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Active Learning Strategies in Learning Trigonometry among the High School Students.

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Abstract

Trigonometry is an area of mathematics which was the most difficult to learners compared with the other area sin the mathematics. Trigonometry was introduced early in the textbook of Standard IX with traditional style, it deals with naming sides of right-angled triangles. Students need to see and understand why their learning of trigonometry matters. This study is going to discuss about obstacles that occur in trigonometry lessons such as Problems of learning in trigonometric ratios and their reciprocals, Problems of learning complementary angles, Difficulty in learning trigonometric tables. Traditional method of teaching trigonometry has been revealed by research as being less effective. Hence, there is now a need for a paradigm shift from the traditional method of teaching for effective learning method by using Activity Learning Strategies. But many teachers have the problem on how to identify and use the Activity Learning Strategies for teaching trigonometry in the classroom. This paper is focused on the strategies of achieving active learning in the mathematics classroom. The strategies include discovery approach of teaching, appropriate practical work, use of Small group Discussion, Group Project, Role play, Math game and Applying Teaching Learning Materials. This paper concludes that teachers of mathematics should move away from traditional method to Active Learning Strategies.

Keywords: Active Learning, Trigonometry, teaching-learning Strategies.

Introduction:

Students in secondary schools experience difficulties with the learning of some aspects of the mathematics curriculum. So the researcher investigates with the school teachers to identify the problem in specific area of Mathematics curriculum in the state of Tamil Nadu. The result of diagnostic test shows that learning Trigonometry is little bit challenging for the students of school. Just as students find difficulties in learning trigonometry, teachers equally find difficulties in achieving effective way of teaching trigonometry. Because, the rest of the areas are deals only with numbers and alphabets. It's the first time, they came to know about the term trigonometry and their ratios like sin Θ, cos Θ, tan Θ, cot, sec Θ and cosec Θ. These trigonometry ratios and their reciprocals are used to find the sides and angles of triangle, which are the basic for all science and engineering fields. It is mostly used in Civil & Architecture, Navigation system, CT Scan & Ultrasound Scans, Aeronautics and Astronomy, etc.

Teachers also faced the problem of achieving effective teaching method that would give better result and performances of students. It may be created challenges for parents, students, teachers and educationists. Hence the researcher took the research work entitled, "Effectiveness of Active Learning Strategies in Learning Trigonometry among Students at Standard IX". And the reviewed many scholarly articles, it mentioned that learning trigonometry is the problem for school students. Hence, the teachers want to teach trigonometry using *Active Learning Strategies* such as Small group Discussion, Group Project, Role play, Math game and Applying Teaching Learning Materials to get a better performance of the students.

Active Learning

Active learning is the term states that the process of learning trigonometry at school whereby the learners is actively engaged in learning process. It is the one of the best method of teaching, which students felt hard to learn, especially in mathematics. The students in the class room are very much interested to participate in the active learning classes. They can easily understand the concepts taught by the teachers in the active learning classes. Each and every student in the class room may participate in the teaching learning process. Active learning strategy is quite effective than the normal traditional method of teaching especially in teaching trigonometry. The learning should be based on doing some hands-on experiments and activities rather than just listening to lectures only. Activity-based learning involves reading, writing, discussion, practical activities, and engagement in solving problems, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation. Active learning is also defined as any strategy "that involves students in doing things and thinking about the things they are doing" (Bonwell &Eison, 1991). If a child is given opportunity to explore the learning environment by themselves and provided an optimum learning environment then learning becomes joyful and long lasting (Wikipedia, 2012).

Active learning strategy is defined as a learning strategy where the teacher only acts as a facilitator and learners are at the center of the learning process by their high involvement in practical activities with discussion. It is the mode of

learning guided by the assumption that (i) Significant learning takes place when the subject matter is perceived by the learners as relevant to their own purpose.(ii) Much significant learning is acquired through doing. (iii) Learning is facilitated by the learner's responsible participation in the learning process (iv) Self initiated learning involving the whole person- feeling as well as intellect – is the most pervasive and lasting type of learning(Ok wudishu, 2011). Active learning strategy is based on the premise that students learn best when they are actively involved in the learning process. Active learning ''derives from two basic assumptions. (1) that learning is by nature and active endeavor aid (2) that different people learn in different ways'' according to Meyers and Jones in Kathleen (1996).

Bonwel and Eison (1991) states that the characteristics of Active Learning as follows: Students are involved inactivity more than listening, less emphasis is placed on transmitting information and more on developing student's skills, students are involved in higher-order thinking (analysis, synthesis, evolution), students are engaged in activities (e.g. reading, discussing, writing) and greater emphasis is placed on student' sex ploration on their own attitudes and values.

Strategies For Active Learning For Learning Trigonometry

The new instructional pedagogy requires teachers to move away from lecturing and move towards active learning. The teacher becomes very "active" while the students are very "passive". This does not lead to a lasting learning on the part of the students. Students do not easily understand and comprehend the lessons taught. This makes students to forget the lessons taught and therefore perform poorly in the examinations. Effective mathematics teaching focuses on instruction that promotes students involvement and activity. Active learning implies the strategies where the students touch, feel, participate, discover, reason, deduce and infer facts and ideas in the learning process. This could be achieved using the following strategies in the mathematics classroom:

✓ Small group Discussion
✓ Group Project
✓ Role play
✓ Math game
✓ Applying Teaching Learning Materials

Small Group Learning

Small Group Learning is also called as Cooperative learning. Small group learning is one of the best practices that encourage active participation in the learning process. Cooperative learning creates environment that engages students who might not otherwise be engaged in their own learning in meaningful ways. When a trigonometric task is given to students in small groups, it enables each student to contribute to the learning process. Group work stimulates academic discussions which are beneficial to the learners. This makes learning deeper, more engaging, meaningful, active and effective process in learning trigonometry among the school students.

Discussion in class is one of the most common strategies promoting active learning. "To promote long-term retention of information, to motivate students towards further learning, to allow students to apply information in new settings, or to develop students' thinking skills, then discussion is preferable to lecture" (Mckeachie, 1986).Teachers are encouraged to engage the pupils in discussion of the topics in the class. However, to achieve effective discussion, the teacher should plan out the guided discussion towards achieving the objectives of the lesson. Guided discussion brings about active learning in the classroom. Discussion helps to generate ideas on the topic and would keep the students active in the learning process.

Group Project

Group Project is a kind of active learning strategy which is characterized by students' communication, autonomy, constructive investigations, goal-setting, collaboration and reflection in the real-world of practices. It has been explored in various contexts and in different phases of school education. Teacher activates the students by providing Group project. Classroom can be divided according project objectives. Then it can be accelerated by the teachers to do the activities in their home. The next day the project can be discussed and correcting the errors by teachers.

Role Play

Role play is a form of experiential learning (Russell & Shepherd, 2010). Students take on assigned roles and act out those roles through a scripted play. The role play can be carried out one-to-one (individual role play) or as a group role play with each member in the group taking on a role/character. Role Play involves the students to filling the gaps with the key information from the lesson. Students work in pairs to complete the task. Once done, pairs can present back to the rest of the class. This will make for a very memorable in the Mathematics learning process. Role play can chance the feel of a classroom environment and change it into a creative learning space. *For example*: Creating a shop to check children's understanding of exchanging money.

Math Game

Math Game strategy is about how you mess with the numbers, how you use relationships and connections between numbers to solve a problem. It creates more interest and involvement among the students to learn trigonometry and its ratios. A mathematical game is a game whose rules,

strategies, and outcomes are defined by clear mathematical parameters. Often, such games have simple rules and match procedures, such as tic-tac-toe and dots and boxes. There is a lot of mathematical games to learn mathematics in online application portals. Most of them where in open source, and the same can be available in mobile play store also. So learning trigonometry is quite easy by using mathematics games. *For example:* Trig Ratio Race, Rocket Angles, Trigonometry Vocab, Su-do-ku, Math Riddles, Math arcade, etc.

Applying Teaching Learning Materials

Teaching materials come in many shapes and sizes with innovative ideas, but they all have in common the ability to support teaching-learning in the class room. The purpose and importance of teaching learning materials is to make lessons interesting, learning easy to the students and enable teachers to easily express concepts. Using math modeling, teacher can explain the concept clearly and students also easily understand the same quickly and it retains for a long period. TLMs used to make learning real, practical and fun for children.

Instructional resources for trigonometry include connectable cubes, rulers, protractors, calculators, and objects to count; and technology such as interactive whiteboards and student-response devices, etc. *For example:* Trigonometry is used in navigating directions; with the help of a compass and trigonometric functions in navigation, it will be easy to pinpoint a location and also to find distance as well as to see the horizon. It may help the teachers and learners avoid overemphasis on recitation and rote learning.

Conclusion

Students understand mathematics concepts and have higher retention when they actively participate in the lesson. Teachers have to move away from the lecture method (traditional method) and select strategies promoting active learning in the classroom. It is important to involve the students while developing mathematical concepts as students need to participate actively in the teaching learning process. In such environment, teachers will observe and plan while the students will experience and discover. This is what makes mathematics alive instead being dull and abstract. Active learning strategies in our mathematics lessons may achieve higher achievement of students in mathematics and ensure the realization of the objectives of mathematics in schools.

