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Mixed Ligand Chelates of Transition Metal ions with [(1-Phenyl-3-methyl-5-oxodihydropyrazol-4-yl)methylimino]-2',3'-dimethylaniline as a Primary Ligand and 2-Hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde as a Secondary Ligand

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Binary and ternary complexes of the type M-Y and M-X-Y [M=Cu(II), Zn(II), Mn(II), Ni(II), Co(II), X=[1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-oxodihydropyrazol-4-yl)methylimino]-2',3'-dimethylaniline. Y=2-hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde have been examined potentiometrically at 29°C and $\mu = 0.1\text{M}$ (KCl) in a (75:25%) v/v dioxane-water medium. The values of formation constants for M-Y and M-X-Y systems [M=Cu(II), Zn(II), Mn(II), Ni(II), Co(II)] are calculated.

Key Words: ternary complexes, Mixed ligand Complexes, Stability constant

Introduction

Metal complexes of Schiff bases have occupied a central role in the development of coordination chemistry¹. Many attempts have been made to evaluate different factors affecting the stability of metal chelates along with their stability constants²⁻⁴.

In present studies, the results of the studies on mixed ligand complexes of Cu⁺², Zn⁺², Ni⁺², Co⁺², Mn⁺² with [1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-oxodihydropyrazol-4-yl)methylimino]-2',3'-dimethylaniline (HPMPZM)dma- the schiff base as a primary ligand and 2-hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde (HNA) as a secondary ligand in (75:25%) v/v dioxane-water medium are reported by employing modified pH-metric titration technique⁵⁻⁷. Under identical conditions the formation of binary metal complexes HNA have also been investigated.

Experimental

The pH titrations were carried out by pH-meter model No.EQ-614 supplied by equiptronics, a precision research pH meter was standardized with potassium hydrogen phthalate and phosphate buffers before performing the titrations.

Synthesis of Schiff base:

1-Phenyl-3-methyl-4-benzoyl-5-pyrazolone was synthesized by reported method. It was recrystallised from ethanol. The pure crystals of 1-Phenyl-3-methyl-4-benzoyl-5-pyrazolone and 2,3-dimethylaniline were taken in round bottom flask in 1:1 proportion. The resulting mixture was refluxed in presence of 2ml of conc HCl for 4-5 hrs. The reaction was monitored by TIC. The reaction mixture was concentrated for partial removal of solvent, the crystals of Schiff base i.e (HPMPZM)dma separated out which were filtered under suction.

The solutions of ligands were prepared in dioxane. All the metal ion solutions were prepared in distilled water and standardized by using conventional procedures⁷. A solution of KOH (0.2M) was prepared in double distilled water and standardized with standard solution of succinic acid⁸.

The titrations were carried out in an inert atmosphere of nitrogen. All the measurements were carried out at temperature 29±5°C. The method of Bjerrum and Calvin as modified by Irving and Rossoti^{5,6} was used to determine \bar{n} and pL values. All the solvents and chemicals used were of analytical grade.

pH metric titration were carried out for the determination of proton ligand stability constants of secondary ligand and metal ligand stability constants of binary and ternary complexes. The following sets of solutions were prepared keeping the total volume $V_0 = 40\text{ml}$. All the titrations were carried out at the ionic strength of 0.1M (KCl) in (75:25)%v/v dioxane-water medium against standard 0.2M KOH solution.

Binary System:

- i) 4mlHCl(0.16M)+3.36mlKCl(1M)+2.64mldistilled water+30ml1,4 dioxane
- ii) 4mlHCl(0.16M) +3.36ml KCl(1M) +2.64ml distilled water+4ml secondary ligandHNA(0.04M)+26ml1,4 dioxane
- iii) 4mlHCl(0.16M) +3.24ml KCl(1M) +requisite volume of metal chloride solution+requisite volume of distilled water+4ml of secondary ligandHNA(0.04)+26ml1,4 dioxane

Ternary system: (i) 4mL HCl (0.16M) + 3.24 mL KCl (1M) + requisite volume of metal chloride solution (to maintain the concentration in total volume as equal to 0.001M) + requisite volume of distilled water + 4mL of secondary ligand HNA + 22mL of dioxane.

The ratio of metal (M): secondary ligand (Y) was maintained at (1:4) in the binary system. In ternary system the ratio of metal (M): primary ligand (X): secondary ligand (Y) was maintained at 1:1:1.

Results and Discussion

Proton-ligand stability constant: The plots of volume of alkali (KOH) against pH-meter readings were used to evaluate the proton ligand stability constants of secondary ligand. The deviation between free acid titration curve and secondary ligand titration curve was used to evaluate the formation constant \tilde{n} . The proton ligand formation curve was then obtained by plotting the values of \tilde{n} vs pH-meter readings. From the graphs, the value of $\log K_1^H$ and $\log K_2^H$ were evaluated by half integral

method (A) and in a similar way $\log K_1^H$ and $\log K_2^H$ were evaluated using graphical method (B) by plotting the graph $\log \tilde{n} / 1-\tilde{n}$ against pH and $\log 2-\tilde{n} / 1-\tilde{n}$ against pH respectively.

The metal-ligand stability constant of binary complexes were evaluated assuming the polynuclear complexes and hydrolyzed product formation does not take place. The examination of titration curves indicates that complex formation takes place in solution on the following grounds: (i) the metal titration curves showed displacement with respect to ligand titration along the volume axis. This indicates the affinity of ligand to metal ions which release protons and produce volume different $V'''-V''$; (ii) the colour change of ligand in presence of metal ion appeared showing the formation of new species ,due to coordination ; (iii) the hydrolysis of the metal ion was suppressed due to the complex formation and precipitation did not appear during the titrations.

From the ligand and metal titration curves the value of \tilde{n} and subsequently the values of pL were evaluated. The formation curves obtained were used to evaluate metal-ligand stability constants by method A and B. The results are presented as follows:

Table-1
Proton Stability Constants

Ligand	$\log K_1^H$	
	MethodA	Method B
HNA	8.4	8.5

The variation of \tilde{n} was found to be between 0-2 for the binary complexes of the above mentioned metals ,which indicates that the composition of complexes was 1:2 in solution. Table-2 shows the metal-ligand stability constants and the $\log\beta$ values of the binary complexes. The $\log K_1$ values for the binary complexes of metals are in the order; Mn(II)>Cu(II)>Co(II)>Ni(II)>Zn(II)

TABLE-2
METAL LIGAND STABILITY CONSTANTS FOR BINARY SYSTEM

Metal complex	logK ₁		logK ₂		logβ	
	MethodA	MethodB	MethodA	MethodB	MethodA	MethodB
[Mn-HNA]	5.8	5.7	3.6	3.4	9.4	9.1
[Co-HNA]	5.5	5.5	3.5	3.4	9.0	8.9
[Ni-HNA]	4.5	4.5	3.3	3.3	7.7	7.8
[Cu-HNA]	5.6	5.5	4.1	4.1	9.7	9.6
[Zn-HNA]	4.3	4.3	3.1	3.2	7.4	7.5

Metal-ligand stability constants of ternary complexes: The metal-ligand stability constants of ternary complexes were evaluated assuming that the formation of polynuclear complexes and hydroxy products does not take place. An examination of the titration curves indicated that the ternary complex formation has taken place in solution on the following grounds: (i) the ternary complexes titration curves show displacement with primary complexes titration curves. The horizontal distance was measured between ternary curves and secondary ligand curve. The positive difference shows the earlier release of protons in the formation of ternary complex; (ii) the hydrolysis of metal ions was suppressed and precipitation did not result. The values of \bar{n} varies from 0-1, thus confirming the formation of 1:1:1 mixed ligand complexes. The proton ligand stability constant of the Schiff base (HPMPZM)dma is $\log K_1^H$ is equal to 11.15 by half integral method and is 11.2 by graphical method. The $\log K_2^H$ is equal to 4.6 by half integral method and is 4.62 by graphical method. (fig no 1 and 2)

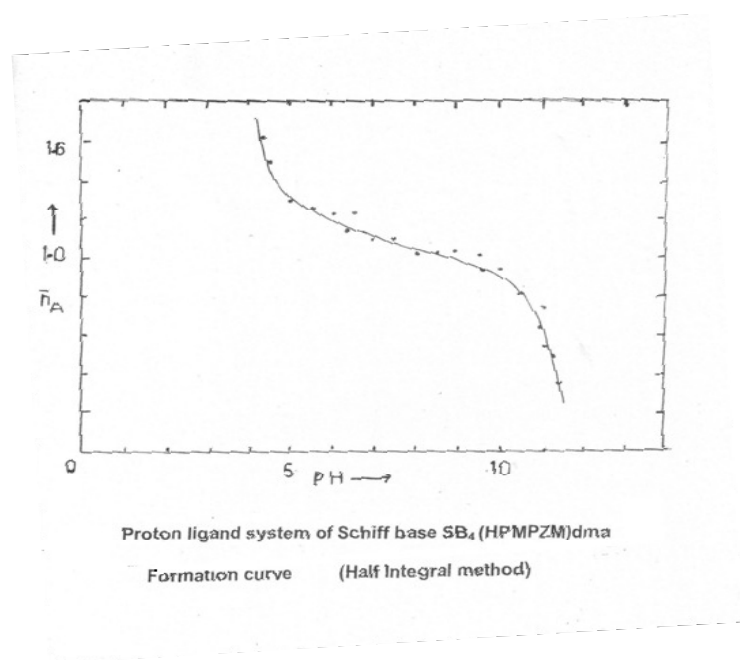


Fig 1

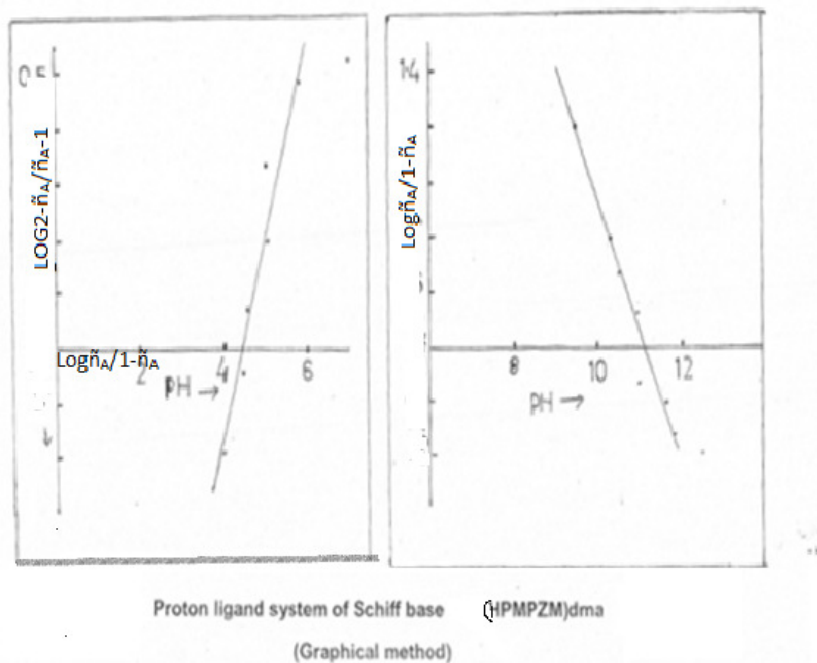


figure 2

The values of $\log \frac{pri}{MXY}$ have been evaluated from the formation curves (\tilde{n} vs. pL)

[method A] as shown in Fig. 3 at $\tilde{n}=0.5$, in the formation curve $pL = \log K$. The log K values were also evaluated by graphical method (B) as shown in fig. 3.

The metal ligand stability constants of ternary complexes are shown as follows:

The values for metal-ligand stability constants $\log \frac{pri}{MXY}$ are found to be lower than their

corresponding binary complexes. This is because, in the formation of ternary complexes lesser number of sites are available for incoming ligands groups as compared to binary complexes. (Table 3)

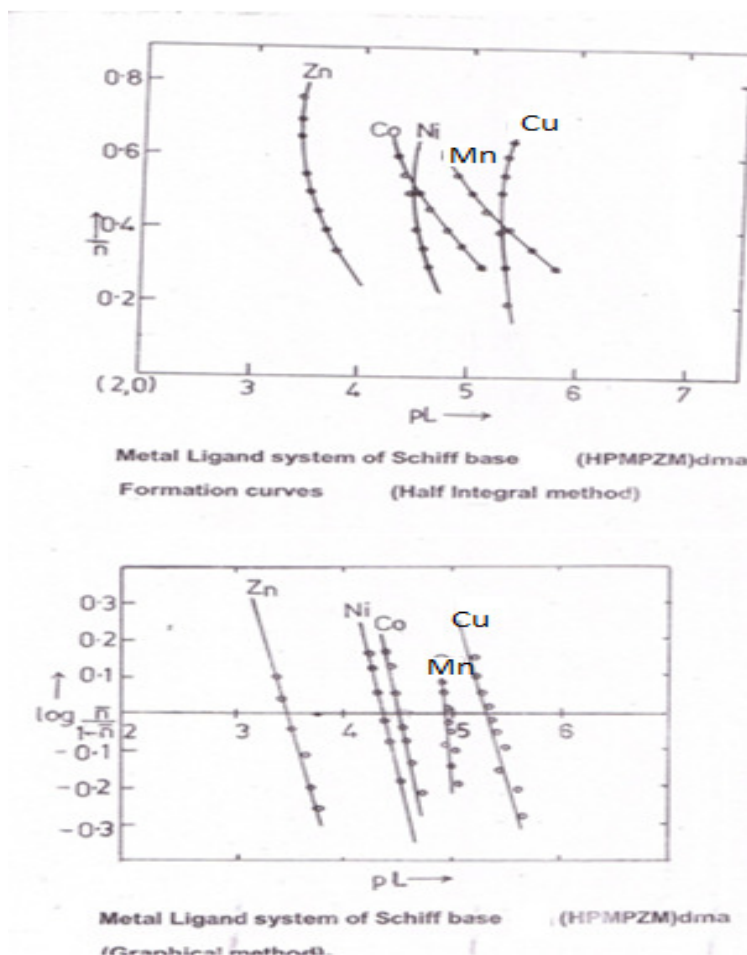


Figure No 3

It is also observed that 1:1 complex is formed at low pH for M-X and stable upto higher pH. The mixed ligand complex formation takes place only after complete formation of binary complex with primary ligand. The formation curves of ternary complex coincides with the binary curves upto pH 5.8-6.0, after this the ternary curves of all above mentioned metals deviate which again confirms that the formation of primary complex MX and above pH6 the secondary ligand introduces itself and combines to form mixed ligand complex. The relative stability of ternary complexes with corresponding binary complexes can be expressed in many different ways.

Table No 3

Metal ligand stability constants of ternary complexes

Ternary system	logK	
	Method A	Method B
Cu(II)-(HPMPZM)dma-HNA	5.26	5.30
Co(II)-(HPMPZM)dma-HNA	4.46	4.50
Ni(II)-(HPMPZM)dma-HNA	4.40	4.35
Mn(II)-(HPMPZM)dma-HNA	4.98	4.9
Zn(II)-(HPMPZM)dma-HNA	3.50	3.50

In this discussion, relative stabilities are shown in terms of $\Delta \log K_T$.

The $\Delta \log K_T$ values for all the metals in the present system are negative indicating that the

secondary ligand binds better to M(II) ions than to combine with the metal ion already bound with

$$\text{ligand X. } \left[\Delta \log K_T = \log \frac{MX}{MXY} - \log \frac{M}{MY} \right]$$

The log K values for the ternary complexes are in the following order:

Cu(II) > Mn(II) > Co(II) > Ni(II) > Zn(II)

Table -4
 $\Delta \log K_T$ Values of different metal ions for MY and MXY system

Metal ion	$\Delta \log K$	
	Method A	Method B
Ni(II)	0.0	-0.15
Zn(II)	-0.8	-0.8
Cu(II)	-0.34	-0.2
Co(II)	-1.04	-1.0
Mn(II)	-0.82	-0.8

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Yoga as a Vehicle for Promoting Health

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Abstract:

The strength of a nation rests upon the health of its people and the future of the health of the people depends, to a large extent, on what is done to promote, improve and preserve the health, as health is a fundamental human right. To be a good man is the first requisite to success in life and to be a nation of healthy citizens is the first condition to national prosperity. The natural question that arises is what health is? And on what does it depends.

Health is a state of physical, mental, emotional and social well being. Good health enables people to enjoy life and to have opportunity to achieve the goals they have set for themselves. The real purpose of health is to develop and maintain vigour and vitality, to acquire interests and habits in ways of living that are wholesome and to meet the demands put upon the individuals efficiently, with energy and satisfaction.

“A healthy body is a guest chamber for the soul and sick body is a prison” Francis Bacon

Introduction:-“evolution” the most natural phenomenon occurred in this material world through thousands, millions or corers of years. From the unicellular living organism, man only has achieved this biped position among the mammals through this evolution, although the internal physiological organs maintain the earlier status. The change of anatomical position of different parts of the body creates the physiological imbalance. In this biped position to carry out daily tasks, a very basic level of fitness is required. However when defining physical fitness, it may be best to know two types of physical fitness. Health related and performance related fitness. Both types required exercise, proper nutrition, adequate rest, relaxation and good habits.

Body position, cardiovascular endurance, muscular strength muscular endurance and flexibility are the health related components of fitness while as power, speed and quickness, agility balance and motor skills are the components of performance related fitness.

Most health problems in our life, today, are not caused by bacteria or viruses. They are caused by neglect and abuse of our bodies, sedentary and inactivity life styles, high fat diets, hazardous smoking and drinking, ineffective ways of dealing with inevitable and unavoidable stresses at home and workplaces, and our exercise workouts or recreational life and help us enjoy an optimal level of health fitness and wellness along with balanced nutrition and pollution free environment. We exercise our bodies our muscle bones heart, lungs and nerves adequately in scientifically right way through right means. Health and fitness are Siamese twins and yoga is a medium of maintain and sustaining them both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Yoga is a separate system of philosophy and is regarded as an act of fixing or concentrating the mind in abstract meditation. Oxford Dictionary regards it “as a Hindu system of philosophic meditation and asceticism designed to affect the re-union of the devoted soul with the universe soul”. Even then yoga seems to mean many things to many people because it has been used in a variety of ways through the ages. Lord Krishna believes that yoga is a way by which a person can discharge his duties efficiently without mental equilibrium and body poise. It is a strange compound of mental and bodily exercises consisting of unnatural restraint forced and painful postures, twisting and contraction of limbs, suppression of breath and utter abstinence of mind. Excavation at Mohenjo-Daro reveals that yoga was practised in India as early as 3000B.C. In Vedic literature yoga has been referred to as a way of life. During epic age much has been written on the yogic exercises and concentration of mind. Yoga is considered as a universal philosophy which originated in India and was practised as a religious duty for every Hindu, worth the name, at a certain point of time in history.

It is often seen from the side of various yogic experts claiming yogasana as a means for weight

loss, controlling sugar, cholesterol, fat etc. In support of yoga, A.Ross and S.Thomas stated that yoga may be as effective or as better than the exercise in improving a variety of health related outcomes measures (Ross A and Thomas.S.2012). It has also been stated that yogic intervention may be helpful to control oxidative stress in pre-diabetes subjects. It is beneficial in reduction of BMI, waist circumference, systolic blood pressure and fasting glucose (Hegde et.al.2013). Yogic practices enhance muscular strength and body flexibility, promote recovery and treatment of addiction, and reduce stress anxiety, depression and chronic pain. Improves sleep patterns and enhance overall well being and quality of life. (Wood yard C.2011)

Conclusion:-

Work-related stress, physical injuries are significant risk factors for various health- related which include anxiety, depression, cardiovascular and metabolic diseases. Particularly when compounded by a sedentary work environment .Allied therapies for preventive treatment offer possible options for fitness related problems. On the basis of literature it can be concluded that there is a need of yogic exercises to rebalance the bodies' energetic system

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A Study of Population Growth and Distribution in Beed District (M.H.)

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Abstract :-

In this paper an attempt has been made to study the decated population distribution growth and density of Beed Distrcet of maharashtra. This study is bassed on secondary data from district census handbook And Economic survey Report. According to the 2011 census the total population of Beed District is 25,85055 with 134496 mals and 1235949 femals. It has 2.25 percent of the state population speared over 3.47 percent of it's in Beed District there are 0.55 towns every hundered in habited villages. Beed District is this one of the less urbaized district in the state According to 2001 census the total population of the district was 2161250 persons and in 2011 population was 2585055 persons. Beed District avarage annual population growth rate registred a positive growth rate. All the eleven tahshil.

Key Words :- Population Distribution population growth, Geometrical increase.

I) Introduction :-

Population statistics are a vital resource for public health. Population estimates and projections are put to many uses. For instance for comparative purpose, purpose, population denominators are needed to present figures son mortality and disease prevalence, not just as numbers of persons affected, but as population specific rates. Other example of uses include calculations of standardized mortality, morbidity rates, life expectancy and modeled small area estimates e.g. which all require detailed age and gender breakdowns of population.

Trends in population estimates are clearly important to facility analysis of particular diseases and risk factors over time. While such population trend data are becoming increasing available, it is important to be aware that population estimates are essentially cross- sectional, or sap shots in time of population's and only partially take account of population migration.

Population projections calculated on a national and sub-national basis are used by central and local. Government departments in a wide range of ways, including to assist long- term fecal and economic planning to forecast future demands for services and to help devise strategies to deal with changing demographics.

II) Aims and Objectives :-

1. To examine the Beed District and it's on their population.
2. To examine the evaluate the spatial distribution of population.
3. To study the availability of infra- structural and geographical factors on which the development and growth.

III) Data Base and Methodology :-

The data has been collected from secondary source for the period 2001 to 2011. Secondary data has been collected from Socio- economic review, district census hand book, gazetteers, for macro level study eleven tahshil of the district.

IV) Study Area :-

Location :- Firstly the district in located in the central part of maharashtra state. Beed is the one of the district of marathwada region. It is lies between 18^{03'} to 19^{03'} north Latitudes and 75^{05'} to 76^{03'} East longitude.

The Boundaries of this district is connected with west- Ahemadnagar district. East parbhani district, South Osmanabad district and North Jalna district Geographical area of This district is 10693 59.k.m ambejogai, Wadwani, Shirur (Kasar), patoda, Kaij, Dharur, Majalgaon, Beed, Georai, Parali, Ashti is the eleven tahasil of this district. There are 1354 villages in this district according to the census of 2011 Beed district has 25.85 lakh. as a total population and density of population is 243 per 5.9.k.m.

The district has a sub-tropical climate in which the bulk of rainfall is received from south west monsoon between june to spetember. The average annual rainfall of the district ranges between 650 to 750 m.m.

V) Physiography :-

North part of the district is plain area of Godawari river south eastern part of the district is Balaghat, Plateau. Physiograhilly Beed district is divided in to three part.

1. Godavari plain region in the north is known as Gangathadi Godawari and it's tributary flowing in this area Georai, Majalgaon and Parli Tahasil are comes in this part.
2. Second part of the district is Balaghat plateau. Central part of the district is Balaghat in south of the plateau.
3. Third part of district is seena and it's tributary in the west of district.

