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ABSTRACT

The paper highlights the issue of marginalization from the perspectives of the Naxalites. The novel Footprints in the Bajra is a study as to why people in the Bajra belt of rural Bihar resort to Naxalism. The extreme poverty and exploitation at the hands of rich landlords and the government’s apathy have driven the people on the fringes to pick up the gun. The paper also highlights the condition of women in the bajra belt. The novel articulates class based violence and oppression. The paper portrays the tilting scales of power where gun is the only means to fight back oppression.

Keywords: Subalterns; Marginalization; Oppression; Naxalism

Subaltern studies have recently occupied centre stage in the Postcolonial cultural studies where the study revolves around people and groups from the margins. Critics like Gayatri Chakraborty Spivak and Ranajit Guha have been associated with the subaltern studies group. It is strongly felt that the subalterns have to be represented as they are denied any voice for they cannot speak for themselves, they have to be represented.

The novel under study Footprints in the Bajra is written by Nabina Das where the novelist speaks about the marginalized people of rural areas who have been denied any access to development, education, health care and even basic necessities of life. The class under discussion is landless peasants whose land has been taken away by either big landlords or industrialists. Finding no other option these people have resorted to gun to claim back their right to living. The novel is a saga of the marginalized class of the fictional village of Durjanpaur set in the bajra belt of rural Bihar. The region under discussion is a hotbed of the red brigade- The Maoists.

Before delving deep, a look at marginalization discusses it as a socio-political phenomenon based on power politics and aims at defining social, cultural, economic and cultural space occupied by certain individuals in a given time and space in which the dominant group controls the behavior of the marginalized group. marginality is a condition indicating positionality of a subject defined in terms of the limitations on an individual’s accessibility to power. Bill Ashcroft defines “marginal” as:

The perception and description of experience as “marginal” is a consequence of the binaristic structure of various kinds of dominant discourses; such as patriarchy, imperialism and ethno-centrism, which imply that certain forms of experiences are peripheral. Although the term carries a misleading geometric implication, marginal groups do not necessarily endorse the notion of a fixed center. Structures of power that are described in terms of “center” and “margin” operate, in reality in a complex, diffuse and multifaceted way. The marginal therefore, describes a positionality that is best defined in terms of the limitations of the subject’s access to power. (121)

In Marginality: The Key to Multicultural Theology, Lee is of the view, “marginality is defined only in relation to centrality” (30). He explains the term ‘margin’ as “a nexus where two or three worlds are
interconnected in an open ended and unfolding horizon” (47). Germani defines marginality in terms of
exclusion as it is “the lack of participation of individuals and groups in those spheres in which,
according to determined criteria, they might be expected to participate” (49). Oxford English
Dictionary defines the term ‘marginalized’ as “oppressed”, “downtrodden”, “pressed, weighed down
physically” or “mentally, burdened, troubled, depressed, reduced to straits” or “difficulties, especially
harnessed or crushed down to tyranny or unjust treatment”.

Footprints in the Bajra which is a novel about oppression, struggle, revolution and change. Revolution
and change are not mere decorative words but they are agents of change in a place where the divides
are taller than multistoried shopping malls and sky licking urban ghettos. Through the story of Nora,
Muskaan, Avadhut and Suryakant Sahay and their encounters with each other, the novelist portrays
deep rooted stories of oppression and marginalization faced by rural peasants in badland topography of
northern Bihar; in the backdrop of Maoist activities. It reveals a young rebel, with a far more radical
possibility of changing not only her own life, but also her community where century old causes have
generated archaic and unsettling effects “(Das 4).

Due to the prevalence of age old feudal system the plight of peasants is pathetic. Urbanization is
confined to the urban areas and the villages are still under the feudalism the credit for which goes to
the state machinery. In feudal set up, there is a great divide between the landless peasants and the land
owners. The peasants are the actual tillers of land. The peasants do not own any land and are always at
the mercy of the landlords. They are starved off their produce.

Suryakant Sahay, the old headmaster lives in the heart of Durjanpur, runs a school for the kids of poor
villagers. Muskaan, a girl of eighteen, orphaned in a train accident at a very young age is adopted by
Sahay to assist him in his work. Muskaan helps him in running the school. Muskaan introduces Nora
to her surroundings when she arrives in Durjanpur along with her troupe from Delhi. The landlords of
her area are called as upper caste robbers by Muskaan (20). Through Nora and her theater troupe,
Sahay wants to educate the poor, ignorant villagers about the perils of bonded labour. There are no
prominent caste based boundaries in the village as compared to the class based boundaries between the
rich and the poor and between the haves and the have nots. The peasants are tormented by the private
armies of the landlord that are maintained to terrorize the downtrodden. Muskaan tells Nora, “People
here are more concerned about exploiters and their private armies. That’s a fight for power “(20).

