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Origins of Non-Euclidean Geometry

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Abstract: In this research paper, researcher is reviewing historical background of the foundations of Non-Euclidean Geometry and surveying some of the concrete and elementary constructions to obtain the models of Non-Euclidean Geometry which is used in cosmology, celestial mechanics and general theory of relativity and by pilots and ship captains as they navigate around the world.

Keywords: Origin, Euclidean Geometry, Hyperbolic Geometry

Introduction: Until the eighteenth century the only geometry known was Euclidian geometry. Even today Euclidean Geometry is the simplest type of Geometry which gives description of physical spaces for every day purpose. The book ‘The elements` by Euclid (and its translations) enjoyed a special place in the world of geometry till 18th century. The famous fifth postulate of Euclid (300 B.C.) on Parallel lines had remained unsatisfactory in the Modern Mathematics that developed in the 18th and 19th century and attracted many mathematicians to find a proof or to look for the existence of any different and consistent geometry.

The fifth postulate of Euclid states that “If a straight line falling on two straight lines lying in the same plane, make with them two internal angles toward the same parts less than two right angles, these two straight lines infinitely produced toward those parts will meet each other.”

We also mention some of the equivalent conditions of the fifth postulate:

- (i) **Parallel axiom P₁:** For each straight line L and a point P outside L there is exactly one line through P that does not meet L.
- (ii) The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles. (This is an exciting theorem for a student in high school geometry)
- (iii) There exists a circle passing through any three non-collinear points.

A student with considerable knowledge in mathematics knows the importance of existence and uniqueness. The search for new consistent geometry started by doubting the existence and the uniqueness of the line in axiom P₁. As a result the scope for new geometry opened with the possible new axioms.

The Origins of Non-Euclidean Geometry: The most tenacious attempt, entitled *Euclides ab omni naevo vindicatus* (Euclid cleared of every flaw), was made by Saccheri (1733). Saccheri `s plan of attack began by subdividing the denial of the parallel axiom into two alternatives.

Axiom P₀ : There is no line through P that does not meet L.

Axiom P₂ : There are at least two lines through P that do not meet L.

He succeeded in deducing a contradiction from Axiom P₀, using other axioms of Euclid, such as the axiom that a straight line can be prolonged indefinitely. (One can notice that the great circles on sphere have some properties of straight lines, except that they are finite length) . But Saccheri was less successful with the axiom P₂. The geometry which assumes the axiom P₀ is known as Elliptic geometry and the geometry which assumes the axiom P₂ is known as Hyperbolic Geometry.

Hyperbolic Geometry: The most important contributors to non-Euclidean geometry between Gauss and Beltrami were made by Lobachevsky and Bolyai who published their discovery independently in 1829 and 1832 respectively. Most of their results were known to Gauss but, he never intended to publish his ideas. Because of their courage in advocating an unconventional geometry, Bolyai and Lobochevsky have won credit in the history for the foundations of Non-Euclidean geometry. Both Bolyai and Lobachevsky considered a three dimensional space satisfying Axiom P₂ and made use of a surface known as horosphere. But later Wachter, a student of Gauss observed in a letter of 1816

(published in Stackl 1901) that the geometry of the horosphere is in fact Euclidean. This result was rediscovered by Bolyai and Lobochevsky and they anticipated that it would make Euclid geometry subordinate to hyperbolic. The hyperbolic geometry was over looked until 1868, and became one of the most useful study after using differential geometry to justify it. The works of Riemann (1860s) and that of Beltrami (1868) approached the hyperbolic geometry from the view point of differential geometry and could give concrete explanation.

We would like to mention only the model of hyperbolic geometry due to a French mathematician Henri Poincare which is also known as the Disc model.

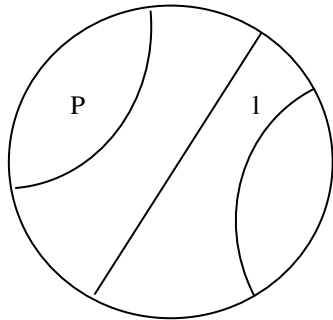


Fig 1: Disc model

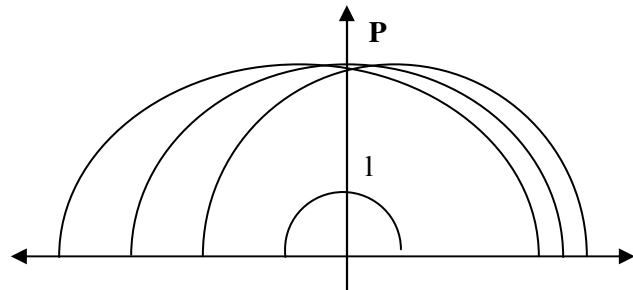


Fig 2: Infinitely many lines through a point P

Example 1: (Disc model due to Poincare) In this model, I am considering the points of the unit disc denoted by

$$D = \{z : |z| < 1\} = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$$

Where $z = (x + i y)$ is a complex number identifying with a point (x, y) in \mathbf{R}^2 .

The boundary of the disc **D** is denoted by $C = \{z : |z| = 1\}$ which is not part of the geometry. Every hyperbolic line in the disc is part of the generalized (Euclidean) circle which meets the boundary **C** at two points as shown in Figure 1. We consider them as the boundary points of the hyperbolic line and note that these points are not part of the line. Now consider a line **l** and point **P** not on this line. Then one can see that there are infinitely many lines passing through **P** without intersecting the line **l**.

This model is equivalent to the example given below. To explain this in detail one requires some knowledge in complex analysis. A reader may be aware that there is a biholomorphic map from unit disc to upper half plane.

Example 3: Now consider $X = H^+$: upper Half plane in \mathbf{IR}^2 and **L** consists of the following subsets (lines) of **X**:

- (i) Collection of all vertical lines in upper half plane. (Usual lines in the Euclidean plane).
- (ii) Collection of semi-circles of all possible radii with centers on the x-axis.

It is clear from the following figure that the (X, L) is indeed a Plane Geometry and satisfies the axiom P_2 . (See fig. 2)

Elliptic Geometry: When Riemann was called on to give a probationary lecture before the faculty to appoint as a lecturer he submitted a list of three possible topics to the faculty. Gauss selected the third topic which was bravely listed but not well prepared by Riemann. The readings of *Über die Hypothesen welche der Geometrie zu Grunde liegen* (On the Hypotheses that Underlie the Foundation of Geometry) on June 10, 1854 is seen as one of the landmarks of modern mathematical history.

Riemann adapted totally a different type of non-Euclidean geometry, in which there are no parallels to a line through a point not on the line.

A model for elliptic geometry is given below is known as Spherical Model. The geometry is studied on the surface of a sphere.

Example 4: Let X be the unit sphere S centered at the origin in \mathbb{R}^3 . That is

$$S = \{(x,y,z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\}$$

and L we consider the great circles (which are the circles of largest diameter) on S . Thus given p and q ($\neq \pm p$) there is a unique line joining them. But if we take p and $q = -p$ there are infinitely many lines passing through p and q . Therefore to come over this difficulty we identify such points and consider them as one and the same point. That X is the quotient set of S with respect to equivalence relation $x \equiv y$ if and only if $x = \pm y$ for x, y in S . Thus

$X = \{[p,-p] : p \in S\}$ and L be the image of any l in X . Thus

$L = \{[l] : l = [x, -x] : x \in l\}$. Now it is easy to see that given any line l and a point P not on l there is no parallel line passing through P . This Plane is known as elliptic plane and it satisfies the axiom P_0 .

Applications: The hyperbolic geometry is used in cosmology, celestial mechanics and general theory of relativity. The spherical geometry is used by pilots and ship captains as they navigate around the world.

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Issues and Prospects of FDI in Retail Sector in India

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A. Characteristics of FDI model of retail, the requirements for its success.

“Better late than never”-so has been the action from the recent reform measures the Government of India has undertaken. The much – awaited FDI policy for multi – brand retail has passed the hands of the Government and now the reaction of global retailers is awaited. Before we can analyze the potential impact of FDI in multi – brand retail, it is important to reflect on some of the important features stated in the policy. According to Government of India’s notification on 20 September 2012, 51 percent FDI in multi – brand retail is permitted, subject to certain conditions. Some of the top conditions cited are as follows:

- **State acceptance:** The stores may be set up in that state which allows FDI in multi – brand retail under this policy. Such stores will be subject to compliance with applicable state laws and regulations.
- **Minimum investment:** The minimum amount that a foreign investor has to invest is USD 100 million.
- **Backend investment:** At least 50 percent of the total FDI brought in shall be invested in ‘backend infrastructure’ within three years of the first tranche of FDI. ‘Back – end infrastructure’ includes capital expenditure on all activities, excluding that on front – end units; for instance, it includes investment made towards processing, manufacturing, distribution, quality control, design improvement packaging, logistics, storage, warehouse, and agriculture market produce infrastructure, among others. Expenditure on land cost and rentals will not be counted for purpose of backend infrastructure.
- **Procurement:** At least 30 percent of the procurement of manufactured/processed products purchased shall be sourced from ‘small industries’ globally, with investment in plant and machinery not exceeding USD 1 million.
- **Location:** Retail sales outlet may be set up in cities with populations of more than 1 million, according to the 2011 Census and may also cover an area of 10 kilometers around the municipal/urban agglomeration limits of such cities. Only 53 cities in India qualify under these criteria.
- **Agriculture produce:** First right of procurement lies with the Government.

Implication of FDI policy on different stakeholders

- **Farmers**

Higher penetration of organized retail would reduce the role of the middleman and enable better realization of price to farmers. Farmers will gain support from the retailers with whom they will share a common interest. This is expected productivity of farming activity. Farmer could access large markets through the organized retail chains. With improved supply chain, retailers will pick up the produce right from the fields. This will save transport cost incurred to take the produce to the local *mandis*.

- **SME segment**

The policy condition of 30 percent sourcing from the small enterprises will enable the SME segment to work with the large retailers and have access to a much larger region in India and potential access to world markets.

- **Traditional retail**

In the last three years, both, modern retail and retail, have continued to grow. Due to real state space constraint in prime locations within cities, traditional trade will continued to be a convenience store next door, whereas, organized retail is more likely to grow in the suburbs

and outskirts of large cities. Both organized and unorganized retailers will coexist both offer different value propositions to customers. Organized retailers provide discount on bulk purchase and on ambience, whereas, traditional retailers provide convenience and top-up shopping.

- **Consumers**

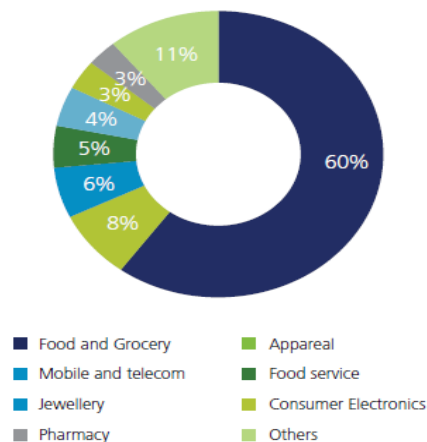
Food and Grocery, followed by Apparels, accounts for a significant proportion of the expenditure of Indian consumers. The consumer is more brand conscious in Consumer Electronics, Footwear and to some extent in Apparels. For Food and Grocery, the expenditure is predominantly on non – branded products. With the entry of foreign retailers in multi – brand retail, the consumer will have a wider choice and better shopping experience. There might be a gradual shift in consumption patterns such as non – food items gaining a larger share of the pockets and consumption of branded products in grocery items.

- **Existing multi – brand retailers**

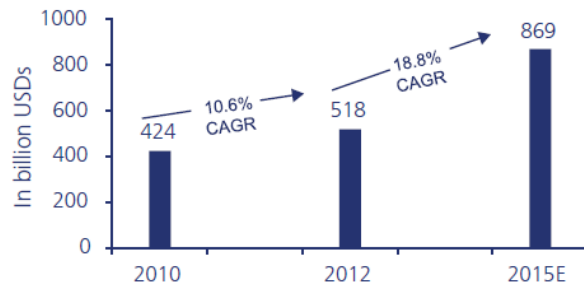
FDI in multi – brand retail would benefit capital constrained retailers and could reduce the piling debt of many Indian retailers. FDI would accelerate the pace of investment in the supply chain to meet the demands of increasing scale which would in turn benefit the existing players. Indian players have no restriction on sourcing, e-commerce, location of retail stores investments in backend infrastructure etc. hence would hold a competitive advantage over any retail chain with FDI.

Organized retail, which constitutes 8 percent of the total retail market, will grow much faster than traditional retail. It is expected to gain a higher share in the growing pie of the retail market in India.

The Indian retail industry has experienced growth of 10.6% between 2010 and 2012 and is expected to increase to USD 750-850 billion by 2015. Food and Grocery is the largest category within the retail sector with 60 percent share followed by Apparel and Mobile segment.

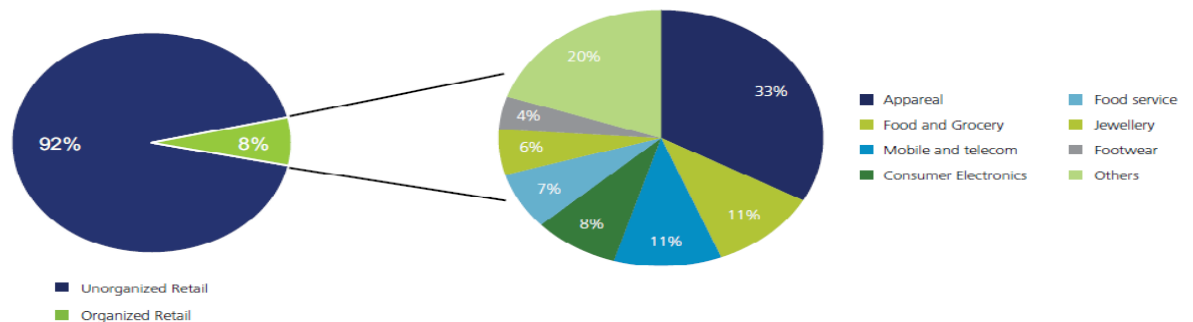


Source: India Retail Report 2013, Images Group



Source: India Retail Report 2013, Images Group

Note: For the purpose of above graph currency value for \$1 is taken as INR 50 in 2010 and INR 55 in 2012 and 2015



Source: Bradstreet retail sector overview, India Retail Report 2013, Images Group

Our opinion is that policies evolve with changes in business environment and the political landscape. The FDI policy for single brand retail has evolved as the Indian market becomes more mature and the political situation more stable. Similarly, FDI policy for multi brand retail or its implication on the business may also evolve in future.

B. Cost, quality and employment aspects of FDI in retail.

Introduction

FDI stands for Foreign direct Investment i.e. investment made by the foreign companies or foreign government in India. It is mainly dealing with monetary matters. FDI is a popular mode of entering in another country’s economy. It is made by foreign countries in order to established wholly owned companies or to manage them or to purchase shares of companies in another country. It can be of two type –

- 1) Horizontal – invest in same type of industry.
- 2) Vertical – financial collaboration with market unit or suppliers of input in that country.

Current Scenario regarding FDI in India

This is the most talked and controversial issue in the country right now. On 15th September 2012 government has announced their new FDI policy in Indian retail sector. As per the notification by the DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION the government has allowed FDI in following-

- Single Brand retailing-100%
- Multi-brand retailing-51%

This new policy facing protest from everywhere for instance-Left Parties, Opposition Parties (BJP,SP,INLD Etc.) & from the general public also.

This is all because as much as 7.8% of India's total workforce is engaged in retail trade. There are two type of retail stores in India. They are-

- 1) Organized retail stores.
- 2) Unorganized retail stores.

Unorganized retail stores are considered to be the 95% of the total retail sector of India. It is argued that these are going to effect to a large extent with the entry of big MNC in retail sector like – Wal-mart, Tesco, Correfour who sell from groceries to garments, furniture to fitness equipment item under one roof.

Arguments against FDI

As the government decision is facing protest from everywhere the different parties called for the “BHARAT BAND” or “INDIA CLOSED” on 20th September 2012. They have given their arguments against the FDI. These arguments are as-

- Create unemployment
- Upset the balance of payment
- Farmers would be at loss
- Middle man would suffer the most
- Inflation will be increased

Arguments in favor of FDI

COMMERCE Mr. Jyotiraditya Scindia tried to protect government decision regarding FDI by giving some arguments in favor of fdi or focusing light on the benefits of FDI for India. These benefits are as-

- 1) Benefits for consumers
 - (a) Good quality
 - (b) Low price
 - (c) Quality of services
 - 2) Benefits for producers
 - (a) Low advertising cost
 - (b) Opportunity to go international
- Benefits for economy
- a) Increase flow of foreign currency in the country.
 - b) Latest technology in production
 - c) Improved infrastructure facility
 - d) Create employment

He said that if India want to become a superpower in world economy then it is very much important to open doors for FDI because only then we can avail all these benefits. He also said that the government has announced this FDI policy by keeping in mind the interest of general public and as well as the economy by putting some restriction on FDI.

Restriction on FDI or Steps to protect economy's interest

FDI in retail would only enter in 10 states & those cities where population is more than 10 lakh and only 53 cities comes under this criteria.

Only those MNC who are willing to invest 500 crore, half of it in the back-end activities such as logistics, infrastructure etc. would be allowed in the retail space.

The foreign retail stores will have to buy 30% of the product from the domestic producers.