VI) Tahsil wise distribution of population in Beed District :-

According to the 2001 census the total population of Beed district is 2161250 having 1116356 male population and 1044894 is female population. This Beed has 1.80% of state population over 2.25 per. of its area among the eleven tahsil of the district. Beed Tahsil (393282) is the most population and Dharur Tahsil (62231) the least other tahsil in order of their size of population are 1. parali (234987) 2. Ambajogai (235670) 3. Gaorai (262540) 4. Kaij (226612) 5. Majalgaon (214997) 6. Ashti (206666) 7. Wadwani (124829) 8. Shirur (Ka.) (103698) 9. Patoda (95738).

Table No. 1.1 : Taluka wise population in Beed District.

Sr.No.	Tahsil Population 2001			Tahsil Population 2011			
	Tahsil	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Ashti	106011	100655	206666	126561	117046	243607
2	Patoda	499377	46361	95738	65854	59227	125081
3	Shirur (Ka.)	53396	50302	103698	67626	60957	128583
4	Georai	134170	128370	262540	176307	162303	338610
5	Majalgaon	110520	104478	214997	132830	122351	255181
6	Wadwani	64345	64484	124829	45866	41819	87685
7	Beed	204178	189104	393282	251698	229497	481195
8	Kaij	117831	108781	226612	128207	115625	243832
9	Dharur	32176	30055	62231	63858	58252	122110
10	Parali	121531	113456	234987	149421	137787	287208
11	Ambajogai	122822	112848	235670	140878	131085	271963
Total Population		1116356	1044894	2161250	1349106	1235949	2585055

Source :- Sco- Economic Abstract 2011, Beed District.

Table No. 1.1 reveals that the district population distribution shows in clearly. The distribution of population is unevenly. In terms of population and number of inhabited villages in 11 Tahsil holds the first place Beed in second Ambajogai, Parli and Lowest villages in Patoda Tahsil during the period of investigation. There are fair towns in district Beed is the largest population town.

According to 2011 census beed town population was total population 2585055 and male population was 140878 and female population is a 131085 in Beed Tahsil total population was 481195 out of them male population is 251698 and female population is 229497. Georai Tahsil total population was 338610 out of them male population is 176307 and female population is 162303. Kaij Tahsil to population was 243832 out of them male population is 128207 and female population is 115625. Ashti tahsil total population was 243607 out of them male population is 126561 and female population is 117046. Majalgaon tahsil total population was 255181 out of them male population is 132830 and female population is 122351. Parali tahsil total population was 287208 out of them male population is 149421, and female population is 137787. Ambajogai tahsil total population was 271963 out of them male population is 140878 and female population is 131085. Shirur (Ka.) total population was 128583 out of them male population is 676226 and female population is 60957. Patoda tahsil population was 125081 out of them male population is 65854 and female population is 59227. Dharur tahsil total population was 122110 out of them male population 63858 and female population is 58252. Wadwani tahsil total population was 87685 out of them male population is 45866 and female population is 41819.

Population Growth and density:-

Growth of population density of population man land ratio sex ratio, working classification of population and literacy are the elements of population. Which are important in social culture and Economic development of the region. Man is both creature and molders of this environment. Man is being a powerful geographical factors on the surface not only deter mines the economic pattern of resource utilization but is numbers every dynamic and important recourse for the society. Population resource is perhaps the most important resource which supports as a base for the development of agriculture.

Table No. 1.2 :- Growth of population during to decades in Beed District :-

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Population			
		2001	2011	Growth	Percentage
1	Beed	3.93	4.81	88	22.39
2	Ashti	2.06	2.43	37	17.96
3	Patoda	95	1.25	30	31.57
4	Shirur (Ka.)	1.03	1.28	25	24.27
5	Georai	2.62	3.38	76	29.00
6	Majalgaon	2.14	2.55	41	19.15
7	Wadwani	1.24	87	37	29.83
8	Kaij	2.26	2.43	17	75.21
9	Dharur	62	1.22	60	96.77

10	Parali	2.34	2.87	53	22.64
11	Ambajogai	2.35	2.71	36	15.31
Total		176.97	111.93	500	28.25

Source :- Compiled by Author.

Shows have that the trend of population growth is very high. The total district growth of population is 28.25% during the two deeds (2001-2011). The highest growth rate of population is registered in Dharur tahsil (96.77%) and the lowest growth read of population is record in Ambajogai tahsil (15.31%) during the period of investigation.

Conclusion :-

1. Beed district is located in the central part of the maharastwada Region. It's lies between the 18⁰3' to 19⁰3' north latitudes and 75⁰5' to 76⁰3' East Longitude.
2. It's bounder's of this district is connected with west Ahemadnager district and north Jalna District. East Parbhani District, South Osmanabad District.
3. According to the 2011 census to total population of Beed District is 2585055 having 1349106 male population and 1235949 female population.
4. Table Nol.1.1 shows as that the trend of population growth is very high. The total district growth of population is 28.25% during the two decades. (2001 to 2011).

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Effect of Specific Training Programme on Selected Motor Fitness Components of Gymnasts

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ABSTRACT:

Gymnastics is known as mother of all games. Gymnasts requires high level of motor fitness, so the objective of researcher was to apply some specific training programme on the gymnasts and find out is there any effect on their selected motor fitness components.

The Subjects were selected from gymnast of PTKS sports complex. The Subjects were selected from open age group of 25 players only. Samples were selected randomly. The Subjects were consisting of boys and girls. There was be one group consist of 25 subject. The experiment method was be conducted by considering three phases. 25 gymnasts under went to the 8 week specific training programme which includes walking on balancing beam, jumps on trampoline, skin the cat on roman rings and chakrasana walk. Intensity and density of these exercises changed in each week.

Pretest and post test are conducted for selected motor fitness like pull ups test, bent knee sit ups, sit & rich test, standing broad jump and beam walk. Collected data analyzed through Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test, 't' test and McNemar Test. Where P value in the every test found less than 0.05. That's why Null hypothesis rejected and It was proven that specific training programme help gymnasts to improve their motor fitness components like strength, endurance, balance and flexibility.

KEY WORDS: *Roman rings, Chakrasana, Trampoline, Balance beam*

INTRODUCTION:

Gymnastics involves different kind of exercises, which are required to achieve high motor fitness level. To find the appropriate, best and easy way to develop this fitness, some common exercises are needed to be enforced on elite gymnasts. Also to prevent injuries, some foundation must be built through exercises, which enhance strength, balance and flexibility.

Shoulder and abdominal strength is required for 4 out of 6 apparatus for men and 2 apparatus for women. This can be effectively built using roman rings. Jumps on trampoline will be the most useful exercise to help gymnasts in tumbling skills on floor exercises. Balance beam training helps build concentration and balance. Flexibility being the most important component which is required by a gymnast, 'Bridge' or 'chakrasana' exercise, will easily improves back and shoulder flexibility. It will be essential to design and study specific Training Programme to helps improve Motor fitness components of gymnasts.

METHODOLOGY:

Group of 25 gymnasts has received 8 week specific training program. Training includes Walking on Balancing Beam, Skin the cat on Roman Ring, Jumps on Trampoline, Chakrasana walk which works on Motor Fitness Components like Endurance, Power, Strength, Flexibility and Balance.

The pre and post test has taken by the researcher to check the selected motor fitness of the subjects. Pull-Ups test, Bent knee sit up test, Standing Broad Jump test, Beam walk test, Sit and rich test selected to measure motor fitness component was administered during pre and post training. The subjects were given proper instructions to participate in each event.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA:

- **Pull-Ups Test:** Collected data of pretest and posttest was not normally distributed and since the same Group of subject was tested that’s why parametric test called Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test were applied on data through which we get $z=-3.847$, $p=0.000$. where p value is less than 0.05 (i.e. $p<0.05$) null hypothesis were rejected and concludes that specific training program will improve strength of gymnasts.
- **Bent Knee Sit Ups Test:** It is founded that collected data were normally distributed, so paired sample ‘t’ test were applied on pretest and posttest data through which we get $p=0.000$, where $p<0.05$ null hypothesis were rejected and concludes that specific training program will improve endurance of gymnasts. Difference of means and standard daviation show in table and figure.

Table No.1 : Bent Knee Sit Ups Test

Bent Knee Situp	N	Mean	Mean Diff.	SD	SD Diff.	Std. Error Mean	Std. Error Mean Diff.	T	Df	p
Pre test	25	26.28	-1.92	5.24	1.92	1.05	0.38	-5.02	24	0.00
Post test	25	28.20		6.10		1.22				

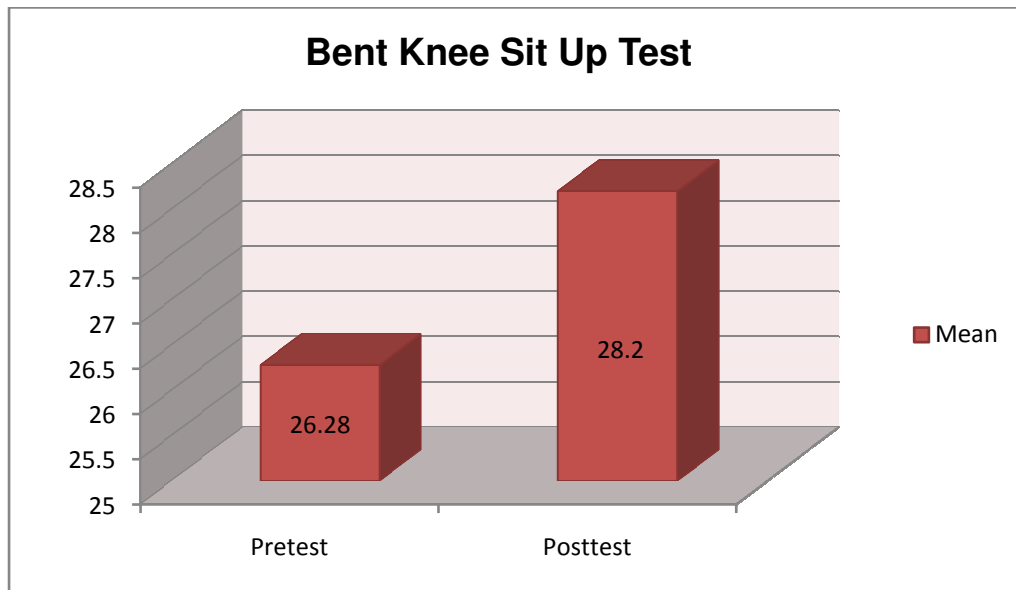


Fig No.1 Difference between mean of pre and post of Bent Knee Sit Ups Test

- **Standing Broad Jump Test:** Collected data of pretest and posttest of standing broad jump was not found to be normally distributed, since the same group of subject was tested that’s why parametric test called Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test were applied on data through which we get $z=-4.220$, $p=0.000$. where p value is less than 0.05 (i.e. $p<0.05$) null hypothesis were rejected and concludes that specific training program will improve strength of gymnasts.
- **Sit and Reach Test:** Collected data of pretest and posttest was not normally distributed, since the same group of subject was tested that’s why parametric test called Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test were applied on data through which we get $z=-3.352$, $p=0.001$, where p value is less than 0.05

(i.e. $p < 0.05$). null hypothesis were rejected and concludes that specific training program will improve flexibility of gymnasts.

- **Beam Walk Test:** Data of this test conducted binary data means pass (i.e.1) or fail (i.e.0) that's why McNemar Test is to be used. Result shows $p = 0.00$, where p value is less than 0.05 (i.e. $p < 0.05$) null hypothesis were rejected and concludes that specific training program will improve balance of gymnasts.

CONCLUSION:

While concluding, it may be stated that, within the limit of the present study, specific training programme were contributed positively toward the improvement of selected motor fitness like strength, endurance, balance and flexibility of gymnasts as tested by pull ups test, bent knee sit ups, sit & rich test, standing broad jump and beam walk.

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Socio-Legal Aspect of Live In Relationship: A Challenge to Society

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Introduction

Live in relationship are not new in our society. The British ruled India for about two hundred long years. Even after they retreated, they left an indelible mark on the mind of the young India, whether it be in the form of legislations, their culture or most importantly the craze for westernization. Sometimes we defy our own culture in order to endorse theirs and label ourselves as the children of the globalised world. One of such ongoing trends is the culture of live in relationship.

The only difference is that now people have become open about it. A change is visible in our society from arranged marriage to love marriages and not to live in relationship. If an analysis is made of need of such relationship avoiding responsibility would emerge as the prime reason. The lack of commitment, the disrespect of social bond and lack of tolerance in relationship have given rise to alternative to marriage. In recent time the trend of living together before getting married as an opportunity to know each other better and also to deeper and strengthen the bond of affection and love for each other. Though live in relationship seen alternative but the real side is not so alternative.

Conceptual Analysis

The definition of live in relationship is not clear and so is the status of the couples in a live in relationship. There is no specific law on the subject of live in relationship in India. There is no legislation to define the rights and obligations of parties to a live in relationship and status of children born to such couples. In the absence of any law to define the status of live in relationship, the courts have taken the view that where a man and women live together as husband and wife for a long term the law will presume that they were legally married unless proved contrary.

Difference Between Live in Relationship and Marriage

The union of two persons that is formally recognized by law is known as marriage. It is a formal commitment between the couple. On the other hand, live in relationship refers to a kind of an arrangement where a couple decides to live together as if married.

Marriages have been and will always be an important ritual of the societies across the world. It involves legal or religious activities. Marriages are socially accepted. Marriages come along with the status of married and also with some particular rights, benefits and even obligations related to the marriage.

Live in relationship is a kind of arrangement where a couple decide to live together. It still maintains the single status of the couple. The arrangement is quite similar to a marriage except the type of recognition. In many societies, a live in relationship is not socially accepted as the privilege is only associated with the marriage. Both have their own set of advantages and disadvantages. Thus, it is quite difficult to favor one on the other.

A marriage is governed by separate set of law in all countries which safeguard the interest of both parties who enter into the union. Live in relationship on the other hand have receive due recognition in few country.

Live in relationship do guarantee immense financial freedom for both parties involved. In a marriage however it is generally accepted that the married couple share their earning and enter into joint financial venture. Despite the fact that there are many couples who are opting for live in relationship. The society still attract a taboo to such relationship. Mostly the children born from a marriage are socially accepted and parents often find happiness to have them in their life. Whereas children born out of a live in relationship may require some commitments and it depends upon the couple that how they would manage the raising of children.

Live in Relationship: Problems

Live in relationship are trending with time. It is a way couples check their compatibility with each other before getting into a serious marriage commitment. There are Live in relationship issues which causes Live in relationship problems. These are few problems faced by couples they are-

- 1] Trust- Trust is an issue which should be balanced for good relationships. Even if you are living in a Live in relationship, you must have trust on your partner if he needs to go out with his friends or talking to a girl on facebook. If there is no trust, insecurities and jealousy starts creating Live in relationship issues.
- 2] Space- In Live in relationship, there should be enough personal space for individual growth and development. Marriages are avoided because they hamper personal freedom.
- 3] Commitment- The insecurity in couple is because live in relationship is not a commitment. Without commitment and security, one would not know when they are going to break apart.
- 4] Sex- Sex is not pleasurable if it becomes more of a duty. Living together in the same bedroom everyday is exciting for only a few days. The sex becomes a duty and passion reduces as time goes by. On the other hand, if you are in a normal relationship, sex is always special because you do not get to have it every day.
- 5] Finance- Couples should not be interfering in each other's lives to avoid the finance problem. Also, the expenses should be divided equally. This will maintain individual space and nobody would be financially dependent on each other.

Provisions Relating to Live in Relationship in India and Other Countries

The law introduced in 1999 in France makes a provision for civil soliditory pacts allowing couples (even of same sex) to enter into a union and be entitled to the same right as married couple in such area as income tax, inheritance, house or social welfare. Couple who want to enter into such relationship may sign up before a court clear and can revoke the contract unilaterally or bilaterally with a simple declaration made in writing which gives the partner 3 months notice.

Different countries have different stand on live in relationship. For example in Bangladesh cohabitation after divorce is frequently punished by "Salishi system" of informal courts especially in rural areas. In Indonesia Islamic penal code proposed in 2005 would have made cohabitation punishable by 2 years imprison. Also cohabitation is illegal according to Shariat law in countries where it has been practice. On the other side, in money developed country like USA (23% in 2003), Denmark, Norway, Sweden, (above 50%) and Australia (22%) etc. live in relationship are very commonly practiced accepted and are not considered to be illegal.

India

No law at present deal with the concept of live in relation and their legally still even in the absence of a specific legislation on the subject it is praise. Worthy that under the protection of women from domestic violence Act 2005 all benefits are best owed on women living in such kind of being covered within the term " Domestic Relation" under section 2(f). If we propose to enact a law to regulate live in relationship through it would grant right it parties to it. But at the same time it would also impose obligation on them.

Canada

Live in relation is legally recognized in Canada also. Section 54(1) of Family Law Act , 1990 say that two persons are cohabiting or intent to cohabit and who are not married to each other may enter into an agreement in which they agree on their respective rights and obligations during cohabitation or on ceasing to cohabit on death including

- a) Ownership in or division of property
- b) Supporting obligation

- c) The right to direct the education and moral training of their children but not the right to custody of or access to their children

And further sub section 2 of section 53 says that if the parties to a cohabitation agreement marry each other the agreement shall be deemed to be a marriage contract.

United Kingdom

Live in relationship are largely covered by the Civil Partnership Act, 2004. The man and woman living together in stable sexual relationship are often reoffered as “common law spouse”. The expression is not wholly correct in law in England. The UK feel that live in partners owe each other more than that to be worthy of the term.

Law and Live in Relationship

There is no statute directly dealing with live in relationship in India. The Hindu Marriage Act 1955 confers the legitimacy on child born out of “VOID” & “VOIDABLE” marriages and establishes their succession and property rights. The void marriage is not a marriage in the eye of law. The moot question is whether the relation existing in void & voidable marriage is equated with live in relationship as understood in its popular sense. The protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 also provide some kind of protection to the aggrieved parties from any kind of atrocities faced by females living in “relationship in the nature of marriage”. The Act has been widely hailed as the first legal Act to recognize the existence of non marital adult heterosexual relations. This Act defines an “aggrieved person” who will be covered under this Act as “any women who is, or has been, in a domestic relationship with the respondent and who alleges to have been subjected to any act of domestic violence by the respondent”. Further the Act defines a “domestic relationship” as “a relationship between two persons who live or have, at any point of time, lived together in a shared household, when they are related by consanguinity, marriage or though a relationship in the nature of marriage, adoption or family members living together as a joint family.” In having used the idea of “relations in the nature of marriage” the Act seems to have widened the scope of legally recognized domestic relationships between men and women. In a commentary on one case arising out of the Act the report staying Alive 2009(Lawyers collective and ICRW 2009) suggests that whilst this provision has invited much criticism and controversy it is important to note that it does not make an invalid marriage valid or provide legal recognition to bigamous marriage. This provision merely seeks to denounce domestic violence in any quarter. It is not a judgment call on the morality of the choice to cohabit outside of marriage. It can therefore be argued that it would be mistaken to see the Act as conferring some sort of a legal status upon non marital relations. What it undoubtedly does is to acknowledge the existence of such relationships and the right of women in such relations to protection from violence. Justice Mallimath committee as well as the law commission of India states that if women has been in a live in relationship for a reasonable period she should enjoy the legal rights of the wife. The committee also recommended the amendment of the definition of “WIFE” under section 125 of Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C) so that a women in live in relationship can get the status of wife. But there is a lack of consistency in the recommendations of the committee. If all the recommendations of the committee were implemented, women can simultaneously seek maintenance under section 125 of Cr.P.C and be charged with adultery under section 497 of the IPC. A man on the other hand may be susceptible to charges of adultery and bigamy at the same time as he pays maintenance to the women with whom he is in a adulterous relation.

Judicial Pronouncement in Live in Relationship

Indian judiciary is neither expressly encouraging nor prohibiting such kind of live-in-relationship in India. The judiciary is only rendering justice in accordance with law in a particular case.

In S. Khusboo v/s Kanniammal & Anr., JT 2010(4) SC 478

The SC of India, placing reliance upon its earlier decision in Lata Singh v/s State of U.P & Anr. held that live in relationship is permissible only in unmarried major persons of heterogeneous sex.

In Payal Katara v. Superintendent Nari Niketan Kandri Vihar Agra and Others, AIR 2007 SC 236

The High Court of Allahabad ruled out that a lady of about 21 years of age being a major, has right to go anywhere and that anyone, man and woman even without getting married can live together if they wish.

In Alok Kumar v State & Anr., AIR 2010 SC 422

The petition was filed for quashing of FIR registered against the petitioner. The complainant, out of malice in order to wreck vengeance on the petitioner because petitioner refused to continue live-in-relationship with her, had filed the complaint. The court considered that it is fit case where FIR should be quashed to prevent the misuse of criminal justice system for personal vengeance of a partner of 'live-in-relationship'.

The court observed that 'live-in-relationship' is a walk-in and walk-out relationship. There are no strings attached to this relationship, neither creates any legal bond between the parties. It is a contract of living together which is renewed every day by the parties and can be terminated by either of the parties without consent of the other party and one party can walk out at will at any time. Those, who do not want to enter into this kind of relationship, they enter into relationship of marriage, where the bond between the parties has legal implications and obligations and cannot be broken by either party at will. Thus, people who chose to have 'live-in-relationship' cannot complain of immorality as live-in relationships are also known to have been between married man and unmarried woman or vice versa.

Conclusion

We are a modern bunch of youths who want to experiment with new things in life instead of just lingering onto the old customary traditions levied on us by our forefathers. Live in relationships does provide a remedy for a carefree life free from the hassles of responsibility and commitment which is the very prerequisite of the institution of marriage. Marriage promotes adjustment while in live in relationship the emphasis is on individual freedom.

The legislative measures are a response to more traditional and even patriarchal forms of non-marital cohabitation in which the male partner is already married and enters a relation with another, usually unattached woman, who may or may not be aware of marital status of his man. Thus these legal moves appear to be set against the backdrop of prevalent practices of married men entering secondary relations with women.

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Status of Backward Classes in India

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Abstract:

India is a welfare State, committed to the welfare and development of its people and of vulnerable sections in particular. Socially disadvantaged groups of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes have received special focus over the years for their social and economic advancement. Government has taken several steps for framing appropriate policies needed to design and implement various welfare programmes for achieving the objective of creating favorable environment to ensure speedy socio economic development of SCs/ STs. For the well being of these communities, special target-oriented programmes are being implemented by earmarking funds, providing subsidies, offering reservations in employment and educational institutions etc. Ever since its inception, the Census of India has been collecting and publishing information about the religious affiliations as expressed by the people of India. In fact, population census has the rate distinction of being the only instrument that collects the information on this diverse and important characteristic of the Indian population. According to 2001 census, out of State's total population of 565.07 lakhs, 96.64 lakhs are scheduled caste, which is 17.16 per cent. The Social Justice & Empowerment Department in the State is responsible for upliftment of the disadvantaged sections. The department has mainly concentrated its activities/ programmes towards the educational, economic and social development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Keyword: Welfare, Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribes, Education, Literacy

Introduction:

India is a welfare State, committed to the welfare and development of its people and of vulnerable sections in particular. The preamble, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Rights and specific sections, viz., Articles 38, 39 and 46 in the Constitution of India, stand testimony to the commitment of the State to its people. Socially disadvantaged groups of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes have received special focus over the years for their social and economic advancement. Government has taken several steps for framing appropriate policies needed to design and implement various welfare programmes for achieving the objective of creating favorable environment to ensure speedy socio economic development of SCs/ STs. For the well being of these communities, special target-oriented programmes are being implemented by earmarking funds, providing subsidies, offering reservations in employment and educational institutions etc. The Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) are two groupings of historically disadvantaged people. From the 1850s these communities were loosely referred to as the "Depressed Classes". The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes make up around 15% and 7.5% respectively of the population of India, or around 24% altogether, according to the 2001 Census. The proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country's population has steadily risen since independence in 1947. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 lists 1,108 castes across 25 states in its First Schedule, while the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 lists 744 tribes across 22 states in its First Schedule.