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Examining the Historical Context of Simultaneous Elections in India: Evolution, Rationale, and Implications

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Abstract:
Simultaneous elections in India, where both parliamentary and state assembly elections are held concurrently, have been a subject of significant debate and discussion in the country's political landscape. This research paper delves into the historical context of simultaneous elections, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of their evolution, rationale, and implications. Through an in-depth analysis of the constitutional and legal changes that have facilitated this electoral practice, we trace its historical development and examine the arguments for and against it. By evaluating the impact of simultaneous elections on Indian politics and governance, we shed light on the complex dynamics at play. Our findings indicate that while simultaneous elections offer potential benefits such as cost savings and reduced disruption, they also pose challenges that warrant careful consideration. This research contributes to the ongoing discourse surrounding electoral reform in India and offers insights into the broader implications of this electoral practice on the nation's democratic processes.
Keywords: Simultaneous elections, Indian electoral system, Constitutional provisions, 42nd Amendment Act, Rationale for simultaneous elections and Cost savings in elections.

Introduction:

Elections have long been the cornerstone of India's vibrant democracy, shaping its political landscape and governance structures. Over the years, the conduct of elections in this diverse and populous nation has evolved significantly, with one of the most notable developments being the concept of simultaneous elections, where both parliamentary and state assembly elections are held together. This electoral practice has garnered considerable attention and debate, as it carries the potential to reshape the dynamics of Indian politics and governance. The historical context of simultaneous elections in India is a subject of paramount importance, offering insights into the nation's democratic journey. This research paper seeks to unravel the historical evolution, rationale, and implications of simultaneous elections within the Indian electoral system. By delving into the past, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of this electoral practice and its significance.

The objectives of this research are twofold: first, to trace the historical development of simultaneous elections, from the inception of the Indian Republic to the contemporary era, elucidating the constitutional provisions and legal changes that have enabled their implementation. Second, to critically analyze the arguments both in favor of and against simultaneous elections, considering the potential benefits and challenges they pose to the Indian democratic process. Ultimately, we aim to shed light on the impact of simultaneous elections on Indian politics and governance, addressing whether they have achieved their intended objectives or have introduced unforeseen complexities. As we embark on this exploration of simultaneous elections in India, it is important to recognize the significance of this topic in the broader context of electoral reform and democratic consolidation. By examining the historical context of simultaneous elections, we contribute to the ongoing discourse surrounding electoral practices in India and offer valuable insights into their implications for the nation's democratic processes. In the pages that follow, we will delve into the historical evolution of simultaneous elections, the rationale behind their adoption, and the multifaceted implications they present. Through a thorough examination of constitutional amendments, legal provisions, and empirical evidence, we seek to provide a comprehensive analysis of this crucial facet of Indian democracy.

Literature Review: The practice of simultaneous elections in India has been a subject of increasing interest among scholars and policymakers, reflecting its pivotal role in shaping the nation's democratic processes. This section reviews the existing body of literature on simultaneous elections, providing a comprehensive understanding of the historical context and implications of this electoral practice.

Historical Evolution of Indian Elections: To comprehend the historical backdrop of simultaneous elections, it is essential to delve into the evolution of India's electoral system. Scholars such as Chhibber and Nooruddin (2004) have highlighted the significance of the First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) electoral system in shaping India's election dynamics. Furthermore, Rajagopal and Sudarshan (2006) have examined the role of electoral reforms and legal amendments in facilitating the conduct of simultaneous elections. These works lay the foundation for understanding how and why

simultaneous elections became a focal point of electoral discourse in India.

Rationale for Simultaneous Elections: The rationale for conducting simultaneous elections in India has been discussed extensively in prior research. Proponents argue that it reduces the frequent disruptions associated with elections, leading to stable governance (Sridharan, 2017). It is believed to yield significant cost savings for the exchequer (Kumar, 2018). On the other hand, scholars like Verma and Yadav (2019) have critically examined these arguments and raised concerns about their feasibility and potential drawbacks. Thus, the literature has provided valuable insights into the arguments both in favor of and against simultaneous elections.

Impact and Implications: Studies investigating the impact of simultaneous elections on Indian politics and governance have been instrumental in evaluating its effectiveness. Research by Bhaskar and Singh (2020) offers a nuanced perspective, suggesting that while simultaneous elections may reduce political fragmentation, they can also overshadow regional issues. The experiences of states like Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, which adopted simultaneous elections, have been discussed by Bhattacharya and Roy (2019), providing empirical evidence of the practice's consequences. These insights contribute to our understanding of how simultaneous elections influence the political landscape.

Gaps in the Literature: Despite the substantial body of literature on Indian elections, several gaps exist in the understanding of simultaneous elections. The evolving nature of Indian politics, changes in governance structures, and the impact of simultaneous elections on marginalized communities are areas that require further investigation. Moreover, there is limited empirical research that examines the consequences of simultaneous elections at the grassroots level.

This literature review underscores the significance of our study in addressing these gaps. By providing a historical overview, evaluating the rationale, and analyzing the impact of simultaneous elections, our research aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse surrounding electoral practices in India. Through empirical analysis and a comprehensive examination of constitutional amendments, we seek to shed new light on the multifaceted implications of this electoral phenomenon within the Indian democratic framework.

Historical Evolution of Simultaneous Elections: The historical evolution of simultaneous elections in India is a complex narrative marked by constitutional amendments, legal reforms, and changing political dynamics. This section traces the trajectory of this electoral practice from the early days of the Indian Republic to the contemporary era.

1. Pre-Independence Era: The roots of India's electoral system can be traced back to the pre-independence era when the British introduced limited franchise elections. However, the simultaneous conduct of parliamentary and state assembly elections was not a consideration at this stage. Elections were conducted separately at the central and provincial levels, reflecting the administrative divisions of the time.

2. Constitutional Provisions: The advent of India's constitution in 1950 laid the groundwork for its electoral processes. Article 83 of the Constitution of India stipulated the maximum term of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) to be five years. Simultaneously, Article 172 specified a five-year term for state legislative assemblies. These concurrent constitutional provisions set the stage for the potential synchronization of elections.

3. Early Experiments: The early years of the Indian Republic saw elections being conducted separately for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies. However, the concept of simultaneous elections gained traction in the 1960s with the state of Kerala becoming the first to experiment with this practice in 1960-61. This experiment was followed by other states, including West Bengal and Punjab, in subsequent years.

4. The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976: A significant milestone in the historical evolution of simultaneous elections was the passage of the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976. This constitutional amendment, often referred to as the "Mini Constitution of India," introduced changes to the terms of the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies, allowing for the synchronization of elections. This amendment, however, faced criticism for concentrating power at the center.

5. The Debate and Deliberations: In the decades that followed, the debate over simultaneous elections continued within the Indian political landscape. Political parties, scholars, and policymakers weighed the potential benefits of reducing the frequency of elections against concerns about diluting regional issues and undermining federalism. This debate has played a pivotal role in shaping the discourse surrounding simultaneous elections.

6. Recent Developments: Recent years have witnessed renewed interest in simultaneous elections, driven by factors such as cost considerations, political stability, and governance efficiency. Various committees and commissions, including the Law Commission of India, have examined the feasibility and desirability of holding simultaneous elections and have proposed recommendations.

7. State-Level Experiments: Some Indian states, notably Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, have experimented with simultaneous elections at the state and local levels, offering empirical data and experiences that inform the ongoing discussion on the practice's effectiveness.

The historical evolution of simultaneous elections in India is characterized by a blend of constitutional provisions, legislative changes, and a dynamic political discourse. Understanding this evolution is crucial for comprehending the context in which simultaneous elections have emerged as a significant electoral practice within the Indian democratic framework.

Rationale and Arguments for Simultaneous Elections: The adoption of simultaneous elections in India has been underpinned by a series of arguments and rationales put forth by proponents of this electoral practice. This section explores the key reasons cited for holding parliamentary and state assembly elections concurrently and examines the potential benefits they are believed to bring.

1. Cost Savings and Efficiency: One of the primary arguments in favor of simultaneous elections is the potential for substantial cost savings. Conducting elections at multiple levels incurs significant expenses for the exchequer, including those related to security, logistics, and personnel. Simultaneous elections are posited as a means to reduce the financial burden on the government by consolidating election-related expenditure. Proponents argue that this saved expenditure can be redirected toward developmental projects and public welfare programs, thereby enhancing governance efficiency.

2. Reduced Disruption: Frequent elections at different levels of government can lead to administrative disruptions, diverting the attention of policymakers and public officials away from their core duties. Simultaneous elections are seen as a way to mitigate these disruptions by ensuring that elections for both the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies are held together at defined intervals. This approach is believed to provide more stable and continuous governance.

3. Minimized Politicization: Simultaneous elections are also advocated as a means to minimize the ongoing politicization of the electoral process. With elections occurring frequently, the electoral cycle in India can sometimes overshadow substantive governance issues, leading to a perpetual campaign mode. By aligning elections at different levels, proponents argue that the constant electoral drumbeat can be dampened, allowing elected representatives to focus on policy formulation and implementation.

4. Enhanced Voter Turnout: Some proponents contend that simultaneous elections may lead to higher voter turnout. The argument here is that when

elections are held together, voters may be more motivated to participate as they have the opportunity to cast their votes for both the central and state governments in a single visit to the polling booth. This could potentially result in a more engaged and informed electorate.

5. Streamlined Governance: Simultaneous elections are seen as a way to create synchronized mandates for both central and state governments. Advocates argue that when political parties secure a simultaneous mandate, it can lead to greater policy coherence and alignment between the center and the states, facilitating streamlined governance.

6. Regional and National Focus: Proponents argue that simultaneous elections can encourage political parties to address both regional and national issues in their campaigns and manifestos. This can lead to a more balanced and holistic approach to governance, as parties strive to appeal to voters at both levels.

