

Entire Research, Volume -5, Issue-IV, October 2013

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EDITORIAL

In forthcoming years the institutions, organizations, will have to face competitive environment due to increasing competitions in every field. In such an environment knowledge is power and the ability to adapt to fast-paced changes is paramount. Greater emphasis will be on identifying and preparing for the risk of operating in the leveraging ever advancing technology. Here is the role of true researcher who identifies the risks i.e. problems, create solutions and give suggestions.

Life is best for those who are enjoying it. Difficult for those who are analyzing it and worst for those who are criticizing it. And for researchers life becomes difficult and worst. In our fast-paced environment nothing is more constant than change itself. Researcher should be alert to change, and the speed with which major risks can evolve.

With these few words I wish all contributors happy Diwali!!!

A Survey on Awareness of HIV/AIDS among College Students

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Abstract:

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a lentivirus that causes **Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)**, a condition in humans in which the immune system begins to fail, leading to life-threatening opportunistic infections. The adolescents and youth are more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. In India people in the age group of 15-29 years comprise almost 25 percent of the country's population; however, they account for 31 percent of AIDS burden. In a city like Mumbai which is also known as the HIV capital of India, basic awareness about the disease especially among the youth is essential. Therefore a survey was conducted in order to know the level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS among the youth of Mumbai. Students from various colleges across the city from different age groups, different subjects of study were made to answer the questionnaire having basic questions about HIV disease. Analysis was carried out into groups of gender, age, stream of student's study, and according to few questions selected from questionnaire. The survey of 667 students resulted into 54% of youth which are aware of the basic information about this dreaded disease. Analysis done on the basis of stream of subject of students showed, an alarming result of students studying arts as their subject showed the lowest percent of awareness (34.48%), followed by 41.85% showed by the students studying commerce whereas science students showed highest percent (73.4%) awareness about HIV and AIDS.

Keywords: HIV, AIDS, youth, college students, awareness.

Introduction:

HIV is Human Immunodeficiency Virus. It is the virus that can lead to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome or AIDS. HIV damages a person's body by destroying specific blood cells, called CD4+ T cells, which are crucial to helping the body fight diseases [1]. AIDS is the late stage of HIV infection, when a person's immune system is severely damaged and is unable to fight with multiplying virus and other opportunistic infections [2]. The adolescents and youth are more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. In India people in the age group of 15-29 years comprise almost 25 percent of the country's population; however, they account for 31 percent of AIDS burden. This clearly indicates that young people are at high risk of contracting HIV infection [3,4,5,6]. It is alarming that in India rates for new human immune deficiency virus (HIV) infections every year among young males and females are 0.46% and 0.96% respectively. The HIV infection is also on the rise in economically poor or slum dwellers as per studies conducted [7]. In a city like Mumbai which is also known as the HIV capital of India, studies shows that the prevalence of HIV in Mumbai follows an inflated 'S' curve where peak has been attained in 2002 with 5.5% adult prevalence rate [8].

As youth are a valuable resource for the future of a country, it is imperative that they be equipped with ample amount of information so as to protect themselves and their counterparts from falling a prey this still-an-incurable killer disease. Thus, by knowing the information or awareness of AIDS/HIV among people the common myths gathered by them over the years can be removed effectively by educating the people with the use of various awareness programs. Hence, exploring the understanding of HIV/AIDS among college students is the first step towards educating them.

Methodology:

To know the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS among college students the following methodology of survey was implemented:

- An questionnaire including different basic questions based on HIV/AIDS was prepared.
- A total of 667 students of different colleges around Mumbai in the age group of 16 to 25 years were explained the need of participation in this survey and were asked to fill the questionnaire. The identities of the participants in the study were kept confidential.
- The questionnaires were analyzed and percentage of the level of awareness among students was found out by grading scores for each right answer. Students who scored equal or more than 77% (that is 14 or more out of 18) were called aware and others unaware.
- Statistical analysis was derived on the basis of: STREAM: Science, Commerce and Arts. GENDER: Male and female. LEVEL OF EDUCATION: Junior and Degree College using chi square analysis.
- Specific Questions were selected from the Questionnaire and the awareness among college students was determined.

Results and Discussion:

The results were obtained after conducting the survey and evaluating the questionnaires. There were 2 ways in which statistical analysis was carried out by us. One was the way shown above in which according to the questionnaire overall awareness is determined on the basis of gender, stream, age (junior and degree college) and level of education. Also a statistical analysis was carried out according to the individual questions asked in the questionnaire.

The overall awareness of HIV/AIDS among college students is as depicted in the Figure 1.

The survey which was carried out in the colleges of Mumbai to know the level of awareness about HIV/AIDS among the youth ranging from age group of 16-25 yrs belonging to different streams of science, arts and commerce gave the overall percentage awareness of about 54% of youth that are aware about HIV/AIDS.

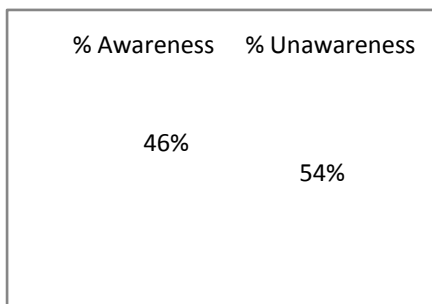


Figure 1: Overall awareness

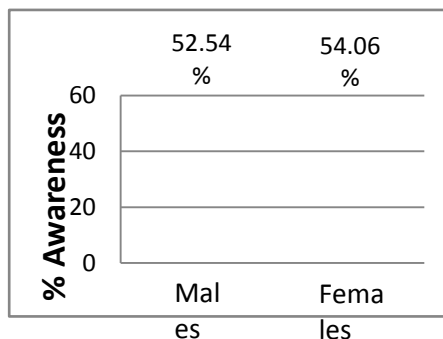


Figure 2: Awareness based on gender

According to the statistical analysis done on the basis of gender shown in the Figure 2, the percentage of the males and females aware about the disease is almost the same. A total number of 431 females and 236 males were targeted from which 54% and 52% of females and males respectively were found to be aware proving that may be the awareness regarding HIV/AIDS is not gender bias.

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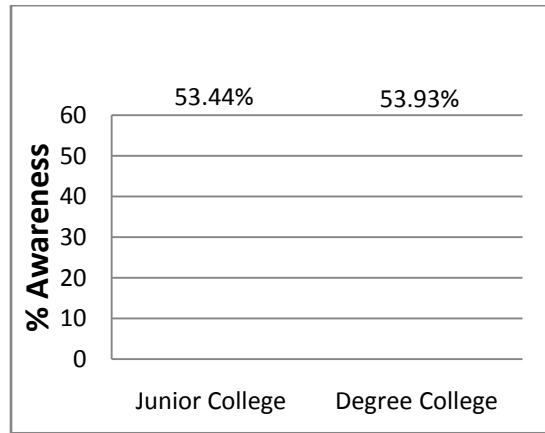
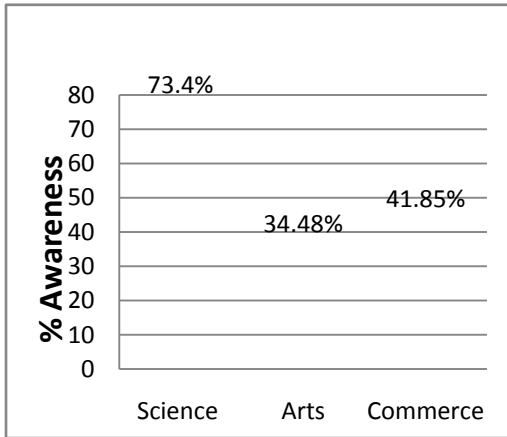


Figure 3: Awareness based on stream

Figure 4: Awareness based on level of education

The HIV/AIDS awareness among college students based on **stream** is given as seen in the Figure 3. It showed that the awareness was greater among the science students (73.4%) followed by commerce (41.85%) and arts (34.48%). This was found to be statistically significant with chi square value of 73.235. The statistical details are as follows:

Null hypothesis: All the stream students are equally aware about HIV/AIDS.

Alternative hypothesis: All the stream students are not equally aware about HIV/AIDS.

Level of Significance (α): 0.05

STREAM	SCIENCE		ARTS		COMMERCE		TOTAL
	Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
AWARE	196	143	30	47	131	168	357
NOT AWARE	71	124	57	40	182	145	310
TOTAL	267		87		313		667

	O-E	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
1	53	2809	19.64
2	-17	289	6.14
3	-37	1369	8.14
4	-53	2809	22.65
5	-17	289	7.225
6	37	1369	9.44
		Chi Square = $\sum (O-E)^2/E$	73.235
		P value	< 0.001

The reason may be that the science students are more familiar with the scientific aspects than the commerce and arts students.

The HIV/AIDS awareness among college students based on level of education is given as shown in Figure 4. According to the above statistics, the level of awareness in the Junior as well as Degree college students was observed to be almost equal that is around 53%. This shows that the level of education does not hinder the awareness.

Also a statistical analysis was carried out according to the individual questions asked in the questionnaire. The total numbers of female were 431 and males 236 out of 667. The following questions were considered and awareness of college students based on these questions was determined:

Gender	Male (%)	Female (%)	Gender	Male (%)	Female (%)
Give the Full Form of HIV??	44	40	HIV can spread through mosquito bites	39	28
Give the Full Form of AIDS??	79	76	Is HIV curable??	48	37
Unprotected sex	27	25	Is there a vaccine for HIV?	47	53
Blood transfusion	28	37	Sex education in colleges	83	87
Other ways (Unsterilized or infected syringes, etc.)	57	66	HIV just a hype by media	42	42

Conclusions:

The above results show us very low awareness about HIV/AIDS among college students especially students who are not studying science. The students of the arts and commerce streams seem to be less aware as may be they may not find it relevant to their interest. As the youth are the future of our country they should be made aware and armed against the disease irrespective of their subject of studies, age gender etc. New and improved sex education and HIV/AIDS programs should be inculcated in the curriculum of college course. Some ways to increase awareness would be group discussions, posters, internet, well stocked libraries etc.

Acknowledgements:

Authors would like to thank 'Science Honors Program', K C College as this study was part of this activity. Sincere thanks to Department of Biotechnology of K C College, where the study was carried out.

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Effect of Yoga on Health Related Physical Fitness, Mental Health and Quality of Life among Urban Housewives

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Introduction

In recent decades the concept of health has been considered more comprehensive, and therefore, more attention has been paid to the integration of the different aspects of good health. In fact, it is believed that Health is wealth. All of us are aware of this, but we still grossly neglect our health. According to the world Health organization (WHO), health is state of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual well being and not merely an absence of disease or “infirmity”. According to this definition, very few Indian women enjoy a healthy life due to various reasons. Though women and men in India have nearly the same life expectancy at birth but research suggests that there are inherent problems with women’s health. The health of Indian women is linked to their status in society. In fact, in our male dominated society, Indian women feel insecure about their own freedom like men. The contributions Indian women used to make to families are often overlooked and they are taken as economic burdens. They are so motherly responsible so that they take care of the family’s health, but rarely consider their own health. There is a strong preference for sons in India, as sons are expected to take care of their parents as they grow old. This son preference, along with high dowry costs for daughters, sometimes results in the mistreatment of daughters. Further, the majority of Indian women have low levels of both education and formal labor force participation. Some studies suggest that they typically have very limited autonomy, firstly living under the control of their fathers, then their husbands, and finally their sons (Chatterjee, 1990; Horowitz and Kishwar, 1985; The World Bank, 1996). Housekeeping is quite different from other occupations because it is a non-paid job that is done in isolation. Household chores are not usually regulated by national laws, and are repetitive and endless (Moen and Yu, 2000). Studies showed that employed women reported higher quality of life score than non-employed women in all aspects of quality of life (Saraç et al.,2007; Zanjani and Bayat, 2010). Some systematic researches reported that working women are healthier (physiologically or psychologically) than housewives (Ahmad- Nia, 2002; Artazcoze et al.,2008; Devries and Wilkerson, 2003; Herman, 1998; La Rosa, 1998; Melchior et al., 2007; Rosenfeld, 1992). In fact, physical inactivity or sedentary lifestyle which is observed in housewives is a modifiable risk factor for cardio-vascular disease and a widening variety of other chronic diseases, including diabetes mellitus, cancer (colon and breast), obesity, hypertension, bone and joint diseases (osteoporosis and osteoarthritis), and depression (Blair and Brodney, 1999; Blair et al., 2001; Paffenbarger et al., 1986; Taylor et al.,2004; Warburton et al.,2001). Previous studies demonstrated that an increase in physical fitness reduces the risk of premature death, and a decrease in physical fitness increase the risk (Erikssen 2001; Erikssen et al.,1998). The effect appears to be graded, such that even small improvements in physical fitness are associated with a significant reduction in risk. Further it has been found that modest enhancements in physical fitness in previously sedentary people have been associated with large improvements in health status (Bijnen et al.,1999).

Nevertheless, there is an overwhelming amount of scientific evidence on the positive effects of sport and physical activity as part of a healthy lifestyle. The positive, direct effects of engaging in regular physical activity are particularly apparent in the prevention of several chronic diseases, including: cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, hypertension, obesity, depression and osteoporosis (Duncan, Gordan and Scott, 1991; Pate et al.,1995).Research reports suggest benefits from regular physical activity for psychological well being in adults include improved mood states, enhanced self-perception and self-esteem (Fox 1999). Further, exercise has been recommended as a tool in therapy

for mild to moderate depression and anxiety (Paluska and Schwenk 2000; Ford 1990; Frankish, Milligan and Reid 1996). There are many types of activities that improve a person's physical fitness. The options range from traditional aerobics to alternative practices such as yoga and martial arts. Each activity has its own specific benefits and requires different kinds of equipment. Choosing the best activities involves finding the ones that are the most pleasurable and fun. In this context, yoga appears to be best option as it does not require any special equipment or doesn't need more space. Further, previous research studies shows improvement in physical fitness (Bera and Rajapurkar, 1993; Sharma et al., 2008), mental health and reduction in stress (Kozasa et al., 2008; Michalsen et al., 2005). Yoga appears to be best option as the research literature indicates that yoga has the potential to improve health and functional capacity. At a basic level, yoga promotes physical fitness (Collins, 1998; Gharote, 1976; Telles, Hanumanthaiah, Nagarathna, and Nagendra, 1993) by promoting increased muscle strength (Raub, 2002), flexibility (Armstrong and Smedley, 2003; Ray et al., 2001), and stability (Telles et al., 1993). Overall, a mindfulness practice, including yoga and meditation, may improve health quality, reduce chronic care visits (Roth and Stanley, 2002), reduce medication usage (Bonadies, 2004; Brownstein and Dembert 1989; Latha and Kaliappan, 1992; Williams et al., 2005), improve general functioning of the central nervous system (Shannahoff-Khalsa, Sramek, Kennel., and Jamieson, 2004), and promote self-care (Herrick and Ainsworth, 2000). Although there are various research reports indicating benefits of yoga in improving physical and mental well being but there are very few studies conducted on Indian housewives. Therefore, the objective of this study was to see the efficacy of yoga practices on physical fitness, quality of life and mental health among housewives.

Materials and Method

Subjects:

The participants for this study were sixty (n=60) housewives age ranging from 35-45 years, from Thane District. The subjects were selected on the basis of their scores on physical fitness components, mental health and quality of life. The selected subjects did not suffer from any acute or chronic physical illness. The informed written consent was obtained from all the subjects. All data-sensitive materials (e.g. permission forms, and any data with the participant's name) collected during this study were secured and reporting of them in the results remained anonymous. A strict privacy was maintained towards preserving all sensitive forms.

Experimental design:

The targeted subjects, who had lower level of physical fitness, mental health and quality of life, were randomly divided into two groups viz., yoga group (n = 30) and control group (n=30). Primarily, baseline status of physical fitness, mental health and quality of life levels was assessed for all the selected subjects of both the groups. The subjects of yoga group were then underwent a training of yoga practices under the overall supervision of yoga expert along with daily routine, whereas the comparable control group participated in daily routine only. The training was imparted to the yoga group daily one hour in the morning and evening for a total period of six weeks. After completion of the experiment for six weeks, the testing of physical fitness, mental health and quality of life was repeated.

Yoga Practices:

The yoga intervention was imparted to the experimental group for 2 hours daily (morning: 1 hr. and evening: 1 hr.), every day in a week. For 1st 15 days, they were given Easy-Course of Yoga and during next 30 days they were trained in Full Course of Yoga programmes [along with Dhyana and OM recitations as per Kaivalyadhama (Lonavla) Tradition] as suggested by Sami Kuvalayananda (1956). **Easy course of yoga:** Bhujangasana, Ardha-Shalabhasana, Ardha-Halasanana, Vakrasana, Chakrasana, Paschimatanasana, Yoga-Mudra omkar Ujjayi Pranayama. **Full course of yoga:** Sarvangasana, Halasana, Bhujangasana, Shalabhasana, Dhanurasana, Ardha-Matsyendrasana, Paschimatanasana, Mayurasana, Shavasana, Yoga Mudra, Ujjayi, Bhastrika, kapalabhati. Each session of yoga practices was concluded with om chanting. The duration of each asana (posture) was

ranged from 2 to 3 minutes depending upon the improvement in performance, whereas 2-5 minutes for practice of pranayama.

Psychological Assessment

Mental health: Mental health inventory (Jagdish& Srivastava 2005) was administered to assess the level of mental health. This questionnaire has 72 items and has reliability coefficient of 0.74. In this scale 4 alternative responses have been given to each statement i.e. Always, often 4 scores to 'Always', 3, scores to 'Often', 2 scores to 'Rarely', and 1 score to 'Never' marked responses as to be assigned for true keyed (positive) statements where as 1, 2, 3 and 4 scores for 'Always', 'Often', 'Rarely', and 'Never' respectively in case of false keyed (negative) statements.

Quality of life: WHOQOL-BREF scale was used for the assessment of the quality of life. The total numbers of items in this scale were 26 which are divided into five domains.

Physical fitness:

Flexibility: Sit and reach test was used to assess the flexibility of subjects. The subject warms up for 10 minutes and sits on the floor with their legs fully extended with the bottom of their bare feet against the box. The subject places one hand on top of the other, slowly bends forward and reaches along the top of the ruler as far as possible holding the stretch for two seconds. The distance reached by the subject's finger tips was recorded in cm.

Abdominal muscles strength: Abdominal muscles strength was assessed by using sit up test for 1 minute. The subject lies flat on her back with knees straight and her feet approximately 2 feet apart. Her fingers are inter locked and placed behind her neck. Her elbows are flat against the floor or mat, her feet held by a partner. On single start the subject start performing sit up touching the left elbow to the right knee, return to the original starting position. Sit up again and touch the right elbow to the left knee and return. This exercise is repeated alternating side. Each time an elbow touches a knee one point is scored. 'One' point is recorded for each correct sit up.

Aerobic fitness: 600 yard run/walk test was used to assess the aerobic fitness of subjects. Subjects were instructed to run/walk 600 yard distance in the fastest pace possible and the time was recorded in minutes and seconds.

Body fat %

Omron Body Fat Monitor (model HBF-362) was used to measure body fat%. After setting the data, such as height, weight and age body fat mass can be measured by simply holding the grip electrodes and pushing the Start button. The measured results are displayed approximately 7 seconds after the Start screen is displayed.

Statistical Analysis:

Since the primary outcome variables were physical fitness, mental health and quality of life, the data collected were analyzed for evaluating mean and standard deviation whereas within group comparisons were performed using paired t tests, while between group comparisons were performed using independent t tests.

Results

The results of within group comparison revealed that the yoga group showed a significant improvement in mental health ($t=2.86$ $p<0.01$), quality of life ($t=2.35$ $p<0.01$), Flexibility ($t=2.69$ $p<0.01$) abdominal muscles strength ($t=2.13$ $p<0.05$), body fat % ($t=2.05$ $p<0.05$) and aerobic fitness ($t=2.0$ $p<0.05$) (Table 1), whereas the control group revealed no change in mental health, quality of life and physical fitness. This indicates yoga practice helps to improve physical fitness, mental health and quality of life among housewives.

Further, the results between the group showed significant improvement in mental health, quality of life, flexibility, abdominal muscles strength, body fat % and aerobic fitness as compared to control group.

Table1. Comparison of the baseline and final values (end of six weeks) of physical fitness, mental health and quality of life recorded at the end of the yoga program

Variable	Control Group			Yoga Group			Control Vs Yoga (t-value)
	Baseline	Final	t-value	Baseline	Final	t-value	
Mental Health (Points)	175.20 (± 24.55)	178.30 (± 23.90)	1.05	173.32 (± 26.78)	185.15 (± 25.85)	2.86**	2.70**
Quality of Health (Points)	65.25 (± 10.25)	63.45 (± 8.25)	1.08	67.85 (± 9.46)	75.23 (± 8.66)	2.35*	2.21*
Flexibility (Cm.)	12.52 (± 2.46)	13.25 (± 2.03)	1.02	12.42 (± 2.18)	20.48 (± 3.19)	2.69**	2.66**
Abdominal Muscles Strength (No./min)	3.27 (± 0.45)	4.12 (± 0.64)	0.96	3.45 (± 0.57)	7.25 (± 0.89)	2.13*	2.06*
Aerobic Fitness (Min.Sec)	15.22 (± 2.64)	16.12 (± 3.15)	0.98	15.52 (± 2.25)	22.25 (± 4.08)	2.05*	2.00*
Body Fat % (%)	26.85 (± 3.98)	25.32 (± 4.08)	1.00	27.01 (± 4.01)	21.35 (± 3.82)	2.00*	2.01*
*p<0.05, **p<0.01							

Discussion

The result of this randomized control trial of six week yoga training could improve physical fitness, mental health and quality of life of housewives of Thane district. In the present study participants were housewives who are having low levels of physical fitness, quality of life and mental health. Previous studies indicate higher rate of poor mental health among women with lower education (Tafari et al., 1991; Abiodun et al., 1993; Abiodun and Ogunremi 1990; Nair and Pillay 1997; Aidoo and Harpham 2001). The results of this study also indicate that housewives from thane district had poor mental health at the baseline. It is believed that quality of life of women depends on job. Studies showed that employed women reported higher quality of life (Sarac et al., 2007; Zanjani and Bayat 2010).

Several studies have indicated potential benefits of yoga on health behavior in many life style-related somatic problems such as hypertension (McCaffrey et al., 2005), bronchial asthma (Sabina et al., 2005), diabetes (Bijlani et al., 2005) including some psychiatric conditions such as anxiety neurosis (Brown et al., 2005) and depressive illness (Jorm et al., 2002). The results of this study showed significant improvement in physical fitness, mental health and quality of life which are consistent with previous findings.

Conclusion

The present study has demonstrated that yoga practices are associated with improvement in physical fitness, mental health and quality of life among middle aged housewives.

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Effect of Spent Wash on White Soil in Shirala

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Introduction:

Today soil analysis is important due to the rate of population and fast development of industrial area. Because industrial effluents are normally considered as toxicants due to the presence of organic and inorganic compound acids, alkaline and suspended solids. Such industrial effluents destroyed the organism in soils as well as living organism disturb ecosystem during disposal earlier literature on physico- chemical analysis of alcohol industry effluents should pH chlorides, potassium, sodium, sulphates, nitrates and phosphorous are seen in significant amount. The present study deals with the effect of effluent from alcohol industry on land application for sugar cane, maize, wheat, rice, groundnut, soyabain will increased after giving the spent wash to the land are observed and maintained into this paper.

Abstract:

Analysis of soil quality from Shirala area of Sangli District. White Soil.

Today requirement of large amount of food grain due to this reason to understand fertility of soil, it is necessary to carry out analysis. Therefore Samples are collected from field for obtaining the information about soil quality for evaluation of fertilizer status, indigogenous soil fertility. The spent wash is used to improve the fertility of soil. The present study revealed the comparison between the initial fertility of soil and fertility of soil after using the spent wash. It shows that there is improvement in soil fertility after using spent wash. The improved contents are Sulphur, Calcium; some micronutrients are also increased such as Iron, Zink, Copper, Chlorides, nitrogen, Phosphorus and Magnesium. But PH, Electrical Conductivity, Manganese, Potassium, Organic Carbon, Decreases.

Keywords: Soil, fertility, micronutrients.

Methods of Analysis:

- 1) **Collection of the Sample:** Sample is collected as per the recommended procedure.
- 2) **Required Chemicals:** All of the chemicals are prepared as per the recommended procedure. All of the chemicals are used AR grade.
- 3) **Instruments:**
 - a) PH meters- Model EQ-610
 - b) Conductivity Meter- Model EG-660
 - c) Atomic Absorption Spectro Photo Meter-Model-Elico-SL-194
 - d) Spectro Photo Meter- Elico-SL-159
 - e) Flame photometer-Model-Elico-CL-378

Analyzed Results:

The samples are collected as per the recommended procedure and original sample taken from analysis the results are found these results are as given below –

Table 1

Sr.No	Parameter	Unit	Observed value	Limit
1.	pH		7.60	6.5-8.5
2	E-Conductivity	Mmhos/cm	9.57	<4.0
3.	Nitrogen	Kg/ha	374.0	100-200
4.	Phosphorous	Kg/ha	38.00	30-40
5.	Potassium	Kg/h	4911.00	110-280
6.	Sulphur	Kg/ha	150	114-1823
7.	Calcium	%	1.90	0.1-3.2
8.	Magnesium	%	0.30	0.1-0.3

9	Organic Carbon	%	1.70	>0.50
10	Iron	ppm	1.01	2.5-4.5
11	Manganese	ppm	2.95	1.0-2.0
12	Zinc	ppm	1.00	0.5-1.2
13	Copper	Ppm	1.15	0.3-0.5
14	Chloride	ppm	100	141-425

The selected soil sample taken in a largest tray and spent wash was sprayed on it and then after 2 months samples are dried and given sample analysed the following results are found

Table 2

Sr.No	Parameter	Unit	Sprayed Observed value	Limit
1.	pH		6.3	6.5-8.5
2	E-Conductivity	Mmhos/cm	3.22	<4.0
3.	Nitrogen	Kg/ha	561	100-200
4.	Phosphorous	Kg/ha	56.00	30-40
5.	Potassium	Kg/h	488	110-280
6.	Sulphur	Kg/ha	170	114-1823
7.	Calcium	%	2.30	0.1-3.2
8.	Magnesium	%	0.42	0.1-0.3
9	Organic Carbon	%	1.10	>0.50
10	Iron	ppm	7.02	2.5-4.5
11	Manganese	ppm	1.49	1.0-2.0
12	Zinc	ppm	4.00	0.5-1.2
13	Copper	ppm	3.9	0.3-0.5
14	Chloride	ppm	120	141-425

The results of original sample value and results of sprayed sample value and standard limiting value are compared with each other are given below:

Table 3

Sr.No	Parameter	Unit	Observed value	Sprayed Observed value	Limit
1.	pH		7.60	6.3	6.5-8.5
2	E-Conductivity	Mmhos/cm	9.57	3.22	<4.0
3.	Nitrogen	Kg/ha	374.0	561	100-200
4.	Phosphorous	Kg/ha	38.00	56.00	30-40
5.	Potassium	Kg/h	4911.00	488	110-280
6.	Sulphur	Kg/ha	150	170	114-1823
7.	Calcium	%	1.90	2.30	0.1-3.2
8.	Magnesium	%	0.30	0.42	0.1-0.3
9	Organic Carbon	%	1.70	1.10	>0.50
10	Iron	ppm	1.01	7.02	2.5-4.5
11	Manganese	ppm	2.95	1.49	1.0-2.0
12	Zinc	ppm	1.00	4.00	0.5-1.2
13	Copper	ppm	1.15	3.9	0.3-0.5
14	Chloride	ppm	100	120	141-425

Sprayed sample results comparing the results of original sample as well as standard limit value. In

these results some difference is observed in these values. These difference is maintained on table no.4.