The Backward Classes are those castes/communities that are notified as socially and educationally Backward Classes by the State Governments or those that may be notified as such by the Central Government from time to time. Ever since its inception, the Census of India has been collecting and publishing information about the religious affiliations as expressed by the people of India. According to 2001 census, out of State's total population of 565.07 lakhs, 96.64 lakhs are scheduled caste, which is 17.16 per cent.

Discrimination in Different Place of Interaction

The S.Cs earlier suffered from discrimination in almost all place of interaction. They were discrimination in places such as work place, common gathering, the marriages and ceremonies of higher castes. They were not allowed to enter the tea stalls and hotels which other higher castes Hindus visit. Table 1 represents that the SCs respondents of Maldah district feel discriminated in work place, marriage and ceremonies of higher castes, marriage with higher castes and in common gatherings. 2.05% rural and 2.74% urban respondents faced discrimination in schools and colleges. Out of total 1071 rural respondents 2 (0.20%) and 25 (34.25%) urban respondents reported that they feel no discrimination from higher castes. The lower percentage of discrimination in all cases in urban areas reveals that the socio-economic development of scheduled castes can reduce the discrimination.

Table 1 .Feeling discrimination in different place of Interaction

Place of Interaction	Frequency		Percentage (%)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Work Palace	200	04	18.6	75.48
Common gathering	05	00	0.47	00
Shops/restaurants	00	00	00	00
In schools/colleges	22	02	2.05	2.74
Bus/trains	00	00	00	00
Marriage with higher castes	817	42	76.28	57.53
Marriage and ceremonies of higher castes	10	00	0.93	2.74
Common village/town festivals	15	00	11.40	00
Visiting common temples	00	00	00	00
Feel no discrimination	02	25	0.20	34.25
Total	1071	73	100	100

Source: - Prepared by researcher based on field study, 2010.

Literacy trends of scheduled castes (S.Cs.) and general category population

A sharp contrast in literacy is observed between one part of the district to another, between males and females, between religious groups, between castes and between rural and urban population (Rajawat, 2005). According to 2001 census, the crude literacy rate of the scheduled castes of Maldah was 42.18%, whereas the literacy rate of general category was 57.71%. So, the gap between scheduled castes and general category was 15.53% . Of the total 233706 scheduled caste, literates the male and female literacy rate was 63.15 and 36.85%, respectively. So, the gender gap in literacy rate of scheduled castes was 26.30% in the district as per 2001 census. The block wise high disparity is also observed in female literacy rate. The highest and lowest female literacy is observed in Kaliachak-I block (38.02%) and in Chanchal-II block (16.95%) of the district. In spite of many socio-economic securities provided to them in the constitution and by the government, they are still comparatively less educated and backward. Table 2 indicates that the literacy rate of S.Cs. was 13.79, 13.49, 20.41, 38.23 and 42.18% as per 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 census, respectively. This is also observed that the gap between general and S.Cs. population had increased in terms of literacy rate compared to general category population.

Table.2 Literacy rates of scheduled castes and general category population,1961 to 2001

Census year	1961		1971		1981		1991		2001	
Category	General	S.Cs.	General	S.Cs.	General	S.Cs.	General	S.Cs.	General	S.Cs.
Literates (%)	13.79	10.51	17.61	13.49	23.06	20.41	50.30	38.23	57.71	42.18

Source: Census of India 1961 to 2001.

Literate and illiterate Backward Class Population

Education is considered to be one of the chief instruments through which a society socializes all members. The literacy rates vary among the scheduled castes in rural and urban areas. In urban areas, 81.51% male and 77.27% female are literate while 18.49% male and 22.73% female are illiterate. In rural areas, 60.36% male and 51.55 % female are literate and 39.64% male and 51.55% female are illiterate (Table 3). The gap between male and female literates is about 12 and 4% in rural and urban areas of Maldah district, respectively.

Tables.3 Literate and illiterate population

Category	Frequency				Percent (%)			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Literate	1360	97	939	85	60.36	81.51	48.45	77.27
Illiterate population	893	22	999	25	39.64	18.49	51.55	22.73
Total	2253	119	1938	110	100	100	100	100

Source: Prepared by researcher based on field study-2010.

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Dysgraphia: A Writing Disability

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Abstract :

For a successful academic life, a child should have good and adequate eye sight, visual perception, developed fine motor skills, attention, comprehension and most importantly an average intellectual functioning. There are some children who despite of average or above average intelligence fail to perform well in academics and shows a great disparity in their intellect and academic skills, such children are called as Children with Learning disability. It is a neurological disorder, often inherited or acquired in the formative years. They have grave difficulties in reading, writing and arithmetic. A specific learning disability affecting mainly the writing skill is called as Dysgraphia. It is different from developmental coordination disorder or agraphia. They have difficulties in spellings, organising their thoughts and also penning it down on the paper. Parents pressure and teachers poor understanding about the problem mounds up the problem and hence leads to a lot of agony and hatred for academics and writing. The child's self esteem is affected to the core. An intelligent child is just left helpless in this situation and the academic problem aggravates day by day. The handwriting is poor and shabby, which could be either because of self doubt or due to muscle weakness. The flexion and contraction of finger muscles is a tedious task for a child with Dysgraphia. The etiology involved is unclear however the entire condition can be prevented, remediated and accommodated. If proper and early intervention is applied then the disorder can be managed very tactfully. It also needs constant support from the parents end and a lot of patience from the teachers end. If this works nicely then the entire writing process becomes extremely joyful for the child with Dysgraphia.

Key terms: Dysgraphia, Intervention,

Dating back to ancient times ever since Gurukul system, education has always been a prime sphere in the child's development. Its importance is so pivotal that it is considered as one of the vital aspects of human development. It is the education that builds up our character and prepares us for our life. It is rightly said by Mahatma Gandhi that, "Education is the sharpest tool and a gentle way to reform the world". A human being becomes a 'human' in real sense when he is educated. Who would not want their child to study well and become successful in life? Right from conception, the parents start dreaming about their child's future. Surprisingly in some families during pregnancy the expectant mother is made to see and read the biographies of eminent personalities so their dream child would be successful like the personalities the mother had read throughout her pregnancy. The would-be parents work very hard so they can fulfil their child's desires and give them a good life full of comforts and opportunities. Unfortunately because of the fast life and changing times the entire essence of education is lost and it is only confined to grades and scores. The society generally views and perceives the child brilliant if he is academically bright and scores well however a child who is good in other extra-curricular activities but not good in academics is viewed upon with suspicion that whether he will be successful in his life or not. In some families parents use extreme punitive measures when the child doesn't score well in the exams. Examinations are either taken orally or in written form. This pattern varies from country to country.

Specifically talking about the examination system in India, the major focus is only on writing. Writing is considered as one of the best forms of expression in Indian examination system. If the child thoroughly knows the concept but fails to pen it down on the paper then his endeavour is futile. Writing is a complex activity which gives a kinaesthetic experience to the child. It progresses in stages in a gradual way from muscle readiness to a well written sample. Ideally the process of writing begins as early as the small infant lies down on his back and raises his hands in the air. While raising his

hands he makes circular movements in the air, moves his hands in different directions and there on with different opportunities the child encounters the muscle development proceeds from general to more sophisticated forms. In play groups the child is given a crayon to colour and in some months at this very tender age the child is forced to write alphabets and numbers within the lines and boundaries. This kinaesthetic activity becomes possible and successful only if there is a neuro-muscular maturation, a good visual perception and eye hand coordination. To be explicit, for a successful writing experience, the child should display a good control over the writing tool. Tripod grip is considered as a good grip as it gives a better stability over the writing tool. Visual perception comprises of visual discrimination, the child should be able to distinguish the words from the figures during the copying tasks. His eyes and hand muscles should work together yielding good speed and accuracy. If there is a deficit, lag or problem with any of the above then it leads to problems like incomplete work samples, complaints of hand pain, and work samples with poor accuracy and so on. Most of the kids are able to cope up with these regular challenges; however a small group of children fail to meet the demands of the on-going curriculum, therefore the high expecting group of parents get into a rough mode of pressurising their kids to meet the academics demands. This small minority group is a group of children suffering from a hidden handicap, known as Learning Disability. The term is now not new in our Indian scenario. The terminology itself is quite self-explanatory, and simply means difficulty in learning. According to Shapiro and Gallieo (1993) & Shaywitz (1998), Specific learning disabilities is a heterogeneous group of neurobehavioral disorders manifested by significant unexpected, specific and persistent difficulties in the acquisition and use of efficient reading (dyslexia), writing (dysgraphia) or mathematical (dyscalculia) abilities despite conventional instruction, intact senses, normal intelligence, proper motivation and adequate socio-cultural opportunity. To put it simply, despite of normal intelligence, a good teaching instruction, normal vision and hearing, the child has grave difficulties in the area of reading, writing and arithmetic. The specific learning disabilities are as follows:

- Dyslexia
- Dysgraphia:
- Dyscalculia
- Dyspraxia

Like Dyslexia, which is a disorder of reading, Dysgraphia is a specific learning disability where a child shows problems related to written expression. It is a deficiency in the ability to write, where not only the handwriting suffers but also the coherence. (Chivers, M, 1991). It is a sister disability to Dyslexia. It is made up from two Greek words, 'dys' means impaired and 'graphia' means making letter forms by hand. It often overlaps with other with other problems like speech problem, Attention deficit disorder and is most often mistaken with Developmental coordination disorder. (Nicolson & Fawcett, 2011). In our Indian children 14% of children have Dysgraphia (Ramaa S. et al, 2002) unfortunately these children are considered as lazy and often punished by the school and parents for not writing.

The act of writing involves two main stages: the linguistic stage where the entire auditory and visual information is encoded into symbols for letters and words where an important area in the brain called angular gyrus provides linguistic rules which guides with further writing. And the second stage is the expressive praxic or motor stage where these words are expressed and articulated and is assisted by the Exner's writing area present in the frontal lobe of the brain (Roux et al, 2009). A child with Dysgraphia often manifests the following characteristics:

- Mixes capital and small letters together in a word or sentence
- Has difficulties in maintaining proper space between two words
- Has difficulty with line alignment
- Grip over the writing tool is awkward

- Writing samples show a lot of spelling errors
- Handwriting is shabby and illegible
- Handwriting is immature
- Excessive use of eraser
- The sizing of the letters are not uniform
- At times it is difficult to identify what the child has written.
- Handwriting is sloppy with a downward slant.
- Work samples are always incomplete
- They complain of hand pain and fatigue
- They make all possible ways and excuses to avoid writing
- At times the writing pressure is either too high or low.
- Sentence construction lacks proper syntax
- They find creative writing very difficult as they struggle with finding the right words.

Dysgraphia is rarely diagnosed as an isolated type. In majority of the cases, Dyslexia is always seen with other Learning disabilities (Bina Nangia, 2013). The parents of a child with this form normally express a common complaint that their child is able to answer orally, but when it comes to writing then the problem starts. It may be that these children have difficulty processing the information, organizing their thoughts and finally putting their thoughts on to the paper. The writing samples of children with Dysgraphia also show that their mind and hand coordination is also poor, hence it leads to multiple errors. Most of the children with Dysgraphia struggle with spellings and penning the thoughts on papers (Fischer et al, 2004). Children with severe forms of Dysgraphia have grave difficulties even holding the pencil properly. They face a lot of trouble drawing a straight line. Some are able to draw basic shapes but fail to write words and sentences consistently (Richards, 1999).

Just writing a simple sentence which appears so easy for others but involves a lot of flexing and contracting of muscles in the hands and arms. All this is completely dependent on the fine motor skills and the muscle tone of the child. Muscle tone refers to the degree of tension in the muscle during the resting state.

Dysgraphia is further divided into its subtypes. They are given below:

- **Dyslexic Dysgraphia:** In this type, the complex spontaneous text or written stuff is illegible, however the drawing and copying of the text is very normal. Oral spellings are poor
- **Motor Dysgraphia:** In this type of Dysgraphia, both the spontaneous and copying is illegible and also the drawing is problematic, however oral spellings are normal.
- **Spatial Dysgraphia:** Here any kind of writing is illegible, drawing is problematic and oral spellings are normal.

Causes of Dysgraphia

- The cause of Dysgraphia is unknown. It may be a result of pre natal, post natal or some kind of genetic factors. Following are some of the causes considered for development of Dysgraphia:
- It is believed that in children with Dysgraphia, one or both the following steps may go off the track: Organising the information properly that is already stored in the memory or /and getting the words onto the paper.
- A child also may have trouble with Orthographic coding. In simple words it refers to the ability of the brain to store unfamiliar written words in the working memory so he faces a hard time writing it (International Dyslexia Association)
- Some experts believe that dysgraphia is caused due to poor phoneme- grapheme translation.
- Dysgraphia is also caused because of split attention and memory load

- Children with low muscle tone have fine motor coordination problems (Bina Nangia, 2013) which could be contributing to development of Dysgraphia.

Dysgraphia and Spelling errors

Spelling errors are also known as known as Dysorthographia. Children with Dysgraphia have a major problem with spellings. Spelling is an encoding task where the writer needs to encode the sounds required to build up a word. Spellings are built on the knowledge of phonics, as 60% of spellings are formed are based on phonetic sounds. The remaining 40% are just sight words which the child has to just remember. A child with Learning disability struggles and uses his entire might to learn and write the spellings. Infact spelling is one of the main areas of concern that troubles the parent. Unfortunately, spellings are so very important in academics that a slightest mistake can result into deduction of marks. However children with Dysgraphia when masters one rule of phonetics, unfortunately the next moment rule changes for another word. In their writing sample one particular word is spelt in different ways at different places. Their spellings are totally sound based. For instance, the word 'handle' is spelt as '- handal', 'table' is often spelt as 'tabal' etc. Let us take an example of the word 'Clean'. It would be written as 'Cleane' (Error of addition), 'Clen' (Error of omission), 'Clena' (Error of transposition) and 'Cleen' (Error of substitution). Unfortunately the child is beaten and scolded by the teachers and parents, hence the child gets into a different writing scrawl where he purposely leaves very less space between letters and words so the entire written work looks shabby and illegible. So he is accused for his shabby work but not for his handwriting. He somewhere learns to hide his mistake by giving such illegible sentences and therefore develops a lot of self-doubt and low self-esteem.

Can poor muscle tone contributes to Dysgraphia? Writing involves a lot of muscular coordination from the proximal muscles to distal muscles. At times children who have fine motor difficulties or even Dysgraphia suffer from a condition called as Hypotonia. In simple words it refers to muscles reduced ability or preparation for action. A child with Hypotonia shows weak muscle tone; hence he has difficulty performing all the gross motor and fine motor tasks. Writing, being one of the complex muscular tasks requires contraction and expansion of muscles. The proximal muscles have to be strong enough to support distal muscles, if the proximal muscles are weak then children with Hypotonia complain a lot of writing fatigue or hand pain as the entire pressure is exerted more on the distal muscles. They keep on changing their grip often as the writing tool slides in between their fingers because of poor motor control. This may result into either more or less pressure on the paper and hence the quality of writing suffers. Moreover because of the low muscle tone the posture of the child suffers. To be explicit, they are not able to maintain an erect posture while sitting. They rather slouch or use their hand to keep their heads upright while writing (De Jager, 2011). Hence from this we can conclude that low muscle tone has a direct and negative impact on the child's writing and academic performance.

What is not Dysgraphia?

Before we label the child with any kind of specific learning disability, it is very vital to know the other reasons which can primarily contribute to the problem or may mimic similar symptoms to that of Dysgraphia. Various others disorders like attention deficit disorder, Hypotonia, Fine motor skills disorder, developmental coordination disorder etc. may manifest identical symptoms of Dysgraphia. Moreover a condition called as agraphia. It simply refers to the loss of writing because of brain injury, stroke or any progressive illness.

Intervention strategies for children with Dysgraphia

It is rightly believed that children with Learning disability has good prognosis. However the intervention strategies that are used should be need based and area specific. Not all children will respond to the same treatment with great effectiveness. However one should always stress on early

intervention as earlier we intervene better and faster are the results. Before the intervention strategies one should also take into consideration various differential diagnosis conditions like emotional disturbance, Hypotonia, vision issues where the problem is mainly caused because of these factors and possibly may not be Dysgraphia. It is vital to know that prevention, remediation and accommodation are all vital elements considered in the intervention plan of Dysgraphia. Can Dysgraphia be prevented? It is seen that very young children especially in the Kindergarten or Grade- I are taught proper ways to form letters and wrong ways of writing should be corrected and gradually eradicated. Since writing is a kinaesthetic experience, muscle training and imitations can also serve as effective strategies to help in dealing with Dysgraphia. Imitations and body awareness exercises and writing with eyes open and closed if practiced on daily basis can lead to good results in Dysgraphic children.

Role of parents is vital in the whole process as the real problem in most of the cases stems from the family. Over expectation from the child and overlooking the discrepancy between the intellect and achievement makes them to pressurise their child.

1. The parent should be patient and encouraging.
2. The child's smallest endeavour and a little willingness to write should be appreciated.
3. The parent can help the child in some of his school homework to avoid frustration.
4. For creative writing, the parents should discuss different points related to the topic and help the child to come up with small phrases.

Role of teachers- Unfortunately since the teachers are not aware of learning disability, (Karanth, 1998) they fail to sensitize with the child's problem and therefore other external factors are triggered and contribute to the existing problem.

1. Teachers should understand the child's concern and should equip with dealing with the child's concern.
2. Considering the nature and the severity of the problem, less weightage should be given on completion of books and homework.
3. More stress should be emphasized on oral work.
4. The teacher should encourage the child by discussing various ideas related to the topic taught.
5. They should motivate the child in all aspect.
6. Leniency in quality of written work should be given. In other words the grading criteria for neatness and spelling should be a little less stringent.
7. The teachers should always be in touch with the parents, other therapists and the school counsellor to check his progress in the other areas.
8. More time should be given for copying and even during the examinations.
9. The teacher should identify the child's strengths and motivate him in that area.
10. Exemption from writing properly on lines and cursive writing.

Some of intervention strategies one can use with the child having Dysgraphia are discussed below:

- Modelling techniques can help them learn and copy the expected written work.
- Mind mapping to have a general framework in the mind.
- Elaboration of each concept of the mind mapping one after the other.
- Proof reading the paragraph, editing and revising if necessary.
- Teaching them the simple technique of POWER method. P- Plan your paper, O- Organise the thoughts, W- Write the thoughts, E- Edit the work and R- Revise the work giving a final product.

Learning disability or any of its specific form is not a disease nor is it contagious. Only understanding of the concern and its intervention at the right time with a lot of patience will help to deal with the problem with much ease, this will help the child with Dysgraphia overcome the anxiety related to writing and make the entire process easier and joyful.

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The Constitution Amendment Bill for Enactment of Goods & Services Tax (G.S.T)

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Keywords: i) Goods & Services Tax, ii) The Constitution of India, iii) The Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014, iv) Indirect Taxes, v) Revenue Neutral Rate, vi) Fiscal Autonomy, vii) Finance Commission, viii) Goods & Services Tax Council, ix) Seventh Schedule, x) Compensation to the States, xi) Amendment to The Constitution, xii) Integrated Goods & Services Tax, xiii) 114th & 115th Constitution Amendment Bills, xiv) Goods excluded from purview of G.S.T.

Abbreviations & Acronyms

- i. COI: The Constitution of India,
- ii. GST: Goods & Services Tax
- iii. IGST: Integrated Goods & Services Tax
- iv. Amendment Bill: The Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014
- v. F.M.: Union Finance Minister
- vi. T.F.C.: Thirteenth Finance Commission
- vii. F.F.C.: Fourteenth Finance Commission,
- viii. E.C.: Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers
- ix. States: States and Union Territories,
- x. GOI: Government of India
- xi. GSTC: Goods & Services Tax Council,
- xii. RNR: Revenue Neutral Rate
- xiii. IT Infra: Info. Tech. Infrastructure
- xiv. Centre/UOI: Union of India
- xv. SCP: Standing Committee of Parliament
- xvi. CST: Central Sales Tax

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1.0 Introduction

While presenting Union Budget 2007, on 28/02/2007, the then Union Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram announced that with effect from 1-4-2010, there will be a Two Tier Tax in the form of Goods & Services Tax (herein after referred to as 'GST') which will subsume existing indirect taxes viz. Central Excise, Custom Duties, Service Tax, State VAT, Entry Tax, Octroi and other indirect taxes. The GST Legislation will be 2 Tier, viz.

1. Central GST imposed by the Centre.
2. State GST imposed by each of the states (including Union Territories)

In addition to these two, there will be integrated GST to tax supplies of goods & services from one state to other.

2.0 Scope & Coverage of GST:

GST is an indirect tax to be levied upon supply of goods & services. Currently there are following indirect taxes, viz. i) Excise Duties – Central/State, ii) Customs Duties, iii) Service Tax, iv) Central Sales Tax, v) State VAT, vi) Entry Tax, vii) Octroi, viii) Local Body Tax, ix) Tax upon newspapers & advertisements published therein, x) Tax upon luxuries, including upon entertainment, betting & gambling. Out of these, some taxes are levied by the Centre (UOI), while others are levied by the States. The Seventh Schedule annexed to COI gives an exhaustive list of Taxes through a) List – I Union, b) List II States & c) List III- Concurrent. Taxes featuring in List – I can be levied only by the Centre, taxes featuring in List II can be levied only by the States & taxes featuring in List III can be levied by Centre & States both.

According to the global practice prevailing in countries across continents, GST is a comprehensive tax, seeking amalgamation of taxes, viz. excise & customs duties, service tax, VAT, octroi, entry tax etc., whereby there could exist no other indirect taxes than GST.

The GST Model contemplated in India goes far beyond this global practice, since there is going to be continuance of few indirect taxes even in GST Regime e.g. central excise , state excise etc., which will be in addition to GST, throwing ‘cascading’ incidence upon tax-payer, thereby defeating the very purpose behind one single comprehensive tax. GST warrants a single comprehensive tax along with bands of tax rates not exceeding three.

3.0 Need to amend the COI:

Enactment of GST Law necessitates an amendment to the Seventh Schedule & to select few Articles of the COI, without which GST cannot be implemented due to reasons, viz. 1) Taxation of Services is reserved for the UOI; and 2) taxation of Sale of goods is reserved for the States, hence the need to amend COI.

GOI tabled The Constitution (114th Amendment) Bill, 2010 in the Parliament to pave the way for GST Law. This bill conceded the Veto Power to the FM as Chairman of GSTC, which provoked serious criticism against the Bill; hence it could not go through.

Then came The Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill, 2011 presented in the Parliament in March 2011, which was referred to the SCP. However, it did not pass through in Fifteenth Lok Sabha hence lapsed upon dissolution of that Lok Sabha.

Now, the Sixteenth Lok Sabha is constituted in 2014, the current FM Mr. Arun Jaitley has presented The Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014 on 19/12/2014 (Amendment Bill).

