ROLE OF CHANDANADI ROPANA TAILA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DUSHTA VRANA (CHRONIC ULCERS) W.S.R. TO DIFFERENTS TYPES OF WOUNDS

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ABSTRACT:

Chronic ulcers are the problems and challenges for doctors in day today practice. An ulcer is the one of the type of wound which breaks integrity or continuity of skin or mucous membrane. Many studies have been carried out in Ayurveda for the management of chronic ulcers. Shashti Upakrama i.e. sixty types of wound management are the best therapies to deal for chronic ulcers. In the light of Ayurvedic knowledge, Sushruta described chandanadi vrana Ropana taila as topical application in the context of Vrana. It contains chandan, padyak, lodra, kamal, priyangu, haridra, mulethi, godugdha, tiltaila. These drugs have Vrana Shodhana (wound cleaning) and Vrana Ropana (wound healing) properties.

The present study was carried out on all types of Dushta Vrana (chronic ulcer). The Taila was applied topically once daily for 30 days or till healing of wound whichever is earlier. This study shown that, there were significant results found in Dushta vrana (chronic ulcer) by anti-infective (anti bacterial, anti-fungal and anti-parasitic) property. It also contains analgesic and anti-inflammatory property which reduces pain, discharge, inflammation, tenderness, burning sensation and itching which contribute healthy granulation tissue formation. Thus wound healing restored without producing any adverse effect.

KEYWORDS: Chronic ulcer, Dushta vrana, chandanadi vrana Ropana taila, wound healing.

INTRODUCTION:

Even after complete healing, the scar of a wound never disappears, its imprints persist lifelong and it is called as Vrana¹. Ulcer is one of the type of wound which breaks integrity or continuity of skin or mucous membrane due to molecular death². Wound healing is complex method to achieve anatomical and functional integrity of disrupted tissue by various components like neutrophils, macrophages, lymphocytes, fibroblasts, and collagen; in organized staged pathways such as haemostasis, inflammation, proliferation, matrix-synthesis, maturation, remodeling, epithelialisation and wound contraction³. Granulation tissue is proliferation of new
capillaries and fibroblasts intermingled with red blood cells and white blood cells with thin fibrin cover over it. Healthy granulation tissue occurs in a healing ulcer.

In Ayurveda, particularly Sushruta has mentioned various types of wound and their management. Sushruta has defined Vrana as the phenomenon which consumes the tissue and on healing leaves “Vrana vastu” i.e. Permanent scar tissue. This definition is not limited to cutaneous lesion but destructive lesions occurring in any tissue of the body has also been considered as Vrana. After injury, healing is a natural phenomenon and continues in sequential manner till the formation as the healthy scar. Certain general factors such as age, obesity, malnutrition, vitamin deficiency, anaemia, malignancy, diabetes, HIV and immunosuppressive disease, infection, poor blood supply, recurrent trauma etc. which either alone or in combination influence the normal wound healing. Hence efforts are made to keep wound clean during the stages of healing.

Acharya Sushruta was aware of this and thus he explained Vrana shodhana (wound cleaning) and later Vrana ropana (wound healing). The treatment aspect includes six different strategies i.e. Shashti upakrama for different conditions of Vrana like Lekhana, Shodhana, Ropana etc. Taila application is one among them which could be adopted when Vrana have Utsanna mamsa, Asnigdha and Alpasravi.

Despite to advance wound care, many clinicians and researchers are looking back into medical history and reexamining old herbal remedies with the advanced tools and wisdom of the 21st century as herbal topical remedies are safe, have positive effect on general skin conditions including nourishing, moisturizing, sanitizing etc.

There are two types of vrana in ayurveda, Agantuj vrana(wound) caused by instruments, animals bite, poison etc and sharir vrana (ulcer) caused by dosaj.

Doshaj vrana have two types of symptoms, general and specific. In general symptoms, only pain occurred and specific symptoms depends upon doshaj prakruti are following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaattaj</td>
<td>blackish, reddish, slimy, dry, tendancy to crack, throbbing, pricking, stretching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittaj</td>
<td>Sudden appearance, yellowish or bluish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapha</td>
<td>Itching, anaemic look, feeling of heaviness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raktaj</td>
<td>Collection of coral sprouts like, horse stable like smell, tendancy to bleed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaatpittaj</td>
<td>Tod, daah, pita or arun like colour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vaatkaphaj | Itching, painful, hard
Pittakaphaj | Heaviness, hot, anaemic in nature
Vaatshonit | Loss of sensation
Pitashonit | Ghrutmand like, spreading
Shlesmashonit | Heavy, snighda, itching, fixed
Vatpittstonit | Kandu, spuran,
Kaphapittaj | Daah, paak, raag, kandu
Vaatpittakapha | Different types of color, secretions occurred
Vaatpittakaphashonit | Spuran, daah, paak, kandu
Shuddha vrana | Komal, snigdha, alpavedana, suvavyastishta, nirashtava

Also in sadhyo vrana, there are following types,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China (excised)</td>
<td>Cutting of skin in irregular shape i.e. ruju, aayat, e.t.c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhinna (stab injury)</td>
<td>Caused by some bullets or similar driving into or through the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vidhha (punctured)</td>
<td>Caused by some objects puncturing the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kshat (lacerated)</td>
<td>Caused by tearing of soft body tissue which is irregular, jagged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picchit (crushed)</td>
<td>Compression of extremities or other parts of body that causes muscle swelling or neurological disturbances in affected area of the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghrushta (abrasion)</td>
<td>Damage to a surface caused by rubbing something very hard against it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wound healing phases**

**A. Inflammatory phase**

This phase is characterized by vasoconstriction and platelet aggregation to induce blood clotting and subsequently vasodilatation and phagocytosis to produce inflammation at the wound site.

**B. The Fibroplastic Phase**

The second phase of wound healing is the fibroplastic phase that lasts up to 2 days to 3 weeks after the inflammatory phase. This phase comprises of three steps viz., granulation, contraction and epithelialisation.

**C. The Remodelling phase**

This phase last for 3 weeks to 2 years. New collagen is formed in this phase. Tissue tensile strength is increased due to intermolecular cross-linking of collagen via vitamin-C dependent hydroxylation. The scar flattens and scar tissues become 80% as strong as the
The wound healing activities of plants have since been explored in folklore. Many Ayurvedic herbal plants have a very important role in the process of wound healing. Plants are more potent healers because they promote the repair mechanisms in the natural way. Extensive research has been carried out in the area of wound healing management through medicinal plants. Herbal medicines in wound management involve disinfection, debridement and providing a moist environment to encourage the establishment of the suitable environment for natural healing process.

**Factor Affecting Wound Healing:**

- Improper diet
- Infection at the wound site
- Insufficient oxygen supply and tissue perfusion to the wound area
- Drugs
- Elderly age
- Diabetes and other diseases conditions

Wound healing is normal biological process in the human body. Many factors can adversely affect this process and lead to improper and impaired wound healing. A thought understanding of these factors and their influence on wound healing is essential for better therapeutic option for wound treatment.

**Role of herbal medicines in wound healing and regeneration:**

The following factors influence wound healing:

**Vascularity:**

Wounds in very vascular parts of the body heal quickly due to well supplied blood.

**Infection:**

If the wound is not infected by microbial agents (bacteria, fungi etc.) the wound heals faster.

**Flavanoids:**

Flavanoids show wound healing properties due to their antibacterial and antioxidant properties.

**Tragacanth mucilage**

With respect to the wound healing mechanism of tragacanth mucilage, the exact mechanism could be proposed.
METHOD OF PREPARATION OF TAILA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>l.name</th>
<th>Ras</th>
<th>Virya</th>
<th>Vipaak</th>
<th>karma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chandan</td>
<td>Santalam album</td>
<td>Tikta,katu</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>Kati</td>
<td>Varnya, pittashamak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padhyak</td>
<td>Prunus cerasoides</td>
<td>Tikta,kashay</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>Kati</td>
<td>Vedhanasthapan,shothahar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodra</td>
<td>Symlocos recemosa</td>
<td>Kashay</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>Kati</td>
<td>Shodhan,ropan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamal</td>
<td>Nelumbo nucifer</td>
<td>Kashay,madhur</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>madhur</td>
<td>Daahshaman, varnya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priyangu</td>
<td>Callicarpa macrophylla</td>
<td>Tikta,</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>Kati</td>
<td>Daahprashamman,dur gandhinashak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haridra</td>
<td>Curcuma longa</td>
<td>Tikta,madhur</td>
<td>Ushna</td>
<td>Kati</td>
<td>Vranpachak.shodhan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhuk</td>
<td>Glycerrhiza glabra</td>
<td>Madhur</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>madhur</td>
<td>Vedanasthapan, shothahar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godugdha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Madhur</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>madhur</td>
<td>Balya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiltaila</td>
<td>Sesamum indicum</td>
<td>Madhur,kashay</td>
<td>Ushna</td>
<td>madhur</td>
<td>Sandhaniya, vranshodan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above mentioned drugs were taken and made into Kalka. After the Kalka was mixed with 4 times of godugdha then one prashta of tiltail and Paka was done over Mruduagni till the complete water content was evaporated and till Samyak sneha paka lakshana were seen. chandanadi Ropana taila was of Madhyama paka, which is useful for external application8.

