systematic objective and scientific procedures are followed in accordance with principles based upon experience, understanding and application of knowledge of science. The field of games and sports is no exception to this as sports have developed into a distinct scientific discipline in itself and each nation is trying to produce top class sportsman to win laurals in the international competitions. Scientific investigations and assessment of factors underlying performance in sports are one of the most important achievements of the present century. The physical activities and sports have also become an ever expanding and coming up through development of new techniques based on research. Science like physiology, psychology, bio mechanics and kinanthropometry have taken a place as one of the best means of underlying a sportsman’s performance and helping in giving better performance. But all over the world, physical educators and sports trainers, and coaches are facing their greatest challenge in handling problems in scientific way that is to give their sportsman. Proper progressive guidelines based on scientific approach which mean

---

* Mayuri Patel

**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MOTOR ABILITY AND KINANTHROPOMETRIC VARIABLES OF GYMNASTS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION**
for desired results.

Modern gymnastics are entirely different than what were used to be in ancient period. The word gymnastic has been derived from the Greek. Word Gymnos’ meaning Nude, reflecting the practice of Greeks to Participate unclothed and hence the gymnastic literally means the Naked’ art (John H. 1982). The scope of gymnastics in ancient Greek was so wide that every sports activity was known as Gymnastics, even wrestling, running, throwing etc. were part of gymnastics (Tatlow 1978). In ancient Greece the Gymnastic so popular that no education was having worth unless gymnastics and music are with them. This is mentioned by Plato in his book The Republic’ even the girls and women were also given gymnastics training in some of the state in ancient Greece (Tatlow p. 1978).

Gymnastics apparatus were specially designed and developed by John’s and his Pupils such as John first Horizontal bar was made of from the branch of one Oak Tree. In this way, John has opened the first sports ground in Germany called as ‘Hasenheide’ in Berlin under the name “Art of Gymnastics in Society”. This sports ground in Hasenheide were having Running Track, a jumping pit and apparatus for Climbing, Wooden Horse, Parallel Bars, Horizontal Bar and Balancing Beam. John with EISELBEN has published his well know book. “The German Art of Gymnastics” in 1816 (a Bormann 1972) with all such efforts. Gymnastics has become one of the most spectacular sports in all over the world. The Art of Gymnastics needs a exceptional skill to performance, extraordinary stamina, presence of mind, lot of courage and above all body equilibrium with mind and body bringing about a synthesis and harmony of mental and physical aspects to compose poetry in gymnastics. It’s help the modern youth to develop Tremendous Physical capacity and made him more competitive in nature. At present Gymnastics are being performed on various apparatus like Pommel Horse, Roman Rings vaulting Horse, Parallel bar, horizontal bar along with floor exercises to obtain optimum efficacy on these apparatus and floor gymnasts has to achieve a very high level of physical and physiological fitness. Therefore it is essential that physical educators should be aware of the extent to which each of these variables are contributing more to have excellent performance in gymnastics. Gymnastics are being influenced by many factors. Such as techniques, tactics, Physiologist. Motor fitness aspects and physique characteristics etc. These variables play a vital role in achieving top level performance in different sports discipline. The Motor Fitness and Physical Fitness and the best Training of Individual are other important factors to achieve a high level international standard.

Encyclopedia Britannica (1989) gymnastics sports involve physical exercises specifically systematic and usually rhythmic exercises (Calisthenics) and performance on ring bar and other apparatuses to promote strength suppleness, agility, co-ordination and body control.

Gymnastics is strength endurance dominating sports. A gymnast has to include a least 12 elements (Movement in his exercise on each apparatus except vaulting table. Strength endurance is required to perform 12 elements continuously in which a gymnast has to apply lot of strength for executing each elements. The execution of 12 elements require strength; take approximately 30 seconds on each of the four apparatus and 50 to 70 seconds on floor exercises. Explosive power comes in to play when a single movement is performed. The execution of vault on the table is determined by explosive take off and explosive push off.

Gymnastics is a technical sport in which high level of performance can be evaluated on the basis of different complicated elements on various apparatus and performance of such technical elements a large extent on the level of kin anthropometry and physical abilities. The two variables are required for advanced performance in gymnastics.

Motor Fitness also referred as Preparedness for performing big muscle activity without undue fatigue and is composed of muscular strength, endurance, cardiovascular endurance, power flexibility coordination, balance speed and agility. It is generally judged by performance, which is based on a composite of many factors. These are the factors on most fitness tests attempt to measure and therefore
such tests are called motor fitness test. They include at least average in a wide variety of fundamental. Motor activities such as balance, flexibility; agility strength and endurance. They also include at least average skill in basic skills of running I jumping throwing and climbing.

Methodology

The present study is a survey type study in which the survey were conducted on the gymnasts participating at different levels of competitions. To achieve the objective of the study the investigator has planned the entire process of the work in term of research design which is presented systematically under following way

Sample of the Study:

In the present study, the gymnasts performing at different level of competitions were taken as subjects of the study where a total of 120 subjects i.e. 30 National, 30 inter University, 30 inter- college level and 30 state level were surveyed for collecting the data. The subjects were male in the age group of 18-24 years belong to Haryana State specially of Kurukshetra of the university and its affiliated colleges and nearby Distt. Coaching Centres.

The random sampling technique was utilized to collect the required data of the subject. The participants were keenly examined and tested.

The data were collected during the period of Sept. 2009 to Dec. 2009. The players were contacted at Distt. Gymnastic Training Center of Ambala, Kurukshetra, Panchkula and Yamuna Nagar during Inter College held at Kurukshetra in the University Campus in the month of Nov. 2009.

In this study the investigator 120 male Gymnasts belongs to Haryana were selected as Subjects of the study which was planned to analyse the motor ability. (Motor fitness) and kinanthropometric variables. The investigator has examined the gymnastic abilities of each player. The gymnastic ability was judged by the judges rating scale. After observation of gymnastic ability the gymnasts appeared for following kinanthropometric measurements and Motor ability tests applied to collect the data.

Kinanthropometric Variables

1. Age, 2. Body Weight

Linear Measurements

Height, Total arm length, Total leg length

Body Circumference (Girth)

Upper Arm, Fore arm, thigh and Calf circumferences

Bone Diameters

Elbow, wrist, knee, Ankle Diameters

Skin Fold Measurements

Biceps skin fold, triceps, sub scapular Suprailliac, thigh and calf skin fold.

All 21 Selected Kinanthropometric Variables were taken for the investigation.

Motor Fitness Components

Speed, Muscular (Abolomical) strength, Endurance, Agility Strength and Explosive Power.

To compare the groups, the investigator has divided 120 male gymnasts into four groups according to their level of performance i.e. inter college, State interversity and national. The grouping was made after examining their performance level given by the subject than selves who was duly verified from the record of Distt. State Association, Inter College & Inter University Level Verification from their respective colleges and University - Sports Directorates

Tools Used

1. To measure kinanthropometric variables anthropometric complete set manufactured by Anand Agencies Pune available in G.N. Khalsa College Sports Science lab. These are standard equipment used by research scholar in India in various bodies.

2. Diameter: were taken with the help of vernier caliper and anthropometric compass.

3. The Large Skin fold caliper was used to Measure the skin fold thickness.

4. Standard’s stop watch, weighing machine, standard steel tape etc. duly approved by Govt. of India for Measuring time distance and body weight.

5. All the kinanthropometric measurement were taken to the left grade of the individual on the standard techniques described for each measurement by Weiner and Laurie (1969).

6. All the measurements were recorded to the nearest of centimeter, millimeters and 1/10th of the second.
In addition to above instruments the following tests were used to measure motor ability (Motor Fitness).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>50m&gt; and sprint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Muscular Strength</td>
<td>Bent Knee Sit Ups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Endurance</td>
<td>Hold half push up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Agility</td>
<td>Shuttle Run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Strength</td>
<td>Medicine ball put (Shoulderd arm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Explosive Power (Leg)</td>
<td>Sargent Jump (Vertical Jump)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Test Procedure**

At first personal data regarding name, age level of participation, height and weight were collected with the help of form packs prepared by the investigator himself.

In the first phase, the investigator and his panel of judges recorded the overall gymnastic ability of gymnasts which was justified in a competitive game situation i.e. inter college, Gymnastics Championship, Distt. and State Gymnastics Championship along with Intervarsity and National Championship held at Faridabad, Kurukshetra, Yamuna Nagar, Ambala and Rohtak. The players were being observed by the panel of judges in the game situations by the panel of judges and were recorded by the investigator.

The investigator with the help of his team colleagues i.e. coaches, and physical educators with their help they measure the selected kinanthropometric measurements in the second phase in the third and final phase the motor fitness (ability) was measured with the help of test battery given in the proceeding para’s and collected the data accordingly.

**Statistical Design**

To confirm and compared the subject were divided into four groups and their data of kinanthropometric measurements and motor ability test were compelled and applied the techniques of analysis of variance and also critical ratio to know the difference on gymnasts. The level of significance to check and significant difference was set on 0.01 of level.

It was revealed from the table that gymnastic ability of that the national level appeared to be significantly better than the inter college, state and interkrsity, level gymnasts. This indicates that National level players are better in gymnastic because of their experience and more participation in the competitions.

