* Shilaja Bushi

Science
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 1 - 4
ISSN 2319 - 8168

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

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

Keywords: Respiratory infections, Byssinosis, Knowledge.

INTRODUCTION: Breathing is a basic human need that we tend to ignore unless we have some difficulty with it, only then we are aware of the process. Breathing is a physiologic function that is almost synonymous with being alive .We experience difficulty in breathing when we have threat to life itself. People with respiratory tract infections are often very anxious and perhaps uncomfortable.[1] Respiratory tract infections are widespread, they may be acute (or) chronic ,acute disorders range from minor inconvenience such as cold to more life threatening problems such as asthma, some types of pneumonia and chest trauma. Chronic respiratory problems are wide spread causing significant disability. There are many causes for respiratory problems like allergies, occupational factors, genetic factors, smoking and tobacco use, infections, neuromuscular disorders, chest abnormalities, trauma, pleural conditions etc. Industrial workers constitute only a segment of the general population and the factors that influence the health of the population also apply equally to industrial workers, which are housing, water, sewage and waste disposal, nutrition and education. In addition to these factors, the health of the industrial workers while influenced by conditions prevailing in their work place.[1]Occupational health is a branch of community medicine which deals with the effects of occupation (or) working place on human health. Every occupation is associated with one (or) other ill effects on health. Cotton mill workers are susceptible to various morbid conditions, many range from chronic respiratory diseases due to cotton dust.[2] Cotton workers are at risk for occupational lung diseases, including Byssinosis. Byssinosis is a form of reactive airways disease characterized by bronchoconstriction in cotton, flax, and hemp workers.

*** Hawassa University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Hawassa, Ethiopia-05.**

The etiologic agent is bacterial endotoxin in cotton dust. Symptoms are chest tightness and dyspnea that worsen on the first day of the work week and subside as the week progresses. Diagnosis is based on history and pulmonary function test findings. Treatment includes avoidance of exposure and use of asthma drugs.[2]

The initial phase of Byssinosis is characterized by acute reversible symptoms such as wheezing, chest tightness, shortness of breath (or) cough, which may present on first day or 48 or more hours after the work. These early symptoms are generally accompanied by reversible changes which are typically evident in pulmonary functions. With continued exposure, the disease may progress to a stage in which symptoms are present, through out the work week and may eventually result in severe pulmonary disability. In addition, excess non specific respiratory symptoms such as chronic phlegm and dyspnea were reported in cotton textile workers compared with non exposed populations. Over the past several decades,a large number of cross-sectional studies have focused on acute airway responses to cotton dust , have described a high prevalence of Byssinosis and have reported Monday across-shift declines in FEV1. The relationship between Byssinosis (or) work –placed chest tightness and chronic exposure to cotton dust results in average annual change in FEV1 and average dust concentration, cumulative exposure (or) length of exposure.[3] Recent industrialization and globalization are changing the Indian occupation morbidity drastically. Exposure to thousands of allergic agents and investigatable dust is a growing causing of work related illness of respiratory system. Recognition of Byssinosis as a occupational lung disease has been delayed mainly because of the absence of characteristics, physical and x-ray signs which indicates pathology in lungs. Although measures to control the dust in the cotton mills were initiated about 50 years ago, the incidence of Byssinosis leading to ultimate respiratory disability still remains as a serious problem. In India, little have been documented about the prevalence of Byssinosis (or) other occupational lung diseases among cotton textile workers. Cotton and textile industry in India is the largest industry in the country. They are providing 14 percent of industrial output and employment to around 35 million workers.[4]The workers are at risk of suffering from various respiratory tract infections like Byssinosis , Chronic Bronchitis due to exposure to the cotton dust in worksites. Even though quite few studies have been conducted in textile mills in India, enough emphasis has not been given on the epidemiological aspects of chronic respiratory infections among the workers in these mills.[4]The present study was , there fore , undertaken with two fold objectives to determine the demographic variables and to find out the level of knowledge on respiratory infections among cotton mill workers.[14]As per the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare of Indian statistics, there was 100 million occupational injuries causing 1.0 million deaths in the world. It also estimated that, in India, 17 million occupational non-fatal injuries, it was 17% of worldwide 45000 fatal injuries that was , 45% of total deaths due to occupational diseases in world occur each year, out of 11 million cases of occupational diseases in the world, 1.9 cases ,i.e, 1.7% , were contributed by India.

METHODS AND MATERIALS:

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

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

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

has taken 30 minutes for each participant. The data were checked for completeness, accuracy, clarity, and consistency before analysis.

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

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

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

(a) Socio-demographic variables:

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

Table-I: Distribution of Frequency and percentages of knowledge questionnaire on Byssinosis. (N=100)

S.No		F	%
1.	What do you mean by respiratory tract infections.		
	a.Infections to the kidney	14	14
	bInfections to the lungs	70	70
	Infections to the heart	10	10
	Infections to the liver	6	6
2.	What are the risk factors for respiratory tract infections?		
	a. Alcoholism	38	38
	b. Over eating	5	5
	c. Drugs	13	13
	d. Inhalation of allergies	44	44
3.	Who are at risk for developing respiratory tract infections?		
	a. Engineers	3	3
	b. Lawyers	6	6
	c. Farmers	8	8
	d. Cotton industry workers	83	83
4.	Respiratory tract infections are commonly seen during?		
	a. Rainy season	30	30
	b. Summer season	8	8
	c. Winter season	44	44
	d. All season	18	18
5.	Respiratory tract infections spread through?		
	a. Cough/Droplet/Allergies	34	34
	b. Blood	30	30
	c. Urine	10	10
	d. Contaminated food	26	26
6.	Respiratory tract infections will spread through all modes except?		
	a. Blood	24	24
	b. Cough droplets	22	22
	c. Infected cloths	14	14
	d. Direct confact	40	40
7.	Among the following which is a respiratory tract infection?		
	a. Tuberculosis	37	37
	b. Gastritis	20	20
	c. Kidney failure	31	31
	d. Heart failure	12	12

8.	What manifestation can be seen in respiratory tract infections?		
	a. Sneezing	54	54
	b. Vomiting	12	12
	c. Fever	9	9
	d. Diarrhea	25	25
9.	What do you mean by Byssinosis?		
	a. Occupational disease	33	33
	b. Cardio vascular disease	17	17
	c. Kidney disease	27	27
	d. Liver disease	23	23
10.	Byssinosis is commonly seen in which season?		
	a. Rainy season	19	19
	b. Summer season	44	44
	c. Winter season	22	22
	d. All seasons	18	18
11.	What is the other name for Byssinosis?		
	a. Red lung disease	24	24
	b. Brown lung disease	7	7
	c. Yellow lung disease	41	41
	d. Green lung disease	28	28
12.	Who are at risk for Byssinosis?		
	a. Road workers	8	8
	b Weavers	15	15
	c. Cotton industry workers	73	73
	d. Painters	4	4
13.	What are the risk factors for Byssinosis?		
	a. Inhalation of cotton dust allergies	60	60
	b. Increased age	12	12
	c. Alcohol	21	21
	d. Obesity	7	7
14.	Which one of the following is the symptom of Byssinois?		
	a. Cough/Wheezing	56	56
	b. Skin rashes	9	9
	c. Abdominal pain	12	12
	d. Vomiting	23	23
15.	Which one of the following is not a symptoms ofByssinosis?		
	a. Wheezing	24	24
	b. Chest tightness	29	29
	c. Cough	21	21
	d. Abdominal pain	26	26

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

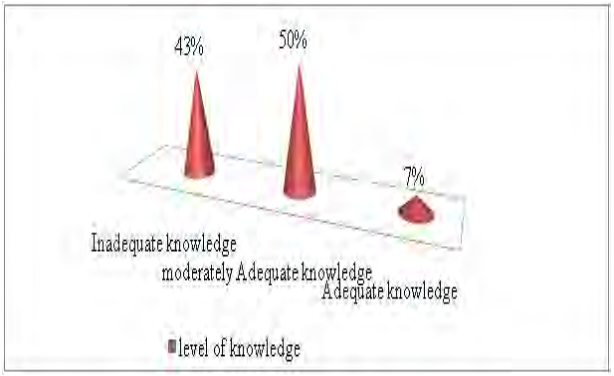


Fig 1: knowledge scores on Byssinosis among cotton industry workers.

CONCLUSION:

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

RECOMMENDATIONS:

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Park K " Preventive and Social Medicine" M/s Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers, 20th edition, 2009, Page no 708
- Raffy PA, lee VVR, Muruay R, MC Callum R, Hunter's Diseases of 705.

* Muni Hari Krishna R.

Science
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 5 - 8
ISSN 2319 - 8168

A STUDY OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, UNDERGONE AT REDDY'S POLYMERS PROCESSING LTD., HYDERABAD

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

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

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

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

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

***Lecturer, Gate Degree & P.G. College, Tirupati (A.P.)**

even liquidation of business unit. Inefficient working capital is dangerous for the organization. The management of the working capital is vital importance to companies and forms a major work load function of finance manager and accountant it is the amount of fund, which a company must have to finance its day-to-day operations.

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

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

1.POLYMER PROCESSING WORKING CAPITAL FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS

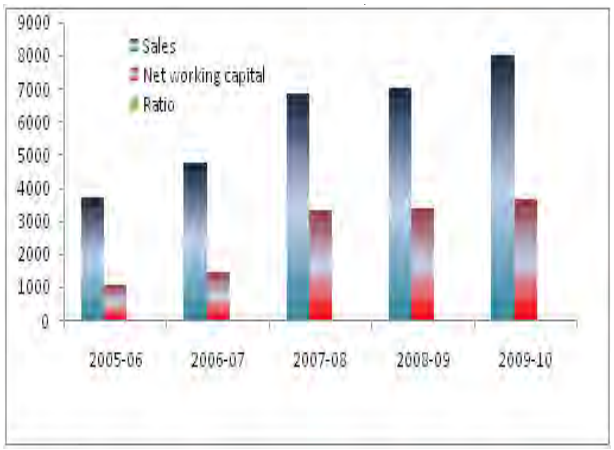
The total working capital maintained by the RPP Ltd yearly wise(in lakhs) 2005-06, 1063.08 in the year 2006-07, 1475.91 in the year 2007-08,3330.5 in the year 2008-09, 3361.7 in the year 2009-10,3651.89.

Particulars	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**
Current assets					
Inventories	721.56	1539.70	2171.42	2550.38	2333.41
Sundry debtors	677.80	1079.60	1452.81	1499.99	2897.94
Cash & bank	25.65	56.70	22.51	-33.35	4.92
Other current assets:	195.01	302.93	304.49	267.84	205.99
Total A:	1620.02	2978.93	3952.23	4284.86	5442.26
Current liabilities:					
Creditors	544.03	1483.00	573.16	876.75	1699.82
Prov for tax	12.91	20.02	48.57	46.41	90.55
Total B:	556.94	1503.02	621.73	923.16	1790.37
Working capital(A-B)	1063.08	1475.91	3330.5	3361.7	3651.89

2. CALCULATION OF OPERATING CYCLE:

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

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



The working capital turnover ratio is highest in 2005-06 with 3.47 followed by 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010. There is decreasing in 2008, 2009. In 2010 it with 2.20. so the working capital turnover ratio is decrease from 3.47 to 2.20

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

Correlation coefficient between liquidity ratio and current assets turnover ratio

Year	Current assets	To/new
2005-06	2.90	3.47
2006-07	1.98	3.2
2007-08	6.35	2.06
2008-09	4.64	2.08
2009-10	3.03	2.20

$$\frac{\sum Xi}{5} = 3.78$$

$$\frac{\sum Yi}{5} = 2.60$$

Variance(X) = 2.38 Variance(y) = 0.3666

Standard deviation(x) = 1.54 Standard deviation(y) = 0.6

Copy(x,y) = -0.672

$$R = \frac{Cov(x,y)}{sd(x)*sd(y)}$$

$$R = \frac{-0.672}{1.54*0.6}$$

$$R = \frac{-0.672}{0.924} \qquad R = -0.727 \ (R<0)$$

Findings:

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

with 2.20. so the working capital turnover ratio is decrease from 3.47 to 2.20

- The inventory turnover ratio is highest in 2005-06 with 10.24 followed by 2006, 2007. There is decreasing in 2008 with 5.50 and there is increase in 2010 with 6.89. so the inventory turnover ratio is in increasing trend
- The debtor's turnover ratio is highest in 2005-06 with 10.90. There is decrease in 2007 with 8.8 and there is increase in 2008 and there is a decrease in 2010 with 5.54. So the debtor's turnover ratio is in decreasing trend.

Recommendations:

- Company should use its entire long term sources fully on fixed assets and small portion on permanent current assets.

The company should maintain the current asset ratio in 2:1 and quick asset ratio in 1:1.

Company should invest most of its long term sources in current assets rather than fixed assets because the current assets helps to make uninterrupted flow production.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Financial Management, I M Pandey-9th edition, Vikas Publishing House Private Ltd., New Delhi-1995.
- Financial Management, Prasanna Chandra hills publishing company Ltd., New Delhi-1994, 5th edition.
- Financial Management, M.Y khan & P. K Jain – Tata MCG raw hill-New Delhi, 4th edition.
- Financial Statement Analysis, R.L. Guptha & M.Radhaswamy.

* Dr. M.K. Gondalia

Science
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 9 - 11
ISSN 2319 - 8168

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

INFLUENCE OF GROWTH CONDITIONS ON HABIT

The slowest growing faces determine the habit of crystal. For the equilibrium form of crystal, these faces have the lowest surface energy, but it is apparent that crystal habit is governed by kinetic rather than equilibrium considerations. Various factors such as degrees of super saturation, type of solvent, pH of the gel media, presence of impurities etc. affects on the habit of a crystal. Kern showed that in a numbers of experiments many ionic crystals change their habit when super saturation exceeds a certain critical value. Wells observed that a change in solvent results in a change of the crystal habit. Many times pH of gel has considerable influence on growth rate of crystals, which ultimately changes the crystal habit. Habit modifications are also observed when significant changes in growth temperature. The most common cause of habit changes is the presence of impurities in the crystallizing solution. Habit modification by impurities is a surface phenomenon. Impurities molecules or ions are attracted by various faces of

*** Asso. Prof. Physics Department, Kamani Science College, Amreli**

the crystal and physically absorbed or chemisorbed on the surface. In this way available sites for surface nucleation or solute deposition are reduced growth on that particular face is started. It is observed that only very small faces are significant to produce habit changes. This means unsuspected impurities effects may cause many observed crystal habits.

RESULTS

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

1. Orthorhombic disphenoidal crystals.
2. Hexagonal prism with rhombohedral edges crystals.
3. Biprismatic needle crystals.

ORTHORHOMBIC DISPHENOIDAL CRYSTALS

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

Figure :1. Orthorhombic disphenoidal NPHT crystals in silica gel medium

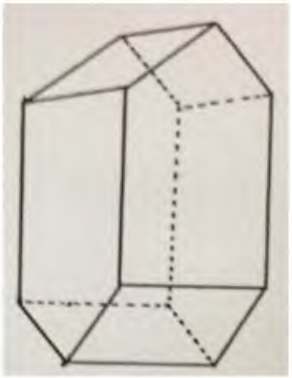


Figure :2. Schematic presentation of the morphology of Orthorhombic disphenoidal crystals

HEXAGONAL PRISM WITH RHOMBOHADRAL EDGES CRYSTALS

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

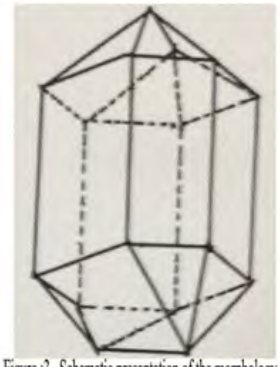


Figure :3. Schematic presantation of the morphology hexagonal prism with rhomohedral edges

Figure :4. some of the typical hexagonal prism with rhomohedral edges NPHT crystals.

BIPRISMATIC NEEDLE CRYSTALS

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

Figure :5. Schematic reoresentation of the morphology of biprismatic needle crystals.

Figure :6. some of the typical biprismatic needle NPHT crystals.

INFLUENCE OF GEL pH

The effect of gel pH on the morphology of the grown crystals is studied by keeping all other gel parameters constant. Its observed that pH is near to 4, rod-like orthorhombic disphenoidal crystals are grown. If pH is near to 5, Biprismatic needle crystals are grown. The hexagonal prism with rhombohedral edges crystals are grown when pH is about 3.

EFFECT OF CONCENTRATION OF FEED SOLUTION

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

DISCUSSION

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

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

CONCLUSION

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

REFERENCES

- D. Elwell and H.J. Scheel, Crystal Growth from High Temperature Solutions, Acadamic Press, London, U.K. (1975)
- A.A. Chernov, Sov. Phys, 4 (1961) 116
- K. Nassau, A.S. Cooper, J.W. Shiever and B.E.Prescott, J. Solid State Chem, 8 (1973), 260.
- A.R. Patel, J. Inst. Sci, 57 (1975) 193.
- A.R. Patel and A.V. Rao, j. Crystal Growth, 38 (1977) 288.
- A.A. Chermov, Sov. Phys, 4 (1961) 116.
- X. SahayaShajan and C. Mahadevan, Bull. Mater.Sci, 27 (2004) 327.
- P.P. Pradyumnan and Shini C., Indian J. of Pure & Applied Phy, 47 (2009) 199.

* Ushama A. Bhatt

Arts [ENGLISH]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 12 - 14
ISSN 2319 - 8168

NEED OF PRACTICAL EDUCATION IN CONTEMPORARY TEACHING

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

Education is the road of bright future and good life. :

The education that imbibes human values is necessary for society.

It is said in the words of Swami Vivekanand,

"education is the manifestation of the perfection, already in man."(Vijouyanand181)

It is accepted by all that education is the balanced form of all the four elements—body, mind, intellect and spirit. The object of education should be to help man in simultaneous development of all his faculties physical, mental, intellectual and spiritual as well as emotional. It is clear that practical education means learning which becomes helpful in application of any professional work. The applied form of teaching is practical rather than functional or traditional way of teaching. Because the current scenario shows us that there is an exploration of information. The globe of information is blasted. There is no need to go for books,libraries,lecutres or tutorials any more. It means one and all human beings are like living gazettes. We move and carry cells and mobiles which contain multitudes of applications regarding languages, different dictionaries, encyclopedias and even books of specific subjects of particular syllabus. Teaching in classrooms with chalk and board has become very old fashioned. In this circumstances, there is a requirement of certain drastic changes in current education system. So, it is quite convincing that practical education is a need of contemporary society.

The area of this education is limited only to English language and its teaching. The english language is mostly done on the basis of four main skills (1) listening, (2) reading, (3)speaking, (4) writing

The present research is done on certain experiments. It is universally accepted by all that visual experiences are more memorable in compare to other audio or literary materials or functions. We remember a story of movie more than a novel which is read a year before. Though there are many exceptions. As we know teaching is bifurcated into three phases (1) Planning (2) execution and (3) evaluation.

Planning is a phase of teacher's duties, preparation and facilitate learning. The second phase is about execution from the students. In this stage practical activities are necessary for better output. Of course evaluation stage also brings out the output of the students. Yet maximum utility is adhered to practical experiences of the work. This execution stage is the most important stage in which practical activity can be done through various activities like education

* Vesiting Lecturer, Valiya Arts & Mehta Commerce College, Bhavnagar

through televisions, movies, video-clippings, rhymes, songs etc.

The teaching of english language as a foreign language can be implimented through the instrumentality of efficient methods which can be approached directly to the students. It brings spontaneous response in the learners. Some of the introductory practices are given by Dr.Pratibha Parashar in her book ENGLISH TEACHING are adapted here,

There are certain activities analyzed in the L-S-R-W- skills.

1 Listening- It is the basic principle that if you want to learn a language, listen to the target language as much as you can to develop this skill. A teacher should provide opportunities of listening to the students. He can use the following ways-

1 By giving ear training to the students.

2 By giving instructions in English language in the class.

3 By reciting rhymes and poems.

4 By asking the students to perform various activities.

5 By speaking simple sentences in the class.

6 By reading sentences from the text books and from the black-board.

2 Speaking- A teacher can develop his skill by giving opportunities to the students to speak in the class.

1 By making the students recite the rhymes

2 By making the students play language games.

3 By making the students speak about the objects.

4 By making them talk their everyday activities.

5 By making the students to pronounce the words correctly.

3 Reading – Reading is also one of the most important skill of learning English. It can be developed through the following techniques-

1 By providing eye training to the students.

2 By providing pre-reading exercise.

3 By making the students read the words from the words-cards, sentence card, text books and the written material on the black-board.

4 By making the students read from the text books.

4 writing—To express one‘s idea in the written form. One needs to learn the skill of writing . It can be developed

1 By giving the wrist movement in the air to the beginners.

2 By giving pre-writing exercises.

3 By giving practice of writing letters according to the groups- ascenders, de-ascenders and meddlers.

4 By giving dictation of words and sentences.

5 By giving practice of writing sentence in the note-book(parashar171)

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

Practical education and Literature:

Parelally , here practical education and applied education are juxtaposed and discussed to gether. Similarly as language is taught in the same way literature and culture can also be used, taught or learnt by the practical ways. Let us first differentiate them in various fields.

1 Drama—The teaching and explaing of drama form of literature can be done by the actual participation of students in a classroom.

By making them different characters and playing a role of imaginative characters.

By watching video-clippings of similar literary form or any classics which are available

By making them involved in script writing or dialogue writing in practical situations.

By using various cultural forms and opportunities for presentation of certain literary work of art.

2 Stories/ Novels –This is the most profound form of literature.

There are many fields of medias and even film writing, script writing where stories are required.

The students must be imparted with the practice of story-telling or speaking in public on any imaginative fictional anecdotes.

By allotment of anchoring activity or acting or role plays etc.

3 Poems—The study of poetry or poems generally

refers to singing and recitation in common.

Contradictory to this if poems are translated in other medium of languages then it will be more beneficial to students as well as the readers in general

4 Reports/Letters/News—Now adays the entertainment and media fields both are too much spread. They require multitudes of talented people in all the fields like journalisme,news reading, publication of news , editting of news, translation of data in various languages,

Even minutes writing , emails writing, reports writing and notices, agendas should be practically arranged as sessions or tutorials in the language laboratories for the students by the students and to the students.

CONCLUSION:—

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

BIBIOGRAPHY

- Vijoyananda,Swami. The ideals of Indian Education and Culture Calcutta third edition,9,july,1962, print.
- Trivedi R.S. and D.A.Ghanchi, Techniques of Teaching English Ahmedabad. April,1977. Balgovind prakashan, first edition, print.
- Atthreya N.H., READ FASTER READ BETTER,BOMBAY.August, 1968. K. Venkataraman, M.M.C.Management second edition print.
- Sharma,Nityanand Teaching of English Jaipur,first edition 2010. Sahitygar print.

* Atul Gujarati

Arts [ENGLISH]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 15 - 16
ISSN 2319 - 8168

THE SYMBOLISM IN THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE

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

In Shakespeare's As you Like It, 'stage' symbolizes the world and 'players' symbolize men and women:

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

Symbolism in the Novel

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

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

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

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

(3)Letters and Documents: There are many complicated, convoluted interactions between the characters in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Confessions, transferals of responsibility and even the narrative itself are all forms of documentation that create the sus-

* Visiting Lecturer, Government Arts College, Vallabhipur

pense and mystery of the book. The characters are often sworn to secrecy or are repressing their own disgust or disbelief and therefore tend to put their feelings in writing rather than speaking or revealing details to each other. This creates a web of secret documents that weaves its way between scenes and between characters. The story begins with the lawyer Utterson's fear of the new will of Dr. Jekyll. This document holds power over him and over Jekyll and the final three documents that Utterson finds left to him from Dr. Jekyll make clear everything that the will is difficult to understand.. In this way, Stevenson frames the whole novel with items of documentation, and plays with the line between myth and truth.

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

REFERENCES

- The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde - R. L. Stevenson, Orient Blackswan, 2007
- www.wikipedia.com
- www.yourdictionary.com
- www.litcharts.com/

* Jigna J. Dave

Arts [ENGLISH]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 17 - 19
ISSN 2319 - 8168

CHINUA ACHEBE'S THINGS FALL APART - RACISM SEXISM AND FEMINISM IN AFRICAN LITERATURE

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

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

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

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

Chinua Achebe's Anthills of the Savannah and Things fall apart, though distinct by country, culture, style and gender, both the novels deal in distinct ways with the question of the restoration of women in postcolonial visions of the past, present and future of Africa. These novels present the strong central female characters who serve as the center of passion and inspiration. Although both the novels are sharply focus in retrace the women's roles in their society.

*** Ph.D Student, Rai University**

They also frame their narratives in such a way that they begin to highlight the essential relationship between the postcolonial independence and gender equality. These various doubts in these novels raises amount less inquest regarding purpose, region, and the explanation of postcolonial feminist theory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forcing the people around her to align with the present Beatrice looks for the change in her society, Achebe has seen the fault of his former thinkers, realizing the

need for the change for the African women; he tries to claims their place in African society through his writing, if it is ever to heal itself and progress onwards. He appears to cede whatever control over popular opinion he may have been viewed as having through the old man's words at the end of the novel. Many black men in the movement were interested in controlling black women's sexuality.

In 1960's in the course of the Black Liberation Movement, black men have stressed the sexual exploitation of black men rather than the black womanhood as a way to explain their condemnation of their inter-racial relationships. Political views of these inter-racial relationships were at no disapproval. But the terms like "freedom" and "manhood" was the important for men to have rights to oppressed and control woman. Sexism and racism both work at the same criteria. The violence against women was committed, but he this violence was not taken seriously rather than that against men. The truth is that the violence against a white woman was taken more seriously and judicial system also gave these issues more importance. the of the violence and the damage caused both individually and socially is not weaken when committed against a black woman. It must be stressed that it was not only many of the men but also a great number of the women in the Black Liberation Movements who were forced to follow the rigid gender roles on black women. In the same manner the women in dominant society do not stop but encourage sexism, black women fell prey to these prolong patriarchy norms within the black community.

The Black women and the white women were faced with the racism and sexism, black women had only two ways in front of them, either they could continue to stay in the movements and try to educate and inform the non-black or non-female high authority about their needs, or they could form a separate group of their own. While it is true that black men needed to be informed and educated about the effects of racism and sexism and white women about the effects of racism on black women's lives, it was not solely the responsibility of black women to educate them. This is an old and fundamental way of all oppressors to keep the women oppressed and occupied with the concerns of their respective master's.

Now the black feminist affirms that it is the task of black women to inform the women and men of west and also make them aware of their existence of black women identity, the modification and the relative roles is because of the joint survival. This is a diversion of force and a pathetic repetition of patriarchal and racial thoughts. In the radiance of these, the women decided to forge their own movement, the Black Feminist Movement.

Conclusion:

African feminism emerged in various forms in the various different parts of the continent, which grow out of individualism within the cultural context of industrial communities. In the West, social and economic norms historically pushed women into more active roles in the society, and Western feminism has focused on women's struggle for control over reproduction and sexuality. Where as women in African had a very different experience to share with the world, African feminist argues on theoretical questions which in the end does not have a practical approach. Rather, like many of its Third World counterparts, African feminism is distinctly heterosexual, supportive of motherhood, and focused on issues of "bread, butter, culture, and power."

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Achebe, Chinua. Things Fall Apart. New York: Anchor Books, 1994. ISBN 0385474547
- Baldwin, Gordon. Strange Peoples and Stranger Customs. New York: W. W. Norton and Company Inc, 1967.
- Booker, M. Keith. The Chinua Achebe Encyclopedia. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2003. ISBN 978-0-325-07063-6
- Booker, M. Keith. Things Fall Apart, by Chinua Achebe [Critical Insights]. Pasadena, Calif: Salem Press, 2011. ISBN 978-1-58765-711-5

* Dr. S.V.Chaudhary

Arts [HISTORY]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 20 - 22
ISSN 2319 - 8168

THE IMPORTANCE OF RECORD IN WRITING HISTORY

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

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

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

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

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

In our country an Archivist is imagined as a man with

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

a dusty white beard, searching old information's in old documents for the people interested in old events. Though in the foreign countries this concept related to Archivist had changed many years ago but in our country it is still prevalent. Undoubtedly, most of the people using Archives may not have any better retention than that. On the other hand there are those administrators who tabdis have hopefully better knowledge about Archivist, but they consider them as a clerk who maintains waste & old files. Although an Archivist maintains old files but he cannot challenge that his work is the oldest work all over the world. But he can claim that his profession is one of the excellent profession because he is the conservator and trustee of the valuable cultural heritage of the nation. In this context, the use of the word "valuable" is not from "monetary" point of view but it is used from the cultural, knowledge and spiritual point of view. Only bread is not important for a human being, there are the need of some other things which consider him as a human being. The satisfaction of his cultural, historical and knowledge curiosity are one of them. An Archivist protects such kind of important food materials for human. "According to Gold smith" a man started declining when he start accumulating money and when he start accumulating knowledge, his knowledge and spirituality start rising. The present and past is the foundation of future. Therefore it is the right of the coming generation to entrust records related to past & future. in this point the importance of an Archivist illuminates. An archivist perform the function of maintaining & arranging such records. We all want to communicate our knowledge and experiences to our next generation. May be this desire force some people who have preserved the historical signs inside a capsule and buried it inside the earth, so that after atomic destruction, if human will survive then they can dig these capsules and can have lesson or moral from their mistake, "According to Prof Joynbee, History and immutable fortune are not similar and it is not necessary that they have repetition. intelligent man or nation learn a lesson from our or others past experience. When human stop learning from his past then "history repeats itself." Those days have become outdated, when history was only a record of the ruling dates of emperor or king and the rise and fall of their empire. Today, the history of the country has to be rewritten in the light of new facts. The historians can be suffered from prejudice or partiality. But an Archivist is always a follower of truth and he protect and preserves all hand-written notes as evidence without any fear and partiality.

Some people hate this perception that records are formed as historical evidence deliberately. The truth is that these records are the result of administrators work. Therefore these record consists of non-partial & non prejudice information because at their beginning its user are not familiar with the knowledge of its future historical importance. A trained Archivist had adequate knowledge about the administrative and historical value of records. If each administrator maintain a record book of his daily works, historical errors can be avoided. It is natural that each and every incident which took place cannot be recorded and can't bear in mind. It is the responsibility of any organization to record the description of their planning & its implementation otherwise this responsibility will become mere nominal. After recording these kind of descriptions, the real responsibility of any work or planning can be decided. This purpose can be clearly explained with the fact that whenever someone wants to refrain from his responsibilities, at first he will interchange or destroy all the records. Therefore it is necessary that all the recorded description of the government work should be distinct for the public. It become more important for deciding the effective administrative responsibility from judicial process.

The records are not so important in a despotic nation. It should also be noticed that deranged files do not have any importance. In the same way the excess of records also decreases its importance. The excess of files itself is not a defect of the recording system but with a condition that adequate facilities should be available for their proper arrangement. It is experienced that the pressure of the collection of records or files become a severe problem for any organization and thus the basic purpose of such organization lost under the heap of these papers. If all the existing records of the central offices of India will be placed one above the other then it will become

more higher than the Outubmina. The records are in surcharge, their length or horizontal estimation is not so important if the references of these information should not be mentioned. In this context the type of information, the importance of its conservation & time limit should be considered.

The main problem for an Archivist is to manage the huge bulk of records. In the past, all the offices ofthe central government had extract the records from their callers and transferred it to the National Archives or left them unreserved. Probably this proceeding was completed with out any pre-planning. In most of the case this kind of proceedings was due to lack of adequate space. The solution to this problem cannot be solved by transferring the records to the Archives. Their proper arrangement, evaluation, retrenchment, listing and indexing is also expected.

As some people think that the duty of an Archivist is only to conserve & preserve the records. If these Archives will not be used for historical research then they will become a seller for old records. Most of the researchers have lack of time to and information in the Archives. Therefore it is the duty of an Archivist to give necessary knowledge to the researcher about the class of recorded information in the Archives as well as its availability.

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

REFERENCE

- Raf, Dr M Sundara, (1999): Manual of Archival system and the world ofArchives. Chennai: Siva publication.
- Ghose, Sailen, : Archives in India, Culcutta 1963.
- Jenkinson, Hillary : Mannual of Archival administration, Percy Lubd, Hwnphries & Company Ltd. M. London 1937.
- Schellenberg, TR. : Modern Archives Principles and Jechniques, University of Chicagopress 1957.
- Bhargava, KD. : Guide to the records in the NationalArchives of India, 1959
- Basu, Purnenudu : Records and Archives: what are they (Vol.11, Nos;24).
- Prasad, Dr. Lalita Abhilekhagar Parlchaya, Rajya Abhilekhagar Uttaranchal Dehradun.
- Prasad, Dr Lalita : Suchna KaAdhikarAdhiniyam-2005 Kantargat 17 mannualska vivran. RajyaAbhilekhagar, Dehradun.
- Sanskriti Vibhag UP RajyaAbhilekhagar-Ekparichaya.
- Sinha. Di SN. : A guide to the records in the UP state Archives, UP State Archives Lucknow 1987.

* Dr. S.V.Chaudhary

Arts [HISTORY]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 23 - 25
ISSN 2319 - 8168

POSITION OF WOMEN FROM VEDAS TILL INDEPENDENCE MYTH AND REALITY

Indian women have mastered anything and everything which a woman can dream of but in reality, they are facing several problems like female foeticide, illiteracy rate among women, dowry, sexual harassment at working place, domestic violation, dowry, child marriage etc. even in 21' century. Although equality of status has been guaranteed to women by the constitution. But it is a myth to millions of women as they are victims of various kinds of violence and discrimination within houses, at workplaces and in the educational system.render discrimination from womb to tomb is a patent fact in the traditional cultures of developing countries. In India too, discrimination on the basis of sex often starts at the earliest stages of life.(1) It is very difficult to find out the real position and status of women in Indian society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Both the religions Buddhism and Jainism emerged as result of discrimination in Hindu Society. In Jainism, Women could give up family life to become ascetics. During the period of M havira a large number of women joined in religious movement. In Jaina literature there are references to women who had

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

achieved remarkable success as ascetic.[8]

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

The Buddhist and Jaina texts also refer to women of the Brahmavadini class i.e., who remained unmarried to carry on their studies. Thus, the condition of women was satisfactory during the period of Buddhism and Jainism.[10]

Arthasastra stated the sole aim of women is to get marriage and to bear children. If the first woman has no issue at all or has no male child, the husband has a right to remarry. Thus it proved "Women were created for the sake of sons".[11]

The Dharmasastra prescribed code of conduct, which regulated not only the women and their family lives but also whole society. According to Many, a woman is never for independence. Manu says

"Pita Rakasati Kaumare, Bharta Raksati yauvane
Raksanti Sthavire Putra no stri Svatrayanirahti"

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

A wife, a daughter and a slave have no property; the wealth which they earn belongs to their owner.

The Manu Dharmashstra was also against the education of women. The study of the Vedas was forbidden to her by Manu.[13] Manu the greatest jurist is totally against widow remarriage. On the other hand, the highest possible praise for women could be found in manusmriti, when Manu says:

cI+ GFI":T] 5}HIgT[4 ZDgT[T+ N[JTF c

Thus, Manu adopted two standpoints first conceding to some extent as a result of the vogue and the second stating their ideal opinion.[14]

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

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

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

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

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar succeeded in passing widow Remarriage Act of 1856. Through his effc five widow remarriage were performed between 1855 and 1860. [18]

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

British government set the Indian Education Commission, called the Hunter Commission in 1882. It recommended promotion of female education.[19]

There were many social reformers like Sasipada Banerji, B.M. Malabari, Jyotiba Rao Phule, Durga Ram Mehta, B.R. Ambedkar who also worked for women's cause by taking up different issues related

to their oppression.

Gandhi ji opposed the child marriage and dowry. Many women participated in Gandhi's freedom movement.

Thus, the British period was the social reform period for women. Because many laws were enacted to improve the condition of women.(20)

Conclusion

Indian women have mastered anything and everything which a woman can dream of but in reality, they are facing several problems like female foeticide, illiteracy rate among women, dowry, sexual harassment at working place, domestic violation, dowry, child marriage etc. even in 2l century. Although equality of status has been guaranteed to women by the constitution. But it is a myth to millions of women as they are victims of various kinds of violence and discrimination within houses, at work places and in the educational system.(21)

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

REFERENCE

- Neeta Tapan, 'Needfor Women Empowerment New Delhi, 2000, p. 45.
- Rathin Bandhopadhyay, 'Women and Human Rights', Kolkata, 2010, p. 76.
- AS. Altekar, The Position of women in Hindu Civilization', Delhi, 1959, p. 339.
- Chanderkala Padia, 'Women in Dharmasastra', New Delhi, 6.36.
- NazeerH. Khan, 'Dr B.R. Ambedkar on Federalism', Ethanicity and Gender Justice, New Delhi, 2001, p.212.
- Pragya Sharma, 'Women Development and Empowerment', Jaipur, 2001, p.21.
- VC. Srivastva. 'Gender Perspective of Law in Classical India, Women in Dharmasastras, Delhi, 2009, p.1 79.
- Baba Saheb Ambedkor, 'Writings and Speeches', vol. III, p.57.
- Chanderkala, Podia, 'Women in Dharmasastras, New Delhi, 2006, p.116.

* Dr. S.V.Chaudhary

Arts [HISTORY]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 26 - 27
ISSN 2319 - 8168

પ્રાચીન ભારતમાં સામાજિક–આર્થિક પરિવર્તનની પ્રક્રિયાનો ઈતિહાસ

માનવીય સમાજનો ઈતિહાસ તેમની સામાજિક–આર્થિક, રાજનૈતિક તથા ધાર્મિક પ્રજા પર નિર્ભર રહે છ. આ દરેક તત્વો માનવ ઈતિહાસની દિશા નકિક કરવામા મહત્વપુર્ણ ભૂમિકા ધરાવે છે કોઈ સમય વિશેષની રાજનૈતિક, આથિક, સામાજીક અને ધાર્મિક પક્ષ કેવા પ્રકારના સામાજિક પરિવર્તનની દશા/દિશા નકકી કરે છે તેમના ઈતિહાસમા એક સંક્ષિપ્ત વિવરણ અહી પ્રસ્તુત કરવામા આવ્યુ છે. પ્રાગ ઐતિહાસીક કાળમા માણસ પશુવત જીવન વ્યતિત કરતો હતો કારણ કે તેમને પશુપાલન, ખેતી તથા રહેણાંકની જાણકાર ન હતી. ધીમે ધીમે માણસની આગ અને પૈડાની જાણકારી થઈ. આગની શોધ માનવજીવનમા એક ક્રાંતિકારી પરિવર્તન લાગ્યુ આગનલ શોધની સાથે જ માણસે તેમનો ઉપયોગ ભોજન પકકવવા તથા જંગલી જાનવરો સામે રક્ષણ મેળવવા કર્યો. પછી તેમણે કેટલાક પાલતુ પ્રાણિઓ પાળ્યા અને જંગલોને કાપી ખેતીની શરૂઆત કરી આ રીતે આગ, પશુપાલન અને ખેતીએ માનવજીવનમા મહત્વનુ તત્વ બન્યુ. ભારતની સૌથી પ્રાચિત સંસ્કૃતિ હડપ્પા સભ્યતા છ જેમનો સમય કાર્બન તિથી ધ્વારા ૨૫૦૦–૧૭૦૦ ઈ.સ. પુવે નકકી કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ સભ્યતાની વિશેષતા ઉપર ધ્યાન દઈએ તો એક વિકસિત નાગરીક સભ્યતાના સ્વરૂપમાં જોવા મળે છે. આ સભ્યતામાં નારી તથા વૃષભની મૂર્તિઓ મળી આવેલ છે. જેમની પરથી અનુમાન લગાવાય છે કે હડપ્પા સંસ્કૃતિ માતૃસતાકત્મક હતી અને વૃષભ એક પુજનીય પશુ હતુ. આ સભ્યતામાં પ્રાકૃતિક દેવી–દેવતાઓ, પૃથ્વી, અગ્નિ, પશુપતિ,તથા સૂર્યદેવની પુજા કરવામાં આવતી હતી. આ સભ્યતામાં પરલોકવાદમા વિશ્વાસ રાખવામાં આવતો હતો. આ સમયે મૃતકને દફનવિધી તથા આભુષણો પણ દફનાવવામાં આવતા હતા. આ સભ્યતામાં અનેક જગ્યાએથી મુદ્રાઓ પણ પ્રાપ્ત થઈ છે જેનાથી જણાઈ આવે છે કે આ કાળમાં વ્યાપાર–વસ્તુ વિનીમય અને મુદ્રાઓના માધ્યમથી કરાતુ હતુ. ગુજરાત સ્થિતી લોથલ નામના સ્થાનથી ગોડાઉન પણ મળી આવેલ છે. જેનાથી પ્રસ્થાપિત થાય છે કે આ કાળમાં આંતરીક અને બાહય વ્યાપાર થતો હશે. મેસોપોટેમિયાથી કેટલીક મુદ્રાઓ પ્રાપ્ત થઈ છે જેના પર મેહુલા જેવા શબ્દો મળ ેલા છે. જે સિંદુત ક્ષેત્રનું પ્રાચીન નામ છે. હડપ્પા સભ્યતાની પછી વૈદિક કાળનુ અસ્તિત્વ જોવા મળે છે. આ સભ્યતા એક ગ્રામીણ સભ્યતા હતી. આ કાળમાં સમાજ પિતૃસ્પ્તાહ થઈ ગયો અને ચાર વર્ણો અસ્તિત્વમા આવ્યા ઋગ્વેદના દશમ મંડળના પુરૂષ સૂકતમા આ વાતની પૃષ્ટી થઈ છે તેમાં કહેવાયુ છે કે વિરાટ પુરૂષના મુખથી બ્રાહ્મણ, ભુજાઓથી ક્ષત્રીય, ઉદરથી વૈષ્ય, અને પગથી શુદ્રની ઉત્પતી થઈ.

ઉતર વૈદિક કાળમાં વ્યવસ્થા વધુ જટીલ થઈ ગઈ જે કર્મ પર આધારિત નહી પરંતુ જન્મ પર આધારીત હતી આ સમયમાં સ્ત્રીઓ અને ક્ષુદ્રોની સ્થિતી વધુ દયનીય બની તથા તેમના અધિકારોમાં કાપ મુકવામાં આવ્યો ઉતર વૈદિક કાળ ધાર્મીક દ્રષ્ટિથી પણ અત્યંત મહત્વપુર્ણ કાળ હતો આ કાળમાં પૂજા તથા અનુષ્ઠાનોમાં થતા કર્મકાંડ અત્યંત જટીલ થઈ ગયા તથા પશુબલી દેવામાં લાગી ઉતર વૈદિક કાળમાં માનવ જીવનમાં ઋગ્વેદ કાળની અપેક્ષાએ અધિક સ્થાપીત્વ આવ્યુ. આ સમયમાં કૃષિનુ મહત્વ વધ્યુ અને પશુપાલન ઓછુ થયુ. આ તમામનુ મુખ્ય કારણ લોઢાનો ઉપયોગ થયો હતો. ઉતરવૈદિક ગ્રંથોમાં લોખંડને 'શ્યામ અયસ'

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

અથવા કૃષ્ણ અયસ કહેવાયુ છે. લોખંડનુ સૌથી પહેલા ૧૦૦૦ ઈ.સ. પૂર્વની આસપાસ 'અતરનં જીખેડા' નામથી પ્રાપ્ત થયુ હતુ. આ સમયમાં ઘઉ, ચોખા, અડદ શેરડી, ચણા, વટાણા, અળસી વગેરે પાકોને પ્રમુખ રીતે ઉત્પાદન થવા લાગ્યુ. ઉતર વૈદિક માનવને સમુદ્રનું જ્ઞાન થઈ ગયુ હતુ. કારણ કે આ કાળના ગ્રંથોમાં સમુદ્રજ્ઞાનની ચર્ચા થઈ છે. આ કારણે આ કાળ મા વ્યાપાર તથા વાણીજયનુ ઉન્નત સ્વરૂપની ચર્ચાઓ થઈ છે. આ કારણે આ કાળમાં વ્યાપાર તથા વાણીજયના ઉન્નત સ્વરૂપનુ જ્ઞાન પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. આ વ્યાપાર હજુ પણ વસ્તુ વિનીમય પર આધારીત હતુ. સિકકાઓ નિયમીત પ્રચલીન ન હતા.

ઉતર વૈદિક કાળ પછી સૂત્રકાળનો પ્રારંભ થાય છે. જેનો સમય ઈ.સ.પૂવે છઠ્ઠી સતાબ્દિથી ત્રિજી સતાબ્દી નકકી કરાયો છે આ સમયમાં વૈદિક સાહીત્યને અક્ષમ્ય બનાવી રાખવા માટે સુત્ર સાહીત્યની રચના થઈ આથી આ કાળને સુત્ર સાહીત્ય પણ કહેવાય છે. આ કાળન આગમનમાંજ વર્ણ અને જાતીમા પરિવર્તન આવ્યુ. આંતર વિવાદ તથા ખાનપાન પર પ્રતીબંધ લાગવા લાગ્યો. સાજમા અનેક જાતીઓ જેવી કે અંળષ્ઠ, ઉગ્ર, નિશાદ, માગધ, વૈદેહક, વગેરેનો ઉદભવ થયો જે અનુલોન અને પ્રતીલોમ વિવાદોના ફળ સ્વરૂપ હતો.

સુત્રકાળ બાદ મહાજનપદ કાળનો પ્રરંભ થયો જેમા રાજય બે વર્ગમા વિભાજીત હતુ મહાજનપદ તથા ગણ રાજય, મહાજન પદની સંખ્યા ૮ હતી જે સમાજ ધ્વારા નિમણુક પામતા હતા મહાજનપદ કાળ પછી મૈર્ય યુગનો પ્રારંભ થાય છે તેના સંસ્થાપક ચંદ્રગુપ્ત મૌર્ય હતા જેણે પ્રથમ સમય વાસ્તવીક રૂપમાં નાના પ્રદેશને જીતીને મોટી સત્તા સ્થાપવાનો પયાસ કર્યો. આ વંશમાંજ સમ્રાટ અરોક પણ થયા જેના શાસન કાળ દરમ્યા પ્રાચીન ભારતમાં સર્વાધિક ભૂ–ભાગ હતો તેઓ બૌધ ધર્મ સ્વિકારીને તેના પ્રચાર પ્રસાર અથે પ્રાકૃત ભાષામાં અનેક અભિલેખ તથા સ્થભ લેખ બનાવ્યા હતા.

મૌર્યત કાળયુગમા અનેક વિવિધ શાસકોએ ભારત પર આક્રમણ કર્યુ તથા અહિજ વસવાટ કરવા લાગ્યા આ પ્રકારે આ કાળ ભારતીય સમાજનો સંક્રમણ કાળ હતો.

સાતવાસી કાળમા એક નવીજ વ્યવસ્થા અસ્તિત્વમા આવી આ કાળમા બ્રાહ્મણોને કરમૂકતી, ભૂમીઅનુદાન દેવાયુ એને 'અગ્રાહાર' કહેવાય. બાદમાં આ પ્રથાએ ભારતની અર્થવ્યવસ્થામા એક ક્રાંતીકારી પરિવર્તન લાવ્યુ.

કૃપાણ કાળમા હિંદ–રોમ વ્યાપાર સર્વાધિક ઉચાઈએ પહોચ્યુ હતુ. તથા આ વ્યાપાર ધ્વારા ભારતમાં મોટી માત્રામાં સુવર્ણ આવવા લાગ્યુ. આ વ્યાપાર પર પીલીનીએ ચિંતા વ્યકત કરતા કહયુ છે કે આજ પ્રકારે સોનુ ભારત પહોચતુ રહયુ તો એ દિવસો દુર નહી હોય જયારે રોમ સ્વર્ણ રહીત થઈ જશે. આ કાળમા પ્રાપ્ત થયેલ સોનાના સીકકા સર્વાધિક શુધ્ધ હતા.

પછીભારત પર ગુપ્ત વંશના રાજવીઓ શાસન કર્યુ જે પ્રાચીન ભારતનુ અંતીમ શકિતશાળી રાજય હતુ આ કાળને પ્રાચીન ભારતનો 'સ્વર્ણયુગ' કહેવાયો છે કારણ કે આ કાળમા રાજનૈતિક, આર્થિક અને સાંસ્કૃતીક ક્ષેત્રો ચરમ સીમાપર હતા. આ કાળમા સંસ્કૃતને રાજભાષા બનાવાઈ.

સંદર્ભ

- ⇨ અગ્રવાલ, વી.એસ. હર્ષચરિત્ર,એક સાંસ્કૃતિક અધ્યયન, પાનાપ્રકારન–૧૯૬૩
- ⇨ અલ્તેકર, એ.એસ.–પ્રાચીન ભારતીય શાસન પધ્ધતી, વિ વ વિદ્યાલય પ્રકાશન– ચોક–વારાણસી
- ⇨ જા.ડી.એન–રેવન્યુ સીસ્ટમ ઈન પોસ્ટ મૌર્યા એન્ડ ગુપ્તા ટાઈમ્સ, દીલ્હી
- ⇨ શર્મા આર.એસ–ભારતીય સાન્તવાદ – રાજકમલ પ્રકાશન,નવી દિલ્હી

* Dr. S.V.Chaudhary

Arts [HISTORY]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 28 - 29
ISSN 2319 - 8168

હિંદુ સમાજમાં અસ્પૃશ્યતાની સમસ્યા

પ્રસ્તાવના :

અસ્પૃશ્યતા શું છે ?

અસ્પૃશ્યતા હિંદું સમાજમાં અમુક શુદ્ર જતિયો પર એવી ધાર્મિક અને સામાજિક નીર્યોગ્યતા લાગુ કરે છે જેનાથી તે અનેક અધિકારોથી વંચિત થઈ જાય છે. જેનાથી તેનું કોઈ સવારના વ્યકિતને અડવાનુ, સાથે ભોજન કરવાનું, મદિર જવાનું અને કુવા પરથી પાણી ભરવાનું વગેરે જેવી વસ્તુઓ દ્વારા અપવિત્ર બનાવી દે છે. તેના કારણે તે લોકોએ અધિકારોથી વંચિત રહી ગયા કે જેનો ઉપયોગ સામાન્ય લોકો છૂટથી કરી શકે છે.

આ અસ્પૃશ્યતા એક વિચાર હતો કે જે અમુક લોકોના મનમાં ઉદ્ભભવ્યો હતો જેના કારણે બીજા અમુક ગણ્યા ગાંઠયા સમાજના લોકોને હેરાનગતિ થતી હતી.

ભારતીય સંવિધાનમાં અસ્પૃશ્યતાની સમાપ્તિ માટે લાગુ કાયદોઃ

ભારતીય સંવિધાનની ધારા–૧૭ અસ્પૃશ્યતાને સમાપ્ત કરે છે. આ ધારા અસ્પૃશ્યતા ને એક અપરાધ પણ ગણાવે છે.

' અસ્પૃશ્યતાની સમાપ્તિની સમાપ્તિ કરવી છે અને આનો ઉપયોગ સંપૂર્ણ નીષેદ્ધ છે. આવી કોઈ નીર્યોગ્યતાને લાગુ કરવાનું ઉદ્ધમ અસ્પૃશ્યતાથી થાય છે, તે એક અપરાધ છે જે કાનુનનાં અંતર્ગત દંડનીય હશે.' આ ઉપરાંત સંવિધાનમાં વિસ્તારથી અસ્પૃશ્યતાનું વર્ણન કરાયું છે પરંતુ અસ્પૃશ્યતાની કોઈ પરિભાષા પ્રસ્તુત થઈ નથી. આ પણ સ્પષ્ટ નથી કે કયાં કારણોથી અમુક વ્યવહાર ' અસ્પૃશ્યતાથી ઉપજી નીર્યોગ્યતા' સમજી જાય છે. જયાં સુધી ' અસ્પૃશ્યતા' શબ્દનો પ્રશ્ન છે, આ પણ સર્વ પ્રથમ સમાચાર પત્રોમાં ૧૯૦૯ માં આવ્યું. ઉપરાંત તેના પછી આનો વિસ્તારથી પ્રયોગ થયો છે પરંતુ તેનું વિસ્તારથી સ્પષ્ટીકરણ નથી થયું.

અસ્પૃશ્યોનું વર્ણનઃ

અસ્પૃશ્યોની અનેક નામોથી સંબોધન કરવામાં આવતું હતું. આને આદી શુદ્ર, અવર્ણ, અંત્યજ, નામ શુદ્ર, પંચમ વગેરે નામોથી બોલાવતા હતા. દક્ષીણ ભારતમાં તેમને પરિહા નામોથી બોલાવતા હતા. જૂની હૈદરાબાદમાં જનગણનામાં આપણે તેને 'આદી હિંદુ' પણ દર્શાવાય ગયું છે. આ શતાબ્દીના પ્રારંભથી બ્રિટીશ સરકારના તમામ લોકોમાં આપડે 'દલિત વર્ગ' એવું સંબોધન જોઈએ છીએ. ઉપરાંત આ ૧૯૩૨ માં સ્પષ્ટ થઈ ગયું કે દલિત વર્ગનો તાત્પર્ય ફકત અછુત જાતિયોથી છે. આ પહેલા દલિત વર્ગનો ઉપયોગ તમામ અનુસુચિત જાતિઓના મોટા સમૂહ માટે થતો રહયો છે. ગાંધીજી એ અછુતો માટે 'હરીજન' શબ્દનો પ્રયોગ કર્યો હતો જે આજ સુધી મોટા પ્રમાણમાં ઉપયોગ થતો રહયો છે.

અસ્પૃશ્યતા કોઈ વ્યકિત વિશેષની ઉપજ નથી પણ વારના જાતિનો જ એક વ્યવહારિક દ્રષ્ટિકોણ છે. એ રીતે વ્યવહારિક રૂપમાં આ હિંદુ જાતિ વ્યવસ્થાની એક ઉપપ્રમેહ છે. આ એક વિચિત્રતા છે કે એક રીતે તેઓ હિંદુ સમાજનું અંગ નથી સમજી જતું પરતું સ્થાનીય હિંદુ સમુદાય વ્યવસ્થા કે જે અવીભાજીત અંગ હતું. ઈલેપેરુમાલ કમિટી વિજ્ઞપ્તી ૧૯૬૯ ના પેરુમલ મહોદયએ લખ્યુ છે કે 'અસ્પૃશ્યતાની સમસ્યા અવિભાજીત રૂપથી જાતી વ્યવસ્થા અને તેની ઉપર આધારીત સામાજિક વ્યવસ્થાથી જોડાયેલી છે.' અછુતો ઉપર લાગુ થવા વળી નીર્યોગ્યતાઓ અલગ અલગ સ્થાન પર અલગ અલગ છે.

અસ્પૃશ્યતાની સમસ્યા એ હિંદુ સમાજની ખરાબ રીતે જકડી રાખી છે. પ્રાચીન હિંદુ સમાજમાં અસ્પૃશ્યતાની સમસ્યા વૈદિક કાળમાં નહોતી. એ સમયે ચાંડાલ અસ્પૃશ્યતામાં સમજતા નહોતા. ઉપનિષદ કાળ

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

માં ચાંડાલ અપવિત્રરૂપમં સામે આવતા હતા અને પછી સ્મૃતિઓ અને સંહિતાઓના કાલ સુધી આવતા સુધીમાં અસ્પૃશ્ય થઈ જાય છે. આ યુગમાં ચાંડાલની છાયા પણ અસ્પૃશ્ય થઈ જાય છે. ચાંડાલની અક્રમિક વિકાસ વાસ્તવમાં હિંદુ સમાજમાં અસ્પૃશ્યનો ક્રમિક વિકાસ પ્રગટ કરે છે. સ્વતંત્રની પહેલા અસ્પૃશ્યતાની સમસ્યાની રાજનૈતિક રૂપમાં દુષ્યપરિણામ દેખાડવાનો પ્રારંભ થયો. અંગ્રેજ સરકાર એ પ્રયત્ન કર્યો કે અછુતો ને હિંદુઓથી અલગ કરવા જોએ અને તેમના માટે પૃથક નિર્વાચન સુચી બનાવવી જોઈએ. ગાંધીજી અને સવર્ણ હિંદુ સમાજ એ આનો ઘોર વિરોધ કર્યો. રાજનૈતિક સ્તર પર પણ આ સમસ્યા અનેકરૂપોમાં સામે આવી છે. આજે રાજનૈતિક સ્તર પર અછૂતોને મુખ્ય રાષ્ટ્રીય ધારામાં લાવવા, તેનુ સામાજિક આર્થિક વિકાસ કરવાનું અને રાષ્ટ્રીય એકયતા કરવામાં અસ્પૃશ્યતાની સમસ્યા એક જટિલ અવરોધના રૂપમાં ઉભી થઈ ગઈ છે. રાષ્ટ્રીય સ્તર પર જેટલા પણ પ્રયત્ન કરી જાય છે તે અનેક અર્થોમાં આ સમસ્યાના રહેતા પોતાની ઉપયોગીતા ખોઈ દે છે. સ્વતંત્રની પહેલા અને તેની પછીના એક દશકા બાદ પણ આપણે જોઈએ છીએ કે ડો. આંબેડકર અસ્પૃશ્યતાની સમસ્યા અને અછુતોને લઈન અનેક સંઘર્ષપુર્ણ નીર્ણયો લેતા રહયા છે.

અસ્પૃશ્યતાના કારણે હિંદુ સમાજથી અન્ય ધર્મોમાં ધર્માન્તારણ થયું. ઈતિહાસકાર એ તથ્યની ખુબજ વધારીને પ્રસ્તુત કરે છે છુતા અછુતના કરને મોટા સ્તર પર અછૂતો એ ઈસ્લામ સ્વીકાર કર્યો. આજ તર્ક તેઓ ઈસી ધર્મમાં પરિવર્તિત થયેલા અછુતોના માટે આપે છે. આમાં થોડી સત્યતાતો છે પરંતુ એટલે નથી કે જેટલી બતાવી રહી છે. આર્થિક અને સામજિક રૂપમાં કમજોર વર્ગ હોવાના કારણે મુસ્લમાનોના બળ પ્રયોગ અને ઈસાઈઓના લોભ લાલમાં આ જાતિયો આવી ગઈ અને ધર્મ પરિવર્તન થઈ ગયું. દેશના વિવિધ અભ્યાસોમાં આપણે જોઈએ છે કે હિંદુ, મસ્લિમ સાંપ્રદાયિક સઘર્ષોમા મુખ્યરૂપ્થી ભૂમિયા પુલના હરિજનો અને મુસ્લમાનો વચ્ચે થયું. તેનુ મુખ્ય કારણ મુસ્લમાનો દ્વારા કરાવાતુ ધર્મ પરિવર્તન માટે કરવામા આવેલો પ્રચાર હતુ. આ રીતે અછુત જાતિયો દ્વારા નબળા સામાજિક અને આર્થિક આધારોનું કારણ હિંદુ ધર્મથી પલાયન હિંદુ ધર્મની એક મોટી સમસ્યા રહી છે.