DISCUSSION:

Wound healing is a mechanism whereby the body attempts to restore the integrity of the injured part9. Taila application is one which could be adopted when Vranas have raised granulation, little unctuous and discharge. vrana ropana taila cited by Acharya Sushruta the context of shadyo Vrana contains chandan, padhyak, lodra, kamal, priyangu, madhuk, Haridra, godugdha, tiltaila. All the mentioned drugs in chandanadi ropana taila possessed Vrana shodhana and Vrana ropana property. All the drugs have Katu, Tikta, Kashaya rasa. They absorbed Kleda from Vrana. The Rasa have Kapha and Pitta shamaka property. These drugs restored Vrana shodhana property. Thus these properties served the above purpose.

Probable mode of action of chandanadi ropana taila on Dushta Vrana: chandanhas wound healing property; it has varnya and pittashamak10. Haridra has analgesic and anti inflammatory property locally. It is used in contused wound and chronic ulcers. It has wound cleaning and wound healing. Thus Vrana shodhana and Vrana ropana performed.

CONCLUSION:

The study evaluation of efficacy of chandanadi ropana taila in the management of Dushta vrina (Chronic ulcer) revealed chandanadi Ropana taila found efficacious in wound healing. The Taila remove slough and necrotic tissues and it act for smooth healing of ulcer. Local application of
chandanadi Ropana taila has analgesic effect. It reduces pain, burning sensation and itching. It also reduces discharge. It has anti-inflammatory property. Thus it reduces edema and inflammation of ulcer and surrounding areas which help in gradual improvement in wound healing with healthy granulation tissue formation.

The oily dressing of chandanadi ropana taila provides moist environment that enhances epithelialization prevent scab formation and can be easily removed from wound surface without causing pain or damage to the new growing epithelium.

Thus, the study on efficacy of chandanadi ropana taila in the management of Dushta vrana has impetus remarkable result with Vrana shodhana and Vrana ropana properties without any adverse effects.

REFERENCE:

METHODOLOGY FOR RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

Dr. Rajesh G. Umbarkar

ABSTRACT:
Economic methodology is the study of methods, especially the scientific method, in relation to economics, including principles underlying economic reasoning. In contemporary English, 'methodology' may reference theoretical or systematic aspects of a method (or several methods). Philosophy and economics also takes up methodology at the intersection of the two subjects.

This workbook shows how to use economic theories, statistical and econometric methods for conducting research to find answers to puzzling issues in modern economies. How to test predications of models based on theoretical analysis from optimising models in micro or macro, finance or business related fields of economics using empirical evidence using basic econometric or statistical or applied general equilibrium or strategic analyses is discussed and illustrated. It is argued that a researcher need to be more open and comprehensive while thinking about alternative research techniques applicable to analysis of a particular issue under consideration. Aim of this workbook is to complement to the programme in order to achieve an excellence in research methods required for various fields including economics, finance, business, marketing or management in the academic environment of a Business School. Home-works and assignments are integral part of this study programme.

KEYWORDS: Research Methods; Quantitative Analysis

INTRODUCTION:
Research is about …ending new things and making original contribution to the literature. It can be theoretical or applied. Economic theory is process of thinking about the economy in terms cause-elets relationships among important variables. Theory provides analytical framework, such as demand and supply functions, investment and consumption or revenue and spending or export and import functions, abstracting away from the complexity of the real world.

Applied research aims to test certain hypothesis based on economic theories. Statistical and econometric methods are used for estimating parameters of a model and general equilibrium models to simulate the economy and to generate scenarios under available policy alternatives. Strategic interactions among economic agents are analyzed applying game theoretical models. Public policies on taxes, spending, redistribution, trade, environment, labour and …nancial markets, research and
development impudence allocations of resources both by households and government. Economic research can show how much these economic agents are able to achieve their objectives given their constraints, what determines the most efficient allocation of resources in an economy and what is the best course of actions to maximise the social welfare.

**Methodology for Research in Economics:**

Economists have developed many theories regarding how the various markets function or should function. How the various pieces of economic activities make the national or international economy. Economic research therefore is divided into two main groups 1) theoretical research 2) applied research. Theoretical research often involves derivation of demand supply equilibrium conditions using some sort of optimising process. Diagrams, equations or simply the logical statements are often used for theoretical deduction. Standard micro or macro economic models or extension of those in various elds like nance, engineering, environment, trade, public nance are applied to study optimisation by consumers and producers, determination of prices in a markets for goods and services or factors of production. The general equilibrium models quantify the entire economy. Intertemporal models show the process of accumulation, investment and growth. Statistically inferences based on marginal or cumulative distributions of populations, samples with law of large numbers are used to test claims of these theories. Abstract models require algebra, calculus, matrix, econometrics, real analysis or stochastic probability theory to represent and test these theoretical ideas. Theories need to be applied in practice to make them useful for improvement in the welfare of human society. The application involves systematic collection of information on variables identified by the relevant theory. Empirical research tests the claims made by those theories stated in linear or non-linear functions using various estimation or computation techniques. As amount of information has grown so has the need to processing the information.

The applied research is basically about processing information consistently, coherently, systematically using inductive methods. Applied research can also vary according to the nature of method used in analysis. There are mainly four categories of applied research: 1) statistical and econometric analysis 2) calibration and computations of system of equations 3) strategic analysis 4) experimental analysis. Statistical analysis involves designing, implementing and collecting data on economic variables scientifically in an unbiased manner. This also involves determining the properties of distribution of those variables, collecting information on central tendencies, finding correlations and the pattern of causality among variables. Econometric analysis involves techniques and applications to process data for testing various economic theories based on cross sections and time series data. Calibration and computation of system of equations involves solving N number of
equations on the basis of certain assumption about their behavior, such as market demand and supply functions, or input-output analysis or a general equilibrium system. Linear, non-linear or dynamic programming is often used to determine such a system. Game theory is becoming increasingly popular tool to analyse inter-dependence among economic agents where the action to be taken by one is determined by the beliefs or perception of that individual about the action taken by other people in the economy. They are applied to analyse the process and outcome of bargaining, strategic contingency planning or just in describing the behaviors of economic agents. Experimental analysis has the concept of using control groups for testing economic theories, such as impacts of certain policy in economic stability, such as the adoption of euro, effect of certain drugs, or certain measures on productivity, health or educational attainment.

Aim of this research methods workbook is to introduce students to quantitative and analytical tools required to prepare their ability to write meaningful essays in other modules, develop a good research proposal for dissertations. It aims to provide basic skills required to execute research programs as a professional economist taking account of the most relevant economic theory and available primary or secondary data set in economic issues.

**Defines for economic research:**

National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) is a private, non-profit, non-partisan research organization's main aim is to promote greater understanding of how the economy works. It disseminates economic research among public policymakers, business professionals, and the academic community.

**Methods of economic analysis:**

Any economic analysis involves the formulation of laws and generalizations through two methods- deductive and inductive.

**Deductive Method:**

This is also called a priori reasoning. We start from unchallenged elementary or rudimentary assumptions/ facts and then arrive at conclusions (build a hypothesis or theory) using logical analysis.
or our own analytical abilities. In this kind of reasoning, we go from general to specific. The stages in deductive reasoning are:

- Observation of a task/issue
- Making the hypothesis
- Testing the hypothesis using more observations, etc.

This reasoning gives us a hypothesis and if this hypothesis gets verified we get general economic principles or laws.

**Advantages of Deductive Method:**

- It is a simple method, doesn’t involve the use of any complex software analysis, etc. only simple deductive logic is required.
- This method is important for economists as it focuses upon economic reasoning which is of paramount importance.

**Disadvantages of Deductive Method:**

In this method of reasoning we start from assumptions, thus, if the assumptions happen to be logically flawed the whole process becomes faulty and would give wrong conclusions. Thus, the logical fallacy is a disadvantage of this method.

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**Inductive Method:**

This type of reasoning flows from facts to theory. First, we collect information and facts and then move towards providing evidence using economic theory and facts. This method formulates principles using the sub-methods- Observations, Experimentations, Statistical methods.

Data is collected about a particular economic theory and then conclusions are drawn. The stages in this method are:

- Observation
- Formulation of a hypothesis
- Generalizing principles
- Verifying against actual facts.

**Advantages of Inductive Method:**

- Since it is based on facts it is more realistic and reliable.
Using statistical methods and experimentations makes the process more scientific, thus, more acceptable universally rather than just depending on your own reasoning and logic.

Since the economic environment is dynamic and always changing, relying upon a more scientific method always helps reach logical conclusions.

Disadvantages of Inductive Method:

- If the data used is insufficient and faulty it would lead to faulty conclusions, making the hypothesis less reliable.
- It is a time-consuming process and thus expensive as well.
- The collection of all the data is not an easy job and varies from person to person. As to how they collect data.