The unorganized retail sector would not be affected so much because they have already created great neighbourhood & unbeatable access.

c. Local vs. FDI in the retail trade of India

1. Retail Sector Contributes around 10% in GDP of India.
2. Out of total employment, about 10% is from retail sector.

3. Organized Retail provides employment to roughly 5 Lakhs employees.
4. Unorganized Retail provides livelihood to more than 22 crores people directly and indirectly.
5. India is the country having the largest unorganized retail market in the World.
6. More than 90% retailer functions in less than 500 square feet of shopping space.
7. Indian retail is expected to grow 25 per cent annually.
8. The Indian retail sector is estimated at around Rs 20 lakh crore, of which the organized sector accounts for a merely about 5 per cent
9. As per Government Policy Document – FDI in Retail will create around 10. million jobs in 3 years with 4 million (40 lakhs) jobs created directly and the rest in the backend logistics. This claim is highly imaginative and is impractical.
10. If 4 million jobs are to be created in India in 3 years, even the Wal-Mart, which has the largest average employee per store, will need to open over 18600 supermarkets in India, which means 644 retail stores in each 53 metropolitan cities.
11. Global experiences of organized retail have clearly shown that instead of creating employment, Mega Retail Corporations actually reduces employment.
12. For every job Wal-Mart (the largest global retail chain) creates in India, it would displace 17 to 18 local small traders and their employees.
13. Mega Retail corporations in the name of sophistication and use of technology and automation reduce the manpower and create demand of highly skilled labor.
14. Though FDI in retail may bring little employment amongst the educated youths, but at the same time it will ignore semi-skilled and uneducated population who are traditionally associated with retail trade.
15. Government believes that farmers will be the major beneficiary as organized retail (Foreign funded Mega Retail Corporations) will ensure high price for agricultural produce.
16. Global examples have clearly shown Supermarkets are pushing price and payments risks onto farmers and growers and squeezing their margins.
17. Farmers in developed nations have not benefitted from giant retailers.
18. Milk producers in the US got only 38% share of the consumers' dollar spent on milk while the rest was earned by the processor and retailer. In the United Kingdom, the milk producers got only 36%. However, in India, the milk producer gets more than 70% of the consumers' rupee on an average.
19. Conditions for agricultural workers in supermarket suppliers is very bad, because of the intense pressure placed on farmers to reduce prices, guarantee 'quality standards', handle last minute changes in contracts and absorb discounts, promotions, etc. passed on to them.
20. More than 90% of India's rural population has less than 2 hectares of land and 79% are either landless or own less than 1 hectare. Practically all of these people will be excluded from the corporate supply chain
21. The government thinks that 30 percent mandatory sourcing from small scale sectors will help small industry.
22. Foreign investors have expressed their reservations on the conditions of 30% local purchase clause.
23. Foreign retailers will impact supply chains that are being fed by SMEs and there will be displacement of SMEs.
24. Organized global retail chains will break the traditional symbiotic relationship that exists between small producers and small retailers.
25. Due to unequal terms of trade in a monopsony like situation, small producers and suppliers are likely to suffer most.
26. Independence of traditional and small manufacturing units in our country will be destroyed and they will become mere ancillaries to the larger industries, if at all they are able to survive.
27. The government thinks traditional and modern retail can co-exist and grow albeit at different rates.

- Modern organized retail will have no impact on local neighborhood small shopkeepers.
28. Lack of level playing field and with potential resources, the MNCs and domestic corporate houses in retail trade can throw domestic lack of level playing field retailers out of business.
 29. The experience of Wal-Mart and others has been that it has led to the destruction of local small shopkeepers, generally known as mom and pop stores.
 30. The government thinks consumer will be second major beneficiary after farmer as competition amongst the retail chains will bring down prices.
 31. Research findings have established that retail and brand companies have positioned themselves as powerful gate keepers between the consumers and the producers.
 32. As per global experience, organized retail has clearly shown that in the beginning these mega retails provide goods at discounted or cheaper rates, but with the passage of time and elimination of local neighborhood shops, the discount on same products disappears.
 33. The entry of corporate chains into wheat and grain procurement has coincided with increased speculation and increased prices.
 34. Organized mega retails encourage mass consumerism; as a result consumer tends to become shopaholic and spends more than his current requirement.
 35. Concept of buy 2 get 1 free not just results to overspending but also increases the chances of dumping of product and also may lead to wastage of products at consumers end (those having near expiry date).
 36. Sizeable consumers who become shopaholic tend to fall into credit card debt due to impulsive buying behavior.
 37. The government firmly believes that FDI will lead to infrastructural development especially in logistics and warehouse.
 38. Domestic organized retail companies are largely similar to the MNCs in retail except for the fact of nation of origin. But they have not contributed anything appreciable in terms of infrastructural development.
 39. When our own Indian mega retail chains have not invested in backend infrastructure, what is the logic that foreign firms which wants to enter Indian retail space for profit will invest on cold store, transport and other backend infrastructure?
 40. Planning commission in its observation has observed that Lack of capital in agricultural sector also force farmers to ignore the use of cold storage, even when available and effectively managed. Many growers depend on almost daily sales for their income and hence may be forced to accept a lower price immediately, rather than to store their produce in the anticipation of a higher price.
 41. The high rental price of warehouse facilities in India has often resisted the farmer for using cold store.
 42. According to Government of India, India has one of the highest percentages of post-harvest loss, a lot as high as 40% or even more. This loss leads to misery of farmers and high cost of agricultural produce for consumers.
 43. Proponents of FDI in Retail believe magical effect on reducing post-harvest loss.
 44. FDI in Retail cannot guarantee the post-harvest loss. International experiences have shown that India has much lower post-harvest loss and also in-terms of food wastage.
 45. The average European or North American consumer wastes 95kg-115kg of food a year, above all fruits and vegetables. In contrast, the average consumer in sub-Saharan Africa, south Asia or south-east Asia wastes only 6kg-11kg.
 46. Trading of goods involves physical movements of goods from place of produce or manufacture to place of processing followed by place of final consumption.
 47. In terms of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the total contribution from road transport sector is about 4.8 percent. This alone transports about for 73% of goods from one place to another.
 48. Like retail trade, this sector is also highly unorganized and is mainly managed by people with very

less capital and skill set. Approximately 18 crore population is directly or indirectly dependent on road transport sector, out of which around 3 crore population associated with goods transport sector are from the metropolitan cities itself

49. Global experiences have shown that mega retail has direct impact on transport sector.
50. Mega retail tries to dominate and control transport operations, it initially tries to do ventures with local transport giants, later start dictating their stringent terms which leads to reduction of overall profits of transport companies.
51. Smaller transport players are often left out because of their inability to comply with the stringent terms of mega retail corporations. Indian transport industry continues to comprise small operators accounting for as much as 85 percent of the total fleet.
52. Current proposal of FDI in Retail Trade is detrimental for Indian Economy as a whole.
53. Proponents of FDI in Retail are trying to divide and misguide Indian citizens by projecting FDI in Retail as Magic Wand for agricultural reforms, better infrastructure, employment creation and boost to small and medium enterprises.
54. Foreign Retail Corporations due to their vested interest along with their lobbying capacity are forcefully projecting the 'Trading Community' as the biggest villains in trading cycle.
55. Our government instead of making reforms in unorganized retail sector, is trying to create a rift in harmonious society (producer-transporter -trader-consumer) and is working against the poor and common citizen.
56. Like East India Company, the motive of Foreign Retail Companies is to exploit Indian Retail Market, dump cheaper goods, dictate our food preferences, control our food security, regulate our market as per their interest and make profits.
57. Every citizen of India needs to understand and oppose the larger conspiracy of neo-imperialism and threat to Indian economy in the form of FDI in Retail.

D. A Calculus of Who Gains and Who Loses in This Game

The Indian government recently announced a slew of reforms, including allowing foreign direct investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail up to a level of 51%. A policy requiring that single-brand retail multinationals source 30% of products and materials from small businesses and craftsmen was changed to mandating that the same amount come from Indian firms. In this op-ed, Johns Hopkins University professor Ravi Aron, who is a senior fellow at Wharton's William and Phyllis Mack Center for Technological Innovation, argues that opening up FDI will not only lead to a greater variety of products for sale and increased consumer choice, but also penetrate deep into the hinterland of Indian economic activity and do much to improve the country's "shunned sectors" — infrastructure and logistics.

1. The direct FDI impact in the short term from retail chains will be modest. If you look at the numbers — as per [financial information services firm] CEIC Data — FDI in 2008 was in the ballpark of US\$35 billion and declined in 2009 and 2010. FDI in 2011 came in at around US\$27 billion or so. So if we ask the question: Will international retail chains in the shorter term — an 18-to-24 month horizon — bring in US\$8 billion to get back on track, the answer is probably not.
2. Large retail chains when they venture abroad do so in three phases. In Phase One, they often set up a test case/pilot project. This can be done through a partnership with local chains (with risk and revenue sharing), or a few flagship stores that serve as brand broadcasters. The chains employ this initial-phase entry strategy to learn lessons about the local markets. They assess demand, test merchandizing strategies and set up operational capabilities. In this phase, they bring in some investment to cover their set-up costs and for establishing their sourcing (supply) footprint. This usually takes 18-to-24 months.
 - (a) In the second phase firms expand their demand footprint; they open more stores and increase both the scale of operations (volume of products sourced) and scope of products that they feature. There is considerable investment in this phase in the form of real estate acquisition, putting in operational infrastructure, establishing sourcing relationships, establishing supply chains and

massive logistics capabilities. This is volume-independent investment — that is, investment meant to gear up for volumes of business to come, but not calibrated to the current volume of business.

- (b) In the third phase the investment keeps pace with the rate of expansion. As volumes grow and urban and semi-urban retail locations get saturated, companies look for new locations and bring in investment that is calibrated to growth in volumes. It is in the second phase and the third phase — which come after the initial 18-to-24 months — that large investments manifest themselves.

3. Impact on Mom-and-Pop Retailers

- (a) FDI is often opposed on the grounds that it will put mom-and-pop stores out of business. This is very unlikely for several reasons.
- (b) The big-box retailers, when they venture into developing markets, do not use the same business model as they do in the U.S. Walmart — the most iconic of these companies and the one most often cited as a threat to Indian mom-and-pop stores — is by no means the lowest-price retailer in China. Walmart U.S. is based on “everyday low prices.” The firm has an activity system that is meant to help Walmart compete as a cost leader. The company began by locating in rural areas and then moved to suburban and semi-urban areas in the U.S.
- (c) The foreign retail chains will need to make very expensive real estate investments. They will have a very high variable cost of operation. Their fixed, volume-independent costs are also likely to be much higher than the mom-and-pop convenience stores. These chains will operate with price points that are much higher than those featured by the mom-and-pop shops.
- (d) These firms’ real competition will be the domestic multi-brand retailers. A recent study by the CII and Boston Consulting Group estimated the size of organized retail of US\$28 billion in 2010 to be 6% to 7% of the total retail market in India. The study predicted that the size of retail — total retail sector size, not just organized retail — would grow to US\$1.25 trillion by 2020 if the efficiencies that typically come from greater competition and modernization of retail supply systems were to be unleashed. Under this scenario, the study predicts that the size of organized retail could grow to US\$260 billion or about 20.8% of the total market. So even under this scenario, the idea that a fractional segment that accounts for 20.8% of the total economic activity of a sector can drive the remaining 79% of that sector out of business does not stand the scrutiny of reason.

4. Supply Footprint: Traders — Not Farmers — Beware

- (a) The foreign retail chains will have a more significant impact on traders that dominate procurement of commodities and perishables, including grains and cereals. It is not surprising that these traders are the most virulent opponents of FDI in retail (the main opposition party that derives its support from the trading castes and traders has openly stated that “traders’ interests will be harmed by FDI in retail”. Indian farmers and many other rural producers are at the mercy of large and well-organized monopsony buyers. Very often these traders dominate geographies and account for nearly all procurement in their geographies. In many states, the food ministry determines who it will buy from and this is usually a small number of traders who in turn dominate direct procurement from farmers in their geographies.
- (b) The CII-Boston Consulting Group study found that an Indian tomato farmer earns about 30% or even less of the final price paid by the consumer (in developed countries, that percentage can be as much as 70%). For this reason alone, farmers and producers should welcome this development (and for this reason alone, traders oppose it). Indeed, the Indian Farmer and Industrial Alliance (IFIA), a joint venture of the Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA), recognized the potential benefits of eliminating middlemen and has expressed its support for opening the retail sector to foreign investment.
- (c) The entry of foreign players introduces competition that will benefit some and will work to the detriment of others. The beneficiaries in this case are the Indian consumers, the lower middle class, which will benefit from the well-paying jobs that will be created, and the producers of

goods — including farmers — that have been at the mercy of middlemen and monopoly buyers and trader monopolies.

e. International aspects of retail in FDI

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is direct investment into production or business in a country by a company in another country, either by buying a company in the target country or by expanding operations of an existing business in that country. Foreign direct investment is done for many reasons including to take advantage of cheaper wages or for special investment privileges such as tax exemptions offered by the country as an incentive to gain.

Regulations: Notification No. FEMA 20/2000-RB dated May 3, 2000 covers the aspects relating to Foreign investment in India and prescribes the mode of investments i.e. manner of receipt of funds, issue of shares /type of instruments and reporting of the investments to the Reserve Bank.

Foreign Investments – Schematic Representation

Thus, Foreign Investment contain only 2 Methods

- Automatic Route
- Government Approval Route

(a) **In the Automatic route** the subscription towards foreign equity can be brought in & shares can be issued to Person Resident Outside India (PROI) without any approval. It involves ONLY reporting in 2 stages.

1. Within 30 days report to RBI for receipt of money and issue shares within 180 days.
2. Within 30 days after issues of shares, file a declaration in form FC- GPR with prescribed enclosures.

(b) **In government Approval route** Central Government approval is to be obtained from Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) within Ministry of Finance, Government of India. Cases which do not fall under automatic route will be dealt with by Government through FIPB.

Retailing in India

Is one of the pillars of its economy and accounts for 14 to 15 percent of its GDP. The Indian retail market is estimated to be US \$ 450 billion and one of the top five retail markets in the world by economic value. India is one of the fastest growing retail markets in the world, with 1.2 billion people. India's retailing industry is essentially owner manned small shops. In 2010, larger format convenience stores and supermarkets accounted for about 4 percent of the industry, and these were present only in large urban centers. India's retail and logistics industry employs about 40 million Indians (3.3% of Indian population)

Evolution of Indian Retail

The **Main Reason for Allowing FDI in Retail Sector** is that it complements and supplements domestic investment. Domestic companies are benefited through FDI, by way of enhanced access to supplementary capital and state-of-the-art technologies; exposure to global managerial practices and opportunities of integration into global markets. Until 2011, Indian central government denied foreign direct investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail, forbidding foreign groups from any ownership in supermarkets, convenience stores or any retail outlets. Even single-brand retail was limited to 51% ownership and a bureaucratic process. Indian Parliament has passed a bill allowing FDI retail with certain conditions for procurement from local manufacturer on 07.12.2012. The Government's assessment that implementation of the policy permitting FDI, up to 51%, in multi-brand retail trading, is likely to facilitate greater FDI inflows into front and back-end infrastructure; technologies and efficiencies to unlock the potential of the agricultural value chain; additional and quality employment; and global best practices. This, in turn, is expected to benefit consumers and farmers in the long run, in terms of quality and price.

Conditions

To permit 100% FDI in single brand retail trading subject to the following conditions: FDI in single brand retail trading may be permitted up to 100% with Government approval; Products to be sold should be of a 'Single Brand' only. Products should be sold under the same brand internationally

i.e. products should be sold under the same brand in one or more countries other than India. 'Single Brand' product-retailing would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing. The foreign investor should be the owner of the brand. In respect of proposals involving FDI beyond 51%, 30% sourcing would mandatorily have to be done from SMEs/ village and cottage industries artisans and craftsmen.

Conclusion

A development that is perceived to be a game changer for the retail business in India will depend a lot on retailers adaption to local tastes and preferences. The condition clearly indicates an opportunity for global retailers to harness the vast potential of Indian markets. After studying all the arguments against and in favor of FDI we can conclude that the government decision is a good decision coz it is very much important for Indian economy to grow with world's economies and this can be possible by exploiting all the opportunity available in the international market and FDI is a good medium for that. So we should concentrate on the positive part and try to remove the hurdles that are in the path of successful implementation of FDI policy. Also to allow healthy FDI in the retail sector would not only lead to a substantial surge in the country's GDP and overall economic development, but would inter alia also help in integrating the Indian market with that of the global market. It will prove to be a boon for the Indian economy.

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A Study of Scientific Aptitude among Intermediate Students of Different Boards

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In the Dictionary of education (*Good, 1959*), aptitude is defined as “a pronounced innate capacity for or ability in a given line of endeavor such as particular art, school subject or vocation”. In this definition, an aptitude refers to an individual’s inborn potentialities or capacities which are indicative of some special abilities. ‘Aptitude’ in Great Illustrated Dictionary [in *Rao, 1996*] is considered as “a natural talent, skill or ability, quickness in learning and understanding”. In the above two definitions, it has been emphasized on that an aptitude refers to the capacity of an individual to be skilled in some work receiving formal and informal training. Aptitude is not a specific skill; rather it is the capacity to acquire that specific skill (*Freeman, 1965*). If an individual has no aptitude for a particular type of work, he/she will not be skilled or proficient in that task in spite of training given to him/her. Whereas, right aptitude of a person, in any specific field, indicates his/her ability of acquiring skills in that particular field, on the basis of which a prediction may be made regarding the amount of improvement of that person in that field, which further training might affect (*Rao, 1996*) Majority of the psychologists agree on the point that aptitude is innate, yet environmental factors on aptitude has also been recognized (*Rao, 1996*). As a matter of fact, aptitude is influenced by both biological and cultural factors of an individual.

The term Aptitude is differently defined by the different psychologists, as many cases do happen, but these different definitions agree in certain essentials such as ‘present ability’, ‘role of training’, ‘case of acquiring proficiency’, ‘interest in activity’, and so on.

Freeman has defined an Aptitude as a “combination of characteristics indicative of an individual’s capacity to acquire (with training) some specific knowledge, skill or set of organized responses such as the ability to speak a language, to become a musician, to do mechanical work.”

Scientific Aptitude is complex of interacting hereditary and environmental determinants producing predispositions or abilities. We can identify to an extent, certain, not all characteristics possessed by individuals who succeed later in scientific Endeavour. *Dressel* defines “Scientific Aptitude as potentiality for future accomplishment in science without regard to past training and achievement.”