4.0 Amendment Bill

The salient features of this Bill are as follow:

1. Parliament & State Legislatures shall be authorized to Levy GST, except that only Parliament shall levy GST upon supply of goods and services moving from one state to other (IGST).
2. IGST shall be levied by the Parliament upon recommendations of GSTC.
3. Apportionment distribution of proceeds of GST shall be as per recommendations of GSTC between UOI & States.
4. As regards taxation of goods, there shall be a shift from ‘sale or purchase of goods’ to ‘supply of goods & services’
5. Following taxes shall be brought within the purview of GST:
Central: i) All Central Excise Duties, ii) All Customs Duties, iii) Service Tax, iv) Surcharges, & v) Cesses upon these taxes
State: i) C.S.T., ii) State VAT, iii) State Entertainment Tax, iv) Octroi, v) Entry Tax, vi) Purchase Tax, vii) Luxury Tax, viii) Taxes on lotteries, betting, gambling, ix) surcharges & cesses on these taxes.
6. State Excise Duty Levied upon, a) Alcoholic Liquor for human consumption, b) Opium, c) Hemp, d) Narcotics shall continue. They will be kept outside GST.

7. Following goods shall be kept outside GST. Viz. a) Petroleum Crude, b) High Speed Diesel, c) Motor Spirit (Petrol), d) Natural Gas, e) Aviation Turbine Fuel, f) Tobacco & Tobacco Products
8. All these goods kept outside GST shall continue to be taxed under existing tax laws.
9. Levy, of IGST, will be @1% for a period of two years or such a period as GSTC may recommend & such a tax shall be assigned to the States from where the supply originates. (IGST shall be 'origin – based', not 'destination – based').
10. Parliament by law, shall provide compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of GST for such period which may extend to five years, on the recommendation of GSTC.
11. i) GSTC shall be constituted by the President, which shall be chaired by the FM & shall consist of Union Minister of State in charge of Finance & Ministers in charge of Finance nominated by each State Government.
- ii) The members of GSTC shall choose one amongst themselves to be the Vice-Chairperson for such period as they may decide.
- iii) GSTC shall make recommendations to the Union & the States on the following matters:
 - a) taxes, cesses, surcharges levied by UOI, States & Local bodies which may be subsumed in GST;
 - b) goods & services that may be subjected to or exempted from GST;
 - c) model GST Laws in detail covering relevant issues;
 - d) threshold limit of turnover below which no GST will be levied;
 - e) rates including floor rates with bands of GST;
 - f) any special rate/s for a specified period, to raise additional resources during any disasters;
 - g) special provision/s relating to notified states; &
 - h) any other matter relating to GST as GSTC may decide
- iv) GSTC shall recommend the date on which GST be levied on five petroleum products stated earlier.
- v) GSTC shall be guided by the need for a harmonized structure of GST & for the development of a harmonized national market for goods & services.
- vi) Every decision of GSTC shall be taken at a meeting, by a majority of not less than three-fourth of the weighted votes of the members present & voting, in accordance with the weightage indicated as follow:
 - a) Votes of Central Government shall have a weightage of 1/3 of the total votes cast &
 - b) Votes of all the State Governments taken together shall have a weightage of 2/3 of the total votes cast in that meeting.
- vii) GSTC may decide about the modalities to resolve disputes arising out of its recommendations.

5.0 Comments & Suggestions

The move to table the Amendment Bill to enable enactment of GST Law on 19/12/2014 in the Parliament is appreciated, as it was long overdue. As stated in the introduction, GST Laws were to be implemented from 01/04/2010 as stated by the then FM on 28/02/2007. As on that day, there was time available of 37 months, which was adequate to complete the time-consuming process of amending the COI. However, the process started in 2010 & remained inconclusive after two unsuccessful attempts made in 2010 & 2011, which is now revived.

The study of the Bill reveals following issues, viz.

1. GSTC has been given wide powers to make recommendations on critical issues involved in the implementation of GST, viz. rate structure, inclusion & exclusion of goods & services into/from GST & last but not most important issue of compensation to the states.
2. The bill provides for compensation to the States for a period up to 5 years as demanded by the States, while FM has offered for 3 years. It needs to be seen whether the states agree to this or not. It involves sensitive issue of 'Fiscal Autonomy' of the States arising out of federal structure of the

COI. Each State wants to ensure that there is minimum dependence upon the Centre, at the same time they want to get maximum from the Centre. The author wants to draw attention to the Fiscal Responsibility & Budget Management Act (FRBM), which is in existence since 2005, under which the Centre & each State have to follow certain fiscal discipline in terms of controlling 'fiscal deficit' vis-à-vis achieving 'revenue surplus'. Through the medium of FRBM Laws, the fiscal performance of the State can be measured. It is suggested that, in addition to the period of 3 years (if agreed), additional amount may be given as an incentive to the State, which achieves targets set under FRBM Law. This may motivate states to maintain fiscal discipline to earn higher amount of compensation. It is assumed that each state will put efforts to broaden the tax base & collection in the Fiscal Year 2015-16 to build up a case for higher amount of compensation in 2016-17.

3. There are few goods, which have been kept outside the purview of GST as stipulated in the amendment Bill, similarly the provisions regarding powers of GSTC. If the need is felt in future to make any change therein, the Long-drawn process of amending the COI shall have to be gone through, which will cause delay in implementing the decisions warranted by the situation. It is suggested that matters like rate structure of GST, inclusion into & exclusion from GST of goods & services etc. can be handled fast by embodying those provisions into the GST Laws (instead of inserting them into COI) the issues can be sorted out expeditiously. Under Income Tax Act, 1961 the rates of tax are announced through Finance Bill every year. Similarly there are administrative authorities like Central Board of Direct Taxes & Settlement Commission which are examples of Delegated Legislation. The same practice can be adopted in the implementation of GST.
4. The Amendment Bill proposes Levy of IGST@1% upon inter-state supplies of goods & services, the proceeds of which shall be collected by the State of Origin, whereby State of Destination shall not get anything. Here, the author draws attention to the fact that C.S.T. has been always 'origin based', which has been hindrance to pave the way for VAT- which is 'destination-based' globally. This anomaly shall continue to exist in GST Regime, which needs to be rectified at this juncture only in the Amendment Bill.
5. F.F.C. has been constituted by the President under Chairmanship of Dr. Y.V. Reddy, the tenor of which shall be from 01/04/2015 to 31/03/2020.

The Terms of References of FFC as regards the recommendations to be made by FFC include, inter alia, the following:

"3 (xi) the impact of the proposed Goods & Services Tax on the finances of Centre and States and the mechanism for compensation in case of any revenue loss."

In this context, the author points out that the Amendment Bill provides powers to GSTC to make recommendation to the Parliament as regards i) Compensation payable to the states & a period for which it shall be paid; and ii) apportionment & distribution of proceeds of GST between Centre & States. Both FFC & GSTC are created under COI, out of which FFC will make their recommendations to the President, while GSTC will make their recommendation to GOI, on the basis of which law/s will be passed by the Parliament. If there happens to be any contradiction/conflict between FFC & GSTC in respect of recommendations made by them there may take place conflict between two anytime in future, resulting into constitutional dead lock. A serious thought needs to be applied well before time as to how to resolve such a conflict.

6. Procedure for the amendment of the COI is prescribed in Article 368 thereof, which is narrated below:
 - i. The Bill shall have to be passed by a majority of the total membership of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha;
 - ii. It shall have to be passed by a majority of not less than 2/3 of the members of both the houses, present & voting,

- iii. Further it shall have to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States of resolutions to that effect passed by those Legislatures before the Bill is forwarded to the President for his assent.
- iv. The Bill shall be turned into the Act, only after obtaining the assent of the President.

The Amendment Bill, which is presented in the Parliament on 19/12/2014, will be forwarded to the SCP for the suggestions/recommendations. Thereafter (after receiving report from SCP) both the Houses of Parliament shall have to pass it with requisite majority, only after which the State Legislatures shall ratify it by passing the resolution to that effect. At the end, only after obtaining ratification from at least 51% of the total number of State Legislatures, it can be presented to the President for his assent. This entire process has to be completed well before 31/03/2016, within the time available of around 15 months. In this context, the author quotes his observation. The Constitution (46th Amendment) Bill, 1980 was presented in the Parliament in April 1980, which sought to give power to the States to impose sales tax upon certain transactions known as 'deemed sales' examples of which are i) Indivisible Works Contracts, ii) Leasing/Hiring of goods, iii) Consignment transactions, stock transfers from one state to other, iv) Billing done by hotels to the customers lodging there etc. The bill was for the benefit of States, enabling them to fetch higher revenue, hence there was no opposition to that Bill, yet the Bill received the assent of the President on 02/02/1983 (taking 33 months). On this background, the author submits that the time of 15 months may not be adequate to get the Amendment Bill passes before 31/03/2016, hence the deadline may be missed & GST may be implemented by 01/04/2017. Some of the States may make demands on the issues of i) Compensation payable to states & ii) agreeing upon 'Revenue Neutral Rate' along with hands of GST rates.

The author expresses hope that all the stake-holders co-operate on this issue to enable early implementation of GST Laws, which is a radical fiscal reform beneficial to Indian Economy.

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The Rule of Law and the Welfare State: Toward a New Scenario

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It is trite learning that the state is not an end in itself, but only an instrumentality, to be evaluated in terms of its contribution to the welfare of the members of the political community. The concept of the 'laissez faire' state of the nineteenth century arose from a philosophy that general welfare is best promoted when the intervention of the state in economic and social matters is kept to the lowest possible minimum. The rise of the welfare state proceeds from the political philosophy that the greater economic and social good of the greater number requires greater intervention of government and the adoption of public measures aimed at general economic betterment. Today, people cry for intervention of government when anything goes wrong in any front. They demand interjection of government in every aspect and sphere of life.

The main characteristics of the welfare state according to W Jones are, the vast increase in the number, range and detail of governmental control of privately owned economic enterprises the furnishing of direct services by government to individual members of the political community like unemployment and retirement benefits, old-age pensions, family allowances, medical care and the like, and the increasing government ownership and operation of industries and businesses which were or would have been operated for profit by individuals or private corporations. What is the impact of the emergence of the welfare state on the rule of law? There is no agreement among the authors who have dealt with the subject as to what exactly the expression 'rule of law' connotes. But there is substantial agreement in juristic thought that the great purpose of rule of law is the protection of the individual against arbitrary exercise of power, wherever it is found. Beyond this, it is difficult to find any common understanding among lawyers, judges and scholars as to the meaning and essential attribute of the rule of law. The concept has many meanings. Rule of law is based upon the liberty of the individual and has as its object the harmonizing of the opposing notions of individual liberty and public order. The notion of justice alone can maintain a balance between the two, and, justice, it is well known, has a variable content. The modern Pilate asks what is justice and stays not for an answer. There is nothing strange in this. Kelsen has said that justice is an irrational concept and that regarded from the point of rational cognition, he thinks there are only interests and hence conflict of interest and their solution can be brought about only by sacrifice of one for the sake of other or by a compromise between opposing interests. Justice Holmes has remarked that when a person talks of justice in a court, he is not thinking in legal terms. Allen has observed, that the term social justice has no definite content, that it means different things to different people. Despite these assertions, there is the concept of justice. St. Augustine said of Time: "I cannot define it but I know what it is". Much the same can be said of justice. A right-minded man knows it when he smarts under the sense of injustice caused, say, by unequal treatment of equals.

"From an overall analysis of the writings on the subject according to W. Jones; "that the concept of rule of law embodies three essential ingredients: first, every person whose interest will be affected by a judicial or administrative decision has the right to a meaningful day in court; second, that the deciding officer shall be independent in the full sense, free from all external directions by political or administrative superiors in the disposition of individual cases and also free from the influence of personal gain and partisan or popular bias'; and, third, that the day to day decision shall be reasoned, rationally justified in terms that take into account both the demands of the general principle and the

demands of the particular situation.

The supremacy of law demands that every citizen is entitled to have his rights adjudicated in a regular common law court and to call in question in a court the legality of any act done by an administrative official. Whether this requirement is being adhered to either in England or in America, for, there are a number of statutes which expressly or by enacting conclusive presumptions oust the jurisdiction of courts.

In a welfare state, the government is the regulator, dispenser of benefits and a mass employer. Therefore, it draws to itself, functions and responsibilities formerly dispersed among such other power centers as private companies, trade and labour associations and charitable institutions, There is danger that the man in the street will come to look at the state as the source of many of his most valued expectations with a new affection that undermines the healthy suspicion with which sturdy citizens of a free society should regard officialdom and all its work.

Today, for a large number of people, government is the direct source of income, although they hold no public office. Their eligibility arises from legal status. Examples of such benefits are: social security benefits, unemployment compensation, veterans' benefits, cash grants for political sufferers and the whole scheme of state and local welfare, These represent the principal source of income for a substantial segment of the community, Thousands of people are employed under the state and central governments and local authorities, Licenses are required before one can engage in many kinds of businesses or work. The power of giving licenses means power to withhold them. This gives control to the government or to the agents of government on the lives of many people. Many individuals and many more businesses enjoy public generosity in the form of government contracts. These contracts often resemble subsidies. It is virtually impossible to lose money on them and many free enterprises are set up primarily to do business with government. Government owns and controls hundreds of acres of public land valuable for mining and other purposes. These resources are available for utilization by private businesses and individuals by way of lease or license. All these mean growth in the government largesse which in turn means dependence open government. Today, more and more of our wealth takes the form of right or status, -rather than of tangible goods. An individual's profession or occupation is a prime example. To many, the job with a particular employer is the principal form of wealth as it is far more valuable than a house or a bank account, for, a new house can be bought and a new bank account opened once the profession or job is secure,

The early law is marked by courts' attempts to distinguish which forms of largesse were 'rights' and which were 'privileges'. Legal protection of the former was by far the greater. If the holder of a license had a 'right', he might be entitled to a hearing before the license could be revoked. A mere 'privilege could be revoked without notice or hearing. Since government largesse was considered as a gratuity; it was said that, state could withhold or revoke the largesse at its pleasure. The position of the government in this respect was considered the same as that of a private giver. The distinction between 'right' and 'privilege' is getting blurred in this area. What were considered as privileges are coming to be recognized as interest in the nature of rights to be protected against arbitrary action? The government largesse is gaining recognition as new property requiring legal protection.¹

A decision of our Supreme Court shows how the Court has begun to evince its solicitude to protect this new property from arbitrary exercise of power. In that case, the Supreme Court held that before a person's name is put on the black list, he should be given notice and an opportunity of being heard Chief Justice Ray, speaking for the Court, said that; putting a man's name in the black list will have civil consequences as it affects his reputation and standing in the business world and as it denies him equality in the matter of entering into advantageous relationship with government and all these,

because, it was recognized by the Court that a person has a right to pursue a lawful avocation in life for earning his livelihood and for entering into contract for that purpose. It was argued for the government that no person has a right to enter into contractual relationship with government, that government, like any other private individual, has the absolute right to enter into contract, with any person it pleases. But the Court responded that the government is not like a private individual who can pick and choose the person with whom he will deal, but that government is still government when it enters into contracts or when it is administering largess and that it cannot, without adequate reason, exclude a person from dealing with it or take away largesse arbitrarily.

The nature of conditional privileges is explained in the Minorities' Case. There it was held that a government cannot so condition its largess as to compel a person or body of persons to surrender his or its rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Property is a legal institution the essence of which is the creation and protection of certain private rights in wealth of any kind. The institution performs many different functions. One of these functions is to draw a boundary between a public and private power, Property draws a circle around the activities of each private individual or organization. Within that circle, the owner has a greater degree of freedom than without. Outside, he must justify or explain his actions, and show his authority within, he is master, and the state must explain and justify any interference. It is as if property shifted the burden of proof; outside the individual has the burden; inside, the burden is on government to demonstrate that something the owner wishes to do should not be done.

Today, however, it is widely thought that property and liberty are separable things; that there may, in fact, be conflicts between "property rights" and personal rights" and we give priority value to personal rights like liberty or equality on the basis that they are more indispensable to a good life than property rights. But as learned Hand said, nobody took time to explain why "property itself is not a 'personal right.'"

During the industrial revolution, when property was liberated from feudal restraints philosophers hailed property as the basis of liberty, and argued that it must be free from the demands of government or society. But, as property grew, so did abuses resulting from its use. Property became power over others. Men are saying today that property, like any other social institution, has a function to fulfill. Legislation which destroys the institution is one thing; legislation which holds it to -its true function is another.

In a society with a mixed economy, who can be sure that freedom in relation to property might not be regarded as an aspect of individual freedom? People without property have a tendency to become slaves. They become the property of others as they have no property themselves. They will come to say: make us slaves, but feed us". Liberty, independence, self-respect, have their roots in property. To denigrate the institution of property is to shut one's eyes to the stark reality evidenced by the innate instinct and the steady object of pursuit of the vast majority of people. Protection of property interest may quite fairly be deemed in appropriate circumstances and aspect of freedom.

The struggle between abuse and reform made it easy to forget the basic importance of individual private property. Walter Lippman has said, that the issue between the giant corporation and the public should not be allowed to obscure the truth that the only dependable foundation of personal liberty is the economic security of private property. For, we must not expect to find in ordinary men the stuff of martyrs, and we must, therefore, secure their freedom by their normal motives. There is no surer way to give men the courage to be free than to insure them a competence upon which they can rely". This is why the Constitution-makers wanted that the ownership of the material resources of the community should be so distributed as to sub serve the common good.

It must now be recognized that we are becoming a society based upon relationship and status - status deriving primarily from source of livelihood. Status is so closely linked to personality that destruction of one may well destroy the other. Status must, therefore, be surrounded with the kind of safeguards once reserved for personality. Eventually, those forms of largess which are closely linked to status must be deemed to be held as of right. Like property, such largess should be governed by a system of regulation with civil and criminal sanctions, rather than by a system based upon denial, suspension and revocation.

The concept of right is most urgently needed with respect to benefits like unemployment compensation, public assistance, and old age insurance. These benefits are based upon recognition that misfortune and deprivation are often caused by forces far beyond the control of the individual such as technological change, variations in demand for goods, depressions, or wars. The aim of these benefits is to preserve the self-sufficiency of the individual, to rehabilitate him where necessary, and to allow him to be a valuable member of a family and a community.

It is, therefore, time to re-consider the theories by which the new forms of wealth are regulated. It is time to see that the 'privilege' or 'gratuity' concept, as applied to wealth dispensed by government, is not much different from the absolute right of ownership that private capital 'Once invoked to justify arbitrary power over employees and the public.

Above all, the time has come for us to remember what the framers of the Constitution knew so well-that 'a power over man's subsistence amounts to a power over his will, we cannot safely entrust our livelihoods and our rights to the discretion of authorities, examiners, boards of control, license commissioners without safeguards. .

It has been said that the advent of the welfare state is attended inevitably by the decline and the ultimate disappearance of the rule of law. The issue now under consideration has its political as well as theoretical dimension. As Kelsen remarked: the contention that rule of law cannot be maintained in a welfare state is, in one aspect at least, part of specific political thesis that socialism is incompatible with democracy. One can doubt the proposition that the expansion of government regulatory and service functions is inevitably fatal to the rule of law and yet, recognize, at the same time, that the growth of Governmental power is attended by dangers and problems of which the citizens of a welfare state must take into account. But it is one thing to recognize that discretionary power has dangerous potentialities against which the welfare state must be alert to provide, and quite another thing to proclaim that the exercise of discretionary power in the welfare state is a cancer against which no precaution can prevail. The contention that rule of law cannot prevail in a welfare state is a contention which would identify the rule of law with one institution, namely, capitalism of more or less undiminished vitality; an institution which some western countries have retained but others have compromised or abandoned. If the contention is right, the rule of law must be dead or in extremis in those countries that have already gone over to national economic planning. Several nations are far along on the road to socialism either avowedly or by the standards of nineteenth century economic theory. But an awareness of the issue in its full political dimension will make the thoughtful legal philosopher seek for alternative hypotheses before he accepts even the most persuasive attempt to demonstrate that the rule of law and the welfare state are forever and implacably opposed. In a decent society it is unthinkable that government or any officer of government possesses arbitrary power over the person or the interest of the individual. All members of society, private persons and government officials alike, must be equally responsible before, the law and effective judicial remedies are more important than abstract constitutional declarations in securing the rights of the individual against encroachment by the state. That sturdy foe of arbitrary power and faithful champion of the

"ordinary courts" and the "ordinary law," namely, Dicey, did not say "that the enactment of legislation designed to minimize existing economic inequalities violates the rule of law. He did not say that the rule of law requires the determination of all particular controversies by essentially deductive reasoning from fixed principles. Any theory that tends to equate the rule of law with the formal generality of law must find another origin. There are two main counts in the indictment against the welfare state as the deadly enemy of the rule of law. The first charge is that the national economic planning, characteristic of the welfare state, involves, a deliberate discrimination by government between particular needs of different people and that this violates the rule of law principle of formal equality before the law. This, in effect, is to say that any policy aiming directly at a substantive ideal of distributive justice must lead to the destruction of the rule of law. The mature law of any country is not and never has been as heedless of distributive justice, as blind to the particular needs of different people. The attainable ideal is that all laws should apply equally to all human beings unless, as Julius Stone puts it, "there is good reason to the contrary."²

The argument is a familiar one in the literature of administrative law: government regulatory and welfare programmes can be carried into effect only by the delegation of discretionary power to diverse boards and authorities and the possession and exercise of such discretionary power are, in part theoretical and in part practical. Broad administrative discretion threatens the Kantian ideal that "man is free if he needs to obey no person but solely the laws". The argument is strikingly reminiscent of the contention often heard that discretionary administrative powers undermine a fundamental concept of the rule of law.

The only question is how far it is possible to reduce the discretionary element without destroying the effectiveness of a statute as an instrument of public policy. Is discretion such deadly poison to the rule of law that it is better to abandon deeply desired legislative objectives than to run the risk of possible arbitrary use of discretionary power? Meaningful statutory standards, realistic procedural requirements and discriminating techniques of judicial review are among the tools to control the discretionary power.

The great safeguard which modern administrative law has evolved to guard against the abuse of discretionary power is that the power can be exercised only in conformity with principles of natural justice. The law undertakes to do this in certain respects and, in doing so, it makes one of its most notable contributions to the art of government. For, however wide the powers of the state, and however wide the discretion of the authority, it is always possible to require them to be exercised in a fair manner and, if exercised fairly, they will be exercised more efficiently. Many people are apt to think that observance of procedure is a subsidiary matter of secondary importance. This is a mistake. Procedural fairness and regularity has been the great bastion against tyranny and arbitrariness in history. People might suffer even bad laws, if they are administered fairly and with even hand. The history of liberty has been the history of insistence on observance of procedural safeguards natural justice is the name given to certain fundamental rules which are so necessary to the proper exercise of power that they are now projected from the judicial field to the administrative sphere.

"In the great and growing body of law relating to judicial intervention in relation to tribunals and administrative bodies the phrase has been the subject of much learned consideration. Though it has often been pointed out that the phrase is sadly lacking in precision it cannot be doubted that the principles which it enshrines have, particularly in recent years in the field of administrative law, been valiantly and beneficently applied to defeat wrongful or inconsiderable exercises of power."³

The two main rules of natural justice are that a man shall not be a judge in his own cause and secondly, that a man may not be condemned unheard without his being made aware in good time of

the case he has to meet. The Committee on Ministers' powers thought that it is arguable that there was a third principle that a party is entitled to know the reason for the decision and that after a public enquiry before an inspector; his report should be made available. These rules are applicable not only in a court of justice but also before an administrative authority who proposes to take any action or pass any orders which will have drastic consequences upon persons. The concept of natural justice has so expanded that it even covers a case when a person's right not only to property or liberty is affected but also when the adjudication will have the adverse consequences upon his right to carry on a business or to enter into advantageous relationship with government. The right of a person to be given a fair hearing before "he suffers in some way under the official rod is a vital principle" which, if only the judges themselves apply it consistently, will both protect the citizen's interests and improve the quality of administration. If a person is charged with violation of a rule or regulation which will have civil consequence, a trial type of hearing will be required. But when the question to be determined by a tribunal has to be determined mainly on the basis of policy, argument-type of hearing would be sufficient.

Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest in address has said :

"We can, I think, take pride in what has been done in recent periods and particularly in the field of administrative law by invoking and by applying those principles which we broadly classify under the designation of natural justice. Many testing problems as to their application yet remain to be solved. But I affirm that the area of administrative action is but one area in which the principles are to be deployed. Nor are they to be invoked only when procedural failures are shown. Does natural justice qualify to be described as a "majestic" conception? I believe it does. Is it just a rhetorical but vague phrase which can be employed, when needed, to give a gloss of assurance? I believe that it is very much more. If it can be summarized as being fair play in action—who could wish that it would ever be out of action? It denotes that the law is not only to be guided by reason and by logic but that its purpose will not be fulfilled if it lacks more exalted inspiration"⁴.

The minimum functions of state are the preservation of domestic order and the defense of national interests and integrity. If the state did no more, there would be relatively infrequent occasion for direct confrontation between the state's officials and its private citizens. Only a few in any national society have their plans actively interfered with by policemen, and fewer still come into direct touch with diplomatic officials or, in peace time, with officials of the military establishment.

In the welfare state, public power becomes an instrumentality for the achievement of purposes beyond the minimum objectives of domestic order and national defense. It is not enough that the national community be secure against internal disorder and external aggression; a society can be thus secure and well ordered and yet lack the attribute of distributive justice. But a state exists not only to enable the subject to eke out a life but to make it possible for them to lead a good life. Long ago, Aristotle has said that justice is the bond of men in states. For the administration of justice, which is the determination of what is just, is the principle of order in political society.⁵ But as social justice becomes a conscious end of state policy there is a vast and inevitable increase in the frequency with which ordinary citizens come into a relationship of direct encounter with state power-holders. The citizen's significant encounter now is not with the policemen or the criminal magistrate but with the official representing a regulatory authority, an administration of social insurances, or a state-operated economic enterprise-authorities empowered to issue licenses and permits, etc. It is this dramatically increased incidence of encounter that sets the task of the rule of law in the welfare state.

In any society, individuals will differ in natural gifts and economic position. Increased regulation of the stronger or more fortunate does not necessarily; bring about a reduction in a society's

net balance of individual self assertion. In the welfare state if and so long as it can be kept true to its avowed purposes regulation is not an end in itself but a means of securing a greater measure of economic equality. A statute barring the forfeiture of premiums paid on a lapsed life-insurance policy diminishes freedom of contract only in the doctrinaire sense that insurers no longer can impose forfeiture clauses on a "take it or leave it" basis. Because of the inequality of bargaining power, such clauses were never the subject of genuine negotiation between insurer and insurance applicant. Recently the Supreme Court has held that a provision in an Act which permitted the institution of a suit against a tenant only with the permission of the District Magistrate cannot be waived by the tenant as it was enacted to protect the tenant and was based on public policy, Similarly, it would be wildly unrealistic to see in a minimum wage law only an interference with the individual employee's right to contract for less than subsistence wages, What has happened in these and like instances is that areas have been brought wisely or unwisely, within the reach of the rule of law. But whether looked at from the perspective of the persons regulated or from the perspective of those benefited by the regulations, there has been an increase in the incidence of encounter between the individual and the state power-holder and with that increase, an expansion in the task of the rule of law.

Dicey accurately perceived it as a great strength of the rule of law that most questions of individual right came for decision to a small and homogeneous group of dedicated men, the judges of the 'ordinary law'. A thousand times as many deciding officers are needed to settle the issues presented by claimants of the new and more widely held rights of the welfare state. Is it beyond hope that this vast new company of officials can, in time, develop a tradition of decision worthy of being called, in Pound's fine phrase, an "ethos of adjudication"?⁶

In the welfare state, the private citizen is forever encountering public officials of many kinds: regulators, dispensers of social services, managers of state-operated enterprises- It is the task of the rule of law to see to it that these multiplied and diverse encounters are as fair, as just, and as free from arbitrariness as are the familiar encounters of the right-asserting private citizen with the judicial officers of the traditional law.

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भारत कि आन, देश की शान, राजस्थान रा टीला, बामैं शेखावाटी रो सिरमोर है झुंझुनू जिला।

डॉ. श्रीमती कुलदीप गोपाल शर्मा: असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर - जे.जे.टी.यू., चुडेला, राजस्थान

प्रस्तावना :- भारत जैसे विशाल देश का सबसे बड़ा, खुबसूरत, प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य की पूंजी, स्नेह और वीरता की मिसाल, रंगीन झलकियों की धरोहर, पर्यटकों का आकर्षण, भारत के उत्तर पश्चिम दिशा में स्थित मूलतः कर्नल टाड की खोज है रंगीला राजस्थान।

राजस्थान की व्युत्पत्ति :- वास्तव में कर्नल टाड ने १८२९ में जो “एनलस एंड एक्टिविटीज ऑफ राजस्थान” नामक पुस्तक में इसकी खोज करके विश्व के मानचित्र पर उन्होंने राजस्थान को अंकित किया था. उनका कहना था कि राजपुताना वह भूमि है जहाँ राजा राज्य करते हैं. कर्नल टाड ने राजस्थान को राजाओं की भूमि नाम से ही परिभाषित किया था. विक्रमी संवत् ६८२ (६२५ ई.) में सिरोही जिले के वसंतगढ़ स्थित खिमलमाता के मंदिरों में उपलब्ध शिलालेखों में भी राजपूताने को राजस्थान नाम से आलेखित किया है महाराज भीमसिंह ने १७३१ में जयपुर नरेश को खत लिखा था उसमें भी राजस्थान शब्द का प्रयोग किया है. राजस्थान कोई कपोल कल्पित वार्ता नहीं है।

वास्तविकता यह है कि राजस्थान शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ ही (राज+स्थान), अर्थात् राजाओं की भूमि है. १९३० में अजमेर को इंटरमीडिएट बोर्ड परीक्षा का केंद्र बनाया गया था, उसमें भी राजपुताना शब्द से संबोधित किया गया था. आजादी से पूर्व इसमें २३ रियासतें थीं लेकिन ४ रियासतों को मुंबई में विलीन कर लेने के कारण राजपूताने में १९ रियासतें रह गईं।

लेख का उद्देश्य:- कहा जाता है कि विशिष्ट कार्य विशिष्ट उद्देश्य से ही सम्पन्न होते हैं. किसी भी कृति को अपने अंजाम तक पहुँचाने के लिए आवश्यकता होती है निश्चित दिशा की, जो निश्चित उद्देश्यों से ही परिपूर्ण की जा सकती है, इस लेख के निम्न उद्देश्य हैं:-

- १) राजस्थान के ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में शेखावाटी के बारे में विशिष्ट जानकारी हासिल करना।
- २) झुंझुनू जिले की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालना।
- ३) उपरोक्त उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हेतु तथ्यों का वर्णनात्मक संकलन व विवेचन करना।

लेख की सीमा:- केवल सीकर, चुरू और झुंझुनू जिले की जानकारी परिलक्षित करना ही लेख की सीमा है। क्योंकि संपूर्ण राजपूताने की जानकारी प्राप्त करने से विषय की विस्तृतता दृष्टिगोचर होती है और मुख्य विषय से भटकने की आशंका भी है, इसीलिए इसे सीमित रखा गया है।

लेख की समस्या:- क्षेत्र निर्धारण ही बड़ी समस्या है, क्योंकि वर्तमान में तीन जिले मुख्यालय के क्षेत्र हैं। इन तीनों की जानकारी एकत्रित करना, विस्तृत क्षेत्र हो जाने के कारण अधूरी सी हो गई है, लेख की विश्वसनीयता सीमित एवं जटिल सी हो गई है. अतः झुंझुनू, सीकर तथा चुरू जिले को यहाँ पर्याप्त माना गया है।

लेख का महत्व:- प्रस्तुत लेख में वर्तमान के इतिहासकारों एवं पुरातन तथ्यों की चर्चा की गई है। अतः आज के जीवन के परिप्रेक्ष्य में समाज के लिए यह उपयोगी लेख है। विशिष्ट महत्व यह है कि प्राचीन से आज तक की जानकारी, अल्प ही सही, उपलब्ध कराई गई है जो आने वाले समय में समाज के शिक्षार्थियों के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध

होगी।

हकीम युसूफ झुझनवी के मकूले (कथन) के अनुसार:-

“इतिहास वो मकूल दर्पण है जिसमें सम्पूर्ण वाक्या साक्षात् नजर आता है.”

इतिहास नए काफिलों के लिए रौशनी की मीनार है

इतिहास जिन्दा कोमों का खजाना है।

इतिहास मुर्दा कोमों के लिए, भैस के आगे बीन बजाने के सामान है.

सिसरो कहते हैं:- “इतिहास सत्य का प्रकाश है तथा जीवन का शिक्षक भी” वास्तव में इतिहास पूर्वजों की थाती है.

ROLES ने कहा है इतिहास वह वस्तु है जो बच्चों के हाथ में देनी चाहिए इससे उनके कोमल मन पर देश प्रेम की वास्तविकता की मुहर लगती है, देखा जाये तो इतिहास का शाब्दिक अर्थ है इति+है+आस अर्थात ऐसा ही हुआ.

कहा जाता है कि इतिहास वीर बांकुरों के शौर्य की चरम सीमा के द्योतक और शहादत है, राजस्थान के इतिहास की ओर पुनरावलोकन करते हैं और जानते हैं:-

राजस्थान का भौगोलिक दृष्टीकोण:- राजस्थान एक पतंगाकार राज्य है। यह भारत के उत्तरी पश्चिमी भाग में २३.३ और ३०.१२ तथा ६९.३० से ७८.१७ पूर्वी देशांतर के बीच स्थित है। यह चारों ओर से यूपी., हरियाण, गुजरात, पंजाब एवं पश्चिम में पाकिस्तानी सीमाओं से घिरा है। इसीलिए देश की सुरक्षा का भार भी वहन करता है. इस राज्य का क्षेत्रफल ३,४२,२३९ वर्ग की.मी. है। कहने का अर्थ है क्षेत्रफल के हिसाब से यह देश का वृहदतम राज्य है. भारत की अरावली की पर्वतमाला इशान कोण पालनपुर से नैरित्य कोण दिल्ली तक परिवेष्टित है. राजस्थान को प्रकृति ने उस वरदान से नवाजा है कि यहाँ कल-कल करते सजल झरनों की अपार संपत्ति है, तो कहीं लहलहाते खेतों का श्रृंगार देखते ही बनता है। अरावली पर्वतमाला की कुल लम्बाई ६९२ की.मी. है. जिसमें से ५५० की.मी. राजस्थान से होकर गुजरती है। इसी पर्वतमाला ने राजस्थान को उत्तरी पश्चिमी और दक्षिणी पश्चिमी भाग जो थार के मरूस्थल के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है. तो दक्षिणी पश्चिमी भाग पथरीला है अरावली की सबसे ऊँची चोटी गोरिशिखर है जो आबू के समीप है जिसकी ऊँचाई १७२७ मीटर (५६५० फुट) है. इसके उदयपुर शहर को झीलों की नगरी कहा जाता है, जहाँ पिछोला झील, फतहसागर झील, जयसमंद, उदयसागर झील हैं तो राजस्थान के अनेक दर्शनीय स्थल भी हैं जैसे- जयपुर का जलमहल इसके आलावा रामगढ़ का बांध, महावटा झील, जोधपुर की बालसमंद झील, कुचामन झील, सांभर झील, अलवर की सिलिसेट झील, पुष्कर झील, अजमेर की आनासागर झील तथा फोलादी बांध आदि विश्व विख्यात हैं।

राजस्थान का तापमान एवं विभिन्न नगर:- राजस्थान के उत्तरी पश्चिमी भागों में सीकर, झुंझुनू, चुरू, पाली, जालौर, नागौर, गंगानगर, बीकानेर, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर तथा जोधपुर आते हैं. यहाँ भीषण गर्मी आग के शोले बरसाती है. उष्णकाल में यहाँ का तापमान ४८ डिग्री तक होता है. बरसात की फुहारें मात्र १५ से.मी. से ५० से. मी. तक ही पड़ती हैं. सर्दी में यहाँ का तापमान ०. डिग्री तक चला जाता है. इसके पूर्वी प्रदेश में गिरवा घाटी से घिरा उदयपुर है जो (देश हरो) के नाम से भी जाना जाता है. इसके आलावा बांसवाडा, चित्तोड़, भीलवाड़ा, टोंक, सिरौही, अजमेर, सवाईमाधोपुर, धौलपुर, डूंगरपुर, झालावाड, भरतपुर तथा अपनी मोहिनी छटा बिखराती, आकर्षक, पर्यटकों की धड़कन, गुलाबी नगरी जयपुर है। यहाँ का तापमान गीष्मऋतु में ३५ डिग्री से ४७ डिग्री तक रहता है, तो शीतऋतु में १४ डिग्री से १७ डिग्री तक रहता है. यहाँ ५० ते १०० से.मी. वर्षा होती है.

राजस्थान की राज्य व्यवस्था एवं उसकी उत्पत्ति के साक्ष्य:- यँ तो गुलाबी नगरी इस राज्य की ही नहीं पूरे भारत

कि धड़कन है. इसे जयपुर के नाम से जाना जाता है। यही इस राज्य की राजधानी है। इसकी गुलाबी छटा अनुपेक्षनीय सुन्दरता की गवाह है। इसकी आबादी १० लाख तक है। राज्य का राजस्व मंडल अजमेर में है तो उच्चन्यायालय जोधपुर में, इस राज्य में कुल ३३ जिले हैं, ३२ जिला परिषद्, १८४ नगरपालिकाएं, तो ३ नगर निगम हैं। यहाँ कुल ११ नगर परिषद् हैं तो २२२ शहर, २४१ तहसील हैं, १८८ उपखंड तथा २३७ समितियां हैं। ९१८९ ग्राम पंचायतें और ४१३५३ ग्राम हैं।

इनते सुव्यवस्थित राज्य व्यवस्था वाले राज्य की और अधिक जानकारी पाने को कोई भी लालयित हो उठेगा। राजस्थान पुरातन सभ्यता का जीता जागता राज्य है. कोई भी अतिशयोक्ति ना होगी जो यह कहा जाए कि असली हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति यहीं जीवित है। वैसे ५०००० वर्ष संस्कृति इस राज्य को उषाकाल के पाषाण युग का प्रस्तर माना जाता है. पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा इसकी पुष्टि की गयी है. हाडोती क्षेत्र के खनन, हड़प्पा-मोहनजोदाड़ो के खनन तथा विराट नगरी (जयपुर) की खुदाई में पता चला है कि यह प्रदेश ५००० से २००० ईस्वी पूर्व का प्रदेश है। खुदाई में मिली चट्टाने, मृदभाण्ड, टाईल्स, झोंपडिया, लोहे और कांच के उपकरण, चूड़ियाँ, श्रृंगार सामग्री तथा जानवरों की हड्डियाँ इस तथ्य का साक्ष्य देती हैं। सीकर के निकट बहने वाली कांटली नदी के उत्खनन के समय तम्रकालीन उपकरण उपलब्ध हुए जो साबित करते हैं की यहाँ उन्नत सभ्यता का प्रदेश था। कालांतर में आर्यों, मौर्यों, जैनों ने इसे अपने अधीनस्थ रखा।

राजस्थान की गरिमा शेखावाटी:- रामायण में पुष्कर का जिक्र यह बताता है कि यह प्रदेश त्रेता युग से चला आ रहा है, वहां के कुंड में मेनका का स्नान, विश्वामित्र का तप इस बात की पुष्टि करता है कि शेखावाटी अर्वाचीन समय में भी धर्मस्थली थी। विराट नगर में बौद्ध काल की झलक दिखाई देती है, जैन धर्म के सबूत यह सिद्ध करते हैं कि अनेक धर्मावलम्बियों की संस्कृतियों के हिंडोलों में झूलकर आज का प्रारूप लेने वाली यह वीरों की भूमि है। यहाँ के रणबांकुरे शौर्य व त्याग की चरम सीमा के द्योतक हैं. सच है:-

धरती धोरा री, माय सपूता री आ तो सुरगा न सरभाव, ई पर देव रमण न आव, धरती धोरा री वास्तविकता यह है कि यह वैदिक काल का प्रदेश है। यहाँ क्षत्रियों का निवास था जो राजपूत नाम से विख्यात थे। वे सूर्यवंशी, चंद्रवंशी और राठौड़ कहलाते थे। मुगलों में अकबर ने इसे अपने अधीन बनाना चाहा पर महाराणा प्रताप के सामने उसकी एक न चली। अकबर ने भी राजपूतों का लोहा माना, तभी तो १५९७ में महाराणा प्रताप के देहावसान पर अकबर की आँखे भर आई और छलक पडी। देखा जाए तो इस धरती पर ईश्वर की असीम अनुकम्पा है। देवों ने इसे स्वर्णिम रेत सौगात के रूप में बखशी है। यह भूमि त्याग और वीरता की पर्यायवाची है। यहाँ बलिदान, प्यार, अपनत्व का सागर उमड़ता है. मेहमान नवाजी यहाँ अक्वल दर्जे की है तभी तो ये गाते है:-

केसरिया बालमा आओ नी पधारो म्हारे देश रे,

यहाँ कठोर सिकता के सागर में सरल जीवन के कोमल कमल खिलते हैं। सभी को भाईजी, काकाजी, बापजी नाम से संबोधित करने वाले मासूमियत से ओतप्रोत लोग हैं। यहाँ स्त्री जाती का सम्मान यहाँ के लोगो की आँखों में झलकता है। पद्मिनी सी जौहर करने वाली, हाडी सी सर काट कर सैनानी भेजने वाली वीरांगनाये, पन्नाधाय सी स्वामीभक्त नारियां इसी धरती में निपजती हैं। यह प्रदेश नाट्यकला, नृत्यकला, संगीत, वाद्यकला, वास्तुकला, हस्तकला, शिल्पकला और मांडनो के लिए जग प्रसिद्द है.

शेखावाटी का उद्भव एवं झुंझुनू जिले का प्रादुर्भाव:- कहा जाता है कि शेखावत ठाकुर शेखाजी के वंशज है। इन्ही का क्षेत्र राजस्थान का शेखावाटी क्षेत्र कहलाता है। यहाँ के निवासी राव, रावल, रावत, रावराजा आदि कहलाते थे।

इन्हें उमराव अथवा सामंती की उपाधि से अलंकृत किया जाता था। शेखावटी इतिहास के वेत्ता हरनाथ सिंह ने कहा है कि ५वी, ६ठी शताब्दी में कतिपय गुर्जरों ने झुंझुनू को बसाया। चौहान शासनकाल, अनंत और बांगड में भी इसका उल्लेख मिलता है। एक अवधारणा यह भी है कि शार्दूलसिंह राजा ने झुंझुनू को १७८७ में दिल्ली से १५० मील दूर बसाया। इसके लिए लिखा है:-

“सत्रा सौ सतासिये, अघन मास उदार, सौदे लीनी झुंझुनू, सुद आठे शनिवार.”

अर्थात् १७८७ में शनिवार अष्टमी के दिन शार्दूलसिंह ने झुंझुनू को बसाया। एक उल्लेख यह भी है कि १४५१ से १४८८ के बीच झुन्झा नामक जाट ने झुंझुनू ने इस देश को अनेकानेक धर्मवीर, कर्मवीर, युद्धवीर, स्वतंत्रवीर, दानवीर दिए हैं। इसीलिए यह देश का प्रसिद्ध जिला है।

झुंझुनू जिले की भौगोलिक स्थिति एवं कतिपय आंकड़े:- वर्तमान झुंझुनू जिला जयपुर की निजामत के रूप में प्रसिद्ध है। जो खेतड़ी, बिसाऊ, नवलगढ़, मंडावा, दुंडलोद आदि जागीरों को इकट्ठा करके बनाया गया है १९४९ में इसे जयपुर रियासत में विलीन कर लिया गया। बाद में राजस्थान राज्य बनाते समय इसे जिला घोषित कर दिया गया। यह जिला समुद्रतलसे ३३८ मीटर ऊँचाई पर राजस्थान के उत्तर पूर्व में ५९२८ वर्ग की.मी. की दूरी में फैला हुआ है। यहाँ की बरसाती कांटली नदी अपनी नागिन सी मदमस्त चाल से १०४ की.मी. तक बहती है और जिले को दो भागों में विभाजित करती है। जिले की अरावली उदयपुरवाटी से प्रवेश कर खेतड़ी सिंधाना तक जाती है। इसकी सबसे ऊँची चोटी लोहार्गल है जो धर्मस्थान है। यहाँ ठन्डे-गरम पानी के चश्मे, गंधक के पानी के कुंड हैं। इसी अरावली की गोदी में स्थित खेतड़ी में ताम्बे और अभ्रक की खान हैं। जिले का तकनिकी शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीय सरताज पिलानी है। यह जिला शिक्षा का तो गढ़ है। यहाँ अनगिनत यू.जी., पी.जी. कालेजों की भरमार है। वर्ष २००१ की जन गणना के यहाँ की जनसँख्या १९,१३,६८९. जिले का लिंगानुपात ९४६ महिला प्रति १००० पुरुष है। जिले में ५ उपखंड, ६ तहसील, २ उपतहसील, ८ पंचायत समितियाँ, २८८ नगर पालिकाएँ, १२ शहरी पुलिस थाने, ६ ग्रामीण ठाणे, २२ पुलिस चौकियाँ, २ बंदीगृह हैं। यहाँ से लोकसभा का एक सदस्य तो राज्य सभा के ७ सदस्य हैं। इस प्रकार यह जिला ख्याति प्राप्त जिला है।

झुंझुनू जिले की विशेषताएं तथा दर्शनीय स्थल:- पूर्व में झुंझुनू शहर जयपुर की सबसे बड़ी रियासत थी। यहाँ जयपुर की सबसे बड़ी निजामत, शेखावटी का कार्यालय भी झुंझुनू में ही था। १८३४ में हेनरी फॉस्टर गठित फौज का नाम भी शेखावटी ब्रिगेड ही था। इस स्थान को आज भी छावनी बाजार और छावनी मोहल्ले के नाम से जाना जाता है। कहा जाता है देश पर मर मिटने वाले; देश के रक्षक, सच्चे सपूत रणबांकुरे सैनिक सबसे अधिक इसी माटी की देन है। हाल ही के कारगिल युद्ध में देश की रक्षा करने वाले ३६ जवान इसी माँ के केवल लाल थे। इनमें से २२ झुंझुनू जिले के थे। महान युगद्रष्टा स्वामी विवेकानंद झुंझुनू जिले के खेतडीनगर से विशिष्ट रिश्तों से बंधे हुए थे। उन्होंने १८९७ के शिकागो विश्वधर्म सम्मेलन में सम्मिलित होने के लिए मित्रता के नाते यहाँ के राजा अजीतसिंह से आर्थिक मदद ली थी। इसी जिले में खेतड़ी से २५ की.मी. दूरी पर १९५९ में द्वन्दभागा नदी के किनारे बसई नामक ग्राम बसाया गया था। यह बाब रामेश्वरदास की तपोभूमी है जो दर्शनीय स्थल है। यहाँ नंदेश्वर को २२ फीट ऊँचा बनाया गया है तो सूर्य का सा तेज छिटकाता बालाजी की मूर्ति देखते ही बनती है।