Table 4

Sr.No	Parameter	Unit	Increasing value	Limit
1.	pH		-1.30	6.5-8.5
2	E-Conductivity	Mmhos/cm	-6.35	<4.0
3.	Nitrogen	Kg/ha	187	100-200
4.	Phosphorous	Kg/ha	18.00	30-40
5.	Potassium	Kg/h	-4423	110-280
6.	Sulphur	Kg/ha	20	114-1823
7.	Calcium	%	0.40	0.1-3.2
8.	Magnesium	%	0.12	0.1-0.3
9	Organic Carbon	%	-0.20	>0.50
10	Iron	ppm	6.01	2.5-4.5
11	Manganese	ppm	-146.05	1.0-2.0
12	Zinc	ppm	3.00	0.5-1.2
13	Copper	ppm	2.75	0.3-0.5
14	Chloride	ppm	20	141-425

Conclusion:

Initially all parameters of soil sample are analysed. These observed parameters and its value are pH, E-conductivity, nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, sulphur. 7.60, 9.57, 374.0, 38.0, 4911.00, 150 kg/ha and calcium, magnesium, organic carbon. 1.90, 0.30, 1.70% as well as microelements are saw iron, manganese, zinc, copper, chloride its value 1.01, 2.95, 1.00, 1.15, 100ppm After some parameter have higher than that of standard limit value electrical conductivity potassium organic carbon manganese copper (table no.1).

Then spent wash was sprayed on the soil and after 15 days sample analysed all of these parameters values are pH, E-conductivity, nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, sulphur 6.3, 3.22, 561, 56.00, 488, 170, 1kg/ha and calcium, magnesium, organic carbon 2.30, 0.42, 1.10, % as well as microelements are analysed iron, manganese, zinc, copper, chloride the value was found 7.02, 1.49, 4.00, 39, 120, Ppm. After saying the spent wash some value decreases e-conductivity potassium and organic carbon and remaining parameter nitrogen, phosphorus magnesium, iron zinc copper, chloride are increased than that of original value (table no.2).

If we are compare the initial original, sample value and after spraying spent wash value standard limiting value all of these value compared with these each other and some difference was observed.(table no. 3) in fourth table original value and spent wash value subtracted then it observe some value are decrease and some value are increase. All of these values have less than that of standered limiting value. In table no.4 total growth of content analysed it.

From all above observation in time original sample value E-conductivity 5.57 Mmhos/cm, Nitrogen, Potassium, 174,4631 kg/ha, Organic carbon 1.2%, Manganese, copper 0.95, 0.65 ppm all ready high than that of standard limiting value remaining value is less than that of standard value

After addition of spent wash spread on the soil nitrogen phosphorous 361, 16.0kg/ha. Magnesium, 0.12% Iron, zinc copper chloride 2.52, 2.8, 3.4 Ppm all these value are increases than that of standard limiting value and remaining value decrease but, if we are to compare these value are compare initial observed value it is shown that ph-1.30, E-conductivity -6.35 Mmhos/cm organic carbon 0.60% decreases but it observed in between limiting range and e-conductivity decreases near to the limiting range. Potassium -4423 kg/h. Managanese-146.05 Ppm, Organic carbon -20, decreases and nitrogen phosphorous, sulphur 187, 18, 20 kg/ha. Calcium, Magnesium 40.12% Iron zinc, copper, chloride 3.00, 2.75, 20 Ppm. All these values are increased some are these value have higher

than that of standard, limiting value and some are less than that of standard limiting value.

Again one of the most important thing is colour of the soil white but after spraying wash on them colour change slight blackish and generally white soil particles are loosely bind with each other but after spraying the spent wash binding capacity soil increases.

The some amount of elements have increases and some elements amount decreases, therefore mixed effect was observed on the plant growth means slight production increases especially sugarcane, maize, rice, soybean, sunflower etc.

Acknowledgements:

I take this golden opportunity to express my heartily thanks and deep sense of gratitude to Dr. S.M. Patil, Shri Patil S.K. Shri. Mulani S.V. Shri. Borage V.I., Shri. Kumbhar D.D., G.S. Khansole and Shri. Naikwadi Jagannath who has been a constant source of encouragement to complete this paper work and giving her excellent guidance and suggestion from time to time during course of this work.

Lastly, I would like to specially thanks to Principal Dr. S. R. Patil for his valuable guidance.

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A Comparative Study of Aggression between Male and Female Football Players at Interuniversity Level

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Introduction

In modern competitive sports psychological preparation of an athlete or a team is as much important as technique of the different skills of the game on a specific line. In modern competitive sports the athlete and team are prepared not only to play the game and for winning the game it is not only the proficiency in the skills, which bring victory but more important is the mental preparation. The spirit and attitude of the athletes with which they perform and play the best in the competition. (singh,1992).

Most psychologists have viewed aggressive behavior as their hostile aggression which is intended to harm another or instrumental aggression, which is directed at achieving a goal. Social learning view point states that the actual performance of aggressive act is dependent upon the person's evaluation of reinforcement that will be present on the basis of response which may be made to a given situation. Aggression has become an integral part of contemporary sports society. Coaches have become sensitive to the players ability to withstand and reply to physical coercion. It is acknowledged that some players progress upward primarily because of their ability to fight. Toughness and willingness to fight have become important in establishing a positive identity. This aggressive attitude is not only present in body contact sports but rather has become an increasingly prevalent aspect of all competitive sports. The arousal, which results from even momentarily disturbing an opponent, may be a crucial arousal component of aggressiveness.

Gary (1979) states that such attitude suggests a high degree of aggressiveness in sports. Empirical research has identified tough mindedness and aggressiveness as a personality trait, which coincide positively with athletic ability and success. Psychologist have performed thousand of studies concerning problems related to aggression, in sports have rarely been studied on an empirical basis. Many researchers found that athletes are aggressive because of vicarious and operant reinforcement. They see other players regarded in terms of cheers and high monetary prizes and salaries for being aggressive and violent and they follow suit. Johnson and Hilton (1954) found that champion athletes to be significantly distinguished than other athletes as the former manifested high aggression. peter(1977) indicated that aggression has been found to be significantly associated with success in athletic skill. Gray (1978) found high achieving female athlete to be more aggressive as compared to low achievers. He found sprinters possessing high aggressive tendencies performed better in competitive sports than the sprinters possessing low aggressive tendencies.

Aggression: aggression is also an important factor, which affect the performance in sports In addition, games. By aggression is meant "the act or practice of attacking without provocation especially begins a quarrel.

Aggression has long been a part of the sports domain. Outside of wartime, sport is perhaps the only setting in which acts of interpersonal aggression are not only tolerated but enthusiastically applauded by large segment of society.

there is adequate evidence to the effect that athlete participating contact sports such as boxing, wrestling, judo etc are more aggressive than those participating in non-contact sports. It is difficult to say whether innately aggressive individuals take an aggressive sport or athlete become aggressive by participating in sports involving excessive aggression.

Objective of the study

The objective of the study was to compare the aggression of male and female north zone interuniversity football players.

Methodology

subjects:

For this study 60 male and female football players (each group consists 30 players) who were participated in north zone interuniversity championship 2012 were selected as a subject.

Tools:

Aggression questionnaire made by prof.Anand kumar srivastava and Mr. Prem shanker shukla was used. This questionnaire is consisted 30 item, in which 15 items are positive and the remaining 15 items are negative were evaluated. For each correct answer one point is given.

Procedure:

The questionnaire was administered on the subject during north zone interuniversity tournament .the data was collected when players were fully free to fill the questionnaire.

Analysis of the data:

The obtained data collected were statistically manipulated by computing means, SD and 't' ratio to find out significance difference between male and female football players on aggression. The result has been shown in the following table:

Result of the study

Table 1: indicating the mean differences on aggression between north zone interuniversity male and female football players

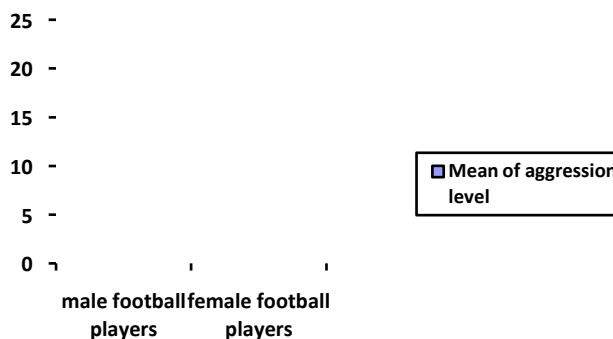
VARIABLE-AGGRESSION				
Experimental	groups	Mean	Standard deviation	't' VALUE
Male		20.43	+_2.80	2.19
Female		14.90	+_2.21	

Table value of 't' at 0.05 level of significance with 58 df=2.00

it has been depicted in the table that there is significance difference between male and female north zone interuniversity football players on their level of aggression as the calculated 't'(2.15)value is more than the tabulated 't' value(2.00 at 0.05 level of confidence with 58 degree of freedom.

Discussion: from the result of the study it has been shown that significance difference existed between male and female north zone interuniversity football player on their level of aggression.

Fig.1: Graphical representation of aggression level of male female football players



Explanation of graph: As shown in fig.1 there is significance difference between the level of

aggression of male and female football players .Male players are more aggressive as compared female football players.

Conclusion: On the basis of finding there were significant differences between male and female north zone interuniversity football players on their level of aggression. This finding may be attributed to the fact that both the groups were highly advanced and trained players and are also exposed to higher level of participation. The finding also showed that the level of aggression of these football players were moderate which is essentially required to be assertive combative sports like football.

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The Issue of Gender Discrimination in Mahesh Dattani's Tara

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Besides prolific and prominent Indian Playwright writing in English, Mahesh Dattani is also a well known as a stage director, screen writer and film maker with numerous scripts and productions to his credit. He is a contemporary Indian Playwright. His plays are significant from the point of view of form as well as content. According to Shitya Akademi Award Citation,

(Dattani's Work) probes tangled attitudes in contemporary India towards communal differences, consumerism and gender discrimination.....a brilliant contribution to Indian drama in English. 1

Mahesh Dattani believes in crossing the borders. He has shown this by dealing with unconventional subjects in most of his dramas. He touches upon various issues of our society through his dramas. Successes became darlings for Mahesh Dattani after he turned the first playwright in English to receive the Sahitya Akademy Award for his collection Final Solutions And Other Plays in 1998. This highest award for a literary work in the country opened a new door for debate analysis and critical appraisal of dramas in the spectrum of Indian English Literature.

In the present paper, I plan to discuss how Tara flashes upon the issue of gender discrimination. Discrimination against girls is a reality in the developing countries like ours. We congratulate each other at the birth of a boy. To us, a son means insurance and a daughter is just another expense. She becomes a second rate citizen in the family itself. Mahesh Dattani says,

.....about the male denying the female and how the cultural contrast of gender favors the male. Whether it's a biological woman or biological man, the favor is to the male. So, I think it has to do with coming to terms with one's own self in terms of the feminine in the self.....2

The best example of such issue in the family is Tara which circles around the grave and traditional issues of gender discrimination. The play is contextual and relevant in the light of the incidents of foeticide and widening gap in the sex ratio of male and female child. Parents think their daughter of alien home as one day she would be married and would be of her husband. This fact pertaining to illusion of life is optimally exploited by Mahesh Dattani in this play.

The play has only two acts. The whole drama is circling round one dark secret; the twine, Tara and Chandan. The twins successfully operated and separated by Dr. Thakkar. The twin had three legs between them and the third leg was supplied by Tara's blood system. The probability of the legs survival was greater with Tara. But Bharati and influential Father undertook the risk of supplying the third leg to Chandan. In the case, the Doctor was bribed with a plot of land in Bangalore by Bharati's powerful and political Father. The leg that had survived only for two days with Chandan could have been accompanied Tara's forever. With this relation, we come to know that Bharati's love for Tara was a result of her guilt consciousness. Patel is not free either. He is not different from Bharati and her Father. He does not care for Tara at any point of time. Bharati's guilt consciousness has changed her. But Patel remains unchanged. Chandan considers himself responsible for Tara's tragedy. He snatched away the possibilities of a healthy life from Tara. Meantime, Bharati realizes her committing sin by doing injustice with her Daughter. Consequently she suffered from Nervous Breakdown and Metamorphosis. She turned into compassion for Tara in an effort to seek salvation from her sin. She did all attempts to bring ill repute for Patel in the eye's of her Daughter. Here Dattani has depicted that woman are trained to remain confined to kitchen and courtyard. Such an atmosphere is created for

them so that they could do nothing other than nursing their age old in-laws, elders, husbands, children and youngsters.

Tara is no doubt, a victim of gender discrimination. Apart from it our attitude towards the handicaps is also responsible for her tragedy. Roopa is girl of neighborhood. She is of Tara's age. Because of Tara's fatal leg, nobody be friends her. Bharati has to bribe Roopa with cosmetics and other things to make her a friend of Tara. Yet, Roopa has an inward dislike for the freaks. Towards the end of the play there is a verbal war between Tara and Roopa. As a result, Roopa puts a poster in the area with a slogan "WE DON'T WANT FREAKS." Thus Dattani starts with gender discrimination and reaches to the issues beyond it. From the point of view of feminism, this may be a diversion but as Amarnath Prasad say's,

Mahesh Dattani comes in (the) category of writers who champion the cause of true art-free from any theory, minerals in taste and flavour, applying to all sections of society, never bound to any caste, class and creed. 3

The play Tara opens with Dan who remains busy in typing the text pertaining to his lifelong experience. Dan is undergoing mental pain and conflict caused by reverberation of some tragic incidents of the past. Dan and Tara had shared one body which is popularly and scientifically known as Siamese Twins. They share one body. They are separated by a surgery. In this regard Dan expresses,

The way we started in life. Two lives
and one body in one comfortable womb
Till we were forced out. 4

Dan lives in London to keep sufficient distance between his bruised past and present. The case of play within the play is witnessed as Dan is writing a script of a drama known as "Twinkle Tara" which has comprehensive connotation as Tara is protagonist of the drama under discussion and also the literal meaning of the Twinkling star.

The play suddenly takes the shape of flashback and action suddenly moves towards Mumbai where Dan and Tara had passed their childhood lives. The scene of Tradition Indian Family is observed where in Bharati, the Mother of Tara and Dan finishes her worship and Patel, The Father of Twin is getting ready to join his duty. Both Bharati and Patel want making Chandan, a writer and Tara, a bride of the future. Patel is the Father. He represents the male domination. He wants Chandan to behave like a boy. He expects from Chandan to join him in office at least to get the feel of it.

Patel : I was just thinking. It may be a good idea for you to come to the office with me.

Chandan : You can take Tara, she'll make a great business woman.....

Patel : (Firmly) Chandan, I think I must insist that you come. 5

Tara is intelligent girl. She is fully aware of the situation. She knows her limitations both physical and social. Though we claim to be civilized and modern we have not changed much. Still today, we want woman to stay at home and raise children. Tara sharply comments upon this and suggests the continuation of the status. Tara say's,

The men in the house were deciding on whether they were going to go hunting while the woman looked after the cave. 6

Tara needs a kidney transplant. Bharati wants to donate her own kidney to Tara but Patel does not approved of it. In the course of the play we come to know that their maternal grandfather has left all his money to Chandan and not to Tara. When Chandan asks about it Patel replies,

It was his money. He could do what he wanted with it. 7

Another evidence of extreme discrimination comes forward when Roopa informs us that when Patels didn't want Daughters they drowned babies in milk. When Patel see's Chandan helping his mother with knitting; Patel feels that his wife is creating confusion. He has already decided that Chandan would study further and go to Abroad.

In the second act, Bharati decides to donate her kidney to Tara out of love as well as to make up for what Tara's Father and God has not given to Tara. When Bharati becomes ill Tara is unhappy. She refuses to go to college. Chandan is not ready to go to college without her. Patel wants Tara to study for her Brother's sake.

Tara : Of course not. There's no point in my going to college. If I have to drop out half-way through or stay away for days not knowing when no!

Patel : I understand. (Going to Tara) But we have a problem here. Chandan refuses to join college without you. 8

Tara wishes to die. She even dies. After her death Chandan comes to know that the separation of Tara and Chandan was complete. The Doctor who operated them believes that the greatest challenge was to keep the girl alive. Dr. Thakkar is bribed by Bharati's Father to operate the Siamese Twin according to his wish. He is of beliefs that male should always given golden and opportunity. Patel tells Chandan that the Twins had three legs. The third leg was felt by the girl's blood system. The chances of the leg survival were greater with the girl. But Bharati and her Father decided to give the leg to the boy. Bharati's Father is responsible for bringing bitterness between her and husband, Patel. Though it is another Twins, Patel should not have remained mute onlooker. He is further an accomplice in the malicious acts of gender bias.

In this way the theme of gender discrimination is all dominant in the drama. It has been elaborately and comprehensively deal by Dattani in the play wherein female is underestimated by Patriachal Society and she remains only a caretaker for household utensils, children , other domestic requirements and tasks of fatigue. Thus Dattani's drama showcases the stark reality of the life and warrants the attention of the world towards the pressing needs of the time.

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* * *

Nature of Injuries Prevalence in Football Players: A Retrospective Study

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India

Abstract

Objectives

The primary objectives of this study was to determine the nature of injuries to football players

Methods

The investigator personally contacted the players and the purpose of the study was explained to them. Further instructions were given by the investigator to the players for the completion of questionnaire. A questionnaire prepared by Cromwell & Gromely (2000) for elite Gaelic football players and modified by the investigator was used. The information of injuries collected from 685 football players .Total 480 injuries out of 388 football players were found out over the one year of the period. The football players were asked to recall injuries over the proceeding one year period.

Results

Total 480 injuries out of 388 football players were found out over the one year of the period . 35.80% Football players reported injuries in muscle , 30.53% reported injuries in Ligament, 08.84% reported in Tendon, 09.29% reported Fracture, 07.96% reported Pain, 03.53 reported Sprain and others reported 03.53% of injuries.

Conclusion

Muscle and ligament injuries are more occurrences of football players. The result of the research provides a useful insight in the nature of injuries to football players.

Introduction

Football requires a variety of physical attributes and specific playing skills, therefore participants need to train and prepare to meet at least a minimum set of physical, physiological and psychological requirements to cope with the demands of the game and to reduce the risk of injury. It is an enjoyable and social sport than can be played from childhood to old age, either at a recreational level or as competitive sports. (Orchard J, Seward H, McGivern J, and Hood S 2001)

Football playing largely involves starting, running, stopping, twisting, jumping, kicking, and turning movements that place the players to greater risk of injury (Waston 1993).

In the epidemiological studies, injury occurs in training or matches interrupted or hampered play (Sinku 2006 and 2009). Special treatment required in order to continue the game, or if the injury has made playing impossible. Football has received a little interest in the sphere of sports medicine.

Football is a high risk sport dominated by overuse injuries while recovery time from injuries is relatively long, but only a few working days are lost by the players to return back to play, thus leading to abuse of the injured sites. In football only a few studies have been made in the literature regarding incidents of injury and pattern, possible risk factors and injury prevention (Winter Griffith, 1989; waston. 1993; Junge, 2004). In football overuse injuries are the most frequent occurrences of injury; and injuries are traditionally divided into contact and non contact mechanism in which case contact refers to players contact. Some of the forces involved in a non contact injury are transmitted from the playing surface to the injured body part.

Keeping in view of the paucity of information about sports injuries in general and football playing in particular, an attempt has been made in this area to investigate the nature, location, causes, outcome of injuries and the possible risk factors involved among the three groups of competitive

footballers.

The primary aim of the present study is to determine the nature of injuries among three groups of competitive footballers with combined sample .

Materials and Methods

The present study deals determination to nature of injuries to elite level football players. The information of injuries collected from 685 football players of, Total 480 injuries out of 388 football players were found out over the one year of the period . The investigator personally contacted to the football players and the purpose of the study was explained before the players. The data was collected with the help of questionnaires prepared by Cromwell, F.J. Walsh Gromley for Elite Gaelic footballers (2000) and it was modified by the investigator and utilized. The subjects were required to fill out a questionnaire for each injury for one year.

Research Design

The design in a research study refers to “the researcher’s overall plan for answering the researcher’s question or testing the research hypotheses. This study involves a c survey of three groups of football players in a non-experimental, retrospective study design.

Statistical Technique

Statistical techniques play very significant role in the interpretation of numerical data obtained from individuals by giving numerical expressions to the relationships and the variations with respect to different aspects. Keeping in view the aim of the study, percentage have used for interpretation of the data . The statistical computation of data of the present study is used by using SPSS package in the computer. The result computed also cross checked by using following statistical variables.

Results and Discussion

This section is dedicated to the presentation of results along with the discussion of present study. The results and discussion have been presented in concise and comprehensive manner that is easy to comprehend starting with selected physical parameter.

The results concerning this are presented in the form of tables For the sake of convenience and methodical presentation of the results, following order has been adopted.

Table – 1 Percentage of injuries with respect of nature among football players.

Sr. No.	Nature of injuries	Percentage of injuries
1)	Muscle	35.80%
2)	Ligament	30.53%
3)	Tendon	08.84%
4)	Fracture	09.29%
6)	Pain	07.96%
7)	Sprain	03.53%
8)	Others	03.53%

As per Table-1, shows that the percentage of injuries with respect to nature among three groups of competitive football players.35.80% Football players reported injuries in muscle , 30.53% reported injuries in Ligament, 08.84%) reported in Tendon, 09.29% reported Fracture, 07.96% reported Pain, 03.53 reported Sprain and others reported 03.53% of injuries. Muscle and Ligament are most occurrence injuries to football players.

Figure-1 illustrates the Percentage of injuries with respect to Nature among three groups of competitive football players.

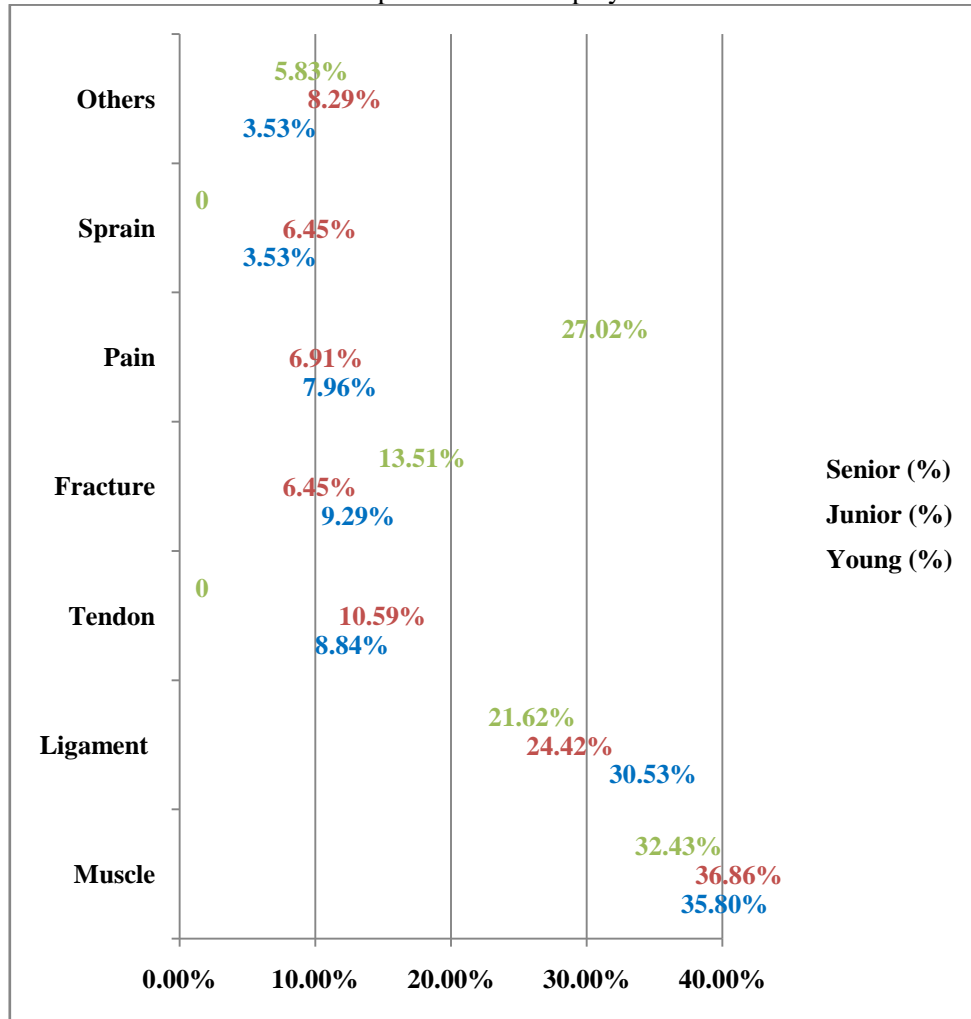


Figure-1 shows that the percentage of injuries with respect to nature among three groups of competitive football players.

Young group football players reported injuries in muscle (35.80%), Ligament (30.53%), Tendon (8.84%), Fracture (9.29%), Pain (7.96%), Sprain (3.53%), and others (3.53%).

Muscle and Ligament are most commonly injuries to junior group football players.

Meanwhile, junior group football players reported injuries in muscle (36.80%), Ligament (24.42%), Tendon (10.59%), Fracture (6.45%), Pain (6.91%), Sprain (6.45%), and others (3.53%).

Muscle and ligament are more occurrences of injuries to young group football players with respect to nature.

Similarly, senior group football players reported injuries in muscle (32.43%), Ligament (21.62%), Fracture (13.51%), Pain (27.02%) and others (3.53%). Tendon and sprain injuries were not reported by the senior group football players.

Muscle, Pain and Ligament are most occurrence injuries to senior group football players.