અસ્પૃશ્યતાની સમસ્યા ધાર્મિક અને સામાજિક રૂપથી ગ્રહણ કરી રહી પરંતુ આ શતાબ્દીના પ્રારંભમાં આ સમસ્યાને લઈને અનેક પરિવર્તનો જોવા મળે છે. થોડાવધારે સ્વરૂપમાં બ્રિટીશ સરકાર સમાજ સુધારના નામે કાંઈક કરવા માંગતી હતી જેમ કે તેઓએ સતી–પ્રથા/બાળહત્યા, બાળ વિવાહ વગેરેને રોકવાનો પ્રયત્ન કર્યો પરંતુ સવર્ણ હિંદુઓ નારાજ થશે તે ડરથી અંગ્રેજ સરકાર એ અસ્પૃશ્યતાની દિશામાં કોઈ વિશેષ કામ કર્યુ નહી. તેમને ડર હતો કે એવા કોઈ નિયમ બનાવવાથી સવર્ણ હિંદુ નારાજ થઈ જશે અને તે રાષ્ટ્રીય આંદોલનમાં ઝડપથી ભળી જઈ અંગ્રેજ સરકાર માટે મુશ્કેલી ઉભી કરી શકે એટલે અસ્પૃશ્યતાના પ્રશ્ન બાબતે કોઈ પ્રશ્નના ઉપાડવો તે અંગ્રેજોનો રાજનૈતિક નિર્ણય હતો.

સ્વતંત્ર પછી ભારત સરકાર એ પછાત વર્ગની સ્થિતિ અને સામાજિક ન્યાય આપવાની દ્રષ્ટિ એ અનેક સવે કરાવેલ છે. અનુસુચિત જાતિઓ અને જનજાતિઓની કમિટીની રીપોર્ટ મહત્વની હોય છે. આ રીપોર્ટ કમિશનરશ્રી દ્વારા દર વષે સરકારમાં રજુ થાય છે. અનેક રીપોર્ટમાં તથ્ય પ્રગટ થાય છે કે ખુદ અછુત જાતિઓ જ અંદરો અંદર અસ્પૃશ્યતાનો શિકર રહી છે. જો નજીકના વર્ષોમા કરાયેલા સવે ને ધ્યાનમાં લઈએ તો એસ.આર. કાકડે દ્વારા કરાયેલા 'શેડયુલ કાસ્ટ એન્ડ નેશનલ ઈન્ટીગ્રેશન(૧૯૯૦)''છે. જો કે ક્કડે સાહેબ એ પોતાના 'અસ્પૃશ્યતા એવંમ રાષ્ટ્રીય એકીકરણ' ના અભ્યાસમાં સીધી રીતે કયાંય અછુત જાતિઓની કયાય મધ્યમ અસ્પૃશ્યતામાં વર્ણન કરેલ નથી. તેમને અલગ અલગ સાત અછુત જાતિઓની વચ્ચે ખાવા–પિવા બાબતે અને સાથે શિક્ષણ મેળવવાની બાબતમાં પ્રશ્ન પુછેલ અને તેમના જવાબોના આધારે આવેલ આંકડાઓ રજુ કર્યા હતા. તેમનાથી તે એ તારણ પર આવેલ કે અછુત જાતીઓમાં ભયંકર અસ્પૃશ્યતા છે. તેમના અનુસાર મહાર, અનુસુચિત જાતીઓથી ધર્મ પરીવર્ત કરી માંગ, ચમાર, મોચી, ઘોર અને ભંગી એક બીજાની સાથે ભોજન પસંદ કરતી નથી.

સંદર્ભ ગ્રંથોઃ

⇨ ગેલેસ્તર, એમ. 'અનટચેબીલીટી એન્ડ ધ લો' જે માઈકલ મહાર દ્વારા સંપાદીત

* Dr. S.V.Chaudhary

Arts [HISTORY]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 30 - 31
ISSN 2319 - 8168

મધ્યકાલીન ભારતમાં હિંદુ નારીઓની સામાજિક સ્થિતિ

કોઈપણ સમાજની સંસ્કૃતિના ઉત્થાનનું મૂલ્યાંકન તે સમાજમાં આપવામાં આવતી સન્માન પર આધારીત છે. પ્રાચીન ભારતીય સમાજ વ્યવસ્થમાં તેઓનું સ્થાન મહત્વપૂર્ણ છે. તે સમાજમાં કન્યા, પત્ની, તથા મા ના રૂપમાં આફત છે. તેમના પ્રતિ સમાજની સ્વાભાવીક નિષ્ઠા અને શ્રદ્ધા રહી છે. સ્ત્રી વગર પુરૂષ પણ અધુરો મનાય છે. શાસ્ત્રકારોએ સ્વીકાર કર્યો છે કે માત્ર પુરૂષ કોઈ વસ્તુ નથી. અર્થાત પુરૂષ અપૂર્ણ છે. પરંતુ સ્ત્રી, સ્નેહ, તથા સંતાન આ ત્રયેલ મળીને નીપુણ પુરૂષ બને છે. આ રીતે સ્ત્રી પુરૂષની અર્ધાગીની મનાયછે. તથા શ્રી અને લક્ષ્મીના રૂપમાં તે મનુષ્યના જીવનમાં સુખ અને સમૃદ્ધિ આપે છે.

ધર્મશાસ્ત્રમાં સ્ત્રીની દરેક રૂપોનું ગુણગાન ગાય છે. ત્યાં સુધી કે માત્ર સ્વરૂપમાં દેવ કોટીમા રાખીને 'માત્રુ દેવ' કહીને સંબોધન કર્યુ છે. તેમને પત્ની તથા ગૃહણી સ્વરૂપમાં રાખીને સવે દેવતાઓની પ્રસન્નતાનો આધાર સ્ત્રીઓના પુજનમાં જ હોય છે. મહાભારતમાં વર્ણવ્યા પ્રમાણે સ્ત્રી સમૃધ્ધિના દેવી છે. મહાકવી કાલીદાસ એ ગૃહીણીની સંમતી આપનાર સહચારી તથા એકાંતની સખીના રૂપમાં સ્ત્રીની મહત્તાનો સ્વીકાર કરેલ છે. મનુસ્મૃતિમાં સ્પષ્ટ રૂપે કહેવામા આવ્યુ છે કે જયાં સ્ત્રીની પુજા થાયછે ત્યાં દેવતાઓની હાજરી આપોઆપ હોય છે તથા સ્ત્રીની પૂજા વગર દરેક કાર્યો વ્યર્થ હોય છે. ભારતમાં મુસ્લિમ આક્રમણોના કરને રાજનૈતિક દ્રશ્યોમાં હિંદુ નારીઓની દશા અત્યંત દયનીય થવા લાગી તેમની પુરૂષ પર નિર્ભરતા વધવા લાગી અને સમાજના દરેક રૂપોમાં તે આધીન થઈ ગઈ. તેમના વ્યકિતગત સન્માન અને પ્રતિષ્ઠાનો નાશ થયો. તે માત્ર ભોગ વિલાસની સામગ્રી બની ગઈ. અમીર ખુસરોએ સ્ત્રીની માત્ર કામ ક્રીડાનું સાધન કહેલ. રાજસ્થાનની સ્ત્રી બાબતમાં કરનાળ તોર્ડ એ ડીજ દેશોની સ્ત્રીની સરખામણીમાં રાજસ્થાની સ્ત્રીઓનું ભાગ્ય ભય અને મુશ્કેલીઓથી ભરેલુ જણાય આવે છ. ભારતમાં હિંદુ વારના વ્યવસ્થામાં બ્રાહ્મણ પ્રથમ વર્ણ હતો. જે અન્ય વર્ણો માટે માર્ગદર્શકની ભૂમિકામાં હતો. સમ્રાટ અકબર એ બાળ વિવાહની સમાપ્ત કરવા માટે પ્રયત્ન કર્યો હતો. તે સમય એ સોળ વર્ષનો પુરૂષ અને ચૌદ વર્ષની છોકરીની ઉમર નકકી કરવામાં આવી હતી. પરંતુ તેમાં કોઈ ખાસ સફળતા મળી નહી લાગતા પછી સ્ત્રીઓનું જીવન ઘરની ચાર દીવાલ સુધી સીમીત હતુ. નીચલા વર્ણની શ્રમિક સ્ત્રીઓ સિવાય અન્ય હિન્દુ સ્ત્રીઓ બહુજ ઓછી ઘરની બહાર નીકળતી. લગનમાં દહેજની પ્રથા ખુબજ હતી. ધનીક પરિવારમાં બંદીઓ(ગુલામો) આપવાની પ્રથા હતી. જેને વરની વ્યકિતગત સંપતિ માનવામાં આવતી હતી. કેટલાક પૈસાદાર લોકો નાની ઉમરની કન્યા સાથે લગ્ન કરવાની લાલચમાં કન્યાની ખરીદી પણ લેતા હતા. કયારેક તો કન્યાની નાની બહેનને પણ દહેજમાં આપવામાં આવતી હતી. આ પ્રકારના કાર્યોમાં પિતા તરફથી સ્ત્રી જાતી પ્રત્યે ઘૃણા, ઉપેક્ષા અને બોજનો ભાવ દેખાતો હતો. બહુ વિવાહની પણ પ્રથા હતી. પરંતુ તે મોટાા ભાગ એ રાજાઓ અને અમીરોમાંજ પ્રસિદ્ધ હતી.

મુસ્લિમ આક્રમણો પછી ભારતમાં પડદા પ્રથાની શરૂઆત થઈ. જે સ્ત્રીઓ માટે અવરોધરૂપ સાબીત થઈ. પડદા પ્રથા હિંદુ સમાજમાં મુસ્લમાનોના રાજયની સ્થાપના પછી જ આવી. રાજપૂત સ્ત્રીઓ એ ચૌદમી સદીમાં યુદ્ધોમાં ભાગ લીધેલ. અને તે પોતાના પુરૂષોની સાથે બહાર તમામ કાર્યક્રમોમાં ભાગ લેતી. પ્રોફેસર કે.એમ. અશરફ એ સ્વિકાર કર્યો છે કે લગભગ બસો વર્ષો સુધી મુગલોના આક્રમણના કારણે હિંદુઓમાં ભયની ભાવના પ્રસરી ગઈ હતી. સ્ત્રીઓને મુગલોના આંતકથી બચાવવા માટે હિંદુ

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

સમાજમાં પડદા પ્રથાનું પાલન જોવા મળતુ હતુ. નિર્ધન અને કામકાજ મહિલા આર્થિક કારણોથી પડદા પ્રથાથી દુર રહી હતી.

હિંદુ સમાજમા સ્ત્રીઓની ભયાનક સ્થિતિતો ત્યારે ઉત્પન્ન થઈ કે જયારે તેના પતિનું મૃત્યુ થાય સમાજમાં વિધવાઓની પુર્નવિવાહની અનુમતિ હતી નહિ. વિધવાઓને પોતાના પતિના મૃત શરીર સાથે સળગી જવુ પડતુ હતુ. જે વિધવા સતી ના થાય તે સમાજમાં ટીકાને પાત્ર બનતી હતી. આમ તો આ તમામ પ્રથા પ્રાચિન કાળથી હિંદુ સમાજમાં હતી પરંતુ તે સમયે વિધવા સ્વૈચ્છાએ તેનુ પાલન કરતી હતી. અલબરુની લખે છે કે, 'વિધવાને એ છૂટ હતી કે તે પોતાનુ સંપુર્ણ જીવન વૈધ્યયમા વિતાવે અથવા પોતાના પતિ સાથે ચિત્તામાં પોતાના પ્રાણની આહુતી આપે. ધાર્મિક ગ્રંથોમાં ઉલ્લેખ છે કે 'સતી થનાર સ્ત્રીઓ સ્વર્ગની પ્રાપ્તિ કરે છે.' અબુલ ફઝલ લખે છે કે– 'લોકોમાં એ માન્યતા હતી કે બીજા સંસારમા પણ પતિની આત્માને એક સ્ત્રીની જરૂર હોય છે. ભારતમાં એ પ્રથા એટલી જૂની હતી કે મુસ્લીમ શાસકોએ પણ તેને રોકવાનો પ્રયાસ ન કર્યો. તેમને ડર હતો કે જો નિયમ બનાવી તેમને રોકાશે તો ઈશ્વરનો ક્રોધ તેમના ઉપર તુટી પડશે અને તે નષ્ટ થઈ જશે. તેમની વિરૂદ્ધમાં દિલ્હીના સુલતાનોએ એક નિયમ (કાયદો) બનાવ્યો કે વિધવાઓએ ચિત્તા ગ્રહણ કરતા પહેલા રાજયમાંથી મંજુરીપત્ર લેવો જરૂરી છે આ અમાનુષી પ્રથાને સમાપ્ત કરવા માટે હુમાયુએ સાહસિક પ્રયાસ કર્યો કે જો વિધવા મોટી ઉંમરના કારણે સંતાન પ્રાપ્તિ માટે યોગ્ય ન હોય તો તેમને ચિંતા ઉપર ન જલાવાય. અકબરે પણ નિદે શ કર્યો હતો કે વિધવાઓને ચિત્તા માટે મજબુર ના કરી શકાય. જહાંગીરે પણ નાની ઉમરની વિધવાઓને સતી થવા ઉપર રોક લગાવી હતી. તે પછી ઔરંગઝેબે પણ પ્રયાસ કર્યો હતો.

મધ્યયુગના સમાજમાં દાસીપ્રથા પ્રચલીત હતી રાજય દ્વારા દાસીઓની વ્યવસ્થા કરવામાં આવતી હતી જે રાજયની તથા બીજા શાસકોને ભેટ આપવામાં આવતી હતી.મુસ્લીમ શાસકોને સ્ત્રીઓને ગુલામ બનાવવામાં ખુબજ આનંદ આવતો હતો. દાસીઓના પાંચ વર્ગ હતા, યથ–જન્મથી, ક્રિયા કરવાથી, પ્રાપ્ત કરીને, ઉતરાધીકારમા પ્રાપ્ત કરીને અને પોતાની જાત વેચીને. કેટલીક સ્ત્રીઓએ સામાજીક/ રાજનૈતિક ક્ષેત્રોમાં પણ મહત્વની ભુમિકા હતી. રાજપૂત સમયમાં રાજપુત પરિવારની દીકરોને વ્યવસ્થા કાર્યનુ શિક્ષણ આપવામાં આવતુ. રાણી દિદ્રા અને રૂદ્રામ્બાએ રાજયની કમાન સંભાળી હતી. જેનો ઈતિહાસ જગજાહેર છે. મોગલ સલ્તનતમાં રાણી કર્ણવતીનુ નામ પણ પ્રસિધ્ધ છ. રાણી દુર્ગાવતીએ પોતાના પતિના મૃત્યુ બાદ પોતાના નાબાલીગ પુત્ર વીર નારાયણની રક્ષક બની રાજયનુ શાસન પોતાના હાથમાં લીધુ. અકબરના સમયમાં કાલમશી દેવી, રાની રૂધારી, અને નવલદેવી કવિતામા નીપુણ હતી. ૧૮મી સદીમા દયાબાઈ અને સહજોબાઈ પણ પ્રસિધ્ધ કવિયિત્રિ હતી. દયાબાઈએ 'દયાબોધ' અને 'વિનયમલિકા' નામના ગ્રંથોની રચના કરી હતી. આવી રીતે ગંગાબાઈ, સોનકુમારી, મધુરઅલી, ચંદ્રાવતી, રૂપમતી, રત્નાવલી, ચંપારાની, નાથીપ્રિયંવદા જેવી પ્રખ્યાત કવિયિત્રિઓ કવીતા લેખનમા કુશળ હતી.

ઉપસંહારઃ

આ રીતે મધ્યકાલીન યુગમા મુસ્લીમોના આક્રમણો પહેલ ભારતીય સમાજમા હિંદુ સ્ત્રીઓની સ્થિતી ખાસ નિરાશાજનક ન હતી તેને સ્વતંત્રતા સમાનતા અને સન્માનનો પુર્ણ અવસર પ્રાપ્ત હતો. જે ધીમે–ધીમે મધ્યકાળમા સમાપ્ત થઈ રહયો હતો. પરિવરમાં તેમનુ સન્માન હતું. તે શિક્ષા પ્રાપ્ત કરતી હતી. ધાર્મિક અને સામાજિક કાર્યોમાં ભાગ પણ લેતી હતી. તેમાંથી કેટલીક સ્ત્રીઓ શસ્ત્રક્રિયા અને વિદ્વાતામા કુશળતા પ્રાપ્ત કરી હીત. છતા પણ તેમની બાળ વિવાહ, વહુવિવાહ, પરદાપ્રથા વગેરે કુપ્રથાઓના કારણે તેમની જિંદગી પિડિત અને દયનિય હતી.

સંદર્ભ ગ્રંથો

- મહાભારતઃ આદિપર્વ (74, 40)
- બૃહદસંહિતા, (74 15)
- ઋગ્વેદ (10/85/42-46)
- રઘુવંશ, (8165)
- દેવલરાની, બ્રિજબા, પૃ. ૧૨૧,
- કર્નલ ટાડ, હીસ્ટ્રી ઓફ રાજસ્થાન, જિલ્દ–૨, પૃ ૭,૪,

* Ajantaba

Arts [SOCIOLOGY]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 32 - 34
ISSN 2319 - 8168

नारी विषयक पौराणीक दृष्टि

मानसी एंव मैथुनी सृष्टि में विश्वास रखने वाली भारतीय परम्परा में मैथुनी सृष्टि के लिए 'नर-मादा, नर-नारी का अपना अन्योन्याश्रित महत्व है । यही कारण है कि नारी को अर्धादिग्नी और सहधर्मिणी के रूप मे मान्यता मिली । वास्तव में 'नृ-नर वा जातौनीप्' से व्युत्पन्न नारी का अर्थ ही है' नर-हित संलग्न । इसी प्रकार' सतत्यायते इति स्त्री' अर्थात जिस में गर्भ बनता हो अतः नर हित संलग्न नारी जहा सहधर्मिणी एवं अर्धाग्निनी के रूप मे उभर कर आती है वही उसका गर्भधारिणी रूप उसे त्रिऋण मे से पितऋण से उऋणकर्ता के रूप में निष्णादित करता है । मत्य पुराण में तो स्त्री के औगाव मे सृष्टि ही सम्भव नही कही गई है । कुछ पुराणो मे नारी को गर्भ धारण के कारण ही पुरूष की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्व दिया गया मिलता है । किन्तु ऐतिहासिक क्षितिज मे झोकने पर भारतीय तत्वचिन्तक मनीषियो की नारी विषयक दृष्टि परिवर्तनशील दिखाइ देती है । जहां ऋग्वैदिक पुरूष सुकत मे स्त्री-पुरूष मे परस्पर भेद नही दिखाई देता स्वयं पुरूष ही बहुवर्णी समाज मे अपने को अभिव्यकत करता हुआ अद्वैत का सुचक और मानसी सृष्टि के प्रतीक के रूप मे दिखाई देता है वही अनेक स्त्रिया पुरूष रूप मन्त्रादृष्टा, ज्ञानी और अध्येता के रूप मे पकट होती है ।

पौराणिक साहित्य से स्त्रियो की प्रकृति उनके महत्व, विशेषाधिकार, दण्ड, प्रायश्चित विधान और उन मे यत्किंचित शिथिलता आदि पर सुक्ष्म किन्तु सारगर्भित प्रकाश पडता है, और उन मे से अनेक का सूत्रबीज वैदिक साहित्य जितना प्राचीन जाता है । पुरूष सुकत का 'ब्राहमणोडह बहुष्यामि' अर्थात मानसी सृष्टि का प्रतिबिम्बर कहा जा सकता है, वही शिव शकित के संयोग से सृष्टि की अभिकल्पना मैथुनी सृष्टिका । वायु एव ब्रहमाण्ड पुराणो मे नारी को सृष्टि का मूलाधार माना गया है । इस दृष्टि से कुर्म पुराण का 'ब्रहमा द्वारा सृष्टि की इच्छा पर अर्धनारीश्वर शिव का प्रकट होना और उनके पुरूष रूप से रूद्र और स्त्री रूप से लक्ष्मी के आविर्भूत होने का सन्दर्भ अत्यन्त रोचक कहा जा सकता है । इसी सन्दर्भ मे जाम्बवती के गर्भ से उत्कृष्ट पुत्र की प्राप्ति के लिए कृष्ण की शीव -प्रार्थना भी अत्यन्त रोचक कही जा सकती है । उल्लेखनीय है कि इस सन्दर्भ मे प्रार्थना तो कृष्ण शिव की करते है किन्तु शीव पुत्र-प्राप्ति का वरदान पार्वती से मांगने को कहते है और पार्वती देती भी है । मार्कण्डेय पुराण मे नारी को आद्या शकित मान कर उसी से सृष्टि का उदभव और जगत की समस्त स्त्रियो को देवी का रूप माना गया है ।

मार्कण्डेय पुराण मे सर्जन, पालन एवं संहार कर्त्री रूप मे देवी का ब्राहमी, वैष्णवी ओर रोद्री नाम से स्मरण किया गया है । उसके श्री रूप मे ब्रहमा, विष्णु, महेश रूप विशवाधिपति को आश्रित कहा गया है । ईश्वरी रूप मे उसे समस्त विश्वव्यापिनी और ही रूप मे चराचर जगत की प्राणरूपा कहा गया है । वैसे पौराणिक 'शकित उपासना के उदगम का सूत्रबीज तो ऋग्वैदिक देवी सुकत तक जाता है । किन्तु मार्कण्डेय पुराण मे उस का यह रूप नारियो के सशकतीकरण के प्रयास मे अस्तित्व प्राप्त लगता है वास्तव मे मार्कण्डेय पुराण प्रचलित रूप मे प्रायः चौथी से छठ्ठी शती, ईस्वी सन के मध्य का स्वीकार किया जाता है ।' ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से यह वह काल था जब चन्द्रगुप्त प्रथम द्वारा न केवल राजा रानी प्रकार के सिकके जारी किए जाते है और उस के पृष्ठ भाग पर दुर्गा का अंकन किया जाता है वरन ध्रुवस्वामीनी देवी के सम्मान के लिए शक-गुप्त संघर्ष होता है ।

पञ्च पुराण मे प्रकृति पुरूष रूप नर-नारी के सनातन साहचर्य का उल्लेख मिलता है । और ब्रहमवेकर्त पुराण मे दोनों के संयोग से ही सृष्टि-विकास को संभव माना गया है । वास्तव मे यह नारी पौराणीक दृष्टि मे सृष्टि तथा सामाजिक संतुलन की अपरिहार्य अग थी । और सृष्टि सचालन उस के बिना असंभव थी । वास्व मे मातृत्व ही स्त्री धर्म की परिणीती है और इसी कारण वह गुरुजनो से भी अधीक और गौरवशालीनी तथा पिता से भी शताधिक वन्दनीय स्वीकार की गई । पौराणीक दृष्टि स्त्रियो की पवित्रता की पोषक है उस के अनुसार कीसी दृष्कृत्य पर भी रजोधर्म के अनन्तर स्त्रिया पवित्र हो जाती है । मासिक रजः स्त्राव से उनके समस्त पाप दुर हो जाते है ।

नारी के स्वरूप चिन्तन और महता के साथ पुराणो से उसके

* Assi. Prof. L. R. Valiya Arts & P.R. Mehta Commerce College, Bhavnagar

विशेषधीकार२ और२ अनेक दूटो और२ उपलब्धियो की भी बात की गइ है । जहा पातिव्रत धर्म का निर्वाह उसके लिए प्रशंसनीय कहा गया है वही पती घ्वार१ उसे सारी सुख सुविधाओ की प्राप्त कर२ने की बात भी की गयी है वास्तव मे उस के भर२ण-पोषण अलंकर२ण-प्रसाधन की व्यवस्था कर२ना उसके पती का पर२म दायित्व माना गया । यहा तक कि बाल्यकाल मे वह अपने पिता, युवास्था मे पती तथा वृद्धावस्थामे पुत्रो द्वार१ र२क्षणीय मानी गई ।

इसीप्रकार२ पौर१णीक दृष्टि मे स्त्रिया अवघ्य थी तथा पुरूषो की तुलना मे कम दण्ड की भागी । कीसी अपर१ध के लिए स्त्रियो के लिए मृत्युदण्ड प्रायः अप्रचलित था । उनकी शारीरीक प्रताडना का भी प्रायः अभाव था । यद्यपि पति स्त्री का सर्वस्व था और२ इसलिए उसकी चारित्रिक शुद्धता आदी की दृष्टि से वह उसे प्रताडित कर२ सकता था साथ ही स्त्री धन एव पत्नीत्व से भी वंचीत कर२ सकता था । यद्यपी पत्नीत्व वंचन को स्त्रियो के लिए सबसे बडा दण्ड स्वीकार२ कर२ना चाहीए । पती घ्वार१ पत्नी के अनुशासन मे असमर्थ होने पर२ र१जा घ्वार१ उसे दण्डित कर२ने का भी विधान मीलता है, .

निम्न वर्ण के साथ संसर्ग कर२ने वाली स्त्री का तथा अग्नि पुर१ाण मे कान आदि काट लिए जाने का निदेक्र१श और२ मत्स्य तथा विष्णुधर्मोत्र२ पुर१ाण में हीन पुरूष के साथ व्यभिचार२ कर२ने वाली स्त्री के लिए मृत्युदण्ड का विधान मिलता है । यद्यपि इस प्रकार२ के उदाहर२ण कम ही सही पर२नतु आश्चर्यजनक है कयोकि इन्ही पुर१ाणो मे स्त्री वध की वर्जना की गई है । स्वयं मत्स्य पुर१ाण में ही एक स्थल पर२ स्त्री बध को पर२म निर्लजता का कृत्य बताते हुए शत्रु पक्ष की स्त्रियो का भी बध न कर२ना अनुदिष्ट है ।

स्पष्ट ही अग्नि पुर१ाण और२ विष्णु धर्मोत्र२ पुर१ाण समय की दृष्टि से बाद के है अतः अपनी समसामयिक स्थितियो के चलते समाज को नियमीत संयमित कर२ने के लिए इनमे नारी विषयक इस प्रकार२ के विधानो की आवश्यता का अनुमान किया जा सकता है । इसी प्रकार२ मत्स्य पुर१ाण के द्विधात्मक विवर२ण मे से मृत्यु दण्ड विषयक विवर२ण का कालान्तर२ का क्षेपक होना संभव लगता है । स्वय पुर१ाणो मे ही इस प्रकार२ के विधानो की पर१स्थिती जन्यता का संकेत भी मीलता है । मत्स्य पुर१ाण और२ ब्रहमाण्ड पुर२ण दोनो मे स्पष्ट उल्लेख है की स्त्री वध की आवश्यकता उस समय होती है जब सामाजिक व्यवस्था का पतन होने लगता है । इस प्रकार२ की अवस्था को कलियुग के समार१ंभ के रूप मे निरूपित कीया गया है ।

यद्यपि ऋकसंहिता के' साम्राज्ञी श्वसुर२े भव' के समान स्कन्द पुर१ाण मे भी स्त्री को गृहेश्वर१ी कहा गया है । किन्तु समय के साथ वह भोकतृ, सहधर्मिणी और२ धर्मपत्नी से भोग की सामग्र वस्तु के रूप मे अभिकल्पित की जाने लगी । वैसे' कन्योपायन दान' के रूप मे कन्याओ के उपहार२ के रूप मे प्रदान कर२ने के बात तो समुद्रगुप्त की पयाग प्रशस्ति मे भी मीलती है । किन्तु पौर१ाणिक साहित्य मे हाथी, घोडे, र१थ आदि से उसकी तुलना की जाने लगी तथा वह भौतिक सुख का साधन मात्र मान ली गई । जैन हर१िवंश पुर१ाण मे कन्या या स्त्रिया भिक्षा, उपहार२ एवं पुर२स्कार२ की वस्तु तथा विजेता द्वार१ विजित सामग्री के रूप मे वर्णित मिलती है । स्त्रियो के प्रति इस प्रकार२ के मनोभावका स्वाभाविक ही कहा जा सकता है । कदाचित तन्त्रागमिक प्रभाव ने भी इस प्रकार२ की मनोवृीत को बढावा दिया ।

स्त्रियो के प्रति इस प्रकार२ की पौर१ाणिक दृष्टि निवृतीमार्गी श्रमण-बौद्व, जैन, पर२म्पर१ा के प्रभाव मे निर्मित लगती है । वस्तुतः जिस प्रकार२ से धर्मशास्त्रीय साहित्य वैदिक पर२म्पर१ा के पुनस्थापन के लिए प्रभाव मे आये वैसे ही पौर१ाणीक पर२म्पर१ा की भी वैदिक पर२म्पर१ा के लोकव्यापीकर२ण और२ उस के प्रति अनभीजन समाज मे रूचि उत्पन्न कर२ने के लिए सुजीत लगते है जिस के चलते वे जो वैदिक धार१ा से कट गए थे उन्हे वैदिक पर२म्पर१ा मे पुनर१ागमन तथा जो विचलित थे उनका बनाये र२खने के लिए प्रभावशील हुए । ऐसे मे उन की श्रमण मान्यताओ से प्रतिस्पर्धा और२ तजजनय प्रभाव के रूप मे उन्ही की तर२ह स्त्रियो को मोहाविष्ट बन्धनकार१ी रूप को स्मर२ण मे बनाये र२खने के लिए अनेक स्त्री विरोधी मान्यताथेक्र१ प्रभावशील हुई होगी। उल्लेजनीय है की स्वय बौद्व ने तो स्त्रियो को प्रवझया की अनुमती ही बहुत वर्षो तक नही दी और२ जब दी भी तो अनेक शर्तो और२ इस घोषणा के साथ की अच्छा होता आनन्द की संच मे स्त्रिया प्रवेश ही न पाती, अब ये प्रवेश कर२ गई है अतः संदर्भ का जीवन आधा र२ह जायेगा । जैन पर२म्पर१ा के दिगम्बर२ सम्प्रदाय मे तो स्त्री र२हते मुीकत प्राप्ति को ही असंभव माना गया ।

जैसा की उपर२ उल्लेख कीया जा चुका है वैदिक साहित्य के अनेक मंत्रो की र२चना मे स्त्रियो की अपनी महत्वपुर्ण भुमीका थी और२ उन का पुरूष सम सम्मान का कीन्तु वैदिक साहीत्य के धर्म प्रवणता की और२ अग्रसर२ण और२ उनके शुद्ध पाठ के प्रति सतर्कता के कार१ण विविध कार्य व्यवसायो मे व्यस्त स्त्रियो मे उस के प्रति विर२ती होती गई । उनके शीक्षा के अधीकार२ मे संकोच, बाल विवाह, पर्दा प्रथा जीस के स्वयं पुर१ाणो मे ही अनेक संदर्भ मीलते है । आदी ने इस विर२ती मे और२ अधीक वृद्धि की और२ परीणामतः स्त्रिया श्रुतीपाठ के अधीकार२ से वंचीत हो गई और२ इस स्थलो पर२ उल्लेख मिलता है । विष्णु पुर१ाण मे स्त्रियो को पती सेवा से ही ठीक उसी प्रकार२ धर्मार्जन कर२ने का विवर२ण मीलता है जीस प्रकार२ शुद्र दिज

सेवा से क२ता है शुद्रो के समान उन के लिये भी वैदिक मंत्रो के पाठ की वर्जना मीलती है और२ वेद विधी से स्नान और२ जण न क२ने का विधान लक्षित होता है । गु२ड पु२ाण मे शुद्रो के समन ही स्त्रियो की भी सगती निषिद्ध मानी गई है शुद्रो के समान ही उन्हे श्राद्धाविशिष्ट अन्न देने की भी वर्जना मीलती है । एक स्थान प२ उन्हे शुद्र के समान ही अग्निहोत्र से वंचीत क२ देने का उल्लेख है । अनेक सन्दर्भो मे अवघ्य के रूप मे वर्णित स्त्री मे न केवल वध का निदेक्रश मीलता है व२न उस के वध प२ भी शुद के समान ही प्रायश्चित का विधान है निश्चय ही स्त्रियो के शुद्र समभाव का अग्नि, ब्रहम, ग२ुड, ब्रहमाण्ड जैसे उत२वर्ती पु२ाणो मे ही प्रायः उल्लेख है इस समय तक स्त्रियो की अधःपतन अवस्था का अन्य साक्ष्यो से भी प्रमाण मीलता है और२ वे कला मे भी प्रायः भोग्या के रूप मे निदेर्शित मीलती है । अतः स्त्रियो के प्रति शुद्र सम पौ२ाणीक दृष्टि मे अपने समय का प्रभाव है किन्तु पु२ाणक२ स्त्रियो के लोकव्यापीक२ण के प्रयास मे शुद्रो के धर्माजन और२ कल्याण मुकित के लिए पु२ाणो की २चना का सफल प्रयत्न क२ते है । स्त्री शुद्र दिज बन्धुना को इस के सफल प्रमाण के रूप मे प्रस्तुत कीया जा सकता है ।

सन्दर्भ

- वायु पु२ाण, २.१५६, तुलनीय ब्रहमाण्ड पु२ाण २.३६.१८२
- माकेक्रण्डेय पु२ाण ९१.५
- माकेक्रण्डेय पु२ाण, ८१,५६, ८१, ६०
- मिश्र, उर्मिला प्रकाश, प्राचीत भा२त में नारी, मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, भोपाल, १९८६, पृ.१३७
- उपाघ्याय, बलदेव, पु२ाण विमर्श, चौखम्बा, विद्याभवन, १९८७, तृतीय संस्क२ण, पृ.५५०.५१

* Dr. S.R. Patel

Arts [ECONOMICS]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 35 - 37
ISSN 2319 - 8168

પ્રદુષણ – એ એક વૈશ્વિક સમસ્યા

વિશ્વના દેશોમાં માનવ સંસ્કૃતિની શરૂઆત પથ્થર યુગથી થઈ હતી. જેમાં માનવીએ અગ્નિ પેટાવાની શોધ કરી હતી. લોહ યુગમાં યંત્રના ઉપયોગથી ધાતુનુ નાના પાયા પર ભૂકકામા રૂપાંતર થવાથી નકામી વસ્તુઓ આડપેદાશ નદી કે પાણીના સ્ત્રોતોમા કેટલાક અંશે પ્રદુષણ ફેલાતુ હતું. તેમ છતા તેની અસર કુદરતના મહત્વના પરિબળોને કારણે ઓછી રહે છે.

પ્રાચીન સમયમાં જુદી જુદી સંસ્કૃતિઓ વિકસી જેવી કે મેસેપોટેમિયા, ઈજિપ્ત, ભારત, ચીન, પર્સીયા, ગ્રીક અને રોમ જેવી સંસ્કૃતિઓએ ધાતુ તૈયાર કરવા પાણીનો વપરાશ વધવા લાગ્યો હતો. ધાતુનુ ગળતર પણ હવામા પ્રદુષણનુ પ્રમાણ વધારવામા નિર્ણાયક ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે. ગ્રીનલેન્ડ માથી મળી આવેલા હિમનદીના કેટલાક પુરાવા દર્શાવે છે કે ગ્રીક, રોમન અને ચાઈનીઝ ધ્વારા ધાતુના ગળતરના ઉત્પાદનથી હવામા પ્રદુષણમાં વધારો થયો છતા તેનાથી પર્યાવરણ પર કોઈ અસર થઈ ન હતી.

મધ્યકાલિનયુગના પ્રારંભીક સમયે યુરોપના અંધકાર યુગમાં પ્રદુષણની માત્રામાં આંશીક ઘટાડો થયો હતો. જેનુ કારણ ઉદ્યોગની પ્રવૃતિમા થયેલો ઘટાડો તેમજ વસ્તીમાં થયેલો ઝડપી ઘટાડો હતો. પરંતુ મધ્યકાલીન યુગના અંત સમયે વસ્તીમાં વધારો થવા લાગ્યો હતો. ખાસ કરીને વધુ નાણા કમાવા શહેરમાં વસ્તી વધવા લાગી. તેના કારણે વાયુ પ્રદુષણ, જળ પ્રદુષણ વગેરે માનવીય આડપેદાશો ને કારણે ફેલાવો કરે છે.

પ્રદુષણ અંગેનો સૌ પ્રથમ ગ્રંથ ૯મી થી ૧૩ મી સદી દરમિયાન લખાયેલ છે. આ ગ્રંથ અરેબિક મેડીકલ ટ્રીટીસમા પ્રદુષણના વિવિધ વિષયોને આવરી લેવાય છે. આ ગ્રંથ તે વખતના ડોકટરોએ લખ્યો હતો. (અલ–કીડી, કવેસ્તા ઈબ્ન લુકા, અલ તામિમી, અલ મેસિહી વગેરે એ ગ્રંથમા વિવિધ વિષયો જેવા કે વાયુ પ્રદુષણ, પાણી પ્રદુષણ, જમીન પ્રદુષણ, સોલીડ વેસ્ટ પર્યાવરણીય અને ચોકકસ વિસ્તારમા પર્યાવરણીય આકારણીની સમીક્ષા કરવામા આવી હતી.

આધુનીક સમયમા ભારત સહીતના વિશ્વના દેશો જે ત્રણ 'પી' ની સમસ્યાથી પીડાઈ રહયા છે. જેમા વાયુ પ્રદુષણ, જળ પ્રદુષણ, આ ત્રણ 'પી' માં એક 'પી' (પોલ્યુશન) પ્રદુષણની સમસ્યાનો છે. પ્રદુષણ એ આધુનીક સંસ્કૃતિની આડપેદાશ છે. માણસ શરૂઆતમાં કુદરતમાં વનસ્પતિ, પ્રાણીઓ, પક્ષીઓ, જીવ જંતુઓ વગેરે સાથે હળી મળીને કુદરતના નિયમો પ્રમાણે જીવન વિતાવતો હતો. પરંતુ તેની બુધ્ધિ તેમજ વિચારવાની શકિતને કારણે ભૌતિક સુઃખ અને વધતી જરૂરીયાતો સંતોષવા માણસે વિજ્ઞાન અને ટેકનોલોજીના ક્ષેત્રે પ્રગતિ સાધી કુદરતના નિયમોને બાજુએ રાખી કુદરતી સ્ત્રોતોના બેફામ રીતે ઉપયોગ કરવા માડયો. ઔદ્યોગિકરણને કારણે આજે પૃથ્વી ઉપર પર્યાવરણ વધુને વધુ પ્રદુષિત થઈ રહયુ છે. આથી પ્રદુષણની સમસ્યા ગંભીર બની છે.

પ્રદુષણની સમસ્યાઓઃ

(૧) વાયુ પ્રદુષણ (૨) પાણી પ્રદુષણ (૩) જમીન પ્રદુષણ

પર્યાવરણ એટલે જેના ઉપર માનવી સહીત તમામ જીવો આધાર રાખે છે. તેવી સપુર્ણ કુદરતી વ્યવસ્થાને પર્યાવરણ તરીકે ઓળખાવી શકાય. આપણી આસપાસ રહેલા આવરણને વાતાવરણ તરીકે ઓળખાય છે. વાતાવરણમાં અસમતુલા સર્જાવાની ઘટનાનેપ્રદુષણ તરીકે ઓળ ખાય છે.

વાયુ પ્રદુષણ એ રસાયણિક, જૈવિક અને રજકણીય પદાર્થો જે માનવી તેમજ અન્ય જીવનસૃષ્ટિને હાની પહોંચાડે છે. તે ઉપરાંત વાતાવરણના પ્રકૃતિ પર્યાવરણને નુકશાન પહોંચાડે

*Asso. Prof. In Economics, Shree P.N. Pandatha Arts & Commerce College, Lunavada

છે.

પ્રદુષકોઃ

૧) કુદરતી અથવા માનવસર્જીતઃ

હવામાં રહેલા સબસ્ટન્સ તરીકે ઓળખાતા હવાના પ્રદુષણના તત્વો માનવજાત અને પર્યાવરણ બંનેને નુકશાન કરે છે. પ્રદુષકો ઘન, તત્વો પ્રવાહી અથવા વાયુ સ્વરૂપે હોય છે.

પ્રાથમિક કક્ષાના પ્રદુષકોઃ

સામાન્ય રીતે પ્રાથમિક પ્રદુષકો એવા નકકર પદાર્થો છે જે વિવિધ પ્રકિયામાથી બહાર ફેકાય છે. જેમા જવાળામુખીના પ્રસ્ફોટન વખતે બહાર નીકળતી રાખ વાહનોમાથી બહાર ફેકાતા કાર્બનમોનોકસાઈડવાયુ અને ફેકટરીઓમાથી બહાર ફેકાતા સલ્ફર ડાયોકસાઈડ જવી પ્રક્રિયાનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. મોટા ભાગના પ્રાથમિક પ્રદુષકો માનવીય પ્રવૃતિમાથી પેદા થાય છે.

માધ્યમીક કક્ષાના પ્રદુષકોઃ

આ પ્રદુષકો સીધા બહાર ફેકાતા નથી પ્રાથમીક પ્રદુષકો કોઈ પ્રતિક્રીયા આપે ત્યારે જ તેઓની હવામાં રચના થાય છે. આ પ્રદુષકોનું અત્યંત મહત્વનું ઉદાહરણ મેદાન સ્તરના ઓઝોનનું છે. ઘણા માધ્યમીક પ્રદુષકો ફોટોકેમીકલ ધુમ્મસની રચના કરે છે.

વાયુ પ્રદુષણની અસરોઃ

હાવર્ડ સ્કુલ ઓફ પબ્લિક હેલ્થના એન્વાયમે ન્ટલ સાયન્સ એન્જિનીયરીગના પ્રોગ્રામ મુજબ અમેરીકામા થતા કુલ મૃત્યુ પૈકીના ચાર ટકા મોત ફકત વાયુ પ્રદુષણના કારણે થાય છે. વાયુ પ્રદુષણને કારણે વકરી ગયેલો અસ્થમાં, શ્વસનતંત્રના રોગો જેવા કે શ્વાસનળીનો સોજો, માસપેશીઓ, ફેફસા અને હૃદયને લગતા રોગો, એલર્જી જેવા રોગોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

એપિડેઓલોજીકલના અભ્યાસ મુજબ એવુ તારણ કાઢવાા આવ્યુ કે દર વષે ૫,૦૦,૦૦૦ અમેરીકનો વાયુ પ્રદુષણના રજકણો શ્વાસમા લેવાથી ફેફસાના રોગને કારણે મોતને ભેટે છે.

ભારતમાં સૌથી ખરાબ દુર્ઘટના ૧૯૮૪ માં ભોપાલ ગેસ દુર્ઘટના સર્જાઈ હતી. તેના કારણે હજારો લોકોને અસર થઈ હતી.

યુનાઈટેડ કિંગ્ડમઃ

લંડનમા ૪, ડિસેમ્બર ૧૯૫૨ માં ગાઢ ધુમ્મસ રચાયું ત્યારે તેને હવાના પ્રદુષણની સૌથી મોટી દુર્ઘટના સર્જાઈ હતી. ૬ દિવસમા ૪૦૦૦ થી વધુ લોકોના મોત નીપજયા હતા. અને એક મહીનામાં વધુ ૮૦૦૦ લોકો મોતને ભેટયા.

USSR-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

૧૯૮૯ની સાલમાં લેબોરેટરીમાં રાખવામાં આવેલી જૈવિક યુદ્ધ સામગ્રીમાથી લિંક થયેલ એન્થ્રેકસના કારણે સેકડો લોકોના મોત થયા હતા.

યુનાઈટેડ સ્ટેટર્સ ઓફ અમેરીકામાં ડાનોરા, પેન્સિલ્વાનીયા ખાતે ઓકટોબર ૧૯૪૮ માં વાયુ પ્રદુષણની સૌથી મોટી દુર્ઘટના સર્જાઈ હતી. જેમા ૨૦ લોકોના મોત અને ૭૦૦૦ લોકોને ઈજા થઈ હતી.

સૌથી વધુ પ્રદુષીત દેશોઃ

હવા પ્રદુષણ મોટાભાગે વધુ વસ્તીવાળા શહેરી વિસ્તારો ખાસ કરીને વિકાસશીલ દેશોમા જોવા મળે છે. જયા પર્યાવરણને લગતા નિયમોનો અભાવ હોય છે.

ક્રમ	દેશના નામ	વાર્ષિક ૧૦ ટન્સ CO_2
૧	યુનાઈટેડ	૨,૭૯૫
૨	ચીન	૨,૬૮૦
૩	રશિયા	૬૬૧
૪	ભારત	૫૮૩
૫	જાપાન	૪૧૫
૬	જર્મન	૩૫૬
૭	ઓસ્ટ્રેલીયા	૩૦૦
૮	દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકા	૨૩૨
૯	યુનાઈટેડ કિંગ્ડમ	૨૧૨
૧૦	દક્ષિણ કોરીયા	૧૮૫

માથાદીઠ CO_2 ઈમિસન્સ

૧	ઓસ્ટ્રેલીયા	૧૦
૨	યુનાઈટેડ સ્ટેટસ	૮.૨
૩	યુનાઈટેડ કિંગ્ડમ	૩.૨
૪	ચીન	૧.૮
૫	ભારત	૦.૫

પ્રદુષણ ઘટાડાના ઉપાયોઃ

અમેરીકામા હવાની ગુણવતાના માપદંડ સામાન્ય રીતે બે પ્રકારના છે. પહેલા પ્રકારના માપદંડ (જેવા કે અમેરીકાના નેશનલ એમ્બિયન્ટ એર કવોલીટી સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ) જે ખાસ પ્રકારના પ્રદુષકો પર વાતાવરણને લગતુ

મહતમ ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરે છે. વાતાવરણને સંલગ્ન એજન્સીઓ ઠરાવ બહાર પાડે છે. જેનો હેતુ નકકી કરેલા લક્ષ્યમાં પરીણામવાનો હોય છે.

બીજો પ્રકાર (જેમ કે ઉતર અમેરકાનો એર કવોલીટી ઈન્ડકસ) વિવિધ હદ સાથે માપક્રમનુ રૂપ ધારણકરે છે. જે ઘરની બહાર થતી પ્રવૃતિઓમા રહેલા જોખમો વિશે જાહેર જનતા સાથે વાતચીત કરે છે.

કેનેડાઃ

કેનેડામા હવાની ગુણવત્તાનુ મુલ્યાંકન કેનેડાની પર્યાવરણ સલગ્ન મંત્રીઓની સભા ધ્વારા નીર્ધારીત કરેલા માપદંડ ધ્વારા કરવામાં આવે છે. આ પર્યાવરણ માટે જવાબદાર સમવાયી, પ્રાંતીય અને પ્રાદેશીક મંત્રીઓનુ બનેલુ સરકારનુ આંતરીક માળખુ છે. એ કેનેડા વિસ્તર્ણ માપદંડ સ્થાપ્યો છે.

યુરોપીયન મંડળઃ

યુરોપીઠનની પર્યાવરણ એજન્સીના અહેવાલ મુજબ યુરોપમાં માર્ગપરીવહન યુરોપનું એકમાત્ર સૌથી મોટુ હવા પ્રદુષક છે. વાતાવરણના કેટલાક પ્રદુષકો માટે નેશનલ ઈમિશન સિલિગ્સ ધ્વારા નીયમ લાગુ કરવામા આવ્યા છે.

યુરોપીય સંસદનો હુકમ ૨૦૦૮/૫૦/ઈસ પર અને હવાની ગુણવતા તથા યુરોપ માટે વધુ શુધ્ધ હવાની ગુણવતાનો નવો ધારો –૨૧ મી એ ૨૦૦૮ ની સભામાં અમલ થયો.

યુનાઈટેડ કિંગ્ડમ–બ્રિટનઃ

બ્રિટનના પર્યવરણ, ખાદ્ય સામગ્રી અને ગ્રામ્ય બાબતોના વિભાગ ધ્વારા નકકી કરવામાં આવેલા હવાની ગુણવતાના લક્ષ્ય માટે મોટે ભાગે સ્થાનીક સત્તાના પ્રતિનીધીઓ શહેરોમા હવાની ગુણવતા જાળવવા માટે જવાબદાર હોય છે. બ્રીટને હવાની ગુણવતા માટે માળખુ સ્થાપ્યુ છે.

યુનાઈટેડ સ્ટેટસઃ

વર્ષ૧૯૬૦, ૭૦, અને ૯૦ માં યુનાઈટેડ સ્ટેટ કોગ્રેસ શુધ્ધ હવા ધારા માટેની શ્રેણીનો હુકમ કર્યોહતો જે હવા પ્રદુષણને લગતા કાયદાઓને વધુ કડક બનાવવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

વર્ષ૧૯૯૯ માં ઈપીએ એ પોલ્યુશન સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ ઈન્ડેકસ પી.એસ.આઈ. નો માપદંડ સ્વીકાર્યોહતો.

ભારતઃ

ભારતમા પ્રદુષણ થતુ અટકાવવા માટે વાયુ પ્રદુષણ ઘટાડા માટે ૧૯૮૧ મા ધારો પસાર કર્યો.

જળપ્રદુષણ નીયંત્રણ ધારોઃ

વિશ્વમાં દર વષે ૨૨ માચે વિશ્વ જળ દિવસ ઉજવે છે. પાણી પ્રદુષણ નીયંત્રણ માટે ૧૯૯૩ ના વર્ષમાં સંયુકત રાષ્ટ્ર સંઘની સામાન્ય સભાએ જાહેર કર્યોહતો.

* Dr. Smita P. Parmar

Arts [ECONOMICS]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 38 - 40
ISSN 2319 - 8168

WHAT IS FDI - ISSUES RELATING TO FDI IN RETAIL IN INDIA

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

INTRODUCTION:-

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

OBJECTIVES:-

(a) Domestic capital is inadequate for purpose of economic growth;

(b) Foreign capital is usually essential, at least as a temporary measure, during the period when the capital market is in the process of development;

(c) Foreign capital usually brings it with other scarce productive factors like technical know how, business expertise and knowledge

ADVANTAGES:-

(a) Improves forex position of the country;

(b) Employment generation and increase in production ;

(c) Help in capital formation by bringing fresh capital;

(d) Helps in transfer of new technologies, management skills, intellectual property

(e) Increases competition within the local market and this brings higher efficiencies

(f) Helps in increasing exports;

(g) Increases tax revenues

Disadvantages :-

(a) Domestic companies fear that they may lose their ownership to overseas company

(b) Small enterprises fear that they may not be able to compete with world class large companies and may ultimately be edged out of business;

(c) Large giants of the world try to monopolise and take over the highly profitable sectors;

(d) Such foreign companies invest more in machinery and intellectual property than in wages of the local people;

(e) Government has less control over the functioning of such companies as they usually work as wholly owned subsidiary of an overseas company;

Brief Latest Developments :-

In the second round of economic reforms, the government cleared amendments to raise the FDI cap in the insurance sector from 26% to 49%; in the pension sector it approved a 26 percent FDI;

Now, Indian Parliament will have to give its approval

*Asso. Prof. In Economics, Smt. N.C. Gandhi Mahila Arts Bhavnagar

for the final shape," Allowed 51% foreign investment in multi-brand retail, Relaxed FDI norms for civil aviation and broadcasting sectors. - FDI cap in Broadcasting was raised to 74% from 49%; The Indian government removed the 51 percent cap on FDI into single-brand retail outlets and thus opened the market fully to foreign investors by permitting 100 percent foreign investment in this area.

IMPLIMENT:-

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

i. Automatic Route

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

ii. Government Route

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

SCOP:-

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

Some of the major economic sectors where India can attract investment are as follows:-

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

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

Name the authorities Dealing With Foreign Investment:

(a) Foreign Investment Promotion Board (popularly known as FIPB) : The Board is responsible for expeditious clearance of FDI proposals and review of the implementation of cleared proposals. It also undertake investment promotion activities and issue and review general and sectoral policy guidelines;

(b) Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA) : It acts as a gateway to industrial investment in India and assists the entrepreneurs and investors in setting up projects. SIA also liaison with other government bodies to ensure necessary clearances;

(c) Foreign Investment Implementation Authority (FIIA) : The authority works for quick implementation of FDI approvals and resolution of operational difficultieis faced by foreign investors;

(d) Investment Commission

(e) Project Approval Board

(f) Reserve Bank of India

The instruments for receiving Foreign Direct Investment in an Indian company :-

Foreign investment is reckoned as FDI only if the investment is made in equity shares , fully and mandatorily convertible preference shares and fully and mandatorily convertible debentures with the pricing being decided upfront as a figure or based on the formula that is decided upfront. Any foreign investment into an instrument issued by an Indian company which: gives an option to the investor to convert or not to convert it into equity or does not involve upfront pricing of the instruments a date would be reckoned as ECB and would have to comply with the ECB guidelines.

The FDI policy provides that the price/ conversion formula of convertible capital instruments should be determined upfront at the time of issue of the instruments. The price at the time of conversion should not in any case be lower than the fair value worked out, at the time of issuance of such instruments, in accordance with the extant FEMA regulations [the DCF method of valuation for the unlisted companies and valuation in terms of SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, for the listed companies].

What are the Total Inflows of FDI in India :

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

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

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

Which country tops in inflow of FDI :-

Country	Iinflow in % age terms	Inflows in absolute Terms (million US dollars)
Mauritius	**42%**	**50164**
Singapore	**9**	**11275**
USA	**7**	**8914**
UK	**5**	**6158**
Netherlands	**4**	**4968**

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

The Limits for FDI in different Sectors :

(A) 26% FDI is permitted in

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

"Newspaper and media **

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

"Courier Services (through automatic route)

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

(B)49% FDI is permitted in :

Banking ,Cable network,DTH ,Infrastructure investment,Telecom Insurance (in July 2013 it was raised to 49% from 26% subject to Parliament approval),Petroleum Refining (49% allowed under automatic route)

Power Exchanges (49% allowed under automatic route)

Stock Exchanges, Depositories allowed under automatic route upto 49%

(C) 51% is Permitted in

Multi-Brand Retail (Since September 2012)

Petro-pipelines

(D) 74% FDI is permitted in

Atomic minerals ,Science Magazines /JournalS ,Petro marketing ,Coal and Lignite mines Credit information comanies

(E)100% FDI is permitted in

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

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

Source : RBI website, Newpaper reports, GoI data

* K.T. Sumara

Arts [PHILOSOPHY]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 41 - 45
ISSN 2319 - 8168

CONCEPT OF SANGHA IN THERAVADA BUDDHISM

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

PHRAMAHA PRASIT CHARA

Buddhism is a religion and philosophy encompassing a variety of traditions, beliefs and practices, largely based on teachings attributed to Siddhartha Gautama, commonly known as the Buddha (Pâli/Sanskrit "the awakened one"). The Buddha lived and taught in the northeastern Indian subcontinent sometime between the 6th and 4th centuries BCE. He is recognized by adherents as an awakened teacher who shared his insights to help sentient beings end suffering (dukkha) by achieving nirvana, i.e. to escape what is seen as a cycle of suffering and rebirth.

There are two main forms of Buddhism: Theravada and Mahayana. The Theravada tradition - meaning 'the Teachings of the Elders' - adheres to a strict understanding of the teachings of the historical Buddha. It teaches personal individual struggle in order to find the Path to Enlightenment. This is hard, not often achieved and it always takes many years and many lives to achieve. The other form of Buddhism called Mahayana literally means 'the Great Vehicle' tradition.'[1] This tradition holds that the individualism and difficulty of the Theravada tradition are unnecessary. It presents a vision of the Buddha and of Buddhism which is accessible to all, religious and layperson alike. It offers the possibility of release from the cycle of suffering and death and rebirth. This comes through personal devotion and reliance upon the salvationary activities of various intermediaries known as Bodhisattas. Through countless lives of perfection, a Bodhisatta has acquired great merit which she or he uses to free those who suffer. Mahayana Buddhism is called the Great Vehicle because its teachings are like a vast wagon capable of carrying many men to release from rebirth.

While Buddhism remains most popular within Asia both branches are now found throughout the world. Various sources put the number of Buddhists in the world between 230 million and 500 million, making it the world's fourth- largest religion.

Buddhist schools vary significantly on the exact nature of the path to liberation, the importance and canonicity of various teachings and scriptures, and especially their respective practices. At the foundation of Buddhist tradition and practice lies the three jewels (triple gem): the Buddha, the Dhamma (the teachings), and the Sangha (the community).[2]

Taking "refuge in the triple gem" has traditionally been a declaration and commitment to being on the Buddhist path and in general distinguishes a Buddhist from a non- Buddhist. Other practices may include following ethical precepts, supporting the monastic community, renouncing convntional living and becoming a monastic, meditation (this category includes mindfulness), cultivation of higher wisdom and discernment, study of scriptures, devotional practices, ceremonies, and in the Mahayana tradition,

* Lecturer, Samaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar

invocation of Buddha's and Bodhisattas.

Traditionally, in Theravada Buddhism Sangha almost always has one of two meanings: most commonly, Sangha means the monastic Sangha of ordained Buddhist monks or nuns, In a stricter sense, Sangha can mean the assembly of all beings possessing some high degree of realization, referred to as the Arya Sangha or "Noble Sangha". This article deals primarily with the subject of the monastic Sangha. Buddhists traditionally consider monastic life to provide the environment most conducive to advancing toward enlightenment. The Sangha is responsible for maintaining, translating, advancing, and spreading the teachings of the Buddha. According to the same tradition, for a country or nation to be considered as truly Buddhist, the majority of the nation must be Buddhist and include at least a fourfold Sangha of Bhikkhus, BhikkhunIs, Upasakas and Upasakâs.(3) That is why there is also a tradition of yogic tantric practitioners who are laypeople but who nevertheless consider themselves to be principally Buddhist practitioners.

The Sangha is thus to be understood as the entire monk fraternity or the bond of association among monks. The former refers to a body of persons whereas the latter refers to the confederation which makes them one body. Both these concepts of the Sangha are commonly used. In the creed of the Three Jewels (ratanattaya), the parity in which the Sangha is placed with the Buddha and the Dhamma is meaningful: it forbids the facile half baked notion that it represents in Buddhism only the organized missionary agency of a proselytizing faith. The Sangha is differently conceived in the system. In fact a comprehension of the triune concept of the creed is essential in our approach to its history. The concept is vitally corre'ated not merely to the nature of the Sa?gha's functioning, but it sets the course of its evolution and preconditions its history. In the very nature of the religion and in the form it first appeared in, was implicit the bond that binds the Buddha, the Dhamma and the Sangha together in the creed.(4)

The word Sangha was current in India long before the Buddha accepted it and chose it as a designation for his institution. The word originally derived from the root sam + han (to hold together) and hence it meant a corporation. Jayaswal tells us how the ideal of corporate life was current in India in pre-Buddhists time, and how the political corporations known then as Sangha, evolved into religious corporations during the time of the Buddha.(5) The idea of the kulapati is also responsible for the outcome of the religious corporation in ancient India. The influence of that tradition on the Buddhist Sangha can be discerned from the fact that no less than 10000 students were kept in the University of Nâlandâ.

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

In the Vinaya —the body of texts that contains the monastic precepts for monks and nuns- we find the following story recording the start of the organization of the Sa?gha. When the exulted Buddha was staying in such and such a place, this and that irregularity occurred. The people who came to know of this were irritated, angry and complained. How can these monks who follow the son of the Sâkya (i.e. the Buddha) commit such offences, behaving like fools or unbelieving heretics.(6) The monks on hearing the complaints of the people, became also irritated, angry and complained. How can the venerable so and so,

be guilty of the like? They mentioned the matter to Buddha. He calls his disciples together, delivers to them an admonitory address, and then issues the order: 'I ordet disciples, that this or that shall or shall not be done. Who so does this is liable to such and such a punishment.' Thus the order was formed and thus the laws were promulgated. The order began its eventful career with sixty monks and expanded into thousands. Its members scattered over the earth preaching the noble gospel of Buddha to innumerable races.