The life of the villagers in this part of the earth sans basic facilities. People are used to life without
electricity, whereas for a city returned Nora it is difficult to get used to groping in the dark. The villagers
can’t remember a day in their life as to when they have seen a bulb switched on whereas on the other hand Nora can’t forget a day in her life in the city when she had to go without electricity for just few hours. There are no pucca roads and other means of modern transportation when the world of space crafts and rocket science. There is only one rickety bus that runs from Banka and which is anytime susceptible to breakdown. Toilet is yet another basic necessity required for life. But for the poor peasants, toilet is a luxury they cannot afford. When Avadhut visits Durjanpur for the promotion of his business of toilet fittings, he meets Umed Choudhary. Umed Choudhary is from Chabutra and mocks at the poverty of villagers by saying:

“What? Ha, ha! Toilet? ha, ha!” He roared with laughter for full two minutes… “Mister, I really can
see you are new here. They don’t have toilets, these beggars! See those over there? Does it look like
you can do business with them? Hain?” (81)

The peasants are poor marginalized fellows and the condition of women is worse than the men. There
is gender bias that can be seen in all quarters of life. In Sahay’s school there are fifty boys with no girls
at all. Nora is surprised by their absence at which Muskaan replies:

“They learn to make chapattis at home”; Muskaan says

“That’s how it’s here”

“They should learn from your example”, I said
“If that happened you wouldn’t be here” said Muskaan.

…My dear sheherwali, women here are under double yolks. They are worse off than farm animals! (22)

Women are hounded by the fear of the landlord and their armies. They are susceptible to being kidnapped, raped and then later thrown away. In Muskaan’s words, “The guards you know, their armed goons, come picking them like ripe berries off the branches, for their master’s delight as juicy fruits” (41).

Apart from the peasants and the women folk, environment is also a victim of oppression and marginalization due to the onslaught of industrialization. The ecological concerns are voiced in the novel through the protagonists when they say that the rivers are the worst affected and the water animals are on the verge of extinction. The turtles and the fish have become extinct species. Muskaan tells Nora:

Palash told me that the turtles were a dying breed in this region. They perished because of the tanneries pouring dirty stuff into the water. The government knew as usual, but took no action. The business from the large houses was too huge to slow down, so what if the water creatures died. Some of them were already endangered species. (30)

The Matia River which was once a symbol of culture and growth has turned slow and sluggish due to environmental pollution. Muskaan says, “The Matia flew slow and sluggish, chest deep in places, looking slimy green here and there. That was because of the sludge” (31)

The novel also undermines the role of democracy and justice. Are these words of any importance for the marginalized sections of the society? Justice for the poor proletariat is beyond their reach. The excerpts from Nora and Muskaan’s conversation reveal:

Ask any woman in this village or around the whole bajra belt. Come back and tell me how many of them ever got justice. They won’t even know the meaning of justice. Women don’t figure much in these places sheherwali. (46)

Justice, according to Muskaan is not meant for the downtrodden. It is a vague concept meant to be discussed in coffee houses of the cities. Muskaan has no faith over democracy, as democracy doesn’t ensure everything for everyone (46)

Child labour is another important kind of oppression that is discussed in the novel. The children of the proletariat work as bonded labourers in the remote and deeper areas of Bihar. They are mostly employed in hazardous factories and often work under difficult work conditions. They are underfed and underpaid. Nora’s play typically deals with bonded labour as North Bihar is a hot bed of bonded labour. Nora says:

We specifically chose a village called Durjanpur in North Bihar because that place was notorious for lawlessness, especially for employing child labor in the carpet, matchstick and candle making factories, bypassing all the existing regulations. Recent surveys mostly from the nonprofit organizations have shown the figures going bad to worse. (52)