यूँ तो सम्पूर्ण शेखावटी ही विश्वविख्यात पर्यटन स्थली है। इसकी अरावली पर्वतमाला के दर्शनीय स्थलों में आबू की चोटी, अम्बा माता का मंदिर, देलवाडा की कलाकृति अपने आप में मुगलों के इतिहास और उनके अत्याचारों का अपने लबों से बयान करती है। वहाँ की शीतल मंद सुगन्धित बहती बयार, पर्यटकों के मन को आनंदित करती है।

शेखावाटी की बर्खाकाल का दृश्य, भूरी-भूरी रेत, मखमली लाल तीज नामक जीव से आच्छादित, रक्त रंजित धरा अथवा लाल मखमली चादर ओढ़े गात का आभास कराती हैं। झीनी फुहारों का आनंद लेकर नृत्य करते मयुर उनकी पिहू-पिहू की सुरीली ध्वनि अनायास ही पर्यटकों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करती हैं। झुंझुनू जिले की कलाकृति से परिपूरित हवेलियाँ, समुद्र तट से १३५० फीट ऊँची झुंझुनू के पूर्व में स्थित काली पहाड़ी, १७९४ में नवलसिंह द्वारा बसाए नवलगढ़ के कंगूरे, रामदेव का मंदिर, छतरियां पुरानी संस्कृति की छटा दर्शाती हैं। संस्कृति और साहित्य की शैली को प्रतिबिंबित कराती इंद्रधनुषी भित्ति चित्रों की झाकियां नयनाभिराम दर्शनीय दृश्य प्रस्तुत कराती है। यहाँ के राजासादों की दरो-दीवार इतिहास के पन्नों को बयान करती हैं और वीरता के हर उतार चढ़ाव की गाथा गाती हैं। कलात्मक मीनारों वाले कुएं आकर्षक जोहड़े, नयनाभिराम तालाब, विशालकाय बावडियां, ऐतिहासिक किलों, स्मारकों में राजपूताने का गौरवशाली अविस्मरणीय दस्तावेज परिलक्षित होता है। झुंझुनू जिले की मंडावा की हवेलियाँ, रूपनिवास की कोठी, झुंझुनू कसबे का समस तालाब, १९७७ में बना जोरावगढ़, खेतड़ी महल, विश्वविख्यात राणी सति का मंदिर, बादलगड, अनगिनत हवेलियाँ, अपनी कलाकृति का अनुपम, अद्वितीय दृश्य प्रस्तुत करती हैं जो चक्षुओं को निर्निमेष, अपलक देखते रहने पर बाध्य करती हैं। खेतड़ी का भोपालगढ़, वी.स. १८१२(१७५५ ई) में बना अजीतसागर बंध, बागोरगढ़, पन्नासागर तालाब, विवेकानंद स्मृति केंद्र, मोतीमहल देखते ही बनता हैं।

ढोसी में १८८४ में चवन ऋषी की तपोभूमि ३५०० फुट ऊँची है। यह दोहन नदी के किनारे मार्चिव पर्वत पर है यहाँ भीम गदा से बनाया गया चन्दकूप, शिवकुंड, सूरजकुंड हैं जो तीर्थस्थान माने जाते हैं। १९५० में चूहड दास का बसाया हुआ चिड़ावा है जहां नानू देवी का मंदिर है तो श्री कृष्ण गोशाला, श्री कृष्ण पुस्तकालय, शहर के बीच कल्याणजी का मंदिर बना हैं। पिलानी में बिड़ला मंदिर, सरस्वती मंदिर, बिड़ला म्यूजियम, पंचवटी, सीरी (यहां भारतसरकार निर्मित केंद्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अभियांत्रिकी अनुसंधान संस्था है) भी है।

जिले के भामाशाह:- ये कहें की देश के अधिकतर धनाढ्य सेठ साहूकार भी इसी माटी में पैदा हुए हैं तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं हैं। इसीलिए इसे भामाशाहों की नगरी कहा जाता हैं। बिड़ला, डालमिया, लोयाल्का, गोयनका, कानोडिया, पीरामल, पोद्दार आदि उद्योगपतियों का अविर्भाव इसी धरती पर हुआ। आज भी ये देश विदेश में भारत की अर्थ जगत की नीव बने हुए हैं।

जिले के धार्मिक स्थल:- यह जिला धर्म के नाम पर अपने आप में गढ़ है। राणी सती मंदिर, बाबा गंगाराम की समाधि, खेमी सती मंदिर, चंचलनाथ के टीले, १९८७ में स्थापित बंधे का बालाजी महान धर्म स्थान है। शाकम्भरी माता, मनसा माता अपनी ममता का रस बरसाने यहीं विराजती हैं। हारे का सहारा, सावंला सरकार, शीश का दानी, लख दातार, श्याम सखा, खाटू नरेश भी इसी जिले की शान हैं। कष्टहरण हनुमानजी भी सालासर में अपनी कृपा सतत बनाए हुए हैं। जीन माता भी इसी क्षेत्र में विराजती हैं। हर्ष पर्वत पर बनी पवन चक्की आज भी आस-पास के गाँव की बिजली की कमी पूर्ति करती हैं। चिड़ावा का बावलिया (पं.परमहंस गणेशनारायण जी) का मंदिर, हाजीकमरुद्दीन की नरहड़ की दरगाह देश के जाने माने स्थान हैं। बिसाऊ में १३२ फिट ऊँची शंकर की प्रतिमा अनुपमेय हैं। बगड़ ही के चावो वीरा का स्थान बहन भाई के प्रेम की मिसाल हैं।

उपसंहार:- सच तो यह है कि जहां शिक्षा, धर्म, संस्कृति, स्नेह और विनम्रता के अनेकानेक अद्वितीय उदाहरण मौजूद हैं, जहां की अवगुंठनवती नव वधुएँ अपनी निराली छटा बिखेरती राजस्थान की गरिमा प्रदर्शित करती नजर आती हैं, तो क्यों न उस जिले को शेखावाटी का सिरमोर कहा जाए? सही अर्थों में झुंझुनू जिला शेखावाटी ही नही सम्पूर्ण देश की शान है। देश के शहीद राजपूतों की राजपूती भूमि को सलाम हैं।

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ:-

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१२. माधावंश का प्रकाश झुन्थामलजी
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हॅण्डबॉल खेळाडुंसाठी ज्ञान चाचणी तयार करणे

विकास सोमनाथ खेलुकर : महाराष्ट्रीय मंडळाचे चंद्रशेखर आगाशे शारीरिक शिक्षण महाविद्यालय गुलटेकडी पुणे - ४११०३७

सोपान कांगणे : महाराष्ट्रीय मंडळाचे चंद्रशेखर आगाशे शारीरिक शिक्षण महाविद्यालय गुलटेकडी पुणे - ४११०३७

प्रास्ताविक

सध्या प्रचलित असलेला हॅण्डबॉल हा खेळ विविध नावांनी ओळखला जातो. उदा. ऑलिंपिक हॅण्डबॉल, टिम हॅण्डबॉल, युरोपियन हॅण्डबॉल, जर्मन हॅण्डबॉल. महिला व पुरुष या दोन्ही विभागात खेळला जाणारा धावणे, उडी मारणे, आणि फेकणे यासारख्या नैसर्गिक हालचालीच्या एकत्रिकरणाने गतियुक्त होणारा हा खेळ जगात चेंडुचा वापर करून खेळल्या जाणाऱ्या सांघिक खेळात येतो. बर्फावरील हॉकी या खेळानंतर द्वितीय क्रमांकाचा अति जलद खेळ म्हणून ओळखला जातो. या खेळाच्या नावाप्रमाणे चेंडुचा वापर करून खेळला जाणारा हा खेळ हातांच्या साहाय्याने खेळला जातो.

हॅण्डबॉल या खेळामध्ये काही मुलभूत कौशल्य आहे. ती पुढीलप्रमाणे धावणे, उडी मारणे, झेलणे, फेकणे, अडविणे, चेंडू मिळवणे, चेंडूला टप्पे देणे शरीर हालचाली इत्यादी मुलभूत कौशल्य हॅण्डबॉल खेळात आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे या कौशल्याचे मापन करण्यासाठी शुटींग कसोटी, पासिंग कसोटी, थ्रोईंग कसोटी, ड्रिबलिंग कसोटी, फूटवर्क कसोटी या कौशल्य कसोट्याचा उपयोग करता येतो.^१(कांगणे, एस. ई. (२००७), हॅण्डबॉल पुणे : डायमंड प्रकाशन पृ.क्र.५३) परंतु हॅण्डबॉल खेळाडुंचे ज्ञान तपासण्यासाठी ज्ञान कसोटी उपलब्ध नाही. या खेळातील कारक कौशल्यांच्या मापना इतकेच महत्त्व ज्ञानात्मक कौशल्यांना आहे. त्यामुळेच या खेळातील ज्ञान कसोटीची बांधणी आणि प्रामाणिकरण करण्याचे संशोधकाचे प्रमाण आहे.

संशोधन पध्दती

संशोधनाच्या विविध पध्दती आहेत. या पैकी प्रस्तुत संशोधनात संशोधकाने वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पध्दतीचा अवलंब केला आहे.

जनसंख्या व न्यादर्श

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी एकुण जनसंख्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य हॅण्डबॉल स्पर्धेत वरीष्ठ गटात सहभागी झालेल्या ३०० खेळाडुंची असंभव्यता सहहेतुक नमुना निवड पध्दतीचा उपयोग करण्यात आला.

ज्ञान कसोटीची बांधणी

ज्ञान कसोटीची बांधणी करतांना खालील प्रमाणित पायऱ्यांचा अवलंब करण्यात आला.

१. कसोटीचे नियोजन

अ) उद्दीष्ट निश्चित करणे- कसोटीची बांधणी करतांना संकलित मुल्यमापनासाठी की विकसनात्मक मुल्यमापनासाठी हे संशोधकाला स्पष्ट असावे. संशोधकाने कोणत्या वयोगटासाठी जनसंख्येसाठी, स्तरासाठी, कसोटीची बांधणी करणार आहे. हे ठरवून वरील सर्व घटक विचारात घेण्यात आले आहे.

ब) कसोटीचे निकष निश्चित करणे- संशोधकाने कसोटीची बांधणी करण्यापुर्वी कसोटी निकषात्मक असणार की

मानकात्मक हे संशोधकाला निश्चित करावे लागेल.

आशय निश्चिती – संशोधकाने प्रश्नावली तयार करतांना कोणत्या प्रमुख मुद्द्यावर प्रश्न असणार हे निश्चित करावे.
भार निश्चिती - संशोधकाने आशय निश्चित केल्यावर कोणत्या घटकावर किती प्रश्न असणार हे संशोधकाला निश्चित करावे लागले. निश्चित करतांना कसोटीचा उद्देश व विद्यार्थ्यांचा स्तर संशोधकाने लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

प्रश्नाचा स्तर – संशोधकाने प्रश्नावली तयार करतांना प्रश्नाचा स्तर लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यामध्ये ज्ञानात्मक, आकलनात्मक, उपयोजनात्मक, विश्लेषणात्मक, संश्लेषणात्मक, मुल्यमापनात्मक अशा प्रकारे प्रश्नाचे स्वरूप असावे.

३. कसोटीचे व्यवस्थापन -

- संशोधकाने खेळाडूंना छापलेली प्रश्नावली द्यावी.
- आवश्यक त्या सुचना द्याव्या.
- कसोटीचे व्यवस्थापन सामान्य परिस्थितीत होईल याची संशोधकाने काळजी घ्यावी.

४. प्रश्नाचे विश्लेषण -

- संशोधकाने अशा प्रश्नाची निवड करावी कि जे अतिशय अवघड व अतिशय सोपे.
 - संशोधकाने अशा प्रश्नाची निवड करावी कि जे कमी हुशार व हुशार विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये काहीही फरक दर्शवणार नाही.
- संशोधकाने प्रश्नांमधील काठिण्यता आणि भेदभावक्षमता शोधून काढण्यासाठी ३०० प्रतिसादकांचा सांख्यिकी माहिती उतरत्या क्रमाने लावून घेतली आणि त्याचे तीन भाग पाडले. आणि त्यामध्ये उच्च गटासाठी २७ टक्के, निम्न गटासाठी २७ टक्के, आणि मधल्या गटासाठी ४७ टक्के अशा प्रकारे टक्केवारी गृहीत धरण्यात आली. आणि प्रश्नाची काठिण्यता आणि प्रश्नामधील भेदभावक्षमता -१ ते १ या दरम्यान होती. त्या प्रश्नाचा स्वीकार करण्यात आला आणि बाकीचे प्रश्न काढून टाकण्यात आले. राहिलेल्या २५ प्रश्नांची ज्ञान चाचणी पुन्हा ३०० प्रतिसादकांवर राबविण्यात आली. प्रश्नाची काठिण्यपातळी समजल्यानंतर प्रश्नाचा त्याग करायचा की स्वीकार हे खालील तक्त्यानुसार ठरवावे.

कोष्टक क्र. १ प्रश्नाची काठिण्यता

काठिण्य स्तर	प्रश्नाचे मुल्यमापन
० - ०.२०	प्रश्नाचा त्याग करावा.
०.०२१ - ०.४०	भेदभाव क्षमता चांगली असल्यास स्वीकार करावा अथवा प्रश्न सुधारावा.
०.४१ - ०.६०	प्रश्न स्वीकारावा.
०.६१ - ०.८०	भेदभाव क्षमता चांगली असल्यास स्वीकार करावा अथवा प्रश्न सुधारावा.
०.८१ - १.००	प्रश्नाचा त्याग करावा.

कोष्टक क्र. २ प्रश्न विश्लेषणाचा संक्षिप्त तक्ता

आशय भार	ज्ञानात्मक	आकलनात्मक	उपयोजनात्मक	विश्लेषणात्मक	संकलनात्मक
संज्ञा	१५%	१५%	१५%	१५%	
इतिहास	५०	५०			
तंत्र	१०%	१५%	१५%	१०%	१०%
नियम	२५%	१५%	१५%		
डावपेच	१५%	१५%	२५%		

विश्लेषण व अर्थनिर्वचन

मिळालेल्या माहितीची वैधता आणि विश्वसनीयता तपासली. वैधता तपासण्यासाठी आशय वैधतेचा उपयोग करण्यात आला. विश्वसनीयता तपासण्यासाठी भाग विश्वसनीयता (स्प्लिट हाफ मेथड) चा उपयोग करण्यात आला. मिळालेल्या प्राप्तांकाचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी मध्यमान, प्रमान विचलन आणि सहसंबंध सहगुणक यांचा वापर केला.

संशोधकाने प्रथम १०० प्रश्नाची निवड केली होती. त्यामध्ये संज्ञा, इतिहास, तंत्र, नियम, डावपेच, यावर आधारीत प्रश्न तयार करण्यात येऊन ती प्रश्नावली हॅण्डबॉल मधील तंत्राकडून तपासून घेण्यात आली. त्या १०० प्रश्ना मधुन तंत्राची ३९ प्रश्नाची निवड केली होती. त्या ३९ प्रश्नाची ज्ञान चाचणी ही ३०० हॅण्डबॉल प्रतिसादक खेळाडुंकडून सोडवून घेण्यात आली. ज्ञान चाचणी मध्ये प्रत्येक बरोबर प्रश्नाला १ गुण आणि जर उत्तर चुकीचे असेल तर ० गुण देण्यात आले आहे. त्यानंतर प्रश्नाचे संख्याशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण करण्यात आले. ते निम्नस्तरावर आहे असे आढळले. वर मांडण्यात आलेल्या ३९ प्रश्नामधुन प्रश्नाची काठिण्यता आणि प्रश्नामधील भेदभावक्षमता तपासण्यात आली. आणि ज्या प्रश्नामधील काठिण्यता ० ते १ आणि भेदभावक्षमता - १ ते १ या दरम्यान होती त्या प्रश्नाचा स्वीकार करण्यात आला. आणि उर्वरीत प्रश्न वगळण्यात आले. राहिलेल्या २५ प्रश्नाची ज्ञान चाचणी पुन्हा ३०० प्रतिसादकांवर राबविण्यात आली. प्रश्नावली ३०० प्रतिसादकांवर राबविण्यात येऊन जी सांख्यिकीय माहिती मिळाली त्यावरून मानके तयार करण्यात आली.

कोष्टक क्र. ३ मानके

मानके	वर्गीकरण
< ११	कमी
१२ - १४	साधारण कमी
१५ - १८	साधारण
१९ - २२	सर्वसाधारण
> २३	उत्कृष्ट

संशोधकाने वरील माहितीच्या आधारे वैधता आणि विश्वसनीयता तपासली.

वैधता व विश्वसनीता

वैधता तपासण्यासाठी आशय वैधतेचा उपयोग करण्यात आला. विश्वसनीता तपासण्यासाठी भाग विश्वसनीयता (स्प्लिट हाफ मेथड) चा उपयोग करण्यात आला. वैधता (०.६३) विश्वसनीयता (०.७१).

निष्कर्ष

अंतिम २५ प्रश्नाची प्रश्नावली ३०० प्रतिसादकांवर राबविण्यात येऊन जी सांख्यिकीय माहिती मिळाली. त्या वरून मानके तयार करण्यात आली. मानके पाच प्रकारात विभागण्यात आली. **उत्कृष्ट, सर्वसाधारण, साधारण, साधारण कमी, कमी.** या वरून लक्षात येते की प्रस्तुत ज्ञान चाचणी ही प्रमाणित आहे.

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संत साहित्याचे सामाजिक योगदान

श्री. दिपक सुर्याजी घाडगे : जगदीश प्रसाद झाबरमल टिबडेवाला, विश्वविद्यालय, राजस्थान.

मराठी साहित्य परंपरेत मराठी संत साहित्य विपूल आणि विस्तृत प्रमाणावर उपलब्ध असून विविध आशय आणि अविष्कारांनी परिपूर्ण आहे. विश्वकल्याणाची आर्तता मनीमानषी उदित होऊन संत साहित्यांची निर्मिती १३ व्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात झाली आणि या साहित्याचा प्रवाह अखंडपणे सांप्रत वर्तमानकालीन विज्ञान युगातही विकसित व विस्तारित होत गेला; हे वास्तव वाङ्मयीन सत्य आहे.

वाचे बरवे कवित्व । कवित्वी बर रसिकत्व ।

रसिकत्वी परतत्व । स्पर्शु जैसा ।। ज्ञाने. १८.३४७

अर्थात, संत साहित्याच्या निर्मितीची प्रेरणा प्रामुख्याने प्रारंभापासून परतत्वदर्शनाची चाड बाळगणारी असही तरी या साहित्यप्रकाराला कवित्वाची आणि रसिकत्वाची सामाजिक ओढही असल्याचे प्रत्ययाला येते.

माझा मराठाचि बोलू कौतुके ।

परि अमृताते ही पैजा जिंके ।

ऐसी अक्षरे रसिके । मेळवीन ।। ज्ञाने. ६.१४

संत ज्ञानदेवांच्या या निश्चित निर्धारतून रसिकांसाठी अर्थात साहित्य आस्वादानातून संस्काराची साधना करणाऱ्या समाजमनाच्या जडणघडणीचा ध्यास प्रतित होतो. साहित्यातून संस्कार आणि संस्काराधिष्ठित समाजरचना आणि सुधारणा ही एक संत साहित्याच्या निर्मितीची महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक प्रेरणा आहे. तिचा समाजमनावरील प्रभाव आणि परिणाम वारंवार प्रत्ययाला येतो. यावरून संत साहित्यांची सामाजिक कालग्राह्यताही स्पष्ट होते.

सामाजिक ऐक्य आणि परस्परांतील मैत्रीभाव दृढमूल करण्यासाठी

जे खळांची व्यंकटी सांडो । तथा सत्कर्म रती वाढो । भूतां परस्परे पडो मैत्र जीवाचे ।। ज्ञाने: १८-१७९४ हे संत ज्ञानदेव कृत सद्भावनेचे पसायदान सामाजिक विधायक चिंतनाचे प्रतीक आहे. समाजातील उच्च-नीच भेदभाव नष्ट व्हावा; वाईट मनोवृत्तीचे निर्मूलन व्हावे; जाती, धर्म, पंथ, वंशभेदाचे पलीकडे जाऊन सर्वधर्म समभावाच्या आधुनिक काळाला दिशादर्शक मूल्यांची मांडणी या साहित्यात मध्ययुगीन काळापासून झालेली पाहावयाला मिळते.

परमार्थ म्हणजे सद्गुण, सदाचार, सद्चिचारांची साधना; असा विशुद्ध अर्थ या साहित्याने लावला आहे. अनिष्ट रुढी-परंपरा आणि कर्मकांड यांच्याविरुद्ध संतसाहित्याने आवाज उठविला आहे. विविध सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, तीर्थ, मठ-मंदिरे इत्यादी श्रद्धास्थांनी संतसाहित्यांद्वारे सामाजिक जाणीवांना प्रगल्भ करण्याचे प्रयत्न केले जात आहेत. अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलन, लोकजागृती, लोकशिक्षण, लोकजीवन केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून समाजसंघटन, सामंजस्य आणि परमार्थसहिष्णूता इत्यादी मूल्यांची रजवन संत साहित्याने सामाजिक जाणिवेने केली आहे.

संत साहित्यातून प्रेरणा घेऊन खेडोपाडी, शहरोशहरी आढळणारी हरिपाठ मंडळे, संतसाहित्य अभ्यास मंडळे, भजन मंडळे, संत साहित्यावरील विविधांगी संकलन, संपादन, संशोधन, प्रकाशन उपक्रम सामाजिक जाणिवेतून उभे राहिले आहेत. प्रवचनमाला, अखंड हरिनाम सप्ताह, निरुपणे, व्याख्यानादीद्वारेही संत साहित्यांची मौखिक परंपरा

जपली जाते आणि समाजहिताच्या विचारांचा उद्घोष कंठरवाणे केला जातो. महाराष्ट्रातील वारकरी, हरिदासी, नारदीय कीर्तन प्रवचनकार, संत साहित्याचे लेखक, अभ्यासक व संशोधक यांनी संतसाहित्याची सार्थकता समाजमनावर बिंबवली आहे.

श्रद्धा हे एक श्रेष्ठमूल्य आहे. श्रद्धेचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट करताना डॉ. यशवंत साधू म्हणतात, “माणसाला जगण्यासाठी काहीतरी मूर्त किंवा अमूर्त ‘शक्तीची स्फूर्ती’ देणारी जीवनस्रोत पुरविणारी संकल्पना हवी असते. ती संकल्पना म्हणजे श्रद्धा होय.”^१ श्रद्धेशिवाय मनुष्य असू शकत नाही, आई, वडील, गुरु, देश, देव, धर्म आणि परंपरा अशा मूर्त वा अमूर्त वस्तूवर माणसांची श्रद्धा असते. ती त्याची जीवन प्रेरणाही ठरते; परंतु श्रद्धा नको त्या धारणेतून नको तेथे; नको तितक्या प्रमाणात ठेवली की ती अंधश्रद्धेचे रूप धारण करते आणि त्यातूनच अंधरूढी निर्माण होतात. श्रद्धेचे पोषण करण्यासाठी आणि समाजातील शोषण थांबविण्यासाठी संतसाहित्याने श्रद्धाजागृतीचे प्रबोधन केले आहे.