Economists Conduct Research:

They conduct research, collect and analyze data, monitor economic trends, and develop forecasts on a wide variety of issues, including energy costs, inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, business cycles, taxes, and employment levels, among others. Economists develop methods for obtaining the data they need.

References:

EFFECT OF PHYSICAL EXERCISE ON EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG SEDENTARY STUDENTS.

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V.N.M.K.V.Parbhani

ABSTRACT:

Purpose: The Purpose of the study was to find out the effect of physical exercise on emotional intelligence among sedentary students.

Selection of Subjects: For the present study 40 male sedentary students from various colleges of Nanded city, participated in the study and their age ranged between 21-30 years.

Selection of Variables: The variables selected for the present study were physical exercise (independent variable), emotional intelligence

Methodology: For the study pre-test – post-test quasi – square experimental design, the present study was conducted on 40 sedentary students. Only experimental group was targeted there was no control group. The data were collected through the pre-test before training and post-test, after eight weeks of physical exercises training and post-test to the students through questionnaires after eight weeks of aerobic exercises training.

Tools: for the present study Emotional intelligence by Ankaol Hyde (2007) was utilized for data collection

Statistical Technique: For comparing pre and post-test means of experimental group of selected physiological variables, descriptive analysis and Analysis of t – test was used, the data analysed with the help of SPSS (16.0 version) software and the level of significance was set at 0.05 level of confidence.

Result: The result of the study showed that there was significant difference between pre and post-test (experimental group) of Emotional intelligence.

Conclusion: On the basis of the findings it was concluded that the physical exercise training might be responsible for the improvement of selected Emotional intelligence variables. Like Self-awareness, Empathy, Self – motivation, Emotional stability, Managing relations, Integrity, Self – development, Value orientation, Commitment, Altruistic behaviour.

INTRODUCTION:

What Is Emotional Intelligence?
Emotional intelligence refers to the ability to identify and manage one’s own emotions, as well as the emotions of others. Though there is some disagreement among psychologists as to what constitutes true emotional intelligence, it is generally said to include at least three skills: emotional awareness, or the ability to identify and name one’s own emotions; the ability to harness those emotions and apply them to tasks like thinking and problem solving; and the ability to manage emotions, which includes both regulating one’s own emotions when necessary and cheering up or calming down other people.

When emotional intelligence first appeared to the masses in 1995, it served as the missing link in a peculiar finding people with average IQs outperform those with the highest IQs 70% of the time. This anomaly threw a missive wrench into what many people had always assumed was the sole source of success- IQ. Decades of research now point to emotional intelligence as the critical factor that sets star performers apart from the rest of the pack.

Emotional intelligence is the “something” in each of us that is a bit intangible. It affects how we manage behavior, navigate social complexities, and make personal decisions that achieve positive results. Emotional intelligence is made up of four core skills that pair up under two primary competencies: personal competence and social competence.

**Emotional Intelligence Can Be Developed:**

The communication between your emotional and rational “brains” is the physical source of emotional intelligence. The pathway for emotional intelligence starts in the brain, at the spinal cord. Your primary senses enter here and must travel to the front of your brain before you can think rationally about your experience. However, first they travel through the limbic system, the place where emotions are generated. So, we have an emotional reaction to events before our rational mind is able to engage. Emotional intelligence requires effective communication between the rational and emotional centres of the brain. “Plasticity” is the term neurologists use to describe the brain’s ability to change. Your brain grows new connections as you learn new skills. The change is gradual, as your brain cells develop new connections to speed the efficiency of new skills acquired.

Using strategies to increase your emotional intelligence allows the billions of microscopic neurons lining the road between the rational and emotional centres of your brain to branch off small “arms” (much like a tree) to reach out to the other cells. A single cell can grow 15,000 connections with its neighbours. This chain reaction of growth ensures it’s easier to kick this new behaviour into action in the future. Once you train your brain by repeatedly using new emotional intelligence strategies, emotionally intelligent behaviours become habits. The relationship between physical activity, EI, and bullying further. Is relationship has been poorly researched in the Latin American context World
Health Organization has declared that one of the ten main causes of mortality and morbidity in the world is physical inactivity. Approximately 2 million deaths per year are attributed to a lack of physical activity. Sedentarity increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, obesity, colon cancer, and breast cancer, which makes it one of the most serious and, at the same time, poorly addressed public health problems of the modern era (World Health Organization, 2010).

Methodology:

Selection of Subjects:
The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of eight weeks physical exercise on selected emotional intelligence among sedentary students. To achieve this purpose, 40 male students studying in CIDCO region, Nanded were randomly selected as subjects. The age of the subjects were ranged from 18 to 26 years. In this study only experimental group was targeted; there was no control group. Experimental group underwent physical exercises for 6 days per week for eight weeks.

Selection of variables:
The subjects were assessed on selected criterion variables namely
- Self-awareness
- Empathy
- Self-motivation
- Emotional stability
- Managing relations
- Integrity
- Self-development
- Value orientation
- Commitment
- Altruistic behaviour

Experimental Design:
This study involves a cross-sectional, comparative pre and post of students in an experimental research. Since only experimental group was taken by the investigator and there was no control group so this study was conducted in a quasi-square experimental design. The findings will increase the awareness of students regarding the benefits of physical exercise.

Table 1: Pre Test & Post Test Randomized Group Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Exercise Training Group</th>
<th>O1</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>O2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where: O1 = Pre Observation, O2 = Post Observation and T = Treatment (training).

Administration of training:
The training for experimental group was administered at cidco region nanded. Selected physical exercises (Walking, Jogging, Running, Jumping, Stair Running, Rhythmic Exercises, Slow Stretching etc.) were given to experimental group on six days i.e. (Monday to Saturday) sessions per week for eight weeks. Each training session consisted of 60-90 minutes included 10-15 minutes of warming up and 10-15 minutes for cooling down. Remaining minutes allotted for aerobic exercise training programmer.

**Statistical analysis:**

In this study, the statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) version 16 was used to analyse the data. To examine the significant effects of Emotional intelligence of sedentary students, the t – test was used. The level of significant was setup at 0.05 level of confidence.

**RESULT AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:**

Emotional intelligence (EI), emotional leadership (EL), emotional quotient (EQ) and emotional intelligence quotient (EIQ), is the capability of individuals to recognize their own emotions and those of others, discern between different feelings and label them appropriately, use emotional information to guide thinking and behaviour, and manage and/or adjust emotions to adapt to environments or achieve one's goal(s). The Analysis of covariance on Self- awareness, Empathy, Self – motivation, Emotional stability, Managing relations, Integrity, Self – development, Value orientation, Commitment, Altruistic behaviour of the pre-test and post test scores of physical exercise group has been analysed and presented in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Mean ± S.D.</th>
<th>T-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self- awareness</td>
<td>Pre - test mean± S.D.</td>
<td>13.3 ± 4.4</td>
<td>5.06 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-test Mean ± S.D.</td>
<td>17.01 ± 2.19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empathy</td>
<td>Pre - test mean± S.D.</td>
<td>15.1 ± 4.81</td>
<td>4.96 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-test Mean ± S.D.</td>
<td>19.05 ± 3.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self - motivation</td>
<td>Pre - test mean± S.D.</td>
<td>16.73 ± 5.26</td>
<td>5.02 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-test Mean ± S.D.</td>
<td>22.03 ± 4.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional stability</td>
<td>Pre - test mean± S.D.</td>
<td>11.8 ± 3.75</td>
<td>5.9 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-test Mean ± S.D.</td>
<td>16.2 ± 4.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing relations</td>
<td>Pre - test mean± S.D.</td>
<td>11.5 ± 3.39</td>
<td>5.35 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-test Mean ± S.D.</td>
<td>15.5 ± 3.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Pre - test mean± S.D.</td>
<td>8.3 ± 2.5</td>
<td>7.00 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-test Mean ± S.D.</td>
<td>11.8 ± 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self – development</td>
<td>Pre - test mean± S.D.</td>
<td>6.23 ± 2.04</td>
<td>5.48 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-test Mean ± S.D.</td>
<td>8.25 ± 1.26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value orientation</td>
<td>Pre - test mean± S.D.</td>
<td>12.01 ± 1.88</td>
<td>9.63 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-test Mean ± S.D.</td>
<td>15.8 ± 1.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitment</td>
<td>Pre - test mean± S.D.</td>
<td>11.51 ± 2.19</td>
<td>11.5 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-test Mean ± S.D.</td>
<td>16.02 ± 1.58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altruistic behaviour</td>
<td>Pre - test mean± S.D.</td>
<td>5.58 ± 1.9</td>
<td>5.13 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-test Mean ± S.D.</td>
<td>7.8 ± 1.51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Significant at 0.05 level, * significant, and NS not significant

Above table shows that the adjusted pre and post mean, S.D., and t-value of selected Emotional intelligence variables. The results of the study showed that there was significant difference of Self-awareness, Empathy, Self – motivation, Emotional stability, Managing relations, Integrity, Self – development, Value orientation, Commitment, Altruistic behaviour. The result of the study shows that physical exercise has its influence in the selected Emotional intelligence variables among sedentary students.