The result of the study supported to Cromwell (2000), Wastan (1993), Sinku (2006, 2009), Pagare (2009) found that muscle are the most occurrence of football injuries. In several studies age have been investigated as a possible risk factor for injuries in football (Backous et al.

1988;; Inklaar et al. 1996; Ostenberg and Roos 2000; Dvorak et al. 2000; Delaney et al. 2001; Delaney et al. 2002). Studies have reveals that injury incidence in adolescent or junior players increases with age (Hoff and Martin 1986 Inklaar et al. 1996), and Backous et al. also found that injury risk doubled after the age of 14 in youth football players (6-17 years) participating in a summer football camp. Consequently, the most important usage of this research is to prevent the incidence of subsequent injuries by identifying injured athletes and to provide preventive strategies. This can be also used in rehabilitation of impairments and disabilities of injured athletes. Ultimately, the findings will increase the awareness of Players, Coaches and physical educates regarding ill effects of injuries and its effects of performance.

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Treatment of Sex in Ramdhari Singh Dinkar's Urvashi

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Ramdhari Singh Dinkar was honoured with the prestigious Gyanpeeth award in 1973 on his poetic drama Urvashi (1966). Before proceeding to discuss the literary significance of this drama, it is according to reason to throw some light on his biographical details which will promote a comprehensive analysis of Urvashi. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar was born on 30 th September, 1908 in Simiria village, Munger, located on the North side of the Ganges. His father was very ordinary farmer who passed away when he an innocent infant of 2. his mother had to shoulder the responsibility of looking after three sons, Dinkar, being the middle one. He completed his primary and secondary education from the village school in 1928 and graduated the University of Patna in 1932. In those days brilliant students used to offer Government job, and he joined as a sub -Registrar in 1934 and continued till 1747. Thereafter, he joined a college and became head of the department in 1950. In 1952, he was nominated as a member in Rajyasabha. Finally he was appointed as the Vive Chancellor of Bhagalpur University.

If we have an insight into his personal life, we notice that he was a blend of many odds, sometimes having sense of humor, sometimes anger, and sometimes presence of mind and what not. It is important to given account of some of the anecdote related to his life. Once he was invited in Poland to attend a poetry Symposium The a poetess from England named Laurie Lee presented a poem entitled" Bombay Arrival" , mentioning the arrival of English to Bombay. After her presentation, Dinkar with strong sense of humour, invited her attention by saying, "Mrs. Lee, please, now you write another poem on Bombay Departure", since the English have now left Bombay. The entire present in the auditorium bursted into laughter and everybody appreciated the subtle humour cracked by him instantly.

Another anecdote related to his life is worth mentioning. Once as a registrar he resented the behaviour of an illiterate person and used his stick to beat him. This inhuman treatment given to the innocent man caused so much anxiety in him that on the next dat he called the farmer and apologized and throughout he assisted the farmer whenever required.

Dinkar was such a versatile genius that he continued writing poems charged with patriotic and national feelings, despite of his employment with Government. He had a compromising bent of mind and used to resolve the problems gracefully. His "Renuka" published in 1935 earned name and fame for him and it was also regarded as one of the best 100 books of Hindi. It, however, raised the eye brow of the Government officials. The district Magistrate asked him why he had not his permission form Government prior to its publication. He quite aptly answered that his future depended on his literary work, and seeking permission from government officials before publishing any work will endanger his literary commitment.

Dinkar created awareness among the people towards freedom struggle; and its need to emancipate India from the clutches of foreign yoke was emphasized. He through his poem, "Aag Ki Bheekh" expression the miserable plights of India under British Government:

Bechain hain havaayein her oar bekalee hai

Koi naheen bataataa kishtee kidhar chalee hai

Further, in another poem entitled "Samdheni", he encourages the freedom fighters to hold on the struggle as destination is not far away but very close at hand. He writes:

Yah pradeep jo deekh rahaa hai jhimil, door nahin hai

Thakakar baith gaye kyon bhai, manjil door nahin hai.

He has a number of other poetic works of high literary merits to his credit such as, Hunkar, Rasawanti, Kurukshetra, Rashmirathi etc. He has also written a series of prose writings ranging from

criticism to creation. In addition, he has considerable amount of children's literature to his credit.

Urvashi is an immortal love story of King Pururva and Urvashi, the most beautiful nymph of fairy of heaven. The story has been derived from the Puranic resources and set against the modern background. According to a puranic story, when Manu and Shradha wished to have an issue, they performed a momentous yagya under the guidance of Vashishtha. Shradha wanted to have a daughter, while Manu a son. At last a girl was born. Seeing Manu disappointed, Vashishtha made her a son named Sudyumna. Once while hunting, Sudyumna reached at accursed place and was cursed as a woman, known as Ila. Ila loved Budha, son of moon, and this happy union gave birth to Puruva. On the other hand, Urvashi's birth is offered two versions. First, while churning the ocean many extraordinarily beautiful fairies came out of it and Urvashi is one of them. Second, when deity Indra sent a number of nymphs to distract the meditation of Narayan Rishi, he created the extremely beautiful woman from his thigh, who came to be known as Urvashi, as name indicates. Kalidas has treated the same story in his drama Vikramorvashiyam.

Ramadhari Singh Dinkar has the love story of Puruva and Urvashi and has delineated artistically in the light of his own perception. He tends to deconstruct many on going practices and views about sex, love and spirituality. In one's life, four Purusharthas-Dharma, Artha, Kam and Moksha-are necessary constituents of one's life which are uniformly required for a successful life. There should be a sweet blend and balance of these Purusharthas. But it is generally noticed that Dharma (religion), Artha (money) and Moksha (spirituality) are much discussed and gracefully debated, and people are found serious to accomplish them. But it is sex, one of the four Purusharthas and equally important, is ignored and treated as if sex is a kind of sin. Dinkar tries to suggest that sex promoted by love is essential for sound health and sound mind. It should not be looked down upon as a barrier to the attainment of spirituality as common opinion goes about it. King Pururva represents the modern sensibility about sex. He faces inner conflicts as to whether follow the dictates of flesh and blood or go by the social codification about sex and love. He loves Urvashi, but whenever he tries to go for the fulfillment of the demands of flesh, he is abruptly stopped by conflicting inner voices of his own. He is in a mess and is not able to take any decision:

Kaun hai ankush ise, main bhi nahin pahachaanta hoon
Per, sarovar ke kinare kanth mein jo jal rahi hai
Us trisha, vus vedana ko janata hoon.
Aag hai koi, nahin jo shant hoti;
Aur khulka khelane se bhi nirantar bhaagati hai.1

King Puruva, after spinning in the whirlpool of thoughts, concludes that the things which are to be drunk by eyes are not to be consumed physically. The caressing and physical fulfillment is not the proper way to worship the thing appreciated affectionately. He says:

Drishti ka jo pey hai, vah rakta ka bhojan nahin hai.
Roop ki aaradhana ka maarg aalingan nahin hai.(Urvashi,P.36)

But ultimately King Puruva accepts the demands of flesh and wishes to breathe his last in the embraces of his beloved resting his head on the breast of his lady love. And also he says that he is a blue lotus in the hand of his beloved and wants to take dip in the love ocean of his beloved. Here he wishes to have physical fulfillment which will provide the king everlasting relief from the world sufferings in life. The similar feeling has been expressed by John Keats in his sonnet "Bright Star". He wishes to rest on the breast of his beloved and to pass time ever up to eternity in the deepest bliss, of transcendental and sublime pleasure in the company of his lady love:

Pillow'd upon my fair love's ripening breast
To feel forever its soft fall and swell
Awake for ever in a sweet unrest,
Still, still to hear her tender-taken breath
And so live ever-or else swoon to death.

Dinakar supports sex to the extent it promotes inner happiness by gratifying the biological need. He offers two versions of sex which tends to set aside the misconceptions of common people about sex. First, he feels that sex promoted by true love elevates one to spirituality transcending all the barriers and boundaries laid down by the social institutions. But sex aroused out of lust and its obsession brings down to one to the level of animal. Sex caused by love is human instinct; and sex caused out of lust gives birth to bestiality. T.S.Eliot too in **The Waste Land** opines that sex is health as far it is enjoyed for procreation but it becomes a nuisance if it used as recreation mechanically engaging oneself to sex actively without love.

In Urvashi an idealized picture of sex has been presented:

Kaam dharma, Kaam hi paap hai, Kaam kisi maanav ko

Uchcha lok se giraahen pashu jantu banaa deta hai.

Aur kisi man mein aseem sushmaa ki trishnaa jagakar

Pahunchaa deta hai use kiran savit ati uchcha shikhat per. (Urvashi,P.66)

D.H. Lawrence an English novelist of Modern age, calls "obsession towards sex" as sex in mind. According to him sex towards body is essential; but some times it enters the mind. It is called sex without love. It can be further elaborated as lust, passion and infatuation to satisfy the surging waves of sexual urge. Dinkar, too, seems to consider that 'sex in mind' is accountable for all kinds of perversities. Urvashi in a spree of irritation says: Tan ka kaam amrit, lekin, yah man ka kaam garal hai. It means sex in body is nectar; but sex in mind is a poison. Dinkar Says,

"Sex is bound to be in body; but sometimes it enters the mind. Sex in body is a natural phenomenon, but sex in mind is a disease. The sex in body is limited, but in mind is unlimited. Sex in body does not demand more than it needs; while sex in mind violates not only its jurisdiction but *also gives rise to false and fabricated necessities.*"

Urvashi says:

Tan kaa kyaa apraadh, yantra yah to sukumaar prakriti ka

Seemit uskee Shakti aur seemit aawashyaktaa hai

Man jab ho aashakta kaam ke labhya anek sukhon par

Chintan mein bheee unheen sukhon kee smriti doye phirtaa hai

Tabhee kaam se balatkaar ke paap janma lete hain

Tabheen kaam durdharsh daanvee kilvish ban jaata hai. (Urvashi, P.66)

The above poetic extract means that body cannot be blamed for having the instinct of sex, as it is an instrument of delicate nature to carry out its work gracefully without the force of any external agency. But when the mind is obsessed and infatuated with sex, it keeps on hovering over sexual pleasures even in its absence. Hence this passionate thought about sex gives rise to all kinds of sin and man then no longer remains a human being but becomes a vampire, fed on the flesh and blood of others.

Dinkar opines that the demand of body neither can be suppressed nor denied. Our life, like other biological needs, is conditioned by the inner urge of sex which needs to be satisfied to maintain balance in life. However, the demands should be naturally met at right time. This is the reason that in "Urvashi" Sukanya tries to convince Chitrlekha that she deserves to select her lifelong companion as she has divine luster of youth. Once the natural grace declines and no strength is left to enjoy life, her inner divine urge for love and sex will be left unfulfilled forever leading to utter frustration and nervous breakdown. Like other **Purusharthas**, Kaam should be treated as essential paraphernalia of one's life which assists one to lead spirituality, the prime goal of one's life.

Iseeliye kahatee hoon, jabtak hara-bhara upvan hai,

Kisee ek ke sung baandh lo taar nikhil ka;

Na to ek din wah hogaajab galit, mlaan angon per

Kshana bhar ko bhee kisee purush kee drishtee naheen viemeingee

Baahar hoga vijan nicketan, bheeter praan tajegein

Antat ke devataa trishit bheeshan haahaakaron mein. (Urvashi, PP.84-85)

Dinkar shares similar views with D.H.Lawrence who is of the opinion that physical union caused by spirit or true love offers energy and animation to both the partners. On the other hand if it is caused just by passion, it relegates one to the status of an animal. D.H.Lawrence in his famous novel “**Sons and Lovers**” lays emphasis on the union of body and soul between lovers. Paul, the hero, is neither happy only with spiritual love of Miriam, nor with the physical love of Clara. He wants sweet blend of both, but he always lacks it. Dinkar and D.H.Lawrence are of the opinion that sex begins with body and ends with spirituality. Urvashi is thrilled to experience unique sensual gratification by touch. A simple touch of the lovers charges their every pore of the skin with unique the light. The inseparable bond of embrace between two bodies transcends them to the great ocean of light where they set a floating. The same feeling has been reflected in the following lines of “Urvashi”.

Wah vidyunmaya sparsh timir hai pakar jise twachaa ki
Aaneend toot jaati, romon mein Deepak jal uthate hain

Wah aalingan andhakar hai, jisme bandh jaane per

Ham prakash ke mahasindhu mein utaraane lagte hain. (Urvashi, P.35)

As long as one enjoys the union physically it remains dark, but as soon as he enjoys it with sublimity it leads to spirituality and transcendence. It means physical experience of touch leads to light, and physical engagement in embraces elevates one to the level of spirituality.

“Urvashi” is conceived and contextualized in modern society where love between man and woman is momentary as a symbol of sexual gratification through the engagement in physical union. It is generally seen that after a brief span of tying the knot, the couple have utter hatred for each other and go to the extent of extinguishing existence of each other as husband and wife. It is simply because of the fact that the very basis on which relationship is founded is exclusively physical and other assets which strengthen their relationship such as sacrifice, devotion and dedication are lacking. This is the backdrop of “Urvashi”. Pururva loves Oshinery, who devotes herself entirely to him. But after sometimes he realized that Oshinery was lacking something very significant when he saw Urvashi and set to compare between them. His notion about woman undergone complete change, which he expresses in the following lines of “Urvashi”:

Ek pushp mein sabhi pushp , sab kiranein ek kiran mein,

Tum sanhit,ekatra ek naree mein sab naree hai

Ek moorti mein simat gayeein kis bhaanti sidhdhiyan saree

Kab tha gyaat mijhe itani sunder hoeen hain naaree. (Urvashi, P.79)

Dinkar like D.H.Lawrence does not believe in mechanical union of bodies. Lawrence’s Lady Chatterley in “**Lady Chatterley’s Lover**” shares the similar feeling when she happens to come across a suitable partner:

“So I love chastity now, because it is the peace that comes of loving. I love being chaste now. I love it as snowdrops love that snow. I love this chastity, which is cause of peace of our loving, between us now like a snowdrop of forked white fire. It is so good be chaste like a silver of cool water of my soul.”

Shakespeare, too, in one of the sonnets emphasizes on the ‘Marriage of True Minds’ not only bodies. He feels that love is like a pole star which offers light to waylaid lovers. Dinkar does not approve only physical union and says:

Kaamkritiya way sabhee dushta hain jinke sampaadon mein

Man aatmayein nahin maatra do vapus milaa kartein hain. (Urvashi, P.67)

Dinkar supports the demand of flesh, demand of heart and inner voices, as they are wiser than the mind. He says that the demand of flesh realizes and the demand of body rationalizes. This view of Dinkar is fully based on the theory of blood and flesh. One should abide by and respond to the dictates of consciousness rather than obeying blindly the codification based on intellectual wrangling of mankind:

Padho rakta ki bhasha ko, vishwaas karo is lipi ka

Yah bhasha, yah lipi maanas ko kabhee nahin bharmayegi. .(Urvashi,P.46)

In “Urvashi”, the lovers dedicating themselves to each other are totally in a state of oblivion. Driving by the delicate whip of romantic love, Pururva says to Urvashi:

Satya hi rahtaa nahin yah gyaan

Tum Kavita, kusum yaa kaamini ho.

According to Dinkar, sex is a physical union; but physical union is not always love. He is of the view that procreation is essential for the continuation of this world, but the very end of sex is not only procreation. If one considers so, it is a fruitless exercise. Procreation is, no doubt, the result of sexual engagement, but sex is a unifying force of mind, body and soul. Even without love, a woman may be forced to conceive as is generally seen in rape cases. Does a rapist love? Does he want to procreate? Absolutely not will be the answer. His is just a force union of bodies to satisfy the carnal desire by this kind of unexpected sex. This is the most intricate issue which the playwright wants to discuss and interact with modern readers.

Dinkar seems to have seriously taken cognizance of the issues related to human sexuality which the modern man is grappling with. He feels that such serious issues need to be addressed and awareness about should be created among the masses. He gives his own views to set aside the false notion of man about sex and love perpetuated by society down the ages. There are a few thinkers who have touched upon this issue, but it is Dinkar who has taken serious note about it and through this epic of sex and spirituality tries to resolve the riddle of sex and spirituality. He seems to suggest that sex with love does not cordon off but rather paves the way for spirituality. Urvashi is thus can be better called an epic of love and sexuality as this has presented before the readers new a new dimension and perspectives of love and sex and spirituality in the context of modern age.

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‘Private Moneylenders’ Dominance in the Light of RBI New Guide-lines

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Abstract:

Private Moneylenders exploit farmers in rural money market. Therefore they reel under the burden of debt. The Government of India as well as Government of Maharashtra had taken steps to control private money lenders. Now, there remains little hope in solving the agricultural crisis in Maharashtra as well in the whole country, If the role enacted by private moneylenders continues to be underestimated and that of farmers’, a neglected one, then private rural moneylenders’ will continue to hold on grip over rural money market, until the agricultural labourer or the partly landless farmer category, can actively choose another equally available credit source over the private rural moneylenders.

Key words: private moneylenders, farmers, RBI Technical Panel Report 2006.

Introduction:

The moneylenders in common Indian parlance i.e. Pathans, Marwaris, Mahajan and others robbed the peace of mind of the poor Indian peasants by extracting maximum interest from them. They were in existence prior to independence of India; and now even after sixty-years of completion of independence they exist. But the farmers in common category (not landlord) of this independent India are poor prior to independence; and now even after sixty-years of completion of independence common farmers remain poor. Moneylenders exploit farmer at all levels that causes farmer to commit suicide.

Problem of the Study:

Will the new guidelines prepared by Reserve Bank of India’s technical panel 2006 help farmers to get out of the strong hold of private moneylenders? Answer will remain to be “no”!

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To examine causes of farmer suicides.
- 2) To Examine Recommendations of Reserve Bank of India Technical Panel Report 2006.
- 3) To suggest Bank and Institutional creditors to adopt an aggressive strategy of financial inclusions.

Significance of the Study:

This study points out that the main recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India’s technical panel, 2006, for a new legislation on money lending seems to be partial. This study examines that Indian farmers and villages earnestly needs for financial inclusion to get away from the hands of moneylenders.

The Research Methodology:

This research study has used a technical report and adopted a theoretical conceptual method of explanation and to draw the factual conclusion, inferences and generalization based on the secondary data.

Scope of the Study:

This study is on attempt to explore and examine as to how banks and institutional can adopt an aggressive strategy to overcome grass-rooted problem that farmer faces from private moneylenders.

Research Study:

Government of India has taken effort since 1951 to control private moneylenders. But government failed to control notorious (pretending) private rural moneylenders, because of their (moneylenders) grip over rural money market. Government of Maharashtra had taken step in 1971 to control private moneylenders. But suicide incidences of farmers could not be stopped.

The RBI technical group recommendation is to allow the state governments flexibility for “adjusting rates of interest in accordance with market realities”, the RBI technical group further recommends that the rates should be “notified by the state government from time to time”. This advice of the panel can impact the crucial loan repaying ability of a borrower; a majority of rural borrowers are farmers at least in the circumscribe limit of Maharashtra state.

The stipulated interest rates work as the minimum rate, not the maximum that is in favour of moneylenders or that of any private moneylender. But other possibility is that when the stipulated rates are low, moneylenders charge higher rates from the borrowers. And if the high rates become official, it would only give leeway to the private money-lenders to raise the unofficial interest rates. Thus common man in rural India has to bear the high interest rates laid by the private money lenders which make them sulk in poverty and hunger.

The most interesting thing is that the main income of rural households of Maharashtra is the farm produce including poultry and sheep rearing. Therefore, it does not enjoy such market price adjustment in the support prices fixed by the government. The inflationary nature of farm inputs like fertilizer, power, oil and transport and middleman dealing has made farming a high-risk-low-returns occupation in the Maharashtra state.

The RBI technical group felt that fixing of rates linked to the market would make “more unregistered moneylenders view the legislation favourably”. The same, surely, cannot be said for the borrowers.

The borrower would have to “pay a nominal fee” to have a second look at his accounts from the moneylender which will not even be exposed to any external audit. Take for instance, the regulatory authority can inspect the books of account and only the registering authority will have power to search and seize the accounts. But there is hitch that most of the moneylenders are strong and supported by political groups in Maharashtra state. Supposing at the ground level, this provision encourages us to expect perfect books, with no sign of malpractice and a secret agreement between the powerful inspectors and equally powerful moneylenders, then one must be prepared for a shock! Therefore, the matter of just and right has no chance under such circumstances.

The RBI technical group recommends that... “public should be encouraged to file complaints with the registering authorities if they have a grievance against the person engaged in money-lending...without registration and/or charging excessive rates of interest”. If borrower get access to lodge complaint easily against moneylenders; then there is no need for leading journals like Loksatta, Maharashtra Times, Lokmat etc. to write/publish number of times and number of pages on suicide matters that already happened in Maharashtra state. I agree with the comment of “Kota Neelima” (the author of book on farmer suicide) that “There is, however, one small hitch. Why would a farmer, who needs to go to the same moneylender for a loan the next season, complain against him? This is the main reason why moneylenders have been able to survive several crackdowns. It is highly unlikely that a farmer, even if he borrows from a bank, would antagonize a private moneylender-the only hope in cases of sudden crises.”

As the RBI technical group discovered, farmers pay back the moneylenders by taking bank loans, even at the risk of becoming defaulters at a formal source of credit. This speaks volumes of who the farmers consider more crucial in their scheme of things.

Finally, a new class of moneylenders, Accredited Loan Providers (ALPs), is faced – with a direct link with institutional credit sources, such as a Bank. Institutional creditors will finance ALPs to a fixed limit and have an agreement on rate of interest to be charged. “The agreement can also consider... rescheduling of the loan/its repayment schedule to the accredited loan provider in case of untimely death of the ultimate borrower, or other genuine emergencies, the report of RBI technical group says.

Will, then, a loan or interest waiver announced by the government be applicable to the borrowers from ALPs? For, the real question that still remains is that of loan defaulters, the main

reason keeping banks from extending further into the hinterland.

So, can the institutional creditor tell the ALPs linked to it to reschedule loans or waive interest on loans to help farmers in distress? If not, how are these new ALPs different from the old class of moneylenders, except that they are “accredited” now?

According to the report, those who can be considered for becoming ALPs are “existing moneylenders, input dealers, agricultural traders, commission agents, agricultural output processors, vehicles dealers, oil/petrol dealers, or any other person ...” These are powerful men in a village system whose source of funds is usually not just their business but also done in a secret way (clandestine) capital that politicians, landlords, and , sometimes, even officials park with them. It seems needless for this class of moneylenders to enter any agreement that attracts attention.

Conclusion:

The private moneylenders remain a crucial part of the village economy (in Maharashtra as well in whole India.) with their impeccable sense of crises, intuitive grasp of market and inevitable profit-making. They have always managed to be a step ahead of the government and banks.

Suggestions:

The Banks and institutional creditors need to focus on villages as untapped markets and have an aggressive strategy (like that of military strategy) for inclusion. For instance “Kissan Credit Card” that helped farmers with a minimum of two acre land (in Maharashtra one who has own land below two acre is taken as landless.). When the agricultural labourer (or landless farmer category mentioned above in the same para) as the partly-farmer can actively choose another equally available credit source over the private moneylenders; that will be the vanishing point of the private moneylenders’ vicious circle.

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Effect of Half Squat Exercise to Improve the Skill of High-Kick in Football

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Introduction:

Man is a social animal and the primary distinction from other animal is his ability to learn. He has been endowed with intelligence which enables him to modify his animal tendencies in accordance with the demands of the environment and the society. It is, however, the education which enhances his intelligence and capabilities so as to ensure proper progress in life. Education is a process which enables a man to acquire knowledge through conductive attitude, which is essential for being a human being.

“Education is a process in which and by which knowledge, character and behavior of the young are shaped and molded”.

It is a constructive process leading no enlightenment and development of all the aspects of an individual's personality i.e. physical, mental, emotional, social intellectual and spiritual. To sum up, education leads to his integrated, balanced and all-round development, making him civilized, mature and responsible member of the society possessing dynamic personality.

For a primitive man, food, shelter and clothing were his primary needs. These needs, however, increased with the progress of the society and among others education, health, recreation etc. come to be added in this growing list. These human needs can be classified into biological, sociological and psychological aspects of life. Man has made a great progress in fulfillment of all these needs and education has played a great role in the ever continuing process of evolution of man from being primitive to the present, cultured and civilized human being.

Methodology:

Before starting the research work, 40 students were selected at the age of 14 to 16 years by simple random method and divided in two groups that are 1.experimental 2. Control group.

Both groups are pre-tested by Warner's Football Kicking Distance Test (right foot) and given the marks. For that ground marking was done as per Warner's test. Ground having the length of 45.5m and breadth of 22.57m. The distance 9.04m from starting line where, at the level of 6 feet high a ribbon was placed which is having the length equals to breadth of ground. From this point, eight lines were marked at the distance of 4.5m each and given the marks to each line. Then each student of both groups had given the order to kick the ball from starting point with the height of 6 feet and given the marks as per ball touches the marked lines. No marks were given to students when they kicked the ball below the ribbon or at the level of 6 feet. Three chances were given to students and recorded the marks.

Both groups had given the practice of High-kick of football for 2 days with skillful knowledge and demonstration. For Experimental group students, the time schedule of Half Squat exercise for 6 weak was fixed. Daily schedule is-

Half squat exercise -7.30 am to 7.33 am

Rest period -7.33am to 7.36am

Half squat exercise -7.36am to 7.39am

After 6 weak training of Half squat exercise to experimental grouped students, both groups were Post-Tested with the help of Warner's Football Kicking Distance (right foot) Test and recorded the marks of each student of both groups.

Statistical Analysis:

After 6 weak training ,the data collected after post test of both groups was statistically analyzed by mean, standard deviation, mean difference and T-value which shown in table 1and 2.

Control Group- Table-1

Test	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean difference	T-value
Pre-test	1.47			
		0.33	0.03	0.11
Post-test	1.50			

Experimental Group- Table -2

Test	Mean	StandardDeviation	Mean difference	T-value
Pre-Test	2.3			
		0.75	0.5	2.11
Post-Test	2.8			

The difference in pre and post tested Control Group was calculated statistically by T-test and according to table-1, the mean difference between pre and post test of Control Group was 0.03 and T-value was 0.11. Therefore this difference was statistically No significant.

The difference in pre and post tested collected data of Experimental Group was calculated statistically by T-test and according to table -2, the mean difference between pre and post test of Experimental Group was 0.5 and T-value was 2.11. Therefore this difference was statistically very significant.

Conclusion:

Following conclusions are observed from statistical analysis of collected data information.

1) The performance of Experimental Group students after 6 weak training was significantly better than Control Group students.