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

The Buddha regarded practice as the foundation of his system. Thus in the Buddhist Sa?gha, we see a curious mixture of theory and practice. It was the practical discipline of the Vinaya precepts that enhanced the glory of the Buddhist Sa?gha. There were at that time many religious sects, but none as popular as that of the Buddha. Even Mahavira did not succeed in making his system so faultless disciplined. Especially in the case of Theravada Buddhism, the Sangha has always been the central institution. It is primarily the Sangha that is a stable element in the history of Buddhism and has maintained orthodoxy both in belief and in practice.[8]

After the Buddha the connotation of the word Sangha became so fixed that it rarely conveyed any other idea than the Buddhist community of monks and nuns. It is strange, however, to find the ambiguous use of the word Sangha in Kautilya's Arthaüâstra, by which he means political bodies as well as religious corporations. Just as the word 'bhikkhu' was taken by the Buddha from the Brahmanical literature, which later on went to signify the Buddhist or Jam monk in particular, so also the word Sangha arrested the flavor of emancipation on account of the peculiar use of it made by the Buddha. The only difference between the two vases is, that in the former case, the word was grasped and adopted by the Buddha in its entirely, without the least wish to change the slightest conception attached to it, while in the latter case, the word Sangha was taken from an older tradition than the Dharmaüâstra and applied to his own system only as far as it served the ida of corporate life and democracy.

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

The Bhikkhu- Sangha of the Buddha's followers represented an organization within a wider community that itself was a dispersed and unorganized one—a community describable only as a horde. As we shall see later, the Bhikkhu- Sa?gha, in shaping its own mode of life and form of organization, drew largely upon its heritage from the parent community—ideas and practices, manners and observances, and the do's and don'ts that prevailed in it. This community also was one of Bhikkhu, who had different class wise denominations. A Bhikkhu

means an ahnsman.'° He is differentiated from an ordinary beggar by the sacramental character of his begging. His beggary is not just a means of subsistence, but an outward token that he has renounced the world and all its goods and thrown himself for bare living on the chances of public charity. [4] community of men of this type is not found in comparable ancient civilization, but since remote antiquity they have been a feature of the Indian scene. When the Buddha himself, renouncing the world, became an almsmi, the almsmen's community already existed in India: the Legend of the four signs, from which the story of his great renunciation derives, states that the prompting came to him from one of this community. The four signs (Niiflitta) are conceived in the legend as four beacons guiding him to the path of Buddhahood, and the first three are said te have been an old man, a sick man and a dead man, seen on three successive occasions for the first time by Prince Siddhartha on his pleasure drives in a chariot. The fourth was something different: it was a wandering almsman, a Bhikkhu. It has been held to be a dramatization of what other legends report about prince Sicidhartha's adolescent preoccupation with thoughts of suffering in life, of decay and death.

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

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

The Sangha is the assembly of Buddhist monks that has, from the origins of Buddhism, authoritatively studied, taught, and preserved the teachings of the Buddha.(12) In their communities monks have served the laity through example and, as directed by the Buddha, through the teachings of morality (Pâli: sila; Sanskrit: shila). In exchange for their service the monks have received support from the laity, who thereby earns merit. Besides serving as the centre of Buddhist propaganda and learning, the monastery offersthe monk an opportunity to live apart from worldly concerns, a situation that has usually been believed necessary or at least advisable in order to follow strictly the path that leads most directly to release.

Sangha is a word in Indian languages that can be translated roughly as "association" or "assembly".(13) It is commonly used in several senses to refer to Buddhist or Jam groups. Traditionally, in Buddhism Sangha almost always has one of two meanings: most commonly, Sangha means the order of ordained Buddhist monks or nuns (that is, there is one Sangha of monks and one of nuns). In a stricter sense, Sangha can mean the assembly of all beings possessing some degree of enlightenment. This is referred to as the Arya- Sangha or Noble- Sa?gha. Buddhists traditionally consider monastic life to provide the environment most conducive to advancing toward

enlightenment, and the Sangha is responsible for maintaining, translating, advancing, and spreading the teachings of the Buddha.

The lay community is responsible for the production of goods and services in society, and for the production and rising of children. According to Mahâyâna-sutras, the Buddha always maintained that lay persons were capable of great wisdom in the Buddha-Dhamma of reaching enlightenment. In the West, there is a misconception that Theravada regards enlightenment to be an impossible goal outside the Sa?gha. This is incorrect. In Theravada saddhâ (belief), it is clearly recorded that the Buddha's uncle reached enlightenthent by hearing the Buddha's discourse. The distinction between Sangha and lay persons has always been important and forms the Parisa (the four assemblies), Buddhist community. Here, monastic teaches and counsels the laity at request while laymen and laywomen offer donations for their future support. This inter-connectedness serves as a marriage and has sustained Buddhism to this day.

REFERENCE

- Gard A., Richard. (1962) Buddhism. New York: George Braziller Inc., United States, pp. 168-173.
- Phra Brahmagunabhorn. (1992). Dictionary of Buddhism. Bangkok: SR. Printing Mass Product Ltd, Thailand, p. 99.
- Dutt, Sukumar (2000). The Buddha and After Five Centuries. New Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, India, P. 35.
- Dutt, Sukumar. (2000). Buddhist Monks and Monasteries of India: Their History and Their Contribution to India Culture. New Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, India, pp. 20-21.
- R.R Kangle. (1997). The KautiiyaArthasasira, VoL 3. New Deli: Motilal Banarsidass, India, p. 135.
- Hoey, William. (2006). Buddha: His Ltfe, His Doctrine, His Order. Deli: Motilal Banarsidass, India, p. 95-99.
- Vinaya-Pitaka, The Book of the Discipline Vol. III., trans. LB. Homer, (London: The Pali Text Society, 1982), p. xxix.
- Ga.rdA., Richard. (1962). Buddhism. New York: George Braziller Inc., United States, p. 172.
- Dutt, Sukumar. (2000). Buddhist Monks and Monasteries of India: Their History and Their Contribution to India Culture. New Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, India. p. 35.
- Vinaya-Pitaka, The Book of the Discipline Vol. 1., trans. lB. Homer, (London: The Pali Text Society, 1982), p. xlf

* Bhavisha Y Upadhyay

Arts [GUJARATI]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 46 - 47
ISSN 2319 - 8168

સાહિત્યનું મહત્વ

"લ્યો–કરૂં કોશિશ અને ફાવે તો કહું'
શબ્દ જો એને સમાવે તો કહું"

આવી જ કંઈક મથામણ આપણાં બધાંની હોય છે. કારણ કે મનના ભાવ પ્રગટ કરવાં એ આપણો કુદરતદત્ત સ્વભાવ છે. પરંતૂ 'કઈ રીતે અભિવ્યકત કરવું..?' એ સમસ્યા હોય છે કયાંક શબ્દો નથ જડતાં તો કયાંક ભાવ..? સાહિત્યનો ઉદભવ પણ આ અભાવને ભાવમાં પલટવવાં જ થયો છે. સાહિત્યમાં આનંદપ્રદ રીતે માનવજીવનના વિવિધ ભાવો, વિચારો અને દરેક પ્રકારનાં કાર્યોના લેખા–જોખા હોય છે. મનુષ્ય ઉત્પતિથી આજ સુધી મનુષ્યએ જે કંઈ વિચાર્યું છે, કર્યું છે, કરવા ધારે છે એ જાણવાનું એકમાત્ર માધ્યમ સાહિત્ય છે. એટલે જ સાહિત્યકલાને સર્વ કલામાં શ્રેષ્ઠ સ્થાન મળ્યું છે. આદિ અનાદિકાળથી માનવ જીવનને ઉન્નત અને ઉત્કૃષ્ટ બનાવનાર જે ભાવ અને વિચાર ઋષિ–મુનિઓ, મહાનુભાવો, મહાપુરૂો દ્વારા પ્રગટ થતાં રહયાં છે તે સાહિત્યમાં સચવાઈને આજે પણ આપણું યોગ્ય દિશાસૂચન કરે છે. આજે સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં જે લોકો, જે રાજય, જે દેશ, જેજાતિ કે જે સંસ્કૃતિ છે તેની ભાષામાં આપેલ સાહિત્યને કારણે જ છે, તેમની ભાષામાં રચાયેલું અને પછીથી સચવાયેલું સાહિત્ય જ આજે હૃદય–ધબકાર શ્વસી રહું છે. 'સાહિત્ય' શબ્દની ઉત્પતિ વિશે કદાચ બધાં જાણે છે પણ તેમાં રહેલો 'હિત' અર્થાત ભલાઈ કે લાભનો ભાવ જો સમજી જઈએ તો આપણાં ઘરમાં 'બર્થડે કેક' પરનો દિવો ઓલવવાને બદલે 'સાહિત્યિક પુસ્તક' પર દીવો પ્રગટાવાતો હોત. અહીં કહેવાનું તાત્પર્ય એટલું જ કે સાહિત્યનો સંબંધ સીધો માનવજાત સાથે છે એટલું જ નહીં તાણાવાણાની જેમ ગુંથાયેલ છે સમાજ સાથે પણ. 'સારું પુસ્તક સો મિત્રોની ગરજ સારે ૧ 'એમ કહેવું સર્વથા ઉચિત છે. કારણ કે સારું પુસ્તક એક સાચો મિત્ર બની શકે. સાહિત્ય મિત્ર બની ઉગ્ર લાગણીને શાંત પાડવાનું, ભટકેલા મનને માળે લાવવાનું કે હાથ પકડીને ઉન્નતિ અને સફતાના માર્ગે લઈ જવાનું ઉમદા કાર્ય કરે છે. શબ્દ અને અર્થની સહિતતાની સાથે–સાથે વ્યકિત અને સમાજની સહિતતા પણ સાહિત્યમાં રહેલી છે. તેથી તેનુ મહત્વ સમજવું અત્યંત આવશ્યક છે.

સામાન્ય રીતે સાહિત્યના બે પ્રકાર પાડી શકાય છે.

(૧) જ્ઞાનવર્ધક (લિટરેચર ઓફ નોલેજ)

(૨) શકિતવર્ધક (લિટરેચર ઓફ પાવર)

પોતાનું સામાન્યજ્ઞાન વધારવા માનવ અત્યરે ભલે 'ગુગલ' કે 'એનસાકલોપિડિયા કે વિકિપિડિયા' ના રવાડે ચડયો હોય પણ એક વાત યાદ રાખવા જેવી એ છે કે 'ગુગલસર્ચ' કરતાં એ જ મળે છે સાહિત્યમાં, પુસ્તકોમાં લખાયું છે, અને માનવે જ એમાં સંગ્રહયું છે સાહિત્ય જ્ઞાનના રૂપમાં હોય, માહિતીના રૂપમાં હોય, જાહેરાતના રૂપમાં હોય કે સમાચારપત્રના રૂપમાં હોય એ 'જ્ઞાનવર્ધક સાહિત્ય' જ કહેવાશે. એ જ રીતે જે લાગણી જગાડે, સહેલાવે, બહેલાવે અને શાંત કરે, આનંદ તો આપે જ સાથે–સાથે વ્યવહારિક વાતો કરી મન–હૃદયમાં નર્વોમિ ભરી સશકત કરે તે 'શકિતવર્ધક સાહિત્ય' કહેવાય. કવિતા, વાર્તા, નાટક, નવલકથા જેવી રચનાઓ આ કાર્ય કરે છે. સાહિત્ય જીવ અને સમાજને પ્રભાવિત કરે છે. તોપ, તીર અને તલવારમાં જે શકિત નથી તે શકિત સાહિત્યમાં છે. કારણ કે સાહિત્ય તન અને મન બન્ને પર છવાય જાય છે અને કબજો કરી લે છે.

વિદ્વાનોના મે સારૂં સાહિત્ય એ સારા ડોકટર સમાન છે. જે રીતે સારા ડોકટર દર્દીની નાડ પારખી, રોગ જાણી યોગ્ય સારવાર કરી દર્દીને સાજો–સારો કરી દે છે તે રીતે જ સાહિત્ય સમાજની નાડ પારખી સામાજિક રોગને જાણી યોગ્ય સારવાર કરી રોગિષ્ટ સમાજને ફરી સ્વસ્થ કરે છે. સમાજના રોગ વિકારોને ઓળખી વિચારો અને ભાવનાઓ દ્વારા દૂર કરી માનવજીવનને સ્વસ્થ અને સુંદર બનાવવાનું કાર્ય સાહિત્ય કરે છે. આ વાતની સચ્ચાઈના પુરાવા આપણને આપણાં મધ્યકાળના સાહિત્યને વાચીને પારખી શકીએ છીએ. 'સંભવામિ યુગે યુગે' ના ન્યાયે જયારે–જયારે સમાજમાં દૂષણો ફેલાય છે ત્યારે – ત્યારે મહાન સાહિત્યકારો સામે આવે છે અને સમાજને સ્વસ્થ બનાવવવામાં મદદ કરે છે.

દેશ–વિદેશોના ઈતિહાસના વાચન પરથી એટલું તો ચોકકસ કહી શકાય છે દરેક યુગમાં રોગિષ્ટ સાજને ઉગારવા 'સંજીવની બુટી'નું કામ તો સાહિત્ય જ કરે છે. રૂસ, ફ્રાસ વગેરે દેશોની ક્રાંતિની કહાણી સાહિત્યના પાયામાં જ રચાયેલ છે. એ વાત જાણતલજાણે જ છે. ભારતદેશ પણ જયારે આઝાદી માટે સંઘર્ષ કરી રહયો હતો ત્યારે પણ

'ખબર નહીં અમારે પંથ શી આફત ખડી છે
ખબર છે એટલે કે માં ભોમની હાકલ પડી છે'

એમ કહીને કેટલાંય ક્રાંતિકારી સાહિત્યમાંથી જ પ્રેરણા લઈને

* ધ. એચ. બી. કાપડિયા ન્યૂ. હાઈસ્કુલ, અમદાવાદ

માતૃભૂમિને ખોળે માથું ધરી દીધું હતું. કેટલાંય વીર પુરૂષોની આત્મકથા કહે છે કે સાહિત્યની પ્રેરણા દ્વારા જ તેઓ પોતાના જીવનમાં ક્રાંતિકારી પરિવર્તન લાવી શકયા છે. સાહિત્યનું કાર્ય આનંદપ્રાપ્તિ સુધી મર્યાદિન ન રહેતાં સૂતેલા આત્માને જકજોળીને જગાડી મોટામાં મોટા ત્યાગ અને બલિદાન માટે તૈયાર પણ કરે છે. જેથી રાષ્ટ્ર અને તેની સ્વતંત્રતા વ્યકિત અને તેનું ગૌરગ અને સર્વ ગરિમા જળવાય રહે છે.

સાહિત્યનું મહત્વ એટલાં માટે પણ છે કે તે આપણાં મન–મસ્તિષ્કને સ્વસ્થ અને સુંદર બનાવી રાખવા માટે ભાવ અને વિચારો રૂપી સમતોલ આહાર પણ પૂરો પાડે છે. જે દેશના નાગરિકના વિચારો જ ક્રાંતિકારી હોય તે દેશ ન કદી પરાધિન બની શકે અને ન તો પરાધિનતા સહી શકે. સ્પષ્ટ છે કે સ્વતંત્ર રાષ્ટ્ર અને સમજના દરેક નાગરિકને સાહિત્યરૂપી સમતોલ આહાર મળતો જ રહેવો જોઈએ એ માટે સારું સાહિત્ય રચાતું રહે, વંચાતું રહે તો જ સાહિત્યનું મહત્વ સમજાશે. તેનુ વાસ્તવિક માન અને મૂલ્ય જળવાય રહેશે.

* P.A. Panchal

Arts [SANSKRIT]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 48 - 49
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ઉત્તરરામચરિતમમાં કરુણરસ — (कारुण्य भवभुतिरेव तनुते)

પ્રસ્તાવનાઃ

'ઉત્તરરામચરિતમ' નાટકમાં મહાકવિ ભવભૂતિની વિશિષ્ટ પ્રતિભા પ્રતિબિંબિત થાય છે. આ નાટકને લીધે જ ભવભૂતિ સંસ્કૃતિ સાહિત્યમાં પ્રમ પંકિતના કવિ તથા નાટયકાર તરીકે પ્રતિષ્ઠા પામ્યા છે. આ નાટકમાં કવિએ કરુણરસની અદભૂત જમાવટ કરી છે. આથી જ વિવેચકોએ કહેવું પડયું છે કે, 'કરુણરસની નિષ્પતિ ભવભૂતિ તો જ કરી શકે' ભવભૂતિના કારુણ્યમાં તો પથ્થરો પણ રડી પડે છે. અન આ વ્રજ જેવા હૈયા પણ વિદીર્ણ થઈ જાય છે. ' रति ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयम ' અહી શ્રીરામના ઉત્તર જીવનને સ્પર્શતું કથાવસ્તુ રજૂ કરીને કવિએ કરુણરસને રસરાજની કક્ષામાં મૂકી દીધો છે.

ઉત્તરરામચરિતમમાં મહાકવિ ભવભૂતિએ કરુણરસનું આલેખન કર્યુ છે. **એકોરસઃ करूण એવ અને रामस्य करूणो : કહીને** એમને કરુણરસનું ગૌરવ કર્યુ છે. નાટકમાં આદિથી અંત સુધી કરૂપરસની જ છાયા પ્રવર્તતી જોવા મળે છે. આમ છતા નાટકના અંતે રામ—સિતાનુ મિલન થતું બતાવ્યું છે. તેથી ઉત્તરરામચરિતમનો મુખ્ય રસ કરુણ છે કે વિપ્રલંભ એવો પ્રશ્ન ઉદ્ભવે છે. જયાં પ્રિય પાત્રોનો માત્ર વિરહ હોય. એમની વિરહ વ્યથાનું આલેખન હોય, પણ અંતે એમનું મિલન થતું હોય. તો તે રસને વિપ્રલંભ શૃગાંર માનવાની સાહિત્યિક પરંપરા છે. એટલે કેટલાંક વિદ્વાનોએઉત્તરરામચરિતમનો મુખ્ય રસ કરુણ નહિ. પણ વિપ્રલંભ શૃંગાર છે એવો મત પ્રદર્શિત કર્યો છે.

ઉત્તરરામચરિતમનો મુખ્ય રસ આ રીતે વિવાદાસ્પદ બનવા પામ્યો છે. ત્યાર એવો નીર્ણય કરતી વખતે જે સ્થાયિભાવ ઉપચિત બનીને રસરૂપે પરિણામે છે તે સ્થાયિભાવ કયો છે તે નકકી કરવાનું રહે છે. સંભોગ શૃંગાર કે વિપ્રલંભ શૃંગારએ બંનેનો સ્થાયિભાવ રતિ હોય છે. જયારે કરુણ સ્થાયિભાવ શોક હોય છે. ઉત્તરરામચરિતમમાં રામ, સીતાનો ત્યાગ કરે છે. તે પ્રસંગથી માંડીને સીતાનુ પુર્નમિલન થાય છે. ત્યાં સુધીનો રામનો સ્થાયિભાવ શોક છે. સીતાત્યાગની પુવે પણ ચિત્રદર્શન પ્રસંગમાં વિયોગના તાર વારંવાર ઝણઝણી ઉઠે છે અને ભૂતકાળની સ્મૃતિએ રામને વારંવાર વ્યથિત કરી જાય છે. સીતાનો ત્યાગ કર્યા પછી બાર—બાર વર્ષના વહાણા થાય છે. પણ રામનો શોક ઓછો થતો નથી. રામ સીતાને નિશ્ચિત રીતે મૃત્યુ પામેલી **'नियतं विलुप्ता'** માને છે. કવિએ પણ મૂળ કથામાં ફેરફાર કરીને સીતાન વાલ્મીકિ ઋષિના આશ્રમમાં રહેતી બતાવવાને બદલે રસાતળમાં વિલય થતી બતાવી છે. રામનો સમગ્ર વ્યવહાર સીતાને નાશ પામેલી માનીને જ થાય છે. રામ સીતાને વારંવાર મારી નાખવા બદલ પશ્ચાતાપ અનુભવે છે. તેઓ પોતાની જાતને નાશિતપ્રિયતમઃ કહે છે. આત્રેથી પણ સીતાને 'નામશેષા' કહે છે. રામ સીતાને મૃત્યુ પામેલી માનતા હોવાથી પોતાના આ વિયોગને 'નિરવધિ વિયોગ' તરીકે ઓળખાવે છે. તેઓ પોતે કહે છે.

'शुन्यस्य जगतो व्दादशः परवासर :' । प्रणष्टमित नामानि न च रामो न जीवति ।

સીતાના વિયોગમાં રામને જગત જીર્ણ અરણ્ય જેવું લાગે છે આ બધા ઉલ્લેખો પરથી સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે કે, 'રામને મન સીતાનો નાશ થયો છે.' એટલે રામનો સ્થાયિભાવ શોક છે.: રતિ નહિ. પરીણામે નાટકનો રસ રતિ જેવો સ્થાયિભાવ છે. એવો વિપ્રલંગ શૃંગાર નહિ પણ. શોધ જેવો સ્થાયિભાવ છે. એવો કરુણરસ છે.

સાહિત્યદર્પણના રચયિતા આચાર્ય વિશ્વનાથે રસોમાં કરુણ વિપ્રલંભનો ગણા કરી છે. આચાર્ય વિશ્વવનાથના મતે બે પ્રેમી વ્યકિતઓ પૈકી એક મૃત્યુ પામ્યું હોય. તેમ છતા કોઈ દેવી કૃપાથી કે અન્ય રીતે બંનેનું પરસ્પર મિલન થાય તો એવા પ્રસંગે કરુણ વિપ્રલંભ રસને અવકાશ છે. કવિ બાણ રચિત કાદમ્બરીમાં પુંડરિકનું મૃત્યુ અને પાછળથી મહાશ્વેતા સાથે થયેલું એનુ મિલન આનું ઉદાહરણ છે. ઉત્તરરામચરિતમમાં સીતાનો

*** વ્યાખ્યાતા, સંસ્કૃત વિભાગ, શ્રી એમ. એન્ડ વી. આર્ટસ એન્ડ કોમર્સ કોલેજ, હાલોલ.**

શરૂ–શરૂમાં રસાતળમા વિલય થાય છે. પણ પછી વાલ્મીકિએ યોજેલા નાટયપ્રસંગે ભગવતી ભાગીરથીની કૃપાથી એનું રામ સાથે મિલન થાય છે. તે રીતે આ ઘટના મહાશ્વેતા પુડરીકના ઉદાહરણને મળતી આવે છે.

આથી ઉત્તરરામચરિતમનો રસ પણ કરુણ વિપ્રલભ છે. એમ માની શકાય છે. પરંતુ રામનો સ્થાયિભાવ શોક છે. રતિ નહિ. રામ સીતાને મૃત્યુ પામેલી જ માને છે. અને એમને પુર્નમિલનની કોઈ આશા નથી. મહાશ્વેતાને તો આકાશવાણી દ્વારા એના પતિ સાથેના પુર્નમિલનની આશા આપવામાં આવી છે. જયારે રામને આવી કોઈ આશા નથી. સીતાને મૃત્યુ પામેલી માનીને રામ વારંવાર મુર્છિત થાય છે. આચાર્ય વિશ્વનાથે જ કરુણ અને કરુણ વિપ્રલંભનો ભેદ દર્શાવતા કહયું છે કે–

शोधस्यायितया भिन्नो विप्रललम्भादयं रसः । विप्रलम्भे रतिः स्थायि पुनः संभोगहेतुकः ।।

કરુણમાં સ્થાયિભાવ શોક હોય છે. અને તેથી તે કરુણ વિપ્રલંભથી ભિન્ન છે. વિપ્રલંભમા તો સ્થાયિભાવ રતિ હોય અને ફરી સંભોગ શૃંગારની અપેક્ષા પણ રહે છે. ઉત્તરરામચરિતમમાં રામનું જે રીતે પાત્રાલેખન થયું છે. તેમા ભુતકાળ ના કેટલાંક સંસ્મરણોને બાદ કરતાં રતિનો કે સંભોગ શૃંગારનો કોઈ નિદે શ નથી. કવિને તો રામનું જીવન કારુણ્ય દર્શાવવાનું જ અભિપ્રેત છે. અને તેથી જ રામના કારુણ્યને માટે તેઓ કહે છે.

पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करूणो रसः ।

હૃદયમાં રહેલી વિરહ અને પોતાના દુષ્કૃત્યનો સંતાપ શોકનું સ્વરૂપ પામ્યો છે. એ શોક બહુજ તીવ્ર છે. તેથી જ કવિક હે છે.

'रपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयम ।'

એટલે એ એમનો સ્થાયિભાવ શોક છે. રતિ નહિ. માટે કરુણ વિપ્રલંભને ઉત્તરરામચરિતમનો મુખ્ય રસ ગણી શકાય તેમ નથી.

ઉત્તરરામચરિતમ સુખાંત છે અને એમાં રામ–સીતાનુ પુર્નમીલન થાય છે. તેથી નાટકના મુખ્ય રસ કરુણને કઈ હાનિ થતી નથી. કારણ કવિને તો કરુણરસ નિરૂપવી તે જ અભિપ્રેત છે. ભવભૂતિએ પોતે પણ સ્પષ્ટ શબ્દોમાં કહયું છે.

'एको रसः करूप ऐव' ।

તેને નાયક–નાયિકાને મૂર્તિમત કરુણ રૂપે દર્શાવીને કરુણરસ તરફનો પોતાનો અભિપ્રાય સ્પષ્ટ શબ્દોમાં દર્શાવ્યો છે. આ કવિને પણ જાણે કે કરુણ ગાન જ વિશેષ ભાવ છે. રામના કરુણરસને ઉપચિત કરવા માટે કવિએ સીતાના ત્યાગ પછી તરતજ રસાતાળમાં તેનો સહેતુક વિલય થતો બતાવ્યો છે. પરંપરાને અનુસરીને અને પોતાના એક વિશિષ્ટ જીવનદર્શનને વાચા આપવા ભવભૂતિ રામ–સિતાનુ પુર્નમિલન કરાવી નાટકનો સુખાત આણે છે. પણ કરુણરસનો મહીમા કરવાનુ એનુ લક્ષ સિધ્ધ થાય તે પછી જ તેમ કરવામા આવ્યુ છે. 'પ્રેમ આત્માનો અમર અંશ છે' એવી એની સ્વકીય અનુભુતી છે. તેને એ આ નાટક ધ્વારા સાકાર કરવા મથે છે. તે કરુણરસના નિરૂપણથી જ સબળ રીતે સાકાર થઈ શકી છે માટે આ નાટકનો મુખ્યરસ કરુણ જ છે. એ સ્પષ્ટફ થાય છે.

શ્રી ઉમાશંકર જોશી કહે છે કે 'ઉત્તરરામચરિતમમાં સીતાનો નાશ થયો હોય એ સંજોગોમા રામની હૃદયસ્થિતિ શી છે તે નિરુપવાની ભવભૂતિનો ઉપક્રમ સ્પષ્ટ દેખાય છે. અર્થાત શોધ જનો સ્થાયીભાવ છે એવા કરુણરસનું ઉત્તરરામચરિતમમાં ભવભૂતિના હાથે આલેખન થયુ છે. વિશ્વનાથે શૃંગારના પ્રભદ તરીકે કરુણ વિપ્રલંભને ગણાવ્યો છે. તેમ આપણે વિપ્રલંભ કરુણ એવો કરુણનો પ્રભેદ સ્વીકારીને ઉત્તરરામચરિતમનો રસ વિપ્રલંભ કરુણ છે એમ કહી શકીએ પરંતુ એ તો નામકરણ અંગેનો વિગતનો માત્ર પ્રશ્ન છે જે મહત્વનુ છે તે તો ઈષ્ટજન સીતાના નાશથી શોક સ્થાયીભાવ અનુભવતા રામનો કરુણરસ છે. એમ જે ઉપર જોયુ એ છે.

* Apoorv Oza

Arts [SANSKRIT]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 50 - 51
ISSN 2319 - 8168

કર્ણભાર માં કર્ણની માનસિક વ્યથા

પ્રસ્તાવનાઃ

મહાભારત એ સમગ્ર જગતનું એક શ્રેષ્ઠ અને ઉતમ મહાકાવ્ય છે. તેમાંથી આપણને અનેક પ્રેરણાઓ તથા તેના વિશે ગહન અધ્યયન કરવાના અનેક વિચારો અર્પે છે. મહાભારતના પ્રથમ શ્લોકનો પ્રથમ શબ્દ **''धर्म''** અને અંતિમ શ્લોકનો અંતિમ શબ્દ **''मम''** છે. જો આ બંનેને સાથે જોડીને જોઈએ તો **''मम धर्म''** એવી વિષયવસ્તુ મળે છે. અહીં ધર્મ અને અધર્મ વચ્ચેના ભેદની વાત કરવામાં આવી છે. આથી અર્ધમનો વિનાશ એ જ મારો ધર્મ એમ સમજી શકાય. મહાભારતમાંથી જ આપણને શ્રીમદ્ ભગવદ્ગીતા જેવા મહાન દાર્શનીક અને તત્વચીતક ગ્રંથો આપણને મળ્યા છે. આ ઉપરાંત મહાભારાતમાં આપણને ધર્મ, મનુષ્ય, મોક્ષ તથા અનેક વાતો ઉજાગર થતી જોવા મળે છે તથા ભિષ્મની પ્રતિજ્ઞા પણ મહાભારતનું એક મહત્વપૂર્ણ પાસુ ગણાય છે. અને જેનાથી મહાભારતની શરૂઆત થતી જાણી શકાય છે તથા તેમના ઈચ્છા મૃત્યુના સમયે સ્વયં ભગવાત શ્રીકૃષ્ણ તેમને જ્ઞાનરૂપી મોક્ષની પ્રાપ્તિ કરાવે છે. મહાભારતમા કર્ણને એક દાનેશ્વરી તથા મિત્ર પ્રત્યે અગાધ પ્રેમભાવ દર્શાવતો જોવા મળે છે.

મહાકવિ ભાસઃ

મહાકવિ ભાસ એ સંસ્કૃત સાહિત્યમાં પ્રથમ જણાયછે. જેની પ્રશંસા બાણ, દંડી, ભામહ, વાકપતિરાજ વામન, રાજશેખર અને અભિનવગુપ્ત જેવા પ્રમુખ કાવ્યકારો તથા તેમની રચનાઓમાં સર્વત્ર જોવા મળે છે. મહાકવિ ભાસે મહાભારત આધારિત છ (૬) નાટકોની રચના કરી છે. જે આ પ્રમાણે છે.

(૧) કર્ણભાર
(૨) ઉરુભંગ
(૩) દૂત્ત ઘટોત્કચ
(૪) પંચરાત્ર
(૫) શિશુપાલવધ
(૬) મધ્યમ વ્યાયોગ.

આ તમામ ભાસના ઉત્કૃષ્ટ નાટકોની શ્રેણીમાં આવે છે. જેમાંથી આપણે 'કર્ણભાર'માં ભાસે મહાદાનેશ્વરી યોધ્ધા કર્ણના મન ઉપર જે ભાર રહેલો છે તેને વિગતે આલેખવાનો પ્રયત્ન કર્યો છે. જે મારા અધ્યયનનો વિષય છે. તેની કેટલીક વિગતો તથા માહિતી આ પ્રમાણે છે.

''કર્ણભાર' ના આધારે કર્ણની માનસિક વ્યથાઃ–

આ નાટકમાં કર્ણ પોતાના અંતિમ જીવન રક્ષક કવચ–કુંડળ પણ વિના સંકોચે બ્રાહ્મણ વેશધારી ઈન્દ્રને આપવાનો પ્રસંગ મહાકવિ ભાસે અહીં ખૂબ જ સરસ રીતે વર્ણવેલો છે એક સમયે સત્યનુ ભાન થઈ આવતા પણ કર્ણ પોતાના કવચ–કુંડળ દાન કરે છે. તે એક ઉત્કૃષ્ટ અને શ્રેષ્ઠ દાનેશ્વરી તરીકે તેને જણાવે છે.

કર્ણના દાન આપવા માટે બોલાયેલા શબ્દો બાદથી જ તેને પોતાના કવચ–કુંડળ બીજાના હોય તેવુ લાગે છે અને તે તેના માટે ભારરૂપ છે એમ મહાકવિ ભાસે અહીં ઉત્કૃષ્ટ રીતે દર્શાવ્યુ છે. ભાસ આ વાતને એટલી ઉંચાઈ પર લઈ ગયેલા છે જયાંથી જોતા જણાય આવે છે કે ''કર્ણ નિઃસ્વાર્થવૃતિ ધરાવતો, ઉદાર હૃદયવાળો તથા ઉચ્ચ કોટિનો દાનેશ્વરી છે.'' કે જયારથી તેના મુખેથી દાન માટેનું ઉચ્ચારણ થયુ ત્યારથી તેને પોતાના કવચ–કુંડળ ભાર રૂપ લાગવા માંડે છે. કર્ણભાર શબ્દમાં કર્ણના આ 'કઠિન કાર્ય' નો જ સંકેત કરાયેલો છે. જેમ કે કર્ણનું પોતાનુ વચન નિર્વાહ કે તે ''બ્રાહ્મણોને કોઈપણ વસ્તુ માટે કોરો જવાબ નહિ આપે.''

આ ઉપરાંત કર્ણ જયારે પોતાના સારથિ શલ્યરાજ પાસે પહોંચે છે ત્યારે શલ્યરાજ તેને અમંગળ ચેતાવણીઓ આપે છે.

इमे हि दैन्येन निमीलितेक्षणा
मुहु स्खलन्तोः विवशास्तुरङ्ग मा।
गजा'च सप्तच्छददानगन्धिनो
निवेदयन्तीव २णे निवर्तनम् ॥ ११॥
शङखदुन्दुभर्यच निः शब्दाः ।

અર્થાત્ ''આ દિનતાને કારણે આંખો મીચી દીધેલા, વારંવાર ઠોકરો ખાતા, વિવશ આવો તથા સપ્તચ્છદ જેવી મદની ગંધવાળા હાથીઓ જાણે કે રણમાંથી પાછા ફરવાનું સૂચવી રહયા છે.'' શંખ અને દુદુંભિઓ નિઃશબ્દ બની ગયા છે.

ત્યારે કર્ણ ભગવાન પરશુરામના શ્રાપનો પ્રસંગ શલ્યરાજને કહિ સંભળાવે છે કે ભગવાન પરશુરામને બ્રાહ્મણોને તથા પોતાના પુત્રને જ અસ્ત્રાસ્ત્ર નું જ્ઞાન આપવાનું વચન હતુ પરંતુ કઈ રીતે તેણે (કર્ણએ) તેમની (ભગવાન પરશુરામ) સાથે છળ કરી વિદ્યા પ્રાપ્ત કરી પરંતુ એક વાર જયારે ગુરુ–શિષ્ય વનમાં જાય છે ત્યારે ભગવાન પરશુરામ કર્ણના ખોળામાં માથુ રાખીને સુઈ જાય છે ત્યારે,

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

कृते वज्रमुखेन नाम कृमिणा दैवान्ममोरूद्धये
निद्राच्छेदभयादसह्यत गुरौधैर्यातदा वेदना ।
उत्थाय क्षतजाप्लुतः स सहसा रोषानलोदीपितों
बुद्धवा मां च शशाप कालविफलान्यस्त्राणि ते सन्त्विति
।।१०।।

દૈવયોગે વજ્રમુખ નામના કીડાએ કર્ણની બન્ને સાથળો કોરી ખાધી ત્યારે ગુરુની નિંદ્રા ભંગ થવાના ભયથી કર્ણએ વેદના સહન કરી. તેના ઘા માંથી વહેતા લોહીથી એકાએક જાગીને ક્રોધાગ્નિથી પ્રજ્જવલીત ભગવાન પરશુરામે તેને ઓળખીને શાપ આપ્યો કે 'યોગ્ય સમયે તારા અસ્ત્રો નિષ્ફળ જાઓ.' આમ, કર્ણ શલ્યરાજને જણાવે છે કે જયારે તેના જિવનનો મહત્વપૂર્ણ સમય આવ્યો છે ત્યારે ગુરુનો શાપ યથાર્થ સાબિત થતો દેખાઈ રહયો છે.

વધુમાં કર્ણના શિરે તેના મિત્ર દુર્યોધને તેને સોંપેલી સેનાપતિ પદની જવાબદારીનો ભાર છે ત્યારે કર્ણ વિચારે છે કે આવા કપરા સમયે તે પોતાની મિત્રતા નિભાવી શકશે કે નહિ કારણ કે તેણે માતા કુંતીને વચન આપ્યુ છે કે તેમના પાંચેય પુત્રો જિવીત રહેશે અને તે અર્જુન સિવાય અન્ય કોઈને હણશે નહિ આ પણ થોડીક ક્ષણો પુરતો ભાર કર્ણના શિરે હોય તેવુ જણાઈ આવે છે.

કર્ણ વારંવાર પોતાના સારથિ શલ્યરાજને જણાવે છે કે –

' यात्रासावर्जुनः तत्रेव चोद्यतां मम २थः ।''

અહિં કર્ણનો મહાન મનોરથ ભાસે આદિ, મધ્ય અને અંતમાં મૂકીને બહુ સચોટ રીતે બતાવ્યો છે. પોતાનુ મૃત્યુ નજીક હોવાનું જાણવા છતાં કર્ણ પોતાના સારથી શલ્યરાજને કહે છે–

'જયાં અર્જુન છે ત્યાં મારો રથ લઈ જાઓ.' કર્ણ જાણે છે કે તેનુ મૃત્યુ તેની નજીક છે ઉપરાંત આજે અણિના સમયે તેની રક્ષા કરનારા કવચ–કુંડળ પણ તેની સાથે નથી. આ પણ એક પ્રકારનો ભાર કર્ણના મનને ઘેરી વળતો જણાય છે કે આજે તે ખરાખરીના સમયે તેના પ્રતિસ્પર્ધી અર્જુન સાથે યુધ્ધ કરવાનો છે ત્યારે પોતે લડી શકશે કે નહિ? પરંતુ પાછો આત્મવિશ્વાસ એકઠો કરી લડવા તૈયાર થઈ જાય છે.

સમીક્ષાત્મક મૂલ્યાંકનઃ

મહાકવિ ભાસે પોતાના નાટકને 'કર્ણભાર' નામ આપ્યુ છે જો તેની સંધી છૂટી પાડીએ તો કર્ણ + ભાર એવુ સામે આવે છે. વિદ્વાનો કર્ણના બે અર્થ આપે છે.

(૧) કૌરવોનો સેનાપતિ

(૨) કર્ણેન્દ્રીય

આ જ પ્રકારે ભારના પણ વિદ્વાનો અનેક અર્થ આપે છે.

- ડો. જી.કે. ભટ્ટના અનુસાર કર્ણની 'માનસિક ચિંતા' પણ તેને માટે ભારરૂપ હતી જે તેને કષ્ટ આપી રહી હતી.
- મૂળકથામાં કર્ણનુ કવચ–કુંડળનું દાન આપવાનો પ્રસંગ પહેલા વર્ણવાયેલો છે જયારે પાંડવો વનમાં હતા. પરંતુ ભાસે અહીં પોતાની નાટયકાર તરીકેની સિધ્ધી અહીં કર્ણભારમાં રણમાં જતા સમયે દાન આપવાના પ્રસંગથી દર્શાવી છે. જેનાથી એક પ્રકારનો પ્રભાવ ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે અને સાથે સાથે આ□ચર્ય અને કુતુહલની લાગણી પણ ઊદ્ભવે છે.
- મહાભારતમાં સૂર્ય પહેલા જ કર્ણને સપનામાં આવીને ઈન્દ્રના બ્રાહ્મણ વેશ ધરીને આવવાની વાત જણાવે છે. જે ભાસે અહી દર્શાવી નથી કારણ કે તેનાથી જનમાનસ પર રહેલી ઉત્સુકતા, આશ્ચર્ય અને કૌતુહલ નાશ પામત.
- મૂળકથામાં ઈન્દ્ર પાસે કર્ણ કોઈપણ શકિતની યાચના કરતો નજરે પડતો નથી પરંતુ અહીં બ્રાહ્મણના વચનને માન આપીને ઈન્દ્ર દ્વારા અપાયેલી શકિતને કર્ણ ગ્રહણ કરે છે.
- મહાભારતનો શલ્યરાજ અને નાટકના શલ્યરાજમાં પર્યાપ્ત અંતર જોવા મળે છે. નાટકનો શલ્યરાજ એક મૃદુભાષી, કોમળ , શુભચિંતક અને કર્ણનો સહાયક જોઈ શકાય છે. જયારે મહાભારતનો શલ્યરાજ ક્રુર, નિર્દયી, વાત–વાતમાં કટુવચનો ઉચ્ચારનારો તથા કર્ણને વારંવાર કટુવચનો વડે આઘાત પહોંચાડનારો છે.
- નાટકમાં આશ્ચર્યની વાત એ જણાઈ આવે છે કે બ્રાહ્મણ વેશધારી ઈન્દ્ર શાસ્ત્રજ્ઞ બ્રાહ્મણની બોલી નહી પરંતુ પ્રાકૃત ભાષાનો ઉપયોગ કરે છે જે આશ્ચર્ય પહોંચાડનારી બાબત જણાય છે.
- ડો. જી.કે. ભટ્ટ પોતાના એક નિબંધમાં લખે છે કે 'ભાસે કર્ણની કથામાં ખૂટતી કડિઓ જોડીને તેને પૂર્ણ બનાવી છે' આ વાત કવિ કલ્પના પ્રસ્તુત છે. જયારે કર્ણ રંગમંચ પર આવે છે ત્યારથી તેનું મન વિષાદગ્રસ્ત હોય છે તે નાટકના અંત સુધી રહે છે. આ વિષાદગ્રસ્ત સ્થિતીની માનસિક દશામાં તે પોતાને મળેલ શાપનો પ્રસંગ પણ શલ્યને જણાવે છે.

ઉપસંહારઃ

કર્ણને પોતાના અંતિમ સમયે એક પ્રકારની ગર્વની અનુભુતિ થાય છે. જેમાં તેને બ્રાહ્મણને ખાલી હાથે પાછો ન ફરવા દેવો, તેમના ગુરુવર દ્વારા અપાયેલા શ્રાપનું યથાર્થ સમયે, યથાર્થ સ્થાને, યથાર્થ રીતે સત્ય જણાવવુ, સેનાપતિ પદના ભારની જવાબદારી યોગ્ય રીતે નિભાવવી તથા માતા કુંતીને આપેલા વચનની યથાર્થતા માટે ગર્વ અનુભવાય છે. અને ત્યારે તેનુ ચિત્ત જે પહેલા વિષાદગ્રસ્ત અને અંધકારથી છવાઈ ગયેલ હોય છે ત્યારે તે દૂર થાય છે અને એક પ્રકારની પ્રસન્નતાપુર્વક ગર્વની લાગણી અનુભવાયછે.

આમ, ભાસે આપણી સમક્ષ એક વિષાદગ્રસ્ત ચિત્તવાળો પરંતુ ધીર, સંયમી, દાનવીર અને વીર કર્ણ પ્રસ્થાપીત કરે છે.

સંદર્ભસૂચિ

- કર્ણભારમ્ – હર્ષદેવ માધવ
- મહાકવિ ભાસ– ડો.શાંતિકુમાર પંડયા
- સંસ્કૃત સાહિત્યમાં કરુણરસ– ડો.જગદીશ જોષી

* Dr. K.M. Prajapati

Arts [HINDI]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 52 - 56
ISSN 2319 - 8168

हिन्दी बाल साहित्य : आवश्यकता एवं महत्व

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र 'हिन्दी बाल - साहित्य की आवश्यकता एवं महत्व' को रेखांकित करता है। बाल-साहित्य बच्चों के सर्वांगीण विकास में सायक होता है। यह नियम है कि बच्चों को प्रारंभ में जैसी शिक्षा दी जाती है, वे आगे चलकर वैसे ही बनते हैं। जो आज बच्चा है, वह कल प्रौढ होगा और आने वाला समय उसका होगा। इसलिए बाल-साहित्य में नैतिक मूल्यों का समावेश अत्यंत आवश्यक है। देश की भावी पीढी के लिए सृजनात्मक एवं आशावादी साहित्य की आवश्यकता है, जो बच्चों को सद्मार्ग की ओर आकृष्ट कर सके। बाल-साहित्य का महत्व हर काल में रहा है और आज भी है। अच्छे संस्कारों के लिए बाल-साहित्य के लेखकों को अधिक सावधानी की आवश्यकता है।

प्रास्ताविकः

बच्चे समाज का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। बच्चों के अभाव में समाज की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती। प्रसिद्ध अंग्रजी साहित्यकार विलियम वर्डसवर्थ ने ठीक ही कहा है कि "The child is the Fathef of Man" अर्थात बच्चा इन्सान का पिता होता है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि बच्चें में इंसान के सभी गुण समाहित रहते हैं, जो धीरे धीरे उसकी अवस्था के अनुसार उसमें विकसित होते है।

शैशवास्था में बालको के शारीरिक विकास के साथ-साथ मानसिक विकास बहुत तीव्र गति से होता है। वे जिस-जिस वस्तु को देखते है। उस पर आकृष्ट होकर उसके विषय में विस्तृत ज्ञान प्राप्त करने की प्रबल इच्छा रखते हैं। अतः बाल साहित्यकारो को बच्चों की स्थिति के अनुरूप पाठय पुस्तकों के अतिरिकत भी बच्चों के मनोरंजन व ज्ञानवर्धन के लिए उत्कृष्ट बाल साहित्य की रचना करनी पडती है।

बाल साहित्य से अभिप्रायः

'बाल साहित्य' अर्थात् 'बच्चों का साहित्य' .....वह साहित्य जो बच्चों के मन और मनोभाव को परखकर उनकी भाषा में व उनके स्तर पर लिखा गया है, वही सही अर्थो कें 'बाल साहित्य' है।

बाल साहित्य का अपना स्वतन्त्र अस्तित्व सदैव रहा है। उसे पढने वो बच्चे बडो की तरह स्वतन्त्र हैं, उसमें न तो आयु सीमा का बंधन है और न ज्ञान की ही कोई परिधि होती है। आज देश के हर राजय मे बाल साहित्य को आंका जा रहा है। संभव इसीलिए हरियाणा के एक बाल साहित्यकार श्री विष्णु प्रभाकर ने लिखा है कि, 'बीसवीं सदी को बालकों की सदी कहा जाये तो अत्युक्ति न होगी, क्योंकि इस सदी में पहली बार यह स्विकार किया गया है कि बच्चों का स्वतंत्र व्यक्तित्व होता है। इससे पहले वे केवल बडों का छोटा रूप ही माने जाते थे। बीसवीं सदी ने ज्ञान-विज्ञांन के क्षेत्र में, विशेषकर मनोविज्ञान के क्षेत्र में, नयी खोजों के कारण इसी भ्रम का निराकरण किया। इस निराकरण के द्धारा यह स्पष्ट हुआ है कि बच्चों के लिए स्वतन्त्रा साहित्य होना ही चाहिए।

बालको की अवस्थाएं:

बच्चों के साहित्य का सम्बन्ध वास्तव में बच्चो के बौद्धिक विकास से है। इसके लिए दो अवस्थाए मानी गई है - शैशवावस्था और बाल्यावस्था। बच्चों के लिए लिखे जाने वाले साहित्य पर, इन्ही वर्गो का बंधन आज विशेष रूप से लगाया जाता है।

मनोवैज्ञानिको के अनुसार बालको के विकास की चार अवस्थाएं मानी गई है - (१)शैशवकाल (२) किशोर तथा बालको की मूल प्रवृतिओ प्रत्येक अवस्था में विशेष प्रकार से कार्य करती है। शैशवकाल में अर्थात् पांच वर्ष तक के बालकों की शारीरिक व मानसिक वृद्धि बहुत तीव्र गति से होती है। अपनी ज्ञानेन्द्रियों व कमेक्न्द्रियों का उपयोग भी वे इसी अवस्था में सीखते है। बाल्यावस्था यानि पाँच से बारह वर्ष तक के बालकों में उन्नति होती है। वे प्रत्येक वस्तु के विषय में जानने के लिए जिज्ञासु होते हैं। उनमें बडी प्रबल उत्सुकता होती है। नैतिक-अनैतिक कार्य में अन्तर कर्ने की क्षमता आ जाती है। वे बोलना, पढना व लिखना भी सीख लेते हैं तथा आत्म-प्रकाशन की शक्ति आ जाती है। किशोर यानि १२ से १७ वर्ष की अवस्था में वे जीवन तथा संसार के प्रायः समस्त रहस्यो को समझने-जानने के योग्य बन

* Asso. Prof. B.B. Avichal Arts & Commerce College, Mandavi

जाते है ।

बाल साहित्य की पर२म्पर२ाः

बाल-साहित्य का इतिहास बहुत पुर२ाना है । प्रा२म्भ में बडों के लिए जो साहित्य लिखा जाता था, बच्चे भी उसमें से अपनी मतलब की सामग्र छांट लिया कर२ते है । सूर२दास और२ तुलसीदास की कमशः कृष्ण और२ र२ाम विषयक र२चनाएँ इसका प्रमाण है । सूर२ और२ तुलसी ने काल-साहित्य पर२ कुछ भी नहीं लिखा, पर२न्तु इनकी र२चनाओ में बाल- साहित्य के अनेक तत्व छिपे हुए है ।

बाल-साहित्य की विधिवत शरूआत भार२तेन्दु युग से होती है । भार२तेन्दु हर२िश्चन्द्र की प्रेर२णा से १८८२ में बाल -दर्पण नामक बच्चों की पहली पत्रिका का प्रकाशन प्रा२म्भ हुआ था । आज बाल साहित्य की विकास यात्रा एक शताब्दी पार२ कर२ी चुकी है ।

बाल-साहित्य को मुखतः दो भागों में बांटा जा सकता है । एक तो स्वतन्त्रता से पूर्व का बाल-साहित्य, जिसे हम पर२म्पर२ागत बाल-साहित्य कह सकते हैक्र । यह साहित्य मौखिक स्वरूप से लिखित स्वरूप तक विकसित हुआ और२ आज भी हो र२हा है । दूसर२ा स्वातन्त्रयोत२ बाल-साहित्य है । यह आधुनिक पर२िदेश और२ बाल-मनोविज्ञान को ध्यान में र२खकर२ लिखा जा सकता है ।

बाल-साहित्य की मौलिक आवश्यकता है - मनोर२ंजन भाषा की सर२लता, कथा में सद्विचार२ तथा ज्ञान । पर२म्पर२ागत बाल-साहित्य में इन सब तत्वों का भर२पूर२ समावेश है । इस साहित्य की आज भी भर२पूर२ उपयोगिता है। चाहे वह साहित्य पहले लिखा गया है या फिर२ अब लिखा जा र२हा हो।

दुसर२ा साहित्य जो कि स्वतन्त्रयोत२ बाल-साहित्य ही नहीं बल्कि आधुनिक साहित्य भी है । इस बाल-साहित्य के अंतर्गत विषयों की विविधता, ज्ञानवर्धक सामग्री को महत्व दिया जा र२हा है । आज बच्चों के सामने इलैक्ट्रोनिक मीडिया ने ज्ञान तथा मनोर२ंजन की अनेक सामग्री प्रस्तुत कर२ र२हा है । ऐसी स्थिति में बाल-साहित्य ही उनकी विज्ञासाओं को शान्त कर२ सकता है ।

अतः साहित्यकार२ों ने स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात ही बाल-साहित्य के मानदणडों में विशेष पर२िवर्तन की आवश्यकता महसुस की । इस स्थिति में बाल-साहित्य बच्चों के लिए महतवपूर्ण प्रतीत होने लगा । मनोर२ंजन के साथ-साथ बाल-साहित्य बच्चों में मानसिक विकास, र२ाष्ट्रीय चेतना, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण आदि की अनिवार्यता अनुभव की गई । इस प्रकार२ से स्वतन्त्रता के बाद ही बाल-साहित्य की पर२म्पर२ा प्रकाश में आई और२ जो आज अपनी चर२म सीमा पर२ है । आज बाल-साहित्य सभी विद्याओं के अंतर्गत बच्चों का मनोर२ंजन ही नहीं कर२ र२हा है, बल्कि उन्हें विज्ञान से भी जोड र२हा है ।

जहा तक बाल साहित्य के उदभव का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें बालकों के लिए हमार२े ऋषियों-मुनियों मे साहित्य सृजन को बहुत पहले ही अनुभूत कर२ लिया था । यद्यपि हिन्दी में बाल साहित्य र२चना का प्रा२म्भ बहुत बाद में स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति काल में अंग्रेजी साहिय के प्रभाव से प्रार२ंभ हुआ तथापि बाल साहित्य सम्बन्धी प्रथम र२चना संस्कृत साहित्य में विष्णु शर्मा नाम एक अध्यापक द्वार२ा दी गई, जिन्होंने र२ाजपुत्रों को नीति विषयक शिक्षा देने के लिए पंचतंत्र नाम से प्रथम बाल कथाओं की र२चना की । इस प्रकार२ से हिन्दी बाल साहित्य की पृष्ठभूमि में संस्कृत का विशेष योगदान र२हा है । संस्कृत भाषा की पंचतंत्र, हितोपदेश तथा पाली भाषा की जातक कथाओं, महाभार२त, पुर२ाण आदि की कथाओं के योगदान को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है ।

हिन्दी बाल-साहित्य की विकास यात्राः

हिन्दी बाल-साहित्य की पृष्ठभूमि तैयार२ कर२ने में संस्कृत के बाल- साहित्य काम महत्वपूर्ण योगदान र२हा है ।'पंचतंत्र' तो विश्व की अनेक भाषांओ के बाल-साहित्य को प्रभावित कर२ने वाली पुस्तक सिद्ध हुई है । इसके साथ ही भार२तीय लोक साहित्य ने अपनी र२चना के माध्यम से बाल-साहित्य को समृद्ध बनाया । हिन्दी की प्रायः सभी प्रमुख बोलियों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध बाल-साहित्य इस कथन की पृष्टि कर२ता है ।

हिन्दी में बाल-साहित्य का आर२म्भिक रूप महाकवि सूर२दास के पबाल-लीला गींतो में भी देखने का प्रयास किया गया है । यह भ्रम केवल इसलिए होता है, सूर२दास ने अपने बाल-लीला गीतो में बाल स्वभाव के जिस मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप को प्रस्तुत किया है, वैसा आज तक कोई नहीं कर२ सका, किन्तु इस तथ्य को स्वीकार२ भी कर२ लें तो इतना स्पष्ट है कि उन बाल-लीला गींतो में बाल स्वभाव का चित्रण बडों के लिए था जिससे वात्सल्य र२स की उत्पति होती है न कि बालकों का मनोर२ंजन होता है ।

बीसवीं शताब्दी के आर२म्भ से ही विदेशी बाल-साहित्य में कान्तिकार२ी पर२िवर्तन होने लगे थे । इस पर२िवर्तन ने भार२तीय लेखकों का भी ध्यान खींचा। लेखकों ने सोचा स्कूली साहित्य के अलावा कुछ ऐसा भी लिखा जाए, जिससे मनोर२ंजन हो और२ बच्चों का मानसिक और२ शार२ीर२िक विकास हो । ऐसी पुस्तकों को बच्चें खूब पठेगे ।

हिन्दी बाल-साहित्य के कमिक को अध्ययन की सर२लता के लिए विभिन्न युगो में विभाजीत कर२े ना अधिक उपयुकत होगा । पूर२े विकास कम को विभिन्न युगों में इस, प्रकार२ विभाजित किया जा सकता है :

१) भा२तेन्दुपुर्व युग : सन १८४प से १८७३ तक
२) भा२तेन्दु यग : सन १८७४ से १९०० तक
३) द्विवेदी युग : सन १९०१ से १९३० तक
४) गांधी युग : सन १९३१ से १९४६ तक
प) स्वातन्त्रयोत२ युग : सन १९४७ से १९८० तक
६) वर्तमान युग : सन १९६१ से अब तक

बाल-साहित्य के प्रका२ः

प्रायः बाल-साहित्य सभी विधाओं में लिखा जाता २हा है । बाल - साहित्य मे जर्हा बाल-काव्य अपनी च२म सीमा प२ है, वही बाल-नाटक, एकांकी, बाल उपन्यास तथा वैज्ञानिक साहित्य भी लिखा जा २हा है फ बाल-साहित्य में प्रत्येक विधा के द्वा२ा साहित्यका२ बच्चों के ज्ञान में वृद्धि ही नहीं क२ २हे है, बल्कि उन्हें आधुनिक समाज में जोडने का भी प्रयास क२ २हे हैं ।

डो. हरिकृष्ण देवस२े ने बाल-साहित्य के प्रकारों का निम्न प्रका२ से विभाजन किया है फ

(१) बाल गीत (२) बाल कहानिर्या (३) बाल-नाटक (४) बाल-उपन्यास (प)बाल-जीवनी साहित्य आदी ।

व्यापक पर्यवेक्षण के बाद हिन्दी बाल-साहित्य का विभागत रूप मे इस प्रका२ विभाजीत किया जा सकता है - (१) बाल काव्य एवं बालगीत (२) बाल कहानिर्या (३) बाल नाटक (४) बाल एकांकी, (प) बाल उपन्यास (६) बाल जीवनी साहित्य (७) बाल वैज्ञानिक साहित्य आदि।

बाल साहित्य की विशेषताएः

बच्चे समाज का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है । बच्चों के अभाव में समाज की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती । प्रसिद्ध अंग्रेजी साहित्यका२ विलीयम वर्डसवर्थ ने ठीक ही कहा है कि। The child is the Fathef of Man" अर्थात बच्चा इन्सान का पिता होता है । बच्चें में इंसान के सभी गुण समाहित होते हैं, जो धीरे धीरे उसकी अवस्था के अनुसा२ उसमें विकसित होते है ।

बच्चों का बाल साहित्य से सीधा सम्बन्ध होता है । बाल-साहित्य जहा एक ओ२ बच्चों को आदर्श नागरिक बनाने में सहायता प्रदान क२ता है वहीं दुसरी ओ२ उनमें अच्छ संस्का डालक२ उनके भावी संसा२ की नींव मजबुत क२ता है ।

बच्चे मानसिक चंचलता के का२ण किसी वस्तु का एक निश्चित रूप अपने मन में स्थि२ नही क२ पाते । घोडे मे सूंड वाले हाथी और२ पंख लगी उडने वाली छिपकलियों की विचित्र कल्पनाएं वह पायः किया क२ते है। अतः साहित्य के द्वा२ा इस चंचलता को देश में क२के उन्हें संसा२ की वस्तुओं को वे जैसी है वैसी ही देखने के लिए दृष्टि और२ कल्पनाएंक२ने में सक्षम हैक्क।

सामाजिक जीवन के आदर्शो और२ उच्च भावनाओं के प्रति बच्चों को आकर्षित क२ने के लिए भी बाल-साहित्य उपयोगी सिद्ध है । उसमे जो बात रोचक और२ मनोवैज्ञानिक ढंग से कही जाती है वह बच्चों प२ अपना प्रभाव अवश्य डालती है । प्रायः देखा गया है कि किसी भी बाल कविता की कोई पंकित उन्हे उस प्रका२ से याद हो जाती है, जैसे वह उसे पहले ही जानता हो और२ उसी भाव से उन्हें अव्यकत रूप से सदा प्रेरित क२ते २हते है। विनय और२ प्रार्थना वाले बांल गीत बच्चों को विनम्र बनाने में सहायक होते है ।