DISCUSSION:

The findings of the study shows that significant effect exists of physical exercise on Self-awareness, Empathy, Self – motivation, Emotional stability, Managing relations, Integrity, Self – development, Value orientation, Commitment, and Altruistic behaviour. Recent work shows that the Improved physical activity can be useful in managing insomnia, depression and attention. In female Saudi students, higher levels of physical activity were associated with improved mental health(Al-Eisa E, Buragadda S, Melam GR, 2014). The result of the study shows that physical exercise has its influence in the selected Emotional intelligence variables among sedentary students.

CONCLUSIONS:

On the basis of the findings it was concluded that the eight weeks physical exercise training is responsible for the improvement of selected Emotional intelligence variables like Self-awareness, Empathy, Self – motivation, Emotional stability, Managing relations, Integrity, Self – development, Value orientation, Commitment, Altruistic behaviour.

REFERENCE:

STUDIES ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL STATUS OF KUNDRALA MEDIUM PROJECT

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ABSTRACT:
The present study deals with the physico chemical status of Kundrala Medium Project. In the present study, the samples were taken season wise for the analysis of the water status at various sites. The APHA methodologies were used to find out the parameters like Colour, Temperature, Hydrogen ion concentration, Turbidity, Total dissolved solids, Chlorides, Hardness, Dissolved oxygen.

It is observed that the water is colourless, Temperature recorded is 27 ºC. Hydrogen ion concentration noted is 8.5, Turbidity is 5 NTU, Total dissolved solids 300 mg/lit, Chlorides and hardness 200 ppm and 500 ppm respectively while Dissolved oxygen is determined as 9ppm. The parameters which were found to be within permissible limit. In the overall study, it is observed that water is satisfactory for the various recreational purposes like boating, visual recreation and irrigation and agricultural use.

KEY WORDS: Kundrala, Physico chemical status, APHA.

INTRODUCTION:
Water dominates the surface of earth and is vital to life on our planet. It is remarkable liquid which shows anomalous behavior. Today pollution of water is a usual process due to human activities. Water bodies include for example lakes, rivers, and groundwater. Water pollution results when contaminants are introduced into natural waters. Kundrala Medium Project is also found to be on the way of eutrophication process. Hence its physicochemical states is need to access. In the present study various parameters of Kundrala Medium Project were analysed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:
Water samples were collected in every month of year January 2017 - January 18 for a period of one year. The sampling were done in plastic bottles. The temperature and pH were measured at site only by mercury glass thermometer and pen type pH meter respectively. And DO were fixed by Winklers method. The other parameters were analysed at laboratory by using APHA methods.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

TEMPERATURE:

Temperature is an important physical factor which controls the natural process of the environment. It was observed in accordance with the seasonal changes. The temperature of water was ranged between 25 °C to 27 °C. It was higher in April, May and June and lower in November, December and January i.e. in winter season.

TURBIDITY:

Turbidity shows the physical status of river. The suspended particles, soil particles, effluents and microorganisms increase the turbidity of water. Turbidity is high in the month of August because thousands of people take bath in Godavari River due to ‘Shravan mass’. It was noted minimum 2 NTU and maximum 5 NTU.

pH:

pH is a term used to show acidic and alkaline nature of water. The water of Godavari River was found to be slightly alkaline. The pH values of water samples varied in between 8.2 to 8.5. It shows similar trend with Mathur et.al. (1987) and Singh et.al. (1988).

DISSOLVED OXYGEN (DO):

Dissolved oxygen is important parameter in water quality assessment and reflects the physical an biological processes in the water. It is essential for the decomposition of chemical waste and dead organic matter. The Do values indicate the degree of pollution in water bodies. It was maximum in winter and lower in summer. It ranged between 8 ppm to 9.00 ppm.

CHLORIDES:

Chlorides is also important parameter in water quality assessment and reflects the physical an biological processes in the water. It is essential for the body to some extent. In the present study the chloride content were found to be 200 mg/l. And the hardness were found 500 mg/l.

TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS):

Total Dissolved Solids is the important parameter for the use of water. The water with high TDS value indicates that water is mineralized. Desirable limit for TDS is 500 mg/l and maximum limit is 2000 mg/l for drinking purpose is prescribed by A wash Maruthi and S. Rama Krishna Rao (2004). The concentration of TDS in present study was observed in the range of 200 to 300 mg/l. It has been shown that this water is suitable for drinking purpose.

CONCLUSION:

In the present study various water parameters were analyzed as primary investigation and they were found well within permissible limits.
माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची शैक्षणिक उपयुक्तता

प्रस्तावना :-
आजचे युग हे विज्ञान युग आहे. नवीन नवीन आर्थिक जनक शोध लाबण्यासाठी युग आहे. सुमारे गेल्या चारो वर्षात विज्ञानाच्या प्रतीती सुरुवात झाली आहे. विस्तार शक्तीक विकासाने गरजेंड्रोप जेतली आहें महान असा शतकात विविध गणेंचे सुधार घेतले जाते. या सुधारणेच्या जर कसदर, संशोधन व निर्माण चर्चेच्या उभारणात गरी विविध तर शिक्षणाच्या दरम्यान उंचावणात पहिल्याचे आणि तंत्रज्ञानातून त्यावासाव्या एक नवी गणेंड्रेच्या जागृती घडवणाऱ्या पाहिजे. भौतिकशास्त्र, रसायनशास्त्र, वनस्पतीशास्त्र, प्राणीशास्त्र, वैद्यकीयशास्त्र, वास्तुशास्त्र इ. प्रत्येक शास्त्राच्या शाखेच नवीन शोध लागले आहेत. भौतिकशास्त्रात इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स या नवीन विज्ञानाच्या सुरुवात विसाच्या शाखेच्या पहिल्या दशकात सुरू झालो. दुसर्या महायुगाच्या शास्त्र शाखेचा शोध लागला. दुर्धिनी, बिमाण, जहाजे, उर्दूशेन रेडियो व संगणक आणि साध्याचे सारे जग आर्ध-तनावात आहेत.

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे हवे तेंचा हवे तेंचा कमीत कमी बेल्टच असून व संविधानाच्या मिठू लागले आहे. त्यामुळे माहिती तंत्रज्ञान ही एक काळाची गरज बनली आहे. या माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे शिक्षण क्षेत्रात आत्मनिर्भर बदल घडून येत आहेत. शिक्षण प्रक्रियेच्या परिपक्व होत आहेल. त्यामुळे माहिती तंत्रज्ञान महणज नेमके काय ते पाहू लागू येईल.

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची संकल्पना :-
1) माहिती तंत्रज्ञान हे एक विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञान यांचा समनवय योग. ज्याच्या सहाय्याने माहिती सुरुशित, संग्रहित व संसंग्रहित केली जाते.
2) दुर्धिनीहवेच आमद्याच उपयोग करून योग माहिती, योग त्या दिकाणी व योग वेळी पॉट्सच्या योगांना वापरते जगाच्या तंत्रज्ञान महणज माहिती संसंग्रह करून तंत्रज्ञान होत.
3) UNESCO- Information technology as scientific technological & engineering disciplines of management techniques used in information handling & processing this application & interaction with computers, other machines & economical, cultural & social matters.

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे वेश्याचे :-
1) माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्यात मिठूमारी माहिती विभ्रमनीव व अवधूपूर्ण असतो.
2) कमी खर्च खालीलची
3) माहितीची अवयूक्तता
4) परस्परी-समाजसेवात सुसंगतता
5) संग्रहणाचे वापर करून माध्यम
A) प्रशासकीय घटक :-
1) संग्रहालयमात्तिक प्रवेश देण्याचे कार्य लवकर व अवकूलण करता येते.
2) शालेतील प्रवेशक वाच्याचा तासिकांचे निर्देशन करणे व कामात सुसंगठनणा आणणे शक्य होते.
3) संस्थेत काम करण्याचा सर्व कर्मचारींचा संस्थेत माहिती देण्याची लागते. त्यासाठी तंत्रजाणाचा बापर केला जाती.
4) विद्यार्थ्यांचा एकदर्जा प्रामाणीय आहवाल संगणकाच्या सहाय्याने तयार करता येते.
5) शालेचे आधिक व्यवहार, पत्रव्यवहार, नियतकाळिक यथाचाराची माहिती तंत्रजाणातील संगणक, टेपरेकॉडर, VCD, कंप्यूटर यांची मदत होते.