The table 3 also reveals that analysis and interpretation of data related to Gymnasts of different levels and their Kinanthropometry measurements viz, age, weight, height, arm length, leg length upper-arm circumference; forearm along with elbow, wrist, knee ankle diameters and skinfolds, biceps, calf, thigh sub scapular and suprailiac skinfold were considered which is indicated in the table 1.3

**Anova of Gymnasts of Different levels of performance and kinanthropometric measurement.**

Degree of Freedom 3. Between groups and 116 within groups.

Data given in table 3 depicts that there were significant difference in Kinanthropometric variables between different levels of gymnasts as the calculated F value of most of variables were found higher than tabulated value 2.68 with 3 and 116 Degree of Freedom. Only thigh circumference at Sr. No. 9 will not found significant at 0.05 or 0.01 level.

**Motor fitness of Gymnasts at different levels of performance**

For testing of motor fitness components, the gymnasts (subjects) appeared in a few selected motor fitness components viz, speed, strength endurance. Agility and explosive power for each of the standard test items to measure the performance in each of the components. The investigator has made all possible efforts to find out the difference in selected variables among all the four levels of performance of gymnasts on motor ability by computing one way analysis; where the difference found significance.

**Anova of Gymnasts for different levels of performance and motor fitness components.**
Main Findings
The main findings of the study based on analysis and interpretation of data. The main findings were stated below:

Kinanthropometry Variables
1. The age is found more in National and Interuniversity gymnasts than those of inter collegiate and state level. The findings of the study show that age has a significant contribution in improving the gymnastic ability carter (1968) also studied and reported on female runner in the Track and field were higher in their chronically age than the lower performance group through. She also found the higher performance groups of swimmers having a lower age as compare with high age of other games. This also associated with the time needed to develop the necessity of physique; physical, physiological and psychological quality and the level of performance of optimal level is achieved of higher age. This generally develops in 18 to 24 years age as the optimum capacity of cardio-responding system and other physiological condition of the male gymnasts.

II. The linear measurement i.e. height, weight along with arm length, leg length, shoulder, hip and knee diameters, hip and calf girth contributes maximum in gymnastics abilities. Here again there is significant difference between four groups of male gymnasts. The National and inter level players have been found little better and lighter than the inter college, state level. Gymnasts. There is a greater degree of contribution of leg and arm length in gymnastic ability of gymnasts. The performance in gymnastics mainly depends on the frequent leg and arm movement as it helps to complete elements. On each apparatus and on floor. Stronger upper extremity is required for faster propulsion of the body on apparatus in gymnastics. The findings of the study upper arm, fore arm, circumference reveal that their is significantly difference between National Intervercity Gymnasts than State and Inter College. The circumference of National Level gymnasts are found significantly greater than other groups. Similarly, results also reveals that circumference of the calf, thigh, muscle that high performance groups i.e. National and Intervercity Level groups is significantly better than lower group i.e. inter college and state

A significant knee diameter, ankle elbow diameters were found among all the groups. Elbow, wrist and ankle diameter were found greater of the high performance group when it is compared with the other low performance group. The result indicate that stronger diameter elbow wrist and ankle are required in order to perform well on apparatus in gymnastics. The training which attain by gymnast thus to improve strength and speed of the leg muscles and also strengthen and increase the thickness of arm bones which is the greater in demand in gymnastics. This also jointly required along degree. Loading on knee joint, stronger knee joints makes the players to bear greater degree of load. The results pertaining to diameter of the body parts to support the established the mechanical advantages. Further, high performance groups when compared with the other performance group has been found to possess significant amount of biceps triceps, sub scapular supra iliac, thigh and calf skin fold. The national and interversity gymnasts have a high amount of skin fold that leads to greater body mass (fat mass). The greater size in broader dimensioning due to greater body measurement give a greater degree of resistance. This resistance help the gymnast to make a proper balance on the apparatus and floor during the presentation of gymnastic exercise.

-Motor Ability in Gymnastic
The findings of the study reveals that various motor findings components such as speed (50 years push abdominal strength (bent knee sit ups) muscular endurance hold a half push up, agility shuttle run. Shoulder strength four Pound Medicine ball put and explosive power vertical jump. Should collective significance towards the performance of gymnasts of different levels in gymnastic abilities. These can be interpreted through the facet that the varies motor fitness components leads to the development of higher level of gymnastic abilities. Keeping in view the above discussion it is concluded that some selected kinanthropometric variables i.e. height, length of arm and leg diameters circumference and skin fold of biceps, triceps etc. have positive and
significant contribution at higher level of performance in gymnastics, whereas at inter college and state level have little positive and significant contribution with Motor Fitness. The result of the present investigation as discussed here are completely supported by other similar studies conducted by scientists Clark 1967, Baecke (1964), Lianback (1966), Hofman (1971), Malhotra & Associates (1982), Berg (1989), William and Associates (1991) Matsura (1992) Sodhi and Sidhu (1994), Kansal, Chauhan, G.S. Bhalla (2003)

**Conclusion**

The significance difference exists in Kinanthropometric variables i.e. height, weight, length, arm length, leg lengths, wrist, elbow shoulder hip knee and ankle diameters; should; upper arm chest abdomen, hip, thigh and calf girths, biceps, triceps, sub scapular, suprailliac thigh and calf skin fold etc. The National, interversity, State and Intercollage level. Gymnasts. Significantly differ in kinarithropometric i.e. & Motor fitness. The National and Interversity level group were found significantly better statistically in all kinanthropometric measurement and motor abilities than the lower groups of gymnast.

**Suggestion and Recommendations**

The study is very promising especially in contact to Northern India where gymnastics is still in its infancy with regard to far state like Tamilnadu and Maharashtra to the Gymnastic Standards. The investigator in his humble effort could undertaken to find out the significant difference in Kinanthropometric measurements and motor ability. Components and gymnastic abilities of gymnasts. The investigator could not control few factors which might have affected the results of the body. The investigator is of the opinion that the future researches in this field can use these results to have a better problem related to gymnastics.

Comparison with other sports activities can also be undertaken into account. This investigation can help the coaches, physical education teacher advisory bodies, sports personnals, and gymnasts themselves which prepare and selects different teams of Disttt. State, Inter College, Participate in different gymnastic competitions and provide training accordingly.

**REFERENCE**

- Banow H M. (1974) Test of Motor Ability for Collegeman Research Quarterly 25 (3); 253:80
- **Boreman Zebenal (W).** Relationship of selected Anthropometric and Physical Performance Measure to Performance in Running,, Hap Step Jump, Research Quarterly, 35, 10.
- **Sodhi MS** (1991), Sports Anthropometry Mohali, ANOVA Publication, pp.9, 20
Studies suggest that certain soccer drills improve physical conditioning. However, it remains debatable whether soccer drills can provide sufficiently unified exercise intensity among different players and on repetition of a drill, because movement patterns cannot be externally controlled during soccer drills. Good reliability and low variability of exercise intensity would enable all players to receive an appropriate training stimulus. The purpose of this study was to investigate inter-subject variability and intra-subject reliability in exercise intensity during soccer drills. It was hypothesized that soccer drills that involve the highest exercise intensities would demonstrate the lowest inter-subject variability and the highest intra-subject reliability.

Heart rates of 20 professional soccer players were recorded during a range of soccer training drills. The drills consisted of 2 vs. 2 to 8 vs. 8 normal scoring games and 2 further possession games. Heart rate responses were examined for variability, reliability, and suitability for soccer endurance training. Coefficients of variation across players were less than 3% for all drills. Paired t-tests showed no significant differences in heart rate on repetition of the drills and 95% ratio limits of agreement were 1.8-3.8%. There were no significant correlations between exercise intensity and the statistical measures of variability and reliability. Several drills produced exercise intensities suitable for soccer endurance training with mean heart rate responses ranging from 87-91% HRmax. Soccer drills such as those used in the present study appear to be an adequate substitute for physical training without the ball and thus provide simultaneous skill and fitness training. The increase in training time spent developing technical ability and/or a reduction in total training time required may be useful for soccer teams.

**Introduction**

Endurance capacities of soccer players have been traditionally trained using running drills without a ball. A major reason for this was that soccer games were not believed to provide sufficient exercise intensity to effectively improve the physiological mechanisms important in soccer endurance. However, recently researchers have observed exercise intensities deemed appropriate for soccer endurance training during various small sided soccer games. A remaining obstacle concerning the use of soccer drills for endurance training relates to the variability of training load between individuals and on repetition of a drill. Traditional running drills (without a ball) allow precise control of work intensity by specifying the rate at which distances are covered or by using feedback from heart rate monitoring. On the contrary, movements in soccer drills are sporadic and cannot be externally controlled. High intensity soccer drills generally require more continuous involvement in play, resulting in movement patterns that are less tactical-zonal. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate inter-subject variability and intra-subject repeatability in exercise intensity during soccer drills.

**Experimental Approach to the Problem**

Each soccer drill was administered twice and then was examined for inter-subject variability and intra-subject reliability of heart rate responses. The exercise intensity of each drill also was compared with current recommendations in the literature regarding suitability for soccer endurance training.

**Subjects**

Twenty soccer players from Haryana Young Club (HYC) volunteered for the study. Mean age, height, and body mass were 20.3 (±4.3) years, 172.6 (±6.8) cm, and 72.2 (±4.7) kg. All participants were familiar with current recommendations in the literature regarding suitability for soccer endurance training.
with all procedures used prior to the study.