2) Experimental Group students achieved a significant difference between pre and post tested performances and it was statistically valid while Control Group students achieved No significant difference in pre and post tested performances.

Such conclusions prove that Half Squat Exercise improves the skill of High-kick in Football game definitely.

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SEZ A Political Gimmick

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Abstract

In the recent past the focus of Indian policy makers repeatedly lies upon the spectrum of Special Economic Zones. The approach paper of the 11th five year plan (2007-11) talks about (SERs) Special Economic Regions as well. SERs don't have income tax concession on export income; where as in the Special Economic Zones the laws are free market oriented and country's typical national laws are suspended. Many entrepreneurs as well as, well meaning politicians are enraptured by the concept of SEZs. This is due to economic gains projected for their export oriented entities, which could make the country a bigger player in the international trade of goods and services. Yet, the vision and concept of an SEZ lacks clarity as well as logic, SEZs breeds multiple forms of misconception and wide discrimination between few privileged inside and the vast majority outside and the idea still makes poor economic sense.

Introduction

The new economic policy (LPG) Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization were adopted in 1991 with a vision to enhance the rate of growth and to make the Indian Economy more competitive. Considering the need to promote export as well to enhance foreign investment and to make Indian manufacturers more competitive globally, the government of India took initiative in its exim policy 1997-2002, to start Special Economic Zones and finally the SEZ Act 2005 was enacted. The UPA Government decided to start 300 SEZs about on 1.6 laces acres of land.

What is SEZ?

Special Economic Zone is a designated territory that would have immense facilities by way of Government Policies and physical infrastructure that would enable enterprises of any sector located within to have a commensurate competitive advantage. They allow export oriented business and services to work in duty free enclaves with distinct operation duties and tariffs. This also includes Tax sops, banking provisions and labour laws on one hand and reliable electricity and communication on the other.¹ There are 18 operational SEZs in India and the craze to built up to SEZs is such that on just one day, 17th March 2006 the government gave in principle clearance to 150 SEZ proposals and assured that around 200 SEZ in waiting to be approved shortly. The data shows that Rs.22, 500 crores, value of product reported in 2005-06, by India's existing SEZs, Rs.4000 crores estimates of infrastructures investment in each of the 150 SEZs in pipeline and Rs. 100, 00 crores of the investments that the SEZ will attract by the year 2007. This also includes 25,000 crores of Foreign Direct Investment. 1.23 laces people are employed by the 18 existing SEZs and estimates of 7 laces shall be generated by the SEZs that are in pipeline.²

There are four kinds of SEZs in India for multiproduct for multiple services, for specific sectors (for instance, Auto) and for special categories (IT, Biotechnology, Nonconventional Energy and gems and jewelry).

China model of SEZ

China's success over the 35 years in using SEZs, to usher in revolutionary economic changes is now part of development folklore. When they were first conceptualize in 1978, the SEZs were intended as "Windows" to the world, through which gentle winds of economic changes may be permitted to blow into a country where the stale air of Maoism was choking countless lungs. Instead of all odds China has surpassed all democratic countries in Europe and big boss America in the field of

development. Of course, many other countries have made big gains from employing the Special Economic Zones model, but what China did with it is amazing, no match in terms of scale or scope. At the start the SEZs objectives were merely to attract foreign investment, generate foreign exchange, provide employment in large numbers, and facilitate the transfer of technology and managerial knowledge.³

It is possible to argue that not all their objectives have been fully met, but for a more defining achievement of the SEZs was that by stimulating spectacular growth and by serving beacons of the economy, they have helped, changed mindsets of the preliterate as well as politburo members and prepared the country for an orderly transition to the market, to the extent that the whole of China is today an SEZ.

The world first Special Economic Zone came up in China that has been impacted the most by the idea. It has been also tried out in Houston in USA, Rotterdam in Netherland. But India is following the Special Economic Zone model of Pudong, region in Shanghai, China.

Indian position

The idea of SEZ is not very unknown to Indian economy as a similar type of strategy is seen under Economic Processing Zone (EPZ). The first EPZ of India started in 1965 in Kandla, Gujarat. Building on the Special Economic Zone idea, the Government of India has propelled the plan to develop the Special Economic Region SERs across the country. Each SER could be of 200-250 sq.k.m in size with designated area for infrastructure utilities and education. Seven states in India – Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Haryana and Karnataka have already forwarded proposal for Special Economic Region and rest of the states are in queue.

Mr. Jairam Ramesh, Minister of state commerce informed the Loksabha on 7th Nov.2006, that the Government of India, has received 388 applications for setting up Special Economic Zones of which 105 have been approved. Maharashtra, leads the pack with 63 proposals followed by 54 in Haryana, 53 in Andhra Pradesh, 51 in Karnataka, and 42 in Tamilnadu.⁴ Of these 56 new applications and 49 ratification proposals have been approved taking total to 105. He admitted that the amount of revenue lost on account of tax concession and waiver can't be estimated.

The policy makers have geared up to adopt the China model of SEZ to which they promise to generate more than 10 lacs high value jobs. No wonder SEZ have a halo around them. There are grey and darker areas too.

Political Gimmick

Ever since the ministry of commerce announced its plans for introducing the Special Economic Zone policy, the entire issue has been greeted first by ecstasy, then with caution and thereafter with derision in several quarters. And now, everybody appears to be waiting to see how SEZ show pans out. It could possibly because the SEZ balloon has the potential of becoming hot potato. Since then political parties began protesting at the way prime agricultural land was being acquired by promoters of SEZ at throwaway rates thus depriving a large rural community of its livelihood, on this issue the central government has issued the warnings and even Madam Sonia Gandhi made the remark that industry requires land but this must be done without jeopardizing agricultural prospect.⁵ She desired that the farmers should be allowed to stakeholders in the projects that come up on their land, the displacement of farmers in the name of industry may spark social problems. But the centre can only warn or recommend, land distribution has always been a state subject, some state government may find temptation of profit; far too strong to pay heed to political or social repercussions that picking of land from small agriculturist could trigger. That there is much money to be made is easily discernible from the prices that are being paid to farmers for their land and the price pegs indicated for retailing of business and residential unit in their SEZs that has been started in Mukesh Ambani's NMSEZ. The SEZ Act itself appears the biggest real estate scam in India. The aim is to rob farmers of their fertile land for the benefit of the corporate land mafia. The political side of the storm expected to blow across India very soon. There are notable cases in Gujarat, Punjab, and Haryana where the local

officials are already colluding to fudge the value and ownership of such land for transfer to SEZ approval.

The size of SEZ area, rather than its business proposition, is rapidly becoming the determinant to the scale of its finances. There is even more foolishness as some learned people, including central ministers wants to build upon SEZ principle to create mega SEZs. The union commerce ministry has cited the Pudong region in china, Houston in USA and Rotterdam in Netherlands as precedent that could be followed in this regard. The idea of mega SEZ was yet to be considered but seven states Government rushed to central government for permission, just imagine the reality speculation that would be unleashed at the sites identified by the respective government. Had the state been setting up these new SEZs it is possible that the move, like its precursors, would have gone unnoticed. But these SEZ are going to be developed by the private sector. The state is only playing midwife in the project that will rake an estimated \$ 80 billion into private hands. It is a brazen marriage of state with the capitalist to take away the only thing of value that a large segment of the poor have that has touched a raw nerve even in the urban middle class.⁶ SEZs will benefit only real estate and property developers since there are many real estate touts and agents operating in the area and most of them buying lands with the hope selling it back to the project at higher rates. Merely 25% of the land has to be used for industries or manufacturing and rest for real estate. Other than that Reliance has been recruiting some of the people to work as promoters in convincing people to sell their land , it has also been using muscle power and extra constitutional means such as filling of false registry cases to forcibly evict the people from their land holdings. SEZ does matter for local politicians also. The issue of land acquisition for proposed Navi Mumbai and Maha Mumbai Special Economic Zone (SEZ) had reach to a boiling point. The communist backed peasants and workers Party (PWP), Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) activist Medha Patkar , Maha Mumbai shetkari Sangharsh Samiti an outfit of affected farmers also backed by Sena –BJP had organized rally against the acquisition of 10,000 hectares of land by the state for reliance proposed Navi Mumbai and Maha Mumbai SEZ falls in 24 villages of Pen Taluka, 20 in Uran taluka and 2 in Panvel taluka. The land is not being acquired for public use such as for making a dam or a highway, it is being grabbed for the industrialists keeping high esteem in political circle. On the contrary its purpose is to make the private land developer rich. The state has thus knowingly aligned itself with the private investor to deprive the former for his most prized possession i.e. his land.

Our country is a land of very good labour laws, but in respect of SEZ all the labour laws existing in the country are given exemption and anarchiol condition has been created.

We personally feel that any such attempt will be violative of Article.14 of the constitution. There can be simpler labour law related procedures in SEZs; there can even be more flexible schedule for the contract labour Act. Fundamental Labour Laws have to be identical in the SEZ and outside it. Even Article 38 (1) of our constitution has been given a go- bye in the SEZ areas which is against freedom of Fundamental Rights of citizens of our country.

There is huge controversy and cold war between the Finance Ministry and Ministry of Commerce over the calculation that the tax exemption could loss estimated tax revenue worth Rs. 1, 02,621/ corers for the year 2006-10.

To be meaningful a SEZ needs to be very large area. For instance the Shenzhen SEZ is spread over 126 Sq miles (32,634 hectares). That would be akin to having a whole of Mumbai (169 sq. miles). In India the Government has insisted that minimum size for multiproduct SEZ should be 1,000 hectares (3.86 sq. miles) and for IT, Biotechnology, is Jewelry just 10 hectares comparing this with the economic zone that China has. The current policy is not geared up to creating the economic scale and the infrastructure , that any meaningful SEZ ought to have , How will the Economic Zone creates its own airports, seaports or even rail heads in just 100 hectares of space? We have not seen any full fledged functional SEZ in recent past, sometime it seems that Special Economic Zones are an outdated idea, here is why? Since the idea of SEZ have been around for a longtime may be in different

nomenclature but nothing appears to be materialized.

The Government of India from time to time tries to breathe life into SEZs, by cutting area requirement halved from 1000 hectares to 500 hectares. Flexibility has been offered to other developer as well and government also providing an exit policy for SEZ units,⁷ but in principle there is no coordination between commerce ministry and finance ministry as finance minister time and again refused to provide any tax concession.

Conclusion

We have politically explosive land acquisition problem, financial problem confronting SEZ policy that could cause revenue loss to the exchequer. Given the fact that parliamentary election are just round the corner, the government is cautious enough in clarifying the issue and not taking tough stand. The SEZ appears to be more like a property development exercise than attempting to create an economic environment that could allow India to come out a winner.

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A Comparative Study of Endurance, Aggression and Dominance among Tribal Players and Non Tribal Players of Maharashtra

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Background:

Personality and sport has proved a rather more fruitful area of study, and some important differences between the personalities of successful athletes in different sports have emerged. This is perhaps unsurprising when we consider the varying demands of different sports. In the Schurr et al (1977) study, although relatively few differences emerged between athletes and non-athletes, considerable differences were found between team and individual players. Team players emerged as more anxious and extrovert than individual competitors. Aggression: Extroverted people are often involved in sports which require a degree of aggression. Aggression can be a negative, although as long as it is controlled, it can also become a positive. There are two types of aggression:

Objective and Aim of the study: To examine the endurance, aggression and dominance among Tribal players and Non tribal players. Hypotheses: Tribal players have significantly high endurance than the Non Tribal game players. Tribal players have significantly high aggression than the Non Tribal players. Tribal game players have significantly high dominance than the Non Tribal players.

Method & Materials:

Present study 200 Sample was selected from Nandurbar, Jalgaon and Thane District Colleges of Maharashtra. The effective sample consisted of 200 subjects, out of who 100 Tribal players and 100 Non Tribal players. The age of players was 18-24years

Ratio were 1:1; Non- probability accidental and purposive sampling was used. Tripathi Personal Preference Schedule (TPPS): This test is developed and standardized by Ram Rishi Tripathi.

Results & Conclusion:

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of endurance of the Tribal player is 14.73 and Non tribal players Mean is 12.03 the difference between the two mean is highly significant ($t' = 8.73$, $df = 198$, $P < 0.01$).

Introduction:

Personality and sport has proved a rather more fruitful area of study, and some important differences between the personalities of successful athletes in different sports have emerged. This is perhaps unsurprising when we consider the varying demands of different sports. In the Schurz (1977) study, although relatively few differences emerged between athletes and non-athletes, considerable differences were found between team and individual players. Team players emerged as more anxious and extrovert than individual competitors. Another important distinction has emerged between the personalities of those taking part in high- and low-risk sports.

Breivik (1996) administered the 16PF to 38 elite Norwegian climbers and found a distinctive profile characterized by very high levels of stability, extraversion and adventure seeking. In another study, Freixanet (1999) administered the EPQ to a range of high-risk sports participants, including 72 mountaineers, and a control group of low-risk athletes. The mountaineers and other high-risk athletes were characterized by significantly higher levels of extraversion and low levels of neuroticism. Other high-risk sports have also attracted attention. Using the NEO-PI, Diehm & Armatas (2004) compared the personality of 44 golfers (low-risk) and 41 surfers (high-risk). Surfers emerged as significantly higher on the openness scale, meaning that they were more open to new experiences.

Aggression:

Extroverted people are often involved in sports which require a degree of aggression. Aggression can be a negative, although as long as it is controlled, it can also become a positive. There are two types of aggression:

Indirect aggression:

- This means taking the aggression out on an object
- For example the ball in golf, tennis or football

Direct aggression:

- The aggression is in the direction of another player
- Involves physical contact such as a rugby tackle or in wrestling or boxing

Aggression can sometimes be the same as being assertive and determined, in non-contact sports especially, this is usually a good thing. In contact sports, aggression, if uncontrolled, can lead to rule breaking and injuring the opponent.

Nicola Cogan, R.i.f Brown (Sep, 1999) Meta motivational dominance, states and injuries in risk and safe sports. Male risk sport participants (36 snowboarders) were compared with male sport participants (26 badminton players) using the Telic Dominance Scale [Murgatroyd, S., Rushton, C., Apter, M.J., and Ray, C. (1978) The development of the telic dominance scale. Journal of Personality Assessment, 42, 519–527].

McDermott, M.R., and Apter, M. J. (1988) : Negativistic Dominance Scale. The Negativism Dominance Scale. In M. J. Apter, J.H. Kerr, and M.P. Cowles (Eds.), Progress in reversal theory. Amsterdam: North-Holland] and the Telic/Paratelic State Instrument. Subjects also completed an Injury Behaviour Checklist giving information on the objective risk of the sports pursued. Risk sportsmen scored significantly lower than safe sportsmen on the TDS total score and on the Serious-Mindedness and Arousal Avoidance subscales, but there were no significant differences in Planning Orientation. Risk sportsmen scored significantly higher than safe on total NDS and on the Proactive subscale but not on the Reactive subscale. Analysis of T/PSI scores showed that both groups remained in their dominant state throughout the time course of the investigation. Risk sportsmen received more frequent and more serious injuries throughout the period of study and both TDS and NDS scores were significantly correlated with number of injuries. Discussion of high-risk sport as a way of meeting arousal, escape and control needs, and as expressing rebellion is related to values and stereotypes involved in risky sports and to implications in identifying possible addictions and preventing injuries.

Objective and Aim of the Study:

- To examine the Endurance, Aggression and Dominance among Tribal Players and Non Tribal Players of Maharashtra.

Hypotheses:

1. Tribal Players have significantly high endurance than the Non Tribal Players of Maharashtra.
2. Tribal Players have significantly high aggression than the Non Tribal Players of Maharashtra.
3. Tribal Players have significantly high dominance than the Non Tribal Players of Maharashtra.

Sample:

For the present study 200 Sample were selected from Maharashtra, India. The effective sample consisted of 200 subjects, out of whom 100 Tribal Players and 100 Non Tribal Players of Maharashtra. The age range of subjects was 18-24 years.

Ratio were 1:1; Non- probability accidental and purposive sampling was used.

Tools: Tripathi Personal Preference Schedule (TPPS):

This test is developed and standardized by Ram Rishi Tripathi. The 225 items are rated on a two 'ka' or 'kha' alternatives. These two sets of co-efficient: one for internal consistency and the order

for stability are 76 items and it highly valid.

Procedures of data collection:

For data collection first permission has been taken from respective sources than the response has been selected for data collection. Personal data sheet (PDS) has been given to players for collect the preliminary information with respect to subject’s related variables then standardized test administer to the subjects.

Before that rapport was established with subjects. And they have been told that their responses were kept confidential and the information is used for research purpose only.

Variable:

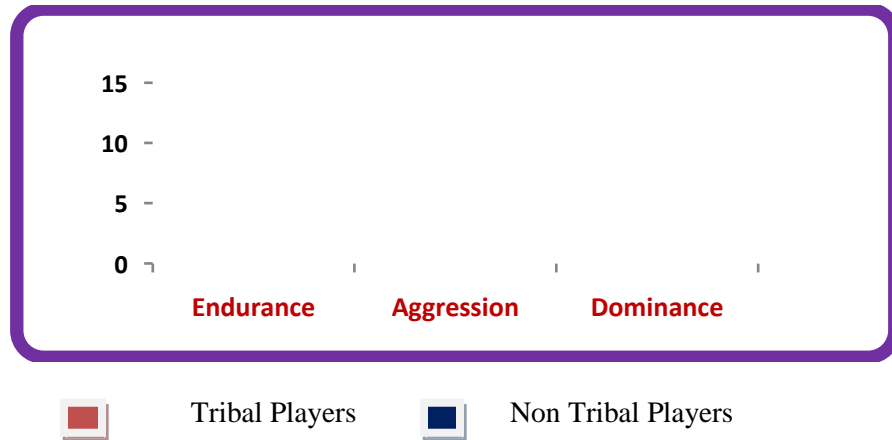
Independent Variable: a) Tribal Players b) Non Tribal Players

Dependent Variable: 1) Endurance 2) Aggression 3) Dominance

Statistical Analysis and Discussion:

Tribal Players and Non-Tribal Players Shows the mean S.D and t value of “Personality characteristics”

Group	Tribal Players		Non Tribal Players		DF	t
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Endurance	14.73	2.29	12.03	2.03	198	8.73**
Aggression	14.11	3.13	11.29	2.41	198	7.14**
Dominance	13.83	4.40	11.13	3.69	198	4.70**



- The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of Endurance of the Tribal Player Mean is 14.73 and Non Tribal Players of Maharashtra. Mean is 12.03 the difference between the two mean is highly significant (‘t’= 8.73, df =198, P < 0.01).
- Aggression of the Tribal Player Mean is 14.11 and Non Tribal Players of Maharashtra. Mean is 11.29 the difference between the two mean is highly significant (‘t’= 7.14, df =198, P < 0.01).
- Dominance of the Tribal Player Mean is 13.83 and Non Tribal Players of Maharashtra. Mean is 11.13 the difference between the two mean is highly significant (‘t’= 4.70, df =198, P < 0.01).

Results:

1. Tribal players have significantly high endurance than the Non Tribal Players of Maharashtra.
2. Tribal players have significantly high aggression than the Non Tribal Players of Maharashtra.
3. Tribal players have significantly high dominance than the Non Tribal Players of Maharashtra.

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A Comparative Study of Physical Fitness Status of University Women Footballer as per their Position of Play

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Abstract

Physical fitness, today, is better understood in terms of the functioning of the heart, blood vessels, lungs and muscles to function at optimum efficiency. In previous years fitness was defined as the capacity to carry out the daily activities without under fatigue. Automation increased leisure time, and changes in lifestyles following the industrial revolution meant this criterion was no longer sufficient. Optimum efficiency is the key. Physical fitness is now defined as the body's ability to function efficiently and effectively in work and leisure activities to be healthy to resist hyperkinetic diseases and to meet emergency situations. Against the backdrop of general components such as agility, jumping, balance, body composition, reflexes, cardiovascular endurance, coordination, legibility and range of motion, speed, stamina, strength, acceleration, etc. fitness can also be decided into fine categories: aerobic fitness, muscular strength, muscular endurance, flexibility, and body composition. The aim of the present study was to evaluate and compare the physical fitness of the women football players as per their position to play. For the study 83 women footballers age 19 to 25 years were selected randomly as subjects. Researcher used the AAPHER youth Physical Fitness test to assess the physical fitness of players. 'f' ratio was applied for analysis of data. The level of significance was set at 0.05 level. The finding of the statistical analysis has been revealed that there was no significant difference among women footballers as per their position to play except their agility. There was a significant difference with regard to shuttle run.

Introduction

By mature human beings are competitive and ambitious for the excellence in all athletic performances. Not only everyman but also every nation wants to show his supremacy by challenging the other nation. This can only be possible through scientific, systematic and planned sports as well as by finding out their potentialities. The success and failure of an individual athlete depends upon the blending of physical ability, conditioning, training, mental preparation and the ability to perform well under pressure.

Football is the most popular team game in the world played and watched by millions of people each year. In a global society decided by physical and dialogical barriers, soccer's popularity is not limited by age or sex or by political, religious, cultural or ethnic boundaries. The game provides a common language among people of diverse backgrounds and heritages.

In football, generally players are divided into two categories, offensive and defensive. Offensive players are meant for scoring with their techniques, tactics and efforts at different times. Forward line players are included in it. Defensive players are responsible to resist, overthrow and dismiss the plan recited by the opponents. It includes goalkeeper, backline players and help line players. Due to advancement of scientific methods, techniques and tactics every player requires certain specific physical, physiological and psychological qualities and successful achievement of good sport standards are developed upon it. All psychological, physical and physiological qualities are highly required for offensive and defensive football players without which it is impossible to play efficiently. It is said that the dominance of different physical characteristics varies from the player to player depending upon the demands of a specific position he/she plays. An efficient player with good physique, fitness and mastery over all the skills is able to play effectively for a longer duration.

Physical fitness is defined differently by different people. It is the ability to meet life's demands and still have enough energy to respond to the unplanned events. There are five basic

components of physical fitness. Cordiorespiratory endurance muscular strength, muscular endurance, flexibility and body composition. Participation in sports activities that can improve these fitness components often requires certain motor skills. Consequently motor skills (Such as agility, balance, coordination, power, speed and reaction time) are often included in physical fitness programs.

Physical fitness does not only add years to life but also ligs to ones' years'. This indicates the importance of physical fitness in general life. For players, physical fitness is still more important. The degree and kind of physical fitness required differs from game to game and from position to position in the same game. For playing football, fitness is a pre-requisite. It is because of the reason that continuous movement is demanded in this game. It is generally believed that in a game of football defense line players must be physically more fit as compared to those who play in the forward line An attempt has been made to see whether there is any difference in fitness components of offensive and defensive football players.

Methodology

Aim and objectives of the study :

- To examine of physical fitness of women football players as per their position.

Hypothesis

There would be significant difference in physical Fitness among women footballers as per their position of play.

Sample

For the present study 83 women football players were selected, who had played at university level. Keeping in view the objectives, the players were categorized as per their position to play. The sample were selected by simple random sampling the age range of subjects were 19-25 years.

Tools

Researcher used the AAPHER youth physical fitness test do assess the physical fitness of players. The test consists of 6 items. This is a well known test having high reliability and validity coefficients.

Variables of the study

- Independent : Position to play
- Dependent : Physical Fitness

Statistical Treatment of data

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- 'f' ratio

Results and discussion

Table 1 : Flexed Arm Hang (To Measure arm and shoulder Strength)

Position	Mean	SD	SE	Min	Max	F	Sig
Back	18	15.8	5.3	3	50	0.358	<0.78
Half line	18	8.2	2.7	5	30		
Striker	15	20.0	10.0	3	45		
Goalkeeper	3	1	0.3	2	5		

The above finding reveal that there is no significant difference among women footballer as per their position to play with regard to flexed Arm Hang since calculated 'F< tabulated f'.

Table 2 : Sit ups (To Measure abdominal strength and Endurance)

Position	Mean	SD	SE	Min	Max	F	Sig
Back	30	5.9	2.0	22	39	0.548	<0.65
Half line	30	4.4	1.5	25	35		
Striker	29	4.5	2.3	25	35		
Goalkeeper	36			36	36		

The above finding reveal that there is no significant difference among women footballer as per their position to play with regard to Sit ups since calculated 'F< tabulated f'.

Table 3 : Shuttle Run (To Measure speed and agility)

Position	Mean	SD	SE	Min	Max	F	Sig
Back	10.9	1.4	0.5	8.1	12.6	4.310	<0.01
Half line	10.0	1.3	0.4	8.7	13.1		
Striker	10.8	2.1	1.1	8.0	13.1		
Goalkeeper	15.6	1.3	1.1	15.2	15.9		

The above finding reveal that there is a significant difference among women footballer as per their position to play with regard to Shuttle run since calculated 'F< tabulated f'.

Table 4 : 50 Yard Wash (To Measure Speed)

Position	Mean	SD	SE	Min	Max	F	Sig
Back	8.7	0.8	0.3	7.1	9.4	0.646	<0.59
Half line	8.4	0.7	0.2	7.1	9.2		
Striker	8.8	1.8	0.9	6.5	10.3		
Goalkeeper	9.6	0.9	0.6	9.1	9.9		

The above finding reveal that there is no significant difference among women footballer as per their position to play with regard to 50 yard Wash since calculated 'F< tabulated f'.

Table 5 : Standing Broad Jump (To Measure power)

Position	Mean	SD	SE	Min	Max	F	Sig
Back	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	2.0	0.557	<0.65
Half line	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.8		
Striker	1.7	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.9		
Goalkeeper	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.7		

The above finding reveal that there is no significant difference among women footballer as per their position to play with regard to Standing Broad Jump since calculated 'F< tabulated f'.

Table 6 : 600 Yard run or walk (To Measure endurance)

Position	Mean	SD	SE	Min	Max	F	Sig
Back	3.0	0.5	0.2	2.4	4.0	0.408	<0.74
Half line	3.1	0.3	0.1	2.4	3.4		
Striker	3.3	0.6	0.3	2.6	4.0		
Goalkeeper	3.2	0.4	0.4	3.0	3.6		

The above finding reveal that there is no significant difference among women footballer as per their position to play with regard to 600 Yard run walk since calculated 'F< tabulated f'.

Conclusion :

1. It was found that there was no significant difference in flexed arm hang, Sit-ups, 50 yard Dash , Standing Broad Jump, and 600 yard run-walk among women football players as per their position to play.
2. In comparing women footballers as per their position, it was found that there was significant difference in shuttle run scores i.e. agility.