Super states that “Scientific Aptitude is presumably largely an intellectual matter, and it seems that a battery of test for the selection of promising scientist will stress such factors as reasoning, spatial visualization, number ability, scientific vocabulary, and mechanical comprehension are too less pure aptitude which should also be significant.”

Scientific Aptitude is a psycho-social concept which explains the individual’s behaviors in different life situations. It means a mind free of narrowness, having independent thought process, having curiosity for real of real knowledge, faith in techniques and process of knowledge acquisition and hoping that solution to a problem would be achieved through the verified knowledge. Scientific Aptitude involves logical thinking, freedom from superstitions, objectivity etc. Scientific Aptitude appears to be dependent upon a variety of factors. The presence of certain skills; persistence in learning, motivation, satisfaction derived from learning a subject, socio-economic factors and cultural background are some of the important determinants of Scientific Aptitude. Factors like physical development, interest and attitude are also to be considered necessary for Scientific Aptitude. Scientific Aptitude may create a wide array of relevant concepts such as knowledge, personality, physique, intelligence and motor skill.

Baumal and Berger (1965) revealed that the students who scored higher in scientific aptitude were not necessary with high grades in science and those who scored low in scientific aptitude were

not those who scored low in science in school. *Sujata (1987)* found that there was a significant positive association between achievement in biology and scientific aptitude. *Bhaskara Rao, (1989)* found that urban school pupils possess a little bit high scientific aptitude than rural school pupils. Association among scientific attitude, scientific aptitude, and biology achievement is highly significant and positive. He also found that pupils possessing scientific aptitude attained high positions in class.

Objectives-

1. To compare the Scientific Aptitude among Boys and Girls of UP Board.
2. To compare the Scientific Aptitude among Boys and Girls of CBSE Board.
3. To compare the Scientific Aptitude among Boys and Girls of ISE Board.
4. To mutually compare the Scientific Aptitude among Boys and Girls of Different Board (UP, ISE, CBSE Board) with respect to Gender.

Hypotheses-

1. There is significant difference in Scientific Aptitude among Boys and Girls of UP Board.
2. There is significant difference in Scientific Aptitude among Boys and Girls of CBSE Board.
3. There is significant difference in Scientific Aptitude among Boys and Girls of ISE Board.
5. There is significant difference in Scientific Aptitude among Intermediate students of Different Board (UP, ISE, and CBSE Board) with respect to Gender.

Methodology-

In this study field survey method was used covering empirical studies. Population of the present study consists of all the students studying in intermediate classes of schools of different board of district Allahabad (UP BOARD, CBSE and ICSE). Sample of the present study consisted of 150 male and female students of different board (UP BOARD, CBSE and ICSE) of Allahabad district. To measure the Scientific Aptitude of the students, a test constructed and standardized by *Prof. D.R. Singh*, University of Allahabad, Allahabad was adopted. The researcher applied mean, standard deviation and T-test type statistical technique for the analysis of data.

Analysis of Data-

Table 1- Mean SD and T-value of Scientific Aptitude of **Boys and Girls of UP BOARD**

S.No.	Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	T-value	df- 48 S.L.- 0.01 T.V.- 2.68
1.	Boys	25	21.66	3.70	0.73	Insignificant
2.	Girls	25	22.4	3.90		

Table 2- Mean SD and T-value of Scientific Aptitude of **Boys and Girls of CBSE BOARD**

S.No.	Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	T-value	df- 48 S.L.- 0.01 T.V.- 2.68
1.	Boys	25	19.31	2.75	4.11	Significant
2.	Girls	25	22.60	2.85		

Table 3- Mean SD and T-value of Scientific Aptitude of **Boys and Girls of ISE BOARD**

S.No.	Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	T-value	df- 48 S.L.- 0.01 T.V.- 2.68
1.	Boys	25	25.12	4.75	0.52	Insignificant
2.	Girls	25	25.84	4.82		

Table 4- Mean SD and T-value of Scientific Aptitude of **UP BOARD Boys and CBSE BOARD Girls.**

S.No.	Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	T-value	df- 48 S.L.- 0.01 T.V.- 2.68
1.	Boys	25	21.62	3.70	1.05	Insignificant
2.	Girls	25	22.60	2.85		

Table 5- Mean SD and T-value of Scientific Aptitude of **CBSE BOARD Boys and UP BOARD Girls.**

S.No.	Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	T-value	df- 48 S.L.- 0.01 T.V.- 2.68
1.	Boys	25	19.31	2.75	3.21	Significant
2.	Girls	25	22.40	3.90		

Table 6- Mean SD and T-value of Scientific Aptitude of **UP BOARD Boys and ISE BOARD Girls.**

S.No.	Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	T-value	df- 48 S.L.- 0.01 T.V.- 2.68
1.	Boys	25	21.62	3.70	0.19	Insignificant
2.	Girls	25	25.84	4.82		

Table 7- Mean SD and T-value of Scientific Aptitude of **ISE BOARD Boys and UP BOARD Girls.**

S.No.	Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	T-value	df- 48 S.L.- 0.01 T.V.- 2.68
1.	Boys	25	25.12	4.75	2.47	Insignificant
2.	Girls	25	22.40	3.90		

Table 8- Mean SD and T-value of Scientific Aptitude of **ISE BOARD Boys and CBSE BOARD Girls.**

S.No.	Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	T-value	df- 48 S.L.- 0.01 T.V.- 2.68
1.	Boys	25	25.12	4.75	1.90	Insignificant
2.	Girls	25	22.60	2.85		

Table 9- Mean SD and T-value of Scientific Aptitude of **CBSE BOARD Boys and ISE BOARD Girls.**

S.No.	Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	T-value	df- 48 S.L.- 0.01 T.V.- 2.68
1.	Boys	25	19.31	2.75	1.67	Insignificant
2.	Girls	25	25.84	4.82		

Findings-

1. The calculated t-value 0.73 is lower than the tabulated value 2.68 for the degree of freedom 48, so it is not significant at 0.01 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is no significant difference in Scientific Aptitude of Boys and Girls of UP Board.
2. The calculated t-value 4.11 is higher than the tabulated value 2.68 for the degree of freedom 48, so it is significant at 0.01 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis is rejected. It

means that there is significant difference in Scientific Aptitude of Boys and Girls of ISE Board.

3. The calculated t-value 0.52 is lower than the tabulated value 2.68 for the degree of freedom 48, so it is not significant at 0.01 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is no significant difference in Scientific Aptitude of Boys and Girls of CBSE Board.
4. The calculated t-value 1.05 is lower than the tabulated value 2.68 for the degree of freedom 48, so it is not significant at 0.01 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is no significant difference in Scientific Aptitude of UP Board Boys and CBSE Board girls.
5. The calculated t-value 3.21 is higher than the tabulated value 2.68 for the degree of freedom 48, so it is significant at 0.01 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis is rejected. It means that there is significant difference in Scientific Aptitude of CBSE Board Boys and UP Board girls.
6. The calculated t-value 0.19 is lower than the tabulated value 2.68 for the degree of freedom 48, so it is not significant at 0.01 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is no significant difference in Scientific Aptitude of UP Board Boys ICSE Board Girls.
7. The calculated t-value 2.47 is lower than the tabulated value 2.68 for the degree of freedom 48, so it is not significant at 0.01 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is no significant difference in Scientific Aptitude of ISE Board Boys and UP Board Girls.
8. The calculated t-value 1.90 is lower than the tabulated value 2.68 for the degree of freedom 48, so it is not significant at 0.01 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is no significant difference in Scientific Aptitude of ISE Board Boys and CBSE Board Girls.
9. The calculated t-value 1.67 is lower than the tabulated value 2.68 for the degree of freedom 48, so it is not significant at 0.01 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is no significant difference in Scientific Aptitude of CBSE Board Boys and ISE Board Girls.

Conclusion

Scientific aptitude is a complex of interacting hereditary and environmental determinants producing predisposition or ability in science. Through these abilities, it is possible to predict future accomplishment of a person in science. Researcher has also explained that scientific aptitude depends upon a variety of factors. Presence of certain study skills and persistence in learning science, motivation, satisfaction derived from learning science subjects, socio-economic factors and cultural background are some of the important determinants of scientific aptitude. However, it is found in the present study that there is little difference in the means of ISE Board Girls is greater than the mean of ISE Board Boys. The mean value of CBSE Board Girls is higher than the mean of CBSE Board Boys. The mean value of UP Board Girls is higher than the mean value of UP Board Boys. So, it can be concluded that ISE Board Girls possess higher Scientific Aptitude than the ISE Board Boys than CBSE Board Girls than UP Board Girls than UP Board Boys and CBSE Board Boys possess least Scientific Aptitude.

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A Comparative Study on Body Composition of High and Low performance Badminton Players of India

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Abstract

This study was conducted to compare the Body composition of high and low performance male Badminton players of India. High performance Badminton players were selected from Indian open grand prix Badminton tournament 2008, Badminton academy Lal Bahadur indoor stadium Hyderabad and Tata open All India senior ranking Badminton tournament 2008 held at gymkhana club Mumbai. Low performance Badminton players were selected from North zone Badminton tournament 2009 and Open District Badminton tournament 2009, both held at Aligarh. The Z- test was used to test the significant difference between variables of the two groups. Statistical analysis revealed that the mean Body composition of high performance Badminton players to be insignificantly lesser than the mean Body composition of low performance Badminton players.

Introduction

The proportion and structure of the body plays an important role in physical performance. The Body weight is divided into two components; the lean body weight and the fat body weight. Lean body weight includes the muscles, bones and organs. The underlying assumption is that total body weight equals the lean Body weight plus the fat weight. "Body composition is the proportion of the lean body mass with deposited fat." (**Lawrence . G. Ratic**)

Body composition is an extremely important consideration in many sports. In sports with weight categories, such as wrestling, boxing, and weight lifting, serious abuses have taken place in an attempt to lose weight. Weight-loss practices have sometimes even compromised the health

of the athletes. Successful athletes in various sports usually possess a characteristic body composition. Variability in body fat depends on the metabolic requirement of the activity and the relative disadvantage of carrying an extra load. For example, successful male distance runners are almost always less than 9% fat. For these athletes, excess fat is a decided disadvantage. The tremendous caloric cost of running long distances makes it difficult for runners to gain much fat.

Management of body composition is important in physical performance. In sports such as distance running, body composition can determine success or failure. In football, the drive toward a lean body must be balanced against the advantage of a large body mass. Each sport has unique requirements of body composition that must be considered to attain maximum performance.

The purpose of this research work was to compare the Body composition of high and low performance Badminton players of India.

Keeping in view the objectives of our study 50 subjects each from high and low performance Badminton players of our country were selected.

High Performance Badminton Players Were selected from:-

1. 20 subjects were selected from **Indian open grand prix Badminton tournament 2008** held at Gachibowli stadium Hyderabad dated 1st to 6th April 2008.
2. 10 subjects were selected from **Dronacharya Awardee Mr.S.M.Arif's (Ex.Chief National Coach) Badminton Academy at Lal Bahadur Indoor stadium Hyderabad** dated 1st to 6th April.
3. 20 subjects were selected from **Tata open all India senior ranking Badminton tournament 2008** held at gymkhana club Mumbai dated July 27th to 31st 2008.

Low performance Badminton players were selected from:-

1. 30 subjects were selected from **North zone Badminton tournament 2009** held at A.M.U Aligarh.

2. 20 subjects were selected **from open district Badminton tournament** held at Aligarh 2009.
Collection of data
The requisite body measurements for assessing the Body composition of the subjects were collected from the above mentioned subjects

Body composition

1. Total body weight was recorded in kg by using standard weighing machine.
2. Body composition was calculated in terms of fat percentage mass by using **Durnin and Womersley (1974)** method of finding Body Density for various age groups, as players of both categories belonged to age group in between of 17 to 40 years of age i.e.
 - a. Body density(kg/m³)for 17-19years male=
1.1620-0.63 g (biceps + triceps+ sub scapular + suprailliac)
 - b. Body density (kg/m³)for 20-29years male = 1.1631-0.0632 log (biceps + triceps+ sub scapular + suprailliac)
 - c. Body density (kg/m³) for30-39years male = 1.1422-0.0544 log (biceps + triceps + sub scapular + suprailliac)
 - d. Body density (kg/m³) for 40-49 years male = 1.1620-0.0700 log (biceps + triceps+ sub scapular + suprailliac)
3. Fat percentage was calculated by using **Brozek et. al. (1963)** method i.e.

$$\text{Body Fat \%} = \left[\frac{4.570}{\text{Body Density}} - 4.142 \right] \times 100$$
4. Lean body mass = Total Weight (kg) – Fat Weight(kg)

Statistical Procedure

The Z-test was used to test the significant difference between the Body composition of high and low performance Badminton players at 0.05 level of significance. Z- test is based on normal probability distribution and is used for judging the significance of several statistical measures, particularly the mean. It is the most frequently used test in research and is generally used for judging the significance of difference between means of two independent samples, when sample size is more than 30 (**C.R. Kothari, 1998**).

Table-1

Body Composition

Body Composition	High Performance Badminton Players	Low Performance Badminton Players
Mean	12.20	12.85
Standard Deviation	3.72	3.79
Obtained value $ Z $	0.87	

Z- value for one tail test to be significant at 0.05 level 1.68

Table- 1 Shows insignificant obtained Z- value for one tail test, which lead us to conclude that the mean Body Composition of low performance Badminton players is insignificantly greater than the mean Body Composition of high performance Badminton players.

Figure - 1

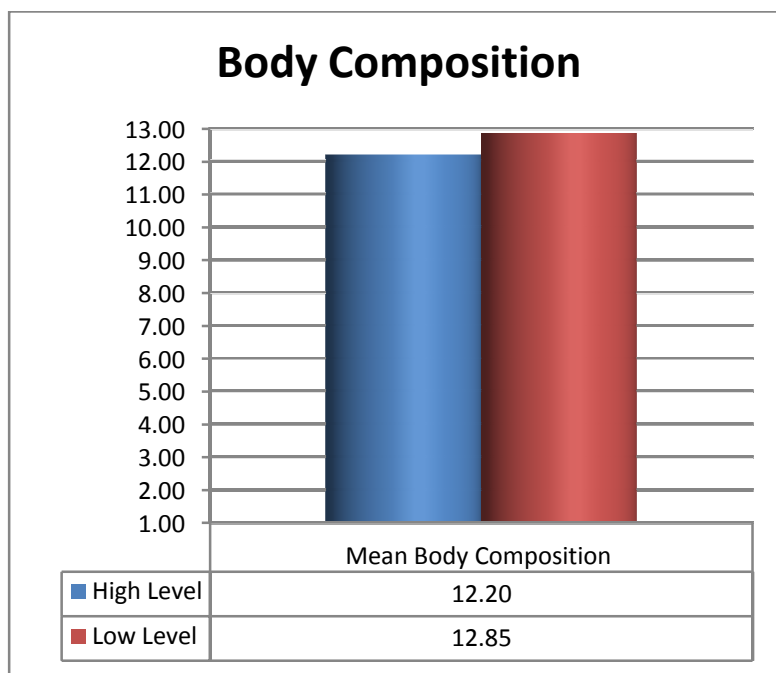


Figure -1 Mean Body Composition of high and low performance Badminton players.

Discussion

Body composition is an important consideration in health, aesthetics, and physical performance. Body composition is the relative proportion of fat and fat-free weight. To a large extent, body composition is a product of caloric intake from the diet and the caloric expenditure from physical activity. In most people, obesity results from eating too much and not getting enough exercise. Although the ideal healthy fat percentage has not been clearly established, it is generally agreed to be between 16 to 25% for women and 12 to 16% for men

The results of our study indicates that there is no significant difference in the mean body composition of high and low performance Badminton players of our country however contrary to our study **Shamim and Singh (2002)** observed high performance Basketball players to have lower sum of five skin fold than there low performance counterparts. Also in a similar study conducted by **Khan and Singh (2005)** it was observed that high performance Volleyball players of India were having lower skinfold thickness of five body sites namely (biceps, triceps, sub-scapular, supra-iliac and calf skinfolds) than there low performance counterparts. However in our study body composition perhaps is not a limiting factor in the performance difference of the two groups.

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Education a Catalyst in Entrepreneurship Development

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Abstract

‘Entrepreneurship is the professional application of knowledge, skills and competencies and /or of monetizing a new idea, by an individual or a set of people by introducing an enterprise or diversifying from an existing one (distinct from seeking self employment as in a profession or trade), thus to pursue development while engendering wealth, employment and social good.’

Socialization process, schooling, and the growing up of the person are some important variables in the formation of an entrepreneurial personality. An individual spends substantial part of life in educational institutions, that too during the foundational stages of ones life. Thus, what is being taught, how, where and by whom the individual is being taught will have an effect on one’s personality? Entrepreneurship education should thus, be connected to and embedded in general education.

Through entrepreneurship education, young individuals, learn organizational skills, including time management, leadership qualities and interpersonal skills, all of which are extremely transferable skills sought by employers. One needs to realize in today’s fast moving world its very essential to have a robust education system which is not only theory based but also gives exposure to the real life world to young individuals and in turn help them to become assets for the country.

Introduction

The 1991 economic liberalization in India revolutionized businesses completely. It steered India to a growth path that transformed India from a struggling economy to one of the best economies in the world. It has also engendered a host of entrepreneurs, big and small, who have promoted value and generated huge amount of jobs. An NSSO report says that **254 out of every 1000 Indians are self-employed**, which is clearly a respectable average globally.

‘Entrepreneurship is the professional application of knowledge, skills and competencies and /or of monetizing a new idea, by an individual or a set of people by introducing an enterprise or diversifying from an existing one (distinct from seeking self employment as in a profession or trade), thus to pursue development while engendering wealth, employment and social good.’

Entrepreneurship is an employment strategy that can lead to economic self-sufficiency for people. Entrepreneurship education offers a solution to entrepreneurship. It seeks to prepare the youth, to be responsible, imaginative individuals who become entrepreneurs or entrepreneurial thinkers by immersing them in real life learning experiences where they can take risks, achieve the results, and learn from the outcomes.