B) शैक्षणिक घटक :-
1) विद्यार्थ्यांची विभिन्न मार्गाने अध्यावत माहिती प्राप्त करू शकतात व अध्ययन अधिक प्रभावी व सुलभता अने बाहुल्य होते.
2) विद्यार्थ्यांचा समस्यांचे निराकरण करणे व निर्णयक्रमण विकसित करण्यासाठी माहिती तंत्रजाणाची मदत होते.
3) अध्ययन करताना वेबसाइटी उद्देशांना श्रवण करता. काही उद्देशांचा अमूल्य स्वरूपाची असतील. उदा. भूकंपाच्या लहरी, ज्वालामुखीचा उद्रेक इत्यादी प्रत्यक्ष विद्यायाच्या दाखविणे शक्य नसले.
4) शिक्षक विद्याध्यापिनी माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आधारे काही सूचना देवून स्वयंअध्ययनास प्रेरित करू सकतात.
5) टिंकिंग मशीन, संगणक सहाय्यक अनुदेशन, क्रमचित्रित अध्ययन नसेच विविध तंत्रज्ञानामुळे उपकरणांवर अध्यापक आपले अध्ययन कार्य अधिक परिणामस्वरूप रुपीपूर्ण करू सकतो.
6) परिसर घेणे, मुल्यमापन करणे तंत्रज्ञानामुळे सोपे ज्ञाते आहे.
7) Online Exam मुळे लाखो विद्याध्यापिनी परिसर एकापेक्षी घेणे अतिशय सुलभ झाले आहे.
8) सेंसोरनामूले संदर्भशोधणे, अध्ययन माहिती मिळविणे, सांख्यिकीय प्रक्रियाकरून समस्येचे उत्तर शोधणे यासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग होत आहे.
9) सेंसोरनामूले आराखडा तयार करणे, अहवाल तयार करणे, आक्रमणांचा वापर करणे, दुर्मिळ चिंत्रे यांचे संग्रह करणे माहिती तंत्रज्ञानामुळे सोपे होते.
10) माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरामुळे अध्यापकांत मिळतं डॉक्टरेट, सरकारी, सेमिनार, इंटरनेटचा वापर करून प्रशिक्षण दिले जाते.

समारोह:-
माहिती तंत्रज्ञान हे एक व्यापक क्षेत्र आहे. यात नवीन नवीन शोधामुळे विकसित होणारे तंत्रज्ञानाचे व्यक्तीय, राष्ट्रीय प्रगतीच भूमिका प्रदर्शित आहे व शिक्षण क्षेत्रात नेत्रदीपक प्रगती केली आहे.

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नक्लवाद : आदिवासीच्या मानवी हृदयाची पायमल्ली

मिलेद भारत तुळ्ये
संघोधक विषयांती, स्ना, रा, ती, म, नरेंद्र.

जगातील सर्वत्र मोठी प्रजासत्तात लोकांला शाळन असते या व्यक्तीच्या आर्थिक मूल्यांत निर्माण होते हे. भारतीय राज्यांत जनतेच्या ह्या ताता मता, देवेंद्र नागरीकांना मुल्यमय हृद दिलेले आहे, स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुत्व, समानसंधी, व्याय हृदयासमर्थ ठेवून समाजात, व्यक्तीत असेही प्रकर्षणात परिवर्तन घडून आलेले दिसून वेळे. भारत हा महामात्र विकसरीतीन देश बनण्यासाठी वाटावा करत आहे. याने केलेले अध्यात्मिक प्रगती, वैज्ञानिक प्रगती मुद्दांत जगात आपल्या श्याम प्रस्तावात करीत आहे असे असले तरी काही समयांत येता वा सोडवळून अजूनही नर मिळाले नाही. यासाठी आपणास चंद्रबाहु वाहणाऱ्याचे लोकांना वाटवले, दरिद्र, विराट, भारावाद, प्रतांतात, शेतक, वांत्रात आम्हावर, देखावाद या समस्येचे वाचवैत्त भारतीय लोकांला समर नक्लवाद ह्या एक मोठी समस्या मूल्यवान उभी राहणार नाही. आजचा प्रथमांत्री देशातील जवठपाम 200 जिबेदा नक्ल चठवले असत होते. सरगम हस्ताक्षराच्या मानीच्या (माहेश्वरी) या अतिरिक्त संपत्तेचा विस्तार देशातील तपासलाहू, काल, काळ, ओरीसा, आंध्रप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, तेलंगना, डॉ. बाजेकर, विहार, पंजाब, बंगाल, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली, हरियाणा, पंजाब इत्यादी राज्यांच्या शाळेत आहे, चांद्रकात देशातील 16 जवठपाम 14 ह्या हवाल्यात्मक देखावादवर ठेवलेले चठवले कार्यरत आहे. देशातील 40% भारतीय काही जनता नक्लवादी चठवले नाही प्रभावी ज्ञाती आहे. याच्याच इतर नक्लवाद ही देशातील येवा देशांतरंग सर्वांगी समस्याची सच सांगत आहे, भारताचे मानी प्रधानमंत्री डॉ. मनोहरलाल यांनी मानले, नक्लवाद हा भारताच्या अंत्यांत सुरुली आपल्या ऑफिसातून क्रमांक एका डोका आहे याबद्दल या समस्येच्या तित्रात तयार वेळे. नेपालाच्या पंजाबीपासून तर आंध्रप्रदेशातील तित्रपत्र लिहतात असेल उद्ध्वस्तीवर ठेवून नक्लवादवर आपल्या रेड कोर्ट होती येते. आपण बेचेंद्रीच्या हिताच्या प्रवर्तने वाढवून देखावलेल्या पण देखावलेल्या कार्यालयात ठेवून प्रभावी होते. वेडीला समावेश होती येते, आपल्यासाठी खराब नसले. स्वतंत्रता लोकांचे प्रमाण पावनाची प्रमाणात बंदीकृती, जोरवार सत्याची मिळ्यावर, बंदीकृतांना वेचायचे नविन गुजरात याच्याच दहशत आहे हे हस्ताक्षर मोठाच्या कार्यालयामध्ये प्रमाणात पुरूष आहे. देशातील मान्यता उभी उभी थकत आहे. खेळण्याची प्रमाणात विचारपत्र तुळ्याकाळी, लोकांला समस्याचे खडीकरण, भारतीय संविधानाने लिहून शाळेत गणराज्य, स्वातंत्र्य, मुलुकूल अधिकार तास होतीच्या मुलुकाव्याचे विचार र चठवले आपल्याविरुद्ध व चठवले अजेक्यांना तयार केलेला आहे व हा आपल्या समाजासाठी समर मोठा धोका आहे.