**Procedures**

In the 2-week period before the first training drill was administered, maximal heart rates for each player were established using an incremental maximum heart rate field test and were confirmed its a maximal Yo-Yo Intermittent Endurance Test, both described by Bangsbo.

Participants took part in the training drills as part of their normal training. To maximum effort participants were informed of the drill structure and the simultaneous aims of skill and fitness training. Participants were asked to maintain their normal diet, which emphasized high fluid and carbohydrate intakes.

The soccer training drills used were involve a moderate-to-high work intensity and are shown in Table 1.

**TABLE-1**

Characteristics of Soccer Drills used as training sessions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drill</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Pitch dimensions (yds)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2v2</td>
<td>4x2m, 2-minrestperiods</td>
<td>30x20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 v 3</td>
<td>4x3 mm, 1.5-minrestperiods</td>
<td>40x30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 v 4</td>
<td>5 x 3.5 mm, 2-mm rest periods</td>
<td>50 x 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 v 5</td>
<td>3 x 5 mm, 1.5-mm rest periods</td>
<td>55 x 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 v 6</td>
<td>3 x 6 m, 1.5-minrestperiods</td>
<td>60 x 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 v 8</td>
<td>3 x 10 mm, 1.5-mm rest periods</td>
<td>70 x 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 v 5 pr*</td>
<td>5 x 2 mm, 2-mm rest periods</td>
<td>60 x 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 x 6 pr</td>
<td>5 x 2 mm, 2-mm rest periods</td>
<td>65 x 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*pr - Pressure half switch

All normal games (ranging from 2 v 2 to 8 v 8) involved goalkeepers with normal scoring rules. Pressure half-switch games involved pressurizing a team within one half of a pitch and, on gaining possession, switching play to the opposite half of the pitch. It was ensured that there were minimal stoppages in play during all drills by maintaining an abundance of soccer balls around the pitch and encouraging quick restarts in play. All drills took place in the morning. Repetition of the drills for reliability measures usually took place within 2 weeks of the initial drill. However, for 1 drill (5 v 5) there was a 4-week period between the 2 repetitions of the drill. Heart rate was monitored telemetrically using 5-second intervals during the drills. Mean percentage of maximum heart rate (% HRmax) during the working periods was calculated for each participant during each drill. Rest periods between exercise bouts were excluded from the analysis.

**Statistical Analyses**

Inter-individual variability in the heart rate response to each drill was quantified. using the coefficient of variation (standard deviation divided by the mean, expressed as a percentage). Intraindividual reliability of the heart rate response to each drill was assessed using the ratio limits of agreement method and 2-tailed paired t-tests. Pearson correlation analysis was performed to examine the relationships between exercise intensity of the different drills (% HRmax) and the various statistical results from the variability and reliability analyses. All data analyses were performed using SPSS.

**Results**

For the 20 participants, HRmax was 194±6.7 b/mm. The highest % HRmax was observed in response to the 2 vs. 2 drills, with a gradual reduction in % HRmax as the number of players and the pitch size increased (for the normal-sided games).

Relationships of Variability and Reliability Statistics with Exercise Intensity The Pearson correlation between the mean soccer drill exercise intensities (% HRmax) and the inter-individual coefficients of variation of % HRmax for the different drills was \( r = -0.17 \) (\( p = 0.68 \)). The correlation between mean exercise intensity and the intra-individual 95% error limits of % HRmax for the different drills was \( r = -0.54 \) (\( p = 0.16 \)). The correlation between mean exercise intensity and the \( p \) values from the t-tests for comparisons of % HRmax during repetitions of the different drills was \( r = -0.23 \) (\( p = 0.58 \)). Thus, there were no significant relationships between exercise intensity of the different drills and the various
statistical results from the variability and reliability analyses.

Discussion
The low coefficients of variation (all less than 3%) demonstrate only small differences in heart rate responses between players in each of the training drills used. Hoff et al have reported similar low variability (standard deviation) values during a small-sided game. Good reliability will again aid in a unified training load for all subjects and will allow for the provision of a progressive training load over time. Using the ratio limits, the preferred method of assessing reliability in the sports sciences, it would be appropriate from our results to state that all the soccer drills tested show good reliability. Correlation analysis showed no significant relationship between soccer drill exercise intensity and the various measures of variability and reliability. Therefore, the hypothesis that soccer drills which elicit higher exercise intensities will result in the most unified exercise intensities cannot be supported from our data. This may be due to the relatively small range of exercise intensities observed during the soccer drills we have used (3.3% HRmax). A more significant relationship may emerge if soccer drills with a greater range of exercise intensities were used. The various soccer drills tested appear to demonstrate sufficiently good reliability and low variability of exercise intensity for effective use when training groups of soccer players. To be useful as an endurance training mode, in addition to having consistent and repeatable work intensities, a soccer drill should produce exercise intensities that are deemed appropriate for soccer endurance development. Several drills examined in the present study elicited heart rates between 90 and 95% HRmax (2 v 2, 3 v 3, 4 v 4, and 6 v 6 pressure half switch) and therefore, are potentially suitable for improving VO2max. Training intensities at the ‘individual anaerobic threshold’ (85-90% HRmax) appear to be effective in improving lactate threshold parameters, with well-trained athletes probably requiring greater exercise intensities than moderately trained or sedentary individuals. The heart rate responses of the 5 v 5, 6 v 6, 8 v 8, and 5 v 5 pressure half switch drills, were indicative of exercise intensities suitable for improving ‘threshold’ parameters.

Conclusion
The findings of the present study suggest that a number of soccer training drills elicit consistent heart rate responses to allow optimized group physical training. Furthermore, the heart rate responses indicate the drills were performed at intensities considered suitable to produce the physiological adaptations required for soccer endurance. Consequently, soccer drills such as those used here may be useful as a substitute for at least some of the physical training typically conducted without the ball, and thus provide simultaneous skill and fitness training. The increase in training time spent actually using a football and, or a reduction in total training time required may be useful for elite and non-elite soccer teams.

REFERENCE
- Balsom, P. “Precision Football”. Kempele, Finland: Polar, 1999


* Dr. Madhavi Vyas

* Visiting Lecturer, Valiya Arts & Mehta Commerce College, Bhavnagar
गंगीर विन्दुप्रक्ष्ज श्रंधों मा शशीभुधा सेन हुन् 'गंगेश' विन्दुनाथ सिंह 'साध', 'स्वर्ण', 'शिखर', 'धर्म', 'शास्त्रिनिष्ठ', 'प्रातिष्ठा साहित्य', 'भावप्रमाण', 'विवर्णितक', अन्यथा कहकर् 'अचाराकार', 'सुरेन्द्रनाथ दास रत्नजुलुन ख्यातिविद,' विख्यात बाध्याय नस । 'काहारिल,' विख्यात बाध्याय नस । हिन्दीपुस्तकार श्रमण 'निर्दर्श' वगेरे उद्देश्यनीय ह । अंगभूमि मोटाभाषणा पुस्तको अनुवाद न नीलिनाथ पारमेश्वरके ठहरो ।

साहित्यिक अनुवादको काव्य-नाटकाठारो अनुवादक रहनारूप आयोजन खे च । विवेकनाथ राजी 'नीतिविद्वान' ना करेक अनुवादक थाँ । जेजाठाइ मोटाभाषणा अंगभूमि उपर्युक्त ते अन अधिको थेखा । अनुवादको कवि जान अन रूपमें रत्नज्ञो समावेश थाये । ननीलकार पारमेश्वरी केदारी ख्यातिविदा दर्शानुवाद करारना प्रयत्न करो छ । 'कथा ओ कहिती' ना याच-पत्र अनुवाद थाय । जवविक एम्बासारी 'कुशली नी कथाणा' ते तेमना अनुवादहो आया । केदारक स्लोको हुनारु अनुवाद तेमारे 'विवेकमुखी' मा आया ।

'कथा ओ कहिती' ना चर-पत्रिका अनुवाद थाय । जोवित एम्बासारी 'कुशली नी कथाणा' ते तेमना अनुवादहो आया । केदारक स्लोको हुनारु अनुवाद तेमारे 'विवेकमुखी' मा आया । जेजाठाइ केदारक अनुवादको छ "अंगभूमिका" अन गीतांशका मा विवेकनाथ नी प्रतिष्ठिती ख्यातिविदा दर्शानुवादको चालनारूप सार्वरूप छ । अनुवादकु गुमणपेठ जारी, ननीलकार पारमेश्वरी, निर्जलनन विश्वास, बोधन बापाई पेटेल, 'सुरेन्द्र जारी', 'अनिल दाखल' जैव अनुवादकाः धारा । जुनाराम देवाप्रेरणा 1872 मा 'सुरेन्द्रावरी गीती' गुजरातीमा आया छ । भोगाभाषी पेटेल जीवनानंद दासना काहारिलको 'बनवतासेन' मा आये । भेजनाइ सो भूमि छाडमा बघेलो अनुवाद अने मानिसक हसुधून हतना बे नाटको- 'बाले नम्षन' अने 'बुधो शास्त्रिक' वारी रोयो ना अनुवाद साहित्य अंगभूमि रेकार चालनारूप ।