It is for this reason that the landlords do not like Sahay. Teaching the children of peasants means a shortage of cheap labour in future. The novel paints a vivid picture of oppression faced by these simpletons due to the onslaught of capitalism and commercialization. The landlords, often backed by big business houses have high links in the state machinery. The state machinery is therefore misused by these people to terrorize the working class. The working class in the form of peasants and laborers are forcibly employed in the fields and factories. If anyone tries to resist or oppose, they are crushed to the bone by their private armies, which has come to light when Nora comes to know of IDPs. IDP’s are the internally displaced people who are provided relief and shelter at the camps organized by the insurgents. Palash explains to Nora:
Most of them are hounded out of their villages by landlords and their private armies. Some have had their male members killed, the women raped, their grains looted and standing crops and homes burnt down. (126-7)

People in certain areas have fled for their life, fearing the landlord’s army. What’s left behind is a few, “broken huts, burnt bricks strewn around, weed filled vegetable patches, and a handful of emaciated farm animals roaming around” (174).

People like Sahay, Muskaan and Avadhut belong to group of revolutionaries of the Bajra belt who fight for such atrocities. They have no faith in law and order and have resorted to the barrel to undo the wrongdoings of the landlords. On the other hand, the government has resorted to stringent measures to snub the heads of revolutionaries in the form of launching the hunting brigades. The private armies have been converted into state sponsored hunting brigades whose chief task is to comb the bajra belt and kill whosoever seems suggestive of its link with the Maoists. In one such incident, the headmaster-Sahay, Muskaan and Nora are attacked unawares in the middle of the night. About fifty men armed with guns, swords and sticks attack their house. They ransack their premises suspecting of rebels and arms hidden. Since they couldn’t find any clues, they kidnap Muskaan and hold her captive at the chabutra to be raped repeatedly and Sahay is taken into police captivity. In Sahay’s words the hunting brigade is:

…a new offensive- a systematic and ruthless- launched by either the government, the landlords themselves or the state police against the landless farmhands and tribals. (142)

The new big enemy (143), that has newly taken over launches its first offensive at Durjanpur. After it successful trial, the government has decided to implement it in other states too as:

…in future, the hunting brigade would become the unofficial face of official liberties taken to trample upon the various revolutionary movements in the states of this country. Atrocities, murders, attacks, kidnaps, forceful cajoling, bribing with money and projects, bootlegging, practically anything that this falsehood called a nation cannot do openly and which it indeed does brazenly all the time, would be carried out by the new monster called the ‘hunting brigade’. (144)

The hunting brigades were credited with “reports of shootouts, encounter deaths, landmines blowing up camps and even villages. The police and the brigade members raided ordinary village schools and hospitals, arresting and beating up doctors, teachers and other folks” (192). It emerges as the future monster that has to its credit the killing of Palash and Arif too.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the novel under study is a discourse on the subalterns of the society who have resorted to violent means as recourse to reconciliation themselves to oppression and exploitation.

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ABSTRACT

Sports management Soft-skills are important for the students who look for competitive market. Not only practical knowledge of sport management but also Soft-skills like Problem-solving, Time Management, team working, negotiation skills, team building are required. Training in Soft-skills provides a framework for career development.

Keywords: Sports; Management Skills; Clients; Communication

INTRODUCTION

Sports management involves getting things done and making easier for the clients to concentrate on winning in sport. Soft-skills are needed to be effective in sports management. In developed nations sports managers play a vital role in sports business management. It involves ensuring everything functions smoothly. Efficient sports managers motivate and inspire their clients to perform well.

OBJECTIVE

To prove how soft-skills are important for effective sports management.
DATA ANALYSIS
A survey on need of Soft-skills in business management was conducted using questionnaire and interview, the respondents are the following:

2. Group B - Research scholars, sports education, faculties of Engineering colleges, Teachers, sports Administrative staff and Physical directors working in Engineering colleges.
3. Group C sports coaches, referees, sports players, sponsors Life-skills trainers and PET Teachers.

Importance of Soft-Skills in Sports Management
Jobs in sports management require aspirants having good soft-skills, employable skills along with sports education. Sports management involves working for people like players, sponsors, athletes, sports organizers, trainers, coaches, sporting companies, referees, foot-ball players, swimmers, baseball players, sports team and medical sportsmen in diverse cultural setting.

Need For Good Communication Skills in Sports Management
Each job in sports management involves dealing with interactions. Inter-personal and intra personal communication skills are needed to accomplish the tasks. Certain functional and operations need drafting business proposals, writing agreements, negotiation and listening with patience. Sports managers must have to convince others to change opinion, perception and minds to be efficient in sports organization management. Proper care needs to be taken while interpreting the facts and circumstances, and so good speaking skills and listening skills are needed for sports management.