पद्मध बंगालमधे दांजिंग जिल्ह्याचा मूली मोठा नक्लवाद ही गाव आहे. नक्ल चठवली होणार असे बन्धूंच चा पुत्र मुलुकाव्याच्या बांधूंच होतो या गावाचे व वाणीचे बदल मूलभूत असते. त्यात गावाचे वाणी जपातील जोत नावाचे एक गाव आहे. या गावाच्या निवासी तासों तासों तीनच्या जोत बदल त्याचे शेंगारील वेळा नेलेले वेळा, ही नक्ल बंदीकृतीच्या स्तरात रहित. नागरायनाते ही आणि ही गावाचे एक गाव याच्याच वाहणार आहे. गावाच्या जमीनीला नागराय चौधरी हा वृद्ध आणि केवळ नागरायच्या वृद्धीनंदर होता. परंतु जमीनीरंगविरूढ्य हा लठा असल्याने या पहली आहे ही नागराय जिंद्रीची भड्डी. या गदारोच्या नागरायाची रहस्यमय नक्लवादी हा जान्याची अधिक मानात वाढवली, त्यामुळे बंदीकृत प्रकाश या पक्षेच्या लोकांच्या 'नक्लवाद' ही उपाधी दांजिंगच्या विचारातील आणि व्यायामाच्या विकासाच्या मागण्यासाठी 'बाद' असा तपासून अर्थ व्यानीच लावला.
भारतीय लोकमंडळाच्या साधारणतः 8.8 टेक्स्ट लोकसंख्या ही आदिवासी समुदायाची आहे. देशातील राज्यांमध्ये बिल्हार, जूनल,  जज जमीन यावर अधिकार यांनी साधिला हा समुदाय व्यापकतपर्यंत विकासाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहापूर्वी पूर्णपणे दुर्मिल्ल्य राहिला आहे. भारतीय राज्यपालं मध्ये धर्माच्या अन्तर्गत समुदायाच्या विकासाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहानंतर आणण्यासाठी विशेष ध्यानरुपक तरुणांनी केला आहेत. परंतु स्वतंत्रपर्यावरणेने 65 वर्षापूर्वी ही आदिवासी समुदायाचा महत्त्व तसा विक्रम शारणार्या दिसून येत नाही. आदिवासीसाठी समोर अभावाच्या प्रश्नांनी स्वरूप अंधक मृत्युवागिनी आहेत. त्याच्या प्रश्नाचा सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शास्त्रीय, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय असे विविध अंग आहेत. भारतीय आदिवासीसमोर काही नवीन आह्यात्तीने व नवीन प्रश्न वदत्तावर कार्यापूर्ण उभे राहिलेले आहेत. एका विशेष संदर्भात विस्तरित अनुसंधान कौण्सल्टेव्ह्हियन देशात नवीन समस्यांची शाळ प्राथमिक अव्यवस्थीत जीवन अवगुणाच्या तोकण्यांचा अधिक नाम. परिशिष्ट वेगवेगळ्यांनी एकूण गावातून निरोगण हाल्याची नकळबादी चलवल ही आदिवासी बहुत भागभाग्याचे (दंककरण्य क्षेत्रात) वाहतृत केलेला आहे. पण ही चक्कर आदिवासी क्षेत्रातील काळ आहे व मैरीविवासी भागभाग्यासाठी चलवलीला अत्यंत प्रति स्वागत मिळाले याचे काय आहे व नकळबादी चलवलीला आदिवासी जीवन मूळबाबू काय परिणाम हाते आहे. हे भांगणे अजात असून गंवालेले. धरावत जल्गिर्यात अनुसंधान आदिवासी प्रदेशात बासवत्त कसून राहणारे नकळवादी गाव आदिवासी नसताना प्रस्तावीत अव्यवस्थेच्या विषयात लवकर येत आणि स्थानिक पालकीवर स्थानाप्रसन्नपणे आमच्या अनुभवात्त सांतूर अथवा आदिवासीसाठी आमच्या सांतूर अथवा नकळवादी गावांची संगती करून अनेक अमानुषपणे वाहनं शासनात जगणा अबापत्ता नसलील अनेक आसारे असी सारण रुपांतरणाने एकयोग अवस्थेत अपमान आहे. अवस्थेत अभावाचा काम आहे असर कसून राहणारे नकळवादी गाव आदिवासी नसताना प्रस्तावीत अव्यवस्थेच्या विषयात अनुभवात अनेक अमानुषपणे वाहनं शासनात जगणा अबापत्ता नसलील अनेक. त्याच्या प्रश्नांनी तंत्रणाचे पालकीवर स्थानाप्रसन्नपणे आमच्या अनुभवात्त सांतूर अथवा नकळवादी गावांची संगती करून अनेक अमानुषपणे वाहनं शासनात जगणा अबापत्ता नसलील अनेक.
चळवळीमुळे आवातावरणात संवैधािनक अडथळे याहीपलीकडे शपी थािनक लवा मशाळेतील काची मे होती धानोरा के ली के ली या के ली राहणून आहेत. अशा अशें स्थानिक अदिविषीयी पोलीसांचा बऱ्या महून जातना होता साहित्याच्या वातावरणात अदिविषीयी ही लोकजातीय आहार आहेत. ज्यामध्ये समता, स्काप्टेंच व बंधुता व न्याय अभिप्रेत आहेत. जोपर्यंत अदिविषीयी आपल्या संबैधािन आफू अभिव्यवहार जास्तात होणार नाही. तोपर्यंत तो नक्षत्रवादाने बदी पदत राहील आणि तो आपल्या विकासपातून दुर्बार आहे. पोलीसांच्या बऱ्या अस्माय रसयावरुन अदिविषीयी ह्या नक्षत्रवादाने केली आहे. मिर्ची हेंसंत शिंपी रा.हेंसंत ता,शानिया जि,गडचिरोली या तिथि, डि.9/10/2009 माली नक्षत्रवादाने पोलीसांचा बऱ्या महून गोळी पाऊन ह्या केली. तसे डि.10 मार्च 2019 रोजी कोर्ची तातुस्थानील होलहोमरी केले साय.5 दिसम्बर येंद्रें मेधावळ ह्या शिकारी ह्या नक्षत्रवादांकृत करणात आली व काही दिवसांजाल नक्षत्रवादाने पत्रक काळून असे सांगितली केली, रोमेंट मेधावळी आफू चुकून ह्या केली असे जाहीर केले. अशा अशें स्थानिक अदिविषीयी पोलीसांचा बऱ्या महून भाळून जाते. तसेच हेंसंत या गावातील रिमेंद राजू नोटे बय-27 वर्षाचा तरण हा गडचिरोली इल्हातातील पोलीस भागील मेला होता तो पोलीस भरतीमध्ये भरती झाला नाही व तो गावादरे परत आला असता त्याना नक्षत्रवादानीच तु पोलीसांत भागील मेला ह्या मेला महून जुळी 2009 मध्ये भरतिबाचतेतत्त्व नेसो गोळी पाऊन ह्या करणात आली. नक्षत्रवादांच्या साहित्यारातील कादी पडतनेता कुटुळ दृष्टीकोन वातावरणात होऱ्यांता दिसून वेले. तर दुसरीही पोलीस बंधनकृती ह्या नक्षत्रवादाचा बऱ्या महून, नक्षत्रवादाने जेवन दिले महून, नक्षत्रवादानी बऱ्यम्बलें बैठकाला का जाता महून स्थानिक अदिविषीयी शेषण होताना दिसून वेले.
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Importance of nutrition & Health awareness of Homemakers

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**Aim:** To study importance of nutrition and health awareness of homemakers

Abstract: Present research paper emphasis on importance of nutrition of health awareness of homemakers. Data for present paper was collected form secondary sources like books Journals, News paper, etc. form this paper It can be concluded that nutrition & Health awareness & Homemakers was & important factor for good Health & all round development awareness of Homemakers about nutrition & Health awareness ignite cantle affect Health of family members.

**Introduction:**

Good nutrition is an important part of leading a healthy lifestyle combined with physical activity, your diet can help you to reach & maintain a healthy weight, reduce your risk of chronic diseases & promote your overall health. The process of providing or obtaining the nutrition is nourishment or energy that is obtained from food consumed or the process of consuming the proper amount of nourishment & energy. An example of nutrition is the nutrients found in fruits & vegetables. An example of nutrition is eating a healthy diet. Healthy eating means eating a variety of foods that give you the nutrients your need to maintain your health, food good, & have energy. These nutrients include protein carbohydrates, fat water, vitamins & minerals. Nutrition is important for every one. The role of Nutrition in maintaining health & preventing disease. Health is much more than the absence of disease. The foods we eat & the nutrients they should provide, are the most important continuing environment as factors influencing our growth, development functional abilities & health. If we get too much food or food that gives our bodies the wrong instructions, we can become overweight, undernourished, & at risk for the development of diseases & conditions, such as arthritis, diabetes, & heart disease. mshort what we eat is central to our health. The body needs a variety of the following 5 nutrients protein, carbohydrates, fat vitamins & minerals from the food we eat to stay healthy & productive protein is needed to build, maintain & repair mused, blood skin & bones & other tissues & organs in the body. Nutrition is the science that interprets the interaction of nutrients and other substances in food in relation to maintenance growth reproduction, health & disease of an organism it includes food intake absorption assimilation biosynthesis,
catabolism, and excretion the diet of an organism is what it eats, which is largely determined by the availability and palatability of foods for humans, a healthy diet includes preparation of food and storage methods that preserve nutrients from oxidation heat or leaching and reduces risk of foodborne illnesses in humans, an unhealthy diet can cause deficiency related diseases such as blenders, obesity & metabolic syndrome & such common chronic systemic diseases as cardiovascular diseases diabetes and osteoporosis, under nutrition can lead to wasting in acute cases.

In order to survive the human organism needs to take in oxygen food & water we can survive only about three minutes without air, three days without water & three weeks without food.

Because food is so important to our survival, it’s been studied extensively & since 1827, when a British physician by the name of william prout first proposed that humans need three macronutrients to survive physicians, Scientists & increasingly the general public have been trying to figure out exactly how much of each of these nutrients will optimize our health but to some extent the focus on nutrients rather than food has confused many people.

Michael pollan and we tend to get lost in this conversation about nutrients, good & bad and it’s understandable because scientists need to reduce thing to a single variable to study them & the variable in food would appear to be the nutrient and so we have lots of studies that show that simply removing or boosting nutrients or turning them into supplements doesn’t seem to work that food is much more complicate it’s system

A basic understanding of the nutrients can provide helpful background for our discussion about food, so we’ll briefly review the nutrients and how our boodles use them. We live in a society and our diets leave much to be desired. Same experts believe that as much as gos of people in developed society are deficient in crucial nutrients. This has led to many health issues. We have become overfed and undernourished. Good nutrition is important and thankfully some of the most nutrias foods are readily and cheaply available so we can have a balanced diet and avoid under nourishment and the diseases that go along with it & it also helps with weight loss. Soft you have been diagnosed with a vitamin deficiency or nutrient deficiency your diet & nutrition are especially important.

Objectives:

1. To study importance of nutrition awareness of homemakers
2. To study importance of health awareness of homemakers
Methodology: The present paper is essay type research paper. Data have been collected from secondary source form books, journals and news papers. Etc.

Discussion: from this paper it be concluded that nutrients are chemicals components of food which need to be supplied in suitable amounts and correct preparation in the diet. The nutrients in food are proteins, fats, minerals, vitamins, carbohydrates, fiber & water. Nutrition and health awareness of homemakers was an important factor for good health and all round development awareness of homemakers about nutrition and health awareness significantly affects health of family members,

Conclusion: From this paper it can be concluded that homemakers scientific knowledge of nutrition and awareness.