An inspiring story of entrepreneurial success is that of Dhirubhai Ambani – Founder of Reliance Industries. His first venture into entrepreneurship was as a student, selling fried snacks to pilgrims, going to Mount Girnar in Gujarat. At 16, he left for Yemen working as a gas pump attendant. He returned with Rs. 50,000 to commence a textile trading company and built one of India’s biggest business house. The Reliance Group contributes nearly 3% of the country’s GDP. Another inspiring story for Women Entrepreneurs is that of **Kiran Mazumdar Shaw**, who commenced Biocon in her garage with **just Rs. 10,000**. The company now employs 6400+ people and has a revenue of **Rs. 2,148 crores**. Infosys, the world’s leading IT company was commenced with **Rs. 10,000**, reportedly obtained after keeping security of his wife - Sudha Murthy’s gold ornaments. Infosys has around **1,51,151 employees with Rs 9,616 crores** in revenue for June 2012 Quarter. For all aspirant Entrepreneurs who cite lack of capital as the primary reason for not starting a Business should understand that apart from start-up capital, mentorship, teamwork and focus are the significant elements to growing a Business.

Looking at the future, the average **Indian is expected to be 29 years old in 2020 as compared to 48 in USA, and 37 in China.** This offers a great opportunity for young Indians to take the Entrepreneurial path. Moreover, as developed economies saturate, evolving markets will be place with whom the world will do maximum business. The Indian government offers many schemes, from tax holidays to loans, to encourage budding entrepreneurs. Numerous government departments also have their own programs that encourage newly established business houses. For technology initializing businesses, there is a host of options from different government agencies.

Unemployment rate reducing due to increase in entrepreneurship: *Unemployment rate in India as reported by the India Ministry of Labour reduced to 3.80 percent in 2011 from 9.40 percent in 2010. Historically, from 1983 till 2011, India Unemployment Rate was around 7.6 Percent reaching an all time high of 9.4 Percent in December of 2009 and lowest of 3.8 Percent in December of 2011. In India, the unemployment rate is judged by the number of people actively looking for a job as a percentage of the labour force.*

The Various Problems Faced in Entrepreneurship and Education in India

Studies on entrepreneurship help us understand that the influence of context or environment plays an important role in the shaping of entrepreneurial character. Socialization process, schooling, and the growing up of the person are some important variables in the formation of an entrepreneurial personality. An individual spends substantial part of life in educational institutions, that too during the foundational stages of ones life. Thus, what is being taught, how, where and by whom the individual is being taught will have an effect on one's personality. Entrepreneurship education should thus, be connected to and embedded in general education. Self-examination of the system of entrepreneurship education in India reflects that entrepreneurship education as more or less grafted into higher education without proper foundation in the formative years.

- The educational system even today lacks creativity. Our educational system doesn't allow individuals to think creatively or innovatively. The courses only help to cater to filling up the requirement of the industry and administration at that particular point of time.
- There is a major problem with the content matter of the course work on entrepreneurship and the way the concepts have been introduced. The course work is more theoretical and lacks practical exposure.
- The education also doesn't make the individuals aware about how to deal with the bureaucracy, which is very short sighted and rigid.
- The nonexistence of an appropriate entrepreneurial climate, the lack of required infrastructure facilities, and the lack of access to relevant technology hinder rapid industrial development.
- The young people are afraid to start their own business because they are not confident, nor capable, and also lack knowledge in starting a business.
- The University education hardly inculcates confidence and courage required to take risk and face challenges. The entrepreneurship courses are homogeneous to the general business courses. Business Management education has no noteworthy influence on entrepreneurial propensity. The courses are only able to produce average Managers but not very good entrepreneurs.

The Various Advantages of Entrepreneurship Education

Through entrepreneurship education, young individuals, learn organizational skills, including time management, leadership qualities and interpersonal skills, all of which are extremely transferable skills sought by employers. It also includes other positive outcomes like:

- Improved academic accomplishments, school attendance; and educational achievements
- Augment problem-solving and decision-making abilities
- Improved interpersonal relations, teamwork, money management, and public speaking skills
- Job readiness
- Enhanced social psychological development (self-esteem, ego development, self-efficacy), and

- Perceived improved health status
- Opportunity for Work Based Proficiencies

(M.A, 2010)

Significance of Entrepreneurship Education in Today's Era

Entrepreneurship is a key driver of the country's economy. Wealth and a high majority of jobs are created by small businesses started by entrepreneurially inclined individuals, many of who create big businesses. Individuals introduced to entrepreneurship often have more opportunity to exercise creativity, have greater self-esteem, and an overall better sense of control over their lives. Thus, many experienced business people; political leaders, economists, and educators believe that nurturing a robust entrepreneurial culture will maximize individual and collective economic and social accomplishment on a local, national, and global scale. It is with this in mind that the National Standards for Entrepreneurship Education were developed: to prepare youth and adults to succeed in an entrepreneurial economy.

Entrepreneurship education is a lifelong learning activity, commencing as early as elementary school and progressing through all levels of education, comprising even adult education. The Standards and their supplementary performance indicators is a framework for teachers to use in building suitable objectives, learning activities, and evaluations for their target audience. With this framework, students will have: progressively more challenging educational activities; experiences that will enable them to develop the insight needed to discover and create entrepreneurial opportunities; and the expertise to successfully start and manage their own businesses to take advantage of these opportunities.

The various other points of importance of entrepreneurship education:

1. Entrepreneurs are not "born"...they "become" through the experiences of their lives
2. Entrepreneurs have a great diversity of personal qualities, like risk taking in return for a profit.
3. Anyone can be an entrepreneur at any time of one's life.
4. Although there is no educational degree requirement to become an entrepreneur, it is helpful for developing good support skills including communications, interpersonal relationships, economic understanding, marketing, organizing, and finance abilities.
5. Entrepreneurial ventures are the major source of new jobs in the economy...for the owner and for new employees.
6. Reading a textbook and then taking a test to prove you are one do not learn entrepreneurship.
7. Young people can build confidence in their abilities to become entrepreneurs in their future as a result of a variety of entrepreneurial activities provided throughout education.
8. Entrepreneurship education activities are a real-life vehicle for developing academic skills.
9. Entrepreneurship Education enables employees to be more successful as a result of understanding the operations of a small business and the problems of their boss.
10. Entrepreneurs are found in every occupation or career cluster
11. Entrepreneurship education opportunities are important at all levels of education, from experiences for primary school children through skill development for existing entrepreneurs.
12. The definition of "entrepreneurship success" varies with reaching the goals of the person, from part-time income to fast-growing organization structures.

Recommendations

1. The curriculum needs to be more application based so that the students not only have theoretical knowledge but also attain practical exposure.
2. The schools and colleges should provide platform to the students to develop their entrepreneurship skills by holding fairs, exhibitions, giving projects, case studies to enhance their overall development.
3. The government should come up with more courses which will help develop entrepreneurship skills like leadership, teamwork, decision making, risk taking, innovativeness, initiative etc.

4. The government should give financial aids for educational programs dealing with development of entrepreneurship.
5. The students while doing their post graduations and masters should be taught with more hands on experience which will help them to relate their knowledge of business with the current business scenario and thus making them more of an asset in the industry than liability. At present graduates attain the knowledge but it is way to different from the actual business.

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A Comparative Study of Personality Traits in Senior Secondary School Students

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Abstract

Personality is one of the important aspects, which determines the unique adjustment of individual to his environment. Academic environment of institute, teacher's behavior and attitude towards students along with the administrative control of institution contributes significantly in the development of personality of students. Present study has been planned to see whether there is any difference in the personality traits of students in Convent and Government Senior Secondary institutions. The objective of the present study will be as follow:

To compare the personality traits of senior secondary students of Convent and Government Schools.

Hypothesis of Study will be as follow:

There is no significance difference in personality traits of senior secondary students of Convent and Government Schools.

The study is confined on 200 students studying in different Convent and Government schools of Allahabad district. Data has been analyzed to study the personality traits by *S.D. Kapoor's 16-Personality Factor test* and various statistical tools like mean, , standard deviation, t-test etc which are used by the researcher as per need.

After analyzing, data revealed that there is the significant difference in Personality Factors B, E, F, H, I, L, M, Q₁ & Q₂ of Students of Convent schools and government schools. The students of Convent schools are found more humble, are of happy-go-lucky type nature, venturesome, tough-minded, more trusted, more practical & much self dependent then the students in government schools.

Where in rest of the Factors A, C, G, N, O, Q₃ & Q₄ no significant difference in personality traits has been found. The Personality characters like reserved nature, emotional affection, expedient, forthright, placid, control over themselves & relaxed nature is in no significant difference in students of Convent schools and Government schools.

Introduction:

Personality is one of the important aspect which plays an important role in all the other aspect of life it may be from, performance in academic achievement to performance in playground, from presenting him/herself in conference to presenting himself/ herself in cultural programs etc i.e. in all the field of life Personality plays a vital role in deciding the level of achievement of any person. Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determines his unique adjustment to his environment. (*Allport, 1937*)

Personality which affects all the aspect of a person is itself affected by many causes, it may include family environment, financial status of family, moral and social status of the family in society and factors like neighborhood, locality, customs, traditions etc. of any society. But one of the important factor, which effects the personality of any person or student to a large extent is the academic institute in which students attains their education. Academic institutions are the places where any individual spends more about 1/3 time of a day and this directly or indirectly effects the personality of students.

This study is conducted to compare the personalities of Senior Secondary School students of Convent and Government school of Allahabad district and researcher tries to find out the difference (if any) in the personalities of these students.

Verma (1984) investigated personal problems adjustment, personality traits and vocational interest of 150 boys from class VIII on many aspects and found that there is a particular difference in nature of personality traits of students studying in government and convent school. *Verma* and

Kumari (1990) compared the personality of High school boys and girls and found that sociality in girls were superior to boys while boys were more adjusted and superior to girls in industriousness. **Khatoon (1980)** found that on factor-I and O, girls are higher while on factor-H they were lower than. **Dabur (1992)** found that the personality trait of rural male and female students difference significantly for A, Q₁ and Q₄ apart of many other factors which effects personality directly or indirectly one of the basic result which may affect the student of any educational institute is the nature of the administration of that institute, it may be governmental, semi-aided or private educational institute. Among these educational institutes government & convent schools are found to have many differences like overall control of educational authority to achieve educational objectives, following well planned educational program, using AV aids etc.

Apart of all these factors like consistency and devotion of teachers towards education, educational in convent & governmental schools, student teacher interaction in these schools, there interest towards providing and getting educations, these all factors also indirectly or directly effects the personality of students in convent & governmental schools. As the period of 13-20 is considered as the most stressful period of the life which effects be formation of personality traits for the whole life.

Adolescence is the period of great stress and storm (*Hall, 1904*). The prime time of adolescence (17-19 years) is the time when generally childrens are in the senior secondary level of their education. Apart of all their adolescence problems, the type of administration which their educational institute possesses, also affects the personality of students. Education is considered as the prime medium to get adjusted in the changing environment and education is itself affected by the nature of administration control. Thus, researcher decided to compare the personality differences (if any) of secondary schools students of two basic type of educational institutes of basis of their administration i.e. Convent & Governments school of District Allahabad only. Hence, the present study has been taken up as:

A Comparative study of Personality traits of Senior Secondary School Students of Convent schools and Government schools

Objective of Study:

The present study was taken up with the following objective-
To compare the Personality traits of Senior Secondary School Students of Convent & Government schools.

Hypotheses of Study:

There is no significant difference in Personality traits of Senior Secondary School students of Convent & Government schools.

Methodology of Study:

In this study *Field survey method* was used covering empirical study to compare the personality differences of senior secondary school students. A total of 200 senior secondary school students (100 Convent & 100 Government school students) of Allahabad were selected randomly for the study. The standardized tool of *16 Personality Factor test developed by S.D.Kapoor* was used by researcher for the study. Data was analyzed by applying mean, standard deviation and by calculating t-ratio to compare the, 16-personality factors described by R.B.Cattel as follows:

Low and -ve pole	Factor	High and +ve pole
Reserved, Cool	A	Warm hearted, outgoing
Less intelligent	B	More intelligent
Affected by feelings, unstable	C	Emotionally stable, calm & Mature.
Humble	E	assertive
Sober, Serious	F	Happy-go-lucky

Expedient	G	Conscientious
Shy	H	Venturesome
Tough minded	I	Tender-minded
Trusting	L	Suspicious
Practical	M	Imaginative
Forthright	N	Shrewd
Placid	O	Apprehensive
Conservative	Q ₁	Experimenting
Group dependent	Q ₂	Self- Sufficient
Undisciplined	Q ₃	Controlled
Relaxed	Q ₄	Tensed

Analysis of Data

S.No.	Factor	Group	N	M	SD	T-t Value
1	A	Convent School	100	6.45	1.96	2.19
		Govt. School	100	5.00	2.36	
2	B	Convent School	100	8.90	5.31	3.86*
		Govt. School	100	12.0	2.37	
3	C	Convent School	100	10.13	2.54	0.54
		Govt. School	100	9.84	3.01	
4	E	Convent School	100	10.86	2.96	4.62*
		Govt. School	100	7.43	4.42	
5	F	Convent School	100	7.40	1.93	3.17*
		Govt. School	100	5.40	2.12	
6	G	Convent School	100	5.70	1.53	1.22
		Govt. School	100	5.10	1.60	
7	H	Convent School	100	6.10	2.03	2.87*
		Govt. School	100	5.27	2.45	
8	I	Convent School	100	8.64	2.18	3.88*
		Govt. School	100	10.50	2.61	
9	L	Convent School	100	6.10	2.10	3.73*
		Govt. School	100	3.70	1.80	
10	M	Convent School	100	9.25	4.41	4.46*
		Govt. School	100	12.86	3.68	
11	N	Convent School	100	12.70	3.10	1.59
		Govt. School	100	11.70	3.18	

S.No.	Factor	Group	N	M	SD	T-t Value
12	O	Convent School	100	9.60	2.87	1.04
		Govt. School	100	9.02	2.68	
13	Q ₁	Convent School	100	8.34	2.73	4.62*
		Govt. School	100	11.77	4.59	
14	Q ₂	Convent School	100	6.94	4.22	4.80*
		Govt. School	100	10.68	3.57	
15	Q ₃	Convent School	100	10.80	3.28	1.92
		Govt. School	100	12.00	2.97	
16	Q ₄	Convent School	100	5.65	3.30	0.78
		Govt. School	100	5.10	2.08	

(* significant at 0.01 level of significance.)

Results & Discussion:

It is observed from the table that obtained 't'-value with regards to factors-A, C, G, N, O, Q3 and Q4 are not significant. So, it can be said that students of government and convent schools do not differ significantly with regards to factors- A, C, G, N, O, Q3 and Q4 of personality. Although, some inferences can be made by analyzing the mean differences of these personality traits groups. For Factors-B, E, F, H, I, L, M, Q1 and Q2 the obtained 't'-value is found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore null hypothesis is rejected in regards to Factors- B, E, F, H, I, L, M, Q1 and Q2. It can be said that students of government and convent schools differ significantly with regards to Factors- B, E, F, H, I, L, M, Q1 and Q2.

By the results found by this analysis, it can be inferred that students of convent schools are much reserved, as they like to interact in their particular group. Students of convent schools are very much affected by feelings, much relaxed and are found to do things on their own personal standards. On the other hand, the students of government schools are found to be more expedient, forth righted and more placid in their normal life. It can be said that, students of convent schools are more emotional but more stable and of realistic approach about life. This finding is supported by the finding of *Mythili (2004)* who founded that overall private school students are more realistic approach than the government school students.

Government school students are found to be more Intelligent, tough-minded and more practical towards the changing situation of life. Government school students are found to have shy nature and are like to be more sober and simple then the convent schools students. They are found to have a conservative approach and believe in prevailing trades and traditions of society. On the other hand the students of convent schools are found to be more cheerful, talkative, frank and very much relaxed in trying new things. These results may highly affected due to the difference in environment they get in their schools. Students of convent schools are found to be more humble, more expressive and bold whereas the students of government schools are found to be more shy, slow in speech and prefer having company of one or two close friends rather than the large group.

Convent school students are found to be more trustworthy, self-assured and more confident whereas the students of government school are found to be more worrying, depressive and troubled. The students of convent schools where possess self-control, relaxed and likes doing their works in group, the students of government schools rely more on their close friends and they seek social approval and admiration more than students of convent school do. Conclusively, it can be said that the environment the child gets in school have a large impact on its personality and the way they behave there and spends most of their time, directly or indirectly shape their personality.

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Political Participation, Apathy of Sindhi Community in Khandesh

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A Political journey of the sindhi society is decreasing gradually from the local level the central level. In local government societies, the local candidates is considered to solve the basic needs and problems but the participation of the candidates or representative is an inactive/passive because at this level, the political participation of these people is considered as the point of view of casting the votes. "It is not a case to consider the voting as a political participation."⁽¹⁾ Though to cast note, presence at the political meetings, to discuss on politics, reading newspapers, to watch the programmes on television comes in political participation, but it is an inactive nature and these indicate the interest of the people about the above mentioned matters and about the political process and policies. That is why, it is amendable to say the participation of the sindhi society is the politics is only nominal.

According to the political experts, there are two persons of political Apathy. The first person does not participate in the political process due to the lack of the political awareness and the second persons, deliberately tries to be aloof from the politics in spite of the abilities, skills, opportunities and awareness. In the case of the sindhi society above kinds of the political apathy in seen. In this society, people deliberately avoid to take participation in politics is spite of the capacities required to the politics.

The proportion of voting of sindhi community up to 96.73% and the proportion of voters those do not cast vote is up to 3.33% and accordingly it cannot be said that there is political apathy in this community. But as per as the proportion of the political participation is concerned, the proportion of political apathy is reduced at the central level. According the Ronsberf the real cause of the "political apathy is the fear of the consequences of the due to the political action"⁽²⁾ and because of this reason, the nature of apathy increases, it expands and as it decreases, it narrows/contracts.