नाटको मा 'विन्दुप्रक्ष्ज श्रंधों मा शशीभुधा सेन हुन् 'गंगेश' विन्दुनाथ सिंह 'साध', 'स्वर्ण', 'शिखर', 'धर्म', 'शास्त्रिनिष्ठ', 'प्रातिष्ठा साहित्य', 'भावप्रमाण', 'विवर्णितक', अन्यथा कहकर् 'अचाराकार', 'सुरेन्द्रनाथ दास रत्नजुलुन ख्यातिविद,' विख्यात बाध्याय नस । 'काहारिल,' विख्यात बाध्याय नस । हिन्दीपुस्तकार श्रमण 'निर्दर्श' वगेरे उद्देश्यनीय ह । अंगभूमि मोटाभाषणा पुस्तको अनुवाद न नीलिनाथ पारमेश्वरके ठहरो ।
(‘आदर्श दिन्दू होटल’ अनु. शिवकुमार जोषी 1873 'आदर्श' अनु. चन्द्रकान्त महर्ता 1851 ‘पत्रिका पाँचवाइ’ (अनु. रमणवाल सोरेन 1875) सिफ्टन बन्दरवार (नवं. धाम, अनु. शिवकुमार 1881) महा वंता हेली (‘अराधना अंतर्जात अनु. सुकृष्ण जबेरी 1874) ‘जारु शुद्धिस्तरा’ अनु. निजसुमार्य साराई 1884) सेन्यी हेली (‘नुर-वल्टे, अनु. नगीना दास 1879) संकर (‘बोरेरी’ अनु. श्रीकृष्ण निवेदी 1848) विभाग (‘असमय’ अनु. प्रसाद प्रसादबहु 1880. ‘प्रकाशन’ अनु. अनिला दवल 1881) सुनील गोपालद्वारा (अरण्यां ‘टिनराट’, ‘प्रशिक्षण’ अने ‘राधकृष्ण’ अनु. अनिला ‘प्रशिक्षण’ अनु। प्रसाद प्रकाशबहु 1884) पाती शिखरे हालकार’ अनु. विश्व बोरेरी) वगेरे उद्देश्यनवीन यात्रा प्रारम्भ.

‘आदर्श’ प्रकाशित है दिन शहर दिनांक 1873 में। प्रथम अनुवादक नारायण देवभाँडे पड़ोसी अनुवादी है। 1874-85 अंतराल आये छ। अनिला दवल देवसाहित्यी महत्वपूर्ण वृत्ति ‘निर्देशपतरे वृत्तांत’ 1877 में आये छ। आम बंगाली शास्त्री गुजराती अनुवादकों दितिस्क अन्य सही पर तकरीब यह नही पद्ध अनुवादकों संख्या पद्ध सो करता बाद जो भी बंगाली शास्त्री गुजरातीमा उत्तर छ। अनेक संख्या पद्ध सीटर करता बाधा व धे यह युक्ति है।

गुजरातीमा जे भारतीय भाषाओमा अनुवादप्रचुर वर्त व तैमा ईतिहास अने गुजराती हिंदी विद्वान बंगाली पहळी नंबर आवी सह। अनेक सर्वाधिकारी गुजरातीमा
Sales managers play integral, multifarious roles in organizations. They are trainers, motivators, coaches, evaluators, and counsellors for their salespeople. They also serve as the organization’s information nexus between their higher- and lower-level sales manager colleagues. In addition, they provide strategic and tactical input on sales- and marketing-related issues and often have customer account responsibilities.

In an era of increased emphasis on customer relationship management across hybrid marketing channels, there has been growing concern regarding who has the organizational responsibility for managing channel relationships [3,5]. For years, the channel manager or “captain” discussed in textbooks and articles remained largely unconnected or unidentified with any real-world organizational position. Few organizational charts included a position called “channel manager.” Recently, however, Mehta et al. [21] have provided empirical evidence that administering the firm’s marketing channels resides largely with sales managers. Other recent research has found that some companies are now training sales managers to deal with issues related to channel management [5].

For most manufacturers, success or failure is determined by how effectively and efficiently their products are sold through their marketing channel members (e.g., agents, wholesalers, distributors, and retailers). Given this situation, considerable marketing channel research has focused on how interrelationships among a firm and its channel members can be managed better [1,2]. Although the sales management literature (subsequently cited) suggests that sales managers at different hierarchical levels have dissimilar responsibilities, no published empirical studies have examined the nature of channel management tasks performed vis-a'-vis sales manager hierarchical level. This oversight is curious because of the critical impact that the sales/channel manager can have on the success of channel members and on the sales manager’s firm [24,28].

Steep sales management hierarchies are pervasive in many firms, with sales managers assigned to different organizational levels. The combination of supervisory, managerial, administrative, and leadership skills required for superior performance at lower sales management levels seemingly is not consonant with that needed at higher levels [4]. In fact, prior work has discerned that sales managers’ perceptions of their role vary by sales management level [22]. This finding, in concert with the paucity of research on and importance of the sales manager/channel management connection, begs the following question: “Do channel management activities performed by sales managers vary across the sales management hierarchy?” We seek to address this issue in the present work.

Exploring the influence of sales management hierarchical level on channel management activities is important for several reasons. First, conventional wisdom and sales management and marketing textbooks suggest that sales managers play a critical role in planning, organizing, managing, directing, and controlling the sales department. If their efforts, however, also focus on channel management (as recent conceptual and empirical work implies), then expansion and revision of the traditional role of sales

* Controlar of Examination, Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University

Bhavnagar
managers will be necessary. Many sales manager training programs have yet to recognize and address their sales managers’ involvement in channel management [5]. Second, if channel management activities performed by sales managers vary by managerial level, then companies need to redesign their development and training programs to adjust to the unique requirements of each sales management level. An important objective of the present research is to obtain useful information that organizations can utilize to provide appropriate channel management training to sales managers at different hierarchical levels congruent with the nature of the tasks performed. Otherwise, companies may waste large amounts of time, money, and resources in providing inappropriate training to their sales managers. Third, Czinkota et al. [11] opine that the sales manager’s responsibility for managing the entire interface with the customer is possibly the most crucial ingredient necessary for sustained company success. This phenomenon has become particularly evident in recent years as the number and types of marketing channels used to interact with customers (e.g., the Internet and extranets) has proliferated, and the job of channel manager becomes increasingly complex and important for competitive advantage. Before appropriate training can be offered to prepare sales managers for this channel complicacy, companies must determine which levels of sales management are most involved in channel management and thus require the most extensive and intensive training. Are lower-level sales managers who are generally tactically oriented and in daily contact with customers more involved, or are higher-level sales managers with their strategic concerns more involved [4,8,14]? Identifying whether and specifically how the performance of channel management activities varies by sales management level could, through more effective and efficient channel training, lead to a highly positive impact on the company’s relationships with their channel member customers and ultimately greater profitability.

We begin by providing an overview on marketing channel management. Next, the paper discusses sales manager hierarchical levels and proffers hypotheses. Then, the research method is discussed, followed by the findings of the study. Finally, managerial implications and directions for future research are suggested.

2. Marketing channel management

Marketing channels can be defined as the set of external organizations that a firm uses to achieve its distribution objectives. Essentially, a channel is the route, path, or conduit through which products or things of value flow, as they move from the manufacturer to the ultimate user of the product [28]. The marketing channel (inter-organizational network of institutions comprised of agents, wholesalers, and retailers), by performing a variety of distribution tasks, plays a significant role in the flow of products from producers to consumers and on company profitability. Thus, manufacturers are increasingly concerned about the level of performance their channel institutions provide [24].

Like other areas of business, marketing channels require careful administration, as superior channel management policies and strategies help a firm attain a differential advantage but concomitantly are difficult to duplicate [16]. Marketing channel management refers to the process of analyzing, planning, organizing, and controlling a firm’s marketing channels [28]. As discussed in numerous articles and textbooks, it comprises seven decision areas: (1) formulating channel strategy, (2) designing marketing channels, (3) selecting channel members, (4) motivating channel members, (5) coordinating channel strategy with channel members, (6) assessing channel member performance, and (7) managing channel conflict [24,25]. All seven areas are critical to superior market performance and long-term customer loyalty [21]. Consequently, the linkage of these seven channel functions with sales management is the focus of our investigation. Although viable companies must skillfully manage all of their channel activities, which sales managers are doing which of the seven areas is unclear [21,26].

Ambiguity surrounding the responsibility for and performance of any of these important channel functions can adversely affect customer relationships and company profits.
2.1. Formulating marketing channel strategy

Channel strategy refers to the broad set of principles by which a firm seeks to achieve its distribution objectives [24]. It focuses on devising channel tactics pertaining to issues such as the role that distribution should play in the firm’s overall corporate objectives and strategies, the role distribution should play in the firm’s marketing objectives and strategies, and the congruency that exists between channel strategy and the marketing mix. Locating new markets in which the firm’s products can be marketed and suggesting new technologies that can make marketing channels more efficient are examples of channel strategy decisions.

2.2. Designing marketing channels

Channel design refers to the development of new channels or the modification of existing channel structures. Anderson et al. [2] note that marketing channels must be aligned with the firm’s overall objectives and competitive strategy. Devising the structure or “architecture” of the marketing channel system entails four key channel design dimensions: (a) number of levels in the channel, i.e., the number of intermediary levels between the manufacturer and ultimate users, (b) intensity at the various levels, i.e., the number of intermediaries at each level, (c) types of intermediaries, i.e., particular kinds of middlemen, and (d) number of channels, viz., single, dual, or multiple marketing channels. The foregoing dimensions typically produce a number of possible channel alternatives. These alternatives must be evaluated in light of an array of variables, such as served markets, product types, and germane environmental and behavioral factors. Analyzing the channel alternates can be extremely complex because several approaches and quantitative models may be utilized in identifying and then implementing the optimal channel structure [25].