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IMPLICATION OF FDI POLICY IN INDIAN RETAIL INDUSTRY SECTOR

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Introduction:

The Indian retail industry is divided into institutionalized and uninstitutionalized sectors. Institutionalized retailing refers to trading activities undertaken by licensed retailers, that is, those who are registered for sales tax, income tax, etc. These include the corporate-backed hypermarkets and retail chains, and also the privately owned large retail businesses. Uninstitutionalized retailing while refers to the traditional formats of low-cost retailing, for example, the local kirana shops, owner manned general stores, paan/beedi shops, convenience stores, hand cart and pavement vendors, etc.

International retailers see India as the last retailing frontier left as the China’s retail sector is saturated by now. However, the Indian Government restrictions on the FDI are creating ripples among the international players like Walmart, Tesco and many other retail giants struggling to enter Indian markets. As of now the Government has allowed only 51 per cent FDI in the sector to ‘one-brand’ shops like Nike, Reebok etc. However, other international players are taking alternative options available to them to enter in the Indian retail market indirectly via strategic licensing agreement, franchisee agreement and cash and carry wholesale trading (since 100 per cent FDI is allowed in wholesale trading).

Large Indian players like Reliance, Ambanis, K Rahejas, Bharti AirTel, ITC and many others are making significant investments in this sector leading to emergence of big retailers who can bargain with suppliers to reap benefits of economies of scale. Hence, discounting is becoming an accepted practice. Proper infrastructure is the need of an hour in retailing, which would help to modernize India and facilitate rapid economic growth. This would help in efficient delivery of goods and value-added services to the consumer making a higher contribution to the GDP.

FDI as defined in Dictionary of Economics (Graham Bannock et.al) is investment in a foreign country through the acquisition of a local company or the establishment there of an operation on a new (Greenfield) site. To put in simple words, FDI refers to capital inflows from abroad that is invested in or to enhance the production capacity of the economy.
The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India is the nodal agency for motoring and reviewing the FDI policy on continued basis and changes in sectoral policy/sectoral equity cap. The FDI policy is notified through Press Notes by the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA), Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

The foreign investors are free to invest in India, except few sectors/activities, where prior approval from the RBI or Foreign Investment Promotion Board (‘FIPB’) would be required.

**FDI in India:**

Foreign direct investment is freely allowed in all sectors including the services sector, except a few sectors where the existing and notified sectoral policy does not permit FDI beyond a ceiling. FDI for virtually all items/activities can be brought in through the Automatic Route under powers delegated to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and for the remaining items/activities through Government approval. Government approvals are accorded on the recommendation of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB).

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is now realized as an important driver of growth in the country. Government is, therefore, making all efforts to attract and facilitate FDI and investment from Non Resident (NRIs) including Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) that are predominantly owned by them, to complement and supplement domestic investment. To make investment in India attractive, investment and returns on them are freely repatriable, except where the approval is subject to specific conditions such as lock-in period on original investment, dividend cap, foreign exchange neutrality, etc. as per the notified sectoral policy. The condition of dividend balancing that was applicable to FDI in 22 specified consumer goods industries stands withdrawn for dividends declared after 14th July 2000, the date on which Press Note No. 7 of 2000 series was issued.

**Current Status:**

India’s retail industry accounts for 10 percent of its GDP and 8 percent of the employment to reach $17 billion by 2010.

FDI in Multi-Brand retailing is prohibited in India. FDI in Single-Brand Retailing was, however, permitted in 2006, to the extent of 51%. Since then, a total of 94 proposals have been received till May, 2010. Of this, 57 proposals were approved. An FDI inflow of US $ 194.69 million (Rs. 901.64 crore) was received between April, 2006 and March, 2010, comprising 0.21% of the total FDI inflows during the period, under the category of single brand retailing.
The proposals received and approved related to retail trading of sportswear, luxury goods, apparel, fashion clothing, jewellery, hand bags, life-style products etc., covering high-end items. Single brand retail outlets with FDI generally pertain to high-end products and cater to the needs of a brand conscious segment of the population, mainly attracting a brand loyal clientele, which often has a pre-set positive disposition towards the specific brand. This segment of customers is distinctly different from one that is catered by the small retailers/ kirana shops.

The Indian retail market is estimated at US$ 350 billion. But institutionalized retail is estimated at only US$ 8 billion. However, the opportunity is huge-by 2010, institutionalized retail is expected to grow at 6 per cent by 2010 and touch a retail business of $ 17 billion as against its current growth level of 3 per cent which at present is estimated to be $ 6 billion, according to the Study undertaken by The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India . Indian retailing is clearly at a tipping point. India is currently the ninth largest retail market in the world. And it is names of small towns like Dehradun, Vijayawada, Lucknow and Nasik that will power India up the rankings soon.

Problems:

There has been a lack of investment in the logistics of the retail chain, leading to an inefficient market mechanism. Though India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables (about 180 million MT), it has a very limited integrated cold-chain infrastructure, with only 5386 stand-alone cold storages, having a total capacity of 23.6 million MT. , 80% of this is used only for potatoes. The chain is highly fragmented and hence, perishable horticultural commodities find it difficult to link to distant markets, including overseas markets, round the year. Storage infrastructure is necessary for carrying over the agricultural produce from production periods to the rest of the year and to prevent distress sales.

Lack of adequate storage facilities cause heavy losses to farmers in terms of wastage in quality and quantity of produce in general, and of fruits and vegetables in particular. Post-harvest losses of farm produce, especially of fruits, vegetables and other perishables, have been estimated to be over Rs. 1 trillion per annum, 57 per cent of which is due to avoidable wastage and the rest due to avoidable costs of storage and commissions

Prospects:

It is estimated that India will need substantial investment to develop infrastructure for supporting retail development. A significant portion of this will need to be earmarked for up
graduation of the supply chain for fruits & vegetables. A major portion of his investment is expected
to come from the private sector, for which an appropriate regulatory and policy environment is
necessary.

FDI can be a powerful catalyst to spur competition in industries characterized by low
competition and poor productivity. Examples include the cases of consumer electronics in Brazil and
India, food retail in Mexico, and auto in China, India, and Brazil.

FDI's potential for impact can be greater because of the combination of scale, capital, and
global capabilities which allow MNCs to close existing large productivity gaps more aggressively.

Increasingly, foreign direct investment is integrating developing countries into the global
economy, creating large economic benefits to both the global economy and to the developing
countries themselves. Industry restructuring enables global growth as companies reduce production
costs and create new markets. For the large developing countries, integrating into the global
economy through foreign direct investments improves standards of living by improving productivity
and creating output growth.

The biggest beneficiaries from this transition are consumers - both global consumers that
reap the benefits from global industry restructuring, and consumers in the host countries that see their
purchasing power and standards of living improve.

Conclusion:

FDI should be gradually allowed first in relatively less sensitive sectors. The paper argues
that checks should be injected to ensure overall growth of the domestic retail industry and to create a
"level playing field." CII has stated that the domestic retailers will need at least a few years time for
the kind of capital formation that is required for their growth and development.

Foreign players could displace the uninstitutionalized retailers because of their superior or
financial muscle and induce unfair trade activities such as predatory pricing. The local retail industry
should be allowed time and given policy buffers to organize itself and meet the challenge ahead on
an equal footing.

In conclusion, FDI in retail sector would certainly enable to optimize youth employment in
India.

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MUSAHIRAT AS A GROUND OF DISSOLUTION OF
MUSLIM MARRIAGE

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1. INTRODUCTION

Marriage is an important aspect of human life. It gets the sorrow, uneasiness and unpleasant things changed into happiness. It may be said that to get easiness and pleasure it is a must. Quran says:

“He created for you
Mates from among yourselves
That you may dwell in
Tranquility with them,
And he has put love
And mercy between your (hearts);
Verily in that are signs
For those who know”

Thus, the creator, in order to keep the person in tranquility and love, the institution of marriage has introduced. That is why Allah has guided the men in the following verse.

“Oh the contrary live with them
On a footing of kindness and equality”

Abu Bakar Jasas Razi has, while commenting the above verse, said “Don’t talk with them in rough manner, do not ignore them in the home affairs.

Thus, talking in good manner, showing the love and affection so that they may feel happy, is necessary, as Allah has revealed in the above-mentioned verse. Allah further guides:

“They are your garments
And ye are their garments”

Meaning there by that like garments one is the need of the other at every time and not for temporary period or only sexual passion.

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1 I have written several papers on the grounds of dissolution of Muslim Marriage in which the introductory part and grounds of dissolution are common. This paper is containing that originally and rest papers are copying from this.