The sindhi people up to 42% only meet the political leaders for their demands and problems but 58% people never meet to the political leaders about their problems. Because they think that if we go to the particular leader, it would cause to claim and it would harmful for our social status or dignity or it would affect on business, for the reason of these fears they do not to meet the political leaders.

There is lack of internet among sindhi people about the political leaders and the government, "In Khandesh, 63.62% sindhi people think that political leaders or party leaders do not solve the problems of sindhi's."⁽³⁾ above percentage of thinking of these people indicates the vastness of political apathy. Perhaps, because of this apathy the sindhi people are unaware about the government policies for them. "The information about the policies in sindhi community is only 12.87% of people, 87% of people do not have this information, In contrary to this 0.14% people think that there is not any policies for them."⁽⁴⁾

According to 77.86% sindhi people say's that sindhi community cannot work efficiently as a pressure group. 74.67% sindhi people think that they do not have strong influence on political process. If we think in regard to political system, political leaders and related social information, the political apathy is very strong on other social levels rather than voting. For this political apathy Robert Lain says that "the society sensitives the motionless attitudes about the politics and political system that we cannot create an influence on the politics and government doesn't look offer us."⁽⁵⁾

The political system will strong and matured when the every part of the society will participate in the political process directly or indirectly. But 68.40% sindhi people do not participate in political process and it is found out that 29.40% sindhi people only participate in the political process. By participating in the political decision making process, the policies framed for the society are implemented faulty and it helps to develop the society. But this does not happen in this community

due to the strong apathy of the politics.

The reasons for the political apathy can be discussed as follows:

- 1) The first reason for the political apathy in this society is the fear of the bad effects on the business if our name is joined with any particular party. Due to this, these people keep aloof themselves from the politics. While intimae are with the BJP, the people are not the members of this party.
- 2) The feelings of the society are seen like, our society is small and minor and it would not effect on the politics and political process. If we tried hard to success in politics, we cannot reach at the certain level. So, the participation is meaningless. It is also case that there is not any strong & efficient political leader in sindhi community to take an ideal to participation in politics. This is the reason that people are only interested in casting the votes.
- 3) This community always gives import ants to their business and shop keepings and they spend their lot of time in the shops. The remaining time they spend with their family, society and recreation. Being the businessmen they think always about the loss and profit. But they will get benefits of the politics is a verges. They raise the questions that if we entered in the politics, out families will be ignored. We will have to leave the business and if it is so, then what will happen about the bringing up of the family, then it is not assured the instant benefits from the politics. And these are the reasons that these people think about the loss and benefits and prefer to be the voters. Instead of voting there is the strong apathy among these people.
- 4) The mentality of there people in linked to the business and shops. That is why they think that politics is not our domain. These people apathised about the lack of an attraction of the politics and its issues.
- 5) Though this community is developing, still they are busy in solving their domestic problems. They never keep their shops closed at least half an hour and due to this, the politics is very far thing for them. They complete their governmental an administrative works to be in confidence with the government officers and they prefer to solve their problems by the help of their friends and their well-wishers.
- 6) They vision that it would be very harm full and problematic if we joined any political party or expressed views in regard to party. E.g. "When I had gone to fill the questionnaires of the research, people had denied filling up them, and visiting me. They asked me whether this questionnaire would go to the government."⁽⁶⁾
- 7) There is the lack of political awareness in women in the sindhi community. Most of women cast their votes by the orders of their husband or family members. Being not the awareness.
- 8) Being the women unaware about the politics, there is the political apathy though they cast their votes.
- 9) There are many sub-castes in the sindhi community like Thakur, Goldsimth, Bhatt, Washermen, Khatri, Punjabi, Aadvani (Rajput). But these castes have not got the political protection and these have not their own regions, they have not the reservation for the representative in the parliament and because of this, these people think that they do not have the political benefits, there are not any policies for them, not jobs, so these are politically apathised.

Conclusion:

The participation of the sindhi community is seen in different levels and different extent. Though there are candidates of Khandesh one MLA, eight Ex. **Persident** of municipality, the participation in independent and personal. This community is business oriented, the group participation is rare because there people rarely participate in strikes, demonstrations, marches etc. And this kind of participation is a kind of passive and inactive. The main means of political participation of this community are election, friends, newspapers & television. But family system, political speeches, meeting and conferences, political party, elections meetings & political leaders, co-operative mom event play the secondary roles for the nominations of the political participation. If we observe the promotion of the political participation with reference to the election, it is seen the vast nomination of this community in politics and instead of election, there is a political apathy in this

community and because of this it is the case that this community never impacts on other fields rather than business.

Therefore, there is the necessity of the political awareness among these people. By doing so, it is after all necessary to make awareness and to create the aspirations by the means of socio-political process.

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Influences of Analysis Blocking of Boxing Performance of Adolescents Boys

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to determine the influences of analysis boxing performance of adolescents. The subjects were selected forty eight from South regain Tournament held at Pondicherry. The investigator collected the score sheet and list of players from the match officials through the organizing secretary of the tournament camera from a fixed position. All the six matches in semifinal league were video graphed by using vi. Three expert coaches along with the investigator sat in front of the television and analyzed the variables one by one by using hand coded sheet with slow motion replay whenever necessary. The data collected from the six matches were analyzed by using Chi-Square analysis technique to assess the team performance in the Tournament league matches. The level of significance was fixed at 0.05 level of confidence. The result indicates that tactical overview, ankle hold overview are closely associated with team success.

Key Words: Boxing, Blocking and chi-square.

Introduction

A boxing workout is the heaviest thing, but it's the best. The worst part is that boxing gyms are the smelliest things in the universe. You have to lie down on the floor, where everyone has been sweating and spitting, and do 1,000 situps and push-ups. Today sport training is mostly based upon the competitive motives. Each nation is trying to achieve top level program and to win international competitions. Today's records are proved to be lower than the performance of tomorrow. This is because stress has been given on the quality rather than the quantity of training. The modern boxing stance differs substantially from the typical boxing stances of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The modern stance has a more upright A fully upright stance, the boxer stands with the legs shoulder-width apart and the rear foot a half-step behind the lead foot.

The selection as well as finding out the constitution of a winning team is a challenging task for the selectors and coaches. Traditionally, the members of a team are selected on the basis of subjective observations of the performances of the players during try-out games. A coach or a selector watches the team, looking for the right type of physical prowess that would enable the easy shaping of a strong player and a successful team. But the changing nature of games like hitting and escaping, demands the right type of physical abilities on the part of the player. The increasing trends of professionalism and an acute demand for competitive sports have both changed the complexion of games which had been initially intended as a recreational activity of villagers. Today, with the advent of modern scientific equipment for training and selection of the players, it has now been made possible to measure the fundamental performance characteristics which contribute to a player's success.

Boxing is a traditional indigenous team game and ranks as one of the most popular traditional sports in India. It is a very economical and fruitful game for a developing country like India, where vast majority of people do not get ample apparatus and coaching. Boxing tops the list of all games which need minimum facilities and equipment. This game can be played throughout the year with less investment. It is a game of both the rich and the poor and can be played in the summer and winter.. It does not need a very large ground.

In tournaments, teams are judged on their ability to win matches. Behind the wins, the teams must have effective ways to win, create successful attacks first to reach the attacking third of the court, create effectively scoring chances and to complete them by scoring with a high efficiency.

Video enable researchers and sports performers to share an understanding of performance. It takes a considerable amount of patience and skill to empower researches, coaches and players to use notational analysis. Edited video material can embody the analysis so that viewing can encourage dialogue about quantitative information and qualitative analysis. At its best video becomes a transparent medium for performance enhancement. As such it is a medium that captures performance and also captivates its audience. Video is an important tool for analysis. High-quality video equipment and video image are taking fine gain analysis increasingly possible. Video gives us a chance to record, observe, reflect and check performance accurately. Developments in digital, non-linear and interactive video offer a fascinating challenge to notational analysts. Although some might prefer ultimately to work closely with players and coaches, and provide an immediate feedback on performance, video will continue to enhance the quality of reflective practice in the art of notational analysis.

Based upon an assumption that an objective analysis of performance should serve as the basis for future planning in any coaching process, the issue of quantitative analysis has been well documented in several recent articles (Baacke, 1982; Ejem and Horak, 1980; Lirdla, 1980; MacAdam, 1984).

Methodology

The subjects were selected forty eight from boxing south region Tournament held at Pondicherry. During the academic year 2012-2013. Forty nine teams from have participated in this tournament, out of which Pondicherry were selected as subjects as they had entered into the semifinal league stage. The investigator collected the score sheet and list of players from the match officials through the organizing secretary of the tournament. Data were collected from the teams that have played league matches in the South Zone boxing Tournament held at pondicherry. All the six matches in semifinal league were video graphed by using video camera from a fixed position .The camera was position so the entire field of play could be seen. Recorded video tapes were used to analyze the variables. Three expert coaches along with the investigator sat in front of the television and analyzed the variables one by one by using hand coded sheet with slow motion replay whenever necessary. Data were collected for ankle hold overview. Similar procedures were used for all the six matches in order to collect data.

Statistical techniques

The data collected from the six matches were analyzed by using Chi-Square analysis technique to assess the team performance in the boxing Tournament league matches. The level of significance was fixed at 0.05 level of confidence.

Analysis of Data

TABLE -1

CHI - SQUARE ANALYSIS ON SUCCESSFUL ANTI AND BLOCKING PERFORMANCE

	Pondicherry	Karnataka	Anthrapradesh	Kerala	Chi-square
Total Blocking	25	20	13	10	8.14*
% of Total Blocking	35.06%	28.01%	19.01%	14.69.%	

*Significant at 0.05 level. Table value required for df 3, at 0.05 = 7.82

Table - I shows that the total numbers of successful blocking executed by the players of University of Pondicherry, Karnataka Anthrapradesh Kerala in the boxing tournament were 25, 20, 13

and 10 respectively. It has resulted with a Chi-square of 8.14 and it is significant at 0.05 levels. The table value required for significance was 7.82. It indicates that there is a significant difference in total number of successful blocking executed by the players of the above four teams.

The percentages of total number of successful blocking executed by the players of Pondicherry, Karnataka Anthrapradesh Kerala in the boxing tournament were 35.06%, 28.01%, 19.1% and 14.70% respectively. The lowest percentage of 14.70% was obtained by kerala. pondicherry the winner team had executed a total of 25 successful blocking against karnataka, anthrapradesh and kerala which accounted to 35.06% where as pondicherry, Karnataka and Anthrapradesh had executed only 28.01%, 19.01% and 14.69% heading. The winner team had executed significantly more numbers of successful blocking as compared to other three teams.

Discussion

Successful and unsuccessful blocking analysis has revealed that the champion team Pondicherry recorded more percentage in successful blocking and less percentage in unsuccessful blocking than the other three teams. It shows the better skill level, teamwork and team combination of players of the Pondicherry. Due to more successful blocking the retained more possession of the players score and dominate the defense game through the tournament. It has been accorded by the finding of **Church and Hughes (1986)** found that a greater number of passes were attempted when losing than when winning. **Hughes, Robertson and Nicholson (1988)** found that successful teams played significantly with more touches of the ball per possession than unsuccessful teams. The unsuccessful teams ran with the ball and dribbled the ball in their own defensive area in different patterns to the successful teams. **James (1991)** established the importance of strength, speed and body size for team success in women's inter collegiate volleyball. The two dimensional discriminant space and the graph showed that the stronger, faster and leaner the teams, the more successful in tournament play. **Toner (1981)** examined the relationship of selected physical fitness skills and mood variables to success in female high school basketball players. Discriminant analysis supported the hypothesis that the fitness factors, skill tests and personal factors were successful indicator. **Yoon (2002)** reviewed those physiological profiles of elite wrestlers. It concluded that successful wrestler showed higher dynamic and isokinetic strength than unsuccessful wrestlers. In particular upper body strength and anaerobic power were significantly different between the two groups.

Conclusion

Boxing is about being hit rather more than it is about hitting, just as it is about feeling pain, more than it is about winning. Sport is a significant public health concern, and they occur frequently in boxing. Apart from hitting and being hit, the attention and concentration plays a vital role in boxing. Both hitting and hit received from opponent reduces the valuable energy. For escaping from the opponents hit as well as blocking the hit, the concentration and attention plays an important role and leads to the victory. The primary reason behind this is, the missed and blocked hit naturally reduces one's confidence as well as lose of energy sufficiently. From our analysis of defensive overview reveals that, the selected variables such as higher number of successful and less number of unsuccessful blockings are having significant association with team success.

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Banda Singh Bahadur: Bid for Sovereignty

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Abstract

Banda Singh Bahadur was the first leader of Sikhs who established the Khalsa State on the ruins of Mughals in the Punjab. He issued state coins on the name of Gurus. He abolished the Jagirdari system and distributed the land to the tillers of the soil. The sacrifice of Banda Singh Bahadur was the greatest contribution to the history of the Sikhs and Sikhism.

Key words: Sikhs, Jagirdari, Khalsa, Sovereignty, Zamindari, Muktidata.

Banda Singh Bahadur disciple of Guru Gobind Singh had important place in the 18th Century Sikh history. In his childhood he was known as Lachhma Dass. He was born in 1670 at village Rajori. His father's name was Ram Dev. He trained Banda Singh in wrestling, horse riding and hunting.¹ As a young man, Banda shot a gloomy scene changed his heart. He left his home and become a Sadhu. He took the name of Madho Dass. He wandered from place to place and learnt the art of magic and miracles and established his monastery at Nander. Guru Gobind Singh visited his monastery in 1708. He tried to practice his tricks of magic on Guru Gobind Singh but failed and became his follower. He bowed before Guru Gobind Singh and said, "I am your 'Banda'." Gobind Singh blessed him and inducted him into Sikh faith by baptizing him. He came to be named as Banda Singh. Gobind Singh acquainted him with the history of Sikhs and principles of the faith.²

He was the first leaders of Sikhs who established the *Khalsa State* on the ruins of the Mughals, in the Punjab. He issued state coins on the name of the Gurus and derives his sovereignty directly from Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh, through the grace of God.³

The crusade of Banda Singh Bahadur was in continuation of the Sikh Movement which was initiated by Guru Nanak Dev and matured during the period of Guru Gobind Singh.⁴ The creation of Khalsa was, in fact a declaration of State. Though Guru Gobind Singh neither acquired any territory nor challenged the sovereignty of Mughal Empire. Before the death of Guru Gobind Singh, he nominated Banda Singh Bahadur, the political leader of the *Khalsa commonwealth*.⁵

In the guerilla warfare, Sikhs were very successful. They were always first to attack the enemy. Banda's attack was sudden and speedy. He attack like a leopard and ran took like a leopard. He was never afraid of his enemy. He always irritated his enemy by his guerilla attacks. The battle of Loharh was very important from the guerilla tactics as well as from the angle of a pitched battle. Banda Singh Bahadur knew it well that his army was too small to face the royal forces.⁶

He was the first man among the Sikhs who laid down the foundation of political sovereignty of the Khalsa. He was the master of the whole region lying between the Sutlej and Jamuna and he reigned and exacted tributes form all sections of the population.⁷

Thus we see that the policy of religious toleration preached by the Sikh Gurus was strictly followed by Banda Singh Bahadur. Normally the result of his achievements should have been the establishment of a personal monarchy with coins and seals engraved in his name. He did establish a new state, no doubt, and he ruled not in his own name but in the name of the khalsa and the Guru.⁸

He also introduced an official seal for his state documents and letters patent. This was the tradition which was established by Banda Singh Bahadur and no Sikh ruler after him could ignore it. He was the leader who established the new traditions in the Sikh history. He selfless and true servant of the Panth. Whatever territory he captured was in the name of Khalsa Commonwealth. Banda Singh Bahadur was the first leader to place before the Sikhs practical demonstration of Khalsa nationalism, to teach them to sacrifice themselves willingly at the religion.⁹ The very thought of the noble example of the great martyr and his companions had contributed to elevate the minds of his people who had, in turn, supplied the pages of history with still nobler examples. It was through him that the path to conquest was discovered by the Khalsa.¹⁰

The Khalsa revolution under the leadership of Banda Singh Bahadur was in no way a

transitory military affair. It was full-fledged war against the Mughal imperialism for the emancipation of their fatherland from the shackles of oppressive and tyrannical rule. The active support which Banda Singh Bahadur received from the downtrodden, the poor peasants, herdsmen and Vanjaraas had made the Social struggle aspect of the Conflict sufficiently articulate. The *Zamindari* system was abolished and the tillers of the cultivating lands were made the masters. This marked a revolutionary change in the social order in the Punjab and led to the emergence of small peasants as a potent force in the political life of the state.¹¹

Though his state was short – lived yet through his revolutionary reforms, he had succeeded in giving the people a foretaste of it. The astonishing victories of Banda Singh Bahadur had earned for the Sikha prestige and a martial reputation which had never before been associated with them. Banda Singh Bahadur had broken the charisma of the Mughal invincibility.¹²

The tillers of the land, the hewers of the wood, the drawers of the water and the traders of grains, had fought the born soldiers for seven years and not always without success. Man to man, the saint – soldiers of the Guru had proved their worth.¹³

Banda Singh Bahadur's great achievement was his martyrdom. He sacrificed his son, wife and himself for the sake of Sikhism. He was a man of valour and a staunch believer in the Sikh faith. He remained cool to face the death when a choice was given between Islam and death. Not even a single colleague of Banda Singh Bahadur did afraid of death and accept Islam. All the prisoner – colleageaug scarified themselves before the martyrdom of Banda Singh Bahadur.¹⁴ John Surman and Edward Stephenson (the English diplomats) eye witness of the incident tells that, "It is not a little remarkable with what patience they undergo their fait, and to the last it has not been found that one apostatized from this new formed religion". William Irvine says that, "All observers, Indians and European unite in remarking on the wonderful patience and resolution with which these men underwent their fate. Their attachment and devotion to their leader were wonderful to behold. They had no fear of death: they called the executioner Mukta or the deliverer; they cried out to him joyfully. *O Muktidata, kill me first.*"¹⁵ Such behave and self-sacrificing men were in the army of Banda Singh Bahadur. He was proud of his brave colleagues and his colleagues were proud of their leader, Banda Singh Bahadur.¹⁶

The activities and achievements of Banda Singh Bahadur vividly show that neither he could be frightened by the armed forces nor could be moved by any greed. Banda Singh Bahadur himself was an example of his own.¹⁷

At last we can say that Banda Singh Bahadur was the leader who practiced the Sikh principles in his policies as well as in his day-today life. What was established and preached by Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh was practically demonstrated by Banda Singh Bahadur. He achieved all those objectives for whose fulfillment, Guru Nanak had started his mission, Guru Gobind Singh was a spirit and Banda Singh Bahadur was a body. When Banda Singh Bahadur come to Punjab there occurred a revolution and the Khalsa state was established on the ruins of the mighty Mughal Empire in the Punjab.