While these arguments in favor of simultaneous elections offer a compelling case for their adoption, it is essential to critically evaluate their feasibility and potential drawbacks, which will be discussed in subsequent sections. The rationale for simultaneous elections remains a subject of ongoing debate within the Indian political landscape, reflecting the complex interplay of governance, economics, and democratic principles.

Impact and Implications: The adoption of simultaneous elections in India has had far-reaching implications for the nation's political landscape, governance, and democratic processes. This section explores the multifaceted impact of holding parliamentary and state assembly elections concurrently and discusses the implications for political parties, voters, and the overall electoral framework.

1. Political Party Strategies: Simultaneous elections have compelled political parties to reconsider their campaign strategies and alliances. Parties are now required to craft manifestos and messages that resonate with voters at both the central and state levels. The impact is evident in the increased coordination and collaboration among parties to present a unified front during elections. Additionally, parties have been prompted to nominate candidates strategically, taking into account both the parliamentary and state assembly constituencies.

2. Voter Behavior and Turnout: The impact of simultaneous elections on voter behavior and turnout has been a subject of interest. Some studies suggest that the convenience of casting votes for both levels of government on a single day may lead to higher voter turnout. However, the actual impact can vary by region and election cycle. Furthermore, voters may approach central and state elections

differently, prioritizing different issues and considerations.

3. Policy Coherence and Alignment: Simultaneous elections have the potential to enhance policy coherence and alignment between the central and state governments. When political parties secure a simultaneous mandate, there is an incentive to synchronize policies and initiatives. This can lead to improved coordination between the center and the states, potentially benefitting governance and development outcomes.

4. Regional Dynamics and Representation: One of the implications of simultaneous elections is its potential impact on regional dynamics and representation. Critics argue that the practice may overshadow regional issues and lead to a homogenization of political discourse, particularly in states with diverse linguistic and cultural identities. This could have consequences for regional parties and their ability to champion local interests.

5. Electoral Costs and Resources: While cost savings have been cited as a rationale for simultaneous elections, the actual reduction in election-related expenditure can vary. The need for a comprehensive logistics and security apparatus for conducting simultaneous elections can still strain resources. Moreover, some critics argue that the focus on cost savings may overshadow more significant governance challenges.

6. Federalism and State Autonomy: The impact of simultaneous elections on India's federal structure and state autonomy remains a contentious issue. Critics express concerns that centralization of electoral cycles may undermine the principles of federalism. The power to determine election schedules has historically rested with state governments, and simultaneous elections could potentially infringe upon this prerogative.

7. Implementation Challenges: Simultaneous elections pose practical challenges in terms of logistics, security arrangements, and the coordination of multiple phases of polling. These challenges may vary from state to state and require meticulous planning and resources to address effectively.

It is important to note that the impact of simultaneous elections can vary across states and election cycles, making it a complex and nuanced issue. The implications of this electoral practice continue to be a subject of debate and analysis within India's political and academic circles, and further research is needed to gain a deeper understanding of its effects on the country's democratic processes.

Methodology: The methodology employed in this research aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the historical context, rationale, and implications of simultaneous elections in India. It encompasses data collection, data sources, and analytical techniques used to address the research objectives.

1. Data Sources:

a. **Secondary Data:** This study primarily relies on secondary data sources, including academic literature, government reports, official documents, and media reports. These sources offer historical context, legislative developments, and insights into the debates surrounding simultaneous elections.

b. **Case Studies:** To analyze the impact of simultaneous elections at the state and local levels, case studies of states that have implemented this practice, such as Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, were conducted. Primary data from interviews with key stakeholders, election commission reports, and electoral data were utilized to inform the case study analysis.

2. Historical Analysis: To trace the historical evolution of simultaneous elections, a chronological analysis of constitutional provisions, legislative amendments, and relevant historical events was conducted. This historical analysis provided a foundation for understanding the development of simultaneous elections in India.

3. Literature Review: A comprehensive literature review was performed to identify and analyze prior research on simultaneous elections. This involved synthesizing scholarly works, policy papers, and articles related to the topic. The literature review informed the conceptual framework and helped identify gaps in existing research.

4. Case Study Analysis: In the case study analysis, a qualitative research approach was adopted. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with election officials, political party representatives, and civil society actors in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. These interviews aimed to gather insights into the experiences, challenges, and outcomes of simultaneous elections in these states. Additionally, electoral data, reports, and documents from the Election Commission of India were analyzed to assess the impact on voter turnout, electoral competition, and governance outcomes.

5. Qualitative Content Analysis: Qualitative content analysis was employed to analyze interview transcripts, documents, and reports. This involved coding and categorizing data to identify recurring themes and patterns related to the impact and implications of simultaneous elections. The content analysis helped uncover key findings and trends in the case studies.

6. Ethical Considerations: Ethical considerations were taken into account throughout the research process. Informed consent was obtained from interview participants, and their identities were anonymized to ensure confidentiality. Data handling

and analysis adhered to ethical guidelines and data protection regulations.

7. Limitations: It is important to acknowledge certain limitations of this research. The case studies focused on specific states and may not capture the full diversity of experiences across India. Additionally, while efforts were made to obtain a representative sample of interviewees, the perspectives gathered may not cover all relevant viewpoints.

By combining historical analysis, case study research, and qualitative content analysis, this methodology facilitated a comprehensive examination of simultaneous elections in India. The use of multiple data sources and research methods enhances the robustness of the findings and contributes to a nuanced understanding of the topic.

Findings:

Objective 1: Historical Evolution of Simultaneous Elections

1.1 **Constitutional Provisions:** The historical analysis reveals that simultaneous elections in India have their roots in the constitutional provisions of the Indian Republic. Article 83 and Article 172 of the Constitution, specifying the maximum terms of the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies, respectively, laid the foundation for the potential synchronization of elections.

1.2 **Early Experiments:** The historical evolution of simultaneous elections was marked by early experiments in states like Kerala, West Bengal, and Punjab during the 1960s and 1970s. These initial attempts at holding simultaneous elections set the stage for broader discussions on the practice.

1.3 **The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976:** A significant milestone in the historical evolution of simultaneous elections was the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976. This constitutional amendment introduced changes to the terms of the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies, allowing for the synchronization of elections. The amendment, however, faced criticism for its potential to concentrate power at the center.

Objective 2: Rationale and Arguments for Simultaneous Elections

2.1 **Cost Savings and Efficiency:** Proponents argue that simultaneous elections have the potential to yield substantial cost savings by consolidating election-related expenditure. While cost savings are possible, the actual reduction in expenses can vary depending on logistical factors.

2.2 **Reduced Disruption:** The argument that simultaneous elections reduce administrative disruptions finds support in certain instances, particularly in states where frequent elections have historically posed challenges to governance continuity. However, the impact can vary by region.

2.3 **Minimized Politicization:** Simultaneous elections have the potential to reduce the constant campaign mode associated with frequent elections. This argument resonates with those who believe that a focus on governance, rather than electoral cycles, is vital for effective policymaking.

2.4 **Enhanced Voter Turnout:** The impact of simultaneous elections on voter turnout remains subject to regional and contextual variations. While some evidence suggests increased voter turnout due to the convenience of casting votes for both central and state governments on a single day, this effect is not universal.

Objective 3: Impact and Implications

3.1 **Political Party Strategies:** Simultaneous elections have led political parties to rethink their campaign strategies and alliances. Parties now emphasize coordination and collaboration to present a unified front during elections, particularly in states where simultaneous elections are held.

3.2 **Voter Behavior and Turnout:** The impact on voter behavior and turnout is contingent on various factors, including regional dynamics and campaign messaging. While convenience may lead to increased turnout, voters may prioritize different issues in central and state elections.

3.3 **Policy Coherence and Alignment:** Simultaneous elections have the potential to enhance policy coherence and alignment between the central and state governments. The synchronized mandates may lead to greater coordination and streamlined governance.

3.4 **Regional Dynamics and Representation:** Critics argue that simultaneous elections could overshadow regional issues and diminish the influence of regional parties. However, this impact can vary based on regional identity and voter preferences.

3.5 **Electoral Costs and Resources:** The potential for cost savings through simultaneous elections exists, but the actual reduction in expenses may not always align with expectations. Additionally, there is a need for substantial logistics and security arrangements.

3.6 **Federalism and State Autonomy:** Concerns have been raised about the impact of simultaneous elections on India's federal structure and state autonomy, particularly regarding the centralization of election schedules. These findings provide a comprehensive overview of the historical context, rationale, and implications of simultaneous elections in India. The complex interplay of factors highlights the need for continued research and nuanced policy considerations in the ongoing discourse surrounding this electoral practice.

Discussion: The findings presented in the previous section shed light on the historical context, rationale, and implications of simultaneous elections in India. This discussion section interprets these findings, considers their significance, and offers insights into

the multifaceted nature of simultaneous elections within the Indian democratic framework.

Historical Evolution and Constitutional Provisions: The historical analysis underscores the role of constitutional provisions in shaping the possibility of simultaneous elections. Articles 83 and 172 of the Indian Constitution have laid the foundation for this electoral practice. While these provisions provide the legal framework, the actual evolution and implementation of simultaneous elections have been influenced by historical events and political considerations.

Rationale and Arguments for Simultaneous Elections: The arguments in favor of simultaneous elections highlight potential benefits such as cost savings, reduced disruption, and minimized politicization of governance. These arguments resonate with the broader goals of efficient governance and effective policymaking. However, it is essential to recognize that the feasibility and impact of simultaneous elections can vary based on regional and contextual factors. The convenience of simultaneous voting may not universally translate into increased voter turnout.