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A Study on the Attitude of Kalyan and Ulhasnagar Taluka College Students towards Yoga

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to determine the attitude of college students towards yoga and to find out their opinions (negative or positive). 100 Boys and 100 Girls were randomly selected from the Degree colleges of Kalyan taluka and Ulhasnagar taluka as a subject for this study. Selected 200 subjects were belonging from different places of Kalyan taluka and Ulhasnagar taluka. For this descriptive study the survey method was used and the standardized questionnaire was used as a tool. With the help of the standardized questionnaire of Dr. M. K. Muchhal (BAGHPATI), consisting of 30 questions related to attitude of students towards yoga was circulated to the selected 200 subjects from different colleges of Kalyan taluka and Ulhasnagar taluka for data collection. The researcher received 200 questionnaire duly filled by the subjects. The collected data were analyzed by using the descriptive technique of percentile method.

Introduction

Yoga now-a-days is considered as an important and integral part of life, which aims at the harmonious development of the whole man. But in practice and from a functional point of view, it has not yet received due recognition or status as an academic subject. Many reasons could be attributed to this state of affairs.

Statement of Problem

Statement of the problem for this study was that every research has a systematic quarry to fulfill it. The researcher is in a close touch with the game yoga from couple of years and has marked some symptoms regarding the college students attitude their fitness, performance, body type etc. While analyzing these symptoms researcher concentrated on the various body type and structure of the college students and how they effect on the performance as well as their fitness level. Keeping this view in mind the researcher start to think about the factors that are interrelated and have some influence on each other. The purpose of the study was to determine the attitude of college student's towards yoga, therefore the topic selected was "A study on the Attitude of college students towards Yoga".

Objective

Objectives of the study were to examine the interest in yoga among college students and to bring the awareness of yoga among college students.

Delimitation

Delimitations of the study were the study was delimited to Boys and Girls of Degree College of Kalyan taluka and Ulhasnagar taluka, the study was delimited to certain selected Questionnaire, the study was delimited to 200 subjects.

Limitation

Limitations of the study were the study was conducted on the basis of paper pencil test. The shot coming of questionnaire technique was recognized as a limitation of the study, the student's attitude towards a particular question was considered as the limitation of the study.

Significance

Significance of the study were this study may increase self-awareness on psychological level,

this study may relieve the symptoms of several common and potentially life-threatening illnesses, this study may gain the knowledge and awareness in students about modern life style, this study may help in well being of school children.

Hypotheses

Hypotheses for this study were the College Boys will have positive attitude towards Yoga, the College Girls will have positive attitude towards Yoga and the College Students will have positive attitude towards Yoga.

Method

To determine the attitude of college students towards yoga and to find out their opinions (negative or positive), this study was restricted to the Degree college students of Kalyan and Ulhasnagar taluka. The investigator uses a standardized questionnaire of Dr. M. K. Muchhal (BAGHPATI), consisting of 30 questions related to attitude of students towards yoga based on very simple pattern viz , agree, undecided and disagree. Positive and negative statements were placed in alternate sequence wise in the questionnaire i.e. Positive statements were arranged at sequence number 1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19,21,23,25,27,29., and Negative statements were arranged at sequence number 2,4,6,8,10,12,14, 16,18,20,22,24,26,28,30. The Questionnaires was distributed to 200 Degree college students of Kalyan and Ulhasnagar taluka. All of them have given their frank and true responses without any hesitation and bias. The collected data were analyzed by using the descriptive technique of percentile method. The percentage of respondents was very high towards the very high attitude of yoga scale.

Statistical Analysis

The result of responses of college Boys revealed that the 0% subject having (response 0) the Very low Yoga Attitude towards Yoga and 3% subject having (response 3) the Low Yoga Attitude towards Yoga, the Average Yoga Attitude score in 8% (response 8), the 23% subject having (response 23) the High Yoga Attitude towards Yoga and 66% subject having (response 66) the Very High Yoga Attitude towards Yoga. It is evident from the analysis of the data that the majority of the college Boys showed a positive response towards the attitude of yoga. Hence the hypothesis i.e. H_1 "The college Boys will have positive attitude towards Yoga" has been accepted.

The result of responses of college Girls revealed that the 0% subject having (response 0) the Very low Yoga Attitude towards Yoga and 0% subject having (response 0) the Low Yoga Attitude towards Yoga, the Average Yoga Attitude score in 5% (response 5), the 37% subject having (response 37) the High Yoga Attitude towards Yoga and 58% subject having (response 58) the Very High Yoga Attitude towards Yoga. It is evident from the analysis of the data that the majority of the college Girls showed a positive response towards the attitude of yoga. Hence the hypothesis i.e. H_2 "The college Girls will have positive attitude towards Yoga" has been accepted.

The result of responses of college Students revealed that the 0% subject having (response 0) the Very low Yoga Attitude towards Yoga and 1.5% subject having (response 3) the Low Yoga Attitude towards Yoga, the Average Yoga Attitude score in 6.5% (response 13), the 30% subject having (response 60) the High Yoga Attitude towards Yoga and 62% subject having (response 124) the Very High Yoga Attitude towards Yoga. It is evident from the analysis of the data that the majority of the college students showed a positive response towards the attitude of yoga. Hence the hypothesis "The college students will have positive attitude towards Yoga" has been accepted.

Conclusion

From the findings of the statistical Analysis of the collected data from the 200 college students the following conclusions may be drawn.

1. The study indicated that the majority of the college Boys had a very high attitude towards yoga.
2. The study indicated that a majority of the college Girls had a very high attitude towards yoga.
3. The study indicated that a majority of the subjects had a very high attitude towards yoga.

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Pleasures of Reading

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Reading makes immigrants of us all.

It takes us away from home, but more importantly, it finds homes for us everywhere,
says Hazel Rochman, a famous educationist.

Do you want to impress your friends with your brilliance? Do you want to have the answer to every question that comes to your mind? Do you want to have control over every situation? Then make reading a habit. "For one who reads, there is no limit, to the number of lives that may be lived, for fiction, biography and history offer an inexhaustible number of lives in many parts of the world, in all periods of time," says Louis L' Amour.

Since my childhood I remember my father motivated my siblings and me to read books. He would get colourful pictorial storybooks with bold prints that attracted me towards going through the books and reading as well. He would read the stories aloud for us and make us read too. We enjoyed reading and listening to stories told by him. Reading the books helped us in exploring the world around and developing our thinking and imagination too. He would also take us to bookstores and libraries to look through the amazing world of books. This, I am sure got me into the habit of reading, further, I nurtured this habit, which directed me towards becoming a professional Librarian.

Reading is to the mind, what exercise is to the body says Sir Richard Steele. One should read daily at least for an hour. It lubricates our mind and provides food for our thought. Reading must not be confined to books but anything i.e. newspaper, magazines, articles etc. that interests you and gives you pleasure. Americans have a daily practice of reading a newspaper or a book at least for fifteen minutes before going to bed. This not only helps them gain knowledge but also have sound sleep.

"The greatest gift is the passion for reading. It is cheap, it consoles, it distracts, it excites, it gives you knowledge of the world and experience of a wide kind. It is a moral illumination" says Elizabeth Hardwick. People read when they have a need to read. Some read often. While some read for pleasure. Similarly the reasons to enjoy reading is that it helps improve your knowledge, to expand your general culture, to have more fun, to make your imagination fly, to find new ways to express your ideas, and finally, to expand your vocabulary.

"The more that you read, the more things you will know. The more you know, the more that you learn, the more places you'll go" says Dr. Seuss. Readers are attracted towards books because of curiosity, concerning all matters of things, their eagerness to know about places and things; and the experiences and thoughts of great people. However unless and until you find pleasure in what you read, reading becomes boring. Once a reader develops interest in reading, there is no end to what is available for him to read. He could read for study or research, pleasure or for personal growth. The imaginary level of the readers is raised upon reading books. While enriching imagination, the books widen one's outlook, develop a fact-finding attitude, make one creative and train to use leisure properly.

"No entertainment is so cheap as reading, nor any pleasure so lasting" says Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1689-1762). Pleasure reading is pleasurable because it can bring out the "melodramatic imagination" of readers. Especially mysteries and romance novels, provides "a terrain on which to dream", with fantasies that both reflect and encounter "the very real problems and tensions in one's lives". Sometimes the pleasure of reading is in learning, formal or otherwise; history, biology, linguistics; what the Antarctic really looks like; how people think and what people feel; how great people are etc.

Great peoples have become great because of great books that they have read. A popular saying says that behind a great character there is always a great library. This is confirmed again and again by the testimonies, oral and written, of those who have changed the world with their ideas, attitudes or artistic creations. Some have found in books that endless source of knowledge; others have made of reading a vital experience, thereby gaining more and more knowledge whether it is for education and information (non-fiction); entertainment (fiction) or spiritual communication (religious texts). Reading about great men and women and their works too, inspire without any other interest.

“Books are the quietest and most constant of friends; they are the most accessible and wisest of counselors, and the most patient of teachers” says — Charles William Eliot so also says Ernest Hemingway “There is no friend as loyal as a book”. At one or the other time in our life we all go through some kind of fear, or pain, or grief, or happiness, which does shape our destiny. People try to cope with pain either by smoking, drinking, overeating or listening to music, going for a walk, talking to friends, exercising etc. But some prefer reading a book that would inspire them to get out of the difficulty by making them self confident. A short story that will always help one to ‘Believe in Oneself’ is that – A Well-known speaker began his talk by holding up a 1000 rupee note. He asked his audience. “Who among you would like to have this 1000-rupee note?” Several hands went up. He crumpled the note and then asked. “Who still wants it?” The same hands went up again. He dropped the crumpled note on the ground and stamped on it and proceeded to grind it on the floor with his heel. Picking up the note, now dirty and crumpled, he asked: “Now who still wants it?” The hands went up again. “My friends,” said the orator, “You have all learnt a very valuable lesson. No matter what I did to the money you still wanted it because it did not decrease in value. It is still worth 1000 rupees. Many times in life we are treated shabbily by people, and fate and circumstances may grind us into the dust but remember, like the 1000-rupee note You Never Lose Your Value! Believe in Yourself.” Reading helps us to deal with every problem or success positively and get better personally, day by day. People who read more often have a better knowledge of life and surroundings. They feel more benefited than those who do not read frequently.

It is rightly said “He who does not read is as bad off as one who cannot read”. If I don’t read for a few days, I feel the loss. I am unable to deliver the right information as well as share my views on a particular topic.

Even for our day to day activity i.e. eating; if one reads good books, it helps to develop good eating habits and if followed, keeps one healthy and energetic throughout. Similarly for studying, books on how to study and to prepare one for various competitive exams will help one to face and achieve success in their venture.

Reading is a habit. It cannot be developed in a day’s time. But it is an attitude of one’s self to inculcate the love for reading. If you are a passionate seeker trying to find answers to various queries about anything that you find unusual and your curiosity to know more is what will make you read more books. Children learn faster and it is very easy to inculcate the reading habit in them. To make a child develop good reading habits, get good pictorial story books with bold prints, develop a home library, take them to book exhibitions, bookshops etc. Instead of teaching, interrupting and correcting them while they read, emphasize the joy, the pleasure and excitement of reading, children will teach themselves to become better readers each year. And they will read for knowledge. But they will also read for the pleasure of reading. Considering the advantages of reading, an adult should however motivate oneself to read by attending book talk or book discussion or discussions on current topics reading through newspapers, book exhibitions etc.

Books and reading have clear advantages over other communication media. Print media will however be preferred for its psychological effects and convenience, tangibility, fixity and permanence. Books have thrived despite the threat of the paperless society and digital libraries. Books can be read and reread at anytime in any position. No gadget is required, except a pair of reading glasses in some cases. A shiny, tiny and powerful CD is dead without a player. Above all watching television is a

passive act whereas reading makes use of one's knowledge and understanding. Reading a text is a cerebral act, which requires active thinking, reflection and integration. By reading we get information and by reflection we transform information into knowledge. A book unleashes the imagination which is less so in other media.

With the advent of technology it is predicted that there will be paper less society and thus book reading will be replaced by net reading. Sitting in front of the computer and reading through the screen would be strenuous and I would rather prefer to lie down, relax and enjoy reading for hours together.

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Month Wise Injuries Prevalence in football Players

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Abstract

Objectives

The objective of this study was to determine the retrospective study of injuries prevalence in football players.

Methods

The research scholar personally contacted the players and the purpose of the study was explained to them. Further instructions were given by the investigator to the players for the completion of questionnaire. A questionnaire prepared by Cromwell & Gromely (2000) for elite Gaelic football players and modified by the investigator was used, the test-retest reliability of the questionnaire was found out 0.76. The information of injuries were collected from 500 football players. Total 288 injuries out of 500 football players were found out over the one year of the period. The football players were asked to recall injuries over the proceeding one year period.

Results

Total 288 injuries out of 500 football players were found out over the one year of the period. Football players sustained injuries in the month of January (5.6%), February (5.6%), March (3.2%), April (2.4%), May (7.2%), June (8.8%), July (12%), August (19.2%), September (14.4%), October (11.2%) November (0.8%) and December (9.6%).

Conclusion

Maximum injuries were occurred during the months of August, September, October and December to footballers.

Introduction

Football is a high risk sport dominated by overuse injuries while recovery time from injuries is relatively long, but only a few working days are lost by the players to return back to play, thus leading to abuse of the injured sites. In football only a few studies have been made in the literature regarding incidents of injury and pattern, possible risk factors and injury prevention (Winter Griffith, 1989; wastan. 1993; Junge, 2004). In football overuse injuries are the most frequent incidences of injury; and injuries are traditionally divided into contact and non contact causes in which case contact refers to players contact. Some of the forces involved in a non contact injury are transmitted from the playing surface to the injured body part. (Orchard et.al. ,2001)

Injuries in football normally occur due to physical contacts. Even though injuries in football are driven by several factors, factors such as the physical and the lack and/or improper physical preparation, the violence and harsh playing style of the opponents, Injuries in sport activities can occur for many reasons such as stumble, tackle, running, foul play and collision. (Cromwell ,2000)

Football requires a variety of physical fitness and specific playing skills, therefore participants need to train and prepare to meet at least a minimum set of physical, physiological and psychological requirements to cope with the demands of the game and to reduce the risk of injury. It is an enjoyable and social sport than can be played from childhood to old age, either at a recreational level or as competitive sports.

Materials and Methods

The present study was to determine the retrospective study of injuries prevalence in football players aged between 18 to 28 years. The data was collected with the help of questionnaires prepared by Cromwell, F.J. Walsh Gromley for Elite Gaelic footballers (2000) and it was modified by the investigator and utilized the test-retest reliability of the questionnaire was found out 0.76. The subjects were required to fill out a questionnaire for each injury for one year. The information of injuries collected from 500 football players. Total 288 injuries out of 500 football players were found out over

the one year of the period.

Statistical Technique:

Statistical techniques play very significant role in the interpretation of numerical data obtained from individuals by giving numerical expressions to the relationships and the variations with respect to different aspects. Keeping in view the aim of the study, percentage have used for interpretation of the data. The statistical computation of data of the present study is used by using SPSS package in the computer. The result computed also crosschecked by using following statistical variables.

Results and discussion

The results concerning this are presented in the form tables for the sake of convenience and methodical presentation of the results, following order has been adopted.

Table – 1

Mean Scores and Standard Deviations of selected components of the Football players

Sr. No.	Components	Means Scores	Standard Deviations
1.	Age (Year)	22.30	8.28
2.	Weight (Kg)	68.35	17.40
3.	Height (cm)	170.33	58.90
4.	Training (days/week)	04.60	01.76
5.	Training duration (hours)	2.45	0.50
6.	Warm up (minutes)	10.10	3.33
7.	Competition in one year	5.88	2.09

Table-1, shows that the mean scores and standard deviations of the selected components of the football players.

Mean Score (S.Ds.) age of football players was 22.30 (8.20) years, mean score (S.Ds.) weight was 68.35 (17.40) Kg., mean score (S.Ds.) height was 170.33 (58.90) cm., their training mean score (S.Ds.) was 4.60 (1.76) days, their training duration mean score (S.Ds.) was 2.45 (.50) hours, their warm up mean score (S.Ds.) was 10.10 (3.33) minutes and competition mean score (S.Ds.) was 5.88 (2.09) in one year.

Table – 2

Month wise percentage of injuries among three groups of Competitive footballers.

Sr. No.	Months	Football players
1)	January	5.6 %
2)	February	5.6 %
3)	March	3.2 %
4)	April	2.4 %
5)	May	7.2 %
6)	June	8.8 %
7)	July	12 %
8)	August	19.2 %
9)	September	14.4 %
10)	October	11.2 %
11)	November	0.8 %
12)	December	9.6 %

Table-2, shows that the month wise percentage of injuries among three groups of competitive footballers.

Football players sustained injuries in the month of January (5.6%), February (5.6%), March (3.2%), April (2.4%), May (7.2%), June (8.8%), July (12%), August (19.2%), September (14.4%), October (11.2%) November (0.8%) and December (9.6%). Maximum injuries were occurred during the months of August, September, October and December to footballers. The result shows the similarities of (Cromwel 2000 ,Pagare 2009, Singh 2009,and Singh 2007 .) they found Maximum injuries were occurred during the month of May, August, October and November to football players. The probable explanation of maximum injuries occurred during the month of August ,October and November due to the competitive session of football specially intervarsity and inter collegiate tournament organized in the month of August September October and November.

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हरियाणा में सविनय-अवज्ञा आन्दोलन का एक अवलोकन (1930-34)

श्री नीरज कुमार : शोध छात्र, इतिहास विभाग कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र

शोध-सार :

यह शोध-लेख हरियाणा में घटित सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन की घटनाओं का एक लेखा-जोखा प्रस्तुत करता है। हरियाणा अपनी स्थापना से पहले (1 नवम्बर, 1966) पंजाब का एक भाग था, जो दक्षिण-पूर्वी पंजाब के नाम से जाना जाता था। जिस प्रकार अन्य पंजाब के लोगों में भी इस आन्दोलन में बढ़-चढ़ कर भाग लिया था। उसी प्रकार हरियाणा क्षेत्र के लोगों में भी इस आन्दोलन में बढ़-चढ़ कर भाग लिया। जिनका नेतृत्व नेकीराम शर्मा, गणपतराय, पण्डित उमादत्त, लाल दुली चन्द, सुरजभान, गोपी चन्द भार्गव आदि नेताओं ने अपने नेतृत्व के द्वारा ब्रिटिश सरकार की शोषणकारी नीतियों का विरोध किया। यह आन्दोलन अपने उद्देश्य में सफल नहीं हो सका। फिर भी हरियाणा के इतिहास में यह आन्दोलन अपना एक विशेष स्थान रखता है।

5 फरवरी 1922 ई. को असहयोग, आन्दोलन स्थगित करने के बाद 1922 को गया में काँग्रेस कमेटी ने भावी कार्यक्रम निश्चित करने के लिए सविनय-अवज्ञा जाँच समिति की स्थापना की। जिसके अध्यक्ष चितरंजनदास ने काँग्रेस में प्रवेश की बात कही। उनका कहना था कि काँग्रेस काँग्रेस में प्रवेश करके ब्रिटिश राज की कार्यवाही में गतिरोध उत्पन्न करें। ताकि अँग्रेजी सरकार को बाध्य होकर और सुधार करने पड़े।¹

काँग्रेस के गया अधिवेशन में काँग्रेस प्रवेश का प्रस्ताव 890 के मुकाबले 1740 मतों से अस्वीकृत हो गया। किन्तु चितरंजनदास और मोतीलाल नेहरू ने मार्च 1923 में आगामी नवम्बर में होने वाले चुनाव लड़ने के लिए स्वराज पार्टी की स्थापना की। इसी बीच 8 नवम्बर में होने वाले चुनाव लड़ने के लिए स्वराज पार्टी की स्थापना की। इसी बीच 8 नवम्बर 1927 को साइमन कमीशन की घोषणा इस आधार पर की गई कि भारतीय किसी भी राजनैतिक योजना पर एकमत होने में अक्षम है। इस आयोग में किसी भी भारतीय को शामिल नहीं किया गया। इसलिए कमीशन का विरोध हर जगह हुआ।

हरियाणा में साइमन कमीशन का विरोध हर जगह सभी राजनैतिक समूहों द्वारा काले झण्डों के प्रदर्शनों के साथ हुआ तथा संविधान की रूपरेखा बनाने के लिए सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन बुलाने की तैयारी करने लगे। इस सम्मेलन के दौरान नेहरू रिपोर्ट ने सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन का उदय करने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। रिपोर्ट में केंद्र तथा प्रान्तों में उत्तरदायी सरकार बनाने तथा अधिराज्य का दर्जा देने की माँग रखी गई। परन्तु जवाहर लाल नेहरू अधिराज्य की बजाय पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता के पक्ष में थे।⁴

दिसम्बर 1929 में लाहौर में जवाहर लाल नेहरू की अध्यक्षता में सम्मेलन हुआ। जिसमें पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता का प्रस्ताव पास हुआ। जिसमें काँग्रेस ने कहा कि सरकार ने भारत को आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और आध्यात्मिक रूप से कमजोर कर दिया था। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गाँधी जी ने सविनय-अवज्ञा आन्दोलन चलाने का फैसला किया था। आन्दोलन शुरू होने से पहले गाँधी जी ने सरकार के सामने प्रशासनिक सुधार के लिए मांगें रखीं। उन्होंने कहा कि यदि ये मांगें स्वीकार की गईं तो आन्दोलन की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। लेकिन सरकार ने इन मांगों को मानने से इन्कार कर दिया। अब गाँधी जी ने कहा मैंने घुटने टेक कर रोटी माँगी थी, परन्तु मुझे रोटी के बजाय पत्थर मिला।

12 मार्च 1930 को गाँधी जी 78 साथियों को साथ साबरमती आश्रम से समुद्र की ओर नमक बनाने के लिए निकलें। 6 अप्रैल 1930 को एक मुट्ठी भर नमक बनाकर गाँधी जी ने सविनय-अवज्ञा आन्दोलन का शुभारम्भ किया। गाँधी जी के आन्दोलन को देखते हुए हरियाणा के लोगों ने नमक बनाने का काम जोरों पर शुरू किया। 13 अप्रैल 1930 को 18 आदमियों का एक जत्था हिसार, सिरसा, तथा हाँसी से भिवानी रेलवे स्टेशन पर पहुँचा। इसमें गणपतराय जो सिरसा

कांग्रेस कमेटी में प्रधान थे तथा दूसरे मुख्य नेता नेकी राम शर्मा जिन्होंने नमक बनाकर कानून तोड़ने की कोशिश की ।

6 अप्रैल 1930 को कांग्रेसी नेताओं द्वारा रोहतक में एक हड़ताल की गई । 12 अप्रैल 1930 को पंडित उमादत्त के नेतृत्व में झज्जर में एक सभा हुई । जिसमें जगमाल ने अपने भाषण में साम्राज्यवादी सरकार की नीतियों का खुलासा किया ।

सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन चलाने के लिए हरियाणा क्षेत्र में अनेक प्रकार के संगठन बनाए गए । इनमें नौजवान भारत सभागार काँसिल, नौजवान भारत सभा जिसका नेतृत्व हरियाणा क्षेत्र में डॉ. सत्यपाल ने किया । लेकिन संगठन के हिंसात्मक रवैये को देखते हुये सरकार ने इसके विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाया और कई सदस्यों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया ।

नौजवान हिन्द महासभा के स्वयं सेवकों ने अम्बाला जिले में आन्दोलन को गति प्रदान करने के लिए कई जगह नमक बनाया गया । जिसमें जगाधरी तथा अम्बाला शहर प्रसिद्ध थे । रोहतक जिले में 10 अप्रैल 1930 को मन्दिर में एक कुएँ के खारे पानी से नमक बनाया गया । रोहतक जिले की तरह गुड़गाँव जिले में भी आन्दोलन चला । वहाँ रेवाड़ी जिले में 20 अप्रैल 1930 को नमक बनाया गया । इस प्रकार करनाल जिले में करनाल, शाहबाद थानेशर और पुंडरी में नमक बनाया गया । हिसार जिले में नमक सत्याग्रह के लिए भिवानी को चुना गया । नमक बनाने के साथ-साथ हरियाणा क्षेत्र में “कर ना दो” का आन्दोलन चलाया गया । यह आन्दोलन मुख्य रूप से झाँसी, रोहतक, सोनीपत, हिसार में चलाया गया ।

किसानों के साथ-साथ अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों ने भी इस आन्दोलन में भाग लिया । इसके अलावा इस क्षेत्र में महिलाओं, बच्चों ने भी आन्दोलन में बढ़-चढ़ के भाग लिया ।

विदेशी कपड़ों का बहिष्कार भी इस आन्दोलन का हिस्सा बना । इसके लिए मदनमोहन मालवीय, गोपी चन्द भार्गव, नेकीराम शर्मा, सुरजभान, अब्दुल गफ्फूर आदि ने हर जिले का दौरा किया व लोगों को विदेशी वस्तुओं का बहिष्कार करने को कहा ।

3 अगस्त 1930 को करनाल में शराब को लेकर हड़ताल की गई । परन्तु इस हड़ताल में पंडित मदनमोहन मालवीय तथा सरदार पटेल को पकड़ लिया गया । इन दोनों की गिरफ्तारी के विरुद्ध लाइबा व अम्बाला में भी हड़तालें होने लगी । 24 अगस्त 1930 को अम्बाला के नजदीक रायगढ़ में शराब की दुकानों पर पिकेटिंग की गयी ।

स्कूल व कॉलेज के छात्रों ने भी इस आन्दोलन में भाग लेना शुरू कर दिया था । शिक्षा संस्थानों का बहिष्कार किया गया । हिसार के चन्दूलाल डी. ए. वी. स्कूल के 150 छात्रों ने पिकेटिंग और स्वदेशी प्रचार में भाग लिया । रोहतक के वैश्य तथा गौड़ हाई स्कूल के छात्रों ने भी आन्दोलन भाग लिया था ।

कांग्रेस ने सेवानिवृत्त पेशनधारियों को आन्दोलन में सहयोग देने को कहा । जिसमें सेवानिवृत्त सुबेदार दिगराम (रोहतक से) ने कांग्रेसी नेता श्री राम शर्मा के साथ आन्दोलन में पूरा सहयोग किया ।

इस आन्दोलन में कांग्रेसी मुसलमानों को जोड़ नहीं सके । परन्तु फिर भी कुछ राष्ट्रवादी मुसलमानों ने कैथल तथा रोहतक में कांग्रेस की मीटिंगों में हिस्सा लिया ।

सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया :-

जब सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन चला तो सरकार ने इसको गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया । सरकार ने समझा कि यह एक मुर्खतापूर्ण प्रयास है । लेकिन धीरे-धीरे आन्दोलन की बदली हुई तेज गति ने सरकार को सोचने पर मजबूर कर दिया और सरकार ने हरियाणा क्षेत्र में त्रि-सूत्रीय नीति अपनाई । जिसमें प्रमुख थे-