Team Work and Team Building Skills
Sports Management is always team work in each level of the game. Just as in cricket or other sport, all the players must put in team effort to win the game. Team work requires cooperation, motivation from team members. It is the duty of the sports manager to see that every team member build his or her skills to make the team effective in the interest of the sponsors and organizers.

CONCLUSION
It can be concluded that to be effective in sports management, Training in Soft-skills is needed. Skills such as initiative taking, time management, Team work, negotiation, group discussion, communication, problem solving, perception and Change management are needed.

REFERENCES

IRAQI INVASION OF KUWAIT

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ABSTRACT

Iraq a devastating country after Saddam Hussein and still in political instability. The USA had played a great role in every respect of destruction. Saddam ruled Iraq with the broad ideas of becoming the leader of Pan Arab. His rival with Kuwait emerged with oil difference, he wants Kuwait to scrape the debt but was not agreed and found the best way out that was Invasion of Kuwait to regain the power back. The consequence was tremendous, hunger and abject poverty boom, the conflict between shia and sunni and the demand of separate Kurdistan. Ultimately the worst suffer was Iraq itself and remain unrest till date.

Keywords: Oil; War; Kurds; Pan Arab; Humanitarian Intervention

INTRODUCTION

Iraq war was one of the most important international conflicts since WWII whereas it has been least understood in its courses, its immediate outcome and it long time effect on the politics and future of the region. Iraq was a state in which the sole ruler holds power and object of a personality cult. It has adopted socialist economic policies and upholds the idea of egalitarian reform. The states authority was based on Saddam, the military and the Bath party. Iraq was a dictatorship in which there was no free public discussion of foreign policy and no decisions on the making of war and peace. A number of the problems facing the state arise directly from its origins in the post WWI settlement of the borders of the Middle East by the Colonial power.

To know the Iraqi invasion I want to draw the historical perspective envy between the states, Iraq was a British colony till 1961. British withdrawal triggered the first Gulf crisis, Iraq refused to recognize Kuwait as a sovereign state as it think it their own territory however strong support came for Kuwait come from other Gulf countries. The major strain in the relation had come when there was war between Iran and Iraq for the last eight years to get back the control of Southern Iraq with Kurds majority from the control of Iran, they want separate Kurdistan. Secondly for the small line Shatt al-Arab which connect to the sea and oil rich Kirkuk administrated by its major Kurdish majority Iraq had taken loan from Arab countries and US. Now Iraq had debts and wanted Kuwait to ignore the loan which was not agreed. It has been accused by Saddam that UAE and Kuwait produce more oil than OPEC quotas thus lowering their oil price. The Kuwait Royal family was aware that Iraq was desperate for a military disaster. They offered Iraq compensation about 500 million US dollar immediate Aid and 90 years free access to the sea. However debt was not ignored. However their offered did not satisfy Saddam and Iraqi troops were marched on the Kuwait border. Iraq invasion to Kuwait on 2 August 1990 surprised in the international level. (Brig, 1991:16-18)

Saddam Childhood and Career

Saddam was an ambition, aggressive person because of what his environment had made him, the reality of Saddam s childhood and adolescence was fatherless, lonely, and friendless and ridicule by the village. He was a man driven by an inferior complex created of his childhood experiences, the bitterness of which was haunted him ever since. He had run away and lived with uncle Khairallah.
When he was 25 year old he joined passionately nationalistic Bath Party in 1957, he started his career as one of its leading assassins, he was welcomed by co founder of Bath Party Michel Aflaq and promoted Saddam to full membership in the party. He had the qualities patience, prudence and courage combined with ambition and single-mindedness. His political development year was in 1930-1940. This was a rare honour for a young peasant and proofed to be the turning point of his career. In 1969, Saddam was rewarded for his service and became assistant general of the Bath party and deputy Chairman of the RCC. He had also sought refuge in Egypt where he had completed his high school education in 1961. In 1963 with the Bath party in power, he quickly took the opportunity to return to Iraq. (Musallam, 1996: 50-53)

Some of the characteristics which led Iraq invasion to Kuwait are the followings it can be divided into direct and indirect causes;

**Direct Causes**

1) Geographically Iraq is a virtually land locked country of some 170000 square miles. Iraqi interest grew in the post war to the Shatt al-Arab and in two islands. At the same time all Kuwait activity along the border such as building of new frontier ports and oil installations during the Iraq-Iran war was perceived by Iraq.