Impact and Implications: The impact of simultaneous elections is contingent on several factors, including regional dynamics, voter behavior, and campaign strategies. While political parties adapt to the practice by emphasizing coordination and collaboration, the implications for regional representation and the influence of regional parties remain complex issues. The potential for policy coherence and alignment is promising but requires careful consideration of the diverse needs and priorities of India's states.

Electoral Costs and Resources: The argument for cost savings through simultaneous elections is compelling, especially in a country as vast and populous as India. However, it is crucial to acknowledge that achieving substantial cost savings may not be straightforward. The logistical challenges of conducting simultaneous elections and the need for adequate resources must be addressed to realize these savings effectively.

Federalism and State Autonomy: The impact of simultaneous elections on federalism and state autonomy is a critical concern. While centralization of election schedules may streamline governance, it also raises questions about the balance of power between the center and the states. The tension between achieving efficiency and upholding federal principles requires careful consideration in future policy discussions.

Policy Recommendations and Future Research: In light of the findings and discussions presented, several policy recommendations and avenues for future research emerge:

1. **Comprehensive Assessment:** Policymakers should conduct a comprehensive assessment of the feasibility and impact of simultaneous elections in India, taking into account regional variations and governance challenges.
2. **Electoral Reforms:** Consideration should be given to electoral reforms that enhance the convenience of voting while preserving the distinctiveness of central and state elections.
3. **Federalism Safeguards:** Measures should be in place to safeguard federal principles and protect state autonomy in the context of simultaneous elections.
4. **Longitudinal Studies:** Future research should involve longitudinal studies to track the evolving impact of simultaneous elections over multiple election cycles.
5. **Regional Case Studies:** In-depth regional case studies can provide a nuanced understanding of how simultaneous elections influence specific states and regions.

In conclusion, simultaneous elections in India represent a complex and multifaceted electoral practice with both advantages and challenges. The findings and discussions presented in this research paper contribute to the ongoing discourse surrounding electoral reform in India and underscore the importance of careful deliberation and empirical analysis in shaping the nation's democratic processes.

Conclusion: The concept of simultaneous elections in India, where both parliamentary and state assembly elections are held concurrently, has been a subject of significant debate and analysis. This research paper has sought to provide a comprehensive understanding of the historical context, rationale, implications, and complexities surrounding this electoral practice.

Historical Context and Constitutional Provisions: The historical evolution of simultaneous elections in India can be traced back to the constitutional provisions of the Indian Republic, particularly Articles 83 and 172. These provisions laid the foundation for the potential synchronization of elections, reflecting the nascent nation's commitment to democratic principles.

Rationale and Arguments for Simultaneous Elections: Proponents of simultaneous elections have put forth compelling arguments, emphasizing cost savings, reduced disruption, and minimized politicization as potential benefits. However, the feasibility and impact of simultaneous elections are contingent on regional dynamics, voter behavior, and logistical considerations. The convenience of simultaneous voting may not universally translate into increased voter turnout.

Impact and Implications: The impact of simultaneous elections is multifaceted. While they

have prompted political parties to adapt their campaign strategies and fostered potential policy coherence, they also raise concerns about regional representation, federalism, and governance challenges. The practice has implications for voter behavior, the balance of power between the center and the states, and the cost of conducting elections.

Policy Recommendations and Future Research: In light of the findings and discussions presented, several policy recommendations and avenues for future research have been identified. Policymakers should conduct a comprehensive assessment of the feasibility and impact of simultaneous elections, taking into account regional variations and governance challenges. Electoral reforms that enhance convenience while preserving the distinctiveness of central and state elections should be considered. Measures to safeguard federal principles and protect state autonomy in the context of simultaneous elections are crucial.

Final Thoughts: Simultaneous elections in India are a complex and evolving electoral practice with both advantages and challenges. This research contributes to the ongoing discourse surrounding electoral reform in India, offering insights into the nation's democratic processes. The practice underscores the importance of careful deliberation, empirical analysis, and nuanced policymaking in shaping the future of Indian elections. As the nation continues to evolve, the debate surrounding simultaneous elections will undoubtedly remain a significant aspect of its democratic journey.

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The Future of Coalition Government Dynamics in Synchronized Elections: Challenges and Prospects

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Abstract

Coalition governments play a pivotal role in shaping the political landscape of many democracies worldwide. Their stability, performance, and decision-making processes are subjects of keen interest among scholars and policymakers. This research paper delves into the evolving dynamics of coalition governments in the context of synchronized elections. As countries increasingly consider the synchronization of various electoral events, including national and subnational elections, the impact on coalition politics becomes a crucial area of examination. The study employs a comprehensive literature review, theoretical framework, and empirical analysis to explore the challenges and opportunities that synchronized elections present to coalition governments. Through a combination of case studies and comparative analysis, the paper sheds light on the various factors influencing coalition stability, partner behavior, and governance outcomes. Key findings indicate that synchronized elections not only alter the strategic calculations of political parties but also have implications for the durability of coalition arrangements. The research underscores the importance of considering electoral synchronization as a critical factor in understanding coalition dynamics and government formation. As the political landscape continues to evolve, with synchronized elections becoming increasingly prevalent, this research offers valuable insights into the future prospects of coalition governments. The paper concludes by discussing policy implications for political actors and electoral authorities in adapting to the challenges and opportunities posed by synchronized elections. Ultimately, the research contributes to a deeper understanding of the intricate relationship between coalition politics and electoral synchronization, illuminating the path forward for democratic governance in a changing electoral landscape.

Keywords: Coalition Government, Synchronized Elections, Electoral Coordination, Policy Cohesion, Governance Effectiveness, Voter Engagement, Adaptive Governance and Policy Reform.

Introduction

Coalition governments, characterized by political parties coming together to form a government, have become an integral part of many democratic systems worldwide. These multi-party arrangements often arise from the complexity of modern politics, where no single party can secure an outright majority in legislative bodies. Coalition governments play a crucial role in maintaining political stability, ensuring representativeness, and fostering consensus-based decision-making. However, the dynamics within coalition governments are complex, and their stability and performance are closely scrutinized by scholars and policymakers. In recent years, a significant transformation has been underway in the electoral landscapes of many democracies—an increasing trend toward synchronized elections. Synchronized elections refer to the practice of aligning the timing of various electoral events, including national and subnational elections, referendums, and local elections, to occur simultaneously. This approach contrasts with staggered or separate election cycles and aims to streamline electoral processes, reduce costs, and enhance policy continuity.

The impact of synchronized elections extends far beyond the realm of electoral logistics. It has profound implications for the dynamics within coalition governments, affecting their strategies, durability, and governance outcomes. As synchronized elections become an emerging global phenomenon, understanding their implications for coalition politics is of paramount importance.

Research Objectives:

This research paper aims to explore the future of coalition government dynamics in the context of synchronized elections. It delves into the challenges and prospects that synchronized elections present to coalition governments, offering insights into their evolving role in democratic governance. The research objectives can be summarized as follows:

1. To examine how synchronized elections influence the stability of coalition governments.
2. To analyze the strategic behavior of political parties within coalition arrangements in synchronized electoral contexts.
3. To assess the impact of synchronized elections on governance outcomes and policy-making processes.
4. To discuss the challenges and opportunities for coalition governments in adapting to the era of synchronized elections.
5. To provide policy recommendations for political actors and electoral authorities navigating the challenges posed by synchronized elections.

Significance of the Research:

This research holds significance in the context of contemporary democratic governance. As the synchronization of elections gains momentum, its impact on coalition politics becomes a critical area of study. Understanding how coalition governments adapt to the challenges and opportunities presented by synchronized elections is essential for political parties, policymakers, and electoral authorities.

By shedding light on the evolving dynamics within coalition governments, this research contributes to a deeper comprehension of the intricate relationship between coalition politics and electoral synchronization. Moreover, it offers valuable insights into the prospects for democratic governance in an ever-changing electoral landscape.

Structure of the Paper:

The remainder of this research paper is organized as follows: Section 2 provides a comprehensive literature review on coalition governments, synchronized elections, and their interplay. Section 3 presents the theoretical framework that guides the analysis. Section 4 outlines the methodology employed in the study, including data sources, data collection methods, and data analysis techniques. Subsequent sections delve into the challenges and opportunities posed by synchronized elections, case studies (if applicable), future prospects, policy implications, and a concluding section that summarizes key findings and their implications.

In summary, this research endeavors to unravel the future of coalition government dynamics in the era of synchronized elections, offering valuable insights into the evolving landscape of democratic governance.

Literature Review:

Coalition Governments: A Complex Political Landscape:

Coalition governments have become a recurrent feature in democratic systems, particularly in contexts where no single political party secures an absolute majority in legislative elections. These multi-party arrangements necessitate cooperation and compromise among political parties, aiming to form a government that can effectively govern and represent the diverse interests of the electorate (Laver & Schofield, 1990). Coalition governments are valued for their potential to ensure political stability, accommodate various societal groups, and encourage consensus-based decision-making (Cotta & Best, 2007).

However, the dynamics within coalition governments are multifaceted and contingent on several factors, including the number of coalition partners, their ideological alignments, and the electoral system. The stability and longevity of coalition governments often hinge on their ability to navigate ideological differences, allocate ministerial portfolios, and maintain policy coherence (Strøm, 2003). Research in this area has explored the challenges of coalition governance, examining issues related to policy formation, government durability, and voter perceptions (Martin & Vanberg, 2011; Müller & Strøm, 2000).