2.3. Selecting marketing channel members

Once the marketing channel has been designed, channel members are selected to represent a firm and resell its products to final customers. Initially, prospective channel members are found and assessed for “fit.” To do this, a prospective channel member’s credentials (e.g., credit history, reputation, number of product lines, market coverage, and number of salespeople) need to be examined for congruency with the manufacturer’s marketing objectives. Ultimately, the producer secures and converts prospects to formal channel members by offering them various motivational inducements [28].

2.4. Motivating marketing channel members

As independent institutions, channel members are not under the direct control of the firms they represent; as a result, they do not automatically cooperate and comply with manufacturer requests. Thus, producers need to take administrative actions to secure channel intermediaries’ cooperation as well as to maintain and improve channel effectiveness. So, motivating channel members plays a strategic role. In essence, a manufacturer devises various motivational programs to induce channel intermediaries to exert higher levels of effort in serving the firm’s target market [24,29]. Some motivational strategies commonly used by firms to induce channel member cooperation include paying higher slotting allowances, offering higher trade discounts, providing strong advertising and promotional support, training channel members’ salespeople, and offering superior logistical support [25].

2.5. Coordinating marketing channel strategy

Marketing channels have conventionally been viewed as a network of dissimilar but interdependent institutions that have coalesced together for purposes of trade. Marketing channel scholars have long promulgated the need for coordinating and integrating channel activities with other departments of a firm. Coordination in an interorganizational setting of marketing channels includes relaying information on new channel policies or communicating the launch of sales promotion programs to its channel members. Such efforts are undertaken to ensure that all channel participants are cognizant of the manufacturer’s marketing activities with respect to channel members. Despite the differing goals of independent channel participants, coordination of the channel is necessary to reduce the redundancy of work effort and the inefficient allocation of distribution tasks among channel members [24].
2.6. Assessing marketing channel member performance

Channel member performance represents the degree to which the channel member engages in behavior that contributes to the fulfillment of the channel leader’s objectives [25]. As previously noted, firms have become increasingly reliant upon channel members for the efficient and effective performance of marketing functions. Moreover, the level of performance attained by channel members is pivotal for a firm’s achieving a competitive advantage [16]. Thus, by assaying the performance of channel members, manufacturers can discern how successful they have been in implementing channel strategies as well as achieving their distribution objectives.

2.7. Managing marketing channel conflict

Marketing channels can be viewed as social systems influenced by behavioral dynamics (such as channel conflict) that are associated with all social systems [29]. Conflict in marketing channels, which has been the focus of numerous channel investigations (see review by Gaski [15]), refers to goal-impeding behavior by one or more channel members. Thus, when one channel member takes actions that another channel participant believes will reduce its ability to achieve its objectives, conflict is present. As conflict can have an adverse effect on channel performance [15], channel managers must make conscious efforts to detect and resolve it.

Organizational hierarchy is a key facet of firms. As with other types of personnel, managers are usually assigned to their positions based on their area of expertise and thus perform activities and tasks that are divergent from those of their lower- and higher-level managerial counterparts. For example, Gomez-Mejia et al. [17] indicate that lower-level managers focus on supervising subordinates, whereas higher-level managers concentrate on activities such as strategic planning, monitoring business indicators, evaluating organizational performance, and coordinating tasks among the different functional areas of business. As they are promoted to more senior positions, managers become less involved with managing line workers. Furthermore, at lower levels of the organizational hierarchy, jobs are more clearly defined and have shorter-term objectives; jobs in the higher hierarchical levels, though, are less clearly defined, with more emphasis placed on the attainment of long-term strategic goals [20].

These descriptions are analogous to positions in an organization’s sales management hierarchy. Futrell [14] categorizes sales management hierarchy into lower, intermediate, and higher levels. He maintains that as sales managers ascend the hierarchy, conceptual and decision-making skills become more critical while technical skills become less important. Anderson et al. [4] state that lower-level sales managers require “supervisory ability,” intermediate-level managers “managerial ability,” and higher-level managers “administrative and leadership ability.” They further posit that at the higher levels of the sales management hierarchy, the requirements of the managerial position change markedly. For example, higher-level sales managers (national or general) communicate overall corporate strategy to mid- and 88 lower-level sales managers, who are responsible for executing the sales plans in their respective geographical areas. Additionally, higher-level sales managers participate in strategic and tactical planning and direct and communicate top-level decisions regarding marketing and sales objectives to district or regional sales managers. Intermediate-level sales managers (district or regional) are responsible for managing sales operations in relatively smaller geographical zones. Responsible for monitoring daily operations of sales personnel, lower-level sales managers (field or branch), are first-line managers who report to district and regional sales managers. When compared to their higher-level counterparts, field and branch sales managers preside over the management of relatively smaller salesforce subdivisions.

One recent study provides support for the foregoing suppositions. Mehta et al. [22] examined sales managers’ perceptions of their role orientations at lower, intermediate, and upper levels. They found that upper-level sales managers believe that having a profit focus is more important than do their intermediate- and lower-level counterparts. Also, they observed that
upper-level sales managers perceive that having a cost focus is more critical than do their lower-level subalterns. In addition, upper-level sales managers believe that the ability to integrate sales and marketing has greater significance than do intermediate-level sales managers. These financial and integrative emphases of upper-level sales managers compared to their lower-level counterparts are clearly indicative of strategic issues and concerns. Managing a channel of distribution arguably is a strategy-related issue holding great significance for many manufacturers. The management of a channel will have a dramatic impact on channel member satisfaction and performance, customer satisfaction, and company profitability. The previous dialectic implies that as sales managers ascend the organizational hierarchy, they become increasingly focused on strategy-related issues. As such, then, sales managers in higher organizational levels are more likely to engage in the seven channel management decision areas (discussed earlier) than are sales managers in lower organizational levels. In investigating the different hierarchical levels of sales management, we have adopted the classification categories typically used in the literature. Intermediate-level sales managers are more likely to engage in (a) formulating channel strategy, (b) designing marketing channels, (c) selecting channel members, (d) motivating channel members, (e) coordinating channel strategy, (f) assessing channel member performance, and (g) managing channel conflict than are lower-level sales managers.

Hypothesis 2: What sales force strategy your company deploys impacts your life profoundly and on a daily basis. A sales force expansion, for instance, means you will have a smaller territory along with lost relationships and accounts, not to mention a potential blow in your ability to make money, or on a brighter note that district manager promotion position you’ve longed for. If your company signs up a contract sales organization, you may lose the privilege of being the only one to call on your top physicians and accounts. A co-promotion agreement, depending on the terms of the deal, could mean you have to sync your call activity with your co-promotion counterpart. Because of the immediate bearing of those decisions on your everyday life, you owe it to yourself to understand what HQ goes through when articulating and deploying a sales force strategy. This research starts off with a discussion on the elaboration of a sales force sizing strategy. It then describes approaches companies use to establish the optimal sales force size. In conclusion, it discusses current research issues related to the indirect impact of promotion (e.g. spillover) and the translation of a sales force strategy into a call plan.

What muddies the picture here is the asymmetry between the two situations. If the ideal size is overshot, it will be clear that was the case. All one has to do is to identify the low performers and show that getting rid of them directly benefits the bottom line. Wall Street analysts will be quick to hold management accountable for its “poor judgment”. If, on the other hand, the ideal size is undershot, this will be much harder to ascertain. The onus is on the one who makes the untapped opportunity claim to establish that had the company increased sales force headcount, sales and earnings would have been much better than currently reported. The corollary is: Since management gets punished for being aggressive but gets away with leaving money on the table, management is indirectly encouraged to err on the conservative side.

Why is it then, you may ask, that the pharmaceutical industry is carrying larger and larger sales forces? Indeed, Lilly recently announced it will be expanding its WW sales force by 5,000 people while Takeda and Sanofi-Synthelabo are almost through with their sales force expansions. GSK holds the top spot with 8,000 reps in an industry that counts more than 70,000 reps. The answer to the expansion question is simple and has nothing to do with the asymmetry discussed above: Sales forces are huge to ensure significant share of voice. Indeed, one needs to raise one’s voice to be heard in a crowded marketplace.
Oftentimes, sales force sizing is taken to be a matter of opinion as illustrated in the excerpt below. Despite the magnitude of what is at stake, many unconsciously refuse to give the problem the attention it deserves: creative thinking, in-depth analysis, and systematic modeling.

A renowned company VP of sales, is adamant 550 is the right number because this is what the largest player has. With fewer reps in the field, he will be outnumbered and will not be able to deliver the aggressive sales objective he has been given. Another Manager of marketing, feels this is an overkill. With half that number at 275 reps, the company can achieve the same presence with the deciles 10-7 physicians, which represent 75% of the scripts. She figured out she will need only half of the $40 million or so thus saved, and will be able to profitably invest in focus groups, patient education programs, community initiatives, PR among other things. director of sales operations, is wondering why he is having a hard time convincing his colleagues 417 is the right number.

Indeed, at 1,200 calls per rep, he reasons, the sales force will be able to deliver 500K first position details. Assuming each detail generates 4 new scripts, this is 2 million scripts.