बाल-साहितय के द्वा२ा घरों मे पाले जाने वाले तोते, कुता, बिल्ली, गाय, बकरी तथा इसके अतिरिक्त, मक्खी, मच्छ२, शे२, भेडिया, लोमडी, सांप तथा अन्य पशु-पक्षियों का बोध भी बच्चों को आसानी से हो जाता है, जिसे बच्चों ने देखा भले न हो प२ चित्रों में देखने और२ उसके बा२े में पढने से वह उसे सहज ही जान सकता है । हमा२े देश में अनेक प्रका२ के पेड-पौधे, फल-फूल हैं । बचचें केवल कुछ ही फूलो को जानते है । वे इन सबके बा२े में भी जानका२ी बाल-साहित्य से अवश्य प्राप्त क२ सकते है। इसके अतिरिक्त आकाश, ता२े, चांद, सूर्य, हवा, पृथ्वी, जल, नदी, साग२, मैदान, पहाड, पर्वत आदि सब वस्तुओं से बच्चों का कोई २ागात्मक सम्बन्ध । नहीं होता। प२ वह उन्हें देखक२ कौतूहल व जिज्ञासा के भाव उनके मन में अवश्य उत्पन्न होते हैं । अतः इन सबसे लिए बाल साहित्य ही समाधान क२ने में सक्षम है।

बच्चों में देश प्रेम, एकता, वी२ता, त्याग और२ स्वाभिमान भ२ने के लिए भी बाल साहित्य बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध हुआ है । यह निर्विवाद सत्य है कि २ाष्ट्रीयता की भावना बच्चों की स्वाभाविक भावना नहीं होती। अतः ऐसे में बाल-साहित्य की बच्चों को आत्मबोध क२ाता है ।

आज का युग विज्ञान के ध२ातल प२ खडा है । आज विज्ञान ने अत्याध्कि त२क्की क२ ली है और२ क२ २हा है । अंतरिक्ष में उडान भ२ना, चांद प२ पहुंचना तथा अन्य २हस्यमयी जानका२ी बच्चों को केवल बाल साहित्य ही उपलब्ध क२ाने में सक्षम है । बाल साहित्य से बच्चों का केवल मनोरंजन ही नहीं होता बल्कि यह बच्चों के जीवन को नयी दिशा भी पदान क२ता है। यह बच्चों में उदात भावों का संचा२ क२ साहसी, वी२, देशभक्त, धैर्यवान, सूझबूज आदि भावों को भी जा्रत क२ता है । इन सब गुणों मे बाल साहित्यकी ही अहम भूमिका २हती है जोकि बच्चों में समय-समय प२ जागृत क२ती २ही है।

बाल साहित्य की आवश्यकताः

आज के परिवेश में बच्चे की जिज्ञासा का क्षितिज बहुत विस्तृत हो गया है । अब ।से ीकसी वस्तु या विषय के बा२े

में बता भर देने से तृप्ति नही मिलती । वह क्या, क्यो और कैसे ? से अपनी जिज्ञासा का अन्तिम समाधान चाहता है ।

देश की भावी पीढी को सृजनात्मक आशावादी उदबोधन करते हुए सदमार्ग की ओर प्राप्ति करने वाले साहित्यकारों की विशद परम्परा रही है । साहित्यकार एक जागरुक प्राणी होता है । इस दायित्व का निर्वाह वह खूबी के साथ करता है ।

प्रत्येक भाषा के साहित्य में बाल साहित्य का अप्रतिम स्थान होता है । समाज के व्यक्तियो पर साहित्य का सीध प्रभाव पडता है । बाल-साहित्य को समृद्ध बनाने के लिए अनेक साहित्यकारो ने अपना सक्रिय योगदान दिया है । बाल साहित्य सृजन के ध्येय के प्रति कुछ विचार प्रस्तुत है ।

बच्चे परिस्थितियों का ज्ञान सबसे पहले देख सुन और समझकर उपना प्राप्त नही करते, जितना शारीरिक चेष्टाओं और स्पर्श के आधार पर प्राप्त करते हैं । वह जिस वस्तु को देखते है, उसे हाथ में लेकर, तोडकर, नोचकर या खोलकर भी देखना चाहते हैं । देखने मात्रासे उनकी जिज्ञासा शान्त नही होती जैसी - फूल का उदाहरण, छोटे बडे, बालकृष्ण और चाँद, शारीरिक चेष्टाए, व्यर्थ की उछलकूछ पर थकते नहीं । उनकी इस प्रकार की चेष्टाओ से ही उनके गढे हुए उस बाल गीत साहित्य का निर्माण होता है, जो कभी छपता है, न प्रकाशित होता है, पर निरन्तर गाया दुहराया जाने के कारण वह धीरे- धीरे बच्चों के समाज में फैल जाता है और शताब्दियों तक उनका मनोरंजन करता रहता है ।

साहित्य के विषय मे हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डो राधाकृष्णन के विचारों के अनुसार बच्चों का साहित्य का सादेश्य सृजन है । मानवीय एकता, मानवीय सहयोग और इस संसार को अधिक सुन्दर बनाना प्रत्येक विकसित बाल व्यक्तित्व का कर्तव्य है और प्रत्येक बालक को यह प्रेरणा देना बाल साहित्यका कर्तव्य है । समस्त बाल साहित्य प्रौढ पूर्वाग्रहो एंव निश्चित धारणाओ से मुकत होना चाहिए ।

बाल साहित्य बच्चों की उलझी हुई कृणिठत मनोभावनाओं को सुलझाकर उन्हें परिष्कृत मनोभावनाओं वाला व स्वस्थ मन का मनुष्य बनाता है। मानसिक गुत्थियो के न रहने और मनोभावों का निरन्तर परिष्कार होते रहने से ही बच्चा सुदृढ इच्छा शक्ति वाला, साहसी तथा विवेकशील मनुष्य बनता हे । ज्ञान का संसार तो असीम व अपा होता है, उसमे आत्मबोध के लिए बाल साहित्य अभि आवश्यक है ।

बाल साहित्य का महत्वः

यूं तो जीवन में हर अवस्था विकास की दृष्टि से मूल्यवान होती है, परन्तु बाल्यावस्था का दौर सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण और कहीं अधिक निर्णयात्भमक होता है। बचपन ही भविष्य की नींव होती है । इसलिए बच्चों में अच्छे संस्कार के लिए बाल-साहित्य का अधिक महत्व है ।

पंचतंत्रकार विष्णु शर्मा स्वंय बाल-साहित्य का महत्व प्रतिपादित करते हुए लिखते हैं कि-

' माता शत्रूः पिता वैरी येन बालो न पठितः
न शोभते सभा मध्ये हंस मध्ये वको यथा ।।

अर्थात वह माता-पिता शत्रू और वैरी है, जिसने अपने बालकों को नही पढाया अथवा पढवाया हो । अशिक्षित मुर्ख बालक सभा व समाज में ववैसे ही शोभा नही पाता, जैसे हंसो के मध्य मे बगुला शोभा नहीं पाता । अशिक्षित जन सभ्य जनो की सभा में तिरस्कार का पात्रा बनता है औरसपेफद रंग का होने पर भी मछली मार बगुला हंसो के बीच नही टिक पाता है ।

आज के इस भौतिक रूप से समृद्ध परिवेश में बाल मन कल्पना जगत से कट नही पाता । आज भी वह ऐतिहासिक, पौराणिक, धार्मिक तथा लोक कथाओं को बडे ध्यान से सुनता है । इस प्रकार बाल साहित्य आज भी बच्चों के लिए वैसा ही लोकप्रिय है जितना प्राचीनकाल में था । वासतव में बच्चें साहित्य, समाज और संस्कृति के लिए नवागत के रूप में होते है। यह सच है कि प्रत्येक युग की अपनी विशिष्टताए होती है, किन्तु बच्चों का उसमें निश्चित महत्व होता है। आज जहां हम लोगों को प्रस्तर-युग से निकले हुए देखते हैं वही दूसरी ओर नई विचारधारा, नई खोज तथ ाजीवन के नये मूल्यो को लिए हुए पाते हैं । इसी परम्परा में बच्चो के जीवन और उनकी समसयाओं को रूप भी उतनी ही वैविध्य लिए हुए है । अतः इन सब के समाधान के लिए बाल साहित्य अत्यन्त उपयोगी है ।

अतः बाल साहित्य बच्चो के व्यक्तित्व का सर्वांगीण विकास करने में बहुत सहायक होता है । सामाजिक जीवन के आदर्शो और उच्च भावनाओं के प्रति बच्चों को आकर्षित करने के लिए बाल साहित्य महत्वपूर्ण सिद्ध है । यह कथन सत्य है कि बचपन में जिन बच्चों को मन संतुलित रखने की शिक्षा मिल जाती है वही बडे होकर अनुशासन और व्यवस्थाप्रिय बनते हैं । अतः बच्चों में अच्छे संसकारो के लिए बाल साहित्य का विशेष महत्व है ।

बाल साहित्य का शास्त्रीय विवेचनः

प्रौढ साहितय की भांभि बाल साहित्य भी बहुआयामी है । बाल साहित्य सृजन के क्षेत्र में अनेक साहितयकारों ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है । यह बाल साहित्य गद्य और पद्य दोनों ही विद्याओं में रचा गया है । बच्चो के लिए कविताए, गीत, लोरी, कहानी उपन्यास, नाटक, जीवनीया आदि के द्वारा बाल साहित्य की श्रीवृद्धि की जा रही है । सभी बाल

साहित्यकार्रों का धयेय बच्चों मे चेतना जागृति, सुरूचि, निष्ठा, कर्तव्य, मनोरंजन, खेल-खेल में ज्ञानार्जन और२ नैतिक मूल्यों आदि की स्थापना कर२ना है। जिससे बच्चे का सर्वांगीण विकास हो सके । इस विषय मे डो। हरिकृष्ण देवसरेजी लिखते है।' आज केबाल साहित्य का उदेश्य केवल मनोरंजन और२ ज्ञानवर्द्धन कर२ना ही नही है बल्कि बालक को इस योग्य बनाना भी है की वह जीवन के मूल्यो तथा भावी संसा२ के परि२वेश से सम्बन्ध बनाने में सपफल हो सके ।

शास्त्रीय विधनो से यदी बाल साहित्य पर२ दृष्टिपात किया जाता है, तो वह केवल मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से ही नहीं अपितु साहित्य सृजन की दृष्टि के अनुसा२ भी प्रौढ साहित्यसे अलग पाया जाता है । बाल साहित्य का शास्त्रीय विधन दो भागों में विभाजित है

(१) बाल पधप२क साहित्य (२) बाल गद्यप२क साहित्य

बाल पद्यप२क साहित्य मे कविता, गीत, लोर्यि आदी का प्रयोग होता है जबकि गद्य में साहित्य की अन्य विधायें उपन्यास, कहानी, नाटक, जीवनी आीद शामिल है ।

निष्कर्ष :

बच्चों के मन और२ मनोभावो को पर२खकर२ व उनके स्त२ पर२ लिखे गये साहित्य को सही अर्थो में बाल साहित्य कहते हैं । बाल साहित्य का इतिहास बहुत पुरा२ना है । इस सदी के आर२म्भ में दिवेदी युगीन साहित्यकार्रों ने बाल साहित्य की ओर२ घ्यान दिया और२ बाद के साहित्यकार्रों ने भी इस श्रृखंला को आगे बढाया है । आर२म्त से ही बाल साहित्य का सृजन विविधमुखी २हा है । साहितयकार्रं ने विविधमुखी बाल साहित्य का सृजन किया है । विविधमुखी बाल साहित्य के अंतर्गत बाल - काव्य एंव बाल-गीत, बाल-कहानिया बाल-नाक, बाल-उपन्यास, बाल-एकांकी, बाल-जीवनी, बाल वैज्ञानिक साहित्य आदि २चा गया है । अतः कहा जा सकता है कि हिन्दी बाल साहित्य प्रे२क व चरि२त्रोन्नयम के साथ-साथ शिक्षा पर२क भी है जिसमे बच्चों को पाठयक्रम सम्बन्धी ज्ञान, पशु पक्षियो की बोली सम्बन्धी शिक्षा, नीति सम्बन्धी ज्ञान, मनोरंजन आदि के साथ-साथ बच्चो का सर्वांगीण विकास ही ध्येय है। कयोंकि आज के बचचे ही कल का भविष्य है । आज बाल साहित्य पूर्ण रूप से अपने प्रगति पथ की ओर२ अग्रस२ है ।

संदर्भः

- डा.सुरेन्द्र विक्रम, हिन्दी बाल साहित्य विविध परिदृश्य, पृ।४७।
- डो. हरिकृष्ण देवसरे, हिन्दी बाल साहित्य एक अध्ययन, पृ।४
- लाला२ाम जी शुकल, बाल मनोविज्ञान, प। २०३-२०४
- डो। हरिकृष्ण देवसरे, हिन्दी बाल साहित्य :एक अध्ययन, पृ २३७
- श्रीमती जयोत्सना शर्मा का शोध प्रबंध,' बाल साहित्य ' श्री चन्द्रपालसिह मयक एव उनकी साधना के विविध आयाम के पृ १२० सेउदत
- निरंका२ देश सेवक, बाल गीत साहित्य, पृ २१-२२
- डो २ाधाकृष्णन, इन ओगरेशन ओफ डीवेल्स म्युजियम बाई, हिन्दुस्तान टाईम्स (अंग्रेजी अखबा२)
- डो ओमप्रकाश सिंहल, हिन्दी बाल साहित्यः पर२म्प२ा और२ प्रयोग, पृ ३८
- डो। हरिकृष्ण देवसरे, हिन्दी बाल साहित्यः एक अध्ययन, पृ २३७

* Dr. K.M. Prajapati

Arts [HINDI]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 57 - 60
ISSN 2319 - 8168

संत तुकाराम के हिन्दी अभंग

तुकारम के अभंगो की मूल प्रतियां अभी तक अनुपलब्ध है, किन्तु उनके सभी अभंग कंठ परंपरा से जीवित रहकर मौखिक रूप में आज भी लोकप्रिय हैं । मराठी अभंगो की संख्या अधिक है । हिन्दी अभंगो की संखया भी संभव है, बहुत रही होगी, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र की भाषा मराठी होने के कारण और उनके भक्त तुकाराम की भाषा मराठी होने के कारण मराठी अभंग अधिक उपलब्ध है । इनका भाव पक्ष और कला पक्ष दोनों की विशिष्ट है । मराठी अभंग मे जीवन, म त्यु आदि पर कई प्रश्न खडे किये गये हैं । इनकी भाषा और भावदोनों का सुन्दर समन्वय इन अभंगो की विशेषता है और इन्ही विशेषताओं के कारण ये अभंग दिव्य जीवन के दर्शन मान जाते हैं ।

प्रास्ताविकः

मराठी साहित्य में तुकाराम का स्थान इतना ऊँचा ह कि मराठी भाषा की सुविख्यात कवयित्री 'बहनाबाई चौधरी' ने उन्हें वारकरी संप्रदाय के शिखर की उपमा दी। एक ऐसा शिखर जिसे अब तक किसी साहित्यकार के छूने की बात तो दूर उसके पास कोई फटक भी नही सका है । महाराष्ट्र के बेहद अभावग्रस्त ग्रामीण इलाके के जीवट समाज में जीवन जीने की आदिम प्रेरणा दने का महनीय और स्प हणीय काम जिस ग्रंथ ने किया है, उसका नाम है। तुकाराम की गाथा । अपनी भाषिक क्षमता और अदवितीय प्रतिभा के बल पर, पंथ वर्ण, जात-पात के भेदभाव के धने कुहासे में फंसे तत्कालीन अनपढ, अज्ञानि समाज को आत्मोन्नति का सच्चा मार्ग तुकाराम की गाथा ने दिखाया । मराठी भाषा भाषियों के सांस्क तिक जीवन में तुकाराम का प्रभाव अदवितीय है ।

तुकाराम के काव्य पर मराठी समीक्षा में बहुत बडा कम हुआ है । हम यहां उनके हिंदी अभंगो को ध्यान में रखकर लिख रहे है । अतः उनकी सभी साहित्यिक विशेषताओं को न्याय नहीं दे पाएंगे क्योंकि हमारे सामने मर्यादा हैं। तुकाराम की सभी साहित्यिक विशेषताओं को हिंदी अभंगो में स्थान नहीं मिल सका है । तुकाराम के हिंदी अभंग पढते समय पता नहीं क्यूं ऐसा बारबार मसुस होताै कि तुकाराम लिखते-लिखते रह गए । उनका हिंदी अभंगो में उतना दिल नहीं रमा जितना मराठी अभंग लिखते वक्त द ष्टिगोचर होता है । शायद यह मात भाषा का परिणाम है।

तुकाराम के हिंदी अभंग :

आज उनकी कोई हस्तलिखित गाथा उपलब्ध नहीं है । संत का समय १६०८-१६६० का रहा है । तुकाराम के अद श्य होने के पश्चात उनकी मूल हस्तलिखित प्रतियाँ गायब कर दी गयी । करीब-करीब सौ साल बाद उनके महान भक्त वारकरी 'त्रिबंक कासार' जी ने चालीस साल के अथक परिश्रम से गांव-गांव जाकर मौखिक रूपमें जीवित अभंगो को एकत्र कर उसे लिखित रूप दिया । मूल प्रत उपलब्ध न होने के कारण उनके अभंगो का निर्मिती के अनुसार क्रम लगाना कठिन है । इ.स. १८६९ को तुकाराम भक्त इंग्रज अधिकारी सर अलेक्झांडर ग्रांट (पंढरपूर के डा. गोपालराव बेणारे द्धारा संपादि तुकाराम गाथा में इस अधिकारी का नाम बाल्टर फिअर बताया गया है) ने ४पo० अभंगो की गाथा प्रकाशित की । वह दोषयुकत है फिर भी आज इसे ही सबसे विश्वसनीय माना जाता है । इसी गाथा को आधार मानकर महाराष्ट सरकार ने सन १९७३ में एक आव त्ति प्रकाशित की जिसमें ४६४४ अभंगो का समावेश किया है । अध्ययन के लिए हमने इसी आव त्ति को ध्यान में लिया है । वारकरी संप्रदाय के अनेक भक्तो ने तुकारम की गाथा को फेर-बदल के साथ प्रस्तुत किया है । जिन्हें वारकरी संप्रदाय ने मान्यता दी है । जिनमें उल्लेखनीय नाम है - जोग महाराज, साखरे महाराज, राजपूत महाराज, तुकाराम तात्या, माडगावकर, आदि तथा कुछ विद्धानो में शंकर पांडुरंग पंडित, त्र्यंबक हरि आवटे, वि.ल.भावे आदि ने तुकाराम की गाथा प्रकाशित की है ।

तुकाराम की शासकीय गाथा में हिंदीं अभंगो की संख्या कुलमिलाकर ६३ है । तुकारम की जितनी भी गाथाएं प्राप्त होती है उन सब गाथाओं में अभंगो के क्रम अलग- अलग हैं ।' श्री तुकारामबावांच्या अभंगांची गाथा' नामक महाराष्ट शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित गाथा में ३८१ से ३८३ तक स्वामीस

* Asso. Prof. B.B. Avichal Arts & Commerce College, Mandavi

सदगुरूची क पा जाली अभंग, ४३८ से ४४० तक मूंढां अभंग, ४४१ डोई फोडा अभंग, ४४२ मलंग अभंग, ४४३ द२वेस अभंग, ४४४ वैद्यगोली अभंग, ११प१ से ११७२तक उत२राधिपदे, ११७३ से १२०२ तक साख्या या दोहरे तथा ३प०७ कान्होबा देवांशी भांडले ते अभग, इसप्रका२ से हिंदी अभंगो के कम निश्चित किए हैं ।

संत तुका२राम की अविताओं में मानव जीवन की विविध भाव-भावनाओं को अभिव्यकित मिली है । मुलतः तुका२राम की अभंगो की २चना किर्तन के भाववेश में उत्सकुर्त रूपसे तत्काल ही हुई होगी । ...उनमे उनकी भाववृ तियो, आशाओं, नि२राशाओ, मोहभंग के साथ-साथ व्यावहा२िक ज्ञान का विशाल भंडा२ निहित है । तुका२राम के अभंगों का अध्ययन क२ते समय प्रत्येक अभंग को स्वतंत्र रूप से देखना पडता है । तुका२राम की मात भाषा म२ाठी थी लेकिन उनके द्वा२ा २चित हिंदी अभंगों के अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि वे हिंदी भाषा के भी ज्ञानी थे । उनके अभंगो का अध्ययन क२ने के लिए अभंगो को दो भागों में विभक्त क२ते हैं ।

तुका२राम के हिंदी अभंगो में भावपक्षः

तुका२म भक्त कवि थे । तुका२राम के अभंगो का बडा भाग भक्तिप२ अभंगो ने ले लिया है । हिंदी अभंगो में भी बहुतसे अभंग भक्तिप२क ही है । इन भक्तिप२क अभंगो ने भक्त और भगवान के बीच की दू२ी ही कम क२ दी । तुका२राम ने अपनाए हुंए वा२क२ी सांप्रदाय तथा अन्य भक्ति संघटनों ने ई२वर अै२ भगवान के बीच दलाल के रूप में काम क२नेवाले तथा भोलीभाली जनता का शोषण क२नेवाले पुरोहित वर्ग को ही समाप्त किया। तुका२राम ने संत कबी२, नामदेव, तुलसीदास, सु२दास का अध्ययन किया था । उनके काव्य का प्रभाव तुका२राम की भक्तिप२क २चनाओ प२ दिखाई देता है ।

तुका२राम हिदी भक्तिकालीन कवियों के समान प२मात्मा की एकता प२ जो२ देते हैं । हिंदुओ मे देवी-देवताओं की भ२मा२ है । इस बहुदेववाद से छुटकाा पाने के लिए तुका२राम ने विठठल को अपना लिया लेकिन उन्होंने भगवान के अनेक रूपों का गुणगान किया है । विठठल के साथ-साथ क ष्ण, २राम के प्रति प्रशंसा के उदगा२ निकालते हुए लिखते है -

मे२े २राम को नाम जो लेवे बा२ोंबा२ ।
त्याके पाउं मे२ तनकी पैजा२ ।।

नंद के कान्हा तो उन्हें बहुत प्रिय है । उनके साथ गोपी बनक२ अपने अहंका२ रूपी पति को भुलाना चाहते है ।

आगळ आवो देवजी कान्हा । मैं घ२छोडी आहे ह्याना ।।
उन्हसुं कळना वेतो भला । खसम अहंका२ दादुला ।।

वे पीछे नही हटते । उनके अनुसा२ सब-कुल अल्ला की देन हैं ।

अल्ला देवे अल्ला दिलावे अल्ला दारू अल्ला खलावे ।
अल्ला बग२ नहीं कोये अल्ला करें सो हि होये ।।

तुका२राम की भक्ति-भावना में माधुर्य-भाव की भक्ति का पुट मिलता है । कबी२दास के समान तुका२राम ने आत्मा और प२मात्मा के पा२स्प२िक वियोग का जो वर्णन किया है। उसमें वैसी ही वि२ह की तीव्रता दिखाई देती है, जैसी माधुर्य-भाव की भक्ति में देखी जाती है । यह सूफी मत का प्रभाव ही है कि लौकिक आत्मा अलौकिक प२मात्मा के मिलन के लिए त२सती है । तुका२राम ने इ.स. १६४० के आसपास उस समय के सुप्रसिध्द सूफी संत बाबाजी चेतन्य उर्फ हज२त शेख शाहाबुददीन मान्यहाळ जी से स्वप्न में दिक्षा ली थी । तुका२राम की आत्मा ई२वर मिलन के लिए तडफती है । उनके बिना २हा नहि जाता । वह अपना सब-कुछ न्योछाव२ क२ना चाहते हैं ।

ह२िबिन २हिर्या न जाए जिहि२ा । कबकी थाडी देखें २राहा।

तुका२राम की भक्तिभावना में नामस्म२ण का अत्यधिक महत्व है । ई२वर२ से चि२-मिलन और२ आत्मिक शुध्दि के लिए नि२ंत२ नामस्म२ण की आवश्यकता है । इस भवसाग२ से पा२ जाना है, जन्म-म२ण के फे२े से मुक्त होना है तो नामस्म२ण के सीवा कोई चा२ा नहीं । जिस मुख से २ामनाम निकलता है उसे मीठी खी२ खाने जैसा सौभाग्य प्राप्त होता है । जो मुख ह२िनाम लेने से दू२ २हता उसके मुख में मिट्टी पड जाती है । उसका जन्म व्यर्थ है । तुका२राम लिखते हैं -

२ाम२ाम कहे २े मन । और२सुं नही काज ।
बहुत उता२े पा२ । आधे २ाख तुकाकी लाज ।। १ ।।
२ाम कहे सो मुख भला२े । खाये खी२ खांड ।।
ह२िीबन मुखमो धूल परी २े । क्या जनि उस २ांड ।।१।।

तुका२राम २ामनाम के बिना सब सा२हिन मानते हैं । २ामनाम सब जीवन का फल है । २ामनाम लेने में विलंबनही क२ना चाहिए । घ२, मंदि२, झोपडी सब व्यर्थ के मोह हैं । न यह शरी२ २हेगा न माया-प्रेम, सब नष्ट होनेवाला है ।

२ाम कहो जीवना फल सो ही । क२िभजसुं विलंब न पाई ।।१।।
कवन का मंद२ कवन की झोपरी । एक २ामबिन सब हि फुकरी ।।२।।
कवन की काया कवन की माया । एक २ामबिन सब हि जाया ।।३।।

कहे तुका सबीह चलना२ । एक २ामबिन नहिं दो सा२ ।।४।।

वा२क२ी संप्रदाय में आच२ण की शुध्दता प२ बहुत जो२ दिया जाता है। संत ज्ञाने'व२, नामदेव, एकनाथ, जनाबाई, चोखामेळा, सावता माळी आदि सधी कवि आच२ण की शुध्दता प२ बल देते हैं । आच२ण की शुध्दता के लिए संपुर्ण विकारों का

परित्याग कर२ना पडता है । विकारों में सबसे घातक विका२ होते हैं – धन की लालसा, नारीभोग, माया– मोह । कवि तुका२राम इन विकारों से दू२ र२हने की बात कर२हे हुए लिखते हैं –

लोभी के चित धन बैठे । कामीन चित काम ।
माता के चित पूत बैठे । तुकाके मन रा२म ।।१।।

आच२रण की शुध्दता के लिए कुसंगती का त्याग कर२ना आवश्यक होता है । मन में आनेवाले विका२ कुसंगती का अस२ है । संत तुका२राम कहते हैं –

तुका संगत तीन्हसें कहिए । जिनथें सुख दुनाये ।
दुर्जन ते२ा मू काला । थीतो प्रेम घटाये ।।१।।

संत काव्य की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है जीवन की क्षणभंगुर२ता । मुलतः संतकाव्य के कवि अीतसंवेदनशील नज२ आते हैं । उनका जीवन के प्रति देखने का नजरि२या सामान्य लोगों से अलग होता है । मानव जीन की क्षणिकता का उन्हें पता होता है । तुका२राम के हिंदी अभंगो में सबसे जयादा अभंग जीवन की क्षणभंगुर२ता पर२ लिखे हुए हैं ।

काहे रोवे आगले मर२ना । गंव्हार२ तूं भुला आपना ।।धु।।
के ते मालुम नहीं पडे । नन्हें बडे गये स ।।१।।
बाप भाई लेखा नही । पाछें तु हि चलना२ ।।२।।
काले बाल सिफ्त भये । खबर२ पकडो तुका कहे ।।३।।

तुका२राम की वैरा२ग्य भावना का मुख्य का२रण जीवन की क्षणभंगुर२ता ही है । अकाल के का२रण जीवन की नश्वर२ता का पता पहलेही चला था । करीबी जनों की असमय म त्यु ने तुका२राम को अंदर२ से अस्थीर२ किया । जीवन के प्रति मोह समाप्त हुआ । कवि कहता है –

तनजीबन की कोन बरा२ई – व्याधपीडादि स काटहि खाई।।

समाज सुधार२क तुका२रामः

' तुका२राम के व्यक्तित्व में प्रखर२ सुधार२वादी (प्रोटेस्टंट) प्रव त्ती भी थी । इस बिंदु पर२ आकार२ संत कबीर२ और२ संत तुका२राम में समान सुत्र नजर२ आते है । कबीर२ ने हिंदु धर्म के मिथ्या आडंबर२ एवं पाखंड का डटकर२ विरोध किया, हिंदु–धर्म के ठेकेदार२ इन पंडितो को कसाई कहकर२ इनकी पोल खोलना आरंभ किया था उनके कुकर्मो, नीच कर२तुतो, मिथ्या क त्यों आदि का उल्लेख कर२के उन्हें जनता का कट्टर२ शत्रु घोषित किया था । कबीर२ के सूर२ में सूर२ मिलाते हुए तुका२राम कहते हैं –

तीर२थ बर२त फिरी पाया जोग । नहीं तलमल तुटति भवरोग।।
कहे तुका मैं ताको दासा । नहीं सिर२भार२ चलावे पासा ।।

मोक्ष प्राप्ति के लिए घर२–बार२ छोडकर२ सन्यासी बननेवालों को तुका२राम पाखंडी बताते हैं । संन्यासी बनने के लिए संसार२ त्यागने की क्या आवश्यकता है ? संसार२ में र२हकर२ जिम्मेदारियो का निर्वाह कर२ते हुए तन के लोभ का त्याग कर२ना ही सच्चा सन्यास है । काम, कोध रूपी संसार२ का त्याग करो । और२ इसके लिए शरीर२ पर२ राख लगाने की क्या आवश्यकता है ? तुका२राम का कहना है –

देखत आखों झुटा कोरा । तो काहे छोरा घर२बार२ ।।१।।
मनसुं किया चाहिये पाख । उपर२ खाक पसारा ।।२।।
कामक्रोधसो संसार२ । वो सिर२भार२ चलावे ।।३।।
कहे तुका सो सन्यांस । छोडे आस तनकी हि ।।४।।

उपर२ से भगवा वस्त्र हनने से अंतःकर२ण हरि२मय थोडे ही होगा? बाहरी तन को धोने से मन शुध्द कैसे होगा ?

तुका बस्तर२ बिचारा क्यो करे रे । अंतर२ भगवा न होय ।
भीतर२ मैला केंव मिटे रे । मेरे उपर२ धोय ।।१।।

तुका२राम के अनुसार२ साधु वही है जिसने छे विकारों का त्याग किया । विषय वासना में मन डुबा हुआ है और२ दिखावे के लिए साधु वेश परि२धान किया है । गले में माला, बगल मे झोली, हिर२ण की चमडी, पैरों में पादुका आदि का बोझा लेकर२ धुमने से ईश्वर२ प्राप्ति कैसे होगी ?

उडे कुदे ढुंग नचावे आगल भूलन प्यार२ ।
लडबड खडबड कांहे कांख चलावत धार२ ।।

सांसारिक परेशानियों से उबकर२ परिवार२, रिस्तेदार२, पत्नी–बच्चों को छोडकर२ सिर२ मुंडवाकर२, संन्यास लेने से तुम्हें कौनसा ज्ञान प्राप्त हुआ ? जब–तक इच्छा का मुंडन नहीं होगा तब –तक यह क्रियाएं व्यर्थ है । तुका२राम के अनुसार२ –

तुका कुटुंब छोरे रे । लर२के जोरों सिर२ गुंदाय ।
जब थे इच्छा नहिं मुई । तब तूं किया काय ।।१।।

और२ जब भोगेच्छा नष्ट होगी तो फिर२ बाल चडाने की, तन पर२ राख लगाने की क्या आवश्यकता है । इच्छार२हित मनुष्य ससार२ में र२हने के बाद भी संसार२ की व्यर्थ चिंताओ से दूर२ रहता है । जिसप्रकार२ दही से मक्खन निकालकर२ उसका बनाया हुआ गोला फिर२से छाछ में डाल दिया तो वह छाछ से एकरूप नही हो सकता । वे लिखते हैं –

तुका इच्छा मिटाई तो । काहा करे जट खाक ।
मथीया गोला डार२ दिया तो । नहिं मिले फेर२न ताक ।।१।।

मठ बनाकर२ भक्ति का सोंग रचानेवालों को तुका२राम का कहना है :

काहे लकडा घांस कटावे । खोद हि जमीन मठ बनावे ।।१।।
देवलवासी तर२वर२छाया । घर२घर२ माई खपरि२ बसमाया ।।२।।

अल्ला के नामपर२ रोना–धोना, सिर२ पटकना, बाल नोचना, छाती पीठना सब दिखाता है । इससे अल्ला कैसे प्रसन्न होगा ? तुका२राम कहते हैं अल्ला सबका सखा है उसकी प्रार्थना मन से कर२ना । मिलबांट कर२ खाना खाना ।

तम भजयाय ते बु२ा जिकी२ तै कर२े ।
सी२ काटे उ२ कुटे ताहां झडक२े ।।
दिदा२ देखो भले नहीं किसे पछाने कोये ।
सचा नहीं पकड सके झुटा झुटे रोये ।।

तुका२ाम समाज को जाग त और२ होशिया२ र२हने की सलाह देते हुए कहते हैं कि संभव के र२हना । स्वर्ग और२ न२क दोनों की मा२ से बचक२ र२हना है । जो दक्ष होता है वही बच जाता हे बाकी सब लूटे जाते है ।

संभाल या२ा उप२ तलें दोन्हों मा२की चोट ।
नज२ कर२े सोही र२खे प'वा जावे लूट ।।१।।

मनुष्य के पतन के पीछे अनेक का२णों में से एक का२ण धन-संपति की लालसा और२ दुस२ा कामांधता । इस आसकित के का२ण लाथ खानी पडती है । सम्मान नष्ट होता है । उसका त्याग कर२ो नहीं तो धक्के खाने पडेंगे ।

दमर२ी चमर२ी जो न२ भुला । सोत आधो हि लत खाये ।।
कहे तुका उस असा के संग । फि२फि२ गोदे खाये ।।

तुका२ाम के काव्य में सिर्फ आलोचना ही नही तो समाज सुध२ की भावना भी विद्यमान है । तुका२ाम ने जो भी कहा निष्पक्ष और२ निर्भिकता से कहा । उन्होनें उंच -नीच भावना का वि२ोध कर२ते हुए मानव-मात्र की एकता और२ समानता का पुर२स्का२ किया ।

अधिक याती कुलहीन नहीं झयानु ।
जयाणे ना२ायण सो प्राणी मानुं ।।

कवि के अनुसा२ मिथ्याचा२ी एवं पाखंडी व्यक्ति भक्ति का सोंग र२चना है । कवि ने समाज में व्याप्त वैषम्य का वि२ोध किया । शुध्द आच२ण और२ सात्विकता प२ जो२ दिया । धार्मिक पाखंड और२ सामाजिक कुरीतियों को दू२ क२के जनसाधा२ण को स२ल-जीवन, सत्याच२ण, एकता, समता का संदेश दिया । प२िणामतः तुका२ाम महा२ाष्ट्र के साथ सा२ी मानवता के उच्चकोटी के समाज-सुधा२क कहे जा सकते है ।

तुका२ाम की काव्यकलाः

तुका२ाम एक उच्च कोटि के साधक थे, सत्य के उपासक थे, सत्य के उपासक थे और२ ज्ञान के अन्वेषक थे । उन्होंने काव्य के लिए काव्य नहीं लिखा । सत्य एंव ज्ञान का निरूपन क२ना उनका मुख्य उददेश्य था । तुका२ाम को संत नामदेव ने सपने में आक२ काव्य क२ने का आदेश दिया था । तुका२ाम से समाज का दुःख देखा नहीं गया इसलिए वे काव्य के माध्यम से उसको जाग त क२ना चाहते थे । अपनी मधु२ वाणी से तुका२ाम ने सबको मोह लिया । धी२े-धी२े पास-पडोस के संत, कवि, साधु, भक्त, दुःखी लोग तुका२ाम का किर्तन सुनने आने लगे । वे संत कवि के रूप में प्रसिध्द हुए ।

* Prof. P.S. Solanki

Arts [HINDI]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 61 - 64
ISSN 2319 - 8168

हिन्दी कथा साहिय में श्रलित चेतना

अनादि काल से भारतीय समाज के दलित वर्ग पर खुलकर नाना प्रकार के अन्याय एवं अत्याचार होते रहे है। उनका आर्थिक, सामाजिक शोषण किया जाता है। आशा तो उन्हें यह थी कि भारत स्वतंत्र हो जाने के बाद वे खुली हवा में साँस ले सकेंगे और उनके सपने पूरे कर सकेंगे और समाज उनके मानवीय अधिकारों से वंचित नही रहेगा। लेकिन उनका यह सपना भारत के स्वतंत्र हो जाने के बाद भी पूरा नही हो पाया है।

भारतीय चिंतनधारा के इतिहास में गाँधीजी का स्थान अग्रणी रहा है। डो. नागोरी के अनुसार-"महात्मा गांधीजी एक महान राजनीतिक, महान समाज सुधारक, युग निर्माता, युग पुरुष एवं भारतीय सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति के उद्धारकर्ता थे, गांधीजी एक महान विचारक थे, भारतीय-जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र-राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक और धार्मिक आदि को उन्हों ने बहुत अधिक प्रभावित किया।".....(१)

महाराष्ट्र के अग्रणी विचारक, चिंतक, प्रखर सामाजिक सुधारक ज्योतिबा फूले का नाम परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया में सर्वोच्च है। अस्पृश्यता निवारण और स्त्री शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उनका अमूल्य योगदान है इसी, प्रकार सामाजिक परिवर्तन के प्रणेता, क्रांतिदूत, आधुनिक भारत में सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया को गतिशील बनाने का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य उन्होंने किया, दलितों में आत्म-सम्मान और पिछडो से सामाजिक चेतना निर्माण करने के कारण उन्हें 'भारत रत्न' उपाधि से सन्मानित किया गया। भारत के आधार स्तंभ, मानववादी विश्वनेता ऐसे महान व्यक्ति डो. भीमराव आम्बेडकर का नाम भारत के इतिहास में अमर है। हरदास हर्ष के अनुसार-"डो. आम्बेडकर जीवन पर्यंत दलितों, वंचितो, मजदूरों, किसानों और स्त्रियों के मानवीय अधिकारों के लिए संघर्षरत है।".....(२)

■'दलित' शब्द का अर्थ :

दलित शब्द आधुनिक है लेकिन दलितपन प्राचीन है। आज इस शब्द का लगभग १०० वर्ष पूर्व से पर्याप्त प्रयोग हो रहा है तथा तभी से इस शब्द की व्याप्ति को लेकर विद्धानों में मतभेद आरंभ हुआ। व्युत्पत्ति के आधार पर इसका सही अर्थ तथा वास्तविक व्याप्ति को जानना आवश्यक है।

■'दलित' शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति :

'दलित' शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति संस्कृत धातु 'दल' से हुई है, जिसका अर्थ-तोडना, हिस्से करना, कुचलना। इस शब्द के संदर्भ में विभिन्न शब्द कोशों में विभिन्न अर्थ दिए हुए है जैसे-

■संस्कृत कोशों में :

दलित-(सं.वि) दल+त्त=टूटा हुआ, पिसा हुआ, जिरा हुआ, खुला हुआ, फैला हुआ।

■मानक अंग्रेजी शब्द कोशों में-'डिप्रेस्ड' :

दबाया हुआ, झुकाया हुआ, धीमा किया हुआ, दिल टुटा हुआ।

■हिन्दी शब्द कोशों में :

मसला हुआ, मर्दित, दबाया हुआ, दबाकर रखा गया, रौंदा गया हो।

■श्रीमती एनीबेसेण्ट :

श्रीमती एनीबेसेन्ट ने सबसे पहले इस वर्ग के लिए 'डिप्रेस्ड कास्ट' शब्द का प्रयोग किया।

■महात्मा गांधीजी ने :

महात्मा गांधीजी ने 'हरिजन' शब्द का प्रयोग किया।

■स्वामी विवेकानन्द और रानाडेजी :

स्वामी विवेकानन्द और रानाडेजी ने 'दलित' शब्द का प्रयोग किया।

भारतीय संविधान में :

भारतीय संविधान में इस वर्ग को अनुसूचित कहा गया है। -"डो. भीमराव आम्बेडकर ने अंग्रेजी में 'डिप्रेस्ड' व मराठी में 'बहिस्कृत' तथा 'अस्पृश्य' शब्द जिन लोगों या जिन जातियों के लिए इस्तेमाल किये, मराठी व हिन्दी साहित्य में उन्हें 'दलित' कहा जाता है। इस दायरे में व्यावहारिक रूप से यही लोग अधिक आते है, जिन्हें, भारतीय संविधान में अनुसूचित जाति का दर्जा दिया गया है।".....(३)

परिभाषाएँ :

कई विद्धानों ने 'दलित' और दलित-साहित्य को परिभाषित किया है।

■नामदेव ढसाल :

"अनुसूचित जातियां, बौद्ध, श्रमिक, भूमिहीन, कृषक व भटकने वाली सभी जातियाँ, दलित है।".....(४)

■प्रा. केशव मेश्राम :

"हजारो वर्ष जिन लोगो पर अन्याय हुआ, ऐसे अछूतों को दलित कहना चाहिए।".....(५)

***आसिसटन्ट प्रोफेसर, हिन्दी विभाग, एम.आर.डी.आर्टस एण्ड कोमर्स कोलेज, विरपोर-बुहारी**

■डो. म.न. वानखेडे :
"दलित लेखको धरा दलितों के विषय में लिखा गया साहित्य दलित साहित्य है।".....(६)
■बाबुराव बागुल :
"दलित साहित्य वह लेखन है, जो वर्ण व्यवस्था के विरोध में और उसके विपरीत मूल्यों के लिए संघर्षरत मनुष्य से प्रतिबद्ध है वर्ण व्यवस्था अर्थात ध्रेष, शत्रुता, मत्सर, तिरस्कार की युद्ध भावना।".....(७)
भारतीय समाज सुधारको की थोडी कुछ जानकारी दलित शब्द का अर्थ और कई विद्धानों ने दलित साहित्य को परिभाषित किया। मैं उपर्युक्त विषय के संदर्भ में 'स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिन्दी काव्य में दलित चेतना, से संबंधित थोडे कुछ काव्यों को प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।
कविता/कविता संग्रह–कवि
१. 'सिंधु–घाटी बोल उठी' –डो.एस.पी.सुमनाक्षर
२. 'तुम ठिक कहते हो शंकराचार्य' –श्री ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि
३. 'अधिकार युद्ध' –श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण सुधाकर
४. 'अछूत' –पं.अनूम शर्माजी
५. 'एकलव्य' (महाकाव्य) –डो.रामकुमार वर्मा
६. 'शबरी' (खंडकाव्य) –श्री धनंजय अवस्थी
इस लंबी सूची में से कुछेक ही काव्यों को प्रस्तुत करना चाहूँगा।
१. 'अधिकार युद्ध'
–श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण 'सुधाकर'
इस कविता में श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण 'सुधाकर' स्पष्ट घोषणा करते हुए कह उठते है–

यदि मिले नहीं अधिकार हमें तो, ईट से ईट बजा देंगे।
अन्यायी–अत्याचारी के शोणित से नदी बहा देंगे।
हम आदिवासी भारत के कुछ, करके अब दिखला देंगे।
अब तक तो दास–गुलाम रहे, अब गिन–गिन कर बदला लेंगे।
'मनुद् के पोते–पड पोते तुम, अब भी आ जाओ बाज यहाँ।
धन–धरती पर कुण्डली मार, कर सकते तुम नहीं राज यहाँ।
यद देश हमारे पुरखों का, पहला अधिकार हमारा है।
सम्मान और धन–धरती का, होगा फिरसे बंटवारा है।
हम देख चूके नेताओं को, करते वे वादे छिछले है।
इसलिए आज शोषित–पीडित, सरर्बाधकफन अब निकले है।
आम्बेडकर वादी फौलादी, समता का मिशन हमारा है।
'अधिकार युद्ध' का बिगुल बजा, संघर्ष हमारा नारा है।
हिंसा और अहिंसा का अब प्रश्न नहीं पैदा होगा।
जैसे भी हो इस शोषण का, कर अन्त कोई सौदा होगा।.....(८)

२. 'सिंधु–घाटी बोल उठी' (कविता संग्रह)
–डो.सोहनपाल 'सुमनाक्षर'
डो. सोहनपाल 'सुमनाक्षर' इस कविता में दलित समाज की दरिद्रता की ओर संकेत करते हुए कहते है–

तुम पुराने कपडे पहनकर
टूटे–फूटे झप्पर में रहकर,
सच्चे मन से जूटे हो,
करने देश का निर्माण
पर फिर भी,
वे सभ्यजन पुकारते हैं तुम्हें
गंदे इन्सान।.....(९)

३. 'तुम ठिक कहते हो शंकाराचार्य'
–श्री ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि
इस कविता में श्री ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि ईश्वर का कायर और अपराधी मानते है–

तुम ठिक कहते हो शंकराचार्य
मंदिर में आने का अधिकार
आदमी को नही होता
क्योंकि
वह अपने श्रम खता है,
धूप, बारिश में जिन्दा रखता है,
उस आदमी को, जिसे देश कहते हैं
और हम मकबरे में बैठकर करे स्तुतिगान
उस ईश्वर का
जो तुम्हारा तो क्या,
अपना पेट भी भर लेने असमर्थ है,
बैठा है, तहखाने में छुपकर
किसी कायर अपराधी की तरह.....(१०)

उपर्युक्त 'अधिकार युद्ध' कविता में श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण 'सुधाकर' ने द्रढ निश्चय किया है कि हम आदिवासी भारत के अभी मुँह बंद करके बैठनेवाले नही है हमारा अधिकार हमें चाहिए। चाहे हमे पत्थर का जवाब पत्थर से क्यों ना देना पडे देश आजाद हो गया है हम गुलामी में रहना नहीं चाहते बदला लेने को तैयारी हम कर चूके है। देश पर पहला अधिकार हमारा है। झूठे नेताओं के वादे से भी हम परिचित हो गये है हमारे अधिकार के लिए हमें सर कटवाना पडे तो भी हम हँसते–हँसते जान दे देंगे यह हमारा नारा है। डो. सोहनपाल 'सुमनाक्षर' ने 'सिंधु–घाटी बोल उठी' कविता संग्रह में दलित समाज की गरीबी की ओर संकेत करते हुए कहते है कि–'भारत देश के निर्माण के लिए, प्रगति के लिए तुम पुराने टूटे–फूटे कपडे पहनकर और टूटी–फूटी कुटिर में रहकर सच्चे मन से कार्य कर रहे है फिर भी यह सभ्यजन तुम्हें गंदे इंसान कहकर पुकारते है। 'तुम ठीक कहते हो शंकराचार्य कविता में कवि ने इश्वर को कायर और अपराधी मानते है–कि भारत ग्रामो का देश है इस देश में मजदूर, किसान, धूप बारीश में मेहनत करके अपना पेट भरते है, क्या उस आदमी को मन्दिर में आने का अधिकार नहीं है? जिसे देश कहते है।

इस प्रकार मैंने स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिन्दी कविता में दलित चेतना से संबंधित काव्यों और उसके सार तत्वों को प्रस्तुत करने का नम्र प्रयास किया है।

हिन्दी दलित गद्य साहित्य :

हिन्दी दलित गद्य साहित्य की कुछ कविताएँ की चर्चा करने के बाद मैं कुछ हिन्दी दलित गद्य साहित्य का चित्रांकन करने का प्रयास करूँगा।

आधुनिक हिन्दी उपन्यास, हिन्दी कहानी, हिन्दी कविता आदि को लेकर लंबे समय से चर्चा होती रही है। वस्तुतः आधुनिक का साहित्य प्रतिरोध का साहित्य है जौ मानवीय मूल्यों, संस्कारो, आदर्शो, नारी संघर्ष, नारी चेतना के पक्ष लिखा गया। आधुनिक साहित्य के क्षेत्र में नारी विमर्श और दलित विमर्श पर विशेष चर्चा होती रही है। दलित विमर्श आज साहित्य की मुख्य धारा पर दस्तक दे रहा है।

हमारे स्वतंत्र भारत देश में प्राचीन काल से ही वर्ग व्यवस्था चली आ रही है। ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शुद्र इन चार वर्णो में समाज को बांट दिया गया। धीरे धीरे शुद्रो की स्थिति बदतर होती गई। यहां तक की उन्हें अछूत माना जाने लगा। प्रेमचंदजी का कथा साहित्य हमारे समाज मे प्रचलित अछूत प्रथा की ओर संकेत करते है।

प्रेमचंदजी ने अपने साहित्य में दलित जातियों पर होते हुए अत्याचार, शोषण, अन्याय का चित्रण किया है। सरकार, उच्चपदाधिकारी, पुलिस अधिकारी, बडे-बडे जमींदारों भी अस्पृश्यता का भरपूर शोषण करते है। उसका चित्रण प्रेमचंदजी ने अपने कथा साहित्य में किया है।

"प्रेमाश्रम" उपन्यास में एक चमार शोषण का भोग बनता है। दिनभर घास छालने पर भी उसे कोई पैसे नही देता वह पैसे के लिए चिल्लाता है। तहसीलदार क्रोधित होकर बहार निकाल देता है। इस प्रकार चमार काम करता है तो भी उसे दाम नही मिलता और उसे खदेड दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार निम्न जाति का शोषण होता है।

'कर्मभूमि' प्रेमचंदजी का बहुत चर्चित उपन्यास है इस उपन्यास में भी प्रेमचंदजी ने दलितों के मंदिर प्रवेश की समस्या को प्रकट किया है.....तुम दलित हो, तुम निम्न जाति के हो, तुम्हें मंदिर में जाने का अधिकार नही है। दलितों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार किया जाता है।

'घासवाली' कहानी में भी दलित वर्ग का चित्रण मिलता है। कुछ बडे जमींदार लोग निम्न जाति की स्त्रियों का यौन-शोषण करते है। वे उनकी इज्जत नही समझते। वे धोखे से शरीर सुख प्राप्त करना चाहते है। इसी प्रकार इस कहानी में गांव का ठाकुर चैनसिंह घास वाली घास काटने जाती है तो उसका हाथ पकडकर मौका मिलते ही उसका यौन शोषण करता है। जीवन निर्वाह के लिए कई दलित स्त्रियों को यौन शोषण का भोग बनना पडता है।

'सद्गति' कहानी में भी दलितों का भरपूर शोषण हुआ है। दुःखी पंडित घासीराम ब्राह्मण को भगवान समान मानता है। चमार अपनी बेटी की सगाई करनी थी इसलिए सगुन के हेतु पंडित घासीराम के पास जाता है। सगुन निकलवाने से पहले ही उसे लकडी फाडने का काम सौंप दिया जाता है। काम जब पुरा होगा तब सगुन निकलेगा। चमार को चेतावनी दी गई थी जब लकडी फाडते-फाडते चीलम पिने की तलप उठती है तो चमार आग की मांग करता है उसे आग दी जाती है परंतु अंगारे चीमटे से पकडकर दूर से फेंके जाते है चमार के सर के बाल जल जाते है। आशा तो उन्हें यह थी कि लकडी फाडने के बाद सगुन निकलेगा। लेकिन ऐसा नही हुआ। लकडी फाडते फाडते शाम हो जाती है। चमार की जिंदगी का दिन ढल जाता है। इस प्रकार इस कहानी में दलित दुःखी चमार के प्रति अमानवीय व्यवहार का खुला चित्रण किया गया है।

'पूस की रात' कहानी में भी प्रेमचंदजी ने दलित वर्ग की दरिद्रता की समस्या का चित्रण किया है। कहानी का नायक हल्लु भी दलित जाति का एक छोटा सा किसान है। जाडे में फसल की रक्षा के लिए उससे महनत-मजदूरी करके तीन रूपये जमा कर रखे थे। इन तीन रूपये से वह माघ-पूस की रातो के लिए कबनी लेना चाहता था, पर तेनी साहूकार आत है। उसे धमका कर तीन रूपये मांग लेता है। इस प्रकार शाहूकारों के धरा भी दलितों का शोषण होता रहा है।

ठाकुर का कूँआ :

जोखु और गंगी पति पत्नि अछूत जाति के है। इस लिए वे ऊँची जाति के लोगों के कुआँ से पानी नहीं भर सकते। जोखु कई दिनों से बिमार है। उसे जोर से प्यास लगी है पानी तो हैं पर मरे हुए जानवर की बदबु आती है। खराब पानी पीने से बिमार बढ जाएगी। इसलिए वह गंगी जोखु को गंदा पानी पीने से रोकती है। उनका अपना कुआँ बहुत दूर है। ठाकुर और शाहू अपने अपने कूअें से पानी भरने न देंगे।

इस कहानी में प्रेमचंदजी ने जाति प्रथा के नाम हमारे समाज में चल रहे ढोंग पर तीखे व्यंग्य किए है। ऊँच-नीच मानने वाली जाति प्रथा ने हमारे समाज की एकता को नष्ट कर दिया है। अपने को ऊँची जाति का मानने वाले लोग समाज के सर्वेसर्वा बन बैठे है। समाज में चल रहे अनेक कुकर्मो यही लोग करते है। फिर भी अपने को ऊँचा कहने में उन्हें शर्म नहीं आती। अछूतों के प्रति इनमें दया का नाम नहीं है। जिनको वे नीच मानते हैं वे इनके कुअें में से पानी नही भर सकता। न जाने कितने जोखु इनकी निर्दयता के कारण मौत के मूँह में चले जाते है।

'निष्कासन' (दूधनासिंह) :

दूधनाथसिंह इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्ष पद से सेवा निवृत्त हुए है। दूधनासिंह सेवा निवृत होने तक विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्यापन कराते रहे। यूँ की घाट घाट का पानी पिये है। इन्हें विश्वविद्यालयों के होस्टेलों का भरपूर अनुभव और

ज्ञान है। कहीं-कहीं स्वानुभूति का स्पर्श भी है।

निष्कासन कहानी की कथा नायिका लडकी खटीक नामक दलित समाज की है। वह गरीबी जुझती एम.ए. करने के लिए युनिवर्सिटी के होस्टेल तक पहूँची है। होस्टेल में नवप्रवेशित आवासी है। लडकी दलित होने के कारण ही कहानी के हर पात्र ने उसके प्रति धृणा है। होस्टेल की जनरल सेक्रेटरी श्रीमती मैत्रेयी भी उसे धिक्कारती है। उसे होस्टेल से निकालना चाहती है। महाभारत में द्रोपदी चिरहरण का प्रसंग आता है वह प्रसंग कहानी में आता है। मेम ने लडकी की साडी का पल्ला पकडा और जोर से खींच लिया। खींचतानी में उसकी साडी खुल गई। और वह मात्र पेटीकोट में रह गई। "खटकीन साली खैर ही हरामजादी तुझे जवानी चढी है? मैं तुझे देखती हूँ मेम के मूँह से भल-भल-भल उलटियां हो रही थी।".....(११)

लडकी को होस्टेल से निकालने का फरमान जारी कर दिया जाता है। लडकी इन अपमानों की शिकायत लेकर अपनी जाति के क्षैत्रिय बिधायक नन्हें लाल खटीक के आवास पर पहूँच जाती है। लेकिन नन्हें लाल उस खटीक लडकी को न्याय देने में असमर्थ है। न्याय से न्याय न मिलने के कारण लडकी इतनी हताश और निराश हो गई है कि उसे यह एहसास हो जाता है कि जग जहांन में वह नितांत अकेली है और यह अवसाद उसे आत्महत्या की ओर दुष्प्रेरित कर देता है। सुबह उस निम की मोटी डाल से रस्सी खोल जब लटकी हुई लडकी को उतारा गया तो पुलिस ने उसके स्तनों की संधि के बीच में एक कागज का टूकडा बरामद किया। लिखा था मेरी मृत्यु के लिए कोई जिम्मेदार नहीं है....तीस नंबर।

लडकी को होस्टेल से तीस नंबर और गालियाँ देकर बहार निकाल दिया। न्याय के लिए भटकी न्याय नहीं मिला दलित नेताओं ने लडकी की कोई मदद नहीं की। लडकी की पढाई और उसके भविष्य का भी ध्यान किसी का नहीं आया। कितनी वेदनाएँ सहन करने के बाद आखिर वह टूट गई और इस दुनिया से चल बसी।

निष्कर्षतः कहा जाता है कि प्रेमचंदजी ने दलितों के समानाधिकारों के बारे में सोचा था प्रेमचंदजी ने धार्मिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, आदि समस्याओं से दलितों को मुक्त कराना चाहते थे। दरिद्रता, दुर्बलता, ऊँच नीच के भेदभावों मिथ्याभिमानों को मिटाना चाहते थे। इस प्रकार प्रेमचंद ने हिन्दु समाज में पाये जाने वाले इस अमानवीय भय को दूर करने और दलित वर्ग के स्वाभिमान को जाग्रत करने का भरसक प्रयत्न किया है।

संदर्भ सूची

- ⇨ प्राचीन भारतीय चिंतन का इतिहास-एस.एल.नागोरी पृ.२८८
- ⇨ डो.भीमराव आम्बेडकरः जीवन और दर्शन-हरदास हर्ष पृ.७
- ⇨ नवे दशक की हिन्दी दलित कविता-रजत रानी 'मीनू' पृ.२
- ⇨ हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित अस्मिता-डो.कालीचरण 'स्नेही' पृ.८८
- ⇨ हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित अस्मिता-डो.कालीचरण 'स्नेही' पृ.८८
- ⇨ हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित अस्मिता-डो.कालीचरण 'स्नेही' पृ.८८
- ⇨ हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित अस्मिता-डो.कालीचरण 'स्नेही' पृ.८८
- ⇨ हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित अस्मिता-डो.कालीचरण 'स्नेही' पृ.११५
- ⇨ हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित अस्मिता-डो.कालीचरण 'स्नेही' पृ.११०
- ⇨ हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित अस्मिता-डो.कालीचरण 'स्नेही' पृ.१०६
- ⇨ समय माजरा फरवरी-२००४-रत्नकुमार सांभरीया पृ.२६

* Prof. P.S. Solanki

Arts [HINDI]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 65 - 67
ISSN 2319 - 8168

'किशनुली' उपन्यास में मातृत्व भावना के दर्शन

आधुनिक हिन्दी कथा साहित्य में शिवानी का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। लोकप्रियता की दृष्टि से शिवानी आधुनिक हिन्दी महिला उपन्यासकारों में शीर्ष स्थानीय हैं। स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिन्दी कथा साहित्य की लोकप्रिय एवं सफल हस्ताक्षर शिवानी है। साहित्य के क्षेत्र में शिवानी की गणना अनमोल रत्नों में होती है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद के हिन्दी कथा साहित्य की वह सशक्त लेखिका है।