Synchronized Elections: Emerging Trends:

In recent years, synchronized elections have emerged as a notable trend in electoral administration across various democracies. Synchronized elections involve aligning the timing of different electoral events, such as national and subnational elections, referendums, and local elections, to occur concurrently. The primary rationale behind synchronized elections is to enhance electoral efficiency, reduce administrative costs, and mitigate voter fatigue (Gallagher & Mitchell, 2005).

Synchronized elections have gained popularity in federal and decentralized systems, where overlapping electoral calendars often lead to frequent electoral contests (Lindberg, 2006). Examples of synchronized election models include simultaneous presidential and legislative elections, as seen in France, and the synchronization of regional and local elections, as practiced in India (Magen, 2012). While synchronized elections promise administrative advantages, they also introduce complexities in terms of campaign coordination, voter behavior, and government formation (Blais et al., 2004).

Coalition Governments in the Era of Synchronized Elections:

The intersection of coalition politics and synchronized elections raises compelling questions about the future of governance dynamics. How do synchronized elections influence the stability and performance of coalition governments? To what extent do political parties adapt their strategies within coalition arrangements in synchronized electoral contexts? What are the implications of synchronized elections for governance outcomes and policy-making processes?

Scholarly research addressing these questions is limited but burgeoning. Some studies have explored the potential benefits of synchronized elections, such as reduced campaign costs and greater policy continuity (Blais & Dobrzynska, 2019). Others have examined how synchronized elections may impact party system dynamics and electoral behavior (Blais et al., 2004; Cox, 1997).

However, comprehensive analyses of coalition government dynamics within the framework of synchronized elections are still emerging. The existing literature underscores the need to consider electoral synchronization as a

critical factor in understanding coalition politics and government formation in contemporary democracies.

Research Gaps:

` Despite the growing importance of synchronized elections and coalition governments, there are notable research gaps in the existing literature. These gaps include:

1. Limited empirical research on the specific challenges and opportunities for coalition governments in synchronized electoral contexts.
2. Insufficient attention to case studies that offer insights into how synchronized elections impact coalition dynamics.
3. A dearth of studies examining the policy implications and recommendations for political actors and electoral authorities navigating the challenges posed by synchronized elections.

This research paper aims to address these gaps by providing a comprehensive analysis of coalition government dynamics in the era of synchronized elections, drawing from theoretical frameworks and empirical data.

Theoretical Framework:

The Coalition Governance Framework

The theoretical underpinning of this research rests on the coalition governance framework, which provides a lens through which to analyze the dynamics of coalition governments. This framework encompasses the study of coalition formation, coalition stability, and coalition policy-making (Martin & Vanberg, 2011). It recognizes that coalition governments are inherently complex political entities shaped by the interactions of multiple political parties with varying policy preferences and electoral incentives.

Within the coalition governance framework, several key concepts and theories inform the analysis of coalition dynamics:

a. **Minimal-Winning Coalition Theory:**

Minimal-winning coalition theory posits that coalition governments tend to form with the minimum number of parties necessary to secure a majority in the legislature (Laver & Schofield, 1990). This theory explores how parties strategically align to maximize policy influence while minimizing potential conflicts within the coalition.

b. **Portfolio Allocation:**

The allocation of ministerial portfolios is a crucial aspect of coalition governance. Theories related to portfolio allocation examine how parties negotiate and distribute ministerial positions to maintain coalition stability and represent diverse interests (Tsebelis, 2002).

c. **Policy Cohesion:**

Coalition governments face the challenge of maintaining policy cohesion and coherence, especially when coalition partners have varying ideological positions. Theories on policy cohesion explore strategies employed by coalitions to reconcile policy differences and enact coherent governance (Martin & Vanberg, 2011).

Electoral Synchronization as a Disruptive Factor:

In the context of synchronized elections, the theoretical framework extends to consider the impact of electoral synchronization as a disruptive factor within the coalition governance framework. Synchronized elections introduce a new dimension to coalition dynamics by altering the electoral context in which political parties operate.

a. **Electoral Coordination Theory:**

Electoral coordination theory posits that synchronized elections may influence coalition partners to coordinate their electoral strategies to maximize their collective chances of success (Cox, 1997). This theory examines how synchronized elections impact party behavior and electoral alliances.

b. **Policy Continuity and Reform:**

Synchronized elections may have implications for policy continuity and reform within coalition governments. Theoretical perspectives on policy stability and reform consider how synchronized elections influence the ability of coalitions to pursue their policy agendas without interruption.

Adaptation and Evolution:

The theoretical framework also acknowledges that coalition governments are adaptable and evolve in response to changing political contexts. This adaptability is particularly relevant in the context of synchronized elections, where coalition governments must navigate new challenges and opportunities.

a. **Adaptive Governance Theory:**

Adaptive governance theory explores how coalition governments adapt their strategies and decision-making processes in response to external changes, such as synchronized elections (Gauvin & Gagnon, 2014). It emphasizes the importance of flexibility in coalition governance.

Research Questions and Hypotheses:

Based on the coalition governance framework and the impact of synchronized elections, this research paper formulates the following research questions and hypotheses:

Research Questions:

1. How do synchronized elections influence the stability of coalition governments?
2. To what extent do political parties adapt their strategies within coalition arrangements in synchronized electoral contexts?
3. What are the implications of synchronized elections for governance outcomes and policy-making processes?

Hypotheses:

1. Synchronized elections will introduce new challenges to coalition stability, leading to a higher risk of coalition breakdown.
2. In synchronized electoral contexts, political parties will demonstrate greater coordination in their electoral strategies to optimize their collective electoral performance.
3. Synchronized elections will contribute to policy continuity within coalition governments, facilitating the implementation of pre-election policy agendas.

This theoretical framework provides the foundation for analyzing the dynamics of coalition governments in the context of synchronized elections, guiding the subsequent empirical analysis and interpretation of findings.

Methodology:

Research Design:

This research employs a mixed-methods research design that combines qualitative and quantitative approaches to provide a comprehensive analysis of coalition government dynamics in the context of synchronized elections. The research design is structured as follows:

a. **Qualitative Analysis:**

Qualitative analysis is utilized to explore the intricacies of coalition politics and the impact of synchronized elections on political parties and governance outcomes. Qualitative methods include in-depth interviews with key political actors, content analysis of party documents and manifestos, and case studies of selected countries with synchronized electoral systems.

b. **Quantitative Analysis:**

Quantitative analysis is employed to assess patterns and trends related to coalition stability and electoral coordination in synchronized electoral contexts. Quantitative data sources include electoral results, opinion polls, and voter surveys. Statistical analysis techniques such as regression analysis and correlation analysis are applied to identify significant relationships and trends.

Data Collection:

a. **Interviews:**

In-depth interviews are conducted with political leaders, party officials, and coalition government stakeholders in selected countries with synchronized elections. These interviews provide qualitative insights into the strategies and decision-making processes of political parties within coalition governments.

b. **Document Analysis:**

Content analysis is performed on party documents, including party manifestos, policy statements, and coalition agreements. This analysis helps identify key policy priorities and ideological alignments of coalition partners.

c. **Case Studies:**

Case studies are conducted in countries where synchronized elections are prevalent, including India, France, and certain federal systems. These case studies involve an in-depth examination of the political context, electoral synchronization practices, coalition dynamics, and governance outcomes.

d. **Quantitative Data:**

Quantitative data are collected from electoral authorities, polling organizations, and official government sources. Data include electoral results, opinion polls, and voter surveys. These data provide quantitative insights into electoral coordination, voter behavior, and coalition stability.

Data Analysis:

a. **Qualitative Analysis:**

Qualitative data from interviews, document analysis, and case studies are thematically analyzed. Emerging themes related to coalition stability, electoral coordination, and governance outcomes are identified and interpreted.

b. **Quantitative Analysis:**

to examine the relationship between synchronized elections and coalition stability. Correlation analysis is used to assess patterns of electoral coordination in synchronized electoral contexts.

Ethical Considerations:

Ethical considerations are paramount in this research, particularly when conducting interviews and handling sensitive political data. Informed consent is obtained from all interviewees, and anonymity is ensured where requested. The research adheres to ethical standards of data handling and confidentiality.

Limitations:

It is important to acknowledge the limitations of this research. The findings may be context-specific and may not apply universally to all countries with synchronized elections. Additionally, the availability and quality of data may vary across different cases, potentially impacting the depth of analysis.

Research Timeline:

The research is conducted over a defined timeline, involving data collection, analysis, and report writing stages. The timeline allows for a structured and systematic approach to the research process.

Coalition Government Dynamics:

Coalition governments, formed through the collaboration of multiple political parties, occupy a distinctive place in the political landscape of democratic systems. These coalitions emerge as responses to the complexities of electoral outcomes, where no single party secures an outright majority. The dynamics within coalition governments are

influenced by a myriad of factors, including the number of coalition partners, their ideological positions, and the specific context of government formation.

Stability and Instability:

a. **Minimal-Winning Coalition Theory:**

Minimal-winning coalition theory posits that coalition governments tend to form with the minimum number of parties necessary to secure a legislative majority (Laver & Schofield, 1990). These coalitions are often referred to as "minimum winning coalitions." While they may provide numerical stability, their policy cohesion and durability can be fragile.

b. **Overcoming Inherent Tensions:**

Coalition governments often consist of ideologically diverse parties, leading to inherent tensions and policy disagreements. The stability of these coalitions hinges on their ability to overcome these tensions and maintain governance effectiveness (Strøm, 2003).