The problem here is the team is not functioning as a team. The outcome of the discussion would be far more productive had the team members had a firmer grasp of the principles of sales force sizing.

**Technique #1: Affordability**

The affordability method is the least sophisticated of them all. It simply consists of investing whatever money the company can afford for the coming year. The good thing about it is it is easy to follow and no one gets to be blamed if things go wrong. The bad thing about it is it is reactive, not proactive. It runs backwards and takes the company where it happens to take the company, not where the company ought to be.

Assessment: Probably good for a mom-and-pop store, certainly not fit a serious player in the healthcare industry.

**Technique #2: Workload Build-up**

Workload build-up evaluates the requirements by taking a first stab at the call plan: who needs to be called on and how many times? This approach addresses head-on what is known as the reach-frequency question, where reach refers to who needs to be visited (physicians, hospitals, clinics, free-standing facilities, etc.) and frequency the number of times in a year they need to be visited.

In a fuller version of the workload build-up, one will also specify the position of the detail. In general, the first position detail takes about 60% of the time of the call, the second position about 30%, and the reminder position about 10%. From a time standpoint, a first position \([P1]\) costs twice as much as a second position \([P2]\) (60% vs. 30%) and six times as much as a third position \([P3]\) (60% vs. 10%). This suggests details may conveniently be expressed as first position equivalents \([P1E’s]\). For example, 100K \(P1’s + 250 P2’s + 900 P3’s\) are equivalent to 100K \(P1E’s + 125K P1E’s + 150K P1E’s = 375 P1E’s\). Note the notion of \(P1E\) is related to cost, not to the psychological impact of the detail on the physician. Indeed, for older products, a reminder detail may have the same psychological impact as a first position detail. Because
the reminder position is much less expensive, it makes sense to promote older products in lower positions. Say the reach and frequency have been established. The number of details needed is simply the product of the two (reach and frequency). Now, each rep has on average a capacity of say 1,200 calls (200 days x 6 calls a day). The number of FTE’s (full time equivalents) as a result is simply the details divided by 1,200. In the example below, the workload build-up approach suggests deploying 220 FTE’s. If all details are given in the first position, this means a sales force of 367 reps, since each rep spends only 60% of his/her time promoting that product (220 ÷ 60% = 367).

Assessment: This is a very good first-stab approach. It is very popular because of its simplicity. The issue is, by its very nature, workload build-up focuses entirely on the “I” in “ROI” and is mute in regards to the “R”. It says nothing about return on investment, let alone optimality. It leaves important questions unanswered. What revenue and profit are be expected from a given promotional strategy? What detailing effort does it take to get to a 15% market share? If the detailing budget were to increase or decrease say by 30%, how would the top and bottom line be impacted? Another drawback of the workload build-up approach is it may easily be used to justify one’s a priori belief, not to question it.

**Technique #3: Competitive Benchmarking**

The impact of one’s sales force in the marketplace depends largely on the sales force strategy of the other players. Indeed, share of voice (SOV) may be more fundamental than actual promotional effort. Consider a sales force of 500 reps. Clearly, that sales force will have a much greater impact in a market of 2,000 reps than in a market of 5,000. This is precisely the premise of the competitive benchmarking approach.

In essence, competitive benchmarking strives to explain MS through SOV. It starts off by mapping the historical SOV-MS evolution over time (known as trajectories) of the individual products and taking SOV-MS snapshots of the therapeutic marketplace at different points in time. There are basically two difficulties with this endeavor. First, SOV is just one factor to impact MS. Other important ones include the clinical profile of the drug, its indications and labeling, the number of years it’s been on the market, the stage it is in its life cycle, its patent/exclusivity status, its price, its formulary status, and its co-pay, etc. Second, meaningful SOV-MS relationships are not historical, but forward-looking. They have to embrace ongoing trends to allow us to get ahead in the game.

This approach yields the best results in a group setting. First, the group recalibrates the SOV-MS snapshots to even out differences unrelated to promotion. At comparable SOV’s, other things being equal, a newly launched drug will have a lower MS than a drug that has been out there for 10 years for. Likewise, the fact that a product has broad indications, a controlled release formulation, or significant off-label usage will tip the scale in its favor. The result of this exercise is a revisited snapshot that depicts how SOV drives MS in a world where SOV is the only driver of MS. Second, the group forecasts the SOV-MS snapshot five years out in the future. This is extremely engaging since the group has to form an opinion regarding current trends, new entrants, sales performance of each drug, and promotional strategy of each player. Running different scenarios, by the way, in an excellent way to handle divergences in opinion. Once the forecasted SOV-MS map is established, SOV-MS relationships may be identified and questions answered. Here are the most typical ones. What SOV is needed to achieve a 20% MS in 3 years? What is the opportunity cost over the next 5 years of not ramping up the SOV to 24% today? What would be the windfall for us of competitor X trimming its sales force by 25%?

Assessment: This is a great approach because it forces the participants to take a step back, look at the larger picture, and ask the right questions about the marketplace. It has great educational value, is thought provoking, and generates insights. The scenario analysis component encourages participants to dissociate assumptions from implications, and as a result help depict a crisp picture.

**Technique #4: Promotion Response Modeling**
Introduction
The greatest challenges to the world in the years to come are to provide a morsel of food to the burgeoning population. In 1996, the world food summit pledged to reduce hunger to the extent of the half by 2015. Beside the daunting task of increasing Agricultural growth rate, three major issues are (1) Persistence to poverty and nutritional insecurity. (2) Continuous pressure and deterioration of natural resources, and (3) Globalization and its impact on farm sector, may call for strengthening.

Public – private research consortium for development of future global agriculture scenario. Having been said “Everything can wait but agriculture can’t wait.” Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the great Indian visionary, emphasized sustainable development in agricultural sector for prosperity of any nation. Considering the phenomenal performance of agriculture over the last 200 years, widely differing views are three on the future challenges in the 21st century. Following three major challenges likely to be of great concern in global agriculture are as follows:

(1) How to conserve natural resources base, more particularly bio-diversity And
(2) How to restrict high prevalence of rural poverty?
(3) How to provide food to the growing population? Therefore, world of agriculture in the 21st century has to formulate strategies to encounter these challenges of feeding populations, responding to increased concerns of managing natural resources and how to tackle still high prevalence of hunger and rural poverty. The strategies for resolving challenges of different dimensions as like can be discussed on ecology based agriculture production system.

Objectives
- To study Agri.- Business with respect to globalization
- To study scope and future of Agri – Business in era of globalization
- To study provide deep knowledge of agriculture scenario to farmers.

Methodology:
The purpose of present study secondary data has been used. That includes various journals, websites and articles.

Agricultural growth rate: The growth rate in agriculture has been the major determinant in world food production. It has been declining since past thee decades. During 1960s, the growth rate dropped form 3% per annum to 2% in 1980s and it is likely to decline further to 1.8% in 2010.

Demand for per caput calories: Caloric demand for the world population will increase from about 2,500 calories per caput per day in the early 1990s to 2,700 calories in 2010.

Having been said “Everything can wait but agriculture can’t wait.” Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the great Indian visionary, emphasized sustainable development in agricultural sector for prosperity of any nation. Considering the Phenomenal performance of agriculture over the last 200 years, widely differing views are three on the future challenges in the 21st century. Following thee major challenges likely to be of great concern in global agriculture are as follows:

(1) How to provide food to the growing population?
(2) How to conserve natural resources base, more particularly bio-diversity And
(3) How to restrict high prevalence of rural poverty?
Therefore, world of agriculture in the 21st century
has to formulate strategies to encounter these challenges of feeding populations, responding to increased concerns of managing natural resources and how to tackle still high prevalence of hunger and rural poverty. The strategies for resolving challenges of different dimensions as like can be discussed on ecology based agriculture production system.

Challenges to world of agriculture:
Three major challenges shows as above likely to be of great concern in global agriculture:

■ CHALLENGES I : FOOD SECURITY IN THE FUTURE WORLD

The most basic of human right is the right of food and nutrition. Out of 8 billion projected populations by 2025 in the world, nearly 2 billion will figure in developing countries. On an average, 90% of the world food production is consumed in the areas where they are produced. As it is reported that the share of world grain consumption that is traded remained constant at about 10%.

■ CHALLENGES II: BIODIVERSITY AND MAINTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES

More than 70% of the worlds' freshwater is used in agriculture and much biodiversity is contained in agricultural systems. Thus, the second challenges would be to develop a set of technologies, incentives and policies that could promote small scale farmers to pay attention to long –run stewardship of natural resources.

■ CHALLENGES III: POVERTY ALLEVIATION

As of today, rural dwellers constitute around 70% of poor people, who have no other alternatives but to stay with poverty or near poverty line. Thus, third challenges are to strengthen condition of farmers, which require ensuring their easy access to both domestic as well as International markets.

■ STRATEGIES FOR MITIGATING CHALLENGES

Therefore, world of agriculture in the 21st century has to formulate strategies to encounter these challenges of feeding the populations, responding to increased concerns of managing natural resources and how to tackle still high prevalence of hunger and rural poverty. The strategies for resolving challenges of different dimensions can be discussed on ecology based agriculture production system.