नारी को अमरकोषकार ने पर्यायवाची शब्दों में अलंकृत किया है। अबला, भामा, विमिता, रमणी, अंगना, भामिनी, भोगिनी, सहधर्मिणी, सूंदरी, रमणी, आदि। विविध शब्दालंकारों से अलंकृत नारी की अस्मिता को गौरव प्रदान कर प्रथम गुरू की उपाधि से विभूषित किया गया। माला के रूप में नारी ने वंशवृद्धि की तथा परिवार को सशक्त बनाया। माता का रूप सदैव ही सन्मानीय आदरणीय एवं निंदा मुक्त रहा हैं। इस प्रकार माता 'मातृत्व' पुरूष की भाँति एक स्वतंत्र व्यक्तित्व की अस्तित्व की अधिकारीणी है। एक 'माँ' ही है जो समस्त प्राणियों में विद्यमान है। शिवानी के किशनुली उपन्यास में निःसंतान काखी के माध्यम धरा हमें स्नेह, प्रेम, श्रद्धा, विश्वास, करूणा, त्याग व ममतापूर्ति माता के दर्शन होते है।

'किशनुली' एक मनोवैज्ञानिक उपन्यास है। इस उपन्यास में एक पशाली, उन्मादिनी अवैध संतान की समस्या है। गाँवो की गलियें में ठोंकरे खाती, मनचलें लडकें से बचती, फिर भी वह समाज की घटिया मनोवृत्ति का शिकार होती है और काखी के चरणों में आती है। समाज के विरोध के बावजूद भी काखी दृढता प्रदर्शित कर किशनुली को अपने पास रखती है।

भारतीय नारी के संस्कार काखी में भरे हैं। उसके व्यक्तित्व में विश्वास, प्रेम, सहानुभूति, त्याग, मानवता, मातृत्व आदि सदगुण कूट-कूट कर भरें हैं। एक आदर्श नारी के रूप में हमारे समक्ष प्रकट होती है। इस संदर्भ में प्रो. राधाकृष्णन् लिखते है कि-"प्रत्येक पीढी में भारत में ऐसी करोडों स्त्रियाँ होती रही हैं, जिन्हें यद्यपि कोई यश नहीं मिला फिर भी जिनके दैनिक अस्तित्व ने जाति को सभ्य बनाने में सहायता की है, जिनके उच्च की शक्ति आत्मसमर्पण, आडंम्बरहीन निष्ठा और जबकि उन्हें कठिनतम परीक्षाओं में से गुजरना पडा तब भी कष्ट सहने में सशक्त, हमारी इस प्राचीन नारी जाति के गौरव की वस्तुओं में से एक है।".....(१)

शास्त्रीजी परमानंद पांडे की पत्नी काखी एक ममतामयी अत्यन्त सादी-सुधा स्त्री है। लेखिका शिवानी ने उसे काखी नाम से सम्बोधित किया है। काखी को अपने पति के प्रति अपार श्रद्धा है। भारतीय गृहिणी की दृष्टि में उसका पति ही परमेश्वर ह। शास्त्रीजी पगली किशना से नाराज रहते है; वह अवश्य जानती है। पति उनके लिए देवता स्वरूप हैं। समाज की व्यर्थ बातों में वे कभी नहीं बहकती है। ममता, करूणा, दया का भाव तो मानो उनके अन्दर कूट-कूट कर भरी है, तभी तो मुहतले पडोस के अतिथि भी उनके यहाँ टिके रहते हैं। "काखी ऐसे स्वादिष्ट, पहाडी व्यंजन बनाती इससे स्वादिष्ट ओर कोई व्यंजन हो ही नहीं सकता। काखी की कोई पुत्री होती तो अपरूप सूंदरी होती। पूरे शहर में काखी अपने उदार स्नेही स्वभाव के लिए प्रख्यात थी। मित भाषण हसमुख काखी का सबसे बडा गुण था। नये-नये आभूषणों की शौकीन थी। दूसरों के घर आये अतिथियों को भी अपना अतिथि मानती थी। और खाना वहाँ क्यों खाएंगे? दो जनों की रोटी बनाने में क्यों तेरी काखी के हाथ छिल जाएँगे?।".....(२)

निःसन्तान काखी गाँव में आई उन्मादिनी, पगली किशनुली को अपने घर में आश्रय देती है। काखी गाँव के मनचलें लडकों से पगली को बचाती है, इतना ही नहीं उन लडकों से भी निपटती है, जो पगली के सम्मुख अश्लील हरकतें करते हैं उसे गालियाँ भी देती हैं।-"अरे हरामी के जनों, क्या तुम्हारे घर में मँ-बहने नहीं है? अगर कल तुम्हारी जवान बहनें ऐसे पगलाकर नंगी उघाडी सडकों पर भागने लगी तो नामर्दो। क्या तुम ऐसे ही सीटियाँ बजाओगे? ये पंत-पांडे जोशियों का महोल्ला है जिनके घरों में शंख-घंट बजते हैं सीटिंयाँ नहीं।".....(३)

कारण के इन वाक्यो से सभी चूप और लज्जित हो जाते हैं, उस दिन से पगली को कोई भी नहीं छेडता है। किशनुली पागल होकर भी प्यार और अपमान पहचानती है, शायद इसीलिए काखी के आश्रय में स्वयं को सुरक्षित महसूस करती है। काखी शास्त्रीजी की गैर मौजूदगी में निर्णय ले लेती है कि वे हंमेशा पगली को अप्नो घर रखेंगी। शास्त्रीजी घर पहूँचकर पगली को अपने घर में देखते हैं तो वे काफी नाराज हो जाते हैं। काखी को धमकी भी देते हैं कि वे घर छोडकर चले जायेंगे। किन्तु काखी अपने निर्णय पर दृढ बनी रहती हैं। काखी किशनुली को नहला-धूला कर एक कमरे में बन्द कर देती है और उसके उत्पात मचाए जाने पर भी वह नाराज

*आसिसटन्ट प्रोफेसर, हिन्दी विभाग, एम.आर.डी.आर्टस एण्ड कोमर्स कोलेज, विरपोर-बुहारी

नहीं होती। एक दिन किशनुली दरवाजा खोलते ही घर से चली जाती है। काखी विकल मन से उसके लौटने की प्रतीक्षा करती है। तथा भगवान से भी किशनुली के लौटने की मन्नत माँगती है। किशनुली लौट आती है, काखी का प्यार किशनुली के प्रति अगाध रूप से बढ जाता है। किशनुली भी उनके साथ छाया की तरह ही रहती है।

काखी एक सशक्त नारी है। समाज के रूढियों से परिचित है। और वह सामना करना भी जानती है। कुछ ही दिनों बाद एक दिन किशनुली काखी और कल्ला के बीच सोने के जिद करती है, कल्ला का मन लिखी अज्ञात आशंका से काँप उठता है वे दूसरे दिन किशनुली के कमरे में आते ही 'हडी', 'हडी', कर दूत्कारते है। "जा भाग, बदजात हडि हडि यह साली हरामजादी शहर भर के छोकरे-छोकरियों को मारने-महामारी सी यहाँ आई है। आज ही पुलिस में खबर कर थाने में बंद न करवाया तो मेरा नाम परमानंद पांडे नहीं।".....(४)

किशनुली घर से चली जाती है। काखी कल्ला पर सारा क्रोध निकालती है। किशनुली के जाते ही कल्ला प्रसन्न हो जाते हैं। परन्तु अचानक सात महीनों पश्चात लौटी किशनुली का शारीरिक उभार देखकर काखी चिन्तित होती है। पगली किशनुली के शरीर की बदस्थिति-अवस्था के पीछे, समाज उसे ही जिम्मेदार मानता है। पंडित शास्त्री जैसे लोग भी उसकी अवहेलना करते हैं। काखी में अपूर्व धीरज है उनके अन्दर समाज में टकराने की ताकत है। मगर-"जब पगली वापस आई तो उसके छरहरे शरीर का आकार परिवर्तित हो गया था। पगली की वापसी और लज्जास्पद अवस्था का समाचार पूरे शहर में हवा के झोंके-सा फैल गया था। गाँवालों ने विरोध किया। "अगर अब पन्याणी ज्यू ने (पंडिताइनने) उस बेहया को अपने यहाँ आश्रय दिया तो, शास्त्रीजी को अपनी यजमानी से हाथ धोना होगा।".....(५)

किशनुली की दशा देखकर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति उसके प्रति सहानुभूति दिखाने की अपेक्षा उसे दूत्कारता है। परन्तु काखी उसे अपनी ममता की आँचल में समेट लेती है। काखी पति और समाज के समक्ष विश्वास के साथ खडी होती है। काखी समाज के अन्धे कानून से लडने की कोशिश करती है। वह ऐसी वकालात करती है कि समस्त समाज का सिर नतमस्तक हो जाता है। उनके कहे ये शब्द मानो सारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था के मूँह पर एक करारा तमाचा साबित होते हैं-"भाड में जाए तुम्हारे यजमान और तुम्हारा समाज, क्या अपनी इस अवस्था के लिए अकेली किशना ही अपराधित है? जिन हरामजादों कमीनों ने इस नाबालिका, असहाया, उन्मादग्रस्त छोकरी का सर्वनाश किया है, उसे ढूँढकर पकड लाए। तुम्हारा समाज तब मैं जानू। दोष किसी का और दंड कोई और भोगे, यह कहाँ का न्याय है जी? किशनुली कही नही जाएगी, मैं पालूँगी उसकी संतान को भले ही तुम्हारी बिरादरी हमारा हुक्का पानी बंद कर दे।".....(६)

काखी आदर्श गृहिणी एवं पढी-लिखी उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त नारी है। अपनी नैतिकता के बल पर एक निःसहाय, यूवती को अपनें घर सहारा देती है। किशनुली को घर में रखते ही जो बिरादरी शास्त्रीजी का सम्मान करती थी वही बिरादरी आज शास्त्रीजी की अवहेलना करती है। परन्तु काखी अपने दृढ निश्चय से नहीं डिगती। मातृत्व की संभावना प्रत्येक स्त्री में होती है परन्तुं मातृत्व का भाव वैश्विक है। अपनी संतान न होने पर दूसरे की संतान को मातृहदया स्त्री स्वीकार कर लेती है-"जैसे बिल्ली को बोरे में बाँध कोई दयालु हितचिंतक उसे किसी हलवाई की दूकान के आगे छोड आता है, ऐसे ही उसे शायद जान-बूझकर ही कोई निःसंतान उदार काखी के धर पर छोड गया था।".....(७)

काखी आज बहुत खुश-खुशहाल थी। खूद गर्भवती नहीं है फिर भी उन्हें संतान सुख प्राप्त होगा ऐसा ऐहसास करती है। "खूद ही जब आकर मेरे आंगन में पसर गई है तो साफ जाहिर है कि भगवान ने ही इसे यहाँ भेज दिया है। आजतक जिसने संतान सुख नहीं दिया, उसने आज स्वयं ही मेरी रीति गोद भर दी।".....(८)

मोहल्लों वालों से बचाकर पगली को नहाला धूला साडी पहनाकर, माँग पट्टी की थी। नया नाम धरा था किसनो। जो लाड से किशनुली हो गया। काखी की आँखों में वात्सल्य की तरेंगें उठ-गिर रही थी।".....(९)

पगली आई, काखी को इजा (माँ) कहकर पुकारा तो काखी ने उसे जोर से छाती से चिपटा लिया, अरी मारु तेरे दुश्मनों को चल जल्दी तेरे कपडे, बदल दूँ। चोट लगी थी पगली को और रो रही थी काखी।".....(१०)

किशनुली के एक पुत्र होता है। काखी ने किशनुली का अवैध बेटा भी अपना माना; वह स्वयं ढोलक पीटकर सोहर गाती है। निःसंतान काखी की खुही में सम्मिलित होने कोई नहीं आता है। काखी किसना के पुत्र को 'ढाट' कहने पर अपनी नाराजगी व्यक्त करती है। शास्त्रीजी उस पुत्र का नाम 'कर्ण' रखते हैं। वे मन-ही-मन पुत्र को अत्याधिक प्यार करते हैं किन्तु काखी और समाज के समक्ष वे प्यार को प्रदर्शित करना नहीं चाहते हैं। "यह डालिया में सो रहा था, पानेज्यू इसे डालिया से उठा, गाल से लगाए, आँखे बंद करके चूपचाप दूलार रहे थे। और जानती हो टप-टप बडे बडे आँखे गिरा रहे थे। नाम भी रखा था 'कर्ण'।".....(११)

पांडेजी, देवमूर्ति से पवित्र औरत-जात से भडकते थे। उस पर यह ना समझ छोकरी हाथ धोकर उनके पीछे पडी रहती थी मैंने समझाया तुम्हें बाप समझकर ही लाड दूलार करती है। पंडीतजी ने तन्न से मेरे गाल पर एक थप्पड धर दिया। मुझे मारने का गहरा पश्चाताप ही उसे गूंगा बना गया। न मुझसे कुछ कहा, न करन से, चूपचाप वैसे ही सर झूकाए निकल गए और कभी नहीं

लौटें।".....(१२)

अपने पति शास्त्रीजी के प्रति अपार श्रद्धा रखनेवाली काखी अंत तक नहीं जान सकी कि कौन से पश्चाताप में शास्त्रीजी ने घर छोड दिया। किशनुली शास्त्रीजी के चले आने पर विक्षिप्त सी हो जाती है। उनका स्वास्थ्य गिरने लगता है। काखी सोचती है कि किशनुली शास्त्रीजी को पिता मानती है इसी कारण वे उनके जाने से परेशान है। काखी अपने पति पर अटूट विश्वास करनेलाली धर्मपरायण पतिव्रता नारी है। वे कभी भी नहीं जान पाती की किशनुली का सर्वनाश करनेवाल स्वयं उसका पति ही है। किशनुली और उसके पुत्र के प्रति असीम स्नेह मानो सभी सगे सम्बन्धों को भी पीछे धकेल देता है। आध्यात्मिक, पुनीत कल्लाने किशनुली को माँ बना दिया था। मगर मन से भीरु थे। इसी बीच किशनुली की मृत्यु हो जाती है। काखी किशनुली को ऐसे जीवन से मुक्ति दिलाने हेतु ब्राह्मण के कहे अनुसार बारह तोले की सोने की चेन उनके पैरों के पास रख देती है इस कार्य से भी पाठकों को काखी की असीम ममता के दर्शन होते हैं, जो पाठकों को रूला जाते हैं।

शास्त्रीजी पत्नी काखी के सामने अपना अपराध कबूल नहीं कर पाये, वे मानसिक रूप से पीडीत थे। "किशनुली ने एक दिन बडे अधिकार से तेरी काखी के सामने ही मुझे पकडकर कहा आज से में अलग कमरे में नहीं सोऊंगी। मुझे डर लगता है। सुलाओगे ना अपने पास? उसी भयावह प्रस्ताव से सहमकर मैंने उसी दिन गृह त्याग दिया।".....(१३)

वे खूद पत्र के माध्यम से कहने लगते है-"किशनुली के ढाँट का जनक ये तेरा अधम कल्ला ही है। अपनी काखी से कहना विधाता के दंड का मुझे अब भय नहीं है, वह तो इसी लोक में मिल गया। पुत्र के रहते हुए, आज मैं तर्पण पिंड की अतृप्त लालसा लिए जा रहा हूँ। यही क्या किसी ब्राह्मण के लिए कुछ कम दंड है? किन्तु उस सती लक्ष्मी ने यदी मुझे हदय से क्षमादान नहीं किया तो कभी मेरी प्रेत मुक्ति नहीं होगी। उसका क्षमादान ही मेरा चितादाह शमनार्थ तिलांजली बनेगा।".....(१४)

किशनुली का पुत्र कर्ण बडा होकर पढाई करके अफसर बन जाता है और गाँव से दूर शहर में रहने लगता है। उसे भी काखी के प्रत्ये अत्याधिक प्रेम है। वह काखी को अपने पास रखना चाहता है उसे आग्रह करता है, क्योंकि काखीने उसे माँ का प्यार, दुलार दिया है। बडा किया है पढाया लिखाया है। काखी का ऐसा चरित्र है जो पति के प्रति कर्तव्यपरायण और अटूट प्रेम से भरा है। उन्हें किशनुली से अपनी सन्तान जैसा प्यार है। 'कर्ण' का प्यार मूल से ब्याज अधिक प्यारा होता है, इस उक्ति को सार्थक करता है। शास्त्रीजी जैसे दूसरों को धर्म का उपदेश देनेवाले धार्मिक क्रिया करने वाला ब्राह्मण अंत में आत्मग्लानि के भाव से पीडित है।

इस प्रकार पूरे उपन्यास में मातृत्व की भावना के दर्शन हम पाते हैं। काखी ने किशनुली पगली अवैद्य होते हुए भी अपनी बेटी की तरह उनका लालन-पालन किया। इतना ही नहीं उसने किशनुली के ढाँट कर्ण को अपना पुत्र मानकर पाला-पोसा बडा किया, पढाया लिखाया और एक बडा अफसर बना दिया। सचमुच काखी ने मातृत्व के भाव प्रकट करके भारतीय नारी की आँखे खोल दी है।

संदर्भ

- ⇨ हिन्दु नारी कार्यशीलता के बदलते आयाम, डो. प्रभावति जडिया, पृष्ठ क्रमांक-२०
- ⇨ किशनुली, शिवानी, पृष्ठ क्रमांक-५४
- ⇨ किशनुली, शिवानी, पृष्ठ क्रमांक-५६
- ⇨ किशनुली, शिवानी, पृष्ठ क्रमांक-०९
- ⇨ किशनुली, शिवानी, पृष्ठ क्रमांक-२६
- ⇨ किशनुली, शिवानी, पृष्ठ क्रमांक-२७
- ⇨ किशनुली, शिवानी, पृष्ठ क्रमांक-१८
- ⇨ किशनुली, शिवानी, पृष्ठ क्रमांक-१७
- ⇨ किशनुली, शिवानी, पृष्ठ क्रमांक-१६-१७
- ⇨ किशनुली, शिवानी, पृष्ठ क्रमांक-२९
- ⇨ किशनुली, शिवानी, पृष्ठ क्रमांक-३६
- ⇨ किशनुली, शिवानी, पृष्ठ क्रमांक-३२
- ⇨ किशनुली, शिवानी, पृष्ठ क्रमांक-३१-३२
- ⇨ किशनुली, शिवानी, पृष्ठ क्रमांक-५४

* Harish Mahuvakar

Arts [ENGLISH]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 68 - 70
ISSN 2319 - 8168

THE NEW CONTINENT OF EXPERIENCE : GUJARATI DALIT SHORT STORY

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

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

When hardly people were aware of Dalit literature there were two collections. This is in reference to the folloing two story collections. The first one is "Gujarati Dalit Varta" (1993) and the other is "Dalit Gujarati Varta" (1995). This paper is a kind of an evaluation of the contemporary period.

Stagnation brings changes in any literature. Gujarati literature is no exception to this. Around 1955 Suresh Joshi spirited Gujarati short stories and the effort emerged as the modern Gujarati short story. It had a great flow up to mid seventies. Because of the exaggeration, these stories "blurred, erased and sometimes perverted, Dignity of Gujarati" (1) During the eighth decade, the writers became conscious, and some of them revolted against the tradition of Suresh Joshi. They turned themselves "to their own 'Self', society, language and culture". (2) This led to the birth of Gujarati Dalit literature.

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

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

Traces of Gujarati Dalit short stories can be found in the stories of 'Khemi' (R.V. Pathak), 'Maja Velanu Mrityu' (Sundaram), 'Janmotsav' (Suresh Joshi), 'Gujarino Rag' (Umashankar Joshi), 'Dark Street' (Jayant Khatri) and in a few stories of Dhumketu and Meghani.

*** Head, Dept. of English, Sir P.P. Institute of Science, Bhavnagar**

'The first publication of Gujarati Dalit literature 'Panther' was started by Rameshchandra Parmar in 1975. Following this, a number of periodicals devoted to Dalit literature sprang up during the second half of the Seventies. 'Akrosh', 'Kalo Sooraj', 'Garud', 'Dalit Bandhu', 'Naya Marg' and 'Disha' were some of the more prominent ones. (7) Chiefly, poems appeared in them while short stories a few.

In the beginning of eighties many Dalit writers took story writing seriously and 'dalit short stories' as Mohan Parmar puts 'were born as a force to face innumerable injustice and root problems'. (8) They presented their life style, tradition, myth, exploitation, suffering which earlier Gujarati short stories missed. In 1987 a collection 'Gujarati Dalit Varta' came out, edited by Mohan Parmar and Harish Mangalam and that became a land mark in Gujarati Dalit Literature. Being a Socio – literary movement, the Dalit short stories have concern with social reality. The Dalits are oppressed and exploited either physically, socially or economically. This is the reason that the subject of rapes are often in the stories 'Somaji', 'Snakes – The Protectors' , 'The Unfinished Bridge', 'Bad Reputation', 'Nakalank -The Unspotted, 'The Whirl Pool', and 'The Existence Thrown Over Deep Vallies'. These stories have been symbolised by snake, pig, dog, spider web, and many other objects of nature. Some such things have been stated or indicated one or the other way.

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

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

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

Myths, traditions, beliefs, superstitions, and sayings

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

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

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

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

REFERENCE

- Thakor, Ajit, Jadeja Rajendra, (Ed), "Dalit Gujarati Varta" 1995, Chaructar Vidyamandal, Vallabhvidyanagar, Guarat, 1995.
- Ibid p. (5).
- Satchidanandan, K, "Indian Literature" Issue No. 159, Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, p. (5)
- Ibid p. (5)
- Ibid p. (69)
- Ibid p. (70)
- Ibid p. (9)
- Parmar, Mohan, Mangalam, Harish, "Gujarati Dalit Varta", R.R. Sheth & Co., Bombay – Ahmedabad, 2nd Edition, 1993 p. (189)
- "Indian Literature" Issue No. 159, Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, p. (30)
- Ibid p. (44)
- Ibid , p.(45)
- Parmar, Mohan, Mangalam, Harish, "Gujarati Dalit Varta", R.R. Sheth & Co., Bombay – Ahmedabad, 2nd Edition, 1993 p. (257)
- "Indian Literature" Issue No. 159, Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, p. (39)
- Ibid, p. (30).
- Parmar, Mohan, Mangalam, Harish, "Gujarati Dalit Varta", R.R. Sheth & Co., Bombay – Ahmedabad, 2nd Edition, 1993 p. (31)
- Ibid p. (39)
- Ibid p. (76)
- Ibid p.(18)
- Thakor, Ajit, Jadeja Rajendra, (Ed), "Dalit Gujarati Varta" 1995, Chaructar Vidyamandal, Vallabhvidyanagar, Guarat, 1995. p. (19)
- "Indian Literature", Issue 159 Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, p. (10)
- Parmar, Mohan, Mangalam, Harish, "Gujarati Dalit Varta", R.R. Sheth & Co., Bombay – Ahmedabad, 2nd Edition, 1993 p. (218)8

Four factors have been extracted for this study whose eigenvalue is greater than 1, as they explain nearly 70 percent about the total variables taken into account (Table 1). The rotation sums of squared loadings shown in the table represent the distribution of the variance after the Varimax rotation. Varmax rotation is an orthogonal rotation which is commonly used. as it tries to maximize the variance of each of the factors in such a way that the total amount of variance accounted is distributed over the four extracted factors.

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

Table 2 : Test Statics

Particulars	Mean_C1	Mean_C2	Mean_C3	Mean_C4
Mann-Whitney U	2893.500	3153.000	3089.000	3301.500
Wilcoxon W	3042.500	3257.000	3197.000	3304.000
Z	-.448	-.739	-.087	-0.498
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.678	.581	.835	.701

Grouping Variable: Gender

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

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

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

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

There is no significant difference in the perception of male and female respondents that there is no standardization in the classification of major heads of schemes and resources are directly transferred skipping state consolidated fund.

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

Table: 3 Model summaries and Anova for accounting practice

Model	R	R2	Adjusted R2	Standard error of estimate	F	sig
1	.734	.648	.641	72014	84.571	.000*

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

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

(p<o.001) which indicates that the model s statistically significant.

Table 4: Model summaries and Anova for quality of Report

Model	R	R2	Adjusted R2	Standard Error of estimate	F	Sig
1	.768	.697	.688	.57842	224.128	.000*

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

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

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

Table 7 : Chi-square results

Q. No.	Person chi-square	vale	df	asymp sig (2-sided)
1	pearson chi-suqre	4819	8	.653
2	pearson chi-suqre	6,006	8	647
3	pearson chi-suqre	48,085	8	010
4	pearson chi-suqre	28,681	8	015
5	pearson chi-suqre	4,115	8	567
6	pearson chi-suqre	0474	8	812
7	pearson chi-suqre	2539	8	960
8	pearson chi-suqre	2455	8	964
9	pearson chi-suqre	9328	8	161
10	pearson chi-suqre	1.125	8	948

Conclusion

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

* G.V. Patel

Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 83 - 86
ISSN 2319 - 8168

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF MARUTI SUZUKI INDIA LTD. -A CASE STUDY

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

Keywords : Finance, Investment, Returns.

Introduction:

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

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

Company Profile:

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

Objectives of The S6dy:

The following re the objectives with which the study has been done:

1. To study the position of finance in relation to sales.
2. To examine the finance position in relation to investment.
3. To conclude the overall Financial position of the company.

Methodology:

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

Results and Discussions:

The data has been analyzed by using some Financial

* I/C Principal, Smt. T.S.R. Commerce College, Patan

ratios; general and overall to assess the results and further conclusions.

Gross Finance Ratio (GPR):

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

Operating Finance Rao (OPR):

The Operating finance refers to the pure operating finance of the enterprise that is the profit generated by the operations of the company and hence calculated before considering any financial charges such as interest, payments, non — operating incomes or loss and tax liabilities. Table indicates that the first year showed a negative figure at -2.5 6% which shows that the first year had a poor operating profit The average ratio of Operating Profit ratio was 13.18% during the five year of the study. Thus the study portray that the performance of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. is not satisfactory from profit gaining point of view. The operating profit ratio of the company is from 8.48% to 15.88% during the five year of the study.

Net Profit Ratio (NPR):

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

Expenses Ratios:

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

Table 1

General Financial Ratios of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. (Figures are in percentage)

Year	GPR	OPR	NPR	Out	AER	SER
2001	13.59	-2.56	-4,00	6.6	0.70	5.90
2002	14.19	1.78	1.58	7.44	0.62	6.82
2003	20.43	5.22	2.02	8.25	1.63	6.62
2004	24.56	9.50	5.80	8.72	1.60	7.12
2005	19.96	12.44	7.82	3.78	0.38	3.40
2006	20.75	14.75	9.90	3.56	0.60	2.96
2007	24.53	15.88	10.70	3.83	0.41	3.42
2008	20.59	14.35	9.69	3.64	0.50	3.14
2009	20.18	8.48	5.98	4.21	0.58	3.63
Mean	19.86	8.87	5.50	5.56	0.78	4.78
Std.Dev.	3.83	6.34	4.84	2.17	0.48	1.78
C.V. %	19.28	71.48	88	3.06	61.54	37.24

Source: Compiled from annual report of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. :

Note: Sid.Dev,-Standard Deviation,C.V.-Coefficient of Variance

of the cost of capital of any company. Table. 1 shows that ratio was 6.6 % in 2001 which kept on increasing till 2004 and came to 8.72% but shows a sudden. decline in next year coming down to 3.78% with some minor fluctuations till 2009. The variance is 3.06%.The administrative' expenses ratio (AER) shows the relationship between the administrative expenses and the net sales of the company. The ratio was at 0.70% in 2001 which showed minor fluctuations in the tenure and came at 0.5 8% in 2009. The average was registered at 0.78 and the variance was 61.54%. The next is the selling expenses ratio (SER). The selling expenses in the competitive market is usually high. The ratio was at 5.90% in 2001 which increased till 2004 at 7.12% but slipped down to 3.40%.The average was 4.78 and the coefficient of variance is high in this ratio at 3 7.24%.

Return on Net Worth (RONW):

It is the ratio of net profit to share holder's investment.

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

Return on Equity (ROE):

The amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. Return on equity measures a corporation's Financial by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested. Table 2 reveals that the ratio was at the highest in year 2008 at 1197,79 and the lowest in year 2001 at - 203.63%. the coefficient of variance is 89.38%.

Return on Capital Employed (ROCE):

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

Return on Total Assets (ROTA):

The return on assets (ROA) percentage shows how Financial a company's assets are in generating revenue. Table 2 reveals an increasing trend inspite of the first

Table 2:

Overall Financial Ratio of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.

Year	RONW	ROE	ROCE	ROTA	EPS	DPS
2001	-10.19	-203.63	-9.88	-7.18	-203.64	00
2002	3.86	78.99	4.74	3.10	78.99	30.00
2003	4.73	101.31	7.40	4.12	5.07	1.47
2004	15.10	375.16	22.78	13.88	18.76	1.49
2005	19.49	590.73	26.41	18.21	29i5	2.00
2006	21.81	822.91	31.13	21.52	41.16	3.50
2007	22.79	080.97	30.06	20.87	54.07	4.50
2008	20.56	197.79	26.24	18.58	59.91	5.00
2009	13.04	843.39	17.94	12.13	42.18	3.50
Mean	12.35	543.07	17.42	11.69	14.01	5.72
Std.Dev.	10.97	485.42	13.88	9.77	84.54	9.25
C.V. %	88.83	89.38	79.68	83.58	603.43	161.71

Source : Published annual reports of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.

Note :: All figures are in percentage except EPS and DPS

year to give a negative percentage at -7.18%. The average of this ratio is 11.69 and the coefficient of variance is 83.58%.This is an indication that inspite of the weak performance if the first year the company came out of it and showed some better results in the latter years.

Earning per Share (EPS) and Dividend per Share (DPS):

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

Conclusion:

Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. being a very famous

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

REFERENCE

- Chandra Prasanna, (2004) "Financial Management", Sahitya Bhawan Publications.
- Gupta S.P., (2004) "Management Accounting", Sahitya Bhawan Publications.
- Kothari C.R (2008) 'Research Methodology", New Age International (?) Ltd Publishers.
- Sharma R.K and Gupta Shashi K., (2008) "Financial Management ' Kalyani Publishers.
- Sur Debasis and Ref Debasis, '(2001)," Financial analysis of Indian food products industry: a case study of Cadbury India Ltd. ", The Management Accountant.
- Rafiqul Islam Mahamad, (2000), "Profitability of fertilizer industry in Bangladesh ", The Management Accountant.
- Kadirvelu S. Vifayhzimar A. 920030, "Profitability and size of firm in Indian minerals and metal industry", The Management Accountant.
- www. expresspharmaonline. corn
- www. marutisuzuki. corn

* J.I. Shah

Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 87 - 88
ISSN 2319 - 8168

VALUE ADDED ACCOUNTING-A TOOL OF PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The concept of value added is useful for managerial decision making and is considered as an appropriate approach to measure the operating efficiency and profitability of a business organization. It is considered as a rod for measuring the wealth created by an enterprise and hence the success of a business unit. In accounting Language, value added represents the excess of sales revenue and income from services over the cost of bought in goods and services purchased from outsiders.

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

Significance of Value Added Accounting

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

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

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

Computation of Value Added

As disclosed by the accounting concept of value added, value added is either in the form of gross value added or net value added. The Gross Added (GVA) is the excess of sales plus income from services, less amount of bought in materials and services purchased from the outsiders. But GVA cannot be claimed to be as total value generated. the Value of services of fixed assets like plant and machinery etc. consumed during production should also be deducted from the figure of GVA. Consumption of fixed assets (i.e, depression) is nothing but exhaustion of values previously generated. So, to arrive at the figure of net value added (NVA) within a firm, values acquired from other units in past but consumed at added (NVA) within a firm, values acquired from other units in past

* Ass. Prof., B.B. Avichal Arts & Commerce College, Mandavi

but consumed at present should be deducted from the gross value added. According to adam Smith, their real wealth too is in promotion value added. According to adam smith, their real wealth too is in proportion, not to their gross, but to their net revenue.

To calculate value added the cost of bought-in goods and services is deducted from the total of sales and income from services. In the shape of formula, it can be expressed as follows:

Application of Value Added:

Application of value added indicates how that value added has been divided between employs, the government, the providers of the capital and of which is reinvested in the business.

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

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

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

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

Value Added Statement (VAS)

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

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

Items	Rs.	Rs.
Generation of Value Added		
Sales Revenue	xxx	
Add: Income from services	xxx	xxx
Less: Cost of bought in goods & services from outsiders		xxx
Gross Value Added		xxx
Less: Depreciation		xxx
Net Value Added		xxx
Application of Value Added		
To pay employees		xxx
To pay Government		xxx
To pay providers of capital		
(i) Lenders	xxx	
(ii) Shareholders	xxx	xxx
Retained earnings (excluding Depreciation		xxx
Net Value Added		xxx

* Mayuri Chudasama

Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 89 - 92
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ROLE OF NON-FARM SECTOR IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Introduction

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

Rural Development has been receiving increasing attention of the governments across the world. In the Indian context, rural development assumes special significance for two important reasons.

(a) About two-third of Indian population still lives in villages and there cannot be any progress so long as rural areas remain backward.

(b) The backwardness of the rural sector would be major impediment to the overall progress of the economy.

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

Over the years, rural development has emerged as" a strategy designed to the economic and social life of a specific group of people — the rural poor.

Agriculture in its broad sense, itself is very vast. Agriculture is important sector of the Indian Economy. It contributes sizeably to the domestic product as also to exports. Agriculture has an important role to play in economic development of an agrarian economy like that of India. The position of agriculture is an all embracing one. So much so that the very existence of economic activities of the entire people is bound up with the state and health of this sector.

Generally, agricultural development is considered as synonymous to rural development. Bur rural development is much more than rural development.

(2) Concept of Rural Development:

Rural development involves raising the socioeconomic states of the rural population on a sustainable basis through optimum utilization of local resources, both natural and human. The essence of rural development is not in " providing" but in "promoting" the rural sector. The rural population should know how to sustain itself financially and gain economic independence. Therefore, the stress of rural development should be on self reliance. Also, rural development should result in greater access to the rural population to goods and services.(1)

Rural people, accounting for about three fourth of the total population, have for long lagged much behind the overall progress of the economy. People living in rural areas are up against three problems of great magnitude. These are : utter backwardness of the rural economy, wide spread unemployment and massive poverty.(2)

Utter Backwardness:

Agriculture is the all pervasive sector of the rural economy. It has in the last fifty years or so, grown at meager rate of 2.7 %.

* M.Phil. Student, Saurashtra University, Rajkot

dependence on the agricultural sector is not desirable. The rapid rural industrialization is indispensable to reduce the pressure of population on land and strengthen the farm sector. The need for intensifying non-farm activities is to improve the standard of living of the masses by stepping up output of wage goods.4

(5) Role of Non-Farm sector in Rural development:

The major objectives of the Rural development are:

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

Employment Generation:

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

Infrastructure:

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

Criterion for Rural Development:

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

a. Drawing the entire rural labor force into the mainstream of economic activity.
b. Realizing the creative energies of the rural poor.
c. Checking the drift of the rural population to cities.
d. Enhancing participation of women and youth in rural development process.
e. Improving the quantity of life through integration between development and environment.
f. The all-round development of the rural population by tapping the abundant man power.6

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

(A) Rural Industrialization

It is important segment of non-farm sector in Indian rural development. The general pattern of structural transformation in a countly should be from agriculture to industry and then to services. But in India, there has been faster transition from agriculture to services. Break up of the several shares of rural GDP reveals that the share of agriculture was 73.8% in 1970-71 which declined 42% in 2007-08. The share of rural industry has registered an increase from 11.3% in 1970-71 to 29.06% in 2007-08. The share of service sector in rural India showed increase from 14.9% in 1970-71 to 28.4% in 2007-08.

These trends reveal that a structural transformation of the rural economy is taking place and the non-farm sector is emerging as the major contributor to the rural GDP.

(B) Employment:

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

(C) Rural — Urban Ratio:

In 1951 the rural-urban ratio of India's population was 82.7: 17.3. It has reduced to 72.2:27.8 in 2001. This is the impact of urbanization.

(D) Work participation rate:

Increase in work participation rate is more perceptible in rural than urban areas. Work participation rate in rural areas was 42.0% in 2001 as against 40.0% in 1991. In case of males, work participation rate was

52.4% in 2001. But the work participation rate for females in rural areas increased from 27.2% in 1991 to 3 1.0% in 2001.

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

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

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

REFERENCE

- Vasant Desai: (1988) Rural Development, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai- Vol. -II.
- A.N.Agarwal : Indian Economy:Problems of Development and Planning, New Age International Publishers, New Del hi (2009).
- S.K.Sharma & S.LMalhotra: (1977) Integrated Rural Development: Approach, Strategy and Perspectives, Abhinav Publications. New Delhi.
- R. (jRao: (1987) Rural Industrialization in India, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
- Chaudhari P (Ed) The Indian Economy and Development, J'ilcas Publishing House, New Delhi (1978).
- K.Deb (1986) Rural Development in India since Independence Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi.
- Ruddar Datt. & K P M Sundaram : Indian Economy, S.Chand& (2010).

* Alpesh Patel

Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 93 - 94
ISSN 2319 - 8168

दलित की दस्तक :'' आवाजे ''

प्राचिनकाल से लेक२ वर्तमान तक के साहित्य की छान-भीन की जाए तो इसकी अनेक धा२ाएँ द्रष्टिगत होती है । आधुनिककाल में हिन्दी, म२ाठी या अन्य भाषा के साहित्य में एक नई धा२ा का प्रवाह बडे जो२ो से बह २हा है उसे ही दलित साहित्य के नाम से जाना जाता है । निंदी साहित्यमें दलित साहित्य का जन्म म२ाठी साहित्य की देन है । सामान्यः दलितो द्वा२ा लिखा गया साहित्य यानि दलित साहित्य किन्तु दलित साहित्य की कल्पना आज औ२ अधिक विकसित हो चुकी है । यूं देखा जाए तो दलित साहित्यका२ो ने इस देशका साहित्य लिखने में युगो-युगो से अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देते आये है । इसलि ए बाबासाहब ने कहा था कि...

' जब हिन्दुओ को वेदो की जरू२त पडी तो उन्होने यह काम व्यास को सोंप दिया जब हिन्दुओ को एक महाकाव्य की जरू२त पडी तो उन्होने यह काम व्यास को सोंपा जो एक अछूते थे तथा हिन्दुओ को जब संविधान की जरू२त पडी तो उन्होंने यह काम मुजे सोंप दिया ।

वर्तमान समय में दलितसाहित्य साहित्य नही एक आंदोलन है । इस दलित साहित्य को डो. नामव२सिंह ने उगता सू२ज कहा है किन्तु जो सदियों से दबे हुए हो, सदियो से नाइन्साफी मांग २हे हो वे उस अधिव्यकित का सू२ज उगता हुआ नहीं किन्तु डो.कालीच२ण' स्नेही' के शब्दो में कहे तो' दलित साहित्य उगता हुआ सु२ज नही है यह तो धग-धगता सू२ज है । औ२ इस धग-धगते सू२जने सभि मनुवादीयो की नींद तो ह२ाम क२ ही दी साथ ही दलितो में जाग ति औ२ चेतना का स्व२भी फूकां है । औ२ यह काम जोरो से क२ २हे है दलित साहित्यका२ ।

दलित साहित्यका२ सामाजिक शोषण पद्धति के विरूद्ध विद्रह क२ता है । अस्प श्यता, जातियता, दैनंदिन जिवन में सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्क तिक अन्याय का नाश क२नेवाला औ२ दल्तो में जाग ति लानेवाला हथिया२ है । दलित साहित्य वर्तमान युग में दलित कलम लेक२ खडे हो गये है । वे अपने अनुभवो को शब्दोको साहित्य मे ढालक२ शेठ, जमीदा२ तथा सवर्णो की औ२ से होनेवाले अन्याय एवं उस अन्यायो के विरूद्ध दलितो में चेतना एवं जाग२ण की कहानी उपन्यास, कविता, नाटक, आत्मकथा, कहानी आदी को माध्यम बनाक२ सामाजिक बु२ाईयो को खोला है इसलिए कहा है कि

' दलित साहित्य सही मायने में वह साहित्य है जो दलितो ने अपने ज्ञान तर्जुबे अपनी कठिनाईयो औ२ पीडा के आधा२ प२ लिखा दलित साहित्य यानी भा२तीय संस्क ति के तल को लगी हुई आग है । दलित कहानी इस अग्निकुंड की एक चिंगा२ी मात्र है । इस चिंगा२ी को जलानेवालो में मोहनदास नेमिष२ाय के कहानीसंग्रह' आवाजे' का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है । इन की पहली कहानी 'कथालोक' मासिक पत्रिका में छापी थी उस समय हिंदी में दलित साहित्य की चर्चा बहुत कम थी वैसे तो प्रेमचद दलितो प२ कलम चलाने वाले पहले गै२ दलित साहित्यका२ थे किन्तुं उनके दलित पात्र संघर्ष नही क२ते है । किन्तु दलित साहित्यका२ो ने अपने पात्रो को संघर्ष व चेतना का २ास्ता दिखाने का काम किया है ।

' आवाजे' नैमिष२ायजी का पहला कहानी संग्रह है जिस में सढिवादीता को तोडने का भ२सक पयास किया गया है । जैसा लेखब का तेव२ है वैसा ही तेव२ उकत कहानी संग्रह में देखने को मिलता है वे स्वयंम अपने दो शब्दो मे कहते है कि..

' ह२ एक कहानी लिखने के दौ२ान मुजे दुर्घटनाओं के आ२पा२ की जद्रोजहद से जूझना पडा है । मे भीत२ बाह२ बग दहकता २हा मे२े शब्द जैसे तपक२ बाह२ आते २हे ।'

ते२ह कहानियों का यह संग्रह समता प्रकाशन दिल्लिसे वर्ष १९९८ मे प्रकाशित हुआ ।

संगह की प्रत्येक कहानी दलितो मे जाग ति व चेतना का संचा२ क२ती है ।' आवाजे कहानी में युग युग से यातनाए झेलने वाले मेंहत२ो ने गादवालो जुल्म, अन्याय औ२ अत्याचा२ के वि२ोध मे ठकु२ अवता२सिं के खिलाफ जीवंत विद्रोह क२ते है औ२ कहानी का मुख्य पात्र इतवा२ी कह उठता हो-

' हम जूठन न लेगे औ२ न गंदकी साफ करेंगे ।' ठाकु२ दलितो की बस्ति में आग लगवा देता है, फि२ भी न ड२ते हुए अन्याय के विरूद्ध कुछ क२ गुज२ने की इच्छा दलित युवको मे जन्म लेती है ।

* गुज२ात विद्यापीठ, म.दे.शा.शि महाविद्यालय, साद२ा

' अपना गाव कहानी मे कहानीका२ ने दलितो की एकता को दर्शाया है । कहानी मे एक दलित पि२वा२ की पौत्रवधु को दिन-दहाडे शीलह२ण क२के पू२े गाव मे उसे नंगा धुमाता है खुब प्रयत्न क२ने प२ भी दलितो को न्याय नही मिलता, नि२शा ही हाथ लगती है । अंततः सा२े दलित एक होक२ उस गाँव को छोड देते है और२ अपना एक नया गाँव बसाते है । कहानीका२ ने डो. आम्बेडक२ के विचा२ को महत्वदेक२ नये समाज का निर्माण क२ने का द ढ निर्णय लिया है ।

' नयापडोसी' कहानीं मे जातीय भेदभाव को दर्शाया गया है । दलित व्यकित तो अपने नये पडोसी का स्वागत क२ता है । प२न्तु नया पडोशी जो आया है, वह ग ह प्रवेश कार्यकम में दलित को नही बुलाता । वह ब्राहमण है, स्वार्थी है और२ मुर्ख मानसिकता को अपनाता है ।

' हा२ेहुए लोग' कहानी मे बताया गया है की आज शिक्षा का प्रचा२-प्रसा२ होने प२ भी पढे - लिखे शहरी लोको मे भी जीतीवाद का दंभ छिपा है, इसे इस कहानी मे बखुबी से दर्शाया गया है । कहानी मे एक दलित अ५स२ की बात है जिसको शह२ मे उन्हे कि२ाये का मकान देने मे स्वर्ण हीम्मत नही क२ते । अतः कहानी का मूल तथ्य है की जबतक लोगो मे आंत२ीक चेतना नही जागेगी तब तब जीतीवाद दू२ नही होगा ।

' अधीका२ चेतना' नामक कहानी मे बाबा साहब के संघर्ष से दलितो में उपजी चेतना और२ सम्मान का दर्शन होता है ।

' ब२सात' कहानी के माध्यम से दलित जीवन में पति- पत्नि के प्रेम की अभिव्यकित की गई है ।' री ती' कहानी में ब्राहमण वाद के नीच कार्यो को उजाग२ किया गया है । जिस मे जीतीवाद, सामतवाद, ध णित मानसिकता, बालात्का२ जैसे जधन्य अप२ाधो का शिका२ हंमेशा दलित नारी ही कयो होती है ? गव की नई बहुओ की इजजत लुटी जाती थी इस लिए दलित अफस२ होक२ उस का हट क२ विरोध क२ते है । में शह२ और२ वे कहानी मे दलित विदयार्थी की आर्थिक स्थिति को दर्शाया गया है । लडका शह२ मे परीक्षा देने के लिए जाता है किन्तु परीक्षा २द हो जाती है । तब वह पर२ेशान होक२ सोचने लगता है कि उन्हे कया पता एक दलित युवक कितनी कठिनाईयो जेलक२ शिक्षा पाता है ।

हिन्दी की महत्वपुर्ण दलित कहानी 'महाशुद्र' इस सग्रह की अंतिम कहानी है । इस कहानी मे जातिवाद के अंत२ विरोध को बडे ही मार्मिक ढंग से दर्शाया गया है । शह२ के शमशान मे शव का अंतिम संस्का२ क२के मर२े का माल खाने वाले ब्राहमण आचार्य वही शवो को उठाने उसे आग लगाने वाला नंदु डोन है । किया क२म के का२ण आचार्य को पैसा मिलता है, पर२ंतु नंदु का कोई हिस्सा नहीं होता । इसकहानी में जातिवाद के अंत२ विरोध को बडे ही मार्मिक ढंग से दर्शाया गया है । सवर्णो ने हिन्दु समाज की ह२ जाति में उँच-नीचता को बनाये २खने का भ२सक प्रयास किया है । आज ब्राहमण भी उन यातनाओ को जेलक२ तडप २हे है जो दलितो ने सदियो से जेला है । समाज के खोखलेपन को यथासंभव लेखक ने पाठको के सामने २खने का प्रयास किया है ।' महाशुद्र' जातिवाद का पोल खोलने वाली कहानीयो में महत्वपुर्ण मानी जाती है ।

कुल मिलाक२ कह सकते है कि दलित साहित्य का मूल उदे'श्य ही अन्याय का कडा विरोध क२ना है । दलित साहित्य दलित समाज वास्तविकता की पहचान क२ानेवाला साहित्य है । वह ब्राहमणवादी चेतना के विरूद्ध दलित चेतना का प्रसा२-प्रचा२ क२ता है । मुखयतः दलित कहानी में दो गुणो का होना आवश्यक है । पहला भेदभाव जैसी व्यवस्था का विरोध क२ना है और२ दुस२े जीवन में परि२वर्तन का सकल्प बनाए २खना । ये सा२े गुण नैमिष२ायजी के प्रस्तुत कहानी संग्रह की कहानीयो में देखने को मिलता है ।

संदर्भसूचि

- ⇨ डो पुरूषोत्तम सत्यप्रेम -दलित साहित्य और२ सामाजिक न्याय- पृ स ८८
- ⇨ डो कालिच२ण स्नेही, व्याख्यान दलित हिन्दी गु. सा. मे दलित चेतना ३/१/११

* Digvijaysinh Parmar

Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 95 - 97
ISSN 2319 - 8168

व्यावसायिक रूचि आधारित कैरियर मार्गदर्शन एव निर्देशन

व्यावसायिक रूचिर्या भविष्य में उपयुकत व्यवसाय चयन एवं कैरियर निर्माण का आधार होती है, सही समय पर उचित मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेक्शन द्वारा विद्यार्थीयो का भविष्य संवारा जा सकता है । १७ से १८ वर्ष की आयु कैरियर एव व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एंव निदेक्शन के लिए उपयुकत समय होता है, इस आयु के विद्यार्थी अधिकतर विद्यार्थीयो एवं महाविद्यालयो में अध्ययनरत होते हैं । इस आयु तक साान्यतः रूचिर्या विशेषतः व्यावसायिक रूचियां स्थिर हो जाती हैं । अतः व्यवसायिक रूचि आधारित कैरियर मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेक्शन की उपयोगिता उदेश्य एवं इस कार्य के सफल संचालन हेतु नीति व सुझावों पर प्रकाश डालता हुआ यह लेख प्रस्तुत है ।

शिक्षा का मुख्य उदेदश्य व्यक्ति के जीविकोपार्जन हेतु उपयुकत व्यवसाय का चयन करना होता है । उपयुक्त व्यवसायका चयन व्यक्ति के लिए आय अर्जन का साधन, समाज में अच्छी स्थिति एवं अन्य लोगों से सामाजिक व्यवहार में सहायक होता है। वे व्यक्किंत जो अपने लिए उपयुक्त व्यवसाय का चयन नहीं कर पाते हैं । जीवन के प्रति निराशा एवं तनाव में धिरे हते हैं । जबकि उपयुक्त व्यवसाय का चयन व्यक्ति के लिए उन्नीत का सूचक होता है ।

उपयुक्त व्यवसाय चयन का संबंध रूचियों, वातावरण आकांक्षओ, योग्यताओं, कौशलो, व्यक्तित्व, सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर, व्यवसाय चुनने की स्वतंत्रता एवं संबंधित जानकारी से है । इसका मुख्य आधार व्यक्तियों की व्यवसायिक रूचि होती है, अगर व्यक्ति अपनी रूचि के अनुसार व्यवसाय का चयन करना चाहता है, इस स्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि व्यक्ति की जिस कार्य में गहरी रूचि हो उससे संबंधित व्यवसाय को चुनना चाहिए क्योंकि तभी वह व्यक्ति उस कार्य कोपूर्ण निष्ठा, ईमानदारी एंव रूचि से कर पाएगा । इस प्रकार कार्य करने से व्यक्ति की कार्यक्षमता भी उतम रहती है और उससे संतुष्टि भी अधिक मिलती है । यह सर्वमान्य सत्य है कि जिस कार्य में व्यक्ति की रूचि है उसे वह पूर्ण क्षमता से कर सकते हैं, परन्तु व्यावसायिक रूचि के अनुसार व्यवसाय चयन का न होना, व्यक्ति के लिए मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्या का कारण बन जाता है, जिससे उसकी कार्य क्षमता और स्वस्थय पर भी बुरा प्रभाव पडता है । अतः यह आवश्यक है कि व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन हेतु रूचियों विशेषतः व्यावसायिक रूचियों का ध्यान रखा जाना आवश्यक है एंव परामर्श आवश्यक है ।

भारत देश में सामान्यतः कैरियर मार्गदर्शन उच्चतर माध्यमिक अथवा महाविद्यालय स्तर पर किया जाता है स स्तर के विद्यार्थीयों में चाहे वे शहरी अथवा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के ही क्यों न हों, कैरियर को लेकर सदैव भ्रम की स्थिति रहती है । वह निर्णय नहीं ले पातें कि कौन सा कैरियर उन्हें सफलता के मार्ग पर ले जाएगा, जिसकी सहायता से वे सही समय पर उपयुकत व्यवसाय का चयन कर सकें । छात्र अपना कैरियर माता-पिता के दबाव में आकर अथवा यह सोचकर कि अमुक विषय की आज बहुत मांग है जो भविष्य में उपयुक्त व्यवसाय चयन में सहायता करेगा चुने ते हैं । दबाव में आकर लिया गया निर्णय कभी भी संतोषप्रद, रूचिकर नहीं हो सकता है ।

१७ से १८ वर्ष की आयु कैरियर एंव व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन के लिए उपयुक्त समय होता है विभिन्न शोध अध्ययनों से स्पष्ट हो चुका है इस आयु के विद्यार्थीयों की रूचिर्या विशेषतः व्यावसायिक रुचिर्या स्थिर हो जाती है । इन आयु स्तर के विद्यार्थी अधिकतर उच्चतर माध्यमिक कक्षाओं में अध्ययनरत होते हैं । जिनको कैरियर मार्गदर्शन एंव निदेक्शन सेवाएं उपलब्ध करने के लिए एक देशव्यापी संगठित व्यवस्था है परन्तु इसकी प्रगति बहुत धीमी है, निःसन्देह इसका मूल उदेदश्य विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों को व्यावसायिक निदेक्शन एंव परामर्श में प्रशिक्षित कर विद्यार्थीयों को व्यावसायिक रूचि आधारित कैरियर मार्गदर्शन दवाा लाभ पहुंचाना है । उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा के व्यावसायिकरण की संशोधीत योजना (१९९२) के अनुसार विद्यालय की व्यावसायिक निदेक्शन गतिविधियों के दो व्यापक उददेश्य हैं :

१) समूचित शैक्षिक एवं व्यावसायिक विकल्पों के संबंध में विद्यार्थीयो, अभिभांवको और शिक्षकों को आवश्यक निर्देशन

* Lecturer, Shree Maruti Vidhyamandir P.G. Center of M.S.W., Bhavnagar

देना ।

२) योजना के वास्तविक संचालन औ२ उसकी कार्य प्रणाली कोसहज बनाना ।

विद्यार्थीयों की शिक्षा का प्रमुख साधन विकासात्मक पातयचर्चा है । निदेक्रशन सेवाएं भी स्वाभावतः विकासात्मक हैं । निदेक्रशन कार्यक्रम का प्रमुख उदेदश्य विद्यार्थियों मे सामान्य शैक्षिक औ२ आजीविका विकास की क्षमताओं का विकास क२ना है । जिससे वे कामगारों एवं नागरिकों के रूप में अपना विकास अधिक प्रभावी रूप से क२ सकें। व्यावसायिक रूचि आधारित कैरिय२ निदेक्रशन विद्यार्थीयो में कुछ ऐसी क्षमताऐं विकसीत क२ने का उदेदश्य २खता है जिससे वे निम्न आवश्यक दक्षताएं, ज्ञान औ२ अभिव ति आदि को समझ सकें ।

१) अपनी शक्तियों मूल्यों, अभिरूचियों, निपुणताओं की पहचान क२ना।

२) अपनी अन्तः शक्तियों के बारे में अधिक जानकारी प्राप्त क२ने के लिए विद्यालयीन एंव विद्यालय से बाह२ के अनुभवों, गतिविधीयों, औ२ अभिरूचियों का प्रयोग क२ना ।

३) प्रभावी सम्प्रेषण के लिए आवश्यक दक्षताओं का प्रदर्शन औ२ प्रयोग क२ना ।

४) शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों प२ उपलब्ध शैक्षिक विकल्पों से सुपरिचित होना ।

प) शैक्षिक औ२ व्यावसायिक विकल्पों के मध्य के संबंधो को समझना ।

६) अपनी शैक्षिक योजनाओं के बारे में प्राप्त जानकारी के आधा२ प२ समय- समय प२ संशोधन क२ना ।

७) उन पाठयक्रमों का चुनाव क२ना जिनमें कई प्रका२ के व्यावसायिक विकल्प उपलब्ध हो ।

८) प्रभावशील अध्ययन कौशल औ२ समय प्रबन्धन वयवस्याथन की दक्षताएं विकसित क२ना ।

९) आजीविका की योजना बनाने में प्रभावकारी नीर्णय लेने की दक्षतायें प्रदर्शित क२ना ।

१०) व्यावसायिक विकल्पों की खोज के लिए उपलब्ध साधनों का पता लगाना औ२ उनका उपयोग क२ना ।

११) रोजगा२ अवसरों की जानकारी के विभिन्न स्त्रोतों का ज्ञान अर्जन क२ना औ२ उपयोग में लाना ।

१२) स्वरोजगा२ के अवसरोंऔ२ उनके लाभ- हानियों को जानना ।

उपर्युक्त उदेदश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए भा२त देश में एक व्यापक व्यावसायिक रू चि आधारित कैरिय२ मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेक्रशन यजना के लिए शैक्षिक प्रशासको तथा निदे'शन कार्यकर्ताओ द्वा२ा नीति का निष्पादन आवश्यक है। नीति की व्यापक प्रस्तावना में व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेक्रशन के लक्ष्यों का वण न देते हुए मार्गदर्शन एवं निदे'शन सेवाओं के विकास औ२ उन्हे प्रदान क२ने के संबंध में प्रशासको/ अधिकारियों, विद्यालय के प्राचार्यो, शिक्षकों औ२ प२ामर्शदाताओं के उत२दायित्वों का विव२ण संलग्न किया जाना चाहिए। नीति को समुचित रूप से निम्नानुसा२ विस्तारित किया जा सकता है :

१) शैक्षिक विद्यालयों के विभिन्न वर्ग स्त२ो प२ व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेक्रशन लागु किया जाए ।

२) व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एव निदे'शन के लक्ष्यो की प्राप्ति के उददेशय से शिक्षा की प्रत्येक शाखा से संबंधीत रोजगा२ के अवसरों की जानकारी पाठयक्रम में सम्मिलित की जाए ।

३) सभी शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में शैक्षिक एंव व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एवं निदे'शन सेवाए उपलब्ध क२ाई जाएं ।

४) व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एव निदे'शन एव विशिष्ठ सेवा होने के का२ण अपेक्षिण मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेक्रशन कार्यो को क२ने में सक्षम स्टाफ सदस्यो द्वा२ा इसे नि/पादित किया जाए ।

प) निदेक्रशन ऐंसी की सहायता से २ाजय के शिक्षा मंत्रालयफ को शिक्ष औ२ प्रशिक्षण चालु २खने के माध्यम द्वा२ा एक क्रमबद्व औ२ व्यापक कर्मचारी विकास कार्यक्रम कना चाहिए ।

६) विशेषण समितियो के सहयोग से २ाजय निदेक्रशन एजेंसी की प्रभावी निदेक्रशन सेवाएं देने के लिए आवश्यक, औजा२, तकनीकें औ२ प्रस्ताव तैया२ क२ने होंगे ।

७) केवल प्रशिक्षित नीदेक्रशन स्टाफ को ही निदेक्रशन सेवाए प्रदान क२ने की अनुमति होगी औ२ वे विद्यार्थीओ से उनकी सामर्थ्य औ२ अपेक्षाओ के अनुसा२ उनके साथ अपने हस्तक्षेप की सीमा को बनाए २खेगे ।

८) २ाजय स्त२ प२ शिक्षा मंत्रालय व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एंव निदे'शन सेवाओ के गुणात्मक सुधा२ हेतु आंकडे उपलब्ध क२ाने के लिए, २ाजय स्त२ की निदेक्रशन एजेंसी के सहयोग से निदेक्रशन एवं प२ामर्श सेवाओं के मूल्यांकन की प्रणाी विकसित कर२गा ।

विभिन्न स्तरों प२ निदेक्रशन एजेन्सियों की भूीमका व कार्य :

१) २ाष्ट्रीय स्त२ :

२ाष्ट्रीय स्त२ प२ केन्द्रीय मावन संसाधन विकास मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में संयुकत व्यावसायिक शिक्षा पर्षिद व्यावसायिक रूचि आधारित निदेक्रशन सेवाओं की नीति का प्रतिपादन, योजना औ२ समन्वयन कर२गी ।

२) २ाजय स्त२ प२ :