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Specialized Circuit Training Program for Promotion of Motor Fitness and Performance of 100 M. Runners

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Introduction

From the earliest time running has been a natural part of man's existence, whether he was catching animals for food or escaping from predators. However he also began to run for pleasure and then competitively, leading to desire to improve on his speed or ability to run further. Motor fitness has direct relevance to performance in sports. It enables an individual to participate in game and sport with greater speed, muscular make him capable of attaining good performance in a sport continuously confronted with task of improving the performance of athlete with help of socialized training and conditioning of athletes plays a vital role the makeup of high level of performance

Today's physical education may appears to be for more sophisticated than that of early men's and women's activities the objectives however, are not all that different like their prehistoric counterparts, today's physical activities are concerned with enhancing physically well being and improving the ability on individuals to cope physically with everyday life. Thus the roots of physical education go very deep and original of your profession or in essence the origin of human race. Training schedule in sports has become very popular among the Athletes and coaches. It is a general practices that during preparatory phase of sports training for competition, maximum efforts is given by sports coaches for enriching top performance among their Athletes. Thus, the objectives of the present's studies was, To compare the change in mean score of Agility, Power, Muscular Strength and Speed of 50 m. dash and 100 m. dash performance of boys of the experimental group and control group and it is hypothesized that, There is no significant difference in mean score of Agility, Power, Muscular Strength and Speed of 50 m. dash and 100 m. dash performance of boys of the experimental group and control group. However, the researcher has selected a research problem entitled, "**Specialized Circuit Training Program for Promotion of Motor Fitness and Performance of 100 m. Runners**"

Critical Evaluation of Reviews

While summarizing the reviews of various relevant studies to which the researcher has come across, it is seen that no studies have been conducted on school children particularly on boys 12 to 14 years. It has been also observed that no studies have been conducted on school boys in order to determine the efficacy of the specific training and performance in 100m. The various researchers have conducted the studies by taking in account various variables of selected motor performance of school children. However, the variables which the investigator has undertaken are not been touched, so far. Hence it was thought appropriate to undertaken the present study in order to find out effect of specific training on selected motor performance components of school boys.

Methodology

Selection of Sample

A sample of 160 subjects (boys) was randomly selected from Shri. B.P.K. Sahakari Vidya Mandir, Tardeo, Mumbai, Maharashtra.

Selected Variables

Agility, Power, Muscular Strength, Speed and 100 m. performance

Tools/ Instruments

The following criterion measures were included to record the reading of various test items of motor fitness.

1. The score of Standing Broad Jump Test was measured in centimeters/meter with measuring tape.
2. The score of bent knee sit-ups test was recorded in number by using standard stop watch.
3. The score of 4x10m Shuttle Run Test was recorded in seconds.
4. The score of 50 meter dash Test was recorded in seconds.
5. The score of 100mtr Performance Test were recorded in seconds.

Experimental Design

Non-Equivalent Control Group Design

Treatment

The following training exercises stations selected as a Specialized Circuit Training for the experiment were as following: Running between the cones (8 .fig), High Knee Action, Skipping, 30 m. repetition, Cone hops, Lunges, Medicine ball backward throw, Split squat jump, Single leg hops and Calf raiser.

Training Scheduled

Weeks	Week 1&2	Week 3&4	Week 5&6	Week 7&8
Load	50% to 60%	65% to 75%	80% to 90%	50% to 60%

Data Analysis

The data was analyzed by using statistical package for social studies (SPSS) and Independent Sample 't'-test were used as statistical technique.

Result and Interpretation

The first objective was to compare the change in mean score of Agility, Power, Muscular Strength and Speed of 50 m. dash and 100 m. dash performance of boys of the experimental group and control group.

The data was analyzed with the help of t-test and the results are given in the table.

Variable	Group	Mean	SD	N	t-Value	Remark
Agility	Experiment	12.72	0.97	80	0.750	0.458 p>0.05
	Control	12.86	1.23			
Power	Experiment	161.53	27.23	80	2.413	0.001 p>0.05
	Control	149.23	32.25			
Muscular Strength	Experiment	32.25	6.03	80	3.028	0.004 p<0.05
	Control	30.63	8.83			
Speed	Experiment	8.83	0.61	80	5.750	0.000 p<0.05
	Control	9.06	0.89			
Performance	Experiment	17.87	1.46	80	5.034	0.000 p<0.05
	Control	18.07	1.43			

From above table it is evidence that the t-Value of Agility is 0.458 which is not significant. It shows that the Change in Means Score of Agility of Experimental and Control Group do not differ significantly. Thus, the null Hypothesis that there is no significant difference in change in mean scores

of Agility of Experimental and Control Group is not rejected.

It also can be seen from above table that the t-values of power 2.413, Muscular Strength 3.028, speed 5.750 and performance 5.034 which is significant at 0.01 level with $df=158$. It indicates that the change in mean scores of Power, Muscular Strength and Speed of 50 m. dash and 100 m. dash performance of Experimental and Control Group differs significantly thus; the Null Hypothesis that there is no significant difference in mean score of Power, Muscular Strength and Speed of 50 m. dash and 100 m. dash performance of boys of the experimental group and control group is rejected.

It may, therefore, be said that both Experimental and Control Group were found to have similar Agility. Where the mean score of Power (161.53 ± 27.23), Muscular Strength (32.25 ± 6.03), Speed of 50 m. dash (8.83 ± 0.61) and 100 m. dash performance (17.87 ± 1.46) of Experimental group which is significantly higher than that of Control Group whose mean score of Power (12.86 ± 32.25), Muscular Strength (30.63 ± 8.83) and Speed of 50 m. dash (9.06 ± 0.89) and 100 m. dash performance (18.07 ± 1.43). It may, therefore, be said that Experimental Group were found to have significantly higher leg power in comparison to Control Group.

Conclusion

On the basis of the above the result can be concluded as the follow:

1. *Specific training program for eight weeks period could not improve the ability in speed and cardio vascular endurance as, assessed by track events.*
2. *The specific training program includes in this experiment could improve the Power (explosive strength), Muscular Strength and running performance in 100 m. Event which are some of the important qualities useful in sports.*
3. *Combining strength movement exercises like squats with speed movement like the depth jump, double leg hop or standing jump can be a very effective way to stimulate the neuromuscular system and provide variety for the athlete.*

Recommendation

The following recommendations have been forwarded in the light of present study.

- *The study recommends that specific training can be used a suitable mean to improve the level of motor fitness components especially for girls of our society.*
- *The study also recommends that as specific training & 100mts running is effective to improve motor ability of school girls.*
- *It can also recommend that the training for eight week is to be advocated to attain better level of boy as well as girl and other varied age group is suggested.*

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प्रादेशिक असमतोल, समन्याय विकास आणि महाराष्ट्राचे राजकारण विशेष संदर्भ : खान्देश

प्रा. संतोष शिवकुमार खत्री, विद्यावर्धिनी सभेचे, कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, साक्री रोड, धुळे (महा),

प्रादेशिक असमतोल, समन्याय विकास आणि महाराष्ट्राचे राजकारण – विशेष संदर्भ : खान्देश या विषयाला तीन टप्प्यात विभागल्यास विषयाचा सोप्या पध्दतीने अभ्यास करता येतो. ते तीन टप्पे म्हणजे –

१) प्रादेशिकता – उपरोक्त विषय समजून घेण्यासाठी प्रादेशिकतेचा अर्थ समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

२) प्रादेशिक असमतोल – प्रादेशिक असमतोल का निर्माण होतो ?

३) समन्याय विकासाच्या आधारे खान्देशवरील अन्याय.

याचा विचार प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधातून करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

प्रादेशिकता :

प्रादेशिकता हा विचार प्रदेशवाद किंवा प्रांतवाद या नावांनी ओळखला जातो. विशिष्ट प्रदेशांचा वेगळेपणाचा अभिमान आणि त्या प्रदेशाचा दर्जा उंचावण्यासाठी विविध आर्थिक, सामाजिक उपाययोजनांची गरज आहे, असा विचार होय. (१)

एखाद्या देशात विविध प्रकारची विशेषतः असलेल्या वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशांचा समावेश विविधतेतून एकता या तत्वानुसार झालेला असतो. त्या देशातील विविधता असलेल्या वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशातून जेव्हा स्थानिक गरजा प्रश्न पुढे करून विशिष्ट मागण्या केल्या जातात त्यातून प्रदेशवादाचा जन्म होतो. (२)

प्रादेशिकता म्हणजे देशातील एखाद्या विशिष्ट भागावर देशापेक्षा अधिक प्रेम करणे किंवा विशिष्ट भागाच्या हितास राष्ट्रीय हितापेक्षा प्राधान्य देणे. (३)

उपरोक्त व्याख्यांवरून असे लक्षात येते की, प्रादेशिकवादाचा जन्म प्रदेश व स्थानिक गरजा आणि समस्येतूनच झाला आहे. प्रदेशवादाचे पुरस्कर्ते प्रामुख्याने स्थानिक किंवा आपल्या प्रदेशाचाच विचार करतात, ते प्रादेशिक समस्यांना प्राधान्य देऊन प्रशासकीय अधिकारच नव्हे तर प्रादेशिक स्वायत्ततेची मागणी किंवा पुरस्कार करतात. प्रदेशवादात प्रादेशिक समस्या प्रादेशिक पातळीवर हाताळली जावी, सत्ता स्थानिकांच्याच हाती असावी, प्रशासनात आणि व्यवसायांमध्ये स्थानिकांना अग्रक्रम दिला जावा असा आग्रह धरला जातो.

प्रारंभीच्या काळात वेगवेगळ्या प्रादेशिक मागण्या पूर्ण करण्यासाठी चळवळीच्या रूपाने प्रदेशवादाचा विचार पुढे येतो. सरकारवर वेगवेगळ्या मार्गांनी प्रभाव टाकून आपल्या पाठीराख, कार्यकर्ते किंवा व्यक्तींचा राजकीय व्यवस्थेत सहभाग वाढवा, शासनात, प्रशासनात त्यांना अग्रक्रम दिला जावा, नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीत स्थानिकांना योग्य वाटा दिला जावा अशी मागणी प्रादेशवाद पुरस्कर्त्यांची असते. मात्र सर्व मागण्या मान्य न झाल्यावर प्रादेशिकतेचा आधार घेऊन संकुचित चळवळी जनतेच्या भावनांचा आधार घेऊन जन्म घेतात, त्यातून वेगळ्या घटकराज्याची मागणी करणे हा विचार पुढे येतो. उदा. झारखंड राज्याचे मुख्यमंत्री पदावर विराजमान असतांना शिबू सोरेन विधानसभा पोट निवडणूकीत पराभूत झाले, म्हणून त्यांना मुख्यमंत्री पदावरून पायउतार व्हावे लागले. असे असतांना देखील त्यांनी लोकसभेच्या सदस्यत्वाचा राजीनामा दिला नाही व आपले प्रभुत्व झारखंडवर आबाधीत राहावा म्हणून त्यांनी मुख्यमंत्रीपदासाठी आपल्या नातेवाईकाच्या नावांचा प्रस्ताव पुढे आणले मात्र तेही नाकारले गेल्यामुळे राष्ट्रपती

शासनासारखी परिस्थिती नसतांना झारखंडात राष्ट्रपती शासन लावण्यात आले. याच माजी मुख्यमंत्र्यांनी झारखंड मागणीसाठी झारखंड मुक्तीमोर्चा नावाचे पक्ष स्थापन केले. अशा प्रदेशवादीयांच्या संकुचीत विचारसरणीच्या परिणामातून प्रादेशिकता, प्रादेशिक असमतोल प्रादेशिक विकासातील बाधा निर्माण होऊन प्रादेशिक असमतोल प्रादुर्भाव वाढतो आणि समन्याय विकासाचा प्रश्न उपस्थित होतो.

प्रादेशिक असमतोल :

भारताच्या संदर्भात विचार केल्यास प्रदेशवादाच्या समस्येचा प्रादुर्भाव विसाव्या शतकात झाला. स्वातंत्रोत्तर कालखंडात भारत एक विशाल संघराज्य असलेले राष्ट्र उदयास आले मात्र प्रादेशिकवादांमुळे आज २८ घटकराज्य आणि ७ केंद्रशासित प्रदेश भारतात आहेत. ४ भारतात राज्यांची भाषावर पुनर्रचना करून ही प्रदेशवादाचा प्रश्न सुटलेला नाही उलट अधिक गुंतागुतीचा बनला आहे. आणि त्यातूनच प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा प्रश्न उदयास आला. प्रादेशिक असमतोल प्रामुख्याने १) राज्यांचा मोठा आकार, २) आर्थिक विषमता, ३) राजकीय पक्ष आणि प्रादेशिक संघटनांच्या भूमिका, ४) राज्यांच्या अंतर्गत मागासलेले भू-प्रदेश व त्यावर होणारा अन्याय, ५) असमर्थ नेतृत्व, ६) राज्यांतर्गत इतर वाद इत्यादी कारणांमुळे दिसून येतो. उपरोक्त कारणांमुळेच भारताचे वर्णन जरी विविधतेत एकता असे केले जात असले तरी प्रादेशिक असमतोलामुळे संघर्ष निर्माण होऊन नवीन राज्यांची मागणी पुढे येते.

भारतात राज्यांची पुनर्रचना करत असतांना प्रामुख्याने प्रादेशिक असंतुलन तसेच भाषा जरी एक असली तरी विभिन्न अस्मिता आणि उपसंस्कृती यांच्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आले. जी राज्य निर्माण करण्यात आली त्या राज्यांतील अंतर्गत संपर्काची – अंतराची समस्या असल्यामुळे एजेन्सी बनू शकली नव्हती आणि प्रादेशिक असंतुलनामुळे राज्यांच्या राजधान्यांबद्दल त्या प्रांतातील जनतेचे मानसिक ऐक्य व आत्मीयता निर्माण होऊ शकली नाही. म्हणूनच छत्तीसगढ, झारखंड, उत्तरांचल या नविन राज्यांची निर्मिती करावी लागली तर पूर्वोत्तर राज्यात उपसंस्कृतीची सात लहान राज्ये निर्माण झाल्यावरही नव्या राज्यांची मागणी होतच आहे. आंध्रात तेलंगाणा, महाराष्ट्रात विदर्भ, उत्तरप्रदेशात पूर्वांचल, रुंदेलखंड, बुंदेलखंड, हरितप्रदेश आणि ओरिसाच्या पश्चिम किनारपट्टी लगत कोशल राज्याची मागणी पुढे येण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही.

समन्याय आणि त्या आधारे खान्देशवरील अन्याय :

समन्याय याचा सरळ सरळ अर्थ समतेच्या आधारे न्याय किंवा सर्व प्रदेशांना समान न्याय. अलीकडच्या काळात सामाजिक न्यायाच्या प्रस्थापनेला विशेष महत्व देण्यात येते त्यामागे वितरणात्मक न्यायाची कल्पना आहे आणि यातूनच राज्यांच्या प्रत्येक विभागाचा समान दर्ज्याच्या आधारे विकास घडविणे आणि प्रत्येक विभागात ज्या वस्तू व सेवा निर्माण करतो त्यांचे वितरण रास्त किंवा योग्य प्रकारे करणे होय. त्यानंतर उरलेल्या अतिरिक्त वस्तुंचे न्याय, रास्त व समतेच्या निकषांवर वाटप करणे. मात्र कोणते वाटप रास्त (न्याय) आहे हे ठरविण्याचा निकष राजकीय विचारप्रणाली किंवा राज्यकर्त्यांवर असते. (५) मात्र राज्यकर्त्यांनी ठरविलेल्या निकषांमुळे राज्यांच्या प्रत्येक विभागाचा समान विकास नव्हता प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होऊन राज्यात प्रादेशिक संघर्ष किंवा प्रदेशवाद बळावतो. महाराष्ट्राचा विचार केल्यास उपरोक्त कारणांमुळेच स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची मागणी अनेक वर्षांपासून होत आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासाच्या संदर्भात विचार केल्यास महाराष्ट्रातील मुंबई आणि पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र खूप विकसीत आणि मराठवाडा, कोकण आणि विदर्भ हे मागासलेले आहेत हे वारंवार बोलले जाते आणि ते सत्य ही आहे. मात्र प्रशासकीय दृष्टीने महाराष्ट्राचे सहा विभाग निर्माण करण्यात आले आहेत. त्यात नाशिक एक विभाग असून (ज्यात नाशिक, नगर, जळगांव, धुळे, नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश होतो.) विभागातील खान्देशच्या मागासलेपणाकडे कोणी लक्ष देत नाही.