2 Sura (Chapter denoted as S) 30 : Ayat (Verse or sentence denoted as A) 21

3 Holy Quran S 4:A 19


5 Holy Quran S 2 : A 187
Since man is free in his acts, he can do the good work as well as bad work. Sometimes it happens that a man keeps his wife in complete misery. She is subjected to the excess of her husband. She has nothing to do except tolerating. But sometimes it becomes intolerable for her. In that extreme circumstances woman has right to get this pious tie broken. If a husband is feeling aggrieved, he can use the right of divorce. Where woman is aggrieved, she can get the marriage dissolved. But women are also cautioned in the use of their rights. Prophet (PBUH) has said\(^6\) –

“Every woman who ask her husband to divorce her without cause, the smell of paradise is forbidden to her.”

But when she is feeling that the continuance of tie will lead her in a life which is unfavourable for her in this world as well as hereafter she can use her right to reach the Qazi to get the marriage dissolved. Before using the right, a woman is guided to choose the other solutions. Allah commands\(^7\):

“If a wife fear
Cruelty or desertion
On her husband’s part
There is no blame on them
If they arrange
An amicable settlement
Between themselves;
And such settlement is best”

And further if they are unable to reach on any amicable solution, they can appoint the arbitrators.

“If ye fear a breach between them twain,
Appoint (two) arbiters
One from his family,
And one other from hers
If they wish for peace
Allah will cause
There is reconciliation
For Allah hath full knowledge
And is acquainted

\(^6\) Fatwa Qazi Khan Vol. I p. 123
\(^7\) Holy Quran S 4 : A 128
With all things”.  

Not only women but also men are guided to use the right of divorce in extreme circumstances. Prophet (PBUH) has said –

“The most detestable among all permitted things in the sight of Allah is divorce”

Dare Qutni reports that Prophet (PBUH) has said to Muadh (Raz) –

“Nothing has been created by Allah on the earth which is more detestable than divorce”

But when it is the extreme need and the parties, instead of getting satisfaction from each other passing the life in jealousy and hatred and the family becomes the open scene of the hell, in such circumstances this detestable thing becomes a boon.

2. GROUNDS OF DISSOLUTION

The Hanafi jurists describe twelve grounds of dissolution of marital tie but in India there are more grounds than that which are based on primary sources, other schools and legislations i.e.

1) Migration – when a woman comes in Islamic territory after embracing Islam immigrating from non-Muslim state while her husband remains in that state (non-Muslim state).

2) Improper marriage;

3) Marriage in contravention of status or Inequality of the husband (Kufu);

4) Dower if not in accordance with status;

5) Musahirat;

6) Acceptance of Islam by wife (barring the husband);

7) Acceptance of Islam by husband (barring the wife);

8) Fosterage (if the wife has fed her husband during childhood);

9) Option of slavery (Khayare Ataq);

10) Option of puberty (Khayare Balugh);

11) If one of the parties becomes non-Muslim;

12) Relation of master and slave;

13) Untraceability of the husband;

14) Inability to maintain the wife;

15) Neglect of the husband;

16) Impotence of the husband;

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8 Id 5 4 : A 35
9 “Ibne Umar says that the thing which is lawful, but disliked by Allah is divorce.” Abu Daud Vol. I p. 123
10 Abdul Samad Rahmani “Kitabul Fashkh waltafriq” (Patna: Imarat Sharia, 1400 AH) 2nd ed. p. 35 citing Dare Qutni
11 Id pp 37-38
17) Insanity of the husband;
18) Virulent or Venereal disease of the husband;
19) Cruelty of the Husband;
20) Enmity between the spouses.  

Amongst these I shall discuss musahirat as ground of dissolution.

3. MUSAHIRAT EXPLAINED

It is commanded by the Almighty Allah (SWT)

“And marry not women 
Whom your fathers married, ---
Prohibited to you---
Your wives mothers;
Your step daughters under your 
Guardianship, born of your wives.
To Whom ye have gone in, -
No prohibition if ye have not gone in ; -
Wives of your sons proceeding
From your loins;”

There are three types of prohibitions in this verse e.g. blood relations, foster and marital relations. We are concerned with dissolution only. Here not only musahirat which comes from mas or touching but even accepting in marriage will also give similar effect as of musahirat. There is asar  on this topic which says that a man married with a woman but before consummation her mother became widow. This man divorced her and married to her mother who has become widow. But when Abdullah ibne Maswood heard of this he got the marriage dissolved.

Thus, the ascendants and descendants of the spouses are prohibited for marriage except where marriage has not been consummated.

The prohibition also observed where illicit relation is established.

4. SCHOLARS VIEW

The prohibition of musahirat or affinity is established by sexual intercourse, whether it be

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13 Holy Quran S 4 A 22,23; Abul Fida Imaduddin Hafiz Ibne Kasir, ‘Tafsir Ibne Kasir’ urdu translation, 
Mohammad Juna Garhi (Delhi: IMA 2016) vol 1 pp 541-547
14 The sayings, acts or agreement of companion of Prophet is known as Asar.
15 Tyabji pp 116-159
16 Hedaya. Vol.II p113
lawful, apparently, or factually illicit. When a man has established sexual relation with a woman, her mother, how high so ever, and her daughters, how low so ever, are prohibited to him, and the woman herself is prohibited to his father and grandfathers, how high so ever, and to his sons, how low so ever.

As this kind of prohibition is induced by sexual intercourse. It is also occasioned by touching a woman with the hand, or kissing her or looking on her nakedness with desire. It may be done after marriage or unlawfully, and whether she is a step-daughter this prohibition will attract and there is no difference of affinity in this respect. Similarly if a woman looks on the nakedness of a man, with desire, or touch him with desire, prohibition by affinity would, in like manner be incurred, and her mother and daughter would be rendered unlawful to him. Lying together with desire is equivalent to kissing, and so also is mutual embracing. Desire is necessary in all cases, and prohibition is not incurred by looking on, or touching all parts of the body, except when done with desire.

Regarding touching, the prohibition is equally established, whether it be intentional, or inadvertent, or compulsion, or even in sleep, and apparently whatever part of the person be touched. If a man has touch with his hand the hair of a woman, prohibition would be established without doubt. If he has touched her nail with desire prohibition is established. It is assumed that there are no clothes between the parties, and if there be a cloth between them so thick that the person touching cannot feel the temperature of the other’s body, prohibition by affinity is not established, however much desire may be excited, but if the cloth be so fine that the warmth of her body can be felt by his hand it is established. Where his hands were applied to the sole of her boot, unless it be so hard as to prevent his feeling the softness of her foot. And when a man kisses a woman with a cloth between them, but is sensible of the cold of her front teeth or of her lip, that is a kiss; and the case is the same with regard to touch. A prolongation of the touch is not necessary; hence it has been said that if a man touches a woman, with desire, and he touched the nose of her daughter, and his desire were increased, the mother would become unlawful to him, though he had withdrawn his hand on the instant. But it is a condition that the female touching be not old enough to have desire. And the fatwa is in favour of nine years as the age of desire, and nothing under it. Even actual connection with a female child so young as to have no desire does not occasion the prohibition of affinity. But though a woman has passed the age of desire, she may still give occasion for this prohibition. Desire in the male is also a necessary condition, so that actual connection by a boy of four years old would not induce the prohibition of affinity. While if a boy be of an age that usually admits of sexual intercourse, such intercourse by him is the same as by an adult person. Such a boy is described as
one who desires and is desired of women. Desire must in all cases be simultaneous with the touch or sight. If these occur first without desire, and desire is afterwards excited, prohibition is not incurred.

The existence of desire in one of the parties is sufficient, but it is a condition that it shall not diminish at the time of touching or seeing, for if it do so the prohibition by affinity is not incurred.

If a man acknowledges that he has incurred the prohibition by affinity he is to be taken at his word, and the parties are to be separated. And the rule is the same though he should ascribed its occurrence to a time previous to his marriage, as, for instance, if he says to his wife, “I had connection with your mother before your marriage”, he is to be taken at his word, and they are to be separated; but he is not to be credited so far as regards the dower, and is accordingly liable for the whole amount specified or agreed upon. When a man kisses or touches a woman, or sees her nakedness, and then says it was not with desire, until it be proved that the act was done with desire. Desire is implied in kissing. When the touch is on some other part of the person than the actual nakedness, hurmat will not be attracted. Hanafi scholars say that seeing, touching etc is initial stage of intercourse so it will be treated like that. They rely upon the hadis quoted by baday wa sannaye that seeing private parts of a woman is gives prohibition. Another hadis of umme hani which is weak one is quoted by Hadaya.17

Imam Shafeyee is of the view that seeing touching and even intercourse will not attract hurmate musahirat but some of these will attract penal action. He says that marriage is legal relation and a legal thing can not be made illegal by unlawful activity.18

Imam Ahmad ibn Hambal is of the view that due to illicit relations or illegal act marriage neither will be broken, nor prohibition will occur.19

5. CONCLUSION

Qur’an says, ‘Say O people! who have been given book (from Allah) do not use hyperbolic things in religion. Here also I see that in hurmate musahirat too much expansion has been made which is not appreciable in the light of Qur’an. If one remains stick on primary sources there is little chance of deviation. The Indian legislation did not include it in its consideration.

18 Ibid