२ाजय स्त२ प२ संयुकत व्यावसायिक शिक्षा परिषद के पू२क के रूप में, २ाजय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा परिषद (एस.सी.वी.ई) अनुसंधान एवं विकास में सहायता क२ेगे तथा २ाजय शिक्षा / व्यावसायिक शिक्षा संचालनालय निदेक्शन कार्यक्रम के संचालन औ२ पर्यवेक्षण कार्यो की देखभाल क२ेगा ।

३) जिला स्त२ प२ :

जिल्ला स्त२ प२ नीतिगत निर्णय लेनेएव व्यावसायिक रूचि आधरीत मार्गदर्शन एव निदेक्शन सेवाओ के अन्य कार्यान्वयक संघटको के साथ संबंध स्थापित क२ने के लिए जिला व्यावसायिक शिक्षा समितियो बनाई जाएं, ये समितिर्या निदेक्शन सेवाओं के विषय मे निर्णय लेगी।

४) विद्यालय स्त२ प२ :

विद्यालय स्त२ प२ व्यावसायिकरूचि आधारित मार्गदर्शन एवं निदेक्शन कार्यक्रम को सुनिश्चित क२ने के लि ए विद्यालय सलाहका२ समितिर्या बनाएगा । यह समितिया विद्यालयों मे निदे'शन कार्यक्रम के समुचित कार्यान्वयन की देख२ेख क२ेगी। प्रत्येक विद्यालय अपनी आवश्यकता औ२ उपलब्ध साधनो के अनुसा२ अपना स्वयं का व्यावसायिक रूचि आधारीत निदेक्शन कार्यक्रम तैया२ क२ेगा । विद्यालय के प्राचार्य सयुकत रूप से कार्यक्रम की योजना का कार्यान्वयन क२ेगे ।

(अ) विद्यालय प्राचार्य की भूमिका व कार्य :

१) स्वयं को २ाजय एवं केन्द शासित प्रदेशो के निदेक्शन कार्यक्रम से संबंध क२ना औ२ एक शिक्षक को व्यावसायिक निदे'शन शिक्षक के रूप मे प्रशिक्षित क२ना ।

२) निदे'शन कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक भौतिक सुविधाए, साधन औ२ कर्मचारी उपलबध क२ाना ।

३) व्यावसायिक निदे'शन शिक्षक को समूह निदेक्शन कार्यो जैसे आजीविका प्रदर्शनी, आजीविका मेला, आजीविका कलब, चलचित्र प्रदर्शन आदि के लिए आवश्यक सहायता औ२ सुविधाए उपलब्ध क२ना ।

४) निदे'शन गतिविधीयो के लिए कम से कम प० प्रीतशत समय विद्यालय समय सा२णी मे उपलब्ध क२ाना ।

प) निदेक्शन कार्यो मे सहायता देने के लिए स्टाफ / कर्मचारि२यो को प्रोत्साहीत क२ना ।

(ब) व्यावसायिक निदेक्शक शिक्षक की भूमीका एवं कार्य :

१) निदेक्शन सेवाए प्रदान क२ने के लिए आवश्यक अदयतन जानकारी युकत निदेक्शन कक्ष की स्थापना एवं उसका २ख-२खाव क२ना ।

२) विद्यार्थीयो की सहायता के लिए कक्षा के प्रभारी शिक्षक एंव अन्य लोगो की २ाय लेना।

३) पालको, सामाजिक एजेस्यिो व्यापा२ एवं उद्योगो तथा उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानो के साथ प्रभावी संपर्क बनाए २खना।

४) उपयुकत सेवाओ के लिए विद्यार्थीयो औ२ आवश्यकता पडने प२ सामुदायीक एजेन्सियो के साथ प२ामर्श की व्यवस्था क२ना ।

प) विद्यालय के निदेक्शन कार्यक्रम का समय समय प२ मूल्याकन क२ना।

व्यावसायिक रूचि आधारीत व्यावसायिक कै२ियर२ मार्गदर्शन एव निदेक्शन एक विस्त त कार्यक्रम है जिसे मानव शकित एवं अन्य साधनो ध्वा२ा मजबुत बनाया जाना चाहिए । यह कार्यक्रम विद्यार्थीओ की शैक्षित व व्यावसायिक रूचि के मध्य संभव सामजस्य बनाए २खने मे सहायता चहुताने के साथ-साथ उसके व्यकितत्व के सभी पक्षो के विकास मे मदद क२ेगा, इसलिए व्यावसायिक रूचि आधारीत कै२ियर२ मार्गदर्शन एव निदेक्शन को शिक्षा का अनिवार्य अंग माना जाना चाहिए । यह सभी विद्यार्थीओ के लिए उपयोगी है यह एक ऐसी सतत प्रक्रिया भी है जिसका लक्ष्य समय समय प२ निर्णय लेने औ२ भविष्य की योजना बनाने मे विद्यार्थीओ की सहायता क२ना है ।

सन्दर्भ

- कोग२, एस (१९९१), शैषिक एवं व्यावसायिक निर्दुशन की नीति, युनेस्को न ड पी२स ।
- मोहन, एस (१९९प) जीविका शिक्षको के लिए पाठय सामग्र २ाष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली
- निदेक्शन एव प२ामर्श मे स्नातकोत२ पत्रोपाधी पाठयकंम (१९९६) २ा शै अनु एवंप्रशि परिषद नई दिल्ली
- माथु२, कि२ण (१९९७)२ स्त२ के व्यावसायिक विद्यालयो मे व्यावसायिक ीनदेक्शन सेवाए ।
- माध्यमीक शिक्षा के व्यावसायिक२ण योजना (१९९३) मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय भा२त शासन नईदिल्ली।
- शर्मा के योगेन्द (२ढ०प) प्रिसीपल ओफ एजकेशन एड वोकेशनल गाइडेस कनिष्क पब्लिसर्श नइ दिल्ली

* Priti Chauhan

Rural Study
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 98 - 99
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ek/;fed Lrj ij 'kkldh; ,oa v'kkldh; fo|ky; dk f'k{kdksa dh f'k{kd izHkko'khyrk ij ,d v/;;u

प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन में माध्यमिक स्तर पर शासकीय एवं अशासकीय विद्यालय के शिक्षको की शिक्षक प्रभावशीलता पर अध्ययन किया गया है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हेतु दुर्ग जिले के अंतर्गत भिलाई शहर के क्षेत्रो का चयन किया गया है। न्यादर्श के रूप मे शासकीय एवं अशासकीय शालाओ के 50–50 शिक्षक–शिक्षिकाओ का चयन किया गया है। शिक्षक प्रभावशीलता का मापन करने के लिये डॉ. प्रमोद कुमार एवं प्रो. डी. एन. मुत्था द्वारा निर्मित शिक्षक प्रभावशीलता मापनी का उपयोग किया गया है। अध्ययन के परिणाम बताते है कि दो पक्षो के शिक्षक प्रभावशीलता में सार्थक अंतर नही पाया गया है।

ÁLrkouk%&

षिक्षा मनुश्य को व्यवस्थित जीवन यापन के लिये तैयार करते हुए विकासोन्मुख भविश्य की ओर ले जाकर विश्राम परिस्थितियों में सांमजस्य स्थापित करने की षक्ति प्रदान करती है। एक आदर्ष षिक्षक जिज्ञासु मस्तिश्क, अर्न्तज्ञानी हष्दय, चेतनषील आत्मा एवं छानबीन करने वाले गुणों को तभी स्थानांतरित कर सकता है जब उसमें षिक्षक प्रभावषीलता का गुण हो।

leL;k %&

ßमाध्यमिक स्तर पर षासकीय एवं अषासकीय विद्यालय के षिक्षकों की षिक्षक प्रभावषीलता पर एक अध्ययन"

उद्देष्य :–

प्रस्तुत षोध अध्ययन के मुख्य उद्देष्य निम्नलिखित हैं :–

1.भिलाई औद्योगिक नगर के माध्यमिक स्तर पर षासकीय एवं अषासकीय विद्यालय के षिक्षकों की षिक्षक प्रभावषीलता का अध्ययन किया जायेगा।

2.पु:"k एवं महिला षिक्षक के मध्य षिक्षक प्रभावषीलता का अध्ययन किया जायेगा।

ifjdYiuk :–

ifjdYiuk H_1 माध्यमिक स्तर पर षासकीय एवं अषासकीय विद्यालय के षिक्षकों की षिक्षक प्रभावषीलता में सार्थक अन्तर नहीं पाया जायेगा।

ifjdYiuk H_2 माध्यमिक स्तर पर षासकीय एवं अषासकीय विद्यालय के पुरूश षिक्षकों की षिक्षक प्रभावषीलता में सार्थक अन्तर नहीं पाया जायेगा।

ifjdYiuk H_3 माध्यमिक स्तर पर षासकीय एवं अषासकीय विद्यालय के महिला षिक्षिकाओं की षिक्षक प्रभावषीलता में सार्थक अन्तर नहीं पाया जायेगा।

v/;;u dh ifjlhek %&अध्ययन की परिसीमा निम्न है–

1.प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हेतु दुर्ग जिले के अंतर्गत भिलाई षहर के क्षेत्रों का चयन किया गया है।

2. प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में सर्वेक्षण कार्य हेतु माध्यमिक स्तर के षासकीय एवं अषासकीय षालाओं के षिक्षक–षिक्षिकाओं को न्यादर्ष के रूप में चुना गया है।

3.प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में सर्वेक्षण कार्य हेतु पूर्व निर्मित प्रष्नावली का प्रयोग किया गया है।

midj.k %&डॉ.प्रमोद कुमार एवं प्रो.डी.एन. मुत्था द्वारा निर्मित षिक्षक प्रभावषीलता मापनी **dk iz;ksx fd;k** है।

ifjdYiuk H_1

माध्यमिक स्तर पर षासकीय एवं अषासकीय विद्यालय के षिक्षकों की षिक्षक प्रभावषीलता में सार्थक अन्तर नहीं पाया जायेगा।

Ø	rqyukRed leg	çnÙkksa dh la[;k	e/;eku	çek.kd fopyu	Vhß eY;
1	"kkldh; fo|ky; dk f'k{kd	50	314-26	20-88	0-54
2	v"kkldh; fo|ky; dk f'k{kd	50	311-90	22-77	
	d.f. -98 p>0.05 सार्थक नहीं।				

अतः यह परिकल्पना स्वीकष्त होती है।

ifjdYiuk H_2

माध्यमिक स्तर पर षासकीय एवं अषासकीय विद्यालय के पुरूश षिक्षकों की षिक्षक प्रभावषीलता में सार्थक अन्तर नहीं पाया जायेगा।

* lk çkè;kid Hkkjrh dkWyst]nqxZ

Ø	ryukRed leg	çnÙkk dh l[;k	e/;eku	çkEkkf.kd fopyu	ÞVhß eY;
1	'kkldh; fo|ky; dh i:'k f'k{kd	24	307-58	20-99	0-295
2	v'kkldh; fo|ky; dh i:'k f'k{kd	24	319-33	19-39	
	d.f. -46 p>0.05 सार्थक नहीं।				

अतः यह परिकल्पना स्वीकष्त होती है।

ifjdYiuk H$_3$

माध्यमिक स्तर पर षासकीय एवं अषासकीय विद्यालय के महिला षिक्षिकाओं की षिक्षक प्रभावषीलता में सार्थक अन्तर नहीं पाया जायेगा।

Ø	ryukRed leg	çnÙkk dh l[;k	e/;eku	çkEkkf.kd fopyu	ÞVhß eY;
1	'kkldh; fo|ky; dh efgyk f'k{kdk	26	315-85	23-59	1-00
2	v'kkldh; fo|ky; dh efgyk f'k{kdk	26	309-58	21-11	
	d.f. -50 p>0.05 सार्थक नहीं।				

अतः यह परिकल्पना स्वीकष्त होती है।

ifj.kke 'kks/kdrkZ ने इस 'kks/k प्रबंध में अपने 'kks/k कार्य के लिए तीन परिकल्पना का सष्जन किया है। मुख्य परिकल्पना के अंतर्गत 'kkसकीय एवं अषासकीय विद्यालय के षिक्षकों को 'kkमिल किया गया है। इसके बाद तय की गई दो परिकल्पनाएँ लिंग भेद पर आधारित है। अर्थात् परिकल्पना में 'kkसकीय एवं अषासकीय विद्यालय के महिला एवं पुरूश षिक्षकों को 'kkमिल किया गया है। समग्र रूप से परिकल्पनाओं के सत्यापन पर उनमें निहित दो पक्षों के षिक्षक प्रभावषीलता में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया है। अतः उपर्युक्त परिकल्पनाएँ सत्य प्रमाणित हुई।

lanHkZlwph

⇨ Goe, L. Ph.D., Bell, C. Ph.D., Little, O., and ETS. "Approaches for Evaluating Teacher Effectiveness: A Research Synthesis." National Comprehensive Center for Teacher Quality, 2008. p 9.

* Jay Butani

Rural Study
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 100 - 102
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS OF PRIMARY TEACHERS' TRAINEE

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

Introduction:

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

Objectives of the Study:

* To study the environmental awareness of primary teachers' trainee.
* To study the environmental awareness of the primary teachers' trainee in the context of their gender.
* To study the environmental awareness of the primary teachers' trainee in the context of their area.
* To study the environmental awareness of primary teachers' trainee in the context of their class.
* To study the environmental awareness of the primary teachers' trainee in the context of their stream.

Hypotheses:

HO1 There will be no significant difference between the environmental awareness of primary teachers' trainee in relation to gender.

HO2 There will be no significant difference between the environmental education awareness of primary teachers' trainee in relation to residential area.

HO3 There will be no significant difference between

* Lecturer, Shree Maruti Vidhyamandir P.G. Center of M.S.W., Bhavnagar

the environmental education awareness of primary teachers' trainee in relation to class.

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

Limitation of the study:

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

Selection of sample:

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

Sr. No.	Name of the College	Types of College	No. of students according to Class and Gender				Total
			First Year		Second Year		
01	Buniyadi Adhyapan Mandir, Mundra	Girls	00	50	00	50	100
02	D.I.T.E., Bhuje	Boys	42	00	47	00	089
03	Smt. J.C. Thakkar P.T.C. College, Gandhidham	Co Edu.	35	26	21	29	111
	Total		77	76	68	79	300

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

Toot of the study:

The Environmental Awareness ques1ionpir was selected as a tool to measure the Environmental Awareness of the primary teachers' trainee which has been developed by Dr. Dr. R. S. Patel. The reliabi1j, of the test is 0.81, wherever its contain validity is good.

Research Method:

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

Data-collection technique:

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

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

Classification and Analysis of data:

The collected data was classified in to the context of various variables like gender, area, classes and stream of primary teachers' trainee. The simple statistical technique was applied to the scores and mean. S.D.. S.Ed. And C.R. was calculated to analyze the data. Null hypothesis for the classified data was tested.

riables	Gender		Area		Class		Stream		Total
ass of core	Boys	Girls	Rural	Urban	F. Y.	S. Y.	Com.	Arts	
to 70	02	00	00	02	01	01	02	00	02
to 80	01	01	00	02	01	01	02	00	02
to 90	04	02	03	03	02	03	204	02	06
to 100	08	05	06	07	09	04	10	03	13
to 110	31	32	28	35	37	26	47	16	63
to 120	39	56	34	61	39	57	71	24	96
to 130	48	48	40	56	50	45	62	34	95
to 140	12	11	11	12	13	10	14	09	23
Total	145	155	122	178	153	147	212	88	300
Mean	115.43	116.66	116.56	115.72	115	116.38	115.17	118.23	116.93
C.R.	0.101		0.069		0.057		0.255		12.07
marks	N.S.		N.S.		N.S.		**		

From the above table, it is very clear that the calculated C.R. value is less than that of the table value for the variables like gender, area and class. So HO1, HO2, & HO3 are accepted. It means that there is no significant difference between the Boys and Girls, Rural and Urban and First Year and Second Year primary teachers' trainee.

As far as consult to primary teachers trainee in relation to strait of their basic education, the calculated C.R. value is more than that of the table value. So, HO_4 is rejected and we can say that there is a significance difference between the environmental awareness of the primary teacher's trainee in relation to stream of basic education

Findings:

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

Suggestions:

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

Conclusion:

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

REFERENCE

- Ambust, R S. (1992) Ecological Environment studies in education In f1fth survey of educati01 Research et.al (Eds.) op.ci.pp 17541764
- Dholakia, R.P. (2003).M ecological Insight and Environment values au Indian perspective Journal of value EducatiOfl,3(S)PP .27.
- KhoShoo, T.N.(l991) jronm5,1tal Concerns and Strategies, New Delhi; Ashish publishing House.
- Pate1, R. S.(2008). Manual of Test of environmental awareness, Aakas Manomapan Kendra, Ahmeda
- Shri' V.P. and Chandra,(2003),Environmental Education Issues and Concerns, New Delhi: NCERT
- Sungob, S.M.(27) Environmental Education and Sustainability An Environmental Concern in Higher Education, University NewS, 45 (44) , PP76S2

* Digvijaysinh Parmar

Rural Study
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 103 - 105
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ROLE OF NGO'S IN EMPOWERING RURAL WOMEN

Introduction:

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

For providing gainful employment to women with organization support and for raising their level of income, many programmes have been taken up by the government. A significant step in this direction was the identification of the beneficiary oriental programmes in different development sectors with direct benefits to women. Empowerment of women is a challenge to society because it breaks the long established pattern of family life. Women need support, counseling and training in order to become empowered. Her desires and her goal finally enables her to break the barriers to reach her goal (Kasturi(1997)1

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

Methodology:

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

Objectives of the study:

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

Review of Literature:

Apte, (1995) In his study holds that Empowerment has become the key solution to many social problems like high population growth rates, environment degradation, low status of women. The concept of women's empowerment appears to be the end result

* Lecturer, Shree Maruti Vidhyamandir P.G. Center of M.S.W., Bhavnagar

of a number of important critical discussions, dialogues and debates generated by the women's movement throughout the world and particularly by Third World feminists.

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

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

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

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

PROFILE OF BENEFICIARIES:

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

Control over family Income:

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

Participation in Decision making at Home:

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

Awareness:

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

Physical Mobility:

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

Shows that 4.5% of the respondents belong to the age group of 18 years. A majority say about 39% belong to the age group of 19 to 28 years another 31% of the respondents comprises in the age group of29 to 30 years. Whereas 25.50% fall in the age group of the above 40 years. This proves the fact that almost all the respondents were matured.

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

held that NGO's promoted economic development of the rural women.

Conclusion:

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

FINDINGS:

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

Suggestions:

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

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

REFERENCE

- Apte, iS. 1995. Education and women's empowerment: Indian Journal or Adult edicatopm/ vpl.56, No. 3, July-September.
- Batliwala Srilatha. 1994. The meaning of women's empowerment: New concepts from Action in population policies reconsidered Health, empowerment, and Rights, march (Harrord Services on population and International Health).
- Charyuh and Seetharam (1990). Participatory Evaluation of People's Development Projects: A Case Study. Journal of Rural Development, Vol. 9(2), 393-396.
- Chowdhary (1971). Voluntary Social Welfare in India, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
- Gerson, k. 1985,. Hard choices: How women decide about work, career, and motherboard, Berkeley: university of California press.
- Gomes, (1989) Gomes (1989). Role of voluntary and other organizations in Development, Yojana, Vol. 33(23), 28-3 1.
- Karl, Marilee. 1995: women and empowerment participation and decision making: zed Books ltd. London and New Jersey.
- Kasturi (1997). Entrepreneurship as means of Economic Empowerment, Ph.D. Thesis, Departnient of Home Science Extension Education, Avinashilingam Deemed University, Coimbatore. 1997.

* Dr. Jigar Pandya

Rural Study
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 106 - 108
ISSN 2319 - 8168

INTRODUCTION OF CSR WITH CONTEXT TO COMPANY LAW

The global context

While there may be no single universally accepted definition of CSR, each definition that currently exists underpins the impact that businesses have on society at large and the societal expectations of them. Although the roots of CSR lie in philanthropic activities (such as donations, charity, relief work, etc.) of corporations, globally, the concept of CSR has evolved and now encompasses all related concepts such as triple bottom line, corporate citizenship, philanthropy, strategic philanthropy, shared value, corporate sustainability and business responsibility. This is evident in some of the definitions presented below:

The EC[1] defines CSR as "the responsibility of enterprises for their impacts on society". To completely meet their social responsibility, enterprises "should have in place a process to integrate social, environmental, ethical human rights and consumer concerns into their business operations and core strategy in close collaboration with their stakeholders"

The WBCSD defines CSR as "the continuing commitment by business to contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the community and society at large."[2]

According to the UNIDO[3],"Corporate social responsibility is a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders. CSR is generally understood as being the way through which a company achieves a balance of economic, environmental and social imperatives (Triple-Bottom-Line Approach), while at the same time addressing the expectations of shareholders and stakeholders. In this sense it is important to draw a distinction between CSR, which can be a strategic business management concept, and charity, sponsorships or philanthropy. Even though the latter can also make a valuable contribution to poverty reduction, will directly enhance the reputation of a company and strengthen its brand, the concept of CSR clearly goes beyond that."

From the above definitions, it is clear that:

* The CSR approach is holistic and integrated with the core business strategy for addressing social and environmental impacts of businesses.
* CSR needs to address the well-being of all stakeholders and not just the company's shareholders.
* Philanthropic activities are only a part of CSR, which otherwise constitutes a much larger set of activities entailing strategic business benefits.

CSR in India

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

* Co-ordinator, K.R. Doshi Group of Colleges, Bhavnagar

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

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

CSR and sustainability

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

CSR in India tends to focus on what is done with profits after they are made. On the other hand, sustainability is about factoring the social and environmental impacts of conducting business, that is, how profits are made. Hence, much of the Indian practice of CSR is an important component of sustainability or responsible business, which is a larger idea, a fact that is evident from various sustainability frameworks. An interesting case in point is the NVGs for social, environmental and economic responsibilities of business issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in June 2011. Principle eight relating to inclusive development encompasses most of the aspects covered by the CSR clause of the Companies Act, 2013. However, the remaining eight principles relate to other aspects of the business. The UN Global Compact, a widely used sustainability framework has 10 principles covering social, environmental, human rights and governance issues, and what is described as CSR is implicit rather than explicit in these principles.

Globally, the notion of CSR and sustainability seems to be converging, as is evident from the various definitions of CSR put forth by global organisations. The genesis of this convergence can be observed from the preamble to the recently released draft rules relating to the CSR clause within the Companies Act, 2013 which talks about stakeholders and integrating it with the social, environmental and economic objectives, all of which constitute the idea of a triple bottom line approach. It is also acknowledged in the Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability for Central Public Sector Enterprises issued by the DPE in April 2013[5]. The new guidelines, which have replaced two existing separate guidelines on CSR and sustainable development, issued in 2010 and 2011 respectively, mentions the following:

"Since corporate social responsibility and sustainability are so closely entwined, it can be said that corporate social responsibility and sustainability is a company's commitment to its stakeholders to conduct business in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner that is transparent and ethical."

Benefits of a robust CSR Programme

As the business environment gets increasingly complex and stakeholders become vocal about their expectations, good CSR practices can only bring in greater benefits, some of which are as follows:

Communities provide the license to operate: Apart from internal drivers such as values and ethos, some of the key stakeholders that influence corporate behaviour include governments (through laws and regulations), investors and customers. In India, a fourth and increasingly important stakeholder is the community, and many companies have started realising that the 'license to operate' is no longer given by governments alone, but communities that are impacted by a company's business operations. Thus, a robust CSR programme that meets the aspirations

of these communities not only provides them with the license to operate, but also to maintain the license, thereby precluding the 'trust deficit'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Bhavik

Rural Study
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 109 - 110
ISSN 2319 - 8168

20 UNDESIRED AGED-A SOCIAL PROBLEM IN PRESENT SOCIAL SCENERIO

Aged persons are known as torchbearer of our society. They plav their vital role in transferring their experiences, culture, norms, folkways, rituals, etc. 10 new generations. For these work they want some respect, regard, care, rest and attention from them. Our Indian society isfamousfor at lending their aged as treasure. But now a days, Jàmilies are going to be very short or mini. The culture ofjoint families has been hidden and the nature of nuclearfamilies has been changed.

According to Oxford Dicrionarv of Sociology (20(17:221-222), 'The term uclear family is used to refer to a unit consisting of spouses and their dependent children. 'But jiow a day the concept of nuclear family has been convened to scattered family. Because husband and wife both are working in dfJe rent places and children are taking education in different cities, hi these types of scattered families, the life of aged persons are going to be miserable and difficult. Because there is no space for them. Nobody is interested to bear their responsibility. They are totally undesired in families. So that the concept of old age home and living alone with or without their life partner has been taken place in society)

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

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

There is a one more term Ageism, also in running in the society. Firstly Ageism word has been used in I 969 by Robart Batlar and Mayrana Levon. They said that Ageism is a planned process to show difference and racism theory for old persons.

Aged in present scenario: In present social scenario, aged are suffering with many problems. Due to the process of modernization, industrialization and urbanization, nuclear family is taking place in the society. Fight for the bread and butter is everywhere. Everyone wants to enjoy the life and busy to earn more and more money to be richest & to gain materialistic things. Most of the persons are living in mechanized society. Everyone is busy in rat race for food, facilities, big house, money, name and fame. Cumming and Henry (1963:377) have developed the concept of "Disengagement" Independent of ill health and poverty, normal ageing is a mutual withdrawal or disengagement between the ageing person and others in the social system. (6) Where we are going? Are we able to keep our culture alive? Our treasure aged happy? Have we time for them? Have we time to enjoy food, family, house, work or children's activities? No... We are mismanaged, confused and

* Lecturer, Shree Maruti Vidhyamandir P.G. Center of M.S.W., Bhavnagar

misguided. We are not interested to learn anything from our elders. We want to experience by our own experience. If we go through the census. we find the size and proportion of 60+ in population of India as-

Year	No. Of Persons (Millions)	Percentage of Total Population
1951	21	5.7
1961	25	5.7
1971	33	6.1
1981	42	6.5
1991	55	6.6
2001	76	7.7

Note: 1991 & 2001 figures are estimate

Findings:

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

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

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

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

REFERENCE

- ⇨ Muttangi, P.K. (1997), Aging Issues and Old Age Care, New Delhi: Classical Publishing Company, Page No.8-9.
- ⇨ Saxena. D.P. (1934). Sociology of Aging, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, Page No. 14.
- ⇨ Srivastav, R.C. (1994), The Problem of the old age, New Delhi: Classical Publishing Company, Page No.3.
- ⇨ Behura, N.K. & Mohanty. R.D.(2005), Aged in changing social system: Their problems, New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House. Page No.20-21.

* L.D. Mandaliya

Rural Study
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 111 - 113
ISSN 2319 - 8168

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROCESS THROUGH SELF HELP GROUPS AND EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN

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

i. Women, empowerment, definition of empowerment, measuring empowerment of women, contents of empowerment
ii. Women self help groups, objectives of study help groups methodology.
iii. Strategies for women empowerment.
iv. Empowerment programmes for women in India.

Introduction

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

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

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

I. Women Empowerment

There was consenes among the participants that empowerment has become one of the most widely used development terms. Women's groups, non — governmental development organizations, activities, politicians, government and international agencies refer to empowerment as one of the their goals. Yet it is one of the least understood in terms of how it is to be measured or observed. It is precisely because this word has now been one of the fashionable

* Co-Ordi., M.Phil. Dept., Shree Maruti Vidhyamandir P.G. Center of M.Phil. Bhavnagar

concepts to include in policies / programmes / project that there is a need to clarify and come up with tentative definitions. Further more, the particular implication of empowerment of women is an area that needs to be discussed.

Definition of Empowerment

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

1. Self participation
2. Social perception
3. Economic Independence
4. Group action

Methodology

Data collection

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

II. Women Self 1-Icip Groups

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

Objectives of Self Help Group Methodology.

Self help group methodology is a novel approach in development economics. Self help groups must, therefore, envision human development

perspective in their scheme ofthings. The clarity in goals and objective of self help groups will determine the pace and direction of their development.

Hence, the groups imong rural poor must be facilitated based on long term goals rather than for short-term pecuniary gains. Some of the critical long term benefits include:

1. Sustainable access the financial services
2. Stronger livelihood support systems.
3. Enhancement of collective bargaining power
4. Self reliance and since of dignity .
5. Improvement in overall standard of living and empowerment.

II. Strategies for women empowerment

1. Basic socio-economic infrastructure Health, education and water an sanitation
2. Economic empowerment—Economic identity, employment assets, credit, skills, markets risk coverage.
3. Social and political empowerment—political

participation under equality in inheritance, martial laws, security to women.

Table-1 : Strategies for women empowerment

Empowerment programmes for women

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

1. The Department of women and child development

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

a. Education and training -General education of girls above senior secondary level, training of women in technical education, extension work etc.
b. Women in Need -Pension / financial assistance for destitute / handicapped women and widows and their children for purposes like marriage / education , etc. Shelter homes, rehabilitation of prostitutes etc.
c. Health — maternity and child care, hospitals for women, community health performance following etc.
d. Women empowerment programmes — working women hostels, self help groups schemes, women cooperative banks etc.
e. Miscellaneous measures

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

3. SGSY

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

4.JGSY

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

5. lAY

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

6. NSAP

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

Conclusion

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

REFERENCE

⇨ Abhaskumar Jha "Lending to the poor. Designs for credit. Economic and political weekly 35.8 and 9, 11-113 and 22-27.
⇨ Agarwal B. 1994. A field of one's own: Gender and [.and rights in South Asia. UK: Cambridge University Press,

* A.M. Vala

Rural Study
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 114 - 117
ISSN 2319 - 8168

MUSIC AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT - ROLE AND BENEFITS

Child Development has always been one of the most sensitive and thought provoking issues debated upon worldwide. Childhood is a dynamic process marked by the sprouting of cognitive, physical, social and emotional stimulation and maturation, it needs to be molded and nurtured creatively for which the contribution of music and indulging in musical activities cannot be ignored. Music is considered to be one of the eight intelligences which have equal potential to garner and nourish the process of a child development creating a powerful impact on their ability to understand, learn, adequately process information and manage emotions effectively. It is seen that indulging in musical activities assist in developing abstract thinking, ending and constructing relationship between cognitions, especially when it is spontaneous and without any predetennined purpose further aiding in harboring something novel and unique. Taking the above theoretical frame work into consideration the aim of the paper is to highlight and discuss the role and importance ofmi4sic in fostering development in children laying special emphasis on the nature and kind of musical activities that can be incorporated in their curriculum corresponding to the various stages of development (from birth to 9 years).
Key Words: Child Development, Dynamic Process, Music, Musical Activities.

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

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

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

Music is considered to be one of the eight intelligences which have equal potential to gamer and nourish the process of a child's development creating a powerful impact on their ability to understand, learn, adequately process information and manage emotions effectively. As quoted by Plato, "Music is moral law; it gives

* Lecturer, Shree Sahajanand P.G. Center of Social Work, Akwada

soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, a charm to sadness, gaiety and life to everything. It is the essence of order and lends to all that is good, just and beautiful."(Source: Foundation for Universal Music Literacy Research Material).

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

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

Role and Importance of Music in Child Development:

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Firstly, audiation which involves acquisition of sound and it's processing.

• Secondly the performer's technical acquaintance with his/her singing and movement "instruments" which are largely kinesthetic (Bertaux, 1989).

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

Other than this music makes connection between one's emotions. thinking and learning providing a platform for a child's cognitive and affective abilities to communicate and integrate. Thereby, we should as early as possible expose children to the valuable

gift of music where they can listen to their favorite songs and melodies and begin experimenting with various musical- instruments satisfying their curiosity for exploration and recreation A study conducted by (Wolf, 1992) documents that music in many ways assists in sharpening ones listening skills which are of key importance in singing, development of language, expressive movements and contributes better in one's reading and writing.

In a study spanning over six years in Berlin grade schools conducted by Dr. Gunter Bastian, he concluded that making music promotes social competence, provides motor, intellectual and emotional behavioral skills which encourage general sociability, group cohesion through a feeling of mutual responsibility and establishing contact, leading to socially integrative behaviors.(Source: How music can dramatically your effect your development &Life time success: The Foundation for Music Literacy).' 'Music knows no boundaries and participating in such creative pursuits. no rigidities'. It is documented that Hungary. Netherlands and Japan who stand among atop nations in scientific achievements; to our surprise all these countries have one thing in common i.e. each one of them have incorporated teaching of music (instrumental & vocal) in their school curriculum both at the elementary and middle school levels.(Source: How music can dramatically affect your child's development and Life time success: The Foundation for Music Literacy).

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

Research conducted across the globe ascertain that children who participate in music training classes and involve themselves in any music related activities perform better on temporal- spatial, verbal, math's, science and language tests. Besides which it leads to acceleration in their memory and

cognitive abilities, auditory and discrimination, acquisition of speech and language skills. sensory coordination and non- verbal abilities leading to overall academic excellence boosting a child's sc[i esteem. Oilier than this it provides them with a platform to freely express their emotions and cliannelize their energy in creative and productive pursuits.

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

• Traditional classical music is characterized with powerful depth and integrity due to which it works best for certain activities that involve attaining specific brain waves assisting in creating specific learning states.

• Contemporary pop music songs are laden with an ability to create an atmosphere of fun and merriment and therefore should be used for entry, exit, providing breaks, acting as themes for special activities and building rapport.

• Similarly theme songs and music which reflect some aspects of the undertaken topic/content information are suitable for welcoming music, initiating content activities and strengthening classroom bonding.

• Other than this, instrumental music which has the potential of relaxing and soothing ones nerves can be used occasionally to fulfill other teaching needs.

Role and Benefits of Music — The Five C's

• Concentration- Learning a musical instrument helps in developing a child's concentration creating learning states that assist in holding attention and increasing the retention of information leading to better academic output. It is seen that promoting active learning through concerts and teaming up musical activities with some form of movement like dance etc. aids in activating information in the memory sub-system.

• Co-ordination' Playing and experimenting with various musical instruments assists in improving eye-hand coordination and refining ones motor skills, dexterity and agility.

• Control- Composing a piece of music requires immense patience. persistence and perseverance leading to developing adequate control over situations duly beneficial in managing the stresses and strains of later life.

• Calmness- Several researches have documented

that certain class of music aids in relaxing ones body, and mind aiding in adopting a balanced approach in life leading to belier handling of problems and situation with each passing day, Providing back ground music during entry. exit/taking a break etc. provides a truly welcoming and soothing atmosphere helping in preparing and motivating the students.

• Confidence- The ability to adequately learn and create music instils in children a sense of purpose and achievement boosting their confidence. Music provides them with a positive environment that enhances student interaction and helps in fostering a sense of belongingness and cooperation.

However, this may not be the case always.

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

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

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

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

• Engage children in self initiated and piocess oriented musical activities and encourage them to see their choices being acted upon.

• Provide them with a child- friendly, realistic and performance based environment.

• Help them develop their curricular goals, sequential musical skills and encourage expression, imagination and spontaneity.

• Provide them the needed exposure and recreation through quality shows, concerts and performances.

• Equip teachers, parents and caregivers with needed resource material and guidelines for providing a stimulating and encouraging

environment to boost a child's innovative ability and satisfy his/her creative - potential.

REFERENCE

- Apfelstadt, J. Effects of melodic perception instructions on pitch discrimination and vocal accuracy of Kindergarten Children. Journal of Research in Music Education. 86(1984):10-17.
- Bell Music School, Belmont, M A. Retrieved in August 2010 from
- http://www.bellmuicschool.com
- Bertaux, B., (1989) Teaching children all of ages to use the singing voice and how to work without off tune singers. In readings in Music Learning Theory, edited by DL. Walters & Taggart (92-104, Chicago: G.1.A.

.

* Palak Jadeja

Rural Study
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 118 - 120
ISSN 2319 - 8168

PROBLEM OF CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA - A NOTE

Introduction:

The question of child labour has assumed greater significance in the recent decades in India. Because, there is phenomenal growth of population and along with that there is a very great size of population forms the group called children. Due to the slow economic growth of the past decades, there has been no substantial increase in employment. Besides, there is at least a quarter of total population is even today below the poverty line. As a result, the child labour is Prevalent only among the population and families, which are below poverty line (BPL) and also to some extent could be found in the lower middle class income groups. The child labour is defied as the labour that is provided by children in the age group of 5-14 years. Further, there is demarcation of the child labour as children employed in industry and other gainful occupations and activities on the one hand those employed in a household for doing domestic works for smooth working of the family, which is known domestic labour. Though there are various definitions, there is also a legal definition and a law has been enacted to prevent the employment of children in industry and in a family as domestic servants. However there are problems and difficulties in the identification of a new dimension of child labour which may be termed as domesticated child labour. Given these conceptual differences, the present paper attempts to explain various types of child labour and points out the problems for identification of various types. The problems of implementing the law especially with respect to domestic child labour and domesticated child labour have been discussed, Besides, the causes for various types of child labour with special reference to domestic and domesticated have been considered in this paper. Moreover, a suitable law eradication of these types of child labour have been suggested.

I. Meaning of child labour:

The employment of children in industry or other occupations who are in the age groups of 514 has been defined as child labour according to the child labour Act 1986. Accordingly, the law prohibits the employment of children and those who employ them will be subject to a penalty of Rs.20,000 or and imprisonment for 3 years. The law also points that child labour means those who are employed in industry, hotels, dhabas and motels are the trades to which the law is applicable. However, the Govt. has also issued notification to the effect that the Govt. servants (including officers) should not employ children as domestic servants, If they do so, they are subject to the legal prosecution.

The child labour is also defined as domestic child labour which means it is not necessary that children should be employed in industry, hotels, trade etc. but those who are acting as domestic servants in a private employees and businessman's household who are in the age group of 5- 14 also come under the 1986 law prohibiting child labour. However, this definition fails to take account of the fact that children in the age group of 6-14 have been assigned some category of domestic works in the morning afternoon. They are not working for the whole day or for that matter in the late hours of night. They are working only for few hours a day. Such children do not come under the definition of domestic child labour.

Similarly, the domesticated child labour is almost untraceable with the help of legal act of 1986. The domesticated child labour is a part of the same family in which the sons or daughters of distant relatives, cousins and Sons of elder or younger brothers and

* M.Phil. Student, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar

sisters in urban families have been put for work for the whole day and nights and study with them. They are doing all types of works which are assigned to them within the family. Therefore, as these children are related by blood and belong to the families, a legal definition becomes redundant; it is not possible to enforce the act on these children.

II. CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR:

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

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

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

III. THE EXTENT OF CHILD LABOURS:

In fact, it is a very extremely difficult issue of quantifying the amount of child labour in India. This is associated with the problems of definition. However, there are some international and national organizations aid commissions appointed by the Govt. which have estimated the extent of child labour in India.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has made an estimate of 125 million of the total population, whereas the National Council of Applied economic Research (NCAER) has brought out the figures that the child labour is 6% of the total population. The commission of child labour has made several categories of child labour with different magnitude and one cannot come to a definite estimate of the amount of child labour. Further, it is not possible to divide into industrial child labour, formal child labour, infonnal child labour and domestic child labour. the domesticated child labour does not find a place in the estimates made by the Child Labour Commissions.

However, if one takes into account, certain background elements then it would be possible to make a rough estimate of total child labour and different types of child labour. For example, the school dropout rates in urban and rural areas, the illiterates and children of Below Poverty of Line (BPL), and lastly, the size of children in the total population according to 2001 Census, we may estimate the quantum of child labour as given in the Table-I below.

Table -1

Estimates of Child Labour (As per 2001 Census)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Estimate of child labour
01	Total population	103 Crore
02	Total size of children	20 Crore
03	Children in the age group of 5-14 years Male Female	15 Crore 8.6 Crore 6.4 Crore
04	Children in urban areas Male Female	07 Crore 03 Crore 04 Crore
05	The children in rural areas Male Female	08 Crore 4.5 Crore 3.5 Crore
06	Children attending the school Male Female	12 Crore 7 Crore 5 Crore
07	Total child labour	08 Crore
08	Total child labour in rural areas Male Female	05 Crore 02 Crore 03 Crore
09	Total child labour in urban areas Male Female	03 Crore 01 Crore 02 Crore
10	Domestic child labour Rural Urban	05 Crore 03 Crore 02 Crore
11	Domestic child labour Rural Urban	03 Crore 02 Crore 01 Crore

The estimates are based on some guess work on the basis of the population of villages, small towns and cities. We have not considered the big cities and metropolitan cities. Further, these are at best may be called as guest mates.

IV. PROBLEM IN ERADICATION:

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

V. SUGGESTIONS:

It is unfortunate that the existence and growth of child labour is not only convenient but mutually beneficial to employer and employees. The midday meal facility, free text books, free uniforms and hostels, childrens homes and other philanthropic support is too small and too ill-equipped to eradicate child labour that too domestic and domesticated child labour.

Similar to domestic violence against women, domestic child labour is also has more informal content. Therefore, provides a formal cover for these human relation based phenomena are highly ill-suited to the Indian condition. Therefore, informal identification by NGOs, social workers and social organization is the only way out. Further, this paper argues that the only step of eradication of domestic child labour and domesticated child labour in urban and rural areas is possible by counseling, providing support; creating awareness among the families is a very stupendous task for the social work discipline. Further, from the social work perspective, we may also conclude that if this work is not undertaken, a large amount of our population after few years become unskilled, manual labour. It 'will not be a part ofhuman capital. This will also increase the disparities between rich and poor particularly those

Who arc under the category of child labour. It is like cutting a small tree before it could become a big tree and population as forest will have large number of small as against few big trees in the entire country. The brain drain will add a new dimension to the growth of child labour in India.

REFERENCES

- Mahendra Dev S (2000) child labour in India: Dimensions, Determinants and polices: lEA 83r(l Conference Volume, Jammu.
- Murthy S, Child labour: Courses and Dimensions, - an Epical study, lEA 83' Conference Volume, Jamrnu-2000.
- Biswanath Ghosh, Basu Pankajkumar: Many Dimensions of child labour: an overview, TEA 83rd Conference Volume, Jammu-2000.
- Ahmed, Iffikar (1999), "Getting Rid of child labour" Economic and Political Weekly, July. 3-9, 1999.
- Basu, K. and Pham H. Van (1998), "The Economic of child labour", American EconomiL review, vol. 88.
- Chandrasekhar, C. P. (1997), "Consequences of Abolition of child labour: an Indian causi study", The Journal of pleasant studies, Vol. 24 No. 3pp 137-79.

* Palak Jadeja

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

व्यकितत्व विकास पर पारिवारीक परिवेश का प्रभाव

बालक के विकास में परिवार की महत्वपूर्ण घूमिका है । परिवार उसे सामाजिकता का पाठ पढाता है, पारिवारिक अंतः कियाओं से बाइक सामाजिक संबंधो को सीखता है । परिवार की संरचना, माता-पिता का शिक्षित होना, परिवार की आथिञक स्थिति, व्यकित्व निमाञण को प्रभावित करती है । सयुंकत परिवारं का बिखराव, माता का कायञरत होना बाळक में असुरक्षा व अकेलेपन की भावना को बढाता है । प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में यह ज्ञात करने का प्रयास किया गया है कि भिन्न पारिवारिक परिवेश व बालकों के व्यकितत्वविकास में कैसा संबंध है । भिन्न परिवेश बाळकों में किन गुणो व लक्षणों को विकसित करता है । परिणामों में पाया गया कि एकाकी व सयुंकत परिवर की पालन-पोष्ण की शैलियां भिन्न होती है और श्रेष्ठ पारिवारिक परिवेश में बालको में सकारात्म व्यकितत्व गुणो का विकास अधिक होता है । उनमें आक्रामकता भी कम होती है । परिणाम बताते हें कि पारिवारिक परिवेश व्यकितत्व विकास पर धनात्मक प्रभाव डालता है ।

परिवार बाळक की प्रथम पाठशाला है । यह समाज की वह प्रथम इकाइञ है, जो बाइक के व्यकितत्व निमाञण में महत्वपुर्ण भूमिका अदा करती है । परिवर मानवीय प्रक ति की शिशु शाला है । परिवार ही बालक को सामजिक उत्तरदायित्व व नागरिकता का पाठ सिखाता है । परिवारिक अंतःकिया ही बालक की सामाजिक संबंध सीखाते है ।

विश्व में विभिन्न प्रकार के परिवार दिखाइञ देते है। समाज की भौगोलिक सामाजिक और सांस्क तिक अवस्थाए एक सी नही होती है, अंतः परिवार का स्वरूप भी एक सा नही होता । भारतीय परंपरा में हिन्दु परिवारों को प्रमुख रूप से संयुकत एव एकांकी परिवार के नाम से जाना जाता है ।

बालक परिवार में रह कर हीउचित अनुचित सत्य, असत्य, परोपकार प्रेम श्रद्धा विनम्रता जैसे चारित्रिक गुणों को सीखता है । ताथापि इसका यह अथञ नही कि सभी परिवरों में बालको का व्यकितत्व विकास समान रूप से होता है । परिवारिक परिवेश में भिन्नता होने पर बालक के विकास में अंतर देखा जा सकता है परिवार की सामाजिक आथिञक स्थिति, परिवार की संरचना माता पिता की शीक्षा माता- पिता के पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध परिवार के सदस्यो की संख्या आदि ऐसे अनेक कारक है जो बाल विकास की गति तथा सीमा को निधाञरीत करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करते है ।

माता-पिता की शिक्षा एवं व्यवसाय का सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा से सीधा संबंध है । शिक्षणि एवं सभ्य परिवारों के बालको को शिक्षा के अच्छे अवसर प्राप्त होते है । इन बालकों मे सभ्य व सुसंस्क त व्यवहार देखने को मिलता है । इसके विपरीत अशिक्षित एवं असभ्य परिवारिक वातावरण बालकों में सभ्य जीवन के आवश्यक गुणों का विकास नही कर पाता ।

आधुनीक युग में सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा, परिवार की सामाजिक आथिञक स्थिती पर निभञर है । बालक के परिवार की सामाजिक स्थिति और उसके व्यकितत्व समायोजन में धनिष्ट संबंध है । आथिञक रूप से कमजोर परिवार के बालकों के व्यकितत्व में हीनता स्नायु दुबञलता और अतञनुखता लक्षण पाये जाते है (स्टेगनर) उच्च व शिक्षित माता पिता के बालको को उचित मागञदशञन प्राप्त होता है । और उनकी उपलब्धि को प्रभावित करता है ।

उच्च शिक्षित एव कामकाजी महिलाए ग हस्थी एवं कायञस्थल पर सामजस्य बनाए रखने का प्रयास करती है । संतान को भौतिक सुविधाएञ उपलब्ध करने में उसे संतोष अनुभव होता है । साथ ही उसे बच्चों को अधिक समय न दे पाने की मानसिक पीडा भी रहती है । सयुंकत परिवारों का टूटना, एकल परिवारों मे बच्चो के लालन-पालन की समस्या को विकट बना रहा है । एक ओर जहाञ कामकाजी महिलाओं के बालकों मे समुचित शारीरिक एवं ओर जहाञ कामकाजी महिलाओं के बालकों में समुचित शारीरिक एव मानसिक विकास कुछ हद तक प्रभावित होता है, उनमें असुरक्षा व अकेलापन की भावना पनपने लगती है । वही बालकों में जिम्मेदारी निर्णय लेने की क्षमता, आत्म निभञरता आदि धनात्मक गुण भी विकसित होने लगते है ।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में यह जानने का प्रयास किया गया है कि भिन्न पारिवारिक परिवेश की कामकाजी महिलाओं के बालकों मे किन व्यकितत्व गुणों की प्रधानता पायी जाती है । परिवारिक परिवेश व पारिवारिक संरचना का बालक के व्यकितत्व

* M.Phil. Student, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar

विकास से कैसा संबंध है औ२ इसका कया प्रभाव पडता है । अध्ययन हेतु निम्न नि२ाक२णीय उपकल्पनाओं का निमाञण किया गया –

(१) संयुकत एवं एकाकी परि२वा२ की कामकाजी महिलाओं के बालकों के पारि२वारि२क परि२वेश के मध्य धनात्मक सह–संबंध नही पाया जायेगा ।

(२) संयुकत एव कामकाजी महिलाओं के बालको के पारि२वारि२क परि२वेश के मध्य कोइञ सावञक अंत२ नही पाया जायेगा ।

अध्ययन हेतु १०० संयुकत एव १०० एकाकी परि२वा२ की कामकाजी महिलाओं के ११ से १४ वषञ के बालकों को चुना गया । सभी का चयन याद च्छिक रीति से किया गया । बालक प से ८ वी कक्षा के छात्र है । डो. बीना शाह के द्वा२ा निमिञत एफ.सी.एस का उपयोग किया गया । डो. जय प्रकाश द्वा२ा अनुकूलित (Ronald P. Rohner USA) की व्यकितत्व मापक प्र'नावली पी.ए.कयू चाइञल्ड का उपयोग किया गया।

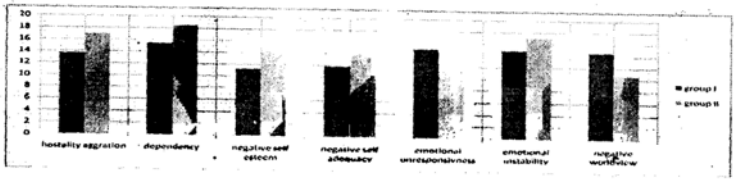
परि२णामः

तालिका–१ : संयुकत एव एकाकी परि२वा२ की कामकाजी महिलाओ के बांलको के पारि२वारि२क परि२वेश प्रदत्तों के मध्य सह संबंध का प्रस्तुतीक२ण

FAMILY STRUCTURE	MEAN	SD	N	CORELATION
JOINT	102.7	7.02	100	0.51 POSITIVE CORRELATION
NUCLEAR	104.59	6.46	100	

एकाकी परि२वा२ के श्रेष्ठ एवं निम्न पारि२वारि२क परि२वेश समूह के बच्चों का विभिन्न व्यकितत्व आयामों प२ प्राप्त, मध्यमान, मानक विचलन, व प्रयोजय संस्था का प्रस्तुतीक२ण ।

व्यकित्व आयाम? परि२वेश समूह ?	आक्रमता HOSTALITY AGGRATION	पर२तंत्रता DEPENDENCY	नकारात्मक आत्मसमान NEGATIVE SELF ESTEEM	न्कारात्मक यार्थथिकता SELF ADEQUACY	संदेगात्मक अधिकिया शीलता EMOTIONAL UNRESPONSIVENESS	संवेगात्मक अस्ि२ता EMOTIONAL INSTABILITYTY AGGRATION	नकारात्मक सांस्रीक दृष्टिकोण NEGATIVE WORLD VIEW
GROUP I (श्रेष्ठ समुह) N-26							
MEAN	13.65	15.5	11.34	11.87	14.92	14.89	14.61
SD	3.14	3.15	3.05	7.05	4.76	4.87	6.94
GROUP I (निम्न समुह) N-28							
MEAN	16.96	18.50	14.25	14.05	11.57	16.89	10.64
SD	3.70	4.42	4.15	6.38	3.80	5.99	5.37



सयुंकत परिवा२ के श्रेष्ठ एवं निम्न पारिवारिक परिवेश समूह के बच्चों का विभिन्न व्यकितत्व आयामों पर२ प्राप्त, मध्यमान, मानक विचलन, व प्रयोजय संस्था का प्रस्तुतीकर२ण ।

व्यकित्व आयाम? परिवेश समूह ?	आकमता HOSTALITY AGGRATION	पर२तंत्रता DEPENDENCY	नका२त्मक आत्मसमान NEGATIVE SELF ESTEEM	न्का२त्मक यार्थथिकता SELF ADEQUACY	संदेगात्मक अधिकिया शीलता EMOTIONAL UNRESPONSIVENESS	संवेगात्मक अस्ि२ता EMOTIONAL INSTABILITYTY AGGRATION	नका२त्मक सांस्रीक दृष्टिकोण NEGATIVE WORLD VIEW
GROUP I (श्रेष्ठ समुह) N-29							
MEAN	13.58	15.44	11.75	12.37	14.20	14.48	10.72
SD	3.89	3.42	5.12	4.25	4.22	3.98	3.68
GROUP I (निम्न समुह) N-33							
MEAN	16.72	18.15	10.30	15.06	10.57	17.36	13.69
SD	4.27	4.26	5.05	5.65	5.18	4.16	4.88

निष्कषञ :

अध्ययन से प्राप्त परि२णामों से स्पष्ट होता है कि कामकाजी महिलाओं की पारिवारिक सं२चना के अंत२ का प्रभाव बालकों के व्यकितत्वविकास की प्रकिया पर२ पडता हैं एकाकी व सयुंकत परिवा२ के बालकों मे पारिवारिक सं२चना से प्रभावित पालन-पोषण शेलियों का अंत२ स्पष्ट रूप से देखने को मिला। संयुकत परिवा२ के श्रेष्ठ व निम्न पावि२ के बालकों मे तुलना क२ने पर२ ज्ञात हुआ कि श्रेष्ठ पारिवारिक परिवेश में बालकों काम विकास अच्छा होता है । श्रेष्ठ पारिवारिक परिवेश समूह के बालकों मे नका२त्मक व्यकितत्व आयामो का मध्यमान निम्न पारिवारिक परिवेश समूह की तुलना में कम २हा अथाञत उनमें नका२त्मक का२कों का विकास कम २हा । दूसरी ओ२ संयुकत परिवा२ के ही निम्न पारिवारिक परि२वेश के बालकों मे अधिक बालकों मे पर२स्प२ तुलना क२ने पर२ सात आयामो मे से केवल एक नका२त्मक आत्म सम्मान को छोड सभी व्यकितत्व आयामो पर२ दोनो समूह मे व्यकितत्व विकास के संदभञ मे साथञक अंत२ देखने को मिला श्रेष्ठ परि२वेश प्रा५त बोकल मे आकमकता की कम देखी गयी । निम्न परि२वेश प्राप्त बालको मे पर२तंत्रता अधिक पायी गयी । इन बालकों मे नका२त्मक आत्म यथाथञकता अधिक देखी गयी । ये बालक संवेगात्मक रूप से भी अस्थि२ पाये गये । इनमे निहित चिडचिडापन धब२ाहत मानसिकता असंतुलना को दशाञता है । इनका ससा२ के प्रति द ष्टिकोण भी अधिक नका२त्मक पाया गया । अनुसंधान के परि२णाम से स्पष्ट है कि संयुकत परिवा२ का श्रेष्ठ पारिवारिक परिवेश बालकों के व्यकितत्व विकास प्रभावित क२ता है । और२ उनका विकास अधिक साथञक २चनात्मक व गुणात्मक होता है ।

एकाकी परिवा२ के संदभञ मे श्रेष्ठ व निम्न परिवेश की तुलना में व्यकितगत विकास के दो आयाम नका२त्मक विकास के दो आयाम नका२तमक आत्म यथाञथकता एवं संवेगात्मक अस्थि२ता के मध्य कोइञ साथञक अंत२ प्राप्त नही हुआ जबकि शेष आयामों मे साथञक अंत२ प्राप्त हुआ। स्पष्ट है कि पारिवारिक परिवेश का प्रभाव चाहे वह एकाकी सं२चना हो या संयुकत बालक के व्यकितत्व विकास काफी हद तक प्रभावित क२ता है यह प्रभाव साथञक धनात्मक होता है ।

पारिवारिक परिवेश के व्यकितत्व विकास पर२ पडने वाले प्रभाव से संबंधित अनेक पूवञ अध्ययन हुए- पयाग मेहता १९प९, मै कार्ड १९६२, साम्बली कि२न १९८१, ह२लोक १९९७, आमञस्टांग २००१, बिसन २००३ आदि के परि२णाम भी सिद्ध क२ते है कि बालक के व्यकितत्व विकास पर२ पारिवारिक परिवेश माता पिता की शिक्षा परिवा२ का सामाजिक आथिञक स्त२ समाजिक प्रतिष्ठा आदि प्रभाव डालते है ।

* Dr. J.A. Pandya

Law
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 124 - 126
ISSN 2319 - 8168

RAPE AS A VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHT OF A WOMAN.

Rape is a criminal act which inflicts torture on the victim. When we state that the criminal act of rape is a violation of Human Right of a woman, we have to take into account a revolutionary decision of the Indian Supreme Court. In the case of Bodhisatva Gautam v. Subhra Chakraborty,[1] the accused has entered into a false marriage with a woman and she became pregnant. He made her undergo an abortion. He repeated the same thing again and when she asked him to maintain her, the disowned her on the grounds that there was no marriage. The accused was prosecuted under the sections 312, 420, 493 and 498-A of IPC 1860. The court ruled that rape was not merely an offence under the Pinal code, but it was violation of a woman's right to live with dignity and personal freedom.[2]

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

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

The issue of marital rape must be considered as rape and the provisions of the Indian Pinal Code which excludes marital rape from the definition of rape, should be held unconstitutional and therefore void. Justice Sagir Ahmed has rightly stated that, "The rape laws to not unfortunately take care of the social aspect of the matter and are deficient in many ways. " In cases of marital rapes, there is still further violation of the statutes as well as the dignity of a woman. Generally if a man has sexual intercourse with a woman below the age of 16 years, with or witout her consent, he is guilty of rape but if the woman is his wife and above 15 years of age, the act does not amount to rape.[3] Further a nominal punishment of imprisonment of either description up to two years or fine provided if the wife is between 12-15 years of age. Here the researcher submits that on Indian social scenes, the wife is presumed to have given irrevocable consent to sexual relationship with her husband. This aspect does not include even her consent for the marriage itself. The husband is not even punishable if the act is done without the consent of the wife.

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

There are umpteen cases in India and all over the world where there is a rape committed by a wedded partner. There is a need of recognizing the forced

* Principal, Sheth H.J. Law College, Bhavnagar

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

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

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

- **In Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India,**[1] The Court said – "it is obvious that Art. 21 though couched in negative language, confer the fundamental right to life and personal liberty."
- In **Kharak Sing v. State U.P.** the question as to proper scope and **meaning** of the expression 'personal liberty' came up for first time and majority of judges took the view that –
- 'Personal liberty' as used in Art. 21 as a compendious term to include within itself all the varieties of rights, which go to make up the 'personal liberties' of man other than those, dealt with in the several clauses of Art. 19(1). Art. 19(1) deals with particular species of attributes of that freedom. 'Personal liberty' in Art. 21 takes in and comprise the residue.
- In Kharak Sing's case, word liberty was interpreted on lines of the meaning accorded to liberty in the 5th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution. Therefore, article 21 requires authority of law even for restriction on personal liberty, e.g. (i) interference with freedom of a person at home, e.g. by Dormitory visit by the Police at night; (ii) interference with right of a prisoner in jail to publish a book outside jail; any other restriction imposed while in jail, which is not authorized by law.
- Personal liberty in article 21 takes in 'all the rights of man'.
- Thus, 'personal liberty' in Article 21 has widest amplitude.
- Right to life, enshrined in Article 21 means something more than survival or animal existence. It would include the right to live with human dignity; a right to minimum subsistence allowance during suspension. It would include all those aspects of life which go to make a man's life meaningful, complete and worth living. That which alone can make it possible to live must be declared to be an integral component of the right to live. However acquisition of land by State for public purpose does not violate Art. 21 but it includes the right to livelihood or right to shelter or dignity of person.
- Right to education – The citizens have a fundamental right to education. The said right flows from Art. 21. Every child and citizen of this country has right to free education until he completes the age of fourteen years. Thereafter

his right so education is subject to the limits of economic capacity and development of the State. The right to education is implicit in the right to life and personal liberty.