2) The outcome of Iran Iraq war. The fall of the Shah of Iran in 1979 was a devastating blow for the ruling families in the Arabian Gulf. On assuming the Presidency of Iraq 1979 Saddam set his country on a new course. He was motivated by both fear and ambition was to fill in the vacuum left by the shah and to make Iraq the dominant power in the gulf. Saddam appeared to be a man whom the west can deal. (Gazillbdewi, 1995: 52-54)

3) The US policy maker perceived that Saddam regional ambitions were in accord with their own interests and ensuring the uninterrupted flow of oil. Despite its distaste for Saddam ruthlessly dictatorial ways Washington welcomed its survival. Thereafter the west supplied arms, high technology to Iraq and had an eye on Kuwait Islands. The US announced Jimmy Carter which would defend Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states against foreign aggression. Two week later Saddam proclaimed that he would do the same. On 8th February Saddam issued the Pan Arab Nation Charter (ANC) called Saddam doctrine; the charter called for collective Arab Defence and rejected any foreign presence in the Gulf. It also prohibited any Arab state from restoring to armed force against any other Arab state.

4) The war with Iraq had terribly damaged the economy of Iraq. Expenditure was exceeding foreign debt stood at 80 billion US dollar. There was an urgent to begin reconstruction; the western economists estimated that it would take 20 years even if the entire national oil income was devoted to it which was going to wreck the country’s entire future. It was becoming clear to Saddam would have to have money and lots of it to remain in power. As a matter of fact, the need for a large amount of money is an outcome of the unjustified Iran Iraq war which eventually led to his misadventure in Kuwait. In order to replenish its coffers emptied by the long drawn war with Iran, the regime needed an extra 10 billion US dollar per annum to balance the current deficit and Saddam tried to secure it by invading Kuwait and appropriating its assets.

5) The events before the 2nd August invasion where the Gulf countries suspected both Iran and Iraq at war with Iran, they moved to buttress their position and security. For that region they formed regional groupings called GCC Gulf Cooperation Council, to ensure their collective security. It will include agenda co-ordination, security efforts for oil fields and installation as well as collective efforts against subversion. Iraq was excluded from the newly formed group as such humiliation to Saddam however he desires to join the GCC. As a matter of fact Saddam could not accept being denied his wish but he was not in a position to retaliate. Iraq’s interest in having an access to the Gulf became more imperative. Therefore Saddam asked Kuwait for a 99 years lease on the disputed Islands of Warba and Bubiyan as he planned to
build a naval base there so as to defend both the countries. At this point King Fahd sent an urgent message to Kuwait warning that the leasing of the Islands would help Baghdad to control the Gulf and that will make the ruling family dependent on Iraq.

6) He assured that Amir’s of Kuwait that Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries will support Kuwait militarily and financially against any Iraqi attempt to seize the islands by force. The Amir backed to the Iraqi President adding new burgeoning grievance began to emerge. Iraqi perception or claim that during the hostilities with Iran, Kuwait had drawn more than its share of oil field whose southern tip straddled the common Iran-Iraq border. After the ceasefire Iraq was proclaimed victory over Iran. His Expected Amir’s of Kuwait to come personally to congratulate him but it did not happen. (Pasha, 1995:55-62)

7) Iraq had incurred a debt of more than 80 million US dollar; people imagined that the war end would somehow restore the prosperity that had existed before. The Iraqi government face a host of problems after the war, although the regime made much of its victory over Iran. Iraq had paid a terrible human and material price and an astronomical amount of accumulated foreign debt. It had gained little in return from the war.

8) External factors like the American strategy during the Iran Iraq war Reagan Administrative was involved in a massive efforts to supply arms and military equipment to Iraq in order to help. The Americans were gunning to Iran at that point of time. US had seen Saddam as strong man in the region. US helped Iraq to acquired big arsenal which in later gave confidence to invade Kuwait. It was somehow US tricks that Iraq got into it. US had intentionally egged on Iraq to invade Kuwait indirectly just US wanted an excuse to intervene in the Gulf and put itself in a position to control the vast oil reserves in the region. Saddam took the drastic step spark off a crisis making it necessary for the US to intervene and thus more hold over. Thus all these events suggest that the US wanted it could have warned Saddam Hussein that if Kuwait is invaded it would military oppose him. But instead it seems to have led Saddam onto the pit. However it seems certain President Saddam straight into the trap laid by the US and he fell into the trap megalomaniac ambitious. (Ditel, 1997: 56-58)

Indirect Causes

1) The concept of the Pan Arab of a single Arab nation and the emergence of sub-nationalism. As a reality Arab nationalism might be remain in the hearts of every Arab but it remain only as a slogan. It was the personal differences, ego, race for power and leadership among the Arab leaders which destroyed the moral centre of gravity in the Arab world.