1. आन्दोलन का दमन करना ।
2. सरकार समर्थक तत्वों का भरोसा हासिल करना ।
3. फूट डालो और शासन करो की नीति का अनुसरण करना तथा अमन सभा गठन करना ।

सरकार ने उन लोगों को गिरफ्तार करना शुरू कर दिया । जिन्होंने नमक कानून तोड़ने और पिकेटिंग में हिस्सा लिया था ।

29 अक्टूबर, 1930 को रामचन्द्र सुपुत्र श्री तेग महाजन (सोनीपत), चन्द्रलाल को बेरी से, आसाराम तथा बाऊराम को रोहतक से गिरफ्तार किया ।

हिसार से भगवान दास के विरुद्ध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता 300 /125 की धारा के अन्तर्गत केस दर्ज किया । क्योंकि इन्होंने सरकार को बन्दर कहा था । 19 नवम्बर, 1930 को सुखदेव सिंह पुत्र श्री महाजन को रोहतक से गिरफ्तार किया । इस प्रकार रोहतक से जून 1930 तक 74 नेताओं को गिरफ्तार किया गया ।²⁴

पुलिस ने करनाल से 17 फरवरी 1931 को पिक्केटिंग करने के लिए तीन सत्याग्रहियों को गिरफ्तार किया । 31 मई 1931 को स्वामी हीरानन्द को क्रान्तिकारी भाषण देने के कारण गिरफ्तार किया ।

कांग्रेस को अन्दर से कमजोर करने की कोशिश की गई । जमींदारों, सरकार समर्थकों सम्मानित व्यक्तियों को कई प्रकार की सुविधाये दी गई । सरकार ने अमन सभा का गठन किया । इस सभा ने गाँव-गाँव में जाकर अकाल राहत कोष दिया तथा तकावी ऋण भी दिये ।

गाँधी-इर्विन समझौता :-

जब आन्दोलन पूरे जोर पर था तो 5 मार्च 1931 गाँधी व लार्ड इर्विन के बीच समझौता हुआ । गाँधी इर्विन समझौते में यह बात तय हुई कि कांग्रेस सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन बन्द करेगी तथा बदले में सरकार अपनी दमनकारी नीति बन्द कर देगी । दंडनीय अध्यादेश वापस ले लिये जायेंगे । लेकिन जिन्होंने हिंसात्मक रवैया अपनाया या आतंकवाद फैलाने की कोशिश की उनके आदेश वापस नहीं लिये जायेंगे । कांग्रेस को कानूनी मान्यता दे दी जायेगी । गाँधी जी ने यह भी मान लिया कि कांग्रेस दूसरे गोलमेज सम्मेलन में भाग लेगी । इस समझौते का पंजाब में विरोध हुआ ।

जिसमें हरियाणा क्षेत्र भी इस विरोध से अछूता नहीं रहा । क्योंकि इस समझौते में भगत सिंह व उसके साथियों को बचाने की कोशिश नहीं की गई । इसके अतिरिक्त किसानों की जमीनें जब्त करके तीसरे पक्ष को बेच दी गई । उसे वापिस दिलाने की कोशिश नहीं की गई । लेकिन गाँधी इर्विन समझौते की मंजूरी कांग्रेस द्वारा 29 मार्च 1931 को दी गई और सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन बन्द कर दिया गया । गाँधी जी ने औपनिवेशिक स्वराज्य की मांग की तथा अल्पसंख्यक वर्गों के साथ समझौते की भी बात की । लेकिन समुदायिक समस्या का कोई हल नहीं हो सका । इस प्रकार दूसरे गोलमेज सम्मेलन में गाँधी जी को विशेष लाभ नहीं हुआ । इस सम्मेलन से गाँधी जी को असंतुष्ट होकर बिना कुछ प्राप्त किए भारत आना पड़ा ।

नए वायसराय विलिंगटन ने गाँधी इर्विन समझौते की शर्तों को मानने से इंकार कर दिया और विलिंगटन ने अध्यादेश जारी करके दमन चक्र चलाना शुरू कर दिया । हरियाणा क्षेत्र भी इसका अपवाद नहीं रहा ।

गाँधी जी ने आन्दोलन को पुनः जीवित कर दिया और आन्दोलन को जारी रखा । पहले गाँधी जी ने कांग्रेस कमेटियों तथा फिर अन्य भिन्न-भिन्न संगठनों को पुर्नजीवित किया । फिर पुराने मेम्बरों को चौकस किया और नये मेम्बरों की भर्ती की । यह कार्य तेजी से चला और काफी सफल रहा । इस बात का अनुमान इससे लगाया जा सकता है कि 1931 तक रोहतक जिले में कांग्रेस के 500 नये मेम्बर बनाये गये तथा 180 गाँवों में कांग्रेस कमेटियाँ स्थापित की गई ।

इसके बाद जगह-जगह साभाएं होने लगी जिनमें कांग्रेस के क्रियात्मक कार्य तथा दलितों द्वारा कार्य आदि पर बल दिया । स्वदेशी वस्तुओं का प्रयोग तथा विदेशी का बहिष्कार, शराब आदि के विरोध पर विशेष बल दिया गया । इस क्षेत्र में सबसे सराहनीय कार्य रोहतक जिले में हुआ ।

कांग्रेस संगठन को ग्राम स्तर पर ले जाकर कांग्रेस का समानान्तर प्रशासन लागू कर दिया गया । लाला श्याम लाल जिला स्तर के डिप्टी कमिश्नर और श्री राम शर्मा सुपरिटेन्डेन्ट नियुक्त किये गये । सारे जिले की तहसीलों और थानों को बांट कर उनमें नौ तहसीलदार और थानेदार नियुक्त किये गये । अब किसी को भी किसी काम के लिए सरकार के पास जाने की जरूरत नहीं थी । सभी जगह कांग्रेस की समानान्तर शासन प्रणाली सफल नहीं हो सकी । सरकार ने इन सभी

गतिविधियों को गम्भीरता से लिया और राष्ट्रवादियों को खूब प्रताड़ित किया ।

4 जनवरी 1932 को गाँधी जी ने फिर आन्दोलन शुरु कर दिया और हरियाणा के तिलक अखबार ने एक लेख प्रकाशित किया जिसका विषय “विश्व की भीषण क्रान्तियाँ” था। मदनमोहन मालवीय जो कांग्रेस के निर्देशक थे, इस पर हस्ताक्षर किये और इसको जनता में बाँटा गया । 23 फरवरी 1932 को कैथल में एक मीटिंग हुई क्योंकि फतेह मोहम्मद को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था जो कि पिकेटिंग का निर्देशक था।

6 जनवरी 1932 को मंडी कालांवली (हिसार) में कांग्रेस कमेटी की एक मीटिंग हुई । लाला अचिंत राम, डा. गोपी चन्द भार्गव जो लाहौर से थे। नेकी राम शर्मा, रामकिशन बक्शी, ठाकुर दास भार्गव जो हिसार से थे । ठाकुर दास तिलवारिया आदि इस मीटिंग मे महत्वपूर्ण नेता थे । मीटिंग में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिये गये । जिनमें प्रमुख थे यदि फसल अच्छी नहीं हुई तो हिसार जिले में भू-लगान बहुत ही कम लगाया जाना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त विदेशी वस्तुओं व शराब के बहिष्कार से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव पास किए गए।

4 फरवरी 1932 को वोलिंटियरों ने अम्बाला शहर के बाजार में विदेशी कपड़ों के बहिष्कार के बारे जुलूस निकाला । जिसमें मैम्बर मंगलसिंह और लाला हुक्मचन्द इस जुलूस के मुख्य नेता था। रोहतक, भिवानी, सिरसा, रेवाड़ी, करनाल, कैथल, शाहबाद और थानेशर में विदेशी कपड़ों का बहिष्कार किया गया तथा शराब की दुकानों की पिकेटिंग की गई । कई स्थानों पर लोगों ने आयकर व टैक्स देने से मना कर दिया ।

रोहतक में “हिन्दुस्तान का सेवा दल कैप” लगाया गया । जिसे वोलिंटियरस को लाठी चलाने की ट्रेनिंग दी गई। जिसमें बच्चों व औरतों ने भी बढ़-चढ़ कर भाग लिया । लेकिन सरकार ने भी दमनकारी नीति अपनायी शुरु कर दी।

सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया :-

पंजाब सरकार ने आन्दोलन को बन्द करने के लिए कई प्रकार की नीतियाँ अपनाई जिसमें 6 महिने की सजा का प्रावधान किया गया । पुलिस ने कांग्रेस के भीमसेन, श्योचन्द (रोहतक से), रतिया राम (मिर्जा पुर खेड़ी से), बूरा जाट (घरौड़ा से) और रूप चन्द को 506 / 109 धारा के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया। 17 फरवरी को बड़ी शांति ढंग से पिकेटिंग करते हुए वोलिंटियरों को पुलिस ने फिर से पिटा । 26 फरवरी को सोनीपत में शांति पूर्ण जुलूस निकालते हुए लोगों पर पुलिस ने लाठियां बरसाई जिसमें कई लोग घायल हुए ।

22 अप्रैल को रोहतक पुलिस ने कुछ वोलिंटियरों को गिरफ्तार किया जो दिल्ली काँग्रेस में हिस्सा लेने की कोशिश कर रहे थे । इनमें नानकचन्द व मोहन रोहतक से, रामस्वरूप गोहाना से, आदि इन सबको धारा 30 के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया ।

ब्रिटिश सरकार के प्रयासों से हरियाणा क्षेत्र में राम शरण दास के नेतृत्व में 12 जनवरी 1933 को हरियाणा उदारवादी लीग बनाई । इसमें सेवानिवृत्त अधिकारी और कर्मचारी शामिल थे। इस लीग का मुख्य उद्देश्य सरकार और आन्दोलनकारियों के बीच समझौता करवाना था तथा हरियाणा क्षेत्र में सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन को स्थगित करना था। फरवरी 1932 को श्री लाल चन्द तथा उसके मित्र कलाधर ने हिसार का दौरा किया । उन्होंने इस सभा को संबोधित किया वे भूमि लगान दे तथा कांग्रेस का विरोध करें । इस प्रकार लालचन्द लीग की सदस्य संख्या 400 के लगभग बनाने में सफल हुए। सरकार ने खुद भी आन्दोलन को तितर-बितर करने के लिए कठोर कदम उठाये।

पुलिस ने कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं के घर छापे मारे और तलाशी ली । इस प्रकार बहुत संख्या में लोग गिरफ्तार करके जेल भेज गए । अम्बाला जिले से 66, करनाल जिले से 45, गुंडगाँव जिले से 28, रोहतक जिले से 250, तथा हिसार जिले से 93 कुल 482 कार्यकर्ताओं को जेल भेजा गया।

इस प्रकार दमनकारी नीति तथा राजभक्तों के कारण आन्दोलन को बन्द करने का प्रयत्न किया गया। परन्तु

आन्दोलन तेज गति पकड़ता जा रहा था तो इसी समय महात्मा गाँधी हरिजनों को चुनावों में अलग सीट के विरोध में जेल में आमरण अनशन पर बैठ गए। इससे सरकार हिल उठी और गाँधी जी की बात मान ली गई। 26 सितम्बर 1932 को गाँधी ने व्रत तोड़ दिया।

सरकार ने 8 मार्च 1933 को गाँधी जी को जेल से रिहा कर दिया। गाँधी जी ने जेल से आते ही आन्दोलन को छः सप्ताह के लिए बन्द कर दिया। इस बार का सत्याग्रह सामूहिक सत्याग्रह नहीं था। बल्कि वह व्यक्तिगत सत्याग्रह था। हरियाणा में भी बन्द हो गया।

निष्कर्ष :

अतः उपरोक्त विवरण के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि हरियाणा क्षेत्र के लोगों ने सविनय-अवज्ञा आन्दोलन में बढ़-चढ़ कर भाग लिया। कुछ हद तक यह आन्दोलन अपने उद्देश्य में सफल रहा। लेकिन सरकार की दमनकारी नीतियों व कांग्रेस की ढीली-ढाली नीतियों के कारण यह आन्दोलन शीघ्र ही स्थगित कर दिया गया। फिर भी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के योगदान को नजरअन्दाज नहीं किया जा सकता।

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आधुनिक हिन्दी उपन्यासों में नारी स्वर, उसका यथार्थ

डॉ. अनिल सिंह: उपप्राचार्य रीडर एवं अध्यक्ष हिन्दी विभाग, एस.बी. कॉलेज, शहापुर

“भारतीय धर्मशास्त्र में नारी मानवता के सभी आदर्श और नैतिक रूपों का समुच्चय रही हैं। हमारे यहाँ विद्या की देवी सरस्वती, धन व एश्वर्य के लिए महालक्ष्मी, शक्ति का स्वरूप दुर्गा, सौन्दर्य के लिए रती एवं पवित्रता में गंगा इत्यादि नारी के विविध रूपों को माना गया है। उसके अर्धनारीश्वर रूप के कारण सीताराम, उमाशंकर जैसे नामों की स्थापना हुई। धर्म साहित्य और इतिहास का वह मूलाधार रही है। नारी उत्पीड़न और दासता का इतिहास बहुत पुराना है। प्राचीन साहित्य में भी हमें ऐसे बहुत से मिथक और कथायें देखने और पढ़ने को मिलती हैं। जिसमें पुरुष स्वामित्व के सामाजिक परिदृश्य में नारी पर होने वाले अन्याय, शोषण आदि के विरोध में प्रतिरोध के साथ साथ विद्रोह का स्वर सुनायी देता है। यदि हम १९वीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध के समय को देखें तो पाते हैं कि कुछ पुरुष सुधारकों ने नारी की दारुदुर्बर् स्थिति में सुधार की मांग करने की शुरुआत की और शताब्दी के अंतिम दशकों में कुछ जागरूक नारियों ने परिवर्तन की पुरजोर आवाज उठाई। परंपरा नैतिकता, धर्म और अत्याचार को लेकर बहस भी चली। पर कहीं न कहीं विमर्श और सुधार आंदोलनों का यह पूरा परिदृश्य और औपनिवेशिक सामाजिक आर्थिक परिस्थितियों से अनुकूलित था।”

यह सत्य है कि आज नारी की स्थिति और परिस्थिति में सुधार हो रहा है, फिर भी नारीवादी सरोकारों से संबन्धित विषयों पर चर्चा करना, नारियों का आपस में बातें करना, उनसे जुड़े समस्याओं पर विचार करना तथा उनके नजरिये को समझना आज भी चुनौती पूर्ण है। पुरुष की तरह नारी की भी एक स्वतंत्र सोच, दृष्टि और इच्छायें हैं, जिसे दबाने का हमें कोई अधिकार नहीं है। आज की नारी अब अबला नहीं रह गई है बल्कि वह अपनी इच्छा शक्ति हैं। जिसे दबाने का उन्हे कोई अधिकार नहीं है। आज की नारी अब अबला नहीं रह गई बल्कि वह अपने भविष्य व वर्तमान को सुखद बनाने के न केवल सपने देकर रहि है अपितु प्रत्यक्ष रूप से साकार भी कर रही हैं। आज वह अन्तर्विरोधों में न केवल जीवन व्यतीत कर रही है बल्कि उन्हीं से साहसपूर्ण ढंग से अपना मार्ग निकालती है। नारी के अंतःमन, व्यक्तित्व व व्यवहार की अनेक परतें होती हैं कब कौन सी परत किस व्यवस्था को व्यक्त करेगी कौन सा रूप धारण करेगी कई बार सीधे सीधे कह पाना बड़ा कह पाना कठिन है। चन्द्रा सहदायत की मान्यता है कि ““किसी रचनाकार या विचारक यहाँतक कि साधारण आदमी की विश्व दृष्टि को बनाने बिगाड़ने उसके वर्ग को वर्ण और लिंग की अनेक रूपों निर्णायक भूमिका होती है।”

डॉ. जया परांजपे की दृष्टि में “नारी विमर्श नारी से नारी होने के नाते सहे हुए आघातों से मुक्ति तथा मनुष्य के रूप में व्यवहार कर सकने और उसी प्रकार का व्यवहार पाने के लिए नारी की जद्दोजहद की प्रक्रिया है”। आज लेखिकाओं की दृष्टि में भी नारी विमर्श को लेकर काफी अन्तर्विरोध है। कई बार ऐसा आभास होने लगता है कि नारी होते हुये भी उनके पास वह दृष्टि नहीं है जिन अर्थों में होना चाहिए क्योंकि बहुत सा लेखन यथा स्थितिवादी नजर आता है जबकि आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि अपनी जबानी में अपनी चुप्पी, यानताओं के खिलाफ विद्रोह ही नहीं बल्कि आगे आकर संघर्ष करना है इसीलिए ठीक कहा गया है कि “नारीवाद न मजाक है न अपवाद है। वह एक ही समय हमारे देशकाल और पूरी दुनिया से जुड़ा है वह हमारे समय की जरूरत है। वह समग्र आर्थिक राजनैतिक सामाजिक, भाषिक और सांस्कृतिक विमर्श है।”

सन ६० के बाद जब देश के अनेक हिस्सों में सामाजिक समस्याओं को लेकर तरह तरह के जन आंदोलन हुए हैं ऐसे में मन्नु भंडारी, उषा प्रियंवदा, कृष्णा सोबती, मृदुला गर्ग, ममता कालिया, चित्रा मुद्गल, मंजुल भगत, मैत्रैयी पुष्पा, नासिरा शर्मा, प्रभा खेतान, चन्द्र कान्ता, गीतांजलि श्री, अलका सरावगी, कुसुम अंसल, मृणाल पांडे, अनामिका, जया जाधवानी, मधु कंकरिया आदि नारी लेखिकाएँ हैं। एक नारी की नई दुनिया लेकर हिन्दी समाज के सामने आयी हैं। जिसमें हमें सामाजिक बंधनों से विद्रोह करती नजर आती हैं। वह एक ऐसी दुनिया का सृजन करना चाहती हैं, जहाँ वे अपने बलबूते पर और नहीं तो कम से कम अपने अधिकारों को प्राप्त करना चाहती हैं। कृष्णा सोबती जैसी बहुत सी नारी लेखिकायें हैं जो सामंती व्यवस्था एवं रूढ़िवादी परंपराओं की दासता व जकड़बंदी से मुक्त हो वास्तविक जीवन का चित्र उजागर करती हैं।

अब नारी हर तरह से सजग हो गई है। पुरानी और नई पीढ़ी की मानसिक टकराहट जिस प्रकार असहनीय वातावरण पैदा कर देती है उसे मुक्ति और छटपटाहट को आधुनिक हिन्दी उपन्यास लेखिकाओं ने बड़े साफगोई लहजे में यथार्थ अंकित किया गया है। कृष्णा सोबती के 'सूरजमुखी अंधेरे' के रत्तो कामकुंठा की शिकार है। रत्तो के अंधेरे नकार में नहीं, आत्मकरुणा से वंचित हो जाने की उस स्थिति का उल्लेख है, जहाँ जिन्दगी में ट्रेजडी नाटकीय बोध तक नहीं इस प्रकार यह उपन्यास मानवीय मन के अंधेरों और सन्नाटों का दस्तावेज है जहाँ वह लगातार स्वयं से न केवल लड़ती है बल्कि नारी के अन्तःद्वन्द्व को भी झकझोरती हैं।

मृदुला गर्ग ने भी 'चित्तकोबरा' उपन्यास में जीवन के इसी तत्व को रेखांकित किया है। तन और मन के संपूर्ण परितृप्ति कभी भी किसी एक से नहीं होती। जहाँ प्रेम विवाह पूर्व की स्थिति और विवाह के बाद की स्थिति में एक बड़ा अंतर पाया जाता है। सपनों की झिलमिलाहट वास्तविकता के खुरदरेपन को झेल नहीं पाते।

प्रभा खेतान के 'छिन्नमस्ता' उपन्यास में स्त्री का निरंतर शोषण होता रहता है पर वह टूटती नहीं बल्कि वह शोषक शक्तियों के लिए चुनौती बनकर एक राह पर चल पड़ती है, यहीं से आरंभ होती है उसकी बाहरी और आन्तरिक यात्रायें, संघर्षों का एक अटूट सिलसिला। प्रिया अपनी खोई अस्मिता को पुनः प्राप्त करके एक सबल नारी के रूप में उपस्थित होती है। अतः प्रिया द्वारा प्रभा खेतान ने नारी स्वातंत्र्य भावना का वास्तविक रूप उद्घाटित किया है।

ममता कालिया के 'बेघर' उपन्यास में हम देखते हैं कि आधुनिक बोध संबंधों को उजागर ही नहीं करता अपितु संबंधों और स्थितियों को आधार भी बनाता है। ममता कालिया परमजीत के द्वारा यह जतलाना चाहती है कि संशय जब कीड़े की तरह भीतर घुस जाता है तो इसे खोखला किये बिना नहीं रहता। बेघर उपन्यास में इसे रूढ़ि पर करारा चोट किया गया है।

मंजुल भगत ने 'अनारों' के माध्यम से निम्न स्तर के लोगों में व्याप्त विषमताओं, परंपरागत रूढ़ियों, समाज के मिथ्या मान्यताओं आदि पर करारा प्रहार किया है। 'अनारों' अपने पति के अत्याचार से न केवल विद्रोह करती है बल्कि अंत तक जुझती है। 'अनारों' दुखी और असहाय होकर भी संघर्ष करती है। पर अन्त तक उसका स्वाभिमान मरता नहीं है।

चित्रा मुद्गल का 'आंबा' एक ऐसी ही औपन्यासिक कृति है। जो नारी के तमाम विसंगतियों का जीता जागता दस्तावेज है। लेखिका के गहरे अनुभवों को उद्घाटित करते हुए विजय मोहन सिंह ने ठीक लिखा है कि उपन्यास में मजदूर वर्ग हो या निम्न मध्यमवर्गीय परिवार हो, इन सबमें एक ही केन्द्रीय तत्व अन्तर्निहित है, आधुनिक

समाज में नारी की स्थिति उसका संघर्ष, उसका शोषण, उसकी यातना तथा अन्ततः उसे सरेआम उत्पीड़ित तथा नग्न कर उसका वध। इसी 'आवा' या भट्टी में स्त्री लगातार पक रही है। देह के गोपन को अगोपन करने का साहस मैत्रयी पुष्पा के अल्मा कबूतरी उपन्यास में देखा जा सकता है। अल्मा के जीवन में आये परिवर्तन उसे एक सही दिशा देते हैं। अल्मा एक ऐसी नारी है जो अतीत के प्रति सजग है साथ ही साथ भविष्य को भी सँवारने में लगी है।

हिन्दी की आधुनिक लेखिकाओं में बहुचर्चित दीप्ति खंडेलवाल का 'कोहरे' परिवर्तित जीवन मूल्यों का, आधुनिक जीवन की छद्म शैली तथा स्त्री पुरुष संबंधों में आये बदलाव को उजागर करता है।

मुस्लिम लेखिकाओं ने भी नारी शोषण के विरोध में बगावत का झंडा उठाया है। वे अपनी आजादी और कभी मजहब के खौफ से बागी बनकर चीखती चिल्लाती हैं। मुस्लिम उपन्यास लेखिकायें के आक्रमक रूख अपनाते हुए अपनी लेखनी को शेरनी के दांतों जैसा पैना बनाने से भी नहीं चूकती। इन लेखिकाओं में तहमीना दुरानी की (मेरे आका), मेहरून्निसा परवेज (उसका घर), कोरजा आदि उपन्यासों में ऐसी घटनायें अपने तेवर में हमारे सामने आकर न केवल खड़ी होती हैं बल्कि इस तरह से झकझोर कर रख देती हैं कि पाठक आश्चर्यचकित हो उठता है।

आधुनिक लेखिकाओं में समय सरगम (कृष्णा सोबती), कठगुलाब (मृदुला गर्ग), चाक (मैत्रयी), ठिकरे की मंगनी (नासिरा), माई (गीतांजलि श्री), एक पंचवटी और (कुसुम अंसल), सेज पर संस्कृति (मधु कंकरिया) आदि उपन्यासों के माध्यम से नारी स्वातंत्र्य की भावना व स्त्री पुरुष संबंध का अंकन पाठक को हर तरह से झकझोर कर रख देता है। अतः इन महिला लेखिकाओं ने अपने स्वर में समाज की समस्याओं, समाज में नारी की स्थिति, उनकी जिन्दगी और आकांक्षाओं और महत्वाकांक्षाओं को विविधता के साथ उजागर किया है। इन लेखिकाओं ने अपने उपन्यासों में नारी के अन्तःजगत के माध्यम से जो सूक्ष्म द्वन्द्व हैं उसे गहाराई से न केवल उभारा है बल्कि नारियों की जिन्दगी और सामाजिक अस्मिता को विभिन्न कोणों से व्यक्त करते हुए उस पर प्रगतिशील दृष्टि से विचार वमर्श भी किया है।

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सातवाहनकालीन मराठवाड्याचे व्यापारी संबंध-एक अभ्यास

प्रा. डॉ. राऊत उध्दव उमाजी: इतिहास विभाग, बहिर्जी स्मारक महाविद्यालय, वसमत.ता. वसमत जि. हिंगोली,

सातवाहन सत्ताधिश हे महाराष्ट्राचे आद्य सम्राट होय. मराठवाड्यातील सातवाहन वंशाने भारतीय संस्कृतीला फार मोठे योगदान दिले. प्राचीन महाराष्ट्रातील जवळपास बराच राजकीय घराण्याच्या राजधान्या मराठवाड्यात किंवा मराठवाड्याच्या आजु-बाजूच्या सीमा भागात होत्या. सातवाहन घराण्याने इ.स.पू.२३० ते इ.स.२३०पर्यंत जवळजवळ साडेचारशे वर्षे राज्य केले. या घराण्याची राजधानी मराठवाड्यातील 'प्रतिष्ठान' आताचे पैठण ही होती. सातवाहन महापुरुषाने या घराण्याची स्थापना केली. त्याच्या नावावरूनच घराण्यास सातवाहन हे नाव प्राप्त झाले. मौर्य घराण्याच्या न्हासानंतर शकक्षत्रपाची आक्रमणे परतावून त्यांचे उच्चाटन करून राष्ट्रवादाचा आदर्श निर्माण केला. तसेच परकीयांना भारतीय संस्कृतीचे श्रेष्ठत्व मान्य करावयास लावले. सातवाहन काळातच मराठवाड्यातील अनेक महत्त्वाची केंद्रे उदयाला आली. त्याचाच परिणाम म्हणून केवळ महाराष्ट्राच्याच नव्हे तर या देशाचे नेतृत्व या प्रदेशाने केले. सातवाहनांची स्थिर राजवट व त्यांचा व्यापार विषयक जागरूक दृष्टीकोन यामुळे त्यांच्या काळात आर्थिक सुबत्ता निर्माण झाली.