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

above :

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

REFERENCE

⇨ Lectures on human rights : by Dr. Vijay N. Ghormade. (2007) Hind Law House.

* Apurva Pathak

Law
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 127 - 130
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE UNDER HINDU LAW

Introduction

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

What Is Annulment of Marriage

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

Grounds For Annulment

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

a) Either spouse was already married to someone else at the time of the marriage in question;
b) Either spouse was too young to be married, or too young without required court or parental consent. (In some cases, such a marriage is still valid if it continues well beyond the younger spouse's reaching marriageable age);
c) Either spouse was under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the marriage;
d) Either spouse was mentally incompetent at the time of the marriage;
e) If the consent to the marriage was based on fraud or force;
f) Either spouse was physically incapable to be married (typically, chronically unable to have sexual intercourse) at the time of the marriage;
g) The marriage is prohibited by law due to the relationship between the parties. This is the "prohibited degree of consanguinity", or blood relationship between the parties. The most common legal relationship is 2nd cousins; the legality of such relationship between 1st cousins varies around the world.
h) Prisoners sentenced to a term of life

* I/c Principal, Anand Law College, Vallbhvidhyanagar

imprisonment may not marry.

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

Basis of An Annulment

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

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

b) At the time of the marriage, neither party-

(i) is incapable of giving a valid consent of it in consequence of unsoundness of mind; or

(ii) though capable of giving a valid consent has been suffering from mental disorder of such a kind or to such an extent as to be unfit for marriage and the procreation of children; or

(iii) has been subject to recurrent attacks of insanity or epilepsy;

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

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

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

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

Void Marriages

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

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

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

Inter-family Marriage- A marriage between an ancestor and a descendant, or between a brother and a sister, whether the relationship is by the half or the whole blood or by adoption. In M.M. Malhotra v. Union of India[1], the court held that husband married a woman during subsistence of his first marriage. Such marriage being null and void, his subsequent marriage to another woman would not be case of plural marriage.

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

Voidable Marriages

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

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

(a) that the marriage has not been consummated owing to the impotency of the respondent; or

(b) that the marriage is in contravention of the condition specified in clause (ii) of Section 5; or

(c) that the consent of the petitioner, or where the consent of the guardian in marriage of the petitioner was required under Section 5 as it stood immediately before the commencement of the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act,

1978, the consent of such guardian was obtained by force or by fraud as to the nature of the ceremony or as to any material fact or circumstance concerning the respondent; or

(d) that the respondent was at the time of the marriage pregnant by some person other than the petitioner.

2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no petition for annulling a marriage-

(a) on the ground specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall be entertained if-

(i) the petition is presented more than one year after the force had ceased to operate or, as the case may be, the fraud had been discovered ; or

(ii) the petitioner has, with his or her full consent, lived with the other party to the marriage as husband or wife after the force had ceased to operate or, as the case may be, the fraud had been discovered;

(b) on the ground specified in clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall be entertained unless the court is satisfied-

(i) that the petitioner was at the time of the marriage ignorant of the facts alleged;

(ii) that proceedings have been instituted in the case of a marriage solemnized before the commencement of this Act within one year of such commencement and in the case of marriages solemnized after such commencement within one year from the date of the marriage; and

(iii) that marital intercourse with the consent of the petitioner has not taken place since the discovery by the petitioner of the existence of the said ground.

Impotency - If either spouse was physically incapable of entering the marriage at the time of the marriage, usually because of a lack of ability to have sexual intercourse, and if this inability appears incurable or if the spouse refuses to take any action to cure the inability, there are grounds for an annulment. The inability must continue and must exist at the time of suit. In Laxmi Devi v. Babulal[2], the wife had no vagina at all, though by surgical treatment an artificial vagina was formed, the husband is entitiled to a decree for nullity.

Lack of Mental Capacity - If the court finds that either spouse did not have ability to understand the nature of the marriage contract or the duties and responsibilities of the marriage contract, then there may be grounds for an annulment. However, if the spouse who did not have the ability to understand the contract gains the capacity to understand it and freely lives with the other spouse, then this ground does not apply. In Pronab Kumar Ghosh v. Krishna Ghosh[3], it was held that Schizophrenia which is a type of lunacy is a ground for making the marriage as null and void.

A Party was Under the Age of Consent - Marriage under the legal age, may be annulled. The legal age for boys is 21 years and for girls is 18 years. A marriage by an underage party may become legally binding and incapable of annulment if the cohabitation of the parties as husband and wife continues voluntarily after the person reached the age of consent. In Vinita Saxena v. Pankaj Pandit[4], it was held that where the parties are young and the mental disorder is of such a type that sexual act and procreation of children is not possible, it may furnish a good ground for nullifying the marriage.

Fraud or Force - If the consent to the marriage contract was obtained either by fraud or force, then there are grounds for an annulment. The person who has been threatened or deceived about the marriage contract continues to live with the spouse after the discovery of the fraud or the deception or after being forced into the marriage, it is possible that this ground will not apply[5]. In Anurag Anand v. Sunita Anand[6], the court held that false particulars in bio data based upon which the marriage was solemnized amounts fraud and the aggrieved party may annul the marriage.

Rights of Children From Annulled Marriages

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

Legitimacy of children of void and voidable marriages

1) Notwithstanding that a marriage is null and void under Section 11, any child of such marriage who

would have been legitimate if the marriage had been valid, shall be legitimate, whether such a child is born before or after the commencement of the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976, and whether or not a decree of nullity is granted in respect of the marriage under this Act and whether or not the marriage is held to be void otherwise than on a petition under this Act.

2) Where a decree of nullity is granted in respect of a voidable marriage under Section 12, any child begotten or conceived before the decree is made, who would have been the legitimate child of the parties to the marriage if at the date of the decree it had been dissolved instead of being annulled, shall be deemed to be their legitimate child notwithstanding the decree of nullity.
3) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be construed as conferring upon any child of a marriage which is null and void or which is annulled by a decree of nullity under Section 12, any rights in or to the property of any person, other than the parents, in any case, where, but for the passing of this Act, such child would have been incapable of possessing or acquiring any such rights by reason of his not being the legitimate child of his parents.

Thus, such children would be regarded in law as legitimate children of the parents for all purposes including succession. In Sarda Ram v. Durga Bai[7], it is now established that such children can inherit the separate property of their father under Section 8, Hindu Succession Act, but could not lay any claim on the coparcenary interest of the father. Son of such a marriage has no birth right in the Hindu Joint family property.

Annulment Process

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

Effects of Marriage Annulment

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

Conclusion

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

REFERENCE

- ⇨ Kusum, "Cases and Materials on Family Law", Universal Law Publishing co Pvt. Ltd, 2007
- ⇨ Kusum, "Family Law Lectures", 3rd Ed, Universal Law Publishing co Pvt.Ltd, 2011
- ⇨ Paras Diwan, "Family Law", 9th Ed, Allahabad Law Agency, 2011
- ⇨ Prof. G.C.V. Subba Rao, "Family Law in India", 10th Ed, S.Gogia&Comapany, 2011
- ⇨ S.A. Desai, "Mulla Hindu Law", 20th Ed, Lexis Nexis Butterworth, 2007

* J.B. Chauhan

Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 131 - 133
ISSN 2319 - 8168

YOGA, SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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

Introduction

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

Today every man wishes to live long life without any strain and stress. And for this man has to remain in programme of normal fitness exercise. Apart from this to keep viewing current trends he attract towards doing yogasanas. But the man who is involved in sports and games has some different views regarding physical work and yogasanas. Those who are in fields of physical education and sports they are more conscious to keep their physical fitness day to day the performance is going high so sportsmen keep alert to maintain their level for the development of such performance the new training technology and scientific principles are responsible which are connected with field of physical education and sports. In modern mechanical age every man is living with tension. In such a progressive mechanical age a man does not have time to maintain his body?

Yoga is such a programme which does not require more time and equipment. For these one has not to go outside. An Individual at his suitable time and according to his requirement can do the selected yogic exercise which will help an individual to keep the balance of his physical requirement

Therefore physical fitness is considered very important for the development of skills and physical fitness and for this proper physical training becomes essential and for which the knowledge of physiology and physical fitness becomes necessary physical fitness includes agility, flexibility, endurance, explosive strength etc. over and above it includes physiological aspects like cardiovascular endurance. Breath holding capacity, vital capacity, aerobic capacity etc. therefore. It becomes necessary to develop all the above components and variables. For the development of all these aspects it is necessary that all the parts of the body should get proper exercise. For this the, training of Yoga becomes very significant. Yoga is such a meditation which maintains our physical and mental health Yoga keeps all the parts of the body active. The yogic exercises are prepared keeping in view the structure"of the body. Yoga helps in increasing notable capacity in flexibility, agility and breath holding capacity.

"PRANA" is a Sanskrit word for energy."PRANAYAM" is the body and balances

* Lecturer, LT. M.J. Kundaliya B.P.Ed. College, Rajkot

masculine and feminine energy. Breathing correctly from the diaphragm and acts as a natural tranquilizer and calms the nervous system. Inspiring and expiring from nose increase the capacity of lungs and helps providing more oxygen in the blood flow. This regenerates the blood cells and increases the vitality. For development of physical fitness yogic exercise are been performed in different manners than other exercises. Yogic asanas develop the muscle strength. Flexibility and endurance capacity of an individual "PRANAYAM" develops the efficiency of heart and the endurance capacity of respiratory system.

By yogic exercises amount of oxygen increase in the body. It develops the flexibility of the diaphragm and helps the lungs to increase the size to their maximum. It helps the lungs in releasing C02 to its maximum which indirectly helps for more oxygen to get in.

Yoga is such a meditation which helps to maintain our physical and mental health. The yogic training also given to cricketers. So that they can develop their mental and physical spirit. Which develops competitive nature of sports men Yoga's brings out our internal capacity? Through the balance their physical and mental arouses.

Yams and niyamas, parts of yoga reduced demand on physiology by elimination of controlling emotional stimuli, asans, Pranayams and Kriyas reduce fatigue and works as purificatory process. Yoga keeps all the parts of the body active. The yogic exercise is prepared keeping in view the structure of the body. In modern age to be healthy and developes games individual should follow the yoga. Science yoga is recognized as a system which promotes an integrated development of body. Mostly yoga effects on muscular group. Muscles which are controlled by Neuro system.

Physical education has progressed a logway form the days of "drill" when nothing more then. Movement of the human frame, usually in time with a number of other bodies was required. The new philosophy is erhaps best embodied in one understands of the name of 'Physical education'. If 'Physical' is under stood as a noun and part of dual worded title, the subjects as a form of education. Where 'Physical' is the keynote word. If one sees 'Physical' as an adjective describing a special type of education.

However Physical Education aims at developing a child physically, mentally and emotionally. Physical Education should aim at making the child Physical, mentally and emotionally fit and develop in his personal and social qualities, which will help him to live happy with other and build him into a good citizen. The following physical education's objects are needful to understand.

* Physical development
* Mental development
* Social development
* Spiritual development
* Emotional development

What is the relation between physical education's objects and yogic exercise is essential. Yogic exercises are stretching in nature, in which practice of asanas leads to stability. Practice of asanas contributes to strength. One particular quality of asanas is that brings flexibility to the joints and removes tension form mind and stable motion. The primary objectives of yoga is positive health Ability to move the body efficiently in woks Develop emotional and mental stability, endurance and strength etc. now a day's yoga has been great demand yogic exercises have helped in promoting physical fitness and maintaining general health a well as the objectives as stated above in the context of physical education. Thus objectives of physical education and yoga are co-ordinate with each other.

However physical education is a field of over through which we except growth of human personality which depends on sound body. Sound mind and spirit. These factors can be controlled and achieved through yogic exercise, hence yoga plays important role in physical education.

Skill is the basic concepts of sports. Yoga technique becomes useful to develop its. For this neuro-physical and emotional ability is required. Skill is the ability to perform an activity with the utmost economy of effort. It is a combination of refinement and co ordination. It is a device to produce maximum muscular energy with efforts and this naturally involves the function efficiency of entire organism.

The popularity of yoga is increasing day by day. Yoga

is an ancient discipline. Its application in physical education and sports is a new trend. Not only is that but yoga now being applied to various field of human interest for getting maximum benefits. Yoga helps in building physical and mental health of a person as yoga is useful science of life. Many people are using it in various fields including in that of sports oriented. Awareness significantly affects all aspects of our life from our day to day activities and sports performance to the process of healing and aging many times athletes improve their performance to the process of healing of. E.g. muscle tension of fatigue in shoulder when serving in tennis or in throwing activities. Beliefs, thoughts and emotions create chemical reactions that uphold life in every cell.

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

YSE :- YOGA supplemental exercises

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

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

YCE-YOGA Compensation exercises

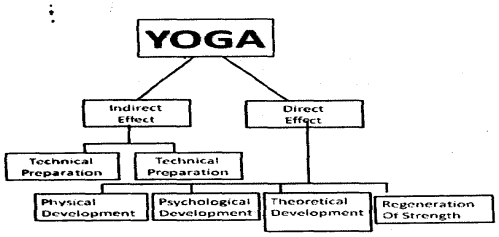
When a sports person involves himself in different sports training programme for better performance. As a result of long term sports training. Muscles dysblance can develop in the athlete. The cardiovascular and pulmonary systems are usually loaded as a unit.

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

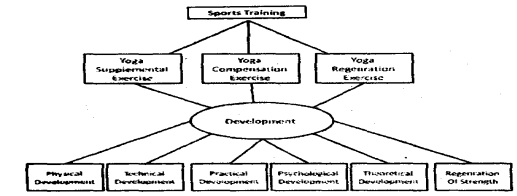
YRE-YOGA Regeneration exercises

Regeneration is a biological process fostered by athletes for regaining strength and prevention of injuries. Because it is essential for every athlete who completes their long and intensive training for top performance which depends largely on the extent to which the athlete can regenerate his physical and mental strength after training. YRE are based on the principle that muscles will release and relax after stretching for a specific time period in a tense and isometric position against specific resistance.

Considering these benefits YES, YRE, YCE if these exercises will combine with sport's training programme. It is possible for a significant increase in the effectiveness of the entire training process and protects the body of the athletes.



Contribution of yoga in Sports Training



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

After ignoring yoga for many years. India's society has again returned to it for attaining and maintaining positive health. An effort to increase awareness about health and sports for gaining the physical psychological, Technicai and Tactical benefits and enhancement of our healthy life.

* Dr. Arjunsinh Rana

Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 134 - 135
ISSN 2319 - 8168

A STUDY OF EFFECT OF CIRCUIT TRAINING PROGRAMME ON VERTICAL JUMPING ABILITY, SPEED, AGILITY AND SKILL ABILITY OF VOLLEYBALL

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

Introduction

Volleyball is a complex game ofsimple skills. A purely rebound sport, volleyball is a game of constant motion. Volleyball was invented in USA during the late 1 880s, and is an Olympic sport since 1964. The first World Championships were held in 1949 for men and in 1952 for women. Volleyball is one of the five biggest international sports, and the FIVB (International Volleyball Federation), including 218 affiliated national federations, and is the largest international sport federation in the world. Volleyball includes two Olympic disciplines. Since the Atlanta Olympic Games (1996).

Design Of The Study:

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

Table 1: Comparison of Mean difference of Experimental and Control Group on Selected Variables and Skill ability of the Volleyball Players

Variables	Experimental Group				Control Group			
	Pre Mean	Post Mean	MD	't'	Pre Mean	Post Mean	MD	't'
Vertical jumping ability	32.10	36.15	6.76	8.67	31.05	30.90	0.15	0.59
Agility	11.60	11.20	0.88	5.19	11.58	1.58	0.00	0.03
Speed	5.49	4.96	0.34	6.24	5.46	5.47	0.01	0.40
Volleying skills	22.55	30.00	7.45	10.0	22.77	23.15	0.38	0.87

* Lecturer, Rajkot Kelavani Mandal, Rajkot

Result on the status of vertical jumping ability:

Result as Presented in table 1 revealed that Vertical JumpingAbility ofExperimental Group of pre test (mean 32.10, p<0.05) and post test (mean 36.15, p<O.O5) Mean Difference 6.76 with 8.67't' value could significantly increase the Vertical Jumping Ability as compared to the Control Group of pre test (mean 31.05, p>0.05) and post test (mean 30.90, p>O.O5) Mean Difference 0.15 with 0.59't' value has shown graphically in fig. 1..

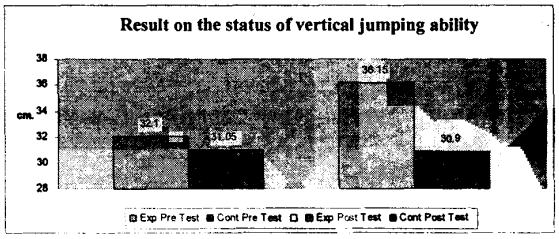


Fig. 1

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

Result on the status of Agility:

Result as Presented in table 1 revealed that Agility of the Experimental Group ofpre test (mean 11.60, p<O.O5) and post test (mean 11.20, p<0.O5) Mean Difference 0.88 with 5.1 9't' value could significantly increase Agility as compared to the Control Group of pre test (mean 11.58, p>0.O5) and post test (mean 11.58, p>0.O5) Mean Difference 0.00 with 0.03't' value has shown graphically in fig. 2. below..

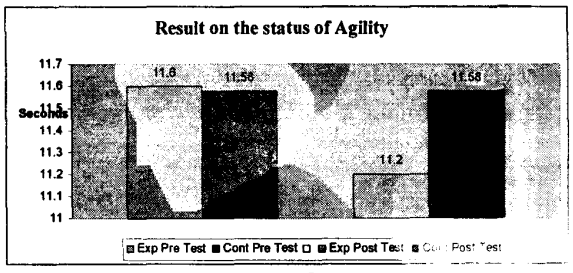


Fig. 2

Further the result revealed that circuit training could improve the Agility ofsubjects Result on the status of Speed

Result as Presented in table 4.1 revealed that Speed of Experimental Group of pre test (mean 5.49, p<O.O5) and post test (mean 4.96, p<O.05) Mean Difference 0.34 with 6.24't' value could significantly increase Speed as compared to the Control Group of pre test (mean 5.46, p>0.O5) and post test (mean 5.47, p>0.05) Mean Difference 0.01 with 0.40't' value has shown graphically in fig. 3 below.

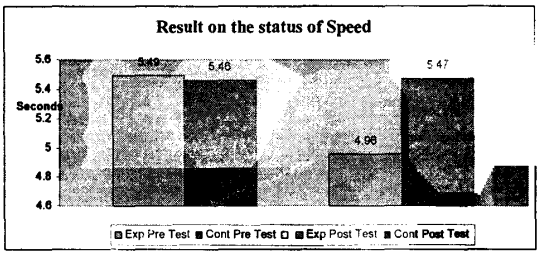


Fig. 3

Further the result revealed that circuit training could improve the Speed of subjects. Result on the status of Volleying Skill Ability

Result as Presented in table 4.1 revealed that Volleying Skill Ability of Experimental Group of pre test (mean 22.55, p<0.O5) and post test (mean 30.00, p<O.O5) Mean Difference 7.45 with 1 0.O't' value could significantly increase Volleying Skill Ability as compared to the Control Group of pre test (mean 22.77, p>0.O5) and post test (mean 23.15, p>0.05) Mean Difference 0.38 with 0.87't' value has shown graphically in fig. 4. below.

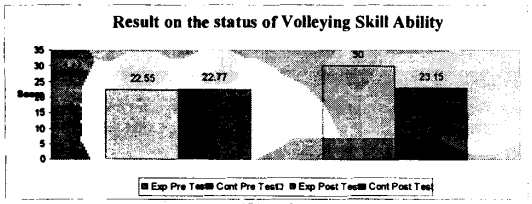


Fig. 4

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

Conclusion:

The data were analyzed by using that' test as suggested by Me Guigan for significance of difference. While concluding, it may be stated that, within the limits of the present study, selected circuit training exercises contributed positively towards the improvement of vertical jumping ability, speed, agility and skill ability of volleyball players boys aged 10 to 12 years.

* Bajarang Gondaliya

Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 136 - 137
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠમાં અભ્યાસ કરતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓના શરીરઆંક (emi) નો અભ્યાસ

પ્રસ્તાવનાઃ

બોડી માસ ઈન્ડેક્ષ અને કયુટલેટ ઈન્ડેક્ષ માનવ શરીરમાં ચરબીનું પ્રમાણ વ્યકિતના વજન અને ઉંચાઈના આધારે નકકી થાય છે. બોડી માસ ઈન્ડેક્ષ (શરીર દળ આંક) એમ તો શરીરની ચરબીની વાસ્તવિક ટકાવારીનું માપન નથી કરતુ. શરીર દળ આંકની શોધ બેલ્જીયમના એડોલ્ફ કયુટલેટ સામાજિક ભૌતિકી અભ્યાસની રચના દરમ્યાન સને ૧૮૩૦ થી ૧૮૫૦ ની વચ્ચે કરી હતી. જેને આ ફોરમ્યુલા Kg/m2 દ્વારા કોઈ પણ વ્યકિતના વજનને તેની ઉંચાઈના વર્ગ સાથે ભાગતા નકકી કરી શકાય છે અને શરીર દળ આંક તે શરીર દળ આંક ચાર્ટ દ્વારા પણ ભણી શકાય છે.

જાડાપણાની કોઈ હદ નથી. ચામડી નીચે ઘણાને તો છ–છ ઈંચ જાડા ચરબીના પડ હોય છે અને આવી અવસ્થા થાય ત્યારે હૃદય, સ્નાયુમાં અન્ય સ્નાયુઓમાં પિન્ક્રિયાસગ્રંથિમાં વગેરે અનેક ઠેકાણે ચરબી પહોંચી જાય છે અને શરીરમાં સ્થૂળતા કે શિથિલતાનો અનુભવ થાય છે. તથા અનેક રોગોના લક્ષણો પણ જોવા મળે છે. જાડાપણા સાથે જે રોગોના નામ સંકળાયેલા છે. તેમા મધુપ્રમેહ અને હૃદયરોગના રોગો મોખરે છે. મધુપ્રમેહ થવાની શકયતા જાડામનુષ્યને ખાસ કરીને જાડી સ્ત્રીને વિશેષ રહે છે. લોહીનું ઉંચુ દબાણ, ધમનીઓની ખરાબી અને હૃદયના રોગોના ભોગ પણ જાડા માણસો વહેલા બને છે. શસ્ત્રક્રિયાથી મરણ નીપજવાની સંભાોના જાડામનુષ્યમાં વિશેષ છે. જાડા મનુષ્યો જ મૂત્રપિંડ (કીડની) ની ખરાબી, લિવર અને પિતાશયના રોગો, એપેન્ડિસાઈટિસ વગેરેથી વધારે પ્રમાણમાં મરે છે. મેદ વધવાના કારણોમાં ખોરાકની કુટેવો, શ્રમનો અભાવ અને આરોગ્ય પ્રત્યેની જાગૃતિનો અભાવ અંતસ્ત્રાવોનો સ્ત્રાવ જોઈએ તેના કરતા વધતો ઓછો થાય ત્યારે પાચનક્રિયા ખોરવાઈ જઈ ચરબી એકઠી થવા લાગે છ. અને માનસિક કારણો પણ હોઈ શકે છે.

સમસ્થાકથનઃ

'ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠમાં અભ્યાસ કરતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓના શરીર દળ આંક નો અભ્યાસ'

ક્ષેત્ર મર્યાદાઓ :

(૧) આ અભ્યાસમાં ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠમાં સ્નાતક અને અનુસ્નાતક કક્ષાએ અભ્યાસ કરતા બહેનોને વિષયપાત્ર પસંદ કરવામાં આવી હતી.

(૨) આ અભ્યાસ માટે ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠમાં ચાલતા તમામ અભ્યાસક્રમોની બહેનોને યદચ્છ પદ્ધતિથી વિષયપાત્ર તરીકે પસંદ કરી હતી.

(૩) આ અભ્યાસમાં શરીર દળ આંક મેળવવા માટે વિષયપાત્રોની ઉંચાઈ, વજન અને ઉમરને ધ્યાનમાં લેવામાં આવી હતી.

(૪) વિષયપાત્રોને નીચે મુજબના ઉંમરના જુથમાં વહેંચીને અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. (જુથ–૧ ૧૮ થી ૨૧ વર્ષ) (જુથ–૨ : ૨૨ થી ૨૫ વર્ષ)

(૫) ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠના તમામ વિભાગો અને તમામ શાખાઓમાંથી બહેનોને વિષયપાત્ર તરીકે પસંદ કરવામાં આવી હતી.

મર્યાદાઓઃ

(૧) વિષયપાત્રોના જાતિ વિષયક તફાવત, વારસો, વાતાવરણ, આહાર ટેવો અને સામાજિક–આર્થિક સ્થિતિ, વિષયપાત્રોનું માનસિક વલણ પણ આ વિષયની મર્યાદા હતી.

ઉતકલ્પનાઃ

(૧) સ્નાતક અને અનુસ્નાતક કક્ષાએ અભ્યાસ કરતી બહેનોના ઉંમરના તફાવત મુજબ શરીર દળ આંકમાં પણ તફાવત જોવા મળશે.

અભ્યાસના હેતુઓઃ

આ અભ્યાસનો હેતુ ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠમાં સ્નાતક અને અનુસ્નાતક કક્ષાના તમામ અભ્યાસક્રમમાં અભ્યાસ કરતી બહેનોનો શરીર દળ

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

આંકનો અભ્યાસ કરવાનો હતો.

વિષયપાત્રોની પસંદગીઃ

આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસ માટે ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠની તમામ શાખાઓ અને અભ્યાસક્રમોમાં સ્નાતક અને અનુસ્નાતક કક્ષાએ અભ્યાસ કરતી વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓ (બહેનો) ને યદચ્છ પદ્ધતિથી કુલ ૪૬૦ વિષયપાત્રોની પસંદગી કરવામાં આવી હતી જેમા ૧૮ થી ૨૧ વર્ષની ઉમર ધરાવતા ૨૩૦ વિષયપાત્રો અને ૨૨ થી ૨૫ વર્ષની ઉમર ધરાવતા ૨૩૦ વિષયપાત્રો તરીકે પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

માપનના ઘોરણોઃ

ક્રમ	ચલાયમાન	કસોટી	માપન
૧	વજન	વજન કાટો	કિલોગ્રામ
૨	ઉંચાઈ	સ્ટેડિયોમિટર	સેન્ટીમીટર
૩	BMI શરીર દળ આંક	વજન(ઉંચાઈ)	પ્રમાણીત આંક

આંકડાકીય પ્રક્રિયાઃ

પસંદ થયેલ વિષયપાત્રો પર પરિક્ષણ દ્વારા જે માહિતી ઉપલબ્ધ બની તેના પર 't' ટેસ્ટ લાગુ પાડી પરિણામો પ્રાપ્ત કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. અને ૦.૦૫ કક્ષાએ સાર્થકતા ચકાસવામાં આવી હતી.

અભ્યાસના પરિણામોઃ

સારણી–૨

ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠની બહેનોએ શરીર દળ આંક (B.M.I.) કસોટીમાં કરેલા દેખાવને મધ્યક, મધ્યક તફાવત, પ્રમાણિત વિચલન અને 't' પ્રમાણ દર્શાવતી સારણી

ક્રમ	જૂથ	મધ્યક	મધ્યક તફાવત	પ્રમાણિત વિચલન	't' રેશિયો
૧	૧૮ થી ૨૧ વર્ષ	૧૯.૦૬૧૩	૧.૭૬૨૩	૦.૨૮૪૯	૬.૧૯
૨	૨૨થી ૨૫ વર્ષ	૨૦.૮૨૩૬			

સાર્થકતાનું ઘોરણ ૦.૦૦૫ 't' (૨.૪૫૮)–૧.૯૬૫૧

ઉપરોકત સારણી–૧ માં જોઈ શકાય છે કે, ૧૮ થી ૨૧ વષ જૂથની બહેનોનો શરીર દળ આંકનો મધ્યક ૧૯.૦૬૧૩, ૨૨ થી ૨૫ વષ જૂથની બહેનોનો શરીર દળ આંકનો મધ્યક ૨૦.૮૨૩ બંને જૂથો વચ્ચે મધ્યક તફાવત ૧.૭૬૨૩ પ્રમાણિત વિચલન ૦.૨૮૪૯ જયારે 't' રેશિયો ૬.૧૯ જોવા મળેલ હતો. જે સાથ કતાની કક્ષા ૦.૦૫ 't' (૨.૪૫૮) = ૧.૯૬૫ એ ચકાસતા બંને જૂથો વચ્ચે સાથ ક તફાવત માલુમ પડતો હતો. બંને જૂથોના મધ્યકો વચ્ચેના સાર્થક તફાવત આલખ નંબર–૧ માં જોઈ શકાય છે.

ઉતલ્પનાની ચર્ચાઃ

ક્રમ	ઉત્કલ્પના	't' રેશિયો	સાર્થકતાની	સ્વીકાર્ય/ અસ્વીકાર્ય
૧	ઉંમર વધતાની સાથે શરીર દળ આંક વધુ જોવા મળશે.	૬.૧૯	૦.૦૫ (૧.૯૬૫)	સ્વીકાર્ય

તારણોઃ

અભ્યાસના પાયામાં જે મર્યાદાઓ રાખવામાં આવી હતી. તેમાંથી નીચેના તારણો તારવી શકાય છે.

(૧) ૧૮ થી ૨૧ વષ ઉંમર જુથની બહેનો અને ૨૨ થી ૨૫ વર્ષ ઉંમર જુથની બહેનોના જુથ વચ્ચે ૦.૦૫ કક્ષાએ સાર્થક તફાવત માલુમ પડેલ હતો. બંને જુથો વચ્ચે સાર્થક તફાવત હોવા છતાં શરીર દળ આંક પ્રમાણથી બંને જુથોનો શરીર દળ આંક યોગ્ય છે. જેથી બંને જૂથોના વિષયપાત્રોનું વજન યોગ્ય છે એવુ સાબિત થાય છે. યોગ્ય વજન હોવાનું કારણ વિષયપાત્રની શારીરિક પ્રવ તિ, આહારટેવો, સ્વાસ્થય અને આરોગ્ય પ્રત્યેની જાગૃતતાનુ સારું પ્રમાણ કે વારસાગત પક્ષ પણ હોઈ શકે અને ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠમાં સંચાલકો, સંયોજકો, અધ્યાપકો અને ગૃહપતિ અને ગૃહમાતા દ્વારા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પ્રત્યે સ્વાસ્થયની સુવિધા આહારની સારી સુવિધા પુરી પાડી અને વિદ્યાર્થીના સ્વાસ્થય બાબતોની સારી કાળજીનુ ઉચુ પ્રમાણ હોઈ શકે છ.

સંદર્ભસૂચિ

⇨ www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Body_Mass_index_BMI_Prime

⇨ મહેરવાન ભમગટસ. શરીર બોલે છે. (અમદાવાદ ફ ઈમેજ પબ્લિકેશન, પ્રા. લિ. આશ્રમ રોડ, ૧૯૯૨) પાન નં.–૧૨૬

* Bajarang Gondaliya

Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 138 - 139
ISSN 2319 - 8168

આંતર યુનિવર્સિટી કક્ષાએ પસદગી પામેલ હેન્ડબોલ રમતના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો માનસિક સ્વાસ્થયનો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ

પ્રસ્તાવના :

કોલમેનના મતે આ યુગ જ ચિંતા અને વિકૃતિઓનો યુગ છ. જેથી માનસિક રીતે સંપુર્ણ સ્વસ્થ હોય એવી વ્યકિતઓ મળવી આ યુગમાં મુશ્કેલ છે. અમુક વ્યકિતઓનું જ માનસિક સ્વાસ્થય સારુ જોવા મળે છ. પહેલાના વખતનો પ્રખર રાજપુરૂષ ચાણકયના જીવનનો એક પ્રસંગ છે. યુદ્ધ ચાલતુ હતું ત્યરે કોઈ સેવકે આવીને કહયું, મહારાજ તમે જેને તમારો માનો છો અને વિશ્વાસ મુકો છો એ સાથીઓએ તમને દગો દીધો છે. દુશ્મનો સાથે મળી ગયા છે. લશ્કર પણ તેમાં સામેલ છે. ત્યારે ચાણકય એ એકદમ સ્વસ્થ ચિતે જાણે કશુ જ બન્યુ ન હોય તે મપેલા સેવક સામે જોઈ બોલ્યા હતા. 'બીજા કોઈને પણ દુશ્મન સાથે જવું હોય તો મને છોડીને જઈ શકે છે. પણ મારી હિંમત અને સાહસ તો મારી સાથે જ છે ને એ મને છોડીને જાય તો દુઃખ થાય' આ ધૈર્ય મનોબળ અને સ્વસ્થતા તેમની પાસે હતી તેથી ઈતિહાસ ચાણકયને યાદ કરે છે.

સંસ્કૃતિનો વર્તમાન યુગ અત્યારે ઝડપથી ઔદ્યોગિકરણ યાંત્રિકરણ અને પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાકૃતિક સંશોધનોના મહતમ સંશોધન તરફ ઘસી રહયો છે. આ એક નવી સામાજિક પ્રક્રિયા છે. જેમાં સ્પર્ધા સંઘર્ષ સામાજિક મતભેદ, આર્થિક ફુગાવો, આજીવિકાની વધતી જતી કિંમતો વસ્તીનું શહેરો તરફ સ્થળાંતર અને સંયુકત કુટુંબોનુ વિઘટન વગેરે ભેગા મળીને એવો અસંગઠિત સમાજ બનાવે છે કે જેમાં આપણે રહીએ છીએ.

માનવીને આજે પોતાના માટે સમય નથી અને આ દોડધામભરી જિંદગીમાં જો બે ઘડી માટે તે કઈ બાહય સાધનો જોડીને હર્ષોલ્લાસનુ વાતાવરણ બનાવી લે તો પણ તે એક મોટા રણમાં ખજૂરના ઝાડની જેમ ન ગણય જ રહે છે. મનુષ્યના પોતાના ૬૦ વર્ષની સરેરાશ ઉમંરમા ૯૦ દિવસ પણ સાચી ખુશી હોતી નથી. મનુષ્ય મોટા ભાગે જીવનમાં કોઈને કોઈ એવી બાબતો બનતી જ રહે છે.

સમસ્યાકથનઃ

આંતર યુનિવર્સિટી કક્ષાએ પસંદગી પામેલ હેન્ડબોલ રમતના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો માનસિક સ્વાસથયનો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ

ક્ષેત્રમર્યાદાઓઃ

આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં આંતર યુનિવર્સિટી કક્ષાએ હેન્ડબોલ રમતમાં ભાગ લેતી ગુજરાતની ત્રણ જુદી જુદી યુનિવર્સિટી જેમા સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટી, ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ અને ભાવનગર યુનિવર્સિટી ખેલાડી ભાઈઓને વિષયપાત્રો તરીકે પસંદગી કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં ૧૮ થી ૨૮ વર્ષની વયના જૂથના ભાઈઓને વિષયપાત્રો પસંદગી કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં માનસિક સ્વાસ્થયના પ્રમાણનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

મર્યાદાઓઃ

વિદ્યાર્થીઓને અસર કરતા કુદરતી પરિબળો, તેમની જીવનશૈલી અને ટેવો, સામાજિક વાતાવરણ, શારીરિક બાબતો, આર્થિક, ધાર્મિક બાબતો તેમજ અન્ય અસરકારક બાબતો પર નિયંત્રણ કરી શકાયુ ન હતુ. સંશોધન પ્રશ્નાવલિને કેટલીક મર્યાદાઓ છે જેમા કદાચ વિષયપાત્રોને પુર્વગ્રહ આવે તો તે પ્રતિક્રિયા નિખાલસ આવી શકતી નથી જે અંતિમ પરિભાષામાં ફેરફાર લાવી શકશે. આ અભ્યાસની મર્યાદાઓ રહી હતી.

ઉતકલ્પનાઓઃ

આંતર યુનિવર્સિટી કક્ષાએ પસંદગી પામેલ હેન્ડબોલ રમતના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો માનસિક સ્વાસ્થયમાં સાર્થક તફાવત જોવા મળશે નહી.

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

અભ્યાસના હેતુઓઃ

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટીના હેન્ડબોલ રમતના ભાઈઓનો માનસિક સ્વાસ્થયનો અભ્યાસ કરવાનો હેતુ.

ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠના હેન્ડબોલ રમતના ભાઈઓનો માનસિક સ્વાસ્થયનો અભ્યાસ કરવાનો હેતુ.

ભાવનગરના યુનિવર્સિટીના હેન્ડબોલ રમતના ભાઈઓનો માનસિક સ્વાસ્થયનો અભ્યાસ કરવાનો હેતુ.

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટી, ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ અને ભાવનગર યુનિવર્સિટીના હેન્ડબોલ રમતના ભાઈઓનો માનસિક સ્વાસ્થયનો અભ્યાસ કરવાનો હેતુ.

વિષયપાત્રોની પસંદગીઃ

આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં આંતર યુનિવર્સિટી કક્ષાએ પસંદગી પામેલ હેન્ડબોલ રમતના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓને વિષય પાત્રો તરીકે પસંદ કરવામાં આવશે. જેમા સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટીના ૧૨, ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠના ૧૨ અને ભાવનગર યુનિવર્સિટીના ૧૨ ખેલાડી ભાઈઓને વિષય પાત્રો તરીકે પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

માપનના ધોરણોઃ

માનસિક સ્વાસ્થયની કસોટી માટે ડો. ડી.જી.ભટ્ટ અને જી.આર. ગીડાની પ્રશ્નાવલીને માપન તરીકે પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

આંકડાકીય પ્રક્રિયાઃ

માનસિક સ્વાસ્થય લક્ષ્યને સિદ્ધ કરવા માટે 't'() ટેસ્ટનો ઉપયોગ કરવામા આવ્યો હતો.

અભ્યાસના પરિણામોઃ

સારણી–૧

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટી, ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ અને ભાવનગર યુનિવર્સિટીના હેન્ડબોલ રમતના ભાઈઓનો માનસિક સ્વાસ્થયનો કસોટીના મધ્યક સાથેની સરખામણી દર્શાવતી સારણી

ક્રમ	જૂથ	મધ્યક	વર્ગોનો સરવાળો	ડિગ્રી ઓફ ફ્રિડમ	મધ્યકનો વર્ગ	't' રેશિયો
૧	સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટી	૨૫.૧૭	૭૮૫૮	૨	૨૪.૫૩	૧.૨૩
૨	ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ	૨૨.૩૩	૬૧૩૬	૩૩	૧૯.૯૨	
૩	ભાવનગર યુનિવર્સિટી	૨૩.૪૨	૬૮.૩૪			

F=0.05 (2.33) = 3.28

•ઉપરોકત સારણી–૧ માં દર્શાવ્યા મુજબ માનસિક સ્વાસ્થય દેખાવમાં ત્રણ જૂથોના વિષયપાત્રોએ કરેલ દેખાવના મધ્યકમાં સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટીનો મધ્યક ૨૫.૧૭, ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠનો મધ્યક ૨૨.૩૩ અને ભાવનગર યુનિવર્સિટીનો મધ્યક ૨૩.૪૨ જોવા મળેલ હતો. જયારે ત્રણે જુથોનો 'F' રેશિયો ૧.૨૩ જોવા મળતો હતો. જે સાર્થકતાના ધોરણ ૦.૦૫ (૨.૩૩)– ૩.૨૮ કરતા ઓછો જોવા મળતો હતો. જેથી ત્રણે જૂથો વચ્ચે માનસિક સ્વાસ્થયમાં સાર્થક તફાવત માલૂમ પડતો ન હતો. ત્રણે જૂથોના મધ્યકો આલેખ–૧માં જોઈ શકાય છે.

•તારણોઃ

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટીના હેન્ડબોલ ભાઈઓ અને ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠના હેન્ડબોલ ભાઈઓનો માનસિક સ્વાસ્થય આંકનો મધ્યક તફાવત ૨.૮૪ છે. અને સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટીના હેન્ડબોલ ભાઈઓ અને ભાવનગર યુનિવર્સિટીના હેન્ડબોલ ભાઈઓ વચ્ચે મધ્યક તફાવત ૧.૭૫ છે. ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠના હેન્ડબોલ ભાઈઓનો માનસિક સ્વાસ્થય અને ભાવનગર યુનિવર્સિટીના હેન્ડબોલ ભાઈઓ મધ્યક તફાવત –૧.૦૯.૦૯

સંદર્ભસૂચિ

- **૨જનીકાંત પટેલ અને બાલમુકુદ શેઠ, વ્યવહારલક્ષી મનોવિજ્ઞાન (અમદાવાદ સી. જમનાદાસ કંપની સી–૧૮, માધવપુરા માર્કેટ શાહીબાગ રોડ, ૧૯૯૦–૯૧) પા. નં. ૮૩–૮૫.**
- **આઈ.કોમ. સર્વિસ મેન્યુઅલ ફોર–સ્ટ્રેટ–ટ્રેઈટ એન્જાયરી ટેસ્ટ, (ન્યુ દિલ્હી આઈ–કોમ સર્વિસ ૧૯૯૧), પા નં.–૧**
- **મયંક એમ. ઠાકોર, સ્ટેટ લેવલ રિસર્ચ કોન્ફરન્સ ઓન એજયુકેશન ઈન ગ્લોબલ પ્રીસ્પેકટીવસ, (કલ્યાણપુરા એલ.એન. પટેલ એજયુકેશન કોલેજ, જુલાઈ–૨૦૦૭).**

* Vijesh

Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 140 - 141
ISSN 2319 - 8168

RELATIONSHIP OF SELECTED COORDINATIVE ABILITY TO KHO-KHO PERFORMANCE

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

Keywords:-coordinative abillty, kho-kho performance.

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Material and Methods

Eighteen female Kho-Kho players who had played at least up to state level were randomly selected for this study. All the subjects reside in the city of

*** Physical Teacher, St. Xaviers High School, Vapi**

* Tofic Mansuri

Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 145 - 148
ISSN 2319 - 8168

EFFECTS OF AEROBIC TRAINING AND CIRCUIT RESISTANCE TRAINING ON SELECTED MOTOR ABILITY COMPONENTS AMONG SCHOOL BOYS

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

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

Introduction

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

Related Literature

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

* M.Phil. Student, Saurashtra University, Rajkot

cholestero plasma triglycerides, NB and increased flexibility; JOGG reduced waist/hip ratio, glucose, systoli blood pressure, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and increased the total cholesterol/high-densil lipoprotein cholesterol ratio ($p<0.05$). CONCLUSION: Both protocols improved CVD and metabol risk factors. The CWT presented favorable changes regarding lipid profile and flexibility; JOGG glucose, waistlhip ratio and blood pressure. These results suggest that resisted exercise combined with aerobics should be considered for obese people. Nevertheless, regarding some basal differences between the groups, it was not possible to conclude that changes were due to exercise type or intragroup variability.

Methodology

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

Results and Discussions

TABLE-I

Computation of Analysis of Co- Variance of Pre-Test, Post Test and Adjusted Post Test On Speed of Three Groups

Means	Aerobic training	Circuit Resistance training	Control Group	S.V.	S.S.	df	M.S.	O.F.
Pre- test	5.89	5.90	5.90	B	0.00092	2	0.00047	1.44
				W	0.01359	42	0.00032	
Post Test	5.80	5.78	5.89	B	0.11550	2	005775	86.33
				W	0.02809	42	0.00067	
Adjusted Protest	5.80	5.78	5.90	B	0.11562	2	0.05781	85.13
				W	0.02784	41	0.00068	

Table F — ratio = 3.22 at 0.05 level, df (2 and 42), (2 and 41) *significant Table - I shows the analyzed data on Speed. The pre-test means of Speed were 5.89 for experimental group I 5.90 for experimental group II and 5.90 for control group. The obtained 'F' ratio 1.44 was lesser than the table 'F' ratio 3.22. Hence, the pre-test was insignificant at 0.05 level of confidence for the degree of freedom 2 and 42. The post test means were 5.80 for experimental group 15.78 for experimental group II 5.89 for control group. The obtained 'F' ratio 86.33 was higher than the table 'F' ratio 3.22. Hence, the post test was significant at

0.05 level of confidence for the degree of ireedom 2 and 42. The adjusted post test mean were 5.80 for experimental group I 5.78 for experimental group II and 5.90 for control group. The obtained 'F' 85.13 was higher than the table 'F' ratio 3.22. Hence the post test was significant at 0.05 level of confidence for the degrees of freedom 2 and 41 Therefore it is proved that circuit resistance training has been better than the other two groups.

TABLE -II

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

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

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

*significant

Results of Leg Explosive Power

Table-III shows the analyzed data on Leg Explosive Power. The pre-test means of leg explosive power were 1.56 for experimental group 11.56 for experimental group II and 1.56 for control group. The obtained 'F' ratio 0.13 was lesser than the table 'F' ratio 3.22. Hence, the pre-test was insignificant 0.05 level of confidence for the degree of freedom 2 and 42. The post test means were 1.64 for experimental group 11.68 for experimental group II and 1.56 for control group. The obtained 'F' ratio 107.55 was higher than the table 'F' ratio 3.22. Hence, the post test was significant at 0.05 level of cocifidence for the degree of freedom 2 and 42. The adjusted post test mean were 1.64 for experimental group I 1.68 for experimental group II and 1.56 for control group. The obtained F ratio 105.62 was higher than the table 'F' ratio 3.22. Hence the post test was significant at 0.05 level of confidence for the degrees of freedom 2 and 41. Therefore it is proved that circuit resistance training has been better than the other two groups.

TABLE-III

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

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

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

*significant

Results of Agility

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

Conclusions

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

REFERENCE

- **Chtara M, Chaouachi A, Levin GT, Chaouachi M, Chamarik, Amrim, Laursen PB.** "Effect of Concurrent Endurance and Ciurcuit Resistance Training Sequence on Muscular Strength and Power Development".
- **Clarke, Harrison H. and David H. Clarke. Advanced Statistics with Application to Physical Education.** Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1972.
- **Dick Frank W. Sports Training Principles.** London: Henry Kimpton Publishers, 1980.
- **Fettca, Fettcw, Marchiniju.** "Circuit Weight Training vs Jogging in Metaboiic risk factors of over Weight! Obese Women", (2009).
- **Scholich, Kreistraining M.** Circuit Training. Berlin: Spotverlag, 1979.

* Mayuri Patel

Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 149 - 154
ISSN 2319 - 8168

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MOTOR ABILITY AND KINANTHROPOMETRIC VARIABLES OF GYMNASTS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION

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

Introduction

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

* M.Phil. Student, Saurashtra University, Rajkot

for desired results.

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

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

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

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

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

Motor Fitness also referred as Preparedness for performing big muscle activity without undue fatigue and is composed of muscular strength, endurance, cardiovascular endurance. power flexibility coordination, balance speed and agility, It is generally judged by performance, which is based on a composite of many factors. These are the factors on most fitness tests attempt to measure and therefore

such tests are called motor fitness test. They include at least average in a wide variety of fundamental. Motor activities such as balance, flexibility; agility strength and endurance. They also include at least average skill in basic skills of running I jumping throwing and climbing.

Methodology

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

Sample of the Study:

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

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

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

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

Kinanthropometric Variables

1. Age, 2. Body Weight

Linear Measurements

Height, Total arm length, Total leg length

Body Circumference (Girth)

Upper Arm, Fore arm, thigh and Calf circumferences

Bone Diameters

Elbow, wrist, knee, Ankle Diameters

Skin Fold Measurements

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

All 21 Selected Kinanthropometric Variables were taken for th.e investigation.

Motor Fitness Components

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

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

Tools Used

1. To measure kinanthropometric variables anthropometric complete set manufactured byAnand Agencies Pune available in G.N. Khalsa College Sports Science lab. These are standard equipment used by research scholar in India in various bodies.
2. Diameter: were taken with the help of vernier caliper and anthropometric compass.
3. The Large Skin fold caliper was used to Measure the skin fold thickness.
4. Standard's stop watch, weighing machine, standard steel tape etc. duly approved by Govt. of India for Measuring time distance and body weight.
5. All the kinanthropometric measurement were taken to the left grade of the individual on the standard techniques described for each measurement by Weiner and Laurie (1969).
6. All the measurements were recorded to the nearest of centimeter, millimeters and 1/j0t of the second.

In addition to above instruments the following tests were used to measure motor ability (Motor Fitness).

1.	Speed		50> and sprint.
2.	Muscular Strength		Bent Knee Sit Ups.
3.	Endurance		Hold half push up.
4.	Agility		Shuttle Run.
5.	Strength		Medicine ball put (Shoudrad arm
6.	Explosive Power (Leg)		Sargent Jump (Vertical Jump)

***Test Procedure**

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

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

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

Statistical Design

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

It was revealed from the table that gymnastic abilitie(of that the national level appeared to be significantly better than the inter college, state and interkrsity, level gymnasts. This indicates that National level plays have more experience of performing gymnastic. These results may be denoted that national level players are better in gymnastic because of their experince and more participation in the competitions.

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

Anova of Gymnasts of Different levels of performance and kinanthropometric measurement. Degree of Freedom 3. Between groups and 116 within groups.

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

Motor fitness of Gymnasts at different levels of performance

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

Anova of Gymnasts for different levels of performance and motor fitness components.

Main Findings

The main findings of the study based on analysis and interpretation of data. The main findings were stated below:

Kinanthropometry Variables

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

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

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

-Motor Ability in Gymnastic

The findings of the study reveals that various motor findings components such as speed (50 years push abdominal strength (bent knee sit ups) muscular endurance hold a half push up, agility shuttle run. Shoulder strength four Pound Medicine ball put and explosive power vertical jump. Should collective significance towards the performance of gymnasts of different levels in gymnastic abilities. These can be interpreted through the facet that the varies motor fitness components leads to the development of higher level of gymnastic abilities.

Keeping in view the above discussion it is concluded that some selected kinanthropometric variables i.e. height, length of arm and leg diameters circumference and skin fold of biceps, triceps etc. have positive and

significant contribution at higher level of performance in gymnastics, whereas at inter college and state level have little positive and significant contribution with Motor Fitness. The result of the present investigation as discussed here are completely supported by other similar studies conducted by scientists Clark 1967, Baecke (1964), Lianback (1966), Hoftman (1971), Malhotra & Associates (1982), Berg (1989), William and Associates (1991) Matsura (1992) Sodhi and Sidhu (1994), Kansal, Chauhan, G.S. Bhalla (2003)

Conclusion

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

Suggestion and Recommendations

The study is very promising especially in contact to Northern India where gymnastics is still in its infancy with regard to far state like Tamilnadu and Maharashtra to the Gymnastic Standards.

The investigator in his humble effort could undertaken to find out the significant difference in Kinanthropometric measurements and motor ability. Components and gymnastic abilities of gymnasts. The investigator could not control few factors which might have affected the results of the body. The investigator is of the opinion that the future researches in this field can use these results to have a better problem related to gymnastics.

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

REFERENCE

- Banow H M . (1974)Test of Motor Ability for Collegeman Research Quarterly 25 (3); 253:80
- **Basco James S (1979).** The Physical and Personality: Characteristics of Male. Gymnasts e.g. from Christian son Chair. The gymnasts body international gymnast 1. TS, pp.12.
- **Bawa G.S. (1981).** A study of relationship between physical characteristics and performance in gymnastic. Unpublished Master Thesis N .1 .S. Patiala.
- **Boreman Zebenal (W).** Relationship of selected Anthropometric and Physical Performance Measure to Performance in Running,, Hap Step Jump, Research Quarterly, 35. 10.
- **Sidhu LS and Anand S (1971).** A comparative study of some anthropometric variables and subcutaneous tissue folds in athletes and non athletes punjabi adults SNIPES Journal 5, pp.30-34.
- **Singh N (1988),** Physique and Performance of Indian Male Gymnasts unpublished Masters of Spbrts Thesis, N.S.N.I.S. Patiala, April.
- **Sodhi MS (1991),** Sports Anthropometry Mohali, ANOVA Publication, pp.9, 20
- **Tatlow JM. (1978),** The Physique of Olympic Athletes, London George Allen and Unwindes, pp.76.

* Mukesh Chihala

Physical Education
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 155 - 157
ISSN 2319 - 8168

SOCCER TRAINING DRILLS AND ENDURANCE IMPROVEMENT

Studies suggest that certain soccer drills improves physical conditioning. However, it remains debatable whether soccer drills can provide sufficiently unified exercise intensity among different players and on repetition of a drill, because movement patterns cannot be externally controlled during soccer drills. Good reliability and low variability of exercise intensity would enable all players to receive an appropriate training stimulus. The purpose of this study was to investigate inter-subject variability and intra-subject reliability in exercise intensity during soccer drills. It was hypothesized that soccer drills that involve the highest exercise intensities would demonstrate the lowest inter-subject variability and the highest intra-subject reliability. Heart rates of 20 professional soccer players were recorded during a range of soccer training drills. The drills consisted of 2 vs. 2 to 8 vs. 8 normal scoring games and 2 further possession games. Heart rate responses were examined for variability, reliability, and suitability for soccer endurance training. Coefficients of variation across players were less than 3% for all drills. Paired t-tests showed no significant differences in heart rate on repetition of the drills and 95% ratio limits of agreement were 1.8-3.8%. There were no significant correlations between exercise intensity and the statistical measures of variability and reliability. Several drills produced exercise intensities suitable for soccer endurance training with mean heart rate responses ranging from 87-91% HRmax. Soccer drills such as those used in the present study appear to be an adequate substitute for physical training without the ball and thus provide simultaneous skill and fitness training. The increase in training time spent developing technical ability and/or a reduction in total training time required may be useful for soccer teams.

Introduction

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

Experimental Approach to the Problem

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

Subjects

Twenty soccer players from Haryana Young Club (HYC) volunteered for the study. Mean age, height, and body mass were 20.3 (±4.3) years, 172.6 (±6.8) cm, and 72.2 (±4.7) kg. All participants were familiar

* P.T.I., C.U. Shah English School, Vadhavan

with all procedures used prior to the study.

Procedures

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

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

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

TABLE-1

Characteristics of Soccer Drills used as training sessions

Drill 2v2	Structure 4x2mun, 2-munrestperiods	Pitch dimensions (yds) 30x20
3 v3 4 v 4	4x3 mm, 1.5-minrestperiods 5 x 3.5 mm, 2-mm rest periods	40x30 50 x 30
5 v 5 6 v6	3 x 5 mm, I .5-mm rest periods 3 x6 miii, 1.5-minrestperiods	55 x 30 60 x40
8 v 8 5 v 5 pr*	3 x 10 mm, 1.5-mm rest periods 5 x 2 mm, 2-mm rest periods	70 x45 60 x 35
6 x 6 pr	5 x 2 mm, 2-mm rest periods	65 x 30

*pr - Pressure half switch

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

Statistical Analyses

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

Results

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

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

statistical results from the variability and reliability analyses.

Discussion

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

Conclusion

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

REFERENCE

- Aroso, J., A.N. Rebelo, J. Gomes-Periera, "Physiological impact of selected game-related exercises" J. Sports Sci. 22:522. 2004
- Balsom, P, "Precision Footbal". Kempele, Finland: Polar, 1999
- Bangsbo, J. "Fitness Training in Football: A Scientific Approach" Bagsaerd, Denmark: HO + Storm, 1995
- Bitlat, L.V. "Interval training for performance: A scientific and empirical practice" Special recommendations for middle- and long-distance running. Part I: Aerobic interval training. Sports Med. 31:13-31. 2001
- Castagna, C., R. Belardinelti, G. Abt. "The V02 and heart rate response to training with a ball in youth soccer players" J. Sports Sci. 22:532-533. 2004
- Helgerud, J., L.C. Engen, U. Wisloff, and J. Hoff "Aerobic endurance training improves soccer performance' Med. Sd. Sports Exerc. 33:1925-1931. 2001
- Hoff, J., U. Wisloff, LC. Engen, O.J. Kemi, and J. Helgerud "Soccer-specific aerobic endurance training" Br. J. Sports Med. 36:218-221. 2002

* Dr. Madhavi Vyas

Arts [GUJARATI]
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 158 - 160
ISSN 2319 - 8168

ગુજરાતી –બંગાળી ભાષા

વિભિન્ન ભાષા સાહિત્યોમાં આદાન પ્રદાનની પ્રક્રિયા નિરંતર ચાલ્યા કરતી હોય છે. અનુવાદપ્રવૃતિ સિવાય કોઈપણ ભાષા સાહિત્ય પાંગળુ થઈ જાય. ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યને સમર્થ સાહિત્યકારોની સાથે સાથે સમર્થ અનુવાદકો મળ્યાં છે એ એનું સદભાગ્ય છે. ગુજરાતી ભાષા– સાહિત્યનું આદાનપ્રદાન અનેક ભારતીય અને વિદેશી ભાષા– સાહિત્યો સાથે સતત થતું રહયું છે. અહી ગુજરાતી–બંગાળી ભાષા સાહિત્યના આદાનપ્રદાન અંગે વિશેષ ટિપ્પતી કરવાનો ઉપક્રમ છે.

એક વાત અત્યંત સ્પષ્ટ છે કે આદાનપ્રદાનની આ પ્રક્રિયા મદહઅંશે એકમાર્ગી રહી છે. બંગાળીમાંથી ગુજરાતીમાં જે આદાન થયુ છે એની સરખામણીમાં જયોતિર્મય દત સંપાદિત 'કલકતા' સામયિકે ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યનો વિશેષાંક પ્રગટ કરેલો જેમાં વિભિન્ન સ્વરૂપની કેટલીક ગુજરાતી કૃતિઓ પ્રસ્તુત થયેલી અને ગુજરાતી સાહિત્ય વિશે બંગાળીમાં કેટલાક લેખો છપાયેલા. નેશનલ બુક ટ્રસ્ટે કથાભારતી અંતર્ગત યશવંત શુકલ અને અનિરુદ્ધ બ્રહમભટ્ટ સંપાદિત ગુજરાતી વાર્તાઓનુ સંપાદન પ્રગટ કરેલ. જયોતિદાસે તેનો બંગાળી અનુવાદ 'ગુજરાતી ગલ્પગુચ્છ' નામથી કર્યો છે. ૧૯૮૨ માં પ્રગટ થયેલ આ પુસ્તકનું ચોથું મુદ્રણ ઈ.સ. ૧૯૯૬ માં પ્રગટ થયું છે.