Therefore, world of agriculture in the 21st century has to formulate strategies to encounter these challenges of feeding the populations, responding to increased concerns of managing natural resources and how to tackle still high prevalence of hunger and rural poverty. The strategies for resolving challenges of different dimensions can be discussed on ecology based agriculture production system.

(1) DRYLANDS:
The main strategies for sustainable agriculture may be to find alternatives to conventional malpractices lending to overexploitation of lands, 20 million square kilometers 500 people.

(2) IRRIGATED LANDS:
Land under assured irrigation is the major source of cereals and exports. About 35% of this land is at risk due to poor management. Farmers ensuring proper drainage and irrigation design can promote efficient use of water. The main strategies for sustainable agriculture may be to find alternatives to conventional malpractices lending to overexploitation of lands, 20 million square kilometers 500 people.

(3) HILL AND MOUNTAIN LANDS:
About 10 million sq. km. highlands have been reported in the world, and serve as watersheds for the more.

(4) MODERN TECHNOLOGY, GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS:
There is needs to consider the role of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO), the area planted by which has tripled in the last three years, of which 75% area is in the developing countries. At present, there are up to 500 different crop-trait combinations under field testing, most of which are in Latin America. Thus, exploring GMO technique seems to be essential for developing plant traits against stresses under drought, submergence, salinity conditions and wide spectrum of insect pests and diseases.

IMPLICATIONS ON THE FUTURE AGRICULTURE:

■ A newly settled area in agriculture, i.e. America, Southern Africa and Australia constitutes expanded agricultural areas in 19th century. However, farmers should be well aware of the new and advance
technologies, where role of biotechnology must not be ignored. It can be considered as the engine of agricultural growth, instead, international trade is accounting for a steadily increasing share of US and California agricultural sales, GMO utilization in those developed countries ushers more expectation in the future of agriculture.

**SUMMARY:**

The challenges to the global agriculture in the 21st century are very clear and urgent too. To meet those challenges needs of holistic approaches comprising poor farmers and scientists, policy makers and administrators, public and private sector partnership, several changes need to be included within global agricultural sectors to envisage desirable improvement. The changes are:

(a) Adjustments in the agricultural and economic policies and instruments promoting technology development for attaining sustainability

(b) Decentralizing power and authority as well for decision making to local level

(c) Transparency in legal right and obligations on the use of the land and other natural resources.

(d) Participating of local / rural people in process of research and development system.

(e) Promoting demand and providing incentives that could favor crops and animals for their sustainable production.

(f) Lastly, strengthening, practices and processing systems, which can pay attention to safeguarding health and quality of environment.

**CONCLUSION:**

By world class agriculture, one means knowledge and training of high quality that would be of use in any century in the world irrespective of regional and socio-economic variances. In addition the extent and quality of those components should be at an internationally acceptable level.
EMERGENCE OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN GLOBAL CONTEXT

It becomes difficult task to recruit and to prolong the right people at the right place for longer duration. It is wider requirement to consider the professional and individual significant of employee and enterprise as a part of corporate strategy of each global company. Multinational companies are facing the challenge about to direct and to uphold cross cultural people in them different divisions and to realize HR productivity.

Key Words – HRM and its trends, LPG and cross-culture context, Role of HR managers and HRM IN 2020.

INTRODUCTION

Now the role of HR manager is very crucial. It depends upon the structure and over all organization system. It is not only concern with recruitment and selection but utilization and development of human resources for the organization purpose. It also develops interpersonal relationship through division of jobs positions and healthy relationships. Here we will discuss about over all HRM and its necessities for every organization in today’s context.

WHAT IS HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (HRM)?

The policies and practices involved in carrying out the “people” or human resource aspects of a management position, including recruiting, screening, training, rewarding, and appraising. SO IN MORDEN WAY-

Human Resource Management is-

TRENDS IN HRM

An organization’s labour force comes from its external labour market - individuals who are actively seeking employment. HRM helps organizations find and keep the best possible fit between their social system and technical system. Organizations need employees with broad skills and strong motivation. Recruiting and selection decisions are especially important for organizations that rely on knowledge workers. Employees’ responsibility and authority are given to make decisions regarding all aspects of product development or customer service. HR professionals can support organizational strategies for quality growth and efficiency. Organizations with international operations hire employees in foreign countries, where they operate, as they need knowledge of differences in culture and business practices.

HRM IN LPG (LIBERALIZATION, PRIVATIZATION & GLOBALIZATION) ERA

We can divide HRM into seven sections, i.e., HRM - Environment and Strategies, HRM Acquisition and Absorption, Development, Maintenance and Retention, Control, Miscellaneous, HRM Practices.

HRM Environment and Strategies includes objectives, scope and functions, evolution and development of HRM. Acquisition and Absorption includes HR planning, job analysis and design, recruitment, selection, placement, induction and...
socialization. **Development section includes** career planning and development, employee training, executive development, organization development and internal mobility and separation.

**Maintenance and Retention section includes** job evaluation, wage and salary administration, incentives and benefits, motivation, employee empowerment, workers participation in management, employee health and safety, social security, employee discipline, employee grievances, industrial relations, industrial disputes, trade unions, collective bargaining, performance & potential appraisal. **Control section includes** personnel research and audit, human resource audit and human resource information system. **Miscellaneous section includes** HRM in a changing environment, IHRM, HRM in virtual organizations. **The final section is HRM Practices** in various organization levels.

**Corporate Strategy in Human Resource Management**

Today, there is an urgent need to link human resource management, inextricable, to the business of the organization, at both the strategic and practical levels. The HR manager has the task of being on a constant look-out for the right choice of employees, fine tuning the job mix and compensation package to benefit the individual and the organization, devising a flat organization structure and organizing training programmes for continuing the education at different levels in the organization.

**BEST PRACTICES IN HRM**

A best practice in HRM has invoked a great deal of interest among HR professionals. Companies that are currently under-performing in the HR area can learn and adopt some of the best practices from organizations that have acquired some mastery over the good practices in HR. In the era of liberalization, the competitive scenario in the business environment has changed a lot. Consequently, HR practices have also changed phenomenally. The performance of the employees determines the failure or the success of an organization. There are four stages of integration between HR functions and the strategic management functions: -

- Administrative Linkage
- One-way Linkage
- Two-way Linkage
- Integrative Linkage

HR experts are having the opinion that, though “best practices in HRM” cannot be uniformly applied to all the organizations, they have a kind of uniform applicability in some functional areas, where psychological factors play an important role. Such areas are broadly classified as follows: -

- Process of selecting and recruiting the best talent.
- Allotment of work and responsibility, as would be appropriate to the employee’s natural talent and skill.
- System of initial training for new employees and specialized training for the experienced and skilled employees and team spirit.
- System of healthy and transparent communication, intra and extra company.
- System of periodic appraisal of the performance of employees.
- Suitable policy for career advancement of employees.
- Suitable policy for placement and transfer of employees.
- Suitable policy of recognizing and rewarding merit.
- Provision of security in service, to the deserving employees.

**HRM IN CROSS-CULTURAL CONTEXT**

Multi-cultural workforce congregations have become today’s workplace realities. The cross-border market terrorism spared by MNCs evoked counter-insurgency and strategic warfare from domestic businesses. Partnering people in this race is vital for success in the market place. Workplaces have increasingly symbolized multi-cultural villages, resulting in a growing need for cross-cultural intelligence. The future competitiveness of corporations will depend on their ability to attract and manage diverse talents effectively. Cross-cultural training will give managers on international assignments the cultural understanding essential to accomplish their tasks. Cross-cultural differences are the cause of failed negotiations and interactions, resulting in losses to the firms. The strategic role of
HRM in strengthening and sustaining corporate growth has assumed paramount significance, the world over.

**HRM IN EXCEL WAY....**

Organizations have been quite good at developing business relating to finance, production, marketing and distribution but a bit negligent about bringing in the human resources. This situation began to change when business faced failure due to shortage of talented employees and executives. Excel crop care is carrying out its HR operation in such a way that it has set a milestone for upcoming organizations in Gujarat State. Now it has become one of the organizations which is holding best HR department.

- Comprehensive HRM planning
- Time element planning
- Balanced planning
- Role of line managers and staff planners
- Retention of personals
- Estimating manpower gaps

**ROLE OF HR MANAGER IN EMPLOYEE TRAINING**

- To serve as an internal consultant.
- To identify programmes for individuals in tune with their individual skills.
- To plan a judicious mix of internal and external training programmes.
- To follow up activities to ensure that new skills learned, are applied in the unit.
- To monitor the performance appraisal of employees, to ascertain the impact of the training programmes and identify the future training needs.

**HRM IN 2020**

Now, we identify and discuss about five issues which are expected to affect the organizational HR in the future: (i) The corporations of tomorrow, (ii) Information age, (iii) Virtual corporation, (iv) Diversity, and (v) Social responsibility.

**Corporation of Tomorrow**

In future, there is a two-fold effect on Indian Industries, i.e., (i) Generation of employment, and (ii) Industrial restructuring

We assume that in the future workplace, which may come true by 2020:

- A majority of people worldwide will be connected through the IT infrastructure.
- Connectivity is the new frontier on the information highway to connect with one another.
- There are various factors on which the growth and expansion of connective technology will depend.
- The basic organizing unit in the workplace will be one individual engaging in business through connective technology.
- A learning culture will be fostered by the technologies that will serve, entertain, and help people do their work. It will be basic workplace skill.
- Power in the organization of 2020 will be in flat structure.
- Culture and language will still move between the poles of traditionalism and modernism.