2) Absence of democratic system in the Arab world and particularly in Iraq.

3) Saddam self-conceit and ambitions he had come long way and fought long to get to the top. Survival has not been easy for him. He wants to take the place of Gamal Abdel Nasser and become dynamic leader in the Arab world.

4) The emergence of Iraq in the wake of the Iran Iraq war as the world’s fourth ranking military power with 50 billion US dollar worth of chemical and biological weapons. After Iraq invasion of Iran in 1980 Saudi Arabia and Kuwait provided billions of dollars to finance the weapons purchased by Iraq. During the Iran Iraq war Soviet Union, France, Italy, Germany, Great Britain, Brazil and US all sold arms to Iraq providing it with some of the finest arms in the world. Other Arab countries were helping because of Sunni ideology.

5) Currency speculation was also an aggravating factor the Iraqi dinar had tumbled against the Kuwaiti Dinar over ten years. In addition issues like Iraq’s oil debt and the Gulf Islands, the Amir of Kuwait declined to pay homage to Saddam Hussein after the Victory against Iran.

6) Iraqi leaders are fond of politics of contention and rivalry. Total ruthlessness brought his rise to the Iraqi presidency where he had encouraged different faction and institutions to compete
against one other. Ultimate subordination to his will. His military invasion of his neighbours Iran and Kuwait are examples of competitive drive. (Mussalam, 1996: 83-87)

CONSEQUENCES

Iraq is actually under the combined effect of the war and continuing sanctions. The reconstruction of the Iraq economy cannot be achieved without the loosening up of sanctions and the war left lot of changes in its wake. It brought with lot of challenges reconstruction, defence, and environment and security problems. If one remains how they lost the war they reply with cold rich Kuwaiti logic “A mad man attacked us, we hired white slaves. White slaves are good value for money and we have lots of money.

The consequences are the following:

1) Political Aftermath: The moment the ceasefire was agreed upon; now the US would make Saddam pay for his defiance. Attempted to eliminated Saddam and a media campaign was initiated to paint him in darkest fascist colours. Rival Iraqi’s in exile now revolt against Saddam.

2) A; Shia Uprising: - Shia of Iraq who constitute over half of the total population belong to the economically underprivileged and politically under-represented sect, for them there was enough justification to revolt. Unlike the Kurds the Shia received no support or sympathy neither from the international community nor the UN. During Saddam reign Shia were mercilessly crushed by Iraqi forces and ended up being killed or fleeing. In 1992 Shia leader visited Damascus and present some point like strengthen the people of Iraq to overthrow Saddam. To united all opposition parties in Iraq to fight the system and bring power to the people and to knit a strong united Arab Iraq. (Ken, 1993: 95-98)

3) B; Kurdish Revolt: - The Iraqi Kurds are ethnically non Arabs but religiously they are Sunni. They constitute about 20% of the total Iraqi population, lived in the southern part of Iraq. They need some kind of political autonomy the non-attainment of their main goal of Kurdistan. The Kurds started a fresh uprising when the second Gulf war ended and Iraq was in a state of disarray only to be put down by the Iraqi forces used measures liked helicopter gunships. In the face of continued Iraqi reprisals the US army moved into guard the Kurdish refugee camps and provide them air cover. Some of Kurds were read to talk Saddam while others aligned with Iraqi opposition parties.

4) In the mid-1992 when Saddam moved forces into Northern Iraq, USA, UK, France warned Iraq that it would face serious consequences unless it withdrew missiles batteries from Kurdish areas and halted all other threatening military activities. The economic Blockade against the Kurds continued except for the supply of basic things. Now the 3.5 million Kurds are under the control of allied air cover.