જોઈ શકાય એવું છે કે બગાળી સાહિત્યને આપણું પ્રદાન નહિવત છે. આની પાછળના કારણોમાં બંગાળી પ્રજાની ગુરુતાગ્રંથિ, ઉભય સાહિત્યપ્રેમીઓની ઉદાસીનતાવૃતિ વગેરે ગણાવી શકાય. જયારે બંગાળી સાહિત્યમાંથી આદાનની બાબતમાં ઉત્સાહી રહયાં છીએ. બંગાળી સાહિત્યમાંથી ભિન્નભિન્ન વિષયોનાં પુસ્તકો ગુજરાતીમાં અનુદિત કરવાનું કામ નારાયણ હેમચંદ્રથી શરૂ થાય છે. એમની આત્મકથા પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે ઈ.સ.૧૮૮૯ પહેલાં એમણે બંગાળીમાંથી ભિન્ન ભિન્ન વિષયના પચાસ ઉપરાંત પુસ્તકોનો ગુજરાતીમાં જ્ઞાનપ્રચાર અથે અનુવાદ કર્યો હતો. એમણે અનુવાદ કરેલ કૃતિઓમાં 'સીતાર વનવાસ' 'આર્યકીર્તિ', 'ગંગાગોવિંદસિંહ', 'બ્રાહમધર્મ', 'ભારત–મહિલા 'વિષવૃક્ષ', 'અશ્રુમતી', 'પુરુવિક્રમ', 'કૃષ્ણકાન્તનું વીલ' વગેરે સમાવિષ્ટ છે. નારાયણ હેમચંદ્રની ભાષા ખીચડિયા બની હતી. એમને મન ભાષાનું મહત્વ નહોતું એટલે એમના અનુવાદો કિલષ્ટ અને દૂર્બોધ બની ગયા છે.

ધર્મ અને સુધારાનું (સમાજ) પ્રવૃતિનું એ એક ચાલક બળ બને છ. એ પ્રવતિ અંગે દેવેન્દ્રનાથ ઠાકુરના પુસ્તકો કેશવચંદ્ર સેન કૃત 'ભકિતયોગ' અને 'પ્રેમ', બંકિમચંદ્ર રચિત 'ધર્મતત્વ', 'કૃષ્ણચરિત્ર', 'લોકરહસ્ય', વિવિધ પ્રબંધ. કમલાકાન્તેર પરમહંસ અને સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદના પુસ્તકો પણ ગુજરાતીમાં ઉતરે છ. મા આનન્દમયીની જન્મશતાબ્દિ નિમિતે તેમના વિષેનુ પણ મોટાભાગનું સાહિત્ય ગુજરાતીમાં ઉતરી રહયું છે.

ધર્મની પેઠે રાષ્ટ્રવાદે પણ અનુવાદપ્રવૃતિને વેગ આપ્યો છે. બંગાળના વિપ્લવવાદીઓની આપવીતી અને વિપ્લવવાદને લગતા પુસ્તકો ગુજરાતીમાં ઉતર્યા છે. એમા ઉપેન્દ્રનાથ બંદોપાધ્યાયનું 'નિર્વાસિતેર આત્મકથા', મહર્ષિ અરવિંદ રચિત 'કારાવાસની કહાની' ઉલ્લેખનીય છે. નગેન્દ્રનાથ ચટોપાધ્યાય કૃત 'રાજારામમોહનરાય' નું ચરિત્ર, રવીન્દ્રનાથ ચરિત્ર રચિત 'જીવનસ્મૃતિ' અને 'છેલેબેલાં' ક્ષિતિમોહન સેનકૃત 'તાનસેન' ઈ વરચંદ્ર વિદ્યાસાગરનું ચરિત્ર પણ નોંધપાત્ર છે.

* Visiting Lecturer, Valiya Arts & mehta Commerce College, Bhavnagar

ગંભીર ચિંતનપ્રવણ ગ્રંથોમાં શશીભૂષણ સેન કૃત 'કર્મક્ષેત્ર' રવીન્દ્રનાથ રચિત 'સમાજ', 'સ્વદેશ', 'શિક્ષા', 'ધર્મ', 'શાંતિનિકેતન', 'પ્રાચીન સાહિત્ય', 'માનવધર્મ', 'વિ વપરિચય', અવનીન્દ્ર ઠાકુરનું 'ભારતશિલ્પ', 'સુરેન્દ્રનાથ દાસગુપ્તનુ 'કાવ્યવિચાર' અતુલચંદ્ર ગુપ્તકૃત'કાવ્યજિજ્ઞાસા', વિષ્ણુપદ ભટાચાર્યનું 'કાવ્યમીમાંસાં' દિલીપકુમાર રાયનુ 'તિર્થકર' વગેરે ઉલ્લેખનીય છે. એમાંથી મોટાભાગના પુસ્તકોનો અનુવાદ નગીનદાસ પારેખે કર્યો છે.

સાહિત્યિક અનુવાદોમાં કાવ્ય–નાટકોના અનુવાદો પ્રમાણમાં ઓછા થાય છે. રવીન્દ્રનાથ રચિત 'ગીતાંજલિ' ના ડઝનેક અનુવાદો થયા છે. જેમાનાં મોટાભાગના અંગ્રેજી ઉપરથી તે અને ગદ્યમાં થયેલા છે. અનુવાદોમાં કવિ કાન્ત અને ધૂમકેતુનો સમાવેશ થાયછે. નગીનદાસ પારેખે કેટલીક કૃતિઓના પદ્યાનુવાદ કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કર્યો છે. 'કથા ઓ કાહિતી' ના ચાર–પાંચ અનુવાદ થયા છે. ઝવેરચંદ મેઘાણીએ 'કુરબાની ની કથાઓ' માં તેમના અનુવાદો આપ્યાં છે. કેટલાક કાવ્યોમાં અનુવાદ તેમણે ' રવીન્દ્રવિણા' માં આપ્યાં છે. જેમાંનાં કેટલાક અનુસર્જનો છે 'એકોતેરશતી' અને 'ગીતપંચશતી' માં રવીન્દ્રનાથ ની પ્રતિનિધી કાવ્યકૃતિઓના ગદ્યાનુવાદો સાંપડે છે. આ અનુવાદો ઉમાશંકર જોશી, નગીનદાસ પારેખ, નિરંજન ભગત, ભોળ ાભાઈ પટેલ, 'સુરેશ જોશી', 'અનિલા દલાલ' જેવા અનુવાદકોએ કર્યા છ. જુગતરામ દવેએ ૧૯૭૨ માં 'ગુરુદેવની ગીતો' ગુજરાતીમાં આપ્યાં છે ભોળાભાઈ પટેલ જીવનાનંદ દાસના કાવ્યાનુવાદો 'વનલતાસેન' માં આપે છે. 'મેઘનાદવધ' નો મૂળ છંદમા થયેલો અનુવાદ અને માઈકલ મધુસુદન દતના બે નાટકો– 'બલે સભ્યતા' અને 'બુડો શાલિકેર ઘાડે રોયાં' ના અનુવાદ સાહિત્ય અકાદમીએ તૈયાર કરાવેલા.

નાટકોમાં રવીન્દ્રનાથના 'પ્રકૃતિર પ્રતિશોધ', 'વિસર્જન', 'ડાકઘર' 'શરદુત્સવ', 'મુકુર', 'અચલાયતન', 'રથેરશિ', 'રાજા', 'રાજાઓ રાણી' 'ચંડાલીકા' વગેરે ઉલ્લેખનીય છે. રમણીક દલાલે ૧૯૪૯ માં 'કવિવર ટાગોરના એકાંકી નાટકો' આપ્યાં અને ૧૯૬૫ માં નિર પાસેથી સાંપડે છે. ભોળાભાઈ પટેલ બુદ્ધદેવ બસુના નાટક 'તપસ્વી ઓ તરંગિણી' નો અનુવાદ આપે છે તો જયોતિ ભાલરિયા ઘનંજય વૈરાગીનું 'ધૃતરાષ્ટ્ર' લઈને આવે છે. બાદલ સરકારનું 'વલ્લભપુરની રૂપકથા' પણ તેમણે અનુદિત કર્યુ છે.

બંગાળીનાં સૌથી વધુ અનુવાદો નવલકથાઓના થયાં છે. બંકિમચંદ્ર, રવીન્દ્રનાથ અને શરદબાબુની બધી જ કૃતિઓનાં એકાધિક અનુવાદો થયાં છે. મહાદેવ દેસાઈ શરદબાબુની બે કૃતિઓઃ 'બ્વિચુર છેલે', 'બિરાજબહુ' નો પહેલીવાર અનુવાદ કરે છે નગીનદસા પારેખ રવીન્દ્રનાથની 'ઘરે–બાહિરે', 'ચતુરંગ અને બે બહેનો' 'નૌકા ડૂબી' વગેરે નવલકથાઓનો અનુવાદ ઓપ છે તો રમણલાલ સોની 'ગોરા', ચોખરેબાલી' જેવી નવલકથા અનુદિત કરે છે. શિવકુમાર જોષી 'જોગાજોગ' આપે છે તો ભોળાભાઈ પટેલ 'ચાર અધ્યાય અને માલંચ, રમણલાલ સોની, ટાગોરની બધીજ વાર્તાઓનો અનુવાદ કરે છે. કેટલીક વાર્તાઓ 'રવિકિરણો' નામે કિશનસિંહ ચાવડા ઉતારે છે તો 'રવિરશ્મિ' નામે બચુભાઈ શુકલ પ્રસાદ બ્રહમભટ્ટ 'ટાગોરની શ્રેષ્ઠ વાર્તાઓ' અને 'શરદબાબુની શ્રેષ્ઠ વાર્તાઓ આપે છે.

પ્રવીણ પુસ્તક ભંડાર તરફથી ટાગોર ગ્રંથાવલિ અને શરદ ગ્રંથાવલિ સ્વરૂપે આ બે સમર્થ સર્જકોનું બધુજ સાહિત્ય આપણને એક સાથે હાથવગુ થયું છે એ મહત્વની ઘટના છે. શરદબાબુની કૃતિઓ પૈકી 'ગૃહદાહ', 'રમણલાલ સોની', 'ચરિત્રહિન' ભોગીલાલ ગાંધી 'દેવદાસ' જયભિખ્ખુ, 'શ્રીકાન્ત' 'ભોગીલાલ', 'શેષપ્ર ન', 'લેણદેણ' અને 'બિશ્રદાસ' રમણલાલ સોની ગુજરાતીમાં ઉતારે છે.

ગુજરાતીમાં ઉતરેલાં અન્ય નવકલકથાકારોમા જરાસંઘ (ઉજળા પડછાયા કાળી ભોંય નુ. નગીનદાસ પારેખ(૧૯૬૪) બુદ્ધદેવ બસુ (કંઠમાં હળાહળ, અનુ. શ્રીકાન્ત સની (ત્રિવેદી) ૧૯૭૨, મનોજબસુ (નિશિકુટુંબ, અનુ શ્રીકાન્ત ત્રિવેદી ૧૯૭૧) તારાશંકર, બદોપાધ્યાય ('આરોગ્ય નિકેતન' અનુ. રમણીક મેઘાણી ૧૯૬૦) 'કવિ' અનુ. રમણલાલ સોની ૧૯૭૨ 'ગણદેવતા' અનુ. રમણીક મેઘાણી ૧૯૮૮) વિભુતિભૂષણ બંદોપાધ્યાયાય

('આદર્શ હિન્દુ હોટલ' અનુ. શિવકુમાર જોષી ૧૯૭૭' આરણ્યક' અનુ. ચન્દ્રકાન્ત મહેતા ૧૯૬૧ 'પથેર પાંચાલી' (અનુ. રમણલાલ સોની ૧૯૫૯) બિજન ભટ્ટાચાર્ય (નવું ધાન, અનુ. શિવકુમાર ૧૯૮૧) મહા વેતા દેવી ('અરણ્યનો અધીકાર અનુ. સુકન્યા ઝવેરી ૧૯૮૫) 'જાર ચુરાશીરમા' અનુ. નિઃસ્પૃહાદેસાઈ ૧૯૮૫) મૈત્રયી દેવી ('ન હન્યતે', અનુ. નગીનદાસ ૧૯૭૯) શંકર ('ચૌરંગી' અનુ. શ્રીકાન્ત ત્રિવેદી ૧૯૬૯) વિમલકર ('અસમય' અનુ. પ્રસાદ બ્રહમભટ્ટ ૧૯૯૦. 'પ્રચ્છન્ન' અનુ. અનિલા દલાલ ૧૯૯૧) સુનીલ ગગોપાધ્યાય (અરણ્યમાં 'દિનરાત', 'પ્રતિદ્વન્દ્વ' અને 'રાધાકૃષ્ણ' અનુ. અનિલા 'નવજાતક' અનુ પ્રસાદ બ્રહમભટ્ટ ૧૯૮૪' પર્વત શિખરે હાહાકાર' અનુ. લિપિ કોઠારી) વગેરે ઉલ્લેખનીય છે.

આ ઉપરાંત હરિસાધન મુખોપાધ્યાય રાખાલદાસ બંધોપાધ્યાય, શૈલજાનંદ મુખોપાધ્યાય, સૌરીન્દ્ર મોહન મુખોપાધ્યાય બલાઈચાંદ મુખોપાધ્યાય, પ્રેમેન્દ્ર મિત્ર, નારાયણ ભટ્ટાચાર્ય યતીન્દ્ર મોહન બાગચી, માણિક બંધોપાધ્યાય નિરૂપમાદેવી પ્રભાવતી દેવી સરસ્વતી, સ્વર્ણકુમાર દેવી, અનુરૂપા દેવી અવનીન્દ્રનાથ ઠાકુર વગેરે સર્જકોની સંખ્યાબંધ રચનાઓ ગુજરાતીમાં અનુદિત થઈ ચૂકી છે.

બંકિમબાબુના 'આનંદમઠ' નો પ્રસન્નવદન દીક્ષિતે કરેલો અનુવાદ ૧૯૩૦ મા પ્રગટ થયેલો. પ્રથમ અનુવાદક નારાયણ હેમચંદ્ર પહેલા વહેલા અનુવાદો ઈ.૧૮૮૫–૯૬ આસપાસ આપે છે. અનીલા દલાલ દેવેશરાયની મહત્વાકાંક્ષી કૃતિ 'તિસ્તાપારેરવૃતાંત' ૧૯૭૭ માં આપે છ. આમ બંગાળીમાંથી ગુજરાતી અનુવાદોનો ઈતિહાસ એક સદી પાર કરી ચૂકયો છે એટલુ જ નહિ પણ અનુવાદકોની સંખ્યા પણ સો કરતાં વધરે છે. જે બંગાળી સાહિત્યકારો ગુજરાતીમાં ઉતર્યા છે. એની સંખ્યા પણ સીતેર કરતાં વધારે થઈ ચુકી છે.

ગુજરાતીમાં જે ભારતીય ભાષાઓમાથી અનુવાદપ્રવૃતિ થઈ છે તેમાં ઈયતા અને ગુણવતા ઉભય દ્રષ્ટિએ બંગાળીનો પહેલો નંબર આવી શકે. એની સરખામણીમા ગુજરાતીમાંથી અન્ય ભારતીય ભાષાઓમાં જે પ્રદાન થયુ છે તેમા બંગાળીનો ક્રમ ઘણો પાછળ છે. આ વિરોધાભાસના અનેક કારણો છે. પણ તે હવે દૂર કરવાના સઘન પ્રયાસો કરવાની તાતી જરૂર છે એ વિષે શંકાને સ્થાન નથી. સાહિત્ય અકાદમી, નેશનલ બુક ટ્રસ્ટ, ભારતીય ભાષા પરિષદ જેવી સંસ્થાઓ એ દિશામાં સક્રિય થશે તો જ કશુક નકકર પરિણામ પ્રાપ્ત થઈ શકશે.

* Dr. K.L. Bhatt

Management
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 161 - 165
ISSN 2319 - 8168

CHANNEL MANAGEMENT FOR IMPROVING SALES PERFORMANCE

Sales managers play integral, multifarious roles in organizations. They are trainers, motivators, coaches, evaluators, and counsellors for their salespeople. They also serve as the organization's information nexus between their higher- and lower-level sales manager colleagues. In addition, they provide strategic and tactical input on sales- and marketing-related issues and often have customer account responsibilities.

In an era of increased emphasis on customer relationship management across hybrid marketing channels, there has been growing concern regarding who has the organizational responsibility for managing channel relationships [3,5]. For years, the channel manager or ''captain'' discussed in textbooks and articles remained largely unconnected or unidentified with any real-world organizational position. Few organizational charts included a position called ''channel manager.'' Recently, however, Mehta et al. [21] have provided empirical evidence that administering the firm's marketing channels resides largely with sales managers. Other recent research has found that some companies are now training sales managers to deal with issues related to channel management [5].

For most manufacturers, success or failure is determined by how effectively and efficiently their products are sold through their marketing channel members (e.g., agents, wholesalers, distributors, and retailers). Given this situation, considerable marketing channel research has focused on how interrelationships among a firm and its channel members can be managed better [1,2]. Although the sales management literature (subsequently cited) suggests that sales managers at different hierarchical levels have dissimilar responsibilities, no published empirical studies have examined the nature of channel management tasks performed vis-a'-vis sales manager hierarchical level. This oversight is curious because of the critical impact that the sales/channel manager can have on the success of channel members and on the sales manager's firm [24,28].

Steep sales management hierarchies are pervasive in many firms, with sales managers assigned to different organizational levels. The combination of supervisory, managerial, administrative, and leadership skills required for superior performance at lower sales management levels seemingly is not consonant with that needed at higher levels [4]. In fact, prior work has discerned that sales managers' perceptions of their role vary by sales management level [22]. This finding, in concert with the paucity of research on and importance of the sales manager/channel management connection, begs the following question: ''Do channel management activities performed by sales managers vary across the sales management hierarchy?'' We seek to address this issue in the present work.

Exploring the influence of sales management hierarchical level on channel management activities is important for several reasons. First, conventional wisdom and sales management and marketing textbooks suggest that sales managers play a critical role in planning, organizing, managing, directing, and controlling the sales department. If their efforts, however, also focus on channel management (as recent conceptual and empirical work implies), then expansion and revision of the traditional role of sales

*** Controlar of Examination, Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University Bhavnagar**

managers will be necessary. Many sales manager training programs have yet to recognize and address their sales managers' involvement in channel management [5]. Second, if channel management activities performed by sales managers vary by managerial level, then companies need to redesign their development and training programs to adjust to the unique requirements of each sales management level. An important objective of the present research is to obtain useful information that organizations can utilize to provide appropriate channel management training to sales managers at different hierarchical levels congruent with the nature of the tasks performed. Otherwise, companies may waste large amounts of time, money, and resources in providing inappropriate training to their sales managers. Third, Czinkota et al. [11] opine that the sales manager's responsibility for managing the entire interface with the customer is possibly the most crucial ingredient necessary for sustained company success. This phenomenon has become particularly evident in recent years as the number and types of marketing channels used to interact with customers (e.g., the Internet and extranets) has proliferated, and the job of channel manager becomes increasingly complex and important for competitive advantage. Before appropriate training can be offered to prepare sales managers for this channel complicacy, companies must determine which levels of sales management are most involved in channel management and thus require the most extensive and intensive training.

Are lower-level sales managers who are generally tactically oriented and in daily contact with customers more involved, or are higher-level sales managers with their strategic concerns more involved [4,8,14]? Identifying whether and specifically how the performance of channel management activities varies by sales management level could, through more effective and efficient channel training, lead to a highly positive impact on the company's relationships with their channel member customers and ultimately greater profitability.

We begin by providing an overview on marketing channel management. Next, the paper discusses sales manager hierarchical levels and proffers hypotheses. Then, the research method is discussed, followed by the findings of the study. Finally, managerial implications and directions for future research are suggested.

2. Marketing channel management

Marketing channels can be defined as the set of external organizations that a firm uses to achieve its distribution objectives. Essentially, a channel is the route, path, or conduit through which products or things of value flow, as they move from the manufacturer to the ultimate user of the product [28]. The marketing channel (inter-organizational network of institutions comprised of agents, wholesalers, and retailers), by performing a variety of distribution tasks, plays a significant role in the flow of products from producers to consumers and on company profitability. Thus, manufacturers are increasingly concerned about the level of performance their channel institutions provide [24].

Like other areas of business, marketing channels require careful administration, as superior channel management policies and strategies help a firm attain a differential advantage but concomitantly are difficult to duplicate [16].

Marketing channel management refers to the process of analyzing, planning, organizing, and controlling a firm's marketing channels [28]. As discussed in numerous articles and textbooks, it comprises seven decision areas: (1) formulating channel strategy, (2) designing marketing channels, (3) selecting channel members, (4) motivating channel members, (5) coordinating channel strategy with channel members, (6) assessing channel member performance, and (7) managing channel conflict [24,25]. All seven areas are critical to superior market performance and long-term customer loyalty [21]. Consequently, the linkage of these seven channel functions with sales management is the focus of our investigation. Although viable companies must skillfully manage all of their channel activities, which sales managers are doing which of the seven areas is unclear [21,26]. Ambiguity surrounding the responsibility for and performance of any of these important channel functions can adversely affect customer relationships and company profits.

2.1. Formulating marketing channel strategy

Channel strategy refers to the broad set of principles by which a firm seeks to achieve its distribution objectives [24]. It focuses on devising channel tactics pertaining to issues such as the role that distribution should play in the firm's overall corporate objectives and strategies, the role distribution should play in the firm's marketing objectives and strategies, and the congruency that exists between channel strategy and the marketing mix. Locating new markets in which the firm's products can be marketed and suggesting new technologies that can make marketing channels more efficient are examples of channel strategy decisions.

2.2. Designing marketing channels

Channel design refers to the development of new channels or the modification of existing channel structures. Anderson et al. [2] note that marketing channels must be aligned with the firm's overall objectives and competitive strategy. Devising the structure or ''architecture'' of the marketing channel system entails four key channel design dimensions: (a) number of levels in the channel, i.e., the number of intermediary levels between the manufacturer and ultimate users, (b) intensity at the various levels, i.e., the number of intermediaries at each level, (c) types of intermediaries, i.e., particular kinds of middlemen, and (d) number of channels, viz., single, dual, or multiple marketing channels.

The foregoing dimensions typically produce a number of possible channel alternatives. These alternatives must be evaluated in light of an array of variables, such as served markets, product types, and germane environmental and behavioral factors. Analyzing the channel alternates can be extremely complex because several approaches and quantitative models may be utilized in identifying and then implementing the optimal channel structure [25].

2.3. Selecting marketing channel members

Once the marketing channel has been designed, channel members are selected to represent a firm and resell its products to final customers. Initially, prospective channel members are found and assessed for ''fit.'' To do this, a prospective channel member's credentials (e.g., credit history, reputation, number of product lines, market coverage, and number of salespeople) need to be examined for congruency with the manufacturer's marketing objectives. Ultimately, the producer secures and converts prospects to formal channel members by offering them various motivational inducements [28].

2.4. Motivating marketing channel members

As independent institutions, channel members are not under the direct control of the firms they represent; as a result, they do not automatically cooperate and comply with manufacturer requests. Thus, producers need to take administrative actions to secure channel intermediaries' cooperation as well as to maintain and improve channel effectiveness. So, motivating channel members plays a strategic role. In essence, a manufacturer devises various motivational programs to induce channel intermediaries to exert higher levels of effort in serving the firm's target market [24,29]. Some motivational strategies commonly used by firms to induce channel member cooperation include paying higher slotting allowances, offering higher trade discounts, providing strong advertising and promotional support, training channel members' salespeople, and offering superior logistical support [25].

2.5. Coordinating marketing channel strategy

Marketing channels have conventionally been viewed as a network of dissimilar but interdependent institutions that have coalesced together for purposes of trade. Marketing channel scholars have long promulgated the need for coordinating and integrating channel activities with other departments of a firm. Coordination in an interorganizational setting of marketing channels includes relaying information on new channel policies or communicating the launch of sales promotion programs to its channel members. Such efforts are undertaken to ensure that all channel participants are cognizant of the manufacturer's marketing activities with respect to channel members. Despite the differing goals of independent channel participants, coordination of the channel is necessary to reduce the redundancy of work effort and the inefficient allocation of distribution tasks among channel members [24].

2.6. Assessing marketing channel member performance

Channel member performance represents the degree to which the channel member engages in behavior that contributes to the fulfillment of the channel leader's objectives [25]. As previously noted, firms have become increasingly reliant upon channel members for the efficient and effective performance of marketing functions. Moreover, the level of performance attained by channel members is pivotal for a firm's achieving a competitive advantage [16]. Thus, by assaying the performance of channel members, manufacturers can discern how successful they have been in implementing channel strategies as well as achieving their distribution objectives.

2.7. Managing marketing channel conflict

Marketing channels can be viewed as social systems influenced by behavioral dynamics (such as channel conflict) that are associated with all social systems [29]. Conflict in marketing channels, which has been the focus of numerous channel investigations (see review by Gaski [15]), refers to goal-impeding behavior by one or more channel members. Thus, when one channel member takes actions that another channel participant believes will reduce its ability to achieve its objectives, conflict is present. As conflict can have an adverse effect on channel performance [15], channel managers must make conscious efforts to detect and resolve it.

Organizational hierarchy is a key facet of firms. As with other types of personnel, managers are usually assigned to their positions based on their area of expertise and thus perform activities and tasks that are divergent from those of their lower- and higher-level managerial counterparts. For example, Gomez-Mejia et al. [17] indicate that lower-level managers focus on supervising subordinates, whereas higher-level managers concentrate on activities such as strategic planning, monitoring business indicators, evaluating organizational performance, and coordinating tasks among the different

87 functional areas of business. As they are promoted to more senior positions, managers become less involved with managing line workers. Furthermore, at lower levels of the organizational hierarchy, jobs are more clearly defined and have shorter-term objectives; jobs in the higher hierarchical levels, though, are less clearly defined, with more emphasis placed on the attainment of long-term strategic goals [20].

These descriptions are analogous to positions in an organization's sales management hierarchy. Futrell [14] categorizes sales management positions into lower, intermediate, and higher levels. He maintains that as sales managers ascend the hierarchy, conceptual and decision-making skills become more critical while technical skills become less important. Anderson et al. [4] state that lower-level sales managers require ''supervisory ability,'' intermediate-level managers ''managerial ability,'' and higher-level managers ''administrative and leadership ability.'' They further posit that at the higher levels of the sales management hierarchy, the requirements of the managerial position change markedly. For example, higher-level sales managers (national or general) communicate overall corporate strategy to mid- and 88 lower-level sales managers, who are responsible for executing the sales plans in their respective geographical areas. Additionally, higher-level sales managers participate in strategic and tactical planning and direct and communicate top-level decisions regarding marketing and sales objectives to district or regional sales managers. Intermediatelevel sales managers (district or regional) are responsible for managing sales operations in relatively smaller geographical zones. Responsible for monitoring daily operations of sales personnel, lower-level sales managers (field or branch), are first-line managers who report to district and regional sales managers. When compared to their higher-level counterparts, field and branch sales managers preside over the management of relatively smaller salesforce subdivisions.

One recent study provides support for the foregoing suppositions. Mehta et al. [22] examined sales managers' perceptions of their role orientations at lower, intermediate, and upper levels. They found that upper-level sales managers believe that having a profit focus is more important than do their intermediate- and lowerlevel counterparts. Also, they observed that

upper-level sales managers

89 perceive that having a cost focus is more critical than do their lower-level subalterns. In addition, upper-level sales managers believe that the ability to integrate sales and marketing has greater significance than do intermediatelevel sales managers. These financial and integrative emphases of upper-level sales managers compared to their lower-level counterparts are clearly indicative of strategic issues and concerns. Managing a channel of distribution arguably is a strategy- related issue holding great significance for many manufacturers. The management of a channel will have a dramatic impact on channel member satisfaction and performance, customer satisfaction, and company profitability. The previous dialectic implies that as sales managers ascend the organizational hierarchy, they become increasingly focused on strategy-related issues. As such, then, sales managers in higher organizational levels are more likely to engage in the seven channel management decision areas (discussed earlier) than are sales managers in lower organizational levels. In investigating the different hierarchical levels of sales management, we have adopted the classification categories typically used in the literature. Intermediate-level sales managers are more likely to engage in (a) formulating channel strategy, (b) designing marketing channels, (c) selecting channel members, (d) motivating channel members, (e) coordinating channel strategy, (f) assessing channel member performance, and (g) managing channel conflict than are lower-level sales managers.

Hypothesis 2:

What sales force strategy your company deploys impacts your life profoundly and on a daily basis. A sales force expansion, for instance, means you will have a smaller territory along with lost relationships and accounts, not to mention a potential blow in your ability to make money, or on a brighter note that district manager promotion position you've longed for. If your company signs up a contract sales organization, you may lose the privilege of being the only one to call on your top physicians and accounts. A co-promotion agreement, depending on the terms of the deal, could mean you have to synch your call activity with your co-promotion counterpart. Because of the immediate bearing of those decisions on your everyday life, you owe it to yourself to understand what HQ goes through when articulating and deploying a sales force strategy. This research starts off with a discussion on the elaboration of a sales force sizing strategy. It then describes approaches companies use to establish the optimal sales force size. In conclusion, it discusses current research issues related to the indirect impact of promotion (e.g. spillover) and the translation of a sales force strategy into a call plan.

What muddies the picture here is the asymmetry between the two situations. If the ideal size is overshot, it will be clear that was the case. All one has to do is to identify the low performers and show that getting rid of them directly benefits the bottom line. Wall Street analysts will be quick to hold management accountable for its "poor judgment". If, on the other hand, the ideal size is undershot, this will be much harder to ascertain. The onus is on the one who makes the untapped opportunity claim to establish that had the company increased sales force headcount, sales and earnings would have been much better than currently reported. The corollary is: Since management gets punished for being aggressive but gets away with leaving money on the table, management is indirectly encouraged to err on the conservative side.

Why is it then, you may ask, that the pharmaceutical industry is carrying larger and larger sales forces? Indeed, Lilly recently announced it will be expanding its WW sales force by 5,000 people while Takeda and Sanofi-Synthelabo are almost through with their sales force expansions. GSK holds the top spot with 8,000 reps in an industry that counts more than 70,000 reps. The answer to the expansion question is simple and has nothing to do with the asymmetry discussed above: Sales forces are huge to ensure significant share of voice. Indeed, one needs to raise one's voice to be heard in a crowded marketplace.

* Dr. K.L. Bhatt

Management
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 166 - 169
ISSN 2319 - 8168

SALES FORCE SIZING TECHNIQUES IN STEEL MANUFACTURING IN GUJARAT

Oftentimes, sales force sizing is taken to be a matter of opinion as illustrated in the excerpt below. Despite the magnitude of what is at stake, many unconsciously refuse to give the problem the attention it deserves: creative thinking, in-depth analysis, and systematic modeling.

A renowned company VP of sales, is adamant 550 is the right number because this is what the largest player has. With fewer reps in the field, he will be outnumbered and will not be able to deliver the aggressive sales objective he has been given. Another Manager of marketing, feels this is an overkill. With half that number at 275 reps, the company can achieve the same presence with the deciles 10-7 physicians, which represent 75% of the scripts. She figured out she will need only half of the $40 million or so thus saved, and will be able to profitably invest in focus groups, patient education programs, community initiatives, PR among other things. director of sales operations, is wondering why he is having a hard time convincing his colleagues 417 is the right number. Indeed, at 1,200 calls per rep, he reasons, the sales force will be able to deliver 500K first position details. Assuming each detail generates 4 new scripts, this is 2 million scripts.

The problem here is the team is not functioning as a team. The outcome of the discussion would be far more productive had the team members had a firmer grasp of the principles of sales force sizing.

Technique #1: Affordability

The affordability method is the least sophisticated of them all. It simply consists of investing whatever money the company can afford for the coming year. The good thing about it is it is easy to follow and no one gets to be blamed if things go wrong. The bad thing about it is it is reactive, not proactive. It runs backwards and takes the company where it happens to take the company, not where the company ought to be.

Assessment: Probably good for a mom-and-pop store, certainly not fit a serious player in the healthcare industry.

Technique #2: Workload Build-up

Workload build-up evaluates the requirements by taking a first stab at the call plan: who needs to be called on and how many times? This approach addresses head-on what is known as the reach-frequency question, where reach refers to who needs to be visited (physicians, hospitals, clinics, free-
105 standing facilities, etc.) and frequency the number of times in a year they need to be visited.

In a fuller version of the workload build-up, one will also specify the position of the detail. In general, the first position detail takes about 60% of the time of the call, the second position about 30%, and the reminder position about 10%. From a time standpoint, a first position [P1] costs twice as much as a second position [P2] (60% vs. 30%) and six times as much as a third position [P3] (60% vs. 10%). This suggests details may conveniently be expressed as first position equivalents [P1E's]. For example, 100K P1's + 250 P2's + 900 P3's are equivalent to 100K P1E's + 125K P1E's + 150K P1E's = 375 P1E's. Note the notion of P1E is related to cost, not to the psychological impact of the detail on the physician. Indeed, for older products, a reminder detail may have the same psychological impact as a first position detail. Because

*** Controlar of Examination, Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University Bhavnagar**

the reminder position is much less expensive, it makes sense to promote older products in lower positions.

Say the reach and frequency have been established. The number of details needed is simply the product of the two (reach and frequency). Now, each rep has on average a capacity of say 1,200 calls (200 days x 6 calls a day). The number of FTE's (full time equivalents) as a result is simply the details divided by 1,200. In the example below, the workload build-up approach suggests deploying 220 FTE's. If all details are given in the first position, this means a sales force of 367 reps, since each rep spends only 60% of his/her time promoting that product (220 ÷ 60% = 367).

Assessment: This is a very good first-stab approach. It is very popular because of its simplicity. The issue is, by its very nature, workload build-up focuses entirely on the "I" in "ROI" and is mute in regards to the "R". It says nothing about return on investment, let alone optimality. It leaves important questions unanswered. What revenue and profit are be expected from a given promotional strategy? What detailing effort does it take to get to a 15% market share? If the detailing budget were to increase or decrease say by 30%, how would the top and bottom line be impacted? Another drawback of the workload build-up approach is it may easily be used to justify one's a priori belief, not to question it.

Technique #3: Competitive Benchmarking

The impact of one's sales force in the marketplace depends largely on the sales force strategy of the other players. Indeed, share of voice (SOV) may be more fundamental than actual promotional effort. Consider a sales force of 500 reps. Clearly, that sales force will have a much greater impact in a market of 2,000 reps than in a market of 5,000. This is precisely the premise of the competitive benchmarking approach.

In essence, competitive benchmarking strives to explain MS through SOV. It starts off by mapping the historical SOV-MS evolution over time (known as trajectories) of the individual products and taking SOV-MS snapshots of the therapeutic marketplace at different points in time. There are basically two difficulties with this endeavor. First, SOV is just one factor to impact MS. Other important ones include the clinical profile of the drug, its indications and labeling, the number of years it's been on the market, the stage it is in its life cycle, its patent/exclusivity status, its price, its formulary status, and its co-pay, etc. Second, meaningful SOV-MS relationships are not historical, but forward-looking. They have to embrace ongoing trends to allow us to get ahead in the game.

This approach yields the best results in a group setting. First, the group recalibrates the SOV-MS snapshots to even out differences unrelated to promotion. At comparable SOV's, other things being equal, a newly launched drug will have a lower MS than a drug that has been out there for 10 years for. Likewise, the fact that a product has broad indications, a controlled release formulation, or significant off-label usage will tip the scale in its favor. The result of this exercise is a revisited snapshot that depicts how SOV drives MS in a world where SOV is the only driver of MS. Second, the group forecasts the SOV-MS snapshot five years out in the future. This is extremely engaging since the group has to form an opinion regarding current trends, new entrants, sales performance of each drug, and promotional strategy of each player. Running different scenarios, by the way, in an excellent way to handle divergences in opinion. Once the forecasted SOV-MS map is established, SOV-MS relationships may be identified and questions answered. Here are the most typical ones. What SOV is needed to achieve a 20% MS in 3 years? What is the opportunity cost over the next 5 years of not ramping up the SOV to 24% today? What would be the windfall for us of competitor X trimming its sales force by 25%?

Assessment: This is a great approach because it forces the participants to take a step back, look at the larger picture, and ask the right questions about the marketplace. It has great educational value, is thought provoking, and generates insights. The scenario analysis component encourages participants to dissociate assumptions from implications, and as a result help depict a crisp picture.

Technique #4: Promotion Response Modeling

* Dr. Dilip Sondani

Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 170 - 172
ISSN 2319 - 8168

CHALLENGES AGAINST AGRI BUSINESS AND ITS SOLUTION

Introduction

The greatest challenges to the world in the years to come are to provide a morsel of food to the burgeoning population. In 1996, the world food summit pledged to reduce hunger to the extent of the half by 2015.Beside the daunting task of increasing Agricultural growth rate, three major issues are

(1) Persistence to poverty and nutritional insecurity.
(2) Continuous pressure and deterioration of natural resources, and
(3) Globalization and its impact on farm sector, may call for strengthening

Public – private research consortium for development of future global agriculture scenario.

Having been said "Everything can wait but agriculture can't wait." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the great Indian visionary, emphasized sustainable development in agricultural sector for prosperity of any nation.

Considering the phenomenal performance of agriculture over the last 200 years, widely differing views are three on the future challenges in the 21st century. Following three major challenges likely to be of great concern in global agriculture are as follows:

(1) How to conserve natural resources base, more particularly bio-diversity And
(2) How to restrict high prevalence of rural poverty?
(3) How to provide food to the growing population?

Therefore, world of agriculture in the 21st century has to formulate strategies to encounter these challenges of feeding populations, responding to increased concerns of managing natural resources and how to tackle still high prevalence of hunger and rural poverty. The strategies for resolving challenges of different dimensions as like can be discussed on ecology based agriculture production system.

Objectives

- To study Agri.- Business with respect to globalization
- To study scope and future of Agri – Business in era of globalization
- To study provide deep knowledge of agriculture scenario to farmers.

Methodology:

The purpose of present study secondary data has been used. That includes various journals, websites and articles.

■ **Agricultural growth rate**: The growth rate in agriculture has been the major determinant in world food production. It has been declining since past thee decades. During 1960s, the growth rate dropped form 3% per annum to 2% in 1980s and it is likely to decline further to 1.8% in 2010.

■**Demand for per caput calories:** Caloric demand for the world population will increase from about 2,500 calories per caput per day in the early 1990s to 2,700 calories in 2010.

Having been said "Everything can wait but agriculture can't wait." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the great Indian visionary, emphasized sustainable development in agricultural sector for prosperity of any nation. Considering the

Phenomenal performance of agriculture over the last 200 years, widely differing views are three on the future challenges in the 21st century. Following thee major challenges likely to be of great concern in global agriculture are as follows:

(1) How to provide food to the growing population?
(2) How to conserve natural resources base, more particularly bio-diversity And
(3) How to restrict high prevalence of rural poverty?

Therefore, world of agriculture in the 21st century

*** Assistant professor, Smt. P.N.R. Shah Mahila College, Palitana**

has to formulate strategies to encounter these challenges of feeding populations, responding to increased concerns of managing natural resources and how to tackle still high prevalence of hunger and rural poverty. The strategies for resolving challenges of different dimensions as like can be discussed on ecology based agriculture production system.

Challenges to world of agriculture:

Three major challenges shows as above likely to be of great concern in global agriculture:

■ **CHALLENGES I : FOOD SECURITY IN THE FUTURE WORLD**

The most basic of human right is the right of food and nutrition. Out of 8 billion projected populations by 2025 in the world, nearly 2 billion will figure in developing countries. On an average, 90% of the world food production is consumed in the areas where they are produced. As it is reported that the share of world grain consumption that is traded remained constant at about 10%.

■ **CHALLENGES II: BIODIVERSITY AND MAINTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES**

More than 70% of the worlds' freshwater is used in agriculture and much biodiversity is contained in agricultural systems. Thus, the second challenges would be to develop a set of technologies, incentives and policies that could promote small scale farmers to pay attention to long –run stewardship of natural resources.

■ **CHALLENGES III: POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

As of today, rural dwellers constitute around 70% of poor people, who have no other alternatives but to stay with poverty or near poverty line. Thus, third challenges are to strengthen condition of farmers, which require ensuring their easy access to both domestic as well as International markets.

■ **STRATEGIES FOR MITIGATING CHALLENGES**

Therefore, world of agriculture in the 21st century has to formulate strategies to encounter these challenges of feeding the populations, responding to increased concerns of managing natural resources and how to tackle still high prevalence of hunger and rural poverty. The strategies for resolving challenges of different dimensions can be discussed on ecology based agriculture production system.

Therefore, world of agriculture in the 21st century has to formulate strategies to encounter these challenges of feeding the populations, responding to increased concerns of managing natural resources and how to tackle still high prevalence of hunger and rural poverty. The strategies for resolving challenges of different dimensions can be discussed on ecology based agriculture production system.

(1) DRYLANDS:

The main strategies for sustainable agriculture may be to find alternatives to conventional malpractices lending to overexploitation of lands, 20 million square kilometers 500 people.

(2) IRRIGATED LANDS :

Land under assured irrigation is the major source of cereals and exports. About 35% of this land is at risk due to poor management. Farmers ensuring proper drainage and irrigation design can promote efficient use of water. The main strategies for sustainable agriculture may be to find alternatives to conventional malpractices lending to overexploitation of lands, 20 million square kilometers 500 people.

(3) HILL AND MOUNTAIN LANDS :

About 10 million sq. km. highlands have been reported in the world, and serve as watersheds for the more.

(4) MORDEN TECHNOLOGY, GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS:

There is needs to consider the role of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO), the area planted by which has tripled in the last three years, of which 75% area is in the developing countries. At present, there are up to 500 different crop-traits combinations under field testing, most of which are in Latin America. Thus, exploring GMO technique seems to be essential for developing plant traits against stresses under drought, submergence, salinity conditions and wide spectrum of insect pests and diseases.

IMPLICATIONS ON THE FUTURE AGRICULURE:

■ A newly settled area in agriculture, i.e. America, Southern Africa and Australia constitutes expanded agricultural areas in 19th century. However, farmers should be well aware of the new and advance

technologies, where role of biotechnology must not be ignored. It can be considered as the engine of agricultural growth, instead, international trade is accounting for a steadily increasing share of US and California agricultural sales, GMO utilization in those developed countries ushers more expectation in the future of agriculture.

SUMMARY:

The challenges to the global agriculture in the 21st century are very clear and urgent too. To meet those challenges needs of holistic approaches comprising poor farmers and scientists, policy makers and administrators, public and private sector partnership, several changes need to be included within global agricultural sectors to envisage desirable improvement. The changes are:

(a) Adjustments in the agricultural and economic policies and instruments promoting technology development for attaining sustainability

(b) Decentralizing power and authority as well for decision making to local level

(c) Transparency in legal right and obligations on the use of the land and other natural resources.

(d) Participating of local / rural people in process of research and development system.

(e) Promoting demand and providing incentives that could favor crops and animals for their sustainable production.

(f) Lastly, strengthening, practices and processing systems, which can pay attention to safeguarding health and quality of environment.

CONCLUTION:

By world class agriculture, one means knowledge and training of high quality that would be of use in any century in the world irrespective of regional and socio-economic variances. In addition the extent and quality of those components should be at an internationally acceptable level.

* Dr. Dilip Sondani

Commerce
Research Zone India
Vol. 3 Issue - (4)
Sept.- 2015 Page - 173 - 176
ISSN 2319 - 8168

EMERGENCE OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN GLOBAL CONTEXT

It becomes difficult task to recruit and to prolong the right people at the right place for longer duration. It is wider requirement to consider the professional and individual significant of employee and enterprise as a part of corporate strategy of each global company. Multinational companies are facing the challenge about to direct and to uphold cross cultural people in them different divisions and to realize HR productivity.**Key Words** – HRM and its trends, LPG and cross-culture context, Role of HR managers and HRM IN 2020.

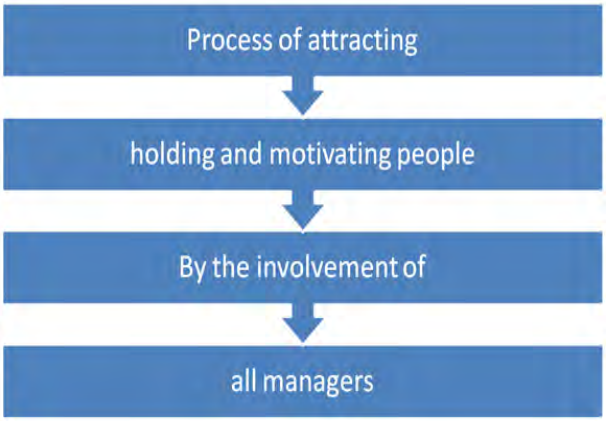
INTRODUCTION

Now the role of HR manager is very crucial. It depends upon the structure and over all organization system. It is not only concern with recruitment and selection but utilization and development of human resources for the organization purpose. It also develops interpersonal relationship through division of jobs positions and healthy relationships. Here we will discuss about over all HRM and its necessities for every organization in today's context.

WHAT IS HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (HRM)?

The policies and practices involved in carrying out the "people" or human resource aspects of a management position, including recruiting, screening, training, rewarding, and appraising. SO IN MORDEN WAY-

Human Resource Management is-



TRENDS IN HRM

An organization's labour force comes from its external labour market - individuals who are actively seeking employment. HRM helps organizations find and keep the best possible fit between their social system and technical system.

Organizations need employees with broad skills and strong motivation. Recruiting and selection decisions are especially important for organizations that rely on knowledge workers. Employees' responsibility and authority are given to make decisions regarding all aspects of product development or customer service. HR professionals can support organizational strategies for quality growth and efficiency. Organizations with international operations hire employees in foreign countries, where they operate, as they need knowledge of differences in culture and business practices.

HRM IN LPG (LIBERALIZATION, PRIVATIZATION & GLOBALIZATION) ERA

We can divide HRM into seven sections, i.e., HRM - Environment and Strategies, HRM Acquisition and Absorption, Development, Maintenance and Retention, Control, Miscellaneous, HRM Practices.

HRM Environment and Strategies includes objectives, scope and functions, evolution and development of HRM. ***Acquisition and Absorption includes*** HR planning, job analysis and design, recruitment, selection, placement, induction and

*** Assistant professor, Smt. P.N.R. Shah Mahila College, Palitana**

socialization. ***Development section includes*** career planning and development, employee training, executive development, organization development and internal mobility and separation.

Maintenance and Retention section includes job evaluation, wage and salary administration, incentives and benefits, motivation, employee empowerment, workers participation in management, employee health and safety, social security, employee discipline, employee grievance, industrial relations, industrial disputes, trade unions, collective bargaining, performance & potential appraisal. ***Control section includes*** personnel research and audit, human resource audit and human resource information system. ***Miscellaneous section includes*** HRM in a changing environment, IHRM, HRM in virtual organizations. ***The final section is HRM Practices*** in various organization levels.

Corporate Strategy in Human Resource Management

Today, there is an urgent need to link human resource management, inextricable, to the business of the organization, at both the strategic and practical levels. The HR manager has the task of being on a constant look-out for the right choice of employees, fine tuning the job mix and compensation package to benefit the individual and the organization, devising a flat organization structure and organizing training programmes for continuing the education at different levels in the organization.

BEST PRACTICES IN HRM

A best practice in HRM has invoked a great deal of interest among HR professionals. Companies that are currently under-performing in the HR area can learn and adopt some of the best practices from organizations that have acquired some mastery over the good practices in HR. In the era of liberalization, the competitive scenario in the business environment has changed a lot. Consequently, HR practices have also changed phenomenally. The performance of the employees determines the failure or the success of an organization. There are four stages of integration between HR functions and the strategic management functions: -

- Administrative Linkage
- One-way Linkage
- Two-way Linkage
- Integrative Linkage

HR experts are having the opinion that, though "best practices in HRM" cannot be uniformly applied to all the organizations, they have a kind of uniform applicability in some functional areas, where psychological factors play an important role. Such areas are broadly classified as follows: -

- Process of selecting and recruiting the best talent.
- Allotment of work and responsibility, as would be appropriate to the employee's natural talent and skill.
- System of initial training for new employees and specialized training for the experienced and skilled employees and them team spirit.
- System of healthy and transparent communication, intra and extra company.
- System of periodic appraisal of the performance of employees.
- Suitable policy for career advancement of employees.
- Suitable policy for placement and transfer of employees.
- Suitable policy of recognizing and rewarding merit.
- Provision of security in service, to the deserving employees.

HRM IN CROSS-CULTURAL CONTEXT

Multi-cultural workforce congregations have become today's workplace realities. The cross-border market terrorism spared by MNCs evoked counter-insurgency and strategic warfare from domestic businesses. Partnering people in this race is vital for success in the market place. Workplaces have increasingly symbolized multi-cultural villages, resulting in a growing need for cross-cultural intelligence. The future competitiveness of corporations will depend on their ability to attract and manage diverse talents effectively. Cross-cultural training will give managers on international assignments the cultural understanding essential to accomplish their tasks. Cross-cultural differences are the cause of failed negotiations and interactions, resulting in losses to the firms. The strategic role of

HRM in strengthening and sustaining corporate growth has assumed paramount significance, the world over.

HRM IN EXCEL WAY……

Organizations have been quite good at developing business relating to finance, production, marketing and distribution but a bit negligent about bringing in the human resources. This situation began to change when business faced failure due to shortage of talented employees and executives.

Excel crop care is carrying out its HR operation in such a way that it has set a mile stone for upcoming organizations in Gujarat State. Now it has become one of the organizations which is holding best HR department.

- Comprehensive HRM planning
- Time element planning
- Balanced planning
- Role of line managers and staff planners
- Retention of personals
- Estimating manpower gaps

ROLE OF HR MANAGER IN EMPLOYEE TRAINING

- To serve as an internal consultant.
- To identify programmes for individuals in tune with their individual skills.
- To plan a judicious mix of internal and external training programmes.
- To follow up activities to ensure that new skills learned, are applied in the unit.
- To monitor the performance appraisal of employees, to ascertain the impact of the training programmes and identify the future training needs.

HRM IN 2020

Now, we identify and discuss about five issues which are expected to affect the organizational HR in the future: (i) The corporations of tomorrow,(ii) Information age, (iii) Virtual corporation, (iv) Diversity, and (v) Social responsibility.

Corporation of Tomorrow

In future, there is a two-fold effect on Indian Industries, i.e.,(i) Generation of employment, and (ii) Industrial restructuring

We assume that in the future workplace, which may come true by 2020: -

- A majority of people worldwide will be connected through the IT infrastructure.
- Connectivity is the new frontier on the information highway to connect with one another.
- There are various factors on which the growth and expansion of connective technology will depend.
- The basic organizing unit in the workplace will be one individual engaging in business through connective technology.
- A learning culture will be festered by the technologies that will serve, entertain, and help people do their work. It will be basic workplace skill.
- Power in the organization of 2020 will be in flat structure.
- Culture and language will still move between the poles of traditionalism and modernism.

Information Age

Information age has heralded a new way of doing business. IT has the power to change the most well-entrenched business paradigms. It has the power to link and connect people, and enable the exchange of products, services and capital, in an entirely different manner than in the past. IT has increased the efficiency of the human resource functions and reduced the burden of administrative work in the HR department, at the same time, helping to increase productivity.

Virtual Corporations

A virtual company is usually a highly networked organization that extensively contracts out activities that were once performed in-house, allowing both speed and flexibility. The key to success in a virtual corporation is connectivity, i.e., the ability to network with a large number of independent companies.

Social Responsibility

Change in technology results in a change in the structure, design and environment of an organization. It has four stages: (i) Acquisition of technology, (ii) adaptation of technology, (iii) utilization of technology, and (iv) improvement and development of technology. Organizations of the future will operate in a

workspace, which is likely to be much more broadly defined, than it is today. Connectivity within and outside the organizations, will create a world virtual reality organization. Environmental problems fall into two broad categories, i.e., (i) Problems that arise out of poverty and inadequate development, and (ii) Problems that arise out of the process of development (threat of earthquake, deforestation, pollution of ground water).

CONCLUSION

Human Resource Management becomes the basic necessity to retain the good and efficient staff in current perspectives. But, it is indispensable to choose the right people to consider Future Corporation and flexible mind in nature. As a HR Manager, it is wide responsibility to become a core competency of available human resources to satisfy the objective of the multinational organization and to compete better manner with other companies human resources through them multi talent.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Lecture on **"EMERGING ISSUES IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT"** by Miss. P.PIRAKATHEESWARI, Lecturer in Commerce, at Sri Sarada College for Women (Autonomous), Salem-16**.**
- Dessler Gary, Varkkey Biju, **"Human Resource Management",** Pearson Education, Eleventh Edition, Page No. 691 to 720.
- Summer Training Project Report 2010 at Excel crop care ltd, Bhavnagar.
- http://www.articlesbase.com/human-resources-articles/emerging-issues-in-hrm-981633.html#ixzz13v2ueprd.

Contents

Research Zone India, Vol. III Issue -(4) IV Sept - 2015

SCIENCE

1	Shilaja Bushi	⇨ A Study To Assess The Knowledge On Byssinosis Among Cotton Industry Workers In Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India
5	Muni Hari Krishna R.	⇨ A study of working capital management, undergone at Reddy's polymers processing ltd., Hyderabad
9	Dr. M.K. Gondalia	⇨ Crystal Habit And Morphology Of A Gel Grown Nickel Doped Potassium Hydrogen Tartrate Single Crystals

ARTS

12	Ushama A. Bhatt **(ENGLISH)**	⇨ Need Of Practical Education In Contemporary Teaching
15	Atul Gujarati **(ENGLISH)**	⇨ The symbolism in the strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
17	Jigna J. Dave **(ENGLISH)**	⇨ Chinua Achebe's Things Fall Apart - Racism Sexism And Feminism In African Literature
20	Dr. S.V.Chaudhary **(HISTORY)**	⇨ The Importance Of Record In Writing History
23	Dr. S.V.Chaudhary **(HISTORY)**	⇨ Position Of Women From Vedas Till Independence Myth And Reality
26	Dr. S.V.Chaudhary **(HISTORY)**	⇨ **પ્રાચીન ભારતમાં સામાજિક–આર્થિક પરિવર્તનની પ્રક્રિયાનો ઈતિહાસ**
28	Dr. S.V.Chaudhary **(HISTORY)**	⇨ **હિંદુ સમાજમાં અસ્પૃશ્યતાની સમસ્યા**
30	Dr. S.V.Chaudhary **(HISTORY)**	⇨ **મધ્યકાલીન ભારતમાં હિંદુ નારીઓની સામાજિક સ્થિતિ**
32	Ajantaba **(SOCIOLOGY)**	⇨ नारी विषयक पौराणीक दृष्टि
35	Dr. S.R. Patel **(ECONOMICS)**	⇨ **પ્રદુષણ – એ એક વૈશ્વિક સમસ્યા**
38	Dr. Smita P. Parmar **(ECONOMICS)**	⇨ What Is FDI - Issues Relating To Fdi In Retail In India
41	K.T. Sumara **(PHILOSOPHY)**	⇨ Concept Of Sangha In Theravada Buddhism
46	Bhavisha Y Upadhyay **(GUJARATI)**	⇨ **સાહિત્યનું મહત્વ**
48	P.A. Panchal **(SANSKRIT)**	⇨ **ઉત્તરરામચરિતમમાં કરુણરસ** – (कारुण्य भवभुतिरेव तनुते)
50	Apoorv Oza **(SANSKRIT)**	⇨ **કર્ણભાર માં કર્ણની માનસિક વ્યથા**
52	Dr. K.M. Prajapati **(HINDI)**	⇨ हिन्दी बाल साहित्य : आवश्यकता एवं महत्व
57	Dr. K.M. Prajapati **(HINDI)**	⇨ संत तुकाराम के हिन्दी अभंग
61	Prof. P.S. Solanki **(HINDI)**	⇨ हिन्दी कथा साहिय में दलित चेतना
65	Prof. P.S. Solanki **(HINDI)**	⇨ 'किशनुली' उपन्यास में मातृत्व भावना के दर्शन

ARTS			
68	Harish Mahuvakar **(ENGLISH)**	⇨	The New Continent Of Experience : Gujarati Dalit Short Story
COMMERCE			
71	Kyati J. Patel	⇨	A Brief Analysis Of Indian Cement Industry Through Selected Traditional And Modern Measures
75	D.B. Rathod M.M. Gauswami	⇨	ગુજરાતની વસ્તીનું અર્થશાસ્ત્રીય વિશ્લેષણ
79	Mehul Khangar	⇨	Improving Government Accounting Practices
83	G.V. Patel	⇨	Financial analysis of maruti suzuki india Ltd. - A case study
87	J.I. Shah	⇨	Value Added Accounting-A Tool Of Performance Evaluation
89	Mayuri Chudasama	⇨	Role Of Non-Farm Sector In Rural Development
EDUCATION			
93	Alpesh Patel	⇨	दलित की दस्तक :'' आवाजे ''
95	Digvijaysinh Parmar	⇨	व्यावसायिक रूचि आधारित कैरियर मार्गदर्शन एवं निर्देशन
98	Priti Chauhan	⇨	माध्यमिक स्तर पर षासकीय एवं अषासकीय विद्यालय के षिक्षकों की षिक्षक प्रभावषीलता पर एक अध्ययन
RURAL STUDY			
100	Jay Butani	⇨	Environmental Awareness Of Primary Teachers' Trainee
103	Digvijaysinh Parmar	⇨	Role Of Ngo's In Empowering Rural Women
106	Dr. Jigar Pandya	⇨	Introduction Of Csr With Context To Company Law
109	Bhavik	⇨	20 Undesired Aged-A Social Problem In Present Social Scenerio
111	L.D. Mandaliya	⇨	Women Empowerment Process Through Self Help Groups And Empowerment Programmes For Women
114	A.M. Vala	⇨	Music And Child Development - Role And Benefits
118	Palak Jadeja	⇨	Problem Of Child Labour In India - A Note
121	Palak Jadeja	⇨	व्यक्तित्व विकास पर पारिवारीक परिवेश का प्रभाव
LAW			
124	Dr. J.A. Pandya	⇨	Rape as a violation of human right of a woman.
127	Apurva Pathak	⇨	Annulment Of Marriage Under Hindu Law
LAW			
131	J.B. Chauhan	⇨	Yoga, Sports And Physical Education
134	Dr. Arjunsinh Rana	⇨	A Study Of Effect Of Circuit Training Programme On Vertical Jumping Ability, Speed, Agility And Skill Ability Of Volleyball
136	Bajarang Gondaliya	⇨	**ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠમાં અભ્યાસ કરતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓના શરીરઆંક (emi) નો અભ્યાસ**
138	Bajarang Gondaliya	⇨	**આંતર યુનિવર્સિટી કક્ષાએ પસદગી પામેલ હેન્ડબોલ રમતના ખેલાડી ભાઈઓનો માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્યનો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ**
140	Vijesh	⇨	Relationship Of Selected Coordinative Ability To Kho-Kho Performance
142	Jayesh Patel	⇨	**સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટી આંતર કોલેજ હોકી સ્પર્ધામાંભાગ લેતા ખેલાડી બહેનોની ચિંતાનો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ**
145	Tofic Mansuri	⇨	Effects Of Aerobic Training And Circuit Resistance Training On Selected Motor Ability Components Among School Boys
149	Mayuri Patel	⇨	Comparative Study Of Motor Ability And Kinanthropometric Variables Of Gymnasts At Different Levels Of Participation
155	Mukesh Chihala	⇨	Soccer Training Drills And Endurance Improvement
ARTS			
158	Dr. Madhavi Vyas (GUJARATI)	⇨	**ગુજરાતી –બંગાળી ભાષા**

MANAGEMENT

161	Dr. K.L. Bhatt	⇨ Channel Management for Improving Sales Performance
166	Dr. K.L. Bhatt	⇨ Sales Force Sizing Techniques in Steel Manufacturing in Gujarat

COMMERCE

170	Dr. Dilip Sondani	⇨ Challenges Against Agri Business and its Solution
173	Dr. Dilip Sondani	⇨ Emergence of Human Resource Management in Global Context