**Information Age**

Information age has heralded a new way of doing business. IT has the power to change the most well-entrenched business paradigms. It has the power to link and connect people, and enable the exchange of products, services and capital, in an entirely different manner than in the past. IT has increased the efficiency of the human resource functions and reduced the burden of administrative work in the HR department, at the same time, helping to increase productivity.

**Virtual Corporations**

A virtual company is usually a highly networked organization that extensively contracts out activities that were once performed in-house, allowing both speed and flexibility. The key to success in a virtual corporation is connectivity, i.e., the ability to network with a large number of independent companies.

**Social Responsibility**

Change in technology results in a change in the structure, design and environment of an organization. It has four stages: (i) Acquisition of technology, (ii) adaptation of technology, (iii) utilization of technology, and (iv) improvement and development of technology.

Organizations of the future will operate in a...
workspace, which is likely to be much more broadly defined, than it is today. Connectivity within and outside the organizations, will create a world virtual reality organization. Environmental problems fall into two broad categories, i.e., (i) Problems that arise out of poverty and inadequate development, and (ii) Problems that arise out of the process of development (threat of earthquake, deforestation, pollution of ground water).

**CONCLUSION**

Human Resource Management becomes the basic necessity to retain the good and efficient staff in current perspectives. But, it is indispensable to choose the right people to consider Future Corporation and flexible mind in nature. As a HR Manager, it is wide responsibility to become a core competency of available human resources to satisfy the objective of the multinational organization and to compete better manner with other companies human resources through them multi talent.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Lecture on “EMERGING ISSUES IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT” by Miss. P. PIRAkatheeswari, Lecturer in Commerce, at Sri Sarada College for Women (Autonomous), Salem-16.
## Contents

*Research Zone India, Vol III Issue -(4) IV Sept - 2015*

### SCIENCE

| No. | Author(s)                          | Title                                                                 |
|-----|-----------------------------------|                                                                     |
| 1   | Shilaja Bushi                     | A Study To Assess The Knowledge On Byssinosis Among Cotton Industry Workers In Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India |
| 5   | Muni Hari Krishna R.              | A study of working capital management, undergone at Reddy’s polymers processing ltd, Hyderabad |
| 9   | Dr. M.K. Gondalia                 | Crystal Habit And Morphology Of A Gel Grown Nickel Doped Potassium Hydrogen Tartrate Single Crystals |

### ARTS

<p>| No. | Author(s)                          | Title                                                                 |
|-----|-----------------------------------|                                                                     |
| 12  | Ushama A. Bhatt (ENGLISH)          | Need Of Practical Education In Contemporary Teaching                |
| 15  | Atul Gujarati (ENGLISH)            | The symbolism in the strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde         |
| 17  | Jigna J. Dave (ENGLISH)            | Chinua Achebe’s Things Fall Apart - Racism Sexism And Feminism In African Literature |
| 20  | Dr. S.V.Chaudhary (HISTORY)        | The Importance Of Record In Writing History                          |
| 23  | Dr. S.V.Chaudhary (HISTORY)        | Position Of Women From Vedas Till Independence Myth And Reality      |
| 26  | Dr. S.V.Chaudhary (HISTORY)        | प्राचीन व्यायामसां सामाजिक–आर्थिक परिवर्तनांनी प्रकाशांनी ईंधनास माहेज    |
| 28  | Dr. S.V.Chaudhary (HISTORY)        | हिंदू समाजामां अस्तूरस्तालांस माहेज                           |
| 30  | Dr. S.V.Chaudhary (HISTORY)        | मध्यकालीन व्यायामसां हिंदू नारीभोजनी सामाजिक स्थिति       |
| 32  | Ajantaba (SOCIIOLOGY)              | नारी विषयक सोशलन सृष्टि                                      |
| 35  | Dr. S.R. Patel (ECONOMICS)         | पौश्चस - ए कैसे वैश्विक माहेज                        |
| 38  | Dr. Smita P. Parmar (ECONOMICS)    | What Is FDI - Issues Relating To Fdi In Retail In India              |
| 41  | K.T. Sumara (PHILOSOPHY)           | Concept Of Sangha In Theravada Buddhism                              |
| 46  | Bhavisha Y Upadhyay (GUJARATI)     | सर्वमनुष्य मठान                                        |
| 48  | P.A. Panchal (SANSKRIT)            | उत्तराममव्यवसायमां कृष्णार्दस - (कारण मध्यपुरुषेऽदेश तत्त्वे)        |
| 50  | Apoorv Oza (SANSKRIT)              | कृष्णार्दस मा कृष्णानी मानविक अध्यय                                 |
| 52  | Dr. K.M. Prajapati (HINDI)         | हिंदी वाल साहित्य : आवश्यकता एवं महत्तव                     |
| 57  | Dr. K.M. Prajapati (HINDI)         | संत तुकाराम के हिंदी अभ्यं                                     |
| 61  | Prof. P.S. Solanki (HINDI)         | हिंदी कथा साहित्य में व्यक्ति वेतन                            |
| 65  | Prof. P.S. Solanki (HINDI)         | ‘किशनुदेव’ उपन्यास में मातृस्व भावना के वर्णन |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Harish Mahuvakar</td>
<td>The New Continent Of Experience : Gujarati Dalit Short Story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Kyati J. Patel</td>
<td>A Brief Analysis Of Indian Cement Industry Through Selected Traditional And Modern Measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>D.B. Rathod</td>
<td>ગુજરાતી પસંદગી અંગશાસ્ત્રની વિશેષતા</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Mehul Khangar</td>
<td>Improving Government Accounting Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>G.V. Patel</td>
<td>Financial analysis of maruti suzuki india Ltd. - A case study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>J.I. Shah</td>
<td>Value Added Accounting-A Tool Of Performance Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Mayuri Chudasama</td>
<td>Role Of Non-Farm Sector In Rural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Alpesh Patel</td>
<td>દટ્ટગ્રાહી કો દરકાર : &quot;ામાજે &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Digvijaysinh Parmar</td>
<td>વ્યવસાયિક રૂપાંતર આયાંસથાન કેરિયર સ્થાયિક એવા નિર્દેશન</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Priti Chauhan</td>
<td>માધ્યમિક સ્તર પર અસ્ત્રીય એવા અસ્ત્રીય વિદ્યાપ્રસાદ કિંમતી કવિકાલીનતા પર એક અધયાય</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Jay Butani</td>
<td>Environmental Awareness Of Primary Teachers’ Trainee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Digvijaysinh Parmar</td>
<td>Role Of Ngo's In Empowering Rural Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Dr. Jigar Pandya</td>
<td>Introduction Of Csr With Context To Company Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Bhavik</td>
<td>20 Undesired Aged-A Social Problem In Present Social Scenerio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>L.D. Mandaliya</td>
<td>Women Empowerment Process Through Self Help Groups And Empowerment Programmes For Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>A.M. Vala</td>
<td>Music And Child Development - Role And Benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Palak Jadeja</td>
<td>Problem Of Child Labour In India - A Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Palak Jadeja</td>
<td>વયક્તિગત વિકાસ પર પારિવારિક પરિસ્થિતિ કા પ્રયેશ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Dr. J.A. Pandya</td>
<td>Rape as a violation of human right of a woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Apurva Pathak</td>
<td>Annulment Of Marriage Under Hindu Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>J.B. Chauhan</td>
<td>Yoga, Sports And Physical Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Dr. Arjunsinh Rana</td>
<td>A Study Of Effect Of Circuit Training Programme On Vertical Jumping Ability, Speed, Agility And Skill Ability Of Volleyball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Bajarang Gondaliya</td>
<td>ગુજરાતી વિષયશૃણકાં અનવાસ કરતા વિષયશૃણકાં સર્વેરાંક (emi) ના અનવાસ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Bajarang Gondaliya</td>
<td>આંતર મુનિવાસવી યુદ્ધપણે પાટ્ટી પામવે ચક્રવર્તી સમાચાર અને ખાધી બાદળી માર્ગિક સમાચારમાં તાકાતમાં અનવાસ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Vijesh</td>
<td>Relationship Of Selected Coordinative Ability To Kho-Kho Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Jayesh Patel</td>
<td>સોસ્યાલ મુનિવાસવી આંતર કોંઢ વોમી સપનીમાં અને ભંડરી બાઇલઅને માર્ગિક સ્વયંસફળતામાં તાકાતમાં અનવાસ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>Tofic Mansuri</td>
<td>Effects Of Aerobic Training And Circuit Resistance Training On Selected Motor Ability Components Among School Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Mayuri Patel</td>
<td>Comparative Study Of Motor Ability And Kinanthropometric Variables Of Gymnasts At Different Levels Of Participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>Mukesh Chihala</td>
<td>Soccer Training Drills And Endurance Improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Dr. Madhavi Vyas</td>
<td>ગુજરાતી -અંગ્રેજી અભિષેક</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ENGLISH)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Dr. K.L. Bhatt</td>
<td>Channel Management for Improving Sales Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>Dr. K.L. Bhatt</td>
<td>Sales Force Sizing Techniques in Steel Manufacturing in Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>Dr. Dilip Sondani</td>
<td>Challenges Against Agri Business and its Solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>Dr. Dilip Sondani</td>
<td>Emergence of Human Resource Management in Global Context</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>