Portfolio Allocation:

a. **Allocation Strategies:**

The allocation of ministerial portfolios is a pivotal aspect of coalition governance. Parties negotiate and distribute ministerial positions to satisfy coalition partners and ensure governance stability. This process involves balancing party interests, policy preferences, and electoral considerations (Tsebelis, 2002).

b. **Portfolio Management:**

Effective portfolio management is essential for coalition governments. Parties holding ministerial positions are tasked with implementing policies and initiatives, which requires coordination and coherence within the coalition (Martin & Vanberg, 2011).

Policy Cohesion:

a. **Policy Differences and Compromises:**

Coalition governments often face the challenge of reconciling policy differences among coalition partners. The ability to reach compromises and maintain policy cohesion is critical for successful governance (Martin & Vanberg, 2011).

b. **Party Preferences and Ideological Alignment:**

The alignment of party preferences and ideological positions can influence policy cohesion within coalitions. Coalition partners may prioritize certain policy areas over others, leading to policy shifts and negotiations (Müller & Strøm, 2000).

The Impact of Synchronized Elections:

In the context of synchronized elections, these established dynamics within coalition governments are subject to change and adaptation. Synchronized elections introduce new variables that can reshape coalition strategies and governance outcomes.

a. **Challenges to Coalition Stability:**

Synchronized elections can pose challenges to coalition stability by altering the electoral landscape. Parties may face increased competition from within the coalition or from rival coalitions, impacting their electoral prospects and coalition participation.

b. **Electoral Coordination:**

The prospect of synchronized elections may encourage greater electoral coordination among coalition partners. Parties may strategically align their campaign efforts to optimize their collective electoral performance, impacting the distribution of seats within the coalition.

c. **Policy Continuity and Reform:**

Synchronized elections may influence policy continuity and the ability of coalition governments to enact reforms. The electoral context can affect the timing and scope of policy initiatives, particularly in the lead-up to elections.

Understanding the evolving dynamics of coalition governments in the era of synchronized elections requires a nuanced analysis that considers both established theories of coalition governance and the unique challenges and opportunities presented by electoral synchronization.

Challenges and Opportunities:

The intersection of coalition government dynamics and synchronized elections presents a complex landscape marked by a series of challenges and opportunities. These challenges and opportunities are not only crucial for understanding the evolving nature of coalition politics but also for navigating the intricacies of contemporary democratic governance.

Challenges:

a. **Electoral Coordination Complexity:**

Synchronized elections introduce complexities in electoral coordination within coalition governments. Parties must carefully strategize to ensure that their combined electoral performance is maximized, leading to intricate negotiations and potential conflicts.

b. **Internal Coalition Strains:**

The pressure of synchronized elections can strain the internal cohesion of coalition governments. Parties may prioritize electoral success over policy consensus, leading to internal conflicts and differences in policy priorities.

c. **Policy Disruption:**

Synchronized elections may disrupt the policy-making process within coalition governments. The lead-up to elections can limit the time and bandwidth available for policy formulation and implementation.

d. **Electoral Volatility:**

Synchronized elections can lead to increased electoral volatility, as voters

simultaneously make decisions across multiple levels of government. This volatility may challenge coalition parties' ability to predict electoral outcomes.

Opportunities:

a. **Efficiency and Cost Savings:**

Synchronized elections offer the potential for greater efficiency in electoral administration and significant cost savings for both electoral authorities and political parties.

b. **Policy Continuity:**

Synchronized elections can contribute to policy continuity within coalition governments. The aligned electoral cycles allow for more consistent governance and the pursuit of long-term policy agendas.

c. **Enhanced Voter Engagement:**

Synchronized elections may enhance voter engagement by reducing voter fatigue associated with frequent electoral contests. Higher voter turnout and increased political awareness are potential outcomes.

d. **Electoral Strategy Alignment:**

The electoral synchronization context can encourage greater alignment of electoral strategies among coalition partners. Parties may work more closely to secure joint electoral success.

Balancing Act:

Navigating the challenges and opportunities presented by synchronized elections requires a delicate balancing act by coalition governments. Parties must strike a balance between electoral coordination and policy coherence, recognizing that an overemphasis on electoral success may come at the expense of governance stability and effectiveness.

Case Studies:

In-depth case studies of countries that have adopted synchronized electoral systems, such as India and France, can provide valuable insights into how coalition governments grapple with these challenges and opportunities in practice. These case studies allow for a nuanced understanding of the contextual factors that influence coalition dynamics. Understanding the intricate interplay between challenges and opportunities is central to deciphering the evolving landscape of coalition government dynamics in synchronized electoral contexts. It offers a foundation for considering the broader implications for democratic governance and policy continuity.

Future Prospects:

As synchronized elections continue to shape the electoral landscapes of democracies worldwide, the future prospects of coalition government dynamics within this context are of paramount importance. Anticipating how coalition politics will evolve in synchronized electoral systems offers insights into the broader trajectory of democratic governance. This section explores several key dimensions of future prospects:

Electoral Synchronization Trends

a. **Global Adoption of Synchronized Elections:**

Assess the likelihood of more countries adopting synchronized electoral systems in the coming years. Consider the factors driving this trend, such as administrative efficiency and cost savings.

b. **Variations in Synchronization Models:**

Anticipate whether synchronized elections will continue to be characterized by variations in the models applied, such as simultaneous presidential and legislative elections or synchronization at different levels of government.

Coalition Governance Strategies:

a. **Adaptive Strategies:**

Analyze how coalition governments adapt their strategies in response to the challenges and opportunities posed by synchronized elections. Consider whether parties will increasingly prioritize electoral coordination over policy coherence.

b. **Innovative Governance Models:**

Explore the possibility of coalition governments developing innovative models of governance that accommodate synchronized electoral contexts while ensuring effective policy-making and stability.

Policy Continuity and Reform

a. **Long-Term Policy Agendas:**

Consider whether synchronized elections will encourage coalition governments to develop and maintain long-term policy agendas that transcend electoral cycles.

b. **Reform and Governance Effectiveness:**

Assess the potential for synchronized elections to lead to governance reforms aimed at enhancing effectiveness, transparency, and accountability.

Electoral Behavior and Voter Engagement

a. **Voter Turnout and Engagement:**

Investigate whether synchronized elections result in increased voter turnout and greater voter engagement due to reduced electoral fatigue.

b. **Impact on Party Systems:**

Analyze the impact of synchronized elections on party systems, particularly in terms of party realignments, party fragmentation, or the emergence of new political actors.

Challenges and Mitigation:

a. **Addressing Challenges:**

Examine how coalition governments and electoral authorities can address the challenges posed by synchronized elections, including strategies for mitigating internal conflicts and electoral coordination complexities.

Comparative and Cross-Country Analysis:
a. Learning from Comparative Experiences:
Reflect on lessons learned from the case studies and comparative analysis conducted earlier in the research paper. Consider how insights from different countries can inform future prospects.

Policy Recommendations
a. Forward-Looking Recommendations:
Based on the analysis of future prospects, provide forward-looking policy recommendations for countries considering or currently practicing synchronized elections. Offer guidance to political actors and electoral authorities on adapting to this evolving electoral landscape.

Policy Implications:
The intricate relationship between synchronized elections and coalition government dynamics has significant policy implications for political actors, electoral authorities, and democratic governance as a whole. This section outlines key policy implications based on the findings and analysis presented in this research paper:

Electoral Synchronization Policies:
a. Consideration of Synchronization Models:
Electoral authorities should carefully consider the various models of synchronization, taking into account the unique electoral contexts of their respective countries. The choice of synchronization model should balance administrative efficiency with the preservation of effective governance.

b. Public Engagement and Education:
Electoral authorities should invest in public engagement and education campaigns to inform voters about synchronized elections. Clear communication can enhance voter understanding and participation.

Coalition Governance Strategies:
a. Adaptive Governance Approaches:
Political parties and **coalition partners** should develop adaptive governance approaches that balance electoral coordination with policy coherence. They should prioritize long-term policy agendas while addressing immediate electoral concerns.

b. Policy Continuity Planning:
Coalition governments should engage in policy continuity planning to ensure that essential governance functions continue uninterrupted during election cycles. This includes identifying key policy priorities and milestones.

Electoral Behavior and Voter Engagement:
a. Voter Engagement Initiatives:
Electoral authorities and **civil society organizations** should undertake initiatives to encourage voter engagement and turnout during synchronized elections. These initiatives could include voter education programs and awareness campaigns.

b. Monitoring and Analysis:
Political analysts and **research institutions** should monitor and analyze the impact of synchronized elections on voter behavior and party systems. This ongoing analysis can inform future electoral strategies.

Governance Effectiveness and Accountability:
a. Transparent Governance:
Coalition governments should prioritize transparency and accountability in policy-making processes. Clear reporting mechanisms and public access to information can enhance governance effectiveness.

b. Reform Initiatives:
Political actors and **civil society organizations** should consider governance reform initiatives aimed at improving the effectiveness of coalition governments. These reforms should address governance challenges posed by synchronized elections.

Cross-Country Learning:
a. Knowledge Sharing:
International organizations and **policy think tanks** can facilitate knowledge sharing among countries practicing synchronized elections. Platforms for sharing best practices and lessons learned should be promoted.

Policy Recommendations:
a. International Guidelines:
International bodies should develop guidelines and recommendations for countries considering the adoption of synchronized elections. These guidelines can offer a framework for implementing synchronization models effectively.

Policy Evaluation and Adaptation:
a. Continuous Evaluation:
Electoral authorities and **governments** should engage in continuous evaluation of synchronized election practices and coalition governance dynamics. Regular assessments can lead to necessary adaptations and improvements.