भौगोलिक दृष्टीने खान्देश पश्चिम भागात मोडला जातो मात्र नाशिक, पुणे, कोल्हापुर, अहमदनगर इत्यादी जिल्ह्यांच्या विकासाच्या आड खान्देशाच्या मागासलेपणाचा विचार केला जात नाही, म्हणून खान्देशाचा विशेष संदर्भ घेतला आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा विचार केल्यास समन्यायाच्या आधारे विदर्भ, मराठवाडा आणि कोकण या विभागांवर नेहमीच अन्याय होतो अशी आरडाओरड केली जात असते. मात्र खान्देश पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात मोडले जात असल्याने खान्देशाचा मागासलेपणा झाकला जातो. खान्देशावर शैक्षणिक, कृषि, सहकार, औद्योगिक, दळणवळण इत्यादी विषयांच्या बाबतीत पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणामुळे अन्याय झालेला दिसून येतो.

विविध क्षेत्रात खान्देशावर झालेला अन्याय :

शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता, संख्यात्मक वाढ या बरोबरच भौगोलिक असमतोल या बाबीलाही विशेष महत्व आहे. ग्रामीण व शहरी हा साधा भेद आता अटळ झाला आहे. दांडेकर समितीने या मुद्यावरील परिस्थिती स्पष्टपणे मांडली आहे सामान्य शिक्षण व तांत्रिक शिक्षण या दोन्ही बाजूंनी शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल दिसून येतो. शाळा इमारती, प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकांची संख्या, महाविद्यालयांची संख्या इत्यादी बाबतीत खान्देश इतर महाराष्ट्रातील इतर प्रदेशांपेक्षा मागे असल्याचे दिसते. १९९० च्या दशका पर्यंत खान्देशाला उच्च शिक्षणासाठी स्वतःचे विद्यापीठ पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात असल्यामुळे मिळाले नाही. १९९० पर्यंत खान्देशातील लोकांना ४५० कि.मी. लांब असलेल्या पुणे विद्यापीठा पर्यंत जाणे भाग पडत होते तर आज ही खान्देशात निर्माण झालेल्या उत्तर महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ जळगांव येथे उभारले गेल्याने कधी काळी खान्देशात असलेला नाशिक जिल्हा फक्त या कारणाने उत्तर महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठाशी जोडला गेला नाही कारण उत्तर महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ नाशिक येथे उभारले गेले नाही. तसेच महाविद्यालयांच्या संख्येचा विचार केल्यास विद्यार्थी संख्येच्या प्रमाणानुसार पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र व इतर भागातल्या विद्यापीठांच्या महाविद्यालयांच्या संख्येपेक्षा कमी महाविद्यालयांना खान्देशात मान्यता देण्यात आली आहे ती अशी- चार लाख वीस हजार (४,२०,०००) विद्यार्थी संख्येवर मुंबई विद्यापीठात ४४० महाविद्यालय, पुणे विद्यापीठात ३,६०,००० विद्यार्थी संख्येवर ४५०, नागपुर विद्यापीठात ३,५०,००० विद्यार्थी संख्येवर फक्त २१८ महाविद्यालय आहेत. त्यामुळे खान्देशातील अनेक विद्यार्थ्यांनी उच्च शिक्षणापासून कमी महाविद्यालय असल्यामुळे वंचित राहावे लागते.

माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षणाच्या संदर्भात विचार केल्यास नाशिक जिल्ह्याची प्रशासकीय व राजकीय मक्तेदारी खान्देशावर दिसते. उत्तर महाराष्ट्राचा विचार केल्यास माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ भौगोलिक दृष्टीने धुळे येथे उभारणे जरूरीचे होते मात्र पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील राजकारणामुळेच ते नाशिक येथे गेल्याने खान्देशावर अन्याय झाल्याचे दिसते.

कृषी क्षेत्राच्या संदर्भातील पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रांच्या खान्देशाची परिस्थिती कोकण, मराठवाडा आणि विदर्भासारखीच आहे. कारण पुणे, सातारा, सांगली, कोल्हापुर, नगर आणि नाशिक हे प्रगत जिल्हे आहेत. या जिल्ह्यांच्या तुलनेने खान्देशातील धुळे आणि नंदुरबार जिल्हे मागास असल्याचे दिसतात. या भागात विशेष करून शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या, शेतमजुरांचे स्थलांतर, साहुकारीचे प्रश्न आज ही कायम आहेत. आजही हजारो शेतमजुर धुळे आणि नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यांतून पलायन करीत आहेत. तसेच खान्देशातील दुष्काळजन्य परिस्थितीवर आज पर्यंत महाराष्ट्र शासनाला तोडगा काढण्यात अपयश आल्याचे दिसते. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राचा विचार केल्यास सर्वाधिक खान्देशावरच दुष्काळाची मार पडली आहे. या वर्षी सुध्दा खान्देशात दुष्काळजन्य परिस्थिती होती. असे असतांना पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील इतर जिल्ह्यांच्या तुलनेत जलसिंचन योजनांच्या संदर्भात अन्याय झालेला दिसतो. आजही खान्देशास नवसंजीवनी देणाऱ्या अक्कलपाड धरणाचे कार्य निधी अभावी पूर्ण झालेले दिसून येत नाही. तर या सारख्या

मोठ्या प्रकल्पांचा अभाव खान्देशात दिसून येतो. तसेच नाशिक जिल्ह्याचा तापी पाटबंधारे विकास महामंडळ आणि गोदावरी मराठवाडा पाटबंधारे विकास महामंडळात समावेश आहे. मात्र शेजारील खान्देशच्या विकासासंदर्भात महाराष्ट्र गंभीर असल्याचे दिसत नाही. आजही खान्देशात जलसिंचनाचा प्रश्न मोठ्या प्रमाणात आढळतो कारण तापी पाटबंधारे विकास महामंडळाचा सर्वाधिक फायदा नाशिक जिल्ह्यालाच झालेला दिसतो.

महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास मंडळाच्या औद्योगिक वसाहती किंवा लघु-उद्योग वसाहती नव्याने स्थापन करण्याचे प्रयत्न या दोन्हींच्या अभ्यासातून एक गोष्ट स्पष्ट होते; ती म्हणजे बृहमुंबई, पुणे, नाशिक हे त्रिकोण औद्योगिक विकासाचे केंद्र आहे आणि त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रात अविकासीत प्रदेशांमध्ये रोजगार वाढला आहे. मात्र विदर्भ मराठवाडा, कोकणाबरोबरच खान्देश या प्रदेशांमध्ये दरडोई आर्थिक साहाय्य पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रापेक्षा किती तरी कमी आहे. राज्य व केंद्र सरकारच्या सर्व वित्तीय व विकास संस्थांनी केलेल्या अर्थ साहाय्यात ही विषमता आढळते. तसेच अल्पविकासीत किंवा अविकासीत म्हणून साहाय्य देतांना खान्देशचा पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात समावेश होत असल्याने आणि एकही प्रभावी नेता किंवा मंत्री नसल्याकारणाने खान्देशचा विचार होत नाही आणि खान्देशाच्या वाट्यात येणारा निधी मराठवाडा, विदर्भ किंवा कोकणाकडे जातो.

औद्योगिक विकासाच्या दृष्टीने विचार केल्यास खान्देशातील धुळे जिल्हा आज ही रेल्वेपासून वंचित आहे. मनमाड-धुळे-नरडाणा-इंदोर या रेल्वे स्त्याची मागणी स्वातंत्र्य काळापासून आहे मात्र पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र विकसीत असल्याकारणाने आणि उत्तर महाराष्ट्राचा प्रशासकीय केंद्र नाशिक असल्याकारणाने रेल्वे संदर्भातील योजना सुध्दा इतर भागांकडे वळविल्या गेलेल्या दिसतात. वास्तविक पाहता खान्देश उत्तर आणि दक्षिण भारताला जोडणारा महत्वाचा प्रदेश होय. आज ही खान्देशातील धुळे जिल्हा महाराष्ट्रात वाहतुकीच्या दृष्टीने महत्वपूर्ण आहे. धुळे जिल्ह्यात दोन राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग आहेत तसेच गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश उत्तरप्रदेश इत्यादींशी महाराष्ट्राला जोडणारा महत्वाचा प्रदेश असतांना सुध्दा खान्देशकडे दुर्लक्ष केल्याचे दिसते. याचे उदा. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील इतर जिल्ह्यापेक्षा खान्देशातील नंदुरबार आणि धुळे जिल्ह्याला सर्वात कमी म्हणजे फक्त १७१ कि.मी लोह मार्ग आहे त्यातही धुळे सारख्या जिल्हा फक्त रेल्वेच्या अभावामुळे औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या मागास आहे कारण या जिल्ह्याला फक्त ८१ कि.मी. लोहमार्ग आहे. रेल्वेप्रवासासाठी धुळेकरांना अमळनेर, चाळीसगांव, भुसावळ, मनमाड, औरंगाबादवर अवलंबून राहावे लागते.

उपरोक्त अशा अनेकविध क्षेत्रांचा अभ्यास केल्यावर असे लक्षात येते की पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र हा सर्वात प्रगत प्रदेश असला तरी या प्रदेशात येणारा खान्देश भाग इतर जिल्ह्यांच्या तुलनेने अविकासीत आहे. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात असल्याकारणाने खान्देशचा समन्यायाच्या तत्वानुसार विकासासाठी महाराष्ट्र सरकारने दुर्लक्ष केले आहे. खान्देश महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रगत प्रदेशाशी जोडल्या गेल्याने या भागापर्यंत विकास योजना आणि अनुदान जेवढ्या प्रमाणात पोहचायला हवे होते तेवढ्या प्रमाणात पोहचलेले नाही. म्हणूनच आजही खान्देश आदिवासी आणि मागासलेला प्रदेश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील नाशिक, नगर, पुणे, सातारा, सांगली आणि इतर जिल्ह्यांच्या तुलनेने मागासलेले आहे एवढेच नव्हे तर विदर्भ, मराठवाडा आणि कोकणाच्या खान्देशचा विकास झाला आहे असे म्हणता येणार नाही त्यामागील राजकारण किंवा कारण पुढील प्रमाणे सांगता येतील-

- १) पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राचा महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणात सर्वाधिक प्रभाव म्हणूनच सर्वाधिक काळ मुख्यमंत्रीपदाचा बहुमान पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रालाच मिळाल्याचे दिसते ते म्हणजे २० वर्ष मात्र या २० वर्षात एकदाही खान्देशातील व्यक्तीला मुख्यमंत्रीपदाचा बहुमान मिळालेला नाही. महाराष्ट्रात अन्यायाची आरडाओरड करणारे विदर्भ, कोकण आणि मराठवाडा या प्रदेशांना सुध्दा मुख्यमंत्रीपदाचा बहुमान मिळाल्याचे दिसते, त्यामुळे स्वाभाविकच ज्या प्रदेशाचा

मुख्यमंत्री त्या प्रदेशाला मनोवैज्ञानिक फायदा मिळतोच.

- २) महाराष्ट्रातील मंत्रीमंडळात नेहमीच पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राला सर्वाधिक मंत्रीपद मिळत असतात मात्र पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात येणाऱ्या खान्देशाच्या वाट्याला एक किंवा दोनच मंत्रीपद येतात मात्र ते ही कमी महत्वाचे किंवा राज्यमंत्रीपद यंदा विलासराव देशमुख सरकारच्या मंत्रीमंडळात तर फक्त विजयकुमार गावितांनाच मंत्री होण्याची संधी मिळाली, तर आशोक चव्हाण यांनी स्वरूपसिंग नाईक यांना संधी देऊन खान्देशचे मान वाढविले. मात्र मंत्रीमंडळात पुणे, नाशिक, नगर, सातारा, सांगली, कोल्हापूर आणि इतर पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्ह्यांचा वर्चस्वामुळे खान्देशला मिळालेल्या मंत्रीपदाचा फायदा होत नाही.
- ३) खान्देशातील अंतर्गत राजकारणामुळेही खान्देशवर अन्याय झाल्याचे दिसते. ते म्हणजे खान्देशच्या विकासासाठी खान्देशातील नेते निष्ठेने व इमानदारीने एका मंचावर आल्याचे दिसत नाही. तसेच अंतर्गत गटबाजीमुळे खान्देशवर अन्याय होतांना दिसते. खान्देशातील एंकर आणि जवाहर ग्रुप, तसेच स्थानिक मंत्री व माजी मंत्र्यांचे, आमदारांचे वेगवेगळे गट स्थापन झाल्यामुळे खान्देशचे नुकसान झाल्याचे दिसते.

समारोप आणि निष्कर्ष :

प्रादेशिक असमतोल, समन्याय विकास आणि महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणाचा विचार केल्यास महाराष्ट्रात विकासातील असमतोल ही वस्तुस्थिती जरी खरी असली तरी ती अशा प्रकारची विषमता निसर्गतःच अस्तित्वात आहे की हेतूपुरस्कर निर्माण करण्यात आली आहे हा मुलभूत प्रश्न आहे. कारण महाराष्ट्र हा विशाल राज्य असल्याने संपूर्ण प्रदेशाचा एकाच वेळेस विकास होऊ शकत नाही. विकासासाठी कालपरिमाण, भौगोलिक परिस्थिती, उपलब्ध साधनसामुग्री, प्रदेशाचे नेतृत्व, विकास प्रक्रियेत जनतेचा सहभाग आणि विकासाच्या संदर्भात जनतेची जागृती इत्यादी घटक कारक असतात. त्याच बरोबर संकुचित राजकीय आकांक्षामुळेही विकासाचे प्रादेशिक असमतोल भासवून संकुचित चळवळी जनतेच्या भावनांचा आधार घेऊन उभारल्या जातात, त्यातूनच वेगळ्या घटकराज्याची मागणी पुढे येते. मात्र महाराष्ट्राची मराठी भाषा असल्याकारणाने एकजीन्सी होऊ शकत नाही, म्हणूनच डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी एक भाषा एक राज्य हे सूत्र नाकारून एक राज्य एक भाषा या सूत्राचे समर्थन केले होते. याचा अर्थ असा की एक विशिष्ट भाषा बोलणाऱ्या लोकांचे एकच संपूर्ण राज्य असावे पण आकाराने ते किती ही मोठे झाले तरी चालेल या विचाराला त्यांचा विरोध होता. एकच भाषा बोलणारे लोक जर फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर असतील तर त्या भाषेच्या आधारे एकापेक्षा अधिक राज्यांची निर्मिती केली पाहिजे असा त्यांचा आग्रह होता. म्हणून मराठी भाषा बोलणाऱ्यांचे एकच मोठे महाराष्ट्र राज्य निर्माण करण्याच्या विचाराशी ते सहमत नव्हते. म्हणून त्यांनी मराठी भाषिकांची चार छोटी राज्य निर्माण करावी असा विचार मांडला. ती चार राज्य अशी १) महाराष्ट्र नगरराज्य मुंबई २) पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र (सातारा, सांगली, कोल्हापूर) ३) मध्य महाराष्ट्र (मराठवाडा), पूर्व महाराष्ट्र (विदर्भ). अशी राज्य निर्माण केल्यास संपूर्ण मराठी प्रदेशाचा समन्यायाच्या आधारे विकास होईल आणि प्रादेशिक असमतोलाच्या समस्येचे समाधान करता येईल.

विशाल महाराष्ट्रामुळे सरकारच्या राज्यकारभार करण्याच्या क्षमतेवर मर्यादा पडलेल्या आहेत व लोकांच्या समस्या तातडीने सोडविता न आल्यामुळे विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, कोकण, खान्देश, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र असा प्रदेशवाद आणि प्रादेशिक असमतोल दिसून येतो. आणि एकच विशाल महाराष्ट्र असल्याकारणाने राजकीय सत्तेचे केंद्रीकरण एका विशिष्ट प्रदेशात झालेले दिसून येते. तसेच प्राचीन काळापासूनच महाराष्ट्राचे तीन विभाग होते; त्यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की परंपरा, जीवनशैली, सामाजिक परिस्थिती आणि आर्थिक परिस्थिती या बाबत तीनही भागात साम्य नाही तर

वेगळपण आहे. त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्राचे लहान राज्य केल्यास संपुर्ण मराठी राज्याचे सर्वांगीण विकास साधता येईल. तसेच मराठी भाषिकांचे चार राज्य झाल्यास एका ऐवजी चार मुख्यमंत्री मराठी भाषिकांचे प्रतिनिधीत्व करून केंद्र सरकारवर अधिक प्रभाव टाकू शकतील व मराठी भाषिक राज्य शक्तीशाली बनतील. त्यामुळेच विकासासाठी अलीकडे छोट्या राज्यांची निर्मिती करणे आवश्यक आहे, याचे समर्थन करताना १० मोठ्या राज्यांचे २७ लहान राज्यांमध्ये रूपांतर करावे असे विचार पी. एन. रामास्वामी यांनी मांडले. त्यांच्या मते असे केल्यास केंद्रावरील विकास करण्याच्या जबाबदारीचे ओझे कमी होऊन राज्यांना आपल्या विकास कार्यासाठी स्वायत्तता देऊन विकेंद्रीकरणाव्दारे आपल्या वरील विकास कार्याची जबाबदारी या राज्यांवर सोपविता येईल. महाराष्ट्राच्या संदर्भात पी. एन. रामास्वामी यांनी तीन राज्यात रूपांतर करावे असा विचार मांडला आहे.