देवा पायी नाही भाव । भक्ती वरिवरीवाव ।

समर्पिला जीव । नाही तो हा व्यभिचार ।।

भावावाचून संभवणारी क्रियाकर्म धार्मिकतेची अवडंबर ठरतात आणि आध्यात्मिकतेपासून दूर जातात. भक्तीत वस्तूचे समर्पण केवळ औपचारिकता असते. भावाचे प्रामाण्य आणि प्रभाव महत्वाचा आहे.

येरे पत्र पुष्प फळ । हे भजावयास मिस केवळ ।

वचूनि आमुचा लाग निष्फळ । भक्तित्व ।। ज्ञाने. ९.३९६

असे भक्ती योगाचे रहस्य संतांनी सांगितले असतानाही, विज्ञानयुगातही देवाच्या प्रसन्नतेसाठी कोंबडे, बकरे यांचे बळी देण्याच्या वृथाप्रथा कालबाह्य झाल्या नाहीत. एखाद्या प्राण्याचा जीव घेतल्याने देव प्रसन्न होतो का? आणि होत असेल तर त्याला देव म्हणावे का? या पार्श्वभूमीवर संत ज्ञानदेवांची भक्तियोगाची परिभाषा कितीतरी आशयघनता सांगून जाते.

जे जे भेटेभूत । ते ते मनिजे भगवंत ।

हाचि भक्तियोग निश्चित । जाण माझा ।। ज्ञाने. १०.११८

इत्यादी संतसाहित्य विचाराच्या आधारे अनेक साहित्यिकांनी, विचारवंतांनी अंधश्रद्धेच्या विरोधात विवेचन केले आहे. तीर्थयात्रांचा मूळ हेतू गमावून तीर्थाटणे करणाऱ्यांना संत प्रतिपादन करतात,

तीर्थद्वत नेम भावेविण सिध्दी । वायाची उपाधी करिसी जना ।।

त्रिवेणी संगमी नाना तीर्थ भ्रमी । चिच नाही नामी तरी ते व्यर्थ ।।

हा अंधश्रद्धेवरील आसूडच नव्हे का? संत तुकोबा म्हणतात,

“तीर्था जाऊनिया काय तुवा केले । चर्म प्रक्षाळिले वरी वरी” ।।

खरा देव तर तीर्थावर नसून सज्जनांचे अंतर्दामी असतो. “तीर्थाधोंडा पाणी । देव रोकडा सज्जनी ।।” अर्थात हे श्रद्धांचे विचलन नसून उचित दृष्टीकरण आहे. पर्यायाने संतांच्या साहित्याची दिशा अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलनाकडे होती; असेही दिसून येते.

समाजसंघटन संत साहित्यांची प्रेरणा आहे. हरिपाठ, कीर्तन, प्रवचन, दिंडी, पालखी, पारायणे, इत्यादी संत साहित्याच्या सामाजिक व सामूहिक प्रकट अविष्कारातून समाजसंघटन साधले गेले आहे. स्त्रीपुरुष, अबालवृद्ध, यांचे सार्वत्रिक संघटन सामाजिक सामंजस्यांचे परिणाम होऊन महाराष्ट्रात सामाजिक क्रांती घडविण्यासाठी संतसाहित्याची सामाजिक बांधिलकी व समाजसंघटनांची भूमिका स्पष्ट करते. त्यामुळे जातीपातीचा विचार बाजूला सारून सहज

सामाजिक स्नेहभावाचे नाते प्रस्थापित होण्यास मदत होते. संतांनी अठरापगड जातीत विभागलेला समाज एका छत्राखाली आणून राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेच्या पुढे पाऊल टाकून विश्वबंधुत्वाची भूमिका मांडली आहे. “हे विश्वाची माझे घर” असे पसायदानाचे स्वर आळविताना तनापेक्षा मनाचे मोठेपण विश्वाला सामावून घेणारे असावे असे आजही जातीपातीचे अभिनिवेश प्रबळ करणाऱ्या महाभागांनी लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे की संतांना जातीपातीचे संघटन अपेक्षित नसून समग्र मानवजातीचे संघटन अपेक्षित होते.

यारे यारे लहान थोर । यानी भलते नरीनर ।

करावा विचार । नलगे चिंता कोणाची ।।

ही समाज संघटनेची हाक भावनिक नसून वैचारिक होती. विचारमूलक संस्काराधिष्ठित सामाजिक संघटन ही संतसाहित्याची फलश्रुती आहे.

वर्तमानयुग हे माहिती आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग असून दररोज नवनवीन शोध सर्वच क्षेत्रात लागत आहेत. तरीही विज्ञानाने सिद्ध केलेली सत्य दैनंदिन जीवनात आधुनिक म्हणवून घेणारा माणूस आचरणात आणत नाही. दारू, गांजा, तंबाखू, गुटखा इत्यादी मादकद्रव्ये मानवी आरोग्याला अपायकारक आहेत. हे मात्र वैश्विक वैज्ञानिक सत्य आहे; परंतु त्याचे सेवन, प्राशन करण्याचे आणि करणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण चढते वाढते आहे. शिक्षणाचे सार्वत्रिकरण होत असतानाही व्यसनाधीन युवापिढी ही आजही एक समस्या होऊ पाहात आहे. संत साहित्यांतून या व्यसनी प्रवृत्तीवर कोरडे ओढले आहे. ‘उदंड संत झाले कली ।। तोंडी तंबाखुची नळी ।। किंवा तंबाखू ओढूनी काढील जो धूर । बुडेल ते घर तेणे पापे।।’ अशी संतवचने जनजागृतीचे प्रभावी परिणाम साधताना पहावयास मिळतात. प्रख्यात प्रतिभावंत कीर्तनकार बंडा तात्या कराडकर यांनी व्यसनमुक्त युवक संघाची स्थापना करून आपल्या कीर्तन प्रवचनाद्वारे पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात युवकांचे एक प्रभावी संघटन उभे केले आहे. संत साहित्याचा अभ्यासक आणि अनुयायी निर्व्यसनी असला पाहिजे असा त्यांचा आग्रह असतो.

मराठी संत साहित्यात समाजसंघटन आणि संस्कारणाला विशेष महत्त्व दिले आहे. हरिपाठाची सादरीकरणे, कीर्तन प्रवचनादी कार्यक्रमांना होणारी गर्दी, या निमित्ताने टाळकरी, पखवाजवादक किंवा मृदुंगवादक, गायक, विणेकरी अशी कलावंत मंडळी लोकसंस्कृतीचे संवर्धन करण्यासाठी एकत्रित येतात.

‘लावूनी मृदुंग-श्रुतीटाळ घोष । सेवू ब्रह्मरस आवडीने’ ।

हा त्यांचा निर्धार लोककला आणि लोकसंगीताचा समृद्धजागर असतो.

‘सकळांसी येथे आहे अधिकार । कलियुगी उध्दार हरिच्या नामे’ ।।

असा परमार्थाचा, भक्तीसाधनेचा अधिकार सर्वांना बहाल केल्यामुळे संत जनाबाई, मुक्ताबाई, कान्होपात्रा, सोयराबाई, बहिणाबाई इत्यादी संत कवियित्रींनी संतसाहित्याची निर्मिती केली. तिच परंपरा जपणाऱ्या शेकडो स्त्रिया आजही कीर्तन-प्रवचन करताना पहावयास मिळतात. सौ. सुनंदा शाळिग्राम, डॉ. अनुराधा कुलकर्णी, डॉ. उषा मोडक, डॉ. सौ. मंगला सासवडे, डॉ. सौ. अनुराधा कुलकर्णी, डॉ. सौ. यमुना कंकाळ, डॉ. उषा देशमुख इत्यादी स्त्रियांनी संत साहित्याचे लेखन, संशोधन केले आहे. संत साहित्यातून स्त्रियांना आलेला आत्मविश्वास अपूर्व आहे. बा. रं. सुंठणकर म्हणतात, “शूद्राप्रमाणे स्त्रियांना मोक्षाचा अधिकार नव्हता, इतकेच नव्हे तर परमार्थ मार्गावर आडवी येणारी एक धोंड असे मानण्याची प्रवृत्ती होती. धार्मिक व्यवहारात स्त्रीचे स्थान नगण्य होते. अशा परिस्थितीत संत कवयित्रींनी आपले स्वतःचे स्थान निर्माण केले.”^२ अर्थात स्त्रीस्वातंत्र्याचा आणि स्त्री-कर्तृत्वाचा उत्कर्ष संतसाहित्याने घडविला; हे वास्तव दुर्लक्षित करता येणार नाही.

आजच्या घडीला आणि पिढीला उद्बोधक ठरलेली भेदविरहित समाज रचनेची शिकवण संत साहित्यात आढळून येते. 'विष्णूमय जग वैष्णवांचा धर्म । भेदाभेदभ्रम अमंगळ ।। कोण्याही जीवाचा न घडो मत्सर । वर्म सर्वेश्वर पूजनाचे । या पारमार्थिक निकषावर वर्ग अभिमाने कोण झाले पावन' ।। असा संत तुकारामांनी प्रश्न केला आहे. 'नर अथवा नारी होका दुराचारी । मुखी गाता हरि पवित्र तो', असा संत एकनाथांनी समतेचा पुरस्कार करत उपेक्षितांचे अंतरंग ओळखिले, 'खटनट यारे युद्ध होऊनी जारे । दवंडी पीटी भावे चोखामेळा', ममतेच्या जिव्हाळातून समतेचा अविष्कार या दवंडीतून अभिव्यक्त होतो. या परिवर्तनामागील भूमिका स्पष्ट करताना 'संत साहित्य आणि लोकसाहित्य: काही अनुबंध', या ग्रंथात डॉ. रा.चि. ढेरे म्हणतात, "संत हे पंत समाजाकडून बहिष्कृत झालेले होते. संतांना पंतानी वंदनीय मानले तरी त्यांना सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठेचे स्थान कधीच दिले नाही. त्यामुळे समाजात जे पूर्वीपासून नीच, नीचतम मानले जात होते ते स्वाभाविकपणे संतांकडे आकर्षित झाले. मराठी संतमंडळीतील अग्रगामी संत ज्ञानदेव हे ब्राह्मण कुलीन शूद्र होते."³ म्हणून तर संत ज्ञानदेव प्रणित वारकरी संप्रदायातील सर्वच संतांनी आजही पंढरीच्या वारीत आणि चंद्रभागेच्या वाळवंटात एकतेची पताका उंच उभारून तिच्याखाली जातीपातीचा, भेदभावाचा विसर पडलेला सर्व स्तरातील बहुजन समाज संघटित केला. जन्माने व कर्माने कोणतेही ऐहिक अधिकार ज्यांच्या पदरी पडलेले नव्हते. समाजाच्या तळागाळात ज्यांची गणना होत होती; अशा बहुजनांचे जीवन आत्मसन्मानित करून नीतीबोधाच्या जाणीवांनी संपन्न व समृद्ध करण्याचे कार्य संतसाहित्याने केले आहे. संत साहित्याचे सामाजिक योगदान अभ्यासल्यावाचून संतसाहित्यांचा अभ्यास अपूर्ण असतो; अशी संतसाहित्यांचे सामाजिक बांधिलकीतून प्रत्ययाला येणारे सामाजिक योगदान आहे.

संदर्भ :-

१. साधू डॉ. यशवंत, 'मंथन', स्वरूप प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद, प्रथमावृत्ती २००२, पृ. ९६
२. सुंठणकर वा.रं. - 'महाराष्ट्रातील अंतमंडळाचे ऐतिहासिक कार्य', पॉप्युलर बुक डेपो प्रकाशन, मुंबई, द्वितीय आवृत्ती १९९४ पृ.१११
३. ढेरे रा. चिं. - 'संत साहित्य आणि लोकसाहित्य अहो अनुबंध' श्रीविधा प्रकाशन, पुणे, प्रथमावृत्ती, १९७८, पृ. २० ते २१

महाराष्ट्राची अर्थव्यवस्था: विविध पैलू

प्रा.डॉ. सुरेश आर. वराडे (Asso.Prof.) : वाणिज्य विभाव प्रमुख, कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, बोदवड, जि. जळगांव (महाराष्ट्र) ४२५३१० (म.रा.)

“बहू असोत संपन्न सुंदर की महा,
प्रिय अमुचा एक महाराष्ट्र (प्रदेश) हा”

प्रस्तावना:

१५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ रोजी भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले आणि त्यानंतर प्रांतरचनेच्या धोरणातून १ मे १९६० रोजी महाराष्ट्र राज्याची निर्मिती झाली. महाराष्ट्राचे एकूण भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफळ ३,०७,६७० चौ.कि.मी. असून महाराष्ट्राचा क्षेत्रफळ व लोकसंख्या या दोन्ही बाबीत देशात दुसरा क्रमांक आहे. १९६१ मध्ये महाराष्ट्राची लोकसंख्या ३.९६ कोटी, २००१ मध्ये ९.६८ कोटी तर २०११ मध्ये ११.२३ कोटी झाली. ती देशाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ९.३ टक्के आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्य अस्तित्वात प्रगती केलेली आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याने राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत स्वतःचे वेगळे स्थान निर्माण केलेले आहे.

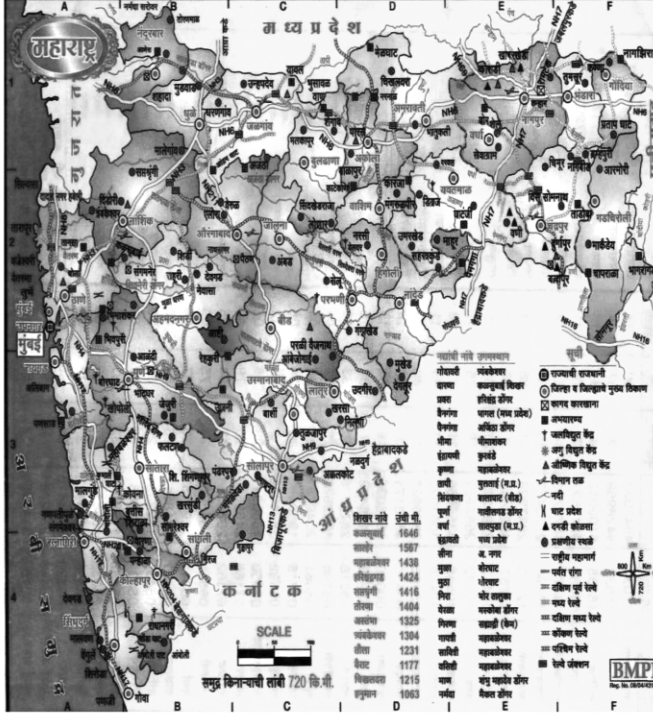
देशातील प्रगत राज्य म्हणून ओळखला जाणारा महाराष्ट्र आज अनेक आघाड्यांवर संकटाशी सामना करतो आहे. उदा. मुंबई-पुणे-नाशिक संपूर्ण त्रिकोणाबाहेर राज्यात म्हणावी तशी उद्योगांची प्रगती झालेली नाही. शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या, असमाधानकारक मानव विकास निर्देशांक, वित्तीय शिस्त चिंताजनक कायदा व सुव्यवस्थेतील अडथळे, स्थलांतरीतांचे प्रश्न, नागरिकरण व वाढत्या बकाल वस्त्या, जमिन अधिग्रहणाचे प्रश्न, सुस्त नोकरशाही, घटते स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाण, स्त्रीयांवरील वाढते अत्याचार, कुपोषणाचा प्रश्न, नित्कृष्ट सामाजिक विकास, इ. समस्या बिकट आहेत. महाराष्ट्रातील हे प्रश्न सामान्य जनतेच्या केवळ जिव्हाळ्याचे नाहीतर तर जगण्याचे प्रश्न आहेत. महाराष्ट्रापुढील आव्हाने आणि ही आव्हाने पेलण्यासाठी राज्य सरकारच्या धोरणात्मक उपाययोजना यांचा आढावा. अशा महाराष्ट्राच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचे विविध पैलू पुढीलप्रमाणे:

१. औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या प्रगत राज्य :

महाराष्ट्राने देशाची आर्थिक राजधानी म्हणून दर्जा प्राप्त केला आहे. साखर उद्योग, कापड उद्योग, अभियांत्रिकी, इ. चे राज्याच्या विकासातील योगदान मोठे आहे. देशातील मनोरंजन व्यवसायाची (बॉलिवूड) राजधानी म्हणून राज्याने ओळख संपादन केली आहे. आधुनकीकरण व दळणवळण क्षेत्रात महाराष्ट्र अग्रेसर आहे. औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात २५० वसाहती असून ३ आंतरराष्ट्रीय विमानतळे, ६००० कि.मी. रेल्वेमार्ग, २,४६,००० कि.मी. रस्ते, आंतरराष्ट्रीय बंदरे, ४० लहान बंदरे उपलब्ध आहेत. देशातील माहिती तंत्रज्ञान, कंपन्यापैकी २५ टक्के कंपन्या महाराष्ट्रात आहेत. सॉफ्टवेअर निर्यातीत महाराष्ट्र देशाच्या विकासाचे इंजिन आहे. एकूण इंटरनेट वापरपैकी ३२ टक्के

वापर महाराष्ट्रात होतो. ३५ टक्के संगणक बाजारपेठा महाराष्ट्रात आहेत. राज्यात ब्रॉडबँड वापरणाऱ्यांची संख्या १९.६८ लाख आहे.

२. महाराष्ट्रातील कृषि क्षेत्र :



महाराष्ट्राची अर्थव्यवस्था कृषीप्रधान आहे. १९६० ते २०११ या काळात राज्याच्या उत्पन्नात शेतीचा वाटा ४२ टक्के वरून १२.८ टक्के पर्यंत बदलला, उद्योगक्षेत्राचा वाटा ३०.२ टक्के व सेवाक्षेत्राचा वाटा ५७ टक्के पर्यंत वाढल्याचे आढळून आले. राज्यातील ५५ टक्के लोकसंख्या रोजगारासाठी शेतीक्षेत्रात गुंतलेली आहेत. (जनगणना अहवाल - २०११) पंजाब, हरियाणा, मध्यप्रदेश, उत्तरप्रदेश इ. राज्यापेक्षा महाराष्ट्रातील शेती व्यवसाय मागासलेला आहे. याचे मुख्य कारण महाराष्ट्रातील प्रतिकूल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र, जलव्यवस्थापनाचा अभाव, इ. मुळे कृषिवृद्धी दर कमी राहिला.

महाराष्ट्र कृषि विकासात असमतोल आढळतो. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रापेक्षा विदर्भ,

मराठवाड्यातील अपुऱ्या जलसिंचन सोयींमुळे कृषि विकास, कमी झालेला आढळतो. शेतीविकासासाठी महाराष्ट्र सरकारने अनेक योजना कार्यान्वित केल्या. जलसिंचन, खते, बी-बियाणे, यंत्राचा वापर, पतपुरवठा सोयी, इ. चा समावेश होतो. देशांतील धान्य, पिके, व नगदी पिकांचे उत्पादन वाढले. तसेच फळ उत्पादनक्रांती, दुग्धव्यवसाय इ. मुळे ग्रामीण विकासाला मदत झाली. विजेचा प्रश्न, मजुरांची टंचाई, कंत्राटी शेती, विक्री सोयींची कमतरता, शेतमाल बेकिफायतशीर भाव, आदांनाच्या वाढत्या किंमती इ. मुळे राज्यातील शेतकरी त्रस्त आहेत. परिणामी शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या वाढत आहेत. हे थांबवण्यासाठी गरज आहे. शाश्वत शेती विकासाच्या दृष्टीने समावेशक उपाययोजनांची परिणामकारक अंमलबजावणी आवश्यक आहे.

३. शैक्षणिक प्रगती :

स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वी राज्यात शिक्षण प्रसाराची बीजे समाजसुधारकांनी रोवली परंतु साक्षरतेचा उच्च दर, मुलींचा शिक्षणाचा वाढता सहभाग, शैक्षणिक गळतीचे उच्च प्रमाण, उच्च शिक्षणापासून अनेक वंचित ही शिक्षणाची सद्यस्थिती आहे. महाराष्ट्राने स्थापनेपासून प्राथमिक शिक्षणाच्या सार्वत्रिकरणावर भर दिला आहे. १९६१ मध्ये राज्यात साक्षरतेचा दर ३५.०८ टक्के, २००१ मध्ये ७७.२७ टक्के तर २०११ च्या जनगणना अहवालानुसार ते प्रमाणे ८२ आढळते. संख्यात्मकदृष्ट्या मागासलेले आढळल्याने राज्यशासनाने १९९४ मध्ये जिल्हा प्राथमिक शिक्षण कार्यक्रम राबवला, आज समाजातील काही गट शिक्षणापासून वंचित आहेत. शैक्षणिक गळतीचे प्रमाणे मोठे आहे. मुलींच्या शिक्षणातील सहभाग वाढत आहे. परंतु मराठवाड्यातील काही जिल्हे शैक्षणिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेले आढळल्याने राज्यशासनाने १९९४ मध्ये जिल्हा प्राथमिक शिक्षण कार्यक्रम राबवला, आज समाजातील काही गट शिक्षणापासून

वंचित आहेत. शैक्षणिक गळतीचे प्रमाणे मोठे आहे. मुलींच्या शिक्षणातील सहभाग वाढत आहे. शिक्षणातील मुलींचा सहभाग वाढावा यासाठी शासनाने खास योजना राबवल्या त्याचे हे फलित आहे. ही खूप स्तूत्य व दीर्घकालीन हिताची गोष्ट आहे.

४. नागरिकरणात वेगाने वाढ

आर्थिक विकासामध्ये वाढत्या नागरिकाचा मोठा हिस्सा असतो. वाढत्या नागरिकरणामुळे अर्थव्यवस्था विकसीत होत जाते. महाराष्ट्राच्या नागरिकरणामध्ये वेगाने वाढ होताना आढळून येते. सन १९८१ मध्ये राज्यातील नागरिकाणाचे प्रमाण ३५.३ टक्के होते. सन १९९१ मध्ये ३८.७ टक्के होते. २००१ मध्ये ते ४२.४ टक्के — तर सन २०११ मध्ये ते ४५.२३ टक्के इतके वाढलेले आहे. १९८१ या वर्षात १ लाख व त्यापेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या असणारी २९ शहरे राज्यात होती. २००१ मध्ये त्यांची संख्या वाढून ४० झालेली होती. मुंबई हे सर्वात मोठे शहर असून नागपुर, पुणे, नाशिक, जळगांव अशा अनेक शहरांच्या विकसात वाढ होत आहे.

५. देशाच्या निर्यातीत मोठा हिस्सा:

महाराष्ट्राच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेतून मुख्यत्वे सुती धागे, तयार कपडे, कापड, औषधे, औषधी द्रव्ये, अभियांत्रिकी वस्तू, संगणक, सॉफ्टवेअर, धातु व धातु उत्पादने, मोटारगाड्या, रिक्षा, रत्ने व आभुषणे प्लास्टीकच्या वस्तू, फुले व फळे अशा विविध वस्तुची विविध देशांकडे निर्यात होते.