Conclusion:
The intersection of synchronized elections and coalition government dynamics constitutes a dynamic and evolving landscape within the realm of democratic governance. This research paper has delved into the complexities and implications of this intersection, offering insights into the challenges, opportunities, and policy considerations that define this contemporary electoral context.

Recapitulation of Key Findings:
Throughout this research paper, we have examined a range of dimensions related to coalition politics in synchronized electoral systems. Key findings and insights include:

- The impact of synchronized elections on coalition stability, with the potential for increased electoral volatility.
- The need for adaptive governance strategies within coalition governments to balance electoral coordination and policy coherence.
- The opportunities presented by synchronized elections for enhanced efficiency, cost savings, and policy continuity.
- The influence of synchronized elections on voter behavior, turnout, and party systems.
- The challenges posed by synchronized elections, including internal coalition strains and policy disruption.
- The potential for governance reforms aimed at improving the effectiveness and transparency of coalition governance.

Looking to the Future:

As synchronized elections continue to gain traction globally, it is imperative to anticipate the future prospects and implications for coalition politics and democratic governance. The research highlights several important considerations:

- The need for electoral authorities to carefully assess synchronization models, taking into account the unique contexts of their countries.
- The importance of adaptive governance approaches by political parties and coalition partners to navigate the complexities of synchronized elections.
- The potential for innovative governance models that align with synchronized electoral cycles while preserving effective policy-making.
- The role of public engagement and education in ensuring informed voter participation during synchronized elections.
- The ongoing monitoring and analysis of voter behavior and party systems to inform electoral strategies.

Policy Recommendations:

To address the challenges and leverage the opportunities presented by synchronized elections, this research paper offers a set of policy recommendations for electoral authorities, political actors, and civil society organizations. These recommendations underscore the importance of transparent governance, adaptive strategies, and voter engagement initiatives to enhance the functioning of coalition governments in synchronized electoral contexts.

Closing Thoughts:

In conclusion, synchronized elections represent both a challenge and an opportunity for coalition governments and democratic governance as a whole. While they introduce complexities and potential strains, they also offer the prospect of improved electoral efficiency and policy continuity. The future of coalition government dynamics within

this context will depend on the adaptability and foresight of political actors, electoral authorities, and civil society stakeholders.

As we navigate this evolving landscape, it is essential to remain vigilant, continuously evaluate policies, and prioritize the interests of democratic governance. The lessons learned from countries practicing synchronized elections can inform best practices and contribute to the resilience and vitality of democratic systems worldwide.

This research paper has sought to shed light on the intricate interplay between synchronized elections and coalition politics, offering a foundation for further scholarship, policy development, and the promotion of robust democratic governance in the years to come.

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Climate Change Action in North-East India: Political Manifestos and Government Policy Perspectives

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Abstract:

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was conceptualized on 30th June, 2008 in India that aims to address climate change while fostering sustainable development in India. North-East India is a highly sensitive zone in terms of climate change which underscores the need for effective climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. This paper examines the approaches of major political parties contesting in the North-East region and the government in fulfilling NAPCC objectives through electoral manifesto promises and policy formulations, respectively. The research aims to shed light on the current status of NAPCC implementation efforts in the region. The research objective seeks to assess the alignment of electoral manifesto promises made by political parties with the NAPCC's goals, while also analysing the government's policy initiatives to address climate change challenges in the region. The study is explorative and descriptive in nature. Thematic analysis involving identifying and analysing patterns or themes in the collected data through secondary sources is done to read through the data, highlight meaningful units, text segments, and grouped into themes based on the intended objective. This technique allowed for a systematic exploration of the data and helped in identifying the importance provided by the political parties and the level of effective policy formulation. The study finds that electoral manifestos of different political parties hardly pay attention to the issue of climate change and only states like Assam and Tripura have done a moderate work to implement the NAPCC goals.

Key Words: Climate Change, North-East, NAPCC, Political Manifesto, Government Policy.

Introduction:

Climate change, a defining global challenge of the 21st century, has captured the attention of policymakers, scientists, and communities worldwide (Parr, T. W., Sier et.al. 2003; Nerlich, B. et. al. 2010). The increasing concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, primarily caused by human activities, has led to unprecedented shifts in global climatic patterns (Adedeji, O. 2014; Trenberth, K. E. 2018). The consequences of climate change are far-reaching, affecting ecosystems, economies, and societies in various ways. Recognizing the urgency of addressing this crisis, nations around the world have formulated strategies to mitigate its impacts. India, a country particularly vulnerable to climate change due to its vast geographic diversity, socio-economic complexities, and large population, introduced the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in 2008 (Parthasarathy, D. et. al. 2019; Manglem, S. A., & Singh Deva, N. 2020). This plan outlines comprehensive measures to tackle climate change at the national level, emphasizing the need for adaptation, mitigation, technology innovation, and sustainable development. While the NAPCC encompasses a wide range of policies, this essay specifically delves into its significance in the context of the North-Eastern region of India. This ecologically rich and culturally diverse region is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, necessitating a tailored implementation of the NAPCC's strategies to ensure its sustainable development (Chaturvedi, R. K. et. al. 2014).

Climate change is characterized by altered weather patterns, rising temperatures, sea-level rise, and more frequent extreme weather events. Its impacts are wide-ranging, encompassing disruptions to agriculture, water resources, biodiversity, health, and infrastructure. India, home to diverse ecosystems ranging from the Himalayas to coastal regions, experiences varying degrees of vulnerability to these impacts (Senapati, S., & Gupta, V. 2014; Tewari, V. P. et.al. 2017). In response, the Government of India launched the NAPCC in 2008, recognizing the need for a comprehensive and coordinated approach to address climate change.

The NAPCC's key goals include promoting sustainable development, enhancing energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy sources, protecting natural resources, and building resilience in various sectors (Rattani, V. 2018). The North-Eastern region of India, comprising eight states, is a unique mosaic of cultures, languages, and biodiversity. However, it is exceptionally vulnerable to climate change due to its geographic location, topography, and socio-economic characteristics (Ravindranath, N. H. et. al. 2011). The region's dependence on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and fisheries render it highly susceptible to shifts in precipitation patterns, increased temperatures, and extreme weather events (Amoako Johnson, F., & Hutton, C. W. 2014). The North-East is also prone to landslides, floods, and soil erosion, which are exacerbated by climate change. The North-East is one of the world's

biodiversity hotspots, hosting numerous endemic species and fragile ecosystems (Roy, A. et. al. 2015; Tripathi, R. S. et. al. 2016). Climate change threatens these ecosystems, putting both the environment and the livelihoods of local communities at risk (Hoegh-Guldberg, O. et. al. 2009). The majority of the region's population is engaged in agriculture, which is predominantly rainfed (Das, A. et, al. 2009). Altered precipitation patterns and temperature increases can disrupt traditional agricultural practices, jeopardizing food security and rural livelihoods. The North-East is endowed with abundant water resources (Dikshit, K. R., & Dikshit, J. K. 2014), but changing rainfall patterns can lead to water scarcity and affect hydropower generation, a significant source of energy in the region. The North-East's cultural diversity is closely intertwined with its natural environment (Gogoi, D. 2013). Climate change impacts can disrupt traditional knowledge, practices, and cultural heritage. Climate change can exacerbate health issues by facilitating the spread of diseases and affecting access to clean water and sanitation, particularly in vulnerable communities with limited resources (Machalaba, C. et. al. 2015). While the NAPCC provides a national framework to address climate change, its implementation in the North-Eastern region requires tailoring to the unique challenges and opportunities of the area, given the region's diverse topography and ecosystems, adaptation strategies must be context-specific. This involves supporting traditional knowledge and community-led initiatives that enhance resilience. The region's potential for hydroelectric and solar power should be harnessed to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. However, environmental and social safeguards must be upheld to prevent negative impacts. Conservation and restoration of ecosystems, such as wetlands and forests, can enhance resilience, regulate water resources, and preserve biodiversity. Effective implementation requires building the capacity of local governments, communities, and institutions to understand and address climate change impacts (Romsdahl, R. et. al. 2018).

The North-East shares international borders with neighbouring countries. Collaborative efforts are crucial for managing transboundary issues such as water resources and disaster management. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (2008) is a vital blueprint for India's efforts to address climate change. Its implementation in the North-Eastern region is a critical endeavour, given the area's susceptibility to climate impacts and the unique challenges it faces (Singh, S., & Singh, R. B. 2021). By adopting a region-specific approach, the NAPCC can foster sustainable development, preserve cultural heritage, and safeguard the environment.

However, successful implementation hinges on strong political commitment, stakeholder engagement, and the integration of scientific research and traditional knowledge. As the world collectively strives to mitigate the impacts of climate change, ensuring the resilience and prosperity of vulnerable regions like the North-Eastern region of India becomes not only a national imperative but a global responsibility. In contemporary democratic societies, it is imperative for political parties to formulate electoral promises that are specific to relevant issues, as this practice underpins the fundamental principles of representative governance and accountable leadership (Pétry, F., & Collette, B. 2009). Political parties serve as conduits for the expression of public aspirations and needs, and their electoral promises act as a contract with the electorate, shaping the policies and actions that will shape the trajectory of the nation (Kitschelt, H., & Wilkinson, S. I. 2007). By tailoring promises to pertinent issues, parties demonstrate their understanding of the complex challenges facing society and their commitment to addressing them effectively. Given the pronounced significance of climate change, particularly in the context of India and the North-East region, it is imperative that the electoral manifestos of political parties and governmental policies harmonize with the objectives of mitigating climate change. Central to this alignment is the necessity for these manifestos and policies to not only articulate commitments but also showcase tangible efforts in addressing the multifaceted challenges of climate change. Of particular relevance in this context is the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which delineates eight distinct goals as its components. This paper's central focus resides in scrutinizing the extent to which the electoral promises of political parties and the subsequent policy initiatives of the government, subsequent to the introduction of the NAPCC, are in concordance with these overarching objectives. The subsequent sections of this research endeavour will delve comprehensively into this investigative pursuit, shedding light on the level of alignment achieved between political promises and governmental actions concerning the formidable issue of climate change mitigation.