एकंदरीत लोकशाही योग्य पध्दतीने कार्यान्वित करावयाची असेल तर जनतेची विभागणी करून भौगोलिक सीमा अशा पध्दतीने निर्धारित करण्यात याव्या की ज्यामुळे एका प्रदेशातील राज्य एक स्वतंत्र असा एकात्म समुह म्हणून ओळखता येईल. म्हणून एकात्मता फक्त भाषिक या एका घटकावर नव्हे तर इतर अनेक घटकांवर आवलंबून असते आणि राज्यांची निर्मिती करतांना या इतर घटकांकडे दुर्लक्ष करून चालणार नाही. त्यामुळे भविष्य काळात ही विदर्भ व अन्य प्रदेशांसह संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र कायम अस्तित्वात ठेवण्यासाठी पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील खान्देश आणि अन्य प्रदेशांसह संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र कायम अस्तित्वात ठेवण्यासाठी पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील खान्देश आणि अन्य प्रदेशांचा विकासातील अनुशेष भरूनच काढावा लागेल

संदर्भ :-

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- ४) जैन अशोक, महाराष्ट्राचे शासन आणि राजकारण, सेठ पब्लिशर मुंबई, प्रथम आवृत्ती १९९३
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समकालीन कविता में स्त्री विमर्श की भूमिका

सरस्वती यादव: शोध छात्रा, जे. जे. टी. विश्वविद्यालय, राजस्थान

समकालीन कविता में स्त्री होने का क्या संकट हो सकता है। कभी ऐन सेक्स्टन ने कहा था। हम स्त्रियाँ समय को शरीर से पहचानती हैं, इस अर्थ में हम घड़ियाँ हैं। एक ओर 'प्रेम के बारे में कविता' को सिल्विया प्लाथ के नाम खत बना देती हैं, दूसरी ओर 'स्त्री होने का संकट' कविता में लिखती हैं।

ठोस वास्तविक, मूर्त, हिंसा का शिकार होती स्त्री सपना हो सकती हैं, यह काल्पनिक सुकून भर नहीं है। हमारे समय की कामगार स्त्रियाँ सारे दुखों को टिफिन बाक्स में बन्द कर बस में ट्रेन में सफर करना और एक झपकी लेना जानती हैं और अब उन्हें पहले की तरह कन्धे की जरूरत नहीं है, न पुरुष की न संगी-साथी की। यह है हमारा समय, जिसमें सविता सिंह, नीलेश रघुवशी, अनामिका और निर्मला पुतुल कवि-कर्म की विडम्बना से अपरिचित नहीं हैं। यहाँ फन्तासी भी यथार्थ से अधिक डरावना है।

'नींद थी और रात थी' में अपने जैसा जीवन नामक पहले संग्रह से कहीं आगे है, जैसे घर-निकासी से पानी का स्वाद में नीलेश छलॉंग लगाती हैं और मामूलीपन में आश्चर्य पैदा करती हैं। बच्चे के जन्म से पहले की इक्कीसवीं रुलाई स्त्री ही लिख सकती हैं। फूले पेट को फुटबाल का मैदान बना देनेवाले गर्भस्थ शिशु से बोल-बतिया सकती हैं। अनामिका में यह दुख क्रीडा - विनोद की शक्ल में आता है।

स्त्री सच है, दर्पण सी हँसी, अविद्यतीय नाच, प्रेम और यातना की कविता, उदास दोपहरों के रहस्य, जैसे एक स्त्री जानती है, बचा हुआ स्पर्श, माँ का चेहरा, चिड़िया और एकान्त, रात ओस बन टपकती है, प्रेम करती बेटियाँ और सारा आकाश एक बन्द किवाड़ है। लगभग दर्जन - भर कविताएँ अगर संग्रह में मौजूद हैं, तो जाहिर है यह संग्रह लम्बे समय तक पढा जाएगा। कोई भी और नींद थी कविता की कुछ पंक्तियाँ हैं।

कितनी नींद बाकी थी

कितने सपने आने थे

रात थी कि धीरे - धीरे खत्म हुई जा रही थी

एक पागल चिड़िया इसी में जोर-जोर से बोले जा रही थी

उसकी आवाज में एक अजीब तड़प थी

यों ही नहीं है स्त्री और चिड़िया, उसका दुख, उसका प्रेम एक दूसरे के समक्षीकरण में ही अपना अर्थ खोलते हैं और फिर अर्थ की और परतें खुलती हैं। कविता के अन्त के शब्द है रात यूँ खत्म हो रही थी। कहीं कोई था जो यह देख और सुन रहा था। मगर चुप था। एक अथाह चुप्पी और चीख का यह सान्निध्य विलक्षण हैं।

उसके स्वप्न, उनका संघर्ष उस विश्व दृष्टि से पैदा होता है जिसे कभी मार्क्स 'विजन' कहते थे। अनजाने विचारों की वह गहराई भी है, जो बहुत कम कवियों के यहाँ देखी जा सकती है। स्त्री कोतलता के विरुद्ध छिपाने की कला भी जानती है। यातना की कविता है तो प्रेम के बरक्स ही उसे जाना-देखा जा सकता है। संवेदनाएँ जितनी जटिल दिखती हैं, कलाकृति उतनी ही चमकती है। एक अच्छे चित्त से अच्छे मनुष्य की माँग भी आकस्मिक नहीं है। गिरिस्त ने इस प्रेम स्वप्न यातना के निहितार्थ जानती हैं। एक स्त्री किस तरह पारदर्शी शीशे में बदल जाती है।

चुप्पी, यातना की तरह इंतजार भी सविता सिंह के यहाँ बीज शब्द है। क्या थी जिसका इंतजार था। झिर-झिर

हवा में बैठी हुई क्या सोचती थी वह। जब आँखों के बदले भर आता था हृदय। उमड़ता हुआ शब्दों से खचाखच भरा। सब कुछ डूब रहा था पल-पल उसे। एक चुप्पी तब भी बार-बार ढकेलती थी भीतर। पत्ते को गिरना है करो इंतजार कहती हुई। असंख्य जुगनुओं का प्रकाश, नक्षत्र, खगोलीय रहस्य, किस तरह बेटियों से साँस लेते हैं, भविष्य किस तरह एक स्त्री के कानों में फुसफुसाता है। यह स्त्री का एक अनुभव है। पन्त का रुझान यहाँ प्रकृति को समझने में स्त्री की मदद नहीं करता, बल्कि यह कठिन समय करता है। फिल्म की - सी युक्तिवाली कविताओं में दृश्यों की रील खुलती है, जो इस डिजिटल समय में ही संभव हैं।

यहाँ उम्मीद भी एक सार्थक शब्द है। उम्मीद आती है तो ढेर सारे काम सुझा जाती है और मुश्किलें बढ़ा जाती है। कविता में सुकून नहीं है, बेचैनी का नैरन्तय है। वही स्त्री के यहाँ सामाजिक सरोकार बनता है। स्त्री की जिद है कि लिखने से भी दुनिया का बदलाव मुमकिन हो। स्त्री जब कह नहीं पाती कविता में लिखती है।

लेकिन जब लिखना बन्द करती हूँ
बिंधने लगती हूँ दूसरी बेचैनियों से
तार-तार होने लगती हूँ नहीं लिखी जा रही
उदासियों के प्रहार से

(सविता सिंह)

याद करें, राहुल सांकृत्यायन की किताब बाईसवीं सदी जो एक अब्द्वितीय कृति है। राहुल जी स्त्री - सत्ता के प्रभुत्वशाली होने का सपना देखने वालों में थे।

एक स्त्री का दुख अतीत का गदुर जान पड़ती है। जो जीवन और मृत्यू के बीच पसरा या बिखरा रहती है। सादगी की अपनी मुश्किलें हैं, अपना सौन्दर्य, अपनी नियति। विस्तार को संक्षेप में बदलने की कला से परिचित है।

नवनीता देवसेन, अगर 'वामा-बोधिनी' लिखती है तो भारतेन्दु - सम्पादित पत्रिका 'बाला बोधिनी' की याद दिलाती है। कभी स्त्री - सुबोधिनी' जैसी कविता में मैंने आक्रोश के स्वर में कहा था - कि गंगा अपवित्र हो सकती है या चन्द्रमा सकलंक हो सकता है। पर तुम रहना अक्षत अकलंक।

स्त्री चुप्पी को चीख में, सहमति को अस्वीकार या इनकार में बदल देती है। अंततः हम इस विमर्श द्वारा महिला कवियत्रियों से नई दृष्टि प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं।

संदर्भ ग्रन्थ:

- समकालीन कवि और कविता: संपादक- माधवी छेड़ा एवं रविन्द्र कात्यायन, अनंग प्रकाशन
- कवि की नई दुनिया: संपादक- शंभुनाथ, वाणी प्रकाशन
- समकालीन हिन्दी कविता के बदलते सरोकार: संपादक- डॉ. राधा वर्मा एवं रविन्द्र कात्यायन, संस्थान प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली
- समकालीन हिन्दी कविता और राजनीति: संपादक- राम पाण्डेय, नमन प्रकाशन

* * *

महाराष्ट्र राज्य के ठाणे जिला के जिला परिषद अंतर्गत प्राथमिक स्कूल विकास के लिए समाज सहभाग का अध्ययन ।

श्री. भरत पवार:शोध छात्र, जे. जे. टी. विश्वविद्यालय (राजस्थान)

प्रस्तावना

भारतीय राज्यघटना के ८६ वे बदलाव के अनुसार कलम-२१(अ) के अनुसार प्राथमिक शिक्षा के मुलभूत अधिकारों का समावेश किया है । इसके अनुसार ६ से १४ उम्र के सभी बालकोंको मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने के लिए अधिनियम, Right of children to free & compulsory Education Act; 2009 (No. 35 2009) केंद्र शासन ने पारित कर उसे भारत सरकार के २७/०८/२००९ के राजपत्र में प्रसिद्ध किया है । एवं भारत सरकार के तारीख १६/२/१० के राजपत्र में यह अधिनियम तारीख ०१/०४/२०१० से संपूर्ण भारत में (जम्मू व काश्मीर छोड़कर) लागू किया है । (गॅझेट ऑफ इंडिया मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ लॉ अँड जस्टीस, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली, २००९)

इसी अधिनियम के अनुसार ६ से १४ उम्र के कोई भी बालक को कक्षा ८ तक की शिक्षा पूर्ण होने तक अनुत्तीर्ण नहीं किया जा सकता अथवा प्राथमिक शिक्षा (Elementary Education) पूर्ण होने तक स्कूल से निकाला नहीं जा सकता । एवम् सातत्यपूर्ण सर्वकष मूल्यमापन के कार्यपद्धती का अवलंब कर विद्यार्थियोंको गुणवत्तापूर्ण और दर्जेदार शिक्षा देने की जिम्मेदारी सभी घटकोंपर इस अधिनियमद्वारा बंधनकारक रहेगा । प्राथमिक शिक्षा के सार्वत्रिकीकरण का उद्देश साध्य करने हेतु सभी प्रशासकीय, पर्यवेक्षीय यंत्रणा व समाज सहभाग के माध्यम से प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । (मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, शालेय शिक्षण व साक्षरता विभाग, नई दिल्ली, २०११)

शिक्षा के विकेंद्रिकरण प्रक्रिया में प्रत्येक स्कूल संबंधित गांव के बंधुभाव रहने का विचार किया गया है । समता, सामजिक न्याय, लोकशाही और मानवी समाज में न्याय की प्रस्थापना यह मूल्य, सभी मूल्य के प्राथमिक शिक्षा के माध्यमद्वारा साध्य किया जा सकता है । यह दृष्टीकोन से यह अधिनियम को अमल मे लाया गया । इस लिए ६ से १४ उम्र के सभी बालकोंको मुफ्त और अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा की पूर्ती करने की, उन्हे स्कूल में प्रवेश देनेकी, उपस्थिती की और प्राथमिक शिक्षा पूर्ण करनेकी जिम्मेदारी शासनपर आयी है । बालकोंका मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा अधिकार अधिनियम २००९ में भाग-४ कलम २१ समिती अनुसार हर एक प्राथमिक स्कूल में व्यवस्थापन के लिए स्कूल व्यवस्थापन समिती (School Management Committee) होना बंधनकारक है । इसी प्रकार संबंधित गाव में महिला बचत गट, स्थानिक युवक मंडल, क्रीडा मंडल, भजन मंडल, स्कूल स्तर पर माता पालक संघ, पालक शिक्षक संघ इन्ही की भी मदत ली जा सकती है । (श्री. नंदकुमार, २०११, लोकचेतना अभियान-पूरक वाचन साहित्य)

स्कूल गुणवत्ता के संदर्भ में समाज का सहभाग इस दृष्टीकोन से माता पालक संघ, पालक शिक्षक संघ, स्कूल व्यवस्थापन समिती, स्थानिक मंडल (भजन मंडल, क्रीडा मंडल, युवक मंडल) इनका विचार किया गया है ।

अनुसंधान का महत्व

संशोधक जिल्हा शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षण संस्था में काम करते समय हमेशा स्कूल भेट लेता था । इस स्कूल भेट में स्कूल जाँच फॉर्म, U-DYSE का फॉर्म आदि प्रकारके फॉर्मकी जाँच की जा रही थी । जाँच करते समय स्कूल

विकास में समाज का सहभाग कुछ स्कूलों में अच्छा महसूस हो रहा था तो कुछ कुछ स्कूलों में बहुत ही कम प्रमाण में सहभाग था। समाज का सहभाग लेकर स्कूल विकास को अच्छे तरह सहकार्य किया जाता है। स्कूल गुणवत्ता में सुधारणा करने के दृष्टिकोण से सामाजिक सहभाग आवश्यक है। ऐसे समय इस अनुसंधान के माध्यम से स्कूल में ही नहीं तो उस गांव में कार्यरत संस्थाओं के स्कूल विकास की मदद लेकर गुणवत्ता सुधारणा करने के लिए मार्गदर्शन किया जा सकता है। जिस जिस स्कूल में माता पालक संघ, शिक्षक पालक संघ और स्कूल व्यवस्थापन समिती अच्छी तरह काम करते हैं उस स्कूल के गुणवत्ता में लक्षणीय वृद्धि दिखाई देती है। इसलिए कुछ जगह कुछ स्कूलों में उपर्युक्त संस्था कमजोर कार्य करती होगी तो इस अनुसंधान के माध्यम से इस प्रकारकी संस्थाओं का खोज कर उन्हें मार्गदर्शन करने के दृष्टीसे इस अनुसंधान का महत्व है।

अनुसंधान विधान

महाराष्ट्र राज्य के ठाणे जिला के जिला परिषद अंतर्गत प्राथमिक स्कूल विकास के लिए समाज सहभाग का अध्ययन।

अनुसंधान के उद्देश्य

१. प्राथमिक स्कूल में स्कूल विकास के लिए माता पालक संघ समिती के सद्यःस्थिती का अध्ययन करना।
२. प्राथमिक स्कूल में स्कूल विकास के लिए पालक शिक्षक संघ समिती के सद्यःस्थिती का अध्ययन करना।
३. प्राथमिक स्कूल में स्कूल विकास के लिए स्कूल व्यवस्थापन समिती के सद्यःस्थिती का अध्ययन करना।
४. प्राथमिक स्कूल में स्कूल विकास के लिए माता पालक संघ समिती के सबलीकरण के लिए उपाययोजना बताना।
५. प्राथमिक स्कूल में स्कूल विकास के लिए पालक शिक्षक संघ समिती के सबलीकरण के लिए उपाययोजना बताना।
६. स्कूल विकास में स्कूल व्यवस्थापन समिती के सबलीकरण के लिए उपाययोजना बताना।

अनुसंधान पद्धती

प्रस्तुत अनुसंधान के लिए वर्णनात्मक अनुसंधान पद्धती के सर्वेक्षण पद्धती का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

न्यादर्शन

प्रस्तुत अनुसंधान के जनसंख्या में ठाणे जिले के जिल्हा परिषद में १५ तालुकाओं में के प्राथमिक स्कूलोंकी यादृच्छिक पद्धती से चुनाव किया गया है।

प्रस्तुत अनुसंधान ठाणे जिले के १५ तालुकाओं में प्रत्येकी २० प्राथमिक स्कूल ऐसे कुल ३०० स्कूलों के माता पालक संघ, पालक शिक्षक संघ, स्कूल व्यवस्थापन समिती सदस्योंका प्रश्नावलीमें समावेश किया जाएगा।

निष्कर्ष

१. अधिकतम शाला में माता पालक संघ सक्रिय है।
२. अधिकतम शाला में पालक शिक्षक संघ निष्क्रिय है।
३. स्त्री शिक्षिका शाला में ना हो तो माता पालक संघ की कामगिरी प्रभावी दिखाई नहीं दी।
४. पालक शिक्षक संघ और माता पालक संघोंके सभाओंमें सातत्यता दिखाई नहीं दी।
५. शाला व्यवस्थापन समिती के सक्रिय सहभाग के कारण पालक शिक्षक संघ का काम निष्क्रिय हुआ।
६. जिल्हा परिषद के सभी शालाओंमें RTE अँक्ट के अनुसार शाला व्यवस्थापन समिती की स्थापना हुई है।

७. शासन की ओर से सन २०१२-१३ और सन २०१३-१४ में प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से शाला व्यवस्थापन समिती सदस्योंका सबलीकरण दिखाई दिया ।
८. शाला व्यवस्थापन समिती सदस्योंके शासन योजना कार्यान्वित में विशेष योगदान दिखाई दिया ।
९. शाला व्यवस्थापन समिती सदस्योंकी सभाओं में उपस्थिती का प्रमाण तुलना में कम है ।
१०. राज्य शासन ने शाला व्यवस्थापन समिती में दो विदयार्थियों के लिए स्विकृत सदस्य की राखीव जगह रखने से विदयार्थियों को भी प्रतिनिधित्व की प्रभावी संधी मिली हुई दिखाई देती है ।
११. शाला के कुल व्यवस्थापन में शाला व्यवस्थापन समिती का महत्व बढ गया है ।
१२. अधिकतम जगह शालेय पोषण आहार की कामगिरी बचत गट पर दी हुई दिखाई दी । इसलिए योजना के कार्यान्वयन में समाज सहभाग बढा हुआ दिखाई दिया ।
१३. शाला कार्यक्रम में युवक मंडल, बचत गट, माता पालक संघ और शाला व्यवस्थापन समिती के सदस्यों की उपस्थिती लक्षणीय दिखाई दी ।
१४. विविध समितीयों के समाज सहभाग के वजह से शैक्षिक उठाव का प्रमाण शाला स्तरपर बढता हुआ दिखाई दिया ।
१५. विविध समितीयों के कारणसे समाज के विविध घटकों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलने से शाला स्तर पर समाज सहभाग बढा हुआ दिखाई दिया ।

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