महाराष्ट्रातील प्राचीन व्यापारी संस्कृती ही सातवाहनांनी निर्माण केलेल्या साम्राज्याचीचे प्रतिक होती. राज्यकर्त्यांची सत्ता आर्थिक परिस्थितीवर टिकवून असते, हे सातवाहनांच्या लक्षात आले होते. त्यामुळेच त्यांचे ग्रीक – रोमन साम्राज्याशी व्यापारी संबंध प्रस्थापित झाले होते. पैठणच्या रेशमी व तेरच्या तलम वस्त्रास युरोपीयन बाजार पेठातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात मागणी होती. समकालीन संस्कृतीचे चित्र टॉलेमी, प्लिनी व पेरिप्लसच्या लिखाणातून स्पष्ट होते. १

सातवाहनकालीन मराठवाड्यातील प्रसिद्ध बाजारपेठा :

सातवाहनांनी व्यापाराला राजाश्रय देवून आर्थिक क्षेत्रात मोठी प्रगती केली. त्यामुळेच दक्षिण भारतात अर्थात मराठवाड्यात आर्थिक सुबत्ता निर्माण झाली. येथील सातवाहन काळात उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यातील तगर आजचे (तेर) अत्यंत महत्त्वाची बाजारपेठ राहिली. प्राचीन काळातील दक्षिणेतील एक प्रमुख औद्योगिक केंद्र व व्यापारी पेठ म्हणून प्रख्यात होते. सातवाहन काळातील तगर (तेर) शहराने आपल्या उत्कर्षाचा परमावधी गाठला. पश्चिम सागरावरील भडोच आणि सोपारा व पूर्व सागरावरील मासूलीपट्टण बंदरावरील हे ठिकाण व्यापारी मार्गाने जोडलेले होते. साधे आणि तलम कापड हस्तीदंत उत्पादने इत्यादींसाठी या नगराची ख्याती होती. २

सातवाहनकालीन अत्यंत महत्त्वाची बाजारपेठ प्रतिष्ठान (पैठण) ही होती. पैठणचे प्रतिष्ठान हे प्राचीन नाव होते. पैठणचा परिसर केवळ या भागातीलच नव्हे तर संपूर्ण दक्षिणेतील मानवी संस्कृतीचे प्राचीनतम केंद्र होय. पैठण हीच सातवाहनांची राजधानी होती. पैठण येथील उत्खननावरून स्पष्ट झाले आहे की, पैठणचे रोमन साम्राज्याशी घनिष्ट व्यापारी संबंध होता. तसेच येथे मातीच्या मूर्ती, मौल्यवान दगडाचे, शंखाचे आणि हस्तीदंताचे अलंकार बनविण्याचे कारखाने व नाण्यांची टाकसाळ अस्तित्वात होती. ३ त्यामुळे प्रतिष्ठान शहरास जागतिक बाजारपेठेचे स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले. तसेच जालना जिल्ह्यातील प्रसिद्ध बाजारपेठ म्हणून भोकरधन (भोगवर्धन) येथे झालेल्या उत्खननावरून या ठिकाणचे प्राचीनत्व इ.स.पू.तिसऱ्या शतकापर्यंत सिद्ध झाले आहे. तसेच विदेशासी संपर्क असलेले औद्योगिक व व्यापारी केंद्र म्हणून ही त्याची ख्याती होती. ती आता प्रकाशात आली आहे. सातवाहन काळात वरील

नगरांना आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठांचा जागतिक दर्जा प्राप्त झाला होता.

प्रमुख व्यापारी मार्ग :

सातवाहन काळात व्यापारास राजाश्रय देण्यात आल्यामुळे दक्षिण भारताचे राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारी संबंध प्रस्थापित झाले होते. यात प्रामुख्याने उत्तरापथातील उज्जैन, वैशाली, श्रावस्ती, पाटलीपुत्र, तक्षशिला नालंदा तर पश्चिम किनाऱ्यावरील भडोच, कल्याण, नाला-सोपारा, चौल, दक्षिण किनाऱ्यावरील बंदरे व जुन्नर, नाशिक, कोल्हापूर, भोकरदन, तेर, पैठण, ह्या अतिशय समृद्ध बाजारपेठा होत्या. ही सर्व व्यापारी बाजारपेठा एकमेकांना व्यापारी मार्गांनी जोडल्या गेल्या होत्या. उत्तरापथातील व्यापारी मार्ग, पैठणहून पुढे इंदोर, उज्जैन, सांची, विदिशा, श्रावस्ती, पाटलीपुत्र, इंद्रप्रस्थ असा होता. इंद्रप्रस्थहून पुढे तक्षशिला व तेथून गांधार देशाला जायचा. यापैकी दोन मार्गावर तेर व पैठण ही मराठवाड्यातील शहरे होती. दक्षिण पथातील सर्व व्यापारी माल प्रथम तेरला जायचा व तेथून तो पैठण मार्गे पुढे सुरत-भडोच या मार्गाने रोमला पाठविण्यात येई. आणखी एक व्यापारी मार्ग म्हणजे मच्छलीपट्टम, विनकुकोंडा, हैदराबाद, कल्याणी, तेर, नाशिक, भडोच ही महत्त्वाची व्यापारी केंद्र होती. याच मार्गावर मच्छलीपट्टणला पाठविलेला माल पुढे लक्षद्वीप, कंबून म्हणजेच आताच्या जावा, सुमात्रा कंबोडीयाकडे पाठविला जायचा तर दक्षिणपथातील आणखी एक व्यापारी मार्ग कन्याकुमारीहून काही माल सिंहलद्विपाकडे (श्रीलंका) पाठवला जाई. प्रतिष्ठानापासून उज्जैयिनी आणि विदेशाकडे जाणाऱ्या महामार्गावर भोगवर्धन ठिकाण असल्याने या नगराचे वैभव वाढले होते. सातवाहनाच्या व्यापारी चळवळीमुळे मराठवाड्याचे आंतरराष्ट्रीय वर्चस्व वाढले. व्यापारीपथालगतच महाराष्ट्रात फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात लेण्या खोदण्यात आल्याचे दिसते.

सातवाहनकालीन व्यापाराची आयात व निर्यात :

सातवाहनकालीन मराठवाड्यातील पैठण, तेर, भोकरधन ह्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्वरूपाच्या बाजारपेठा निर्माण झाल्या होत्या. पेरिप्लसच्या मते कार्नेलियन, अॅगेट, लिसियम आदि सिलिकांची मौल्यवान संयुगे, हस्तिदंती कलाकुसरीच्या वस्तू रेशमी वस्त्रे, तलमकापड, हस्तिदंती वस्तू आणि गोमेद तसेच पैठण येथे तयार होणारी साडी या वस्तू व मसाल्याचे पदार्थ, काचेच्या वस्तू, सुगंधी द्रव्ये, लोणी, तुप, मध यासारख्या वस्तू प्रथम पैठण, तेर या ठिकाणी येत व त्यानंतर गाड्यामधून किंवा बैलगाड्यातुन भडोच, कल्याण, सोपारा आदि पाश्चिमात्य बंदरातुन रोम, ग्रीस, इचिप्त देशांना पाठविला जात असे. ५ परकीय देशाकडून मराठवाड्यात अनेक वस्तूची आयात होत असे त्यामध्ये इटालियन तांबे, जस्ताचे व कथलाचे मणी, सुरमा, सोने, चांदी, रत्ने, विविध प्रकारचे कापड, औषधे आदि वस्तू प्रामुख्याने होत्या. याशिवाय शक व क्षत्रप यांच्यासाठी विविध किंमतीच्या वस्तू, चांदीची नक्षीकाम केलेली भांडी, उंची मद्यपेये, सुंदर स्त्रिया, उत्कृष्ट सौंदर्यप्रसाधने यांची आयात केली जात असे आयात-निर्यातीचा विचार केल्यास व्यापार भारतात अनुकूल होता. प्लिनीच्या मतानुसार भारत चीन, अरेबिया या तीन देशांच्या मालाला रोममध्ये फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात मागणी होती ही आयात प्रतिवर्षी सामान्यतः दीड कोटी पौंडापर्यंत होत होती आणि यामधील अर्धी रक्कम भारतास मिळत होती. ६

आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार मोसमी वाऱ्यावर अवलंबून असल्याने आयात केला जाणारा माल ऑगस्ट-ऑक्टोबर दरम्यान येत असे, तर निर्यात केला जाणारा माल ऑक्टोबर ते फेब्रुवारी दरम्यान निर्यात होत असे. ७ तेर या ठिकाणी माल उतरवून त्याचा साठा करणे, मालाच्या ने आणीसाठी कामगार, व्यापाऱ्यांना भांडवल देणाऱ्या पतपेढ्या देशी-परदेशी व्यापाऱ्यांची राहण्याची खाण्याची सुविधा होती.

विविध वस्तुचे उत्पादन करणारे कारखाने :

सातवाहन कालखंडामध्ये तेर आणि पैठण या दोन नगरामध्ये अनेक वस्तु उत्पादन करणारे उद्योग निर्माण करण्यात आले होते. तेर व पैठणचा जगप्रसिद्ध कापड उद्योग अतिशय भरभराटीला आला होता. पैठणच्या पैठणीने जागतिक बाजारपेठ काबीज केली होती तसेच तेरच्या सुती व रेशमी वस्त्रांनी युरोपियन स्त्री-पुरुषांना वेड लावले होते. तसेच वस्त्रोद्योगाबरोबरच हस्तिदंताच्या व शंखापासूनच्या अनेक वस्तु निर्माण करणारे उद्योग निर्माण झाले होते या हस्तिदंताच्या वस्तूंना देशी व परदेशी बाजारपेठेत मागणी मोठ्या प्रमाणात होती. अँगेट, कारनेलीयन, जास्पर, शंक इत्यादीच्या मण्यापासून अनेक प्रकारच्या माळा बनविण्यात येत असत. अशा विविध माळांना प्रदेशात देखील मागणी जास्त होती. तसेच माती पासून तयार केलेल्या मुर्ती, विविध अलंकार यांना देखील अंतर्गत व बाह्य देशात मोठ्या प्रमाणात मागणी होती. त्यामुळे अशा विविध वस्तुंचे उत्पादन करणारे तेर व पैठण नगरात अस्तित्वात होते.

सातवाहन कालीन परराष्ट्रीय व्यापार :

सातवाहनांचा परराष्ट्राशी व्यापार होता. त्यामध्ये पर्शिया, इजिप्त, ग्रीस आणि रोमन हे प्रमुख देश होते. भारतीय मालाचा वापर करणे हे रोमन साम्राज्यात प्रतिष्ठेचे लक्षण मानले गेले होते. भारतातून पाश्चात्य देशाकडे जाणाऱ्या मालात प्रामुख्याने विविध प्राणी, हस्तिदंतापासून तयार होणाऱ्या वस्तू, लोकर, शाली, मोती, रेशीम, मलमल, सुतीकापड, मिरची, निळ, साखर, औषधी वनस्पती यासारख्या वस्तूंची निर्यात होत असे. तर आयातीमध्ये सोने, चांदी, तांबे, शिसे, काच इत्यादी वस्तूंची आयात होत असे. यावरून लक्षात येते की, भारतातून आयाती पेक्षा निर्यात जास्त होती. त्यामुळे हजारो रूपयांची रोमन नाणी भारतात येत असत.

सातवाहनांच्या उदयामुळे येथील व्यापारी चळवळीचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात विकास होण्यास मदत झाली. आणि थोड्याच काळात त्यांनी आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारात वर्चस्व प्रस्थापीत केले असल्यामुळे आर्थिक विकास भारताचा झपाट्याने झाला. तसेच नागरीकरणासही सुरुवात झाली परिणामी मराठवाड्यात व्यापाराचे व उद्योगाचे एक प्रचंड जाळे निर्माण झाले. साम्राज्य विस्तारासाठी निर्माण होणारा संघर्ष टाळून सुसंस्कृत समाज निर्माण करू इच्छिणाऱ्या मानवाचं उच्चतम कर्तृत्व म्हणजे व्यापारी संस्कृती होय. याच संस्कृतीला संपन्नतेच्या शिखरावर नेण्याचं काम मराठवाड्यातील तेर, पैठण, भोगवर्धन यासारख्या नगरांनी केले. ही मराठवाड्यासाठी अभिमानाची बाब आहे.

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भारत - पाकिस्तान संबंध व परराष्ट्र धोरणातील वास्तवता

प्रा. विरेंद्र घरडे: (राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख), गंगामाई एज्यू. ट्रस्टचे कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, नागांव, ता. जि.धुळे.

प्रस्ताविक :

आधुनिक काळातील गतिमान राजकारणात राजकीय व्यवस्थे अंतर्गत परिस्थितीचा आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणाचा एक परिणाम म्हणून “परराष्ट्र धोरण” ही एक अतिशय महत्त्वाची गरज मानली जाते. आज पूर्वीसारखी गुलाम राष्ट्रे नाहीत. अनेक आशिया, आफ्रिका आणि युरोप मधील राष्ट्रांनी स्वतःहाचे आदर्श राज्य व शासन प्रणाली निर्माण केली आहे. तरी देखील या राष्ट्रांना इतर राष्ट्रांवर अवलंबून रहावे लागते ती काळाची गरज देखील आहे. त्यामुळे राष्ट्रां राष्ट्रांचा संबंध येतोच त्यामुळेच प्रत्येक राष्ट्र इतरांशी संबंध ठेवताना आपल्या हितसंबंधाला सुरक्षित ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. त्यातूनच मित्रत्व वा शत्रुत्वाचे संबंध निर्माण होतात. हे आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध आपल्या परराष्ट्र धोरणानुसार निश्चित केले जातात. म्हणूनच विदेश नीती अथवा परराष्ट्र धोरण हा प्रत्येक राष्ट्राचा जिवाळाचा आवडीचा विषय असतो.

जागतिकीकरणाच्या परीवेशात भारत-पाकिस्तान यांच्या परराष्ट्र नीतीचा अभ्यास करणे जेवढे अगत्याचे आहे तेवढेच त्यांच्या संबंधातील यथार्थ शोधणे देखील आवश्यक ठरते. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीमुळे आजचे जग फारच जवळ आल्याने “वसुबंध कुटुंबकम” ही प्राचीन भारताची संकल्पना आज वास्तवात आलेली दिसून येते. देशांतर्गत होणाऱ्या प्रत्येक घडामोडीचा परीणाम आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर होत असल्याने भारत-पाक संबंधाचा व त्यांच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाचा व त्यांच्या परिणामाचा अभ्यास प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात केला आहे.

भारत – पाकिस्तान निर्मितीची चळवळ :

- **मुसलमान चळवळीचा धार्मिक पाया** – भारतातील इस्लामीकरणाची प्रक्रिया अपुर्ण राहिल्यामुळे आणि त्यांच्या जाणीवेतून शाह वकिऊल्लाचा इ. स. १७६५ मध्ये उदय झाला. वकिऊल्लापूर्वी सिरहिंदी सारखे धार्मिक नेते इस्लामच्या सत्तेसाठी व प्रचारासाठी प्रयत्न करीत होते. वकिऊल्लाने धार्मिक पायावर मुसलमानांच्या भल्यासाठी व देशात मुसलमानी सत्ता असली पाहिजे असा आग्रह देखील धरला, तसेच मराठ्यांचा परिपत्य करण्यासाठी त्याने अहमदशहा अब्दालीला बोलविले. इ.स. १८५७ ते इ.स. १९१८ या काळात मुसलमानी समाज राजकीय आंदोलना पासून राहिला. परंतु धर्माच्या आधारावर जनतेत स्वतंत्र राष्ट्राविषयी जागृती निर्माण होऊन ही चळवळ नवीन राष्ट्र निर्मितीला फारच पोषक ठरली.
- **मुस्लिम लिगची स्थापना व स्वतंत्र राष्ट्राची मागणी** – भारतीय राजकारणातील धर्माधता आणि सांप्रदायकता हि ब्रिटिश कालखंडापासून लॉर्ड कर्झन यांनी निर्माण केली. “फोडा आणि राज्य करा” हि संकल्पना हिंदू मुस्लिम विघटनाला फारच कारणीभूत ठरली. त्यातूनच १९०५-०६ मध्ये “मुस्लिम लिगची” स्थापना झाली. त्याआगोदर १९१८ साली खिलाफत चळवळीच्या निमित्ताने मुसलमान समाजाने राजकीय आंदोलनात भाग घेतला. तद्नंतर मुस्लिम लिगला बॅ. जीना सारख्या प्रभावी नेत्याचे नेतृत्व लाभले. १९४०मध्ये लाहोर येथे भरलेल्या मुस्लिम लिगच्या अधिवेशनात मुस्लिम बहुसंख्यांक प्रांताचे वेगळे राष्ट्र मागणारा ठराव मंजूर झाला. या

ठरावानंतर केलेल्या भाषणात जीनांनी मुस्लिम वेगळेपणावर भर दिला. १९४६ साली जानी म्हणाले 'Why do you expect me about sit with folded hands? I am also going to make trouble we will either have a divided India or destroyed India.' कारण मुसलमान समाजाने काँग्रेसप्रणीत भारतीय राष्ट्रवादाशी जुळवून घेतलेच नाही. परीणामी द्विराष्ट्राच्या सिद्धांतामुळे हिंदू मुसलमान यांच्यात खूप दंगली, जाळपोळ, अन्याय, अत्याचार झाले. शेवटी ब्रिटिश सरकारी अधिकारी वेव्हेल यांच्या जागी लॉर्ड माऊंटबॅटन येऊन त्यांनी ३ जून १९४७ रोजी फाळणीची योजना जाहिर करून स्वतंत्र भारत व पाकिस्तान राष्ट्रांच्या निर्मितीचा मार्ग मोकळा केला.

स्वातंत्र पाकिस्तानची निर्मिती व भारत संबंध – शेवटी नेहरु, गांधी आणि जीना यांच्यात संस्थानिकांच्या वाटपावरून व घटकांच्या सहभागावरून अनेक वाद होऊन शेवटी बंगाल आणि पंजाब ची फाळणी करायची, आसाम पाकिस्तानातून वगळण्यात आला, शेवटी अर्धपंजाब, अर्धबंगाल व संपूर्ण आसाम सोडून जीनांच्या पाकिस्तानची निर्मिती झाली. १४ व १५ डिसेंबर १९४७ला भरलेल्या "ऑल इंडिया मुस्लिम लिग" कौन्सिलच्या कराची बैठकित जीना म्हणाले, "६ कोटी जनतेने प्रबळ व सार्वभौम पाकिस्तानला दिले पाहिजे. भारतात मुसलमानांना वाईट दिवस आले त्यामुळे माझे मन भारावून आले आहे. माझा त्यांना सल्ला आहे की त्यांनी आपली संघटना उभारून सामर्थ्यवान व्हावे म्हणजे त्यांचे हक्क सुरक्षित राहतील अल्पसंख्याक असले तरी चांगले संघटित झाले तर आपल्या राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक हक्कांच्या संरक्षणाचे सामर्थ्य त्यांना लाभेलच. पाकिस्तानाची स्थापना हे लक्षावधी मुसलमानांच्या श्रमाचे फळ आहे. ज्यांना पाकिस्तानमुळे आता प्रगतीचा रस्ता सापडला आहे व जे आता भारतात आहेत त्या सर्वांनी घेतली ह्यांची पूर्ण जाणीव मला आहे." ^१

"भारत व पाकिस्तान ही दोन स्वतंत्र्य, सार्वभौम आणि समान राज्ये आहेत, म्हणून भारताबरोबर मैत्रीचे संबंध ठेवण्यासाठी करार करण्याची आमची नेहमीच तयारी आहे." ^२

थोडक्यात भारत – पाकिस्तान यांचे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय व सांस्कृतिक संबंधांची सुरुवात १९४७ नंतर झाली. आपसात सामंजस्य व सहकार्यातून संबंध वाढविण्याचा प्रयत्न झाला असला तरी वादग्रस्त काश्मिर प्रश्नामुळे भारत – पाक संबंधात मोठी कटुता असलेली दिसून येते.

वादग्रस्त काश्मिर प्रश्न व दहशतवाद – भारत आणि पाकिस्तान या दोन स्वतंत्र्य राष्ट्रांची निर्मिती झाली असली तरी काश्मिर संस्थानिक पाकिस्तानात सामील करण्याचा खुप प्रयत्न पाकिस्तानने केला. वाटाघाटीच्या माध्यमातून काश्मिर पाकिस्तानात सामील होत नसेल तर बंदुकीच्या बळावर काश्मिर हडपण्यासाठी योद्धे तेथे पाठविले. परंतु काश्मिरी महाराजा हरीसिंग याने भारतात सामील राहण्यासाठी भारत सरकारच्या करारावर सद्दा केल्या. शेवटी भारतीय फौजांनी जम्मू काश्मिर मध्ये पाचारण करून पाकिस्तानी योद्धांचा नायनाट केला. तेव्हा पासून जम्मू काश्मिरवर भारताचे वर्चस्व आहे. "धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक समानता", "काश्मिरी जनतेच्या लोकमताला," मान्यता द्यावी ही मागणी पुढे करून पाकिस्तान काश्मिरच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी भारता बरोबर राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर संघर्ष करत आहे. यातून दहशतवादी हल्ले झाले, अनेक वाटाघाटी झाल्या. शेवटी सिमला कराराची निर्मिती झाली. त्यात महाराजा हरीसिंग ने करारावर सद्दा केल्या त्यानुसार "Responsibility for the Security of the state of Jammu and Kashmir rests with the Govt. of India." ^३ असे ठरले गेले.

शेवटी रिगन, क्लिंटन आणि ओबामा या राष्ट्रपतींनी "काश्मिर प्रश्न" हा भारत पाकिस्तानचा खाजगी प्रश्न

असल्याचे सांगुण मध्यस्थी नाकारली. परीणामी काश्मिर हडपण्यासाठी पाकिस्तानने दहशतवादाचा मार्ग स्विकारला. मुंबईवर दोन वेळा दहशती हल्ले केले, कारगिल युद्ध लढले, घटकराज्यांमध्ये साखळी बॉम्ब स्फोट घडविले, भारत विरोधी अणुस्फोट परीक्षणे केली तरी भारताने हे सर्व प्रयत्न हाणुन पाडले. परीणामी दोन्ही राष्ट्रांच्या संबंधात व परराष्ट्र नितीत कटुता निर्मिती होण्याला सुरुवात झाली.

अमेरीकेचे दुटप्पी धोरण – दक्षिण आशियायी राष्ट्राबाबत अमेरीकेचे धोरण हे दुटप्पी आहे. आशिया खंडात भारत व चीन ही दोन राष्ट्रे नवीन शक्तीशाली राष्ट्रे म्हणुन उदयास येत आहेत. त्यांची भिती अमेरीकेला असून आशिया खंडावरील भारत व चीन यांचे वर्चस्व कमी करणे व स्वतःहाचे वर्चस्व प्रस्थापीत करण्यासाठी अमेरीकेला पाकिस्तानशी मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध ठेवणे अगत्याचे ठरते. म्हणुन अमेरीकेला पाकिस्तान येथेच सर्व “दहशतवादी केंद्र” आहेत याची कल्पना असून देखील अमेरीका ह्या पाकिस्तानशी दुष्मनी आणि दहशतवादी केंद्रावर प्रत्यक्ष कारवाई करुन हि केंद्रे नष्ट करू शकत नाही आणि त्यामुळेच मोठ्या प्रमाणात दहशतवाद फोफावला आहे. त्यामुळेच भारत आणि पाकिस्तान यांचे संबंध जास्त तनावग्रस्त होत आहेत.

भारत – पाकिस्तान परराष्ट्र धोरणाची नैतिक मूल्ये – भारताचे परराष्ट्रीय धोरण म्हणजे नेहंरूंचे परराष्ट्रीय धोरण होय. भारताच्या परराष्ट्रीय धोरणावर “पंचशिल” धोरणाची छाप असल्यामुळे उच्च नैतिक मूल्यांचा प्रभाव पडला. बौद्ध, जैन, इस्लाम व हिंदू धर्माच्या नैतिक मूल्यांचा परीपाक म्हणजे भारताचे परराष्ट्रीय धोरण होय.

इंग्रजानकडुन स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर भारत सरकारने साम्राज्यवाद, वसाहतवाद, या विरुद्ध आपले परराष्ट्रीय धोरण राहिल असे जाहिर केले. म्हणून भारताने संसदेवरील हल्ले, २६/११ चा मुंबई हल्ला, काश्मिर वरील हल्ले झाल्यानंतर अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी आणि डॉ. मनमोहनसिंग यांनी लष्करे तोयबा आणि जैशे महमंद या संघटनांवर बंदी घालण्याचे आदेश दिले, उलट पाकिस्तान सरकारने “समझौता एक्सप्रेस” बंद केली.

भारत पाक संबंध सुदृढ रहावे असे पंडीत जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांना नेहमी वाटत असे म्हणुन ते म्हणतात, “आपली प्रथम नाती ही अशी असली पाहिजे की तृतीय विश्वयुद्धा सारखी आपत्ती आपण रोखली पाहिजे आणि युद्ध जर उद्भवले तर ते त्वरीत थांबविण्याचे सामर्थ्यही आपण निर्माण केले पाहिजे.”^४ भारताने अलिप्तवाद आणि गटनिरपेक्षतेचे धोरण स्विकारल्याने भारत अमेरीका आणि रशियाच्या लष्करी गटात सामिल झाला नाही. त्याच बरोबर काश्मिर प्रश्न हा भारत – पाक चा खाजगी प्रश्न असल्याने दुसऱ्या तटस्थ राष्ट्रांला मध्यस्थी करण्याला भारताने पूर्ण विरोध केला. थोडक्यात आंतरराष्ट्रीय संघर्ष वाद हे शांततेच्या मार्गानेच सोडविण्याचे समर्थन केले वर्ण, जाती सारख्या अनैतिक तत्वांचा विरोध केला पंचशील तत्त्वे हि भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाची मुख्य नैतिक मूल्ये असल्याने भारताने पाकिस्तानच्या अखंडत्वावर प्रभुसत्तेवर आक्रमण केले नाही, समता, सहजीवन, आर्थिक सहकार्य, हिता संवर्धन सारख्या मूल्यांची जपवणूक केली, मैत्रीपूर्ण, संबंध ठेवुन शीतयुद्ध नाकारले नाटो, सिरो, सेंटो, वॉरसा पॅक्ट सारख्या लष्करी गटात सामील झाला नाही. निःशस्त्रीकरणाचे समर्थन आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यासपीठावरून केले. भारत – पाक यांच्यात अन्न-वस्त्र स्पर्धा असली तरी “शांततेसाठी अणू” सारखे धोरण अटळ राहण्यात भारताने समाधान मानले.