Review of Literature:

This research paper titled 'Estimating global impacts from climate change' by Samuel Hitz and Joel Smith examines the impacts of climate change on different sectors, including agriculture, coastal resources, terrestrial ecosystems, and more. The study compares various studies and models to determine the relationship between global mean temperature (GMT) and adverse impacts. It also explores the role of adaptation and socio-economic

factors (Hitz, S., & Smith, J. 2004). The research paper titled 'The impact of global climate change on the Indonesian economy' by Rina Oktaviani and others examines the impact of global climate change on the Indonesian economy. The authors use a global economy computable general equilibrium (CGE) model to analyse the economic consequences of climate change, focusing on the agricultural sector. The study projects the effects of climate change on crop yields, food production, and overall economic welfare in Indonesia (Oktaviani, R. et. al. 2011). The research paper titled 'Impact of Climate Change on Crops Adaptation and Strategies to Tackle Its Outcome: A Review' by Ali Raza and others discusses the impacts of climate change on natural systems, human health, and agricultural production. The paper mentions that environmental changes, including deforestation and excessive use of fossil fuels, have led to an increase in CO2 concentration in the atmosphere (Raza, A. et. al. 2019). The continuous research work on the impact of climate on a global scale make it imperative to understand the situation of climate change impact on India and specifically North-East given that it is an environmentally vulnerable region. The research paper titled Socio-economic impacts of climate change on Indian agriculture by Kavi Kumar and Jyoti Parikh aims to estimate the potential changes in the yields of rice and wheat crops in India due to climate change and assess the overall socio-economic impacts associated with these yield changes (Kumar, K., & Parikh, J. 2001). The research paper titled Sufferer and cause: Indian livestock and climate change by Smita Sirohi & Axel Michaelowa focuses on the effects of climate change on livestock production and management. It examines the vulnerability of farm animals to environmental stresses and the potential impacts of climate change on their performance (Sirohi, S., & Michaelowa, A. 2007).

The paper titled Assessing the impact of climate change on Indian agriculture: Evidence from major crop yields by Raju Guntukula focuses on evaluating the impact of climate-related variables on major crop yields in India. It highlights the significance of studying the adverse effects of climate change on agriculture and the need for empirical research in this area (Guntukula, R. 2020). The study titled Climate change vulnerability profiles for North East India by N. H. Ravindranath and others reveals that the North East region of India is susceptible to the impacts of climate variability and climate change. The vulnerability profiles show variations in vulnerability across districts and sectors (Ravindranath, N. H. et. al. 2011). The research paper titled Evidences, projections and potential impacts of climate change on food production in northeast India by Manoj

Kumar focuses on the impact of climate change on agriculture and food production in Northeast India. It highlights the region's vulnerability to climate change and the potential consequences for agricultural productivity. The paper emphasizes the need for further research and policy initiatives to mitigate and adapt to these impacts (Kumar, M. 2011). The research titled Changing climate and its impacts on Assam, Northeast India by Debojyoti Das focuses on understanding the impact of climate change, particularly floods and erosion, on the Mishing tribe living in Majuli Island, India. It aims to explore the strategies adopted by the community to adapt to these climate change impacts and the role of migration as an alternative adaptation measure. The study also examines the available options to enhance the community's adaptive capacity (Das, D. 2016). The vulnerability of the North-Eastern region of India in terms of climate change demands positive actions from the government bodies and as well as political actors like political parties. The research titled Climate change mitigation policies, politics, and the media in Australia by Desley Louise Speck focuses on the relationship between climate change mitigation policies, politics, and the media in Australia.

It explores the role of media coverage in shaping public opinion and influencing policy formulation. The study examines the perceptions of opinion leaders and their understanding of the interactions and factors influencing climate change policy. It also investigates the portrayal of climate change issues in the media and its impact on policy progress (Speck, D. L. 2010). According to the research paper titled Climate change, national politics and grassroots action: an introduction by Christopher Rootes and others examines that the challenges of climate change have been incorporated in national public policy where social democratic values have been institutionalised, as they have in many European Union member states. According to the study titled Integration of ecosystem services as public values within election promises: evidence from the 2018 local elections in Korea by Wanggi Jaung and others, for sustainability, it is essential to include ecological services into public policy. Globally, government policy has progressively embraced the ecosystem services approach during the past few decades. Given their prominent positions in the creation and execution of public policy, it is imperative to comprehend how public managers prioritise ecosystem services as public values and their reasons for doing so. The study looks at the election promises made by 243 elected government officials in South Korea's local elections in 2018 to determine whether ecosystem services are valued as public goods by public managers. The study's findings demonstrated that these political

leaders gave importance to a range of ecosystem services as public values, including agricultural goods and nature-based tourism (Jaung, W. et. al. 2019). The literature review gave the impetus to undertake similar research regarding the climate change issue and the government perspectives towards it from two aspects, one is the alignment of electoral promises with the NAPCC goals and the other is the assessment of the level of effective policy formulation under State Action on Climate Change (SAPCC) goals inspired by the NAPCC goals.

The NAPCC is considered for undertaking this research since it is an action-oriented plan launched by the Indian government to tackle the issue of climate change in India. The research aims to analyse how government policies and election manifesto commitments of different political parties correspond to the goals outlined in the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in India. This investigation is particularly pertinent due to the detrimental effects of climate change in India, especially in the North East region. The NAPCC, initiated in 2008 by the Indian government, serves as a framework for addressing climate change issues. The study intends to assess the alignment between these political actions and the objectives of NAPCC and climate change mitigation.

Research Objective:

The primary research objective of this study is to assess the extent of alignment between the electoral manifesto promises of major regional political parties in North-East India with the goals outlined in the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). Additionally, the study aims to assess the level of effective policy formulation in the State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC) under the National Action Plan for Climate Change policy in the states of North Eastern India, thereby evaluating the seriousness of the policy's impact on mitigating climate change and enhancing adaptive capacities within the region.

Methodology:

Research Design and Sample Selection:

- A representative sample of major regional political parties' electoral manifestos from North-Eastern regions' latest elections are collected.
- Relevant government policy documents such as the state formulated State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) of all the North-

Eastern states corresponding to the NAPCC goals have been gathered.

- Digitization and organization of the electoral manifestos and government documents for analysis have been done by importing the textual data into NVivo, categorizing them based on sources (manifestos, policy documents). The research design is formulated according to the Braun and Clarke's (Braun, V., & Clarke, V. 2006) thematic analysis principles which is extensively applied for thematic content analysis.

Codebook Development:

A comprehensive codebook that includes categories related to NAPCC goals (e.g., National Solar Mission, sustainable agriculture, National Water Mission) has been created and subdivided the categories into specific themes and sub-themes for detailed analysis. The first node is created under the theme of alignment of electoral manifesto promises with the NAPCC goals and 8 sub-themes have been created corresponding to the goals of the NAPCC. The second node has been created in the same manner as mentioned earlier under the theme of alignment of government policies with the NAPCC goals and this theme includes the policy initiatives undertaken and implemented for the North-Eastern region. The documents for content analysis are the State Action Plan for Climate Change undertaken by each North-Eastern state. The content analysis is done to see the level of detailed description of the policies formulated by the governments since framing theory asserts that when a government policy is presented with a thorough and detailed description, it can convey a sense of complexity and importance.

Data Analysis:

- Descriptive statistical analysis to quantify the alignment between the electoral manifestos and NAPCC goals has been done.
- NVivo's visualization tools to create graphs or charts illustrating the distribution of coded content has been performed.

Qualitative Analysis:

- The qualitative aspects of alignment by examining the context, nuances, and depth of commitment expressed in the manifestos and policy documents has been performed.
- Key trends, patterns, and variations across different parties' promises and policies have been identified.

Status of NAPCC in the North-Eastern Region:
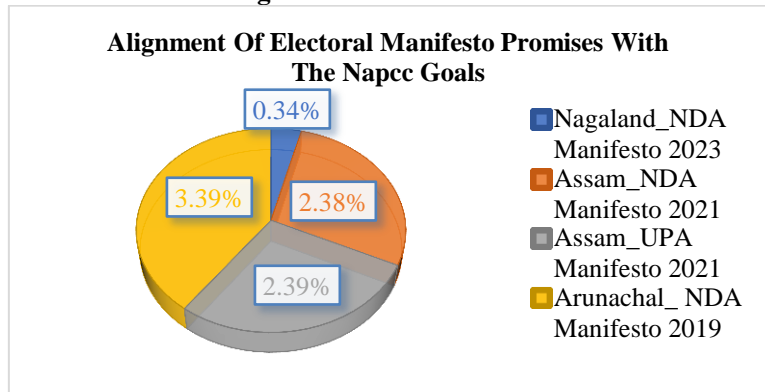
Figure 1 (**Source:** Electoral Manifestos of UPA and NDA released in the recently held elections in the North-Eastern states)

Figure 1 interprets the first objective of this paper that is to analyse the alignment of electoral manifesto promises with the National Action Plan on Climate Change. We considered only the manifestos of the major political parties competing in the North-