5) C; United Nation Inspection: - The ceasefire Resolution focused more on the destruction of the Iraq weaponry than on tightening the economic sanctions. All the states were asked not to lend any help to Iraq regarding manufacturing of arms or technical help nor provide any personal help. The UN Security council set up a special commission to destroy biological and chemical weapons, ballistic missiles, nuclear capabilities. Another Resolution prohibited the sale of arms or related material to Iraq. On 13 January 1993, two years after the Gulf war, Iraq was bombed again. It was a sharp attack by combo aircraft on missile station mobile SAM launchers, radar station etc. These bombing were not UN sanctions.

6) Economic Situations: After the war there was lack of will power for reconstructions and bringing back the Iraqi economic to the pre-war state. The UN sanctions make the economic system struggling to survive. The dinar no longer buys a decent life in Baghdad. Starvations, hunger and death along with robberies, looting and crime are the order of the day. He also asked help for the Iraqi reconstruction of its economy since it was not Iraqi’s capacity to
restore its economic and social life all by itself. And also put a five year moratorium on reparation payment. Inflation has wrecked the economy with prices spiralling. Hunger and poverty are on the rise in Iraq middle class find it hunting for food. According to the Iraq Government four out of five were living at below the poverty line.

7) Social Implications: The war has caused a profound change in the social system of the region especially to the Iraqi middle class and poor people who felt victim to the war. Children were hungry, dying due to lack of food and medicines and infants suffering from severe malnutrition. Though Iraq has achieved tremendous reconstruction it had failed in human rehabilitations. Poverty and Hunger are driving the destitute to crime robberies and killings are increased at an alarming rate so looting of houses and cars take place every day. The crime rate had increased, Inter ethnic hostilities arose. Shias and Kurdish uprisings both saw this as a chance to assert them and overthrow Saddam’s government. (Gazilbdewi, 1995:151-161)

8) End of Saddam Hussein: He did blunder again despite being a weak state he had challenged the big bullies USA. The US led policy Desert Storm for the liberation of Kuwait, remove the forces from Kuwait territory which pushed back the Iraqi forces. It was supported internationally and the Gulf countries also like Syria, Egypt etc. Iraq was under severe sanctions smuggling done between Turkey and Iraq which gain handsome money. International Aid had also come by selling oil but instead of giving to the needy commoner he had used to rebuild the forces and wants to regain the lost territory. Saddam started using the chemical weapons to the Kurds people in the southern Iraq which led to numb, disability, dying and killing its own people. The Humanitarian Intervention led by NATO forces from Southern Turkey where Saddam was chased and killed. Americans captured the oil resources and justify the deeds that Saddam was hoarding lethal weapons which will go ultimately to Islamic Jihad terrorism.

Post War Kuwait

The war left Kuwaitis worried about future. It brought out the impotency of the Gulf Cooperation countries (GCC) states military and defence capacities but still they maintained silence on the issues of democracy, elections and people participation. The Kuwaitis getting paranoid about their internal security and the axe fell first on the Palestinians. Right after the liberation of Kuwait, Palestinian were victimized and arrested by armed groups and the Kuwaiti army. They were singled out, beaten and arrested. Many of them executed after torture, work permits for the Palestinians were withdrawn all over the Gulf. The damages were around 50 billion only. The first challenge before the Kuwaitis was the extinguishing of the oil well fires. The UN survey on war damages conducted that out of 1330 oil wells about 700 were afire which accounted for the burning of 2 to 6 million barrels of oil which at 20 million the oil based industries also. Thus the power telecommunication, transport etc. suffered a lot. (1 US dollar per barrel meant a loss of 40 to 120 million US dollars every day. It cost them around 1-1.5 million US dollar to put out one oil field. Kuwait economy is dependent on oil which led to damages in bdewi, 1995: 168-172)

Post War Gulf

a) Political development: There was demand for democratization and wanted some kind of role in decision making but did not happy in reality. The wealth is in the hands of few and the market to the west and the rest of the Arabs are still deprived of the benefits of the wealth. The spending on defence has gone as high as ever. With closer ties with the west, the give and take of weapons and money are on the rise.