भारत-पाक संबंध वादग्रस्त असले तरी पंचशिल धोरणाचे आदर्श डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून हे प्रश्न सोडविण्याचे समर्थन राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय पटलावरून केले. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यांनी U.N.O. च्या बैठकीत काश्मिर बाबत सडेतोड उत्तर दिले. चीनची वाढती शक्ती रोखणे व भारतात नियंत्रित करण्यासाठी अमेरीकेने पाकिस्तानला वेळोवेळी केलेली मदत याचा देखील भारताने निषेध केला. काश्मिर प्रश्न हा “सिमला करार”च्या,

माध्यमातुनच सुटला पाहिजे म्हणून डॉ. गुजराल, निरुपमा रॉय, डॉ. मनमोहनसिंग यांची वेळोवेळी आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरून प्रयत्ने केलेत. मैत्रीच्या व सहकार्याचा भाग म्हणून “समझोता एक्सप्रेस” सुरु जरी करण्यात आली असली तरी भारत – पाक संबंध सलोख्याचे राहू शकले नाही हि परराष्ट्र संबंधाची मोठी शोकांतीकाच म्हणावी लागेल.

जागतिकिकरणाचा प्रभाव – १९९१ नंतर जागतिकिकरणाचे वारे संपूर्ण जगात वाढू लागल्याने भारत या प्रक्रियेपासून दुर राहू शकत नाही. जागतिकिकरणाच्या या प्रक्रियेत जुन्या परंपरावादी मूल्यांना तिलांजली देणे गरजेचे वाटू लागले. रूसी मोदी म्हणतात, “जागतिकिकरण म्हणजे खुली स्पर्धा आणि नवे तंत्रज्ञान यातून उत्पातकता आणि उत्पादन वाढविणे तसेच संपूर्ण जगाची एकच बाजारपेठ निर्माण करणे आणि वस्तु व सेवा विक्री करणे होय.” व्यापार, वित्त, रोजगार, तंत्रज्ञान, विदेश स्थलांतर, दळणवळण, पर्यावरण, राहणी, शासन व्यवस्था, संस्कृती या सर्व क्षेत्रात परीवर्तन हा जागतिकिकरणाचा मुख्य पाया आहे. या पायांची भरणी १९९१ नंतर मोठ्या प्रमाणात भारत आणि पाक यांच्यात होऊ लागली. जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेला गती देण्यासाठी जगातील अनेक राष्ट्रांनी १९८० नंतरच जागतिकिकरणाचा स्विकार केला. तत्कालीन पंतप्रधान श्री. पी.व्ही. नरसिंहराव, यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली ४ जुलै, १९९१ रोजी नवीन आर्थिक धोरण जाहीर करण्यात आले. भारत सरकारने शिथिलीकरण, आणि खाजगीकरण अशा दुहेरी आर्थिक सुधारणा करण्यास सुरवात केली. जागतिक परीवेशात असे बदल झाल्याने त्याचा परिणाम भारत – पाक संबंध व एकदंरीत परराष्ट्र धोरणावर झाला. मुक्त व्यापारावर आधारीत संपूर्ण जगाची अर्थव्यवस्था तयार करावी या उद्देशाने दुसरे महायुद्ध संपताच १९९४ मध्ये आंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रानिधी, व आंतरराष्ट्रीय पुननिर्माण आणि विकास बँक या दोन संस्था स्थापन झाल्या. आंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधी मध्ये सगळ्या देशांची चलने गोळा करून सदस्य राष्ट्रांना अल्पमुदतीची विदेशी कर्ज देण्याची व्यवस्था केली गेली. या सर्व घटकांचा परीणाम भारताच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध परराष्ट्रनिती आणि अंतर्गत घटक यावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाला. परीणामी विदेशनिती मध्ये तत्सम वस्तुंची आयात – निर्यात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढली. आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराचे निर्बंध दूर झाल्याने चहा, कॉफी, फळे, भाजीपाला, तंबाखू, तेलबीया, साखर, मसाल्याचे पदार्थ, कांदा या सारख्या वस्तु पाकिस्तानात पाठविण्यात आल्या तर पाकिस्तानातील ग्रामीण कलाकृती, इतर वस्तु मोठ्या प्रमाणात भारतात पाठविण्यात आल्या.

याच काळात सांस्कृतिक देवाणघेवाण झाली. सांस्कृतिक महोत्सवाचे आयोजन, भारत – पाक, नट कलाकार, श्रेष्ठींचा सन्मान, क्रिकेटची सुरुवात, “छोटे उत्साद” सारख्या गाण्यांचे टि.व्ही. शो, रेल्वे, बस सेवेची सुरुवात करून आंतरराष्ट्रीय परराष्ट्र संबंध सुधारण्याचा प्रयत्न दोन्ही राष्ट्रांनी केला. युद्ध, अन्याय, अत्याचार याने विनाशच होतो हे दोन्ही राष्ट्रांना समजले. “आण्विक धोरण” व काश्मिर प्रश्नाबाबत अनेक मतभेद असले तरी “थिंक ग्लोबल अँक्ट ग्लोबल” हाच यशाचा मंत्र स्विकारणे भल्याचे ठरेल. पाक परराष्ट्र मंत्री खार यांनी देखील भारत भेटीत “सहकार्याचा” हात पुढे करून नवीन शांतीच्या मार्गाला चालना दिली.

समारोप – आज भारत आणि पाक हे आशिया खंडातील महत्त्वपूर्ण देश आहेत. या दोन्ही राष्ट्रांच्या संबंधाचा परिणाम आंतरराष्ट्रीय पटलावर होत असल्याने दोन्ही राष्ट्रांनी सशक्ती करणासाठी काही उपाययोजना आखणे अगत्याचे ठरते. यात आंतरराष्ट्रीय दर्जाचे पर्यटन, शिक्षण संस्थांची निर्मिती करणे, इन्फो पर्यटन, क्रुज पर्यटन, सांस्तिक पर्यटन, चिकित्सा पर्यटन, सारखी केंद्रे उभारून बेरोजगारी कमी करणे, विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञातील वैज्ञानिकांची अदलाबदली करणे, हस्तकला, शिल्पकला, स्थानिक वस्तुंचे आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन करणे, पर्यटकांना स्वस्त व उत्तम दर्जाची सेवा देण्यासाठी पर्यटन क्षेत्राशी निगडीत सेवा तसेच इतर उद्योग लावण्यासाठी पुढाकार घेणे, भुंकंप, पूर सारख्या आपत्ती

काळात दोन्ही राष्ट्रांशी एकमेकांना सहकार्य करणे, सामाजिक व राजकीय क्षेत्रात “धार्मिक गुरुंचा” वाढता प्रभाव कमी करणे, धार्मिक प्रक्षोभ भाषणे, अधार्मिक कृत्ये यांना भारत – पाक संबंधापासून दूर ठेवणे. त्यावर कायदे सरकारी नियंत्रणे आणणे. “काश्मिर प्रश्न” आणि “आण्विक शक्ती” चा धोका दोन्ही राष्ट्रांना माहित असल्याने हा प्रश्न शांतता, सहकार्य, सामजस्यांच्या माध्यमातून सोडणे गरजेचे ठरते, शेवटी या दोन्ही राष्ट्रांनी धर्म, जात, पंथ, विसरून जाऊन “भाईचारा” कसा निर्माण होईल अशी धोरणे आखणे काळाची गरज ठरते. भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाची मूल्ये ही मानवतावादी मूल्याची प्रस्तावना करणे, गरीब, दारिद्र्य व नवीन स्वतंत्र झालेल्या राष्ट्रांच्या विकासासाठी सामुहिक प्रयत्न असल्याने हा यथार्थ व आदर्श भारत – पाक संबंधात यावा हिच यशाची गुरुकिल्ली ठरेल.

संदर्भ:

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पर्यावरण आणि विकास : परस्पर पूरक की पर्यायी ?

भरतकुमार सोलापुरे : सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, मंडणगड कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय - मंडणगड

प्रस्तावना :

पर्यावरणाच्या बिघाडातून जेव्हा अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण होऊन मानवाला हानी पोहचू लागली, तेव्हा खऱ्या अर्थाने पर्यावरण आणि विकास हे परस्परांना पूरक की पर्यायी याची चर्चा होऊ लागली. आज या चर्चेला जागतिक संदर्भ प्राप्त झालेले असून त्यातून जागतिक राजकारणही पुढे आलेले दिसते.

खरे पाहता पर्यावरण आणि विकास या दोन्ही बाबी परस्परांपासून वेगळ्या करता येत नाहीत. किंबहुना मानवाची जी विकासाची संकल्पना व प्रक्रिया आहे ती पर्यावरण आधारित म्हणजे पर्यावरणावर अवलंबून आहे. म्हणून पर्यावरण आणि विकास या दोन्ही बाबी परस्परांना पूरक आहेत किंवा असल्या पाहिजेत. पण प्रत्यक्षात जगभर विकासासाठी जी उत्पादन प्रक्रिया राबविली जाते ती पाहता पर्यावरण व विकास या दोहोना पर्यायी मानले जात असून त्यामध्ये पर्यावरणीय राजकारण दिसून येते. प्रस्तुत लेखामध्ये त्याचाच विचार केला आहे.

पर्यावरण व विकासाची संकल्पना :

पर्यावरणाची संकल्पना मानवाने विकसित केलेली असून ती निसर्गाशी संबंधित आहे. साधारणपणे पृथ्वी व पृथ्वीसभोवती असणाऱ्या सर्व जैविक व अजैविक घटकां मधील आंतरक्रियेतून निर्माण झालेली स्थिती म्हणजे पर्यावरण म्हणता येईल. यामध्ये सर्व सजीव व निर्जीव घटक आणि त्यांच्या मधील आंतरक्रियांचा समावेश होतो. जमीन, पाणी, खनिजे (द्रव, वायू व घनरूप) सूर्यप्रकाश, वातावरण इ. अजैविक व पशु, पक्षी, प्राणी, सूक्ष्म जीवाणू, विषाणू सर्व प्रकारच्या वनस्पती इत्यादी जैविक घटक हे परस्परावलंबी आहेत. त्यातूनच त्यांच्यात अनेक आंतरक्रिया घडून येतात. मनुष्य हाही प्राणी असून त्याचे संपूर्ण जीवन हे याच पर्यावरणीय घटकांवर अवलंबून आहे. म्हणजे मानवाची अर्थव्यवस्था ही अशा प्रकारे पर्यावरणाशी संबंधित आहे.

विकास किंवा आर्थिक विकास ही संकल्पना मानवाला अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे / सुसह्यपणे जगण्यासाठी काय अपेक्षित आहे. यावरून विकसित केली गेली आहे. साधारणपणे मानवाच्या अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा, शिक्षण व आरोग्य इ. मूलभूत गरजा व इतर भौतिक सुखाच्या गरजा अधिक चांगल्या रितीने ज्या प्रक्रियेतून पूर्ण होत जातात त्याला आर्थिक विकास म्हणता येईल. म्हणजे यामध्ये मानवाच्या सर्व गरजा व्यवस्थितपणे पूर्ण होण्यासाठी प्रत्यक्षात आवश्यक असलेल्या सर्व वस्तू व सेवांची पुरेशा प्रमाणात निर्मिती / उत्पादन होणे गरजेचे ठरते. म्हणूनच विकास ही संकल्पना शेवटी मानवासाठीच्या वस्तू व सेवांच्या उत्पादन प्रक्रियेशी संबंधित असलेली दिसते. किंबहुना वस्तू व सेवांची निर्मिती / उत्पादन वाढत जाण्याच्या आणि त्यातून सर्व लोकांची वास्तव राहणीमान पातळी वाढत जाण्याच्या प्रक्रियेला आर्थिक विकास असे संबोधले जाते. यावरूनच मानवाची अर्थव्यवस्था व त्याच्या विकासाची संकल्पना विकसित झालेली आहे.

पर्यावरण व विकास संबंध :

मानवाच्या आर्थिक राहणीमान पातळीत वाढत होण्यासाठी म्हणजे विकासासाठी वस्तू व सेवांचे उत्पादन पुरेशा प्रमाणात वाढणे आवश्यक असते. अशा उत्पादनासाठी जे घटक आवश्यक असतात ते प्रामुख्याने पर्यावरणातून उपलब्ध होतात. जमीन, पाणी, खनिजे, सूर्यप्रकाश, वातावरण, वनस्पती, जंगले, पशुधन इ. सर्व घटक मानवासाठीच्या

वस्तू व सेवांच्या उत्पादनासाठी निसर्गातूनच प्राप्त होतात. या घटकांच्या उपलब्धते शिवाय हे उत्पादन व आर्थिक विकास होऊच शकत नाही. याचाच अर्थ पर्यावरण व विकास या दोहोंना वेगळे करता येणार नाही असा त्यांच्या मध्ये परस्पर संबंध आहे. याउलट अतिउत्पादन वाढीसाठी नैसर्गिक साधनांचा बेसुमार वापर केल्यास पर्यावरणाची हानीही घडून येते ही बाब येथे लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

पर्यावरण व विकास : परस्परपूरकता :

वर स्पष्ट केल्याप्रमाणे आर्थिक विकास व पर्यावरणामध्ये अविभाज्य स्वरूपाचा संबंध आहे. पर्यावरण, पर्यावरणा मधील बाबी उपलब्ध झाल्याशिवाय आर्थिक विकास होऊ शकत नाही. आर्थिक विकासासाठी उत्पादनात जशी वाढ होत जाते तसतसा पर्यावरणातील अनेक घटकांचा त्यासाठी वापर केला जातो म्हणजे उत्पादन वाढीबरोबर पर्यावरणातील घटकांचा वापरही वाढत जातो. यातूनच पर्यावरण व विकासा मधील परस्पर पूरकता स्पष्ट होते.

मानवी अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासासाठी पर्यावरणाची पुढील प्रमाणे मदत होते -

१. मानवी जीवनासाठी आवश्यक जैविक, रासायनिक, भौतिक घटक आणि योग्य वातावरणाची उपलब्धता होते.
२. मानवासाठी आवश्यक वस्तू व सेवांच्या निर्मितीसाठी नैसर्गिक साधनांचा पुरवठा (जमीन, पाणी, खनिजे, ऊर्जा इत्यादी)
३. इतर कच्च्या मालांचा पुरवठा
४. मानवी उत्पादन व उपभोगातून निर्मित टाकाऊ पदार्थांच्या नैसर्गिक विल्हेवाटीची व्यवस्था.
५. मानवाला आनंद व सुखासाठी आवश्यक नैसर्गिक सौंदर्यशील बाबींची उपलब्धता, ज्यामुळे मानवाचा श्रमपरिहार होतो.

या सर्व बाबींवरून आर्थिक विकास व पर्यावरण हे दोन्ही कसे परस्परपूरक आहेत हे स्पष्ट होते.

पर्यावरण व विकास : परस्पर पर्यायी :

आर्थिक विकासामध्ये देशात उपलब्ध साधनांच्या पर्याप्त वापरातून वस्तू, सेवांचे उत्पादन वाढविणे व देशातील प्रत्येकाच्या वास्तव राहणीमानात वाढ होणे अभिप्रेत आहे. या प्रक्रियेत वाढलेले उत्पादन / उत्पन्न देशातील प्रत्येकाच्या हिश्याला समान येते हे गृहीत धरल्यास उत्पादन व उत्पन्न जर लोकसंख्येपेक्षा जास्त गतीने वाढत असेल तर खऱ्या अर्थाने विकास होतो असे म्हणता येते.

आर्थिक विकासांतर्गत उत्पादन वाढविण्यासाठी नैसर्गिक साधनांचा पर्याप्त प्रमाणात वापर झाला. नैसर्गिक साधनांची त्यातून हानी झाली नाही, तरच विकास प्रक्रिया ही पर्यावरणात बिघाड न करता चिरंतनपणे चालू राहते. त्यालाच शाश्वत विकास म्हणता येईल.

प्रत्यक्षात जगामध्ये विशेषतः युरोपियन राष्ट्रे व अमेरिकेत औद्योगिक क्रांती नंतरच्या काळात अतिभौतिक सुखासाठी नैसर्गिक साधनांचा अयोग्यपणे व बेसुमार वापर करून उत्पादन प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढविण्यास सुरुवात झाली. त्यासाठी वैज्ञानिक शोधातून विकसित करण्यात आलेले तंत्रज्ञान, आधुनिक यंत्रसामग्री, रासायनिक प्रक्रिया, ऊर्जा इत्यादींचा प्रचंड वापर करण्यात येऊ लागला. परिणामी युरोपियन देश व अमेरिकेचा प्रचंड विकास झाला. पण खनिजांचा, पाण्याचा, ऊर्जेचा, ज्वलनशीलतेचा, जमिनीचा, रसायनांचा जो प्रचंड वापर त्यासाठी झाला त्यातून मर्यादित साठा असलेली खनिजे, नैसर्गिक साधने संपुष्टात येऊ लागली. जंगल तोडीने जैवविविधता कमी होऊ लागली. रासायनिक उत्पादन प्रक्रियेमुळे कार्बन व एकंदर हरित वायु उत्सर्जन वाढले. ऊर्जेच्या अतिवापरातून वातावरणाची

तत्पता (Global Warming) वाढली व सोबत ध्वनी, हवा, पाणी, जमिनीचे व अन्नघटकांचे प्रचंड मोठे प्रदूषण घडून आले. अशी ही पर्यावरणाची हानी व प्रदूषण ही एक प्रकारे विकासाची मोजलेली किंमत आहे ही धारणा आज समाजामध्ये रुढ झालेली दिसते.

याचा अर्थ आर्थिक विकास साध्य करावयाचा असल्यास पर्यावरणाची हानी / व्हास होणार असे मानले गेले, म्हणजे यात मानवाने आपल्या समोर दोन पर्याय ठेवलेले दिसतात.

१. पर्यावरण संतुलन / संवर्धन, अथवा
२. आर्थिक विकास

या दोन पैकी पर्यावरण संतुलनाचा मार्ग निवडल्यास आर्थिक विकासाला आळा घालावा लागेल आणि आर्थिक विकासाचा पर्याय निवडल्यास पर्यावरण संतुलना ऐवजी व्हास / असंतुलन स्वीकारावे लागेल. यालाच पर्यावरण व आर्थिक विकास हे परस्पराना पर्यायी आहेत असे म्हटले जाते.

आर्थिक विकास व पर्यावरण : जागतिक राजकारण :

युरोपीय देश, अमेरिका व इतर विकसित देशांनी पर्यावरण व्हासाची किंमत मोजून आपल्या देशांचा आर्थिक विकास साधला आणि देशातील लोकांना उच्च राहणीमान प्राप्त करून दिले. पण त्या मधूनच सर्व प्रकारचे प्रदूषण, जैवविविधतेचा व्हास, खनिज संपत्तीचा व्हास, ज्वलनशीलता, जागतिक तत्पता / तापमान वाढ, जंगलांचा व्हास, वाळवंटीकरण इत्यादी मानवी व एकंदर जीवनसृष्टीच्या अस्तित्वाला सुरुंग लावणारे अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण झाले. त्यामुळे १९७० च्या दशकात पर्यावरण संतुलन व संवर्धनाची गरज व्यक्त करण्यात येऊ लागली. आणि त्या संदर्भात जागतिक तसेच राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर अनेक पर्यावरणीय व प्रदूषण विषयक कायदे संमत करण्यात येऊ लागले. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघामार्फत वसुंधरा परिषदा भरविण्यात येऊ लागल्या. ज्यामध्ये पुढे पर्यावरण रक्षण व संवर्धनासाठी आर्थिक विकास प्रक्रियेला मर्यादा घालावी लागेल. पर्यावरणानुकूल बदल करावे लागतील हा विचार संमत झाला. त्यातूनच १९९७ मध्ये 'क्योटो' करार झाला. या करारात हरित वायु विशेषतः कार्बन उत्सर्जनाला आळा घालणे आणि त्याची जबाबदारी अमेरिकेसहित सर्व विकसित देशांनी स्वीकारणे यावर भर देण्यात आला होता. त्यानुसार सर्व विकसित देशांनी आपल्या विकास प्रक्रियेतून वाढविलेल्या कार्बन उत्सर्जनाची जबाबदारी घेऊन सन २०१२ पर्यंत टप्पाटप्पाने हे उत्सर्जन कमी करावयाचे होते.

पण असे कार्बन उत्सर्जन कमी करावयाचे झाल्यास कोळसा जाळणे, वीज निर्मिती करणे, त्याद्वारे कारखाने, वाहने चालवणे इत्यादी विकासाच्या बाबींना मर्यादा घालावी लागणार होती. तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला भारतासहित सर्व विकसनशील देशांना या बंधनापासून बाजूला ठेवण्यात आले होते. या पार्श्वभूमीवर जागतिक पर्यावरण बिघाडाला कारणीभूत विकसित देशांनी कार्बन उत्सर्जन कमी करण्याची जबाबदारी घेऊन उत्पादन प्रक्रियेला आळा घालणे अपेक्षित असतानाही अशी जबाबदारी आता विकसित होणाऱ्या भारत, चीन सारख्या देशांनीही स्वीकारावी असे कारण पुढे करून अमेरिका, कॅनडा, ऑस्ट्रेलिया इत्यादी देशांनी 'क्योटो' करार स्वीकारणे व पाळणे टाळलेले आहे. उलट भारत, चीन इत्यादी देशांनी आर्थिक विकास साधून आपल्या देशातील दारिद्र्य / गरीबी, कुपोषण, अनारोग्यता, निरक्षरता इत्यादी प्रश्न सोडविण्या ऐवजी पर्यावरण संवर्धनाची जबाबदारी घ्यावी अशी अमेरिकेसहित विकसित देशांची मागणी आहे. त्याचेच प्रतिबिंब नुकत्याच पार पडलेल्या ब्राझील मधील 'जाने-दि-रिओ' अथवा 'रिओ-२०' या दुसऱ्या वसुंधरा परिषदे मध्ये दिसून आले आहे. डॅकेल प्रस्ताव, गॅट, जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेने सर्व करार सर्व

देशांनी स्वीकारावेत व जागतिक व्यापार पूर्ण खुला करावा (ज्यात या विकसित देशांचा फायदा व मागास देशांचा तोटा आहे) संवर्धनासाठी नितांत गरजेचा 'क्योटो' करार मात्र या देशांनी स्वीकारलेला नाही. यातून या देशांची दुटप्पी भूमिका व त्यामागील विकासाचे जागतिक राजकारण दिसून येते.

विकास प्रकल्प, विकासाचे लाभार्थी व पर्यावरणीय प्रश्न :

वरील प्रमाणे विकसित देशांनी एका बाजूला पर्यावरण संवर्धनाची जबाबदारी न घेता आपली वाढती उत्पादन प्रक्रिया चालू ठेवलेली आहे. तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला आपले आर्थिक प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी विकसनशील देश आपली विकास प्रक्रिया अधिक गतिमान करीत आहेत. त्यासाठी अनेक प्रकारचे विकासाचे प्रकल्प जसे धरणे, कालवे, वीज प्रकल्प, रस्ते, लोहमार्ग, विमानतळे इत्यादी पायाभूत सुविधा प्रकल्प 'सेझ' सारखी धोरणे राबवित आहेत. या एकंदर प्रक्रियेत सर्व देशांकडून नैसर्गिक साधनांचा अयोग्य व अतिरेकी वापर होऊन पर्यावरण ऱ्हास वेगाने होताना दिसतो. साहजिकच सर्वच प्रकारचे पर्यावरणीय प्रश्न निर्माण झालेले आहेत.

अशा विकास प्रकल्पांचे लाभ मात्र देशातील सर्वांना समान मिळताना दिसत नाहीत. आधीच श्रीमंत असलेल्या व साधनांची मालकी असलेल्या व्यक्ति संस्थांना या प्रकल्पांचे लाभ जास्त प्रमाणात मिळून त्यांची राहणीमान पातळी प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढत आहे. पण बहुसंख्य अल्पभूधारक शेतकरी, शेतमजूर, लघू व मध्यम उद्योजक, व्यावसायिक यांना याचे कोणतेच लाभ मिळताना दिसत नाहीत. उलट विकासाचे लाभ ज्या श्रीमंत लाभार्थींना मिळत आहेत व त्यातूनच पर्यावरणात जो बिघाड निर्माण होत आहे त्याचे नुकसान मात्र या सर्व गरिबांना सोसावे लागते आहे. हे एका अर्थाने विकास प्रक्रियेचे बळी आहेत. त्यातून त्यांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात विस्थापनही होत आहे. परंतु त्याचे पुनर्वसन होताना मात्र दिसत नाही. याचा अर्थ विकास व विकास प्रकल्पांचा लाभ मूठभर श्रीमंताना, तर त्याचे नुकसान गरिबांना सोसावे लागते आहे. शिवाय त्यातून पर्यावरणाची होणारी हानी प्रचंड मोठी आहे.

समारोप :

पर्यावरण आणि विकास यांना वरील प्रमाणे प्रमुख दोन बाजू असलेल्या दिसतात. जागतिक अर्थकारणामधील राजकारण बाजूला करून विकास व पर्यावरण परस्परांना पूरक आहेत हे एकंदर जगाच्या दृष्टीने मान्य करावे लागेल. विकसित, विकसनशील अशा सर्वच देशातील विकासाचे धोरण व प्रक्रिया ही पर्यावरणानुकूल करावी लागेल. शिवाय वाढती लोकसंख्या वाढत्या गरजा, वाढती चंगळवादी जीवनशैली या सर्वांना आळा घालावा लागेल. म्हणजे विकास आणि पर्यावरण हे परस्परांना पर्यायी न मानता पूरक मानून पुढील गोष्टी करणे आवश्यक आहे.

१. विकसित व विकसनशील देशामधील विकासाची दरी कमी करणे.
२. विकसित देशांनी आपल्या अतिरिक्त उपभोग पातळीला आळा घालणे.
३. अतिरिक्त उपभोग पातळीला आळा घातल्याने बचत झालेल्या साधनांचे मागास देशांकडे हस्तांतरण करणे.
४. दारिद्र्य, कुपोषण, निरक्षरता, इत्यादी प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी जागतिक स्तरावर प्रयत्न करणे व मागास देशांना विशेष सहाय्य करणे.
५. अतिरिक्त नफा प्रवृत्ती व अतिरिक्त उपभोग प्रवृत्ती यांना आळा घालणे व त्यासाठी नफा प्रेरीत मुक्त अर्थरचने ऐवजी समतेवर आधारित अर्थरचना स्वीकारणे.
६. पर्यावरणानुकूल उत्पादन प्रक्रिया व जीवनशैली स्वीकारणे.
७. वाढती लोकसंख्या व वाढत्या गरजांना मर्यादा घालणे.

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