निर्यातवाढीमुळे राज्याच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासात मदत होते. वर्ष १९८० मध्ये राज्यातून रु. १६८० कोटी मुल्यांची निर्यात झाली होती. तर २०१०-११ मध्ये रु. ३,०८,५१५ कोटी व २०११-१२ मध्ये रु. ३.९४.००५ कोटी पर्यंत वाढलेली आहे. २०१२-१३ या वर्षात देशाची निर्यात रु. १४.५९२८० कोटींची होती. देशातून होणाऱ्या एकूण निर्यातीमध्ये २००७-०८ पासून राज्याचा वाटा २७ टक्के एवढा जास्त राहिलेला आहे.

६. घटते स्त्री – पुरुष प्रमाण:

पुरोगामी महाराष्ट्रात महिलांसाठी आरक्षण आणि महिलांचे सक्षमीकरण याबाबत जोरदार चर्चा आणि काही अंशी प्रयत्न होत असतांना दुसरीकडे राज्यातील एकूण लोकसंख्येतील स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाण (लिंग गुणोत्तर) लक्षणीयरीत्या कमी होत असल्याचे दिसते. १९९१ मध्ये ० ते ६ वयोगटात एक हजार मुलांमागे ८४६ मुली होत्या. २००१ या काळात राज्यात ४ लाख ६८ हजार स्त्रीभूणहत्या झाल्या हे विदारक सत्य आहे.

राज्यातील पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील सधन समजल्या जाणाऱ्या जिल्ह्यांमध्ये पुणे (९०६), सातार (८८४), कोल्हापुर (८४५), सोलापुर (८९७), सांगली (७५०), अहमदनगर (८३९), स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाण २००१ च्या जनगणनेनुसार ८५० ते ८९१ दरम्यान होते. २०११ च्या ० ते ६ वर्षे वयोगटातील लिंग गुणोत्तर

(१००० मुलांमागे मुलींचे प्रमाणे)

वर्ष	भारत	महाराष्ट्र
१९९१	९४६	९४६
२००१	९२७	९१३
२०११	९१४	८८३

स्तोत्र – जनगणना अहवाल २०११

जनगणनेनुसार मराठवाड्यातील हिंगोली, बीड (८००), विदर्भातील, जळगांव (८२९), औरंगाबाद (८४२), बुलढाणा इ. जिल्ह्यांत हे प्रमाण ८०० ते ७५० दरम्यान होते. राज्यातील आदिवासी जिल्हे गोंदिया, गडचिरोली, नंदूरबार जिल्ह्यात हे प्रमाण जास्त (९५० पेक्षा जास्त) आढळते. प्रसिध्द लोकसंख्याशास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. आशिष घोष यांनी याचे वर्णन 'जनतेचा (दांपत्यांचा) मुलगांचा हव्यास आणि डॉक्टरांचा पैशाचा हव्यास' असे केले आहे. वाढत्या स्त्रीभ्रूणहत्यांमुळे पुढील काळात विवाहासाठी मुलींची कमतरता, महिलांवरील बलात्कारात वाढ, बहुपत्नित्व या समस्या गंभीर होतील. अशी भिती व्यक्त केली जाते. मुलींच्या जन्माचे स्वागत यासाठी समाजाच्या प्रबोधनासाठी प्रयत्न करावे लागतील.

७. वाढते नागरिकरण व बकाल वस्त्या:

राज्यातील वाढते औद्योगिकरण आणि सेवाक्षेत्राचा विकास यामुळे लोकसंख्येचे नागरिकरण अटळ आणि अपरिहार्य आहे. रोजगार, व्यवसाय, शिक्षण इ. कारणास्तव राज्यातील विविध प्रदेशातून (विदर्भ, मराठवाडा) तसेच इतर राज्यातून (कर्नाटक, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार इ.) लोकसंख्येचे स्थलांतर औद्योगिक शहरांकडे होऊ लागले. १९६१ मध्ये राज्याच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येत प्रमाण २८.२२ टक्के होते. २००१ मध्ये हे प्रमाण ४२.४ टक्के तर २०११ च्या जनगणना अहवालानुसार हे प्रमाण ४५.२ टक्के पर्यंत वाढले. राज्यात ५ हजारापेक्षा जास्त लोकसंख्या असणारी ३७८ शहरे असून या शहरांमध्ये ४,१०,१९,७३४ एवढी लोकसंख्या राहते. राज्यातील मुंबई, ठाणे, पुणे, पिंपरी चिंचवड, नाशिक, कल्याण, डोंबिवली, नागपुर, इ. महानगरांमध्ये शहरी लोकसंख्येपैकी ५० टक्के लोकसंख्या राहते.

राष्ट्रीय नमुना पाहणी सर्वेक्षण अहवाल डिसेंबर २०१२ अखेर केलेल्या ६९ व्या पाहणी अहवालानुसार देशातील एकूण (३३ हजार ५१०) झोपडपट्ट्यांपैकी महाराष्ट्रात ६ हजार ७२३ (२३ टक्के) झोपडपट्ट्या आहेत. महाराष्ट्र याबाबत प्रथम क्रमांकावर आहे. आशिया खंडातील सर्वात मोठी झोपडपट्टी मुंबई (धारावी) येथे आहे. याबाबतचा दुसरा क्रमांक आंध्रप्रदेश (१३.५ टक्के) आणि तिसरा क्रमांक पश्चिम बंगाल (१२ टक्के) लागतो. झोपडपट्ट्यांमध्ये राहणारी ३८ टक्के कुटुंबे महाराष्ट्रात १८ टक्के कुटुंब आंध्रप्रदेशात आहेत. ४४ टक्के झोपडपट्ट्या खाजगी जमिनीवर तर ५६ टक्के सरकारी जमिनीवर आहेत. बकाल वस्त्यांमधील ६० टक्के घरे पक्की आहेत.

८. पर्यावरण असमतोल:

केंद्रीय नियोजन मंडळ, माधव गोखले अभ्यास अहवाल इ. अनेकांच्या अभ्यास अहवालानुसार महाराष्ट्रात हवा, पाणी, जमिन, अन्न इ. चे होणारे प्रदूषण नैसर्गिक संपदा व जैविक विविधतेचा होणारा नाश, इ. बाबत धक्कादायक निष्कर्ष समोर आले आहेत. विकास प्रक्रियेत महाराष्ट्रात फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात नैसर्गिक साधन सामुग्रीची हानी होत आहे. पाण्याच्या अनियोजित वापर, वाढते शहरीकरण, कचऱ्याची समस्या (वैद्यकीय, औद्योगिक, घरगुती) सांडपाणी विल्हेवाटीचे प्रश्न (उद्योग, सोसायट्या) वाहनांच्या संख्येतील वाढ, अपघातांचे वाढते प्रमाण, हरितवायू उत्सर्जन, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात उसपट्ट्यात निर्माण झालेला धारपड जमिनीचा प्रश्न, खजिनांचे अतिरिक्त उत्खनन, भूगर्भातील खालावलेली पाणी पातळी इ. पर्यावरणीय समस्या महाराष्ट्राच्या भविष्यातील प्रगतीवर अनिष्ट परिणाम करणाऱ्या आहेत.

पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रणात्मक उपाययोजना करताना वित्तीय भांडवलीची कमरता आढळते, नियोजनाचा

अभाव दिसतो. समाजामध्ये याबाबत जाणवा प्रगल्भ नाहीत. पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण, संवर्धन व जतन यासाठी शासनाबरोबर स्वयंसेवी संस्था, युवक, महिला, शालेय विद्यार्थी, जेष्ठ नागरिक, इ. सर्वांचा सहभाग असणारी चळवळ सक्रिय होणे आवश्यक आहे.

सारांश :

महाराष्ट्राच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेतील उपरोक्त काही पैलू व्यतिरिक्त कापूस एकाधिकारी योजना, उच्च दरडोई उत्पन्न, लोकसंख्येत प्रचंड वाढ. वाढते शहरीकरण, कोरडवाहू शेतीचे मोठे प्रमाण, आर्थिक विकासात प्रादेशीक असमतोल साक्षरतेचे उच्च प्रमाण कृषी पंढरी योजना, प्रादेशीक विकास मंडळे, संत गाडगे महाराज ग्राम स्वच्छता अभियान, महात्मा गांधी तंटामुक्ती ग्राम अभियान महाराष्ट्राने सहकारी क्षेत्रात केलेली प्रगती, रोजगार हमी योजना, महाराष्ट्र राज्याची फळबाग लागवड योजना, चांगला मानव विकास निर्देशांक महाराष्ट्रातील आरोग्य व्यवस्था इत्यादीसारख्या अनेक अभिनव योजनांची अंमल बजावणी करणारे महाराष्ट्र हे देशातील पहिले राज्य आहे. त्यामुळेच राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत महाराष्ट्राच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला महत्वाचे स्थान आहे.

राज्याची अर्थव्यवस्था चौफेर विकास करित असली तरी राज्यासमोर अनेक समस्या भेडसावत आहेत. परतावा न केलेले कर्ज व इतर दायित्वे, राज्यावरील ऋणभार दर्शवितात. वर्ष २००६-०७ मध्ये राज्यावर रु. १ लाख ३३ हजार ७२२ कोटींचे कर्ज होते. या कर्जात प्रतिवर्षी ११.२ टक्के दराने वाढ होत आहे. २०१०-११ मध्ये हे कर्ज रु. २ लाख ३ हजार ९७ कोटी इतके वाढलेले आहे. वाढलेले कर्ज आर्थिक विकासात खिळ निर्माण करते.

राज्यात प्रादेशिक विषमता निर्माण झालेली आढळते. औद्योगिक प्रगती राज्यात समान झालेली नाही ही प्रगती पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात मुंबई, पुणे, नाशिक या त्रिकोणातच अधिक झालेली आहे. विदर्भ, मराठवाडा व खान्देश तुलनेने अविकसीत राहिलेले आहेत. राज्यातील एकूण कारखान्यांपैकी ७० टक्के कारखाने, एकूण रोजगारांपैकी सुमारे ६२ टक्के रोजगार, उत्पादक भांडवलापैकी ६९ टक्के उत्पादक भांडवल व उत्पादनाच्या स्थूल मुल्यांपैकी सुमारे ८२ टक्के हिस्सा बृहन्मुंबई, ठाणे व पुणे या तीन जिल्ह्यात आहे या बाबी राज्यातील विकासातील असमतोल दर्शवितात.

राज्यातील दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकांची संख्या सरकारी आकडेवारी १३.७ टक्के असल्याचे दर्शविते. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात राज्यातील ३० टक्के पेक्षा जास्त लोक अत्यंत हलाखीचे जीवन जगतांना आढळतात. ही ःव्हायब्रंटःग्लोबल व प्रगतीत अग्रेसर असणाऱ्या राज्य अर्थ व्यवस्थेसाठी लाजीरवाणी बाब ठरते.

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भारतीय स्त्रियांच्या आरोग्यविषयक समस्या : एक अभ्यास

प्रा. डॉ. अर्जुन मोरे : अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, वसुंधरा महाविद्यालय, घाटनांदूर, ता. अबाजोगाई, जि.बीड.

प्रस्तावना :-

निसर्गाने पृथ्वीतलावर स्त्री आणि पुरुष अशा विजायतीय दोन मानवी जोड्या तयार केल्या. कालांतराने समाजाने स्त्री-पुरुष असमानतेला खतपाणी घातले. आज भारतीय समाजाबाबतीत लिंगभेद महत्वाचे वैशिष्ट्य झाले आहे. समाजातील व्यक्तीचे स्थान लिंगभेदावरून ठरविल्या जात आहे. भारताने कायदे करून स्त्री-पुरुष समानता आणण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. परंतु समाजाकडून स्त्री-पुरुष समानता पाहिजे तशी रुजली नाही. स्त्रियांना कनिष्ठ दर्जा दिला गेला. दर्जाच्या आधारे स्त्री-पुरुष असमानता भारतीय समाजात दिसून येते. अनेक अनिष्ट अंधश्रद्धा भारतीय स्त्रीला कनिष्ठ दर्जा देतात. म्हणून भारतात सरकारी प्रयत्नाने व सामाजिक विकासाभिमुख कार्यातून स्त्री सबलीकरणाची किंवा सक्षमीकरणाची गरज आहे. आज भारतात स्त्रियांचे अनेक प्रश्न आहेत. आर्थिक, सामाजिक, आरोग्यविषयक, समस्यांकडे स्त्रियांच्या बाबतीत दुर्लक्ष होताना दिसत आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधनपर लेखात भारतीय स्त्रियांच्या आरोग्यविषयक समस्यांवर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केला असून स्त्रियांचे आरोग्य सुधारण्यासाठी काही उपाययोजना सुचविल्या आहेत. तत्पूर्वी स्त्री-पुरुष लिंगभेद आजची स्थिती स्पष्ट केली आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये (Objectives) :-

प्रस्तुत संशोधन पेपर पूर्णतः द्वितीय माहितीच्या स्तोत्रावर आधारित आहे. स्त्रियांच्या आरोग्याशी निगडित माहिती, आर्थिक-सामाजिक पाहणी, जनगणना अहवाल, राष्ट्रीय कुटूंब आरोग्य पाहणी अहवाल, प्रकाशित ग्रंथ इत्यादीतून घेतली आहे.

भारतातील लोकसंख्येमध्ये स्त्री-पुरुषांचे प्रमाण (१९५१-२०११) :-

अ.क्र.		प्रतिहजार पुरुषांमागे महिलांचे प्रमाण
1	1951	946
2	1961	941
3	1971	930
4	1981	934
5	1991	921
6	2001	933
7	2011	940

१९९१ च्या जनगणेनुसार एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी पुरुषांची संख्या ४३.७ कोटी होती आणि स्त्रियांची संख्या

४०.७ कोटी होती. २००१ च्या जनगणनेनुसार १०२.७ कोटी लोकसंख्येपैकी पुरुषांची संख्या ५३.१३ कोटी असून स्त्रियांची संख्या ४९.५७ कोटी होती.

वरील आकडेवारीवरून असे लक्षात येते की दर दहा वर्षांनी होणाऱ्या जनगणनेमध्ये स्त्री-पुरुषांच्या प्रमाणात असमतोल निर्माण झालेला आहे. स्त्रियांची संख्या पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत कमी कमी होताना दिसून येते.

भारतातील विविध राज्यांमध्ये स्त्री-पुरुषांचे प्रमाण (१९९१-२००१) :-

अ.क्र.	राज्य	1991	2001
1	केरळ	1058	1040
2		970	996
3		978	972
4	तामिळनाडू	986	972
5		972	972
6	कर्नाटक	964	960
7		922	936
8	गुजरात	921	936
9	मध्यप्रदेश	920	932
10		932	925
11	पश्चिम बंगाल	934	917
12	राजस्थान	922	913
13		921	912
14		874	888
15		898	882
16	हरियाणा	861	874

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे लक्षात येते की, भारतात केरळ या राज्यात स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक आहे. तर आंध्रप्रदेश, तामिळनाडू, ओरिसा, कर्नाटक, या राज्यात हे प्रमाण राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणापेक्षा जास्त आहे. परंतु बिहार, राजस्थान, हरियाणा आणि आसाम या राज्यात हे प्रमाण राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणापेक्षा कमी आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाण (१९६१-२०११) :-

	ग्रामीण	नागरी	एकूण	
1961	925	801	936	941
1971	985	820	930	932
1981	967	850	937	994
1991	972	875	934	927
2001	959	874	922	933

2011	948	899	946	940
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वरिल तक्त्यावरुन असे लक्षात येते की, राज्यात व देशात दर हजार पुरुषांमागे स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. तसेच महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण भागापेक्षा नागरी भागामध्ये दर हजार पुरुषांमागे स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण बरेच कमी असले तरी सतत वाढत आहे. तर ग्रामीण भागात हे घटक आहे.

भारतातील स्त्रियांच्या आरोग्यविषयक समस्या :-

1. बालविवाह व आरोग्य :-

भारतात सामाजिक चालीरीती, रूढी व प्रथा यामुळे मुलींचे विवाह बालवयात होताना दिसतात. भारतीय कायद्याने मुलीच्या विवाहाचे वय किमान १८ वर्षे पूर्ण झालेले असावे असे ठरविलेले आहे. वास्तवात आज सुध्दा या वयापेक्षा कमी वय असलेल्या मुलीचे लग्न विविध समाजात केले जातात. मुलींची शारीरिक वाढ परिपूर्ण झालेली नसताना विवाह व संसाराचे ओझे मुलीवर पडते. बालविवाह पध्दतीमुळे स्त्री आरोग्याच्या समस्या निर्माण होतात. कमी वयात माता होण्यामुळे बाळांतपणात स्त्री आरोग्याच्या गंभीर समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागतो.

2. स्त्री-भ्रूण हत्या व स्त्रियांचे आरोग्य :-

स्त्रीभ्रूण हत्या ही आज चिंतेची बाब झाली आहे. राज्यात मुलीच्या जन्माचे प्रमाण कमी होत आहे. स्त्रीभ्रूण हत्या प्रतिबंध वेळीच केला नाही तर भविष्यात स्त्री-पुरुष लिंग गुणोत्तरात मोठी तफावत येऊन सामाजिक सलोखा बिघडेल. मुलीचा जन्मदर कमी होण्यामागे बदलत चाललेली मानसिकता आणि आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून गर्भाचे लिंगनिदान करून स्त्रीभ्रूण हत्येचे वाढते प्रमाण यामुळे चिंताजनक परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली आहे.

२०११ मध्ये लोकसंख्येत स्त्री-पुरुष गुणोत्तर वाढत असताना ०-६ वयोगटात मात्र १९६१ पासून ते २०११ पर्यंत लिंग गुणोत्तर सातत्याने कमी झाल्याचे दिसते. याचाच अर्थ असा की, जसजसे स्त्रीभ्रूण हत्येचे प्रमाण वाढते तसतसे स्त्री-पुरुष (०-६ वर्ष वयोगट) गुणोत्तर कमी झाल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. महाराष्ट्रात तर ०-६ वयोगट लोकसंख्येत दरहजार लोकसंख्येमागे मुलीचे प्रमाण केवळ ८८३ झाले आहे. २०११च्या जनगणना अहवालाप्रमाणे ०-६ वर्ष वयोगट लोकसंख्येत सर्वात कमी लिंग गुणोत्तर (८०१) बीड जिल्ह्यात दिसून आले. म्हणजेच या जिल्ह्यात स्त्री भ्रूण हत्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाल्या असाव्यात असा निष्कर्ष निघतो.

3. मातामृत्यूचे प्रमाण (MMR-Maternal Mortality Ratio) :-

महिलांच्या आरोग्याच्या संदर्भात सर्वात महत्त्वाची समस्या म्हणजे मातामृत्यूचे प्रमाण होय. गर्भवती महिलांची योग्यप्रकारे आरोग्य तपासणी न केल्यामुळे माता व होणारे बाळ या दोघांनाही आरोग्याच्या बाबतीत अनेक प्रश्नांना भविष्यात सामोरे जावे लागू शकते. प्रती एक लाख जन्मामध्ये भारतात १९९७-९८ मध्ये ३९८ मातांचा मृत्यू झाला. हेच प्रमाण २००७-०९ या काळात २१२ पर्यंत कमी झाले. याचाच अर्थ असा की, २००७-०९ या काळात सुध्दा १००० माता बाळाला जन्म देताना सरासरी दोन मातांचा मृत्यू भारतामध्ये होत आहे. राज्यनियामक विश्लेषण पाहता असे दिसते की, केरळ राज्यात माता मृत्यूचे प्रमाण सर्वात कमी तर आसाममध्ये हेच प्रमाण सर्वात जास्त आहे. एकूण १५ निवडक राज्यांच्या अहवालानुसार सहा राज्यात मातामृत्यूचे प्रमाण राष्ट्रीय सरासरीपेक्षा जास्त आहे. महाराष्ट्रात मातामृत्यूचे प्रमाण कमी असण्याच्या यादीत तिसऱ्या क्रमांकावर आहे. भारतात १९९७-९८ ते २००७-०९ या काळात मातामृत्यूचे प्रमाण प्रती एक लाख बाळांतपणात १८६ ने कमी झाले.

4. निकृष्ट आहार पध्दती :-

भारतात स्त्रियांना सामाजिक दर्जा कमी प्रमाणात दिल्या जातो. समाजात स्त्रियांना अनेक भागात हीन दर्जाची वागणूक दिल्या जाते. स्त्रियांना दिला जाणारा आहार सुध्दा पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत कमी दर्जाचा असतो. गरोदरपणात किंवा आजारपणात योग्य कॅलरीज या आहारातून मिळाल्या नाही तर आरोग्याच्या अनेक तक्रारी निर्माण होतात. भारतात ग्रामीण भागाचा विचार केल्यास असे दिसते की, ग्रामीण स्त्रिया योग्य आहार न मिळाल्यामुळे कुपोषणांच्या बळी ठरल्या आहेत. आदिवासी स्त्रियांच्या आरोग्याकडे फारसे लक्ष दिले जात नाही.

5. गरोदरपणातील काळजी (Delivery Care) :-

भारतात गरोदरपणात योग्य ती काळजी घेतल्या जात नाही. किती मातांचे बाळांतपण आरोग्य सुविधानुसार झाले यावर स्त्री आरोग्याची समस्या अवलंबून आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा विचार करता असे दिसते की, राज्यात दर तीन बाळांतपणात दोन बाळांतपण आरोग्य सुविधा मिळाल्या. मात्र यातील एक बाळांतपण घरीच केल्या गेले. राष्ट्रीय कुटूंब आरोग्य पाहणी (NFHS) I, II आणि III नुसार दवाखान्यात होणाऱ्या बाळांतपणाचे प्रमाण अनुक्रमे ४५ टक्के, ५३ आणि ६६ टक्के होते. राज्यात २१ टक्के बाळांतपण पारंपारिक पध्दतीने घरीच केल्या जाते. १० टक्के बाळांतपण नातेवाईक किंवा अप्रशिक्षित व्यक्तीकडून — .

6. स्त्री निरक्षरतेमुळे आरोग्य समस्या :-

भारतात पुरुषापेक्षा स्त्री साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण खूपच कमी आहे. २०११ च्या जनगणना अहवालानुसार निरक्षर स्त्रियांची संख्या ३४.५६ टक्के आहे. निरक्षरतेमुळे स्त्रीला आपले हक्क, कायदे, सुविधा, समाजातील स्थान, आरोग्याची काळजी इत्यादी बाबी कळत नाही. वैवाहिक जीवनातील आरोग्याची काळजी, इत्यादी बाबी कळत नाही. वैवाहिक जीवनातील आरोग्याची काळजी. गरोदरपण/बाळांतपणातील घ्यावयाची खबरदारी. मुलांच्या आरोग्याची काळजी इत्यादी बाबी स्त्री निरक्षर असेल तर योग्यरित्या समजू शकत नाही. स्त्री साक्षरतेमुळे स्त्रियांचे आरोग्य सुधारण्यास मदत होईल.

7. धार्मिक प्रभावाचा स्त्री आरोग्यावरील परिणाम :-

स्वातंत्र्यावरील बंधने इतर धर्मापेक्षा जास्त असल्याचे दिसून येते. मुस्लीम धर्मात स्त्री साक्षरता सुध्दा तुलनेत कमी आहे. स्त्रियांच्या बाबतीत आरोग्यविषयक जागृती काही धर्मात कमी असल्यामुळे आरोग्य समस्या निर्माण होतात.

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