b) Economic Impact: It felt were more acutely by Iraq, Kuwait and some Gulf countries mainly due to the devastation caused by the war. The burning Kuwait oil wells, the bombed out factories of Iraq were hurdles to overcome before trying to get back to the pre-invasion economic status. To liberate Kuwait and to sponsor desert storm, Kuwait had a pay 16000 million US dollar. This added to the economic crunch.
c) Ecological fall out: The Gulf war destruction lasted for six weeks. The ecology was hindrance with extensive used of weapon by both the sides. The used of toxic weaponry contributed to the contamination of air, surface and soil, the depletion of vegetation emergence of hazardous materials from weapons, dumping of highly toxic waste and a number of diseases caused by pollution. Burning of oil wells produced smoke and gases which are pollutants. Spillage of crude oil on the water caused the greatest damage to environment. It kills animals and birds by smothering them and it killed the sensitive red and green algae. The impact on marine flora was lethal. (Musallam, 1996: 101-105)

CONCLUSION

The nerve of the issued was Iraq needed aid; Saddam was looking for an issued to attack Kuwait and captured its resources for its need. So the issue of Kurd was taken that Kuwait was helping the insurgency and wants to liberate southern part of Iraq from the Kuwait. All these does not happen in a day somehow he got courage for invasion because Saddam had a good support from USA for the last twenty years but what he thought was wrong he did not get the support during Invasion of Kuwait, in fact he got criticism internationally and from the Arab brothers as well. He was very authoritative if he wants he could managed the situation but it was his ambition of regaining the power which led to the catastrophe situation. It was very unfair to killed Saddam and justify it that he had hoard lot of chemical and biological weapons that in future he will give away to terrorist. The U.S never mentioned that it was somehow their fault that they supported much, for the twenty years by selling nuclear weapons even during the Iraq and Iran war. It’s the politics of the big bullies when they need Saddam they help him in every respect and when they don’t, they chased and killed him by putting certain allegation. Even his family was killed his two son, wife which did not have connection in the Iraqi politics and invasion which was very unfair by the US. It could be better if the Iraq people would decide what to do with Saddam not the US.

REFERENCES

ABSTRACT

Physical fitness is a general state of health and well-being and more particularly, the capability to perform aspects of sports, occupations and every day activities. And it is achieved through proper diet and physical exercise. The components of physical fitness include cardio respiratory endurance, muscle strength, muscle endurance, flexibility and body composition. Physical fitness involves the performance of the heart and lungs, and the muscles of the body. Regular exercise keeps a person physically strong and mentally, emotionally strong as well. The purpose of the study is to find out strength, speed and stamina between men Kabaddi and men beach Kabaddi players in Telangana.

Keywords: Fitness; Sports; Exercise; Endurance; Flexibility

INTRODUCTION

Physical fitness refers to “a set of attributes that related to the ability to perform physical activity” (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [USDHHS], 1996). According to the World Health Organization (WHO) health is defined (Figure 2-01) as “a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease” (WHO, 1946, p.1). Physical fitness is the ability of the body systems to work together efficiently to allow people to be healthy and effectively perform activities of daily living (Corbin & Lindsey 2007). Hoeger & Hoeger, 2005 says, in terms of prevention of diseases, the main emphasis of any fitness programs should be placed on the health-related fitness as skill-related fitness is crucial for success in sports and athletics, and it also contributes to wellness.

Physical activity is categorized as being of light, moderate, or vigorous intensity, and most health benefits have been associated with moderate to vigorous intensity physical activity (National Advisory Committee on Health and Disability 1998; US Surgeon General 1996).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the significant difference between men Kabaddi players and men beach Kabaddi players in relation to their strength.
2. To study significant difference between men Kabaddi and men beach Kabaddi players in speed.
3. To analyse significant difference among men Kabaddi players and men beach Kabaddi players in stamina

METHODOLOGY

The samples were collected from the 25 men Kabaddi players and 25 beach Kabaddi players in Hyderabad who has taken part in coaching camp at Mekala Abhinaya Stadium during the year 2014-15.
were considered. Physical fitness test administered on state players, i.e., the strength (weight training), speed (50mtrs run) and stamina (cooper test 12mts run and walk).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1. Showing the Mean values, SD and ‘t’ value and p-value between men Kabaddi and beach Kabaddi players in relation to their strength (Weight training)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>1.301</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Beach Kabaddi Players</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14.11</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Showing the Mean values SD, of, ‘t’ value and p-value between men Kabaddi and men beach Kabaddi players in relation to their speed 50Metres.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>1.401</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Beach Kabaddi Players</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSION

In the current study the results showed that there was a significant difference between men Kabaddi and beach Kabaddi players in strength, speed and stamina, scientifically proved that Kabaddi players have better strength and speed than beach Kabaddi players. Beach Kabaddi players have more stamina than Kabaddi players.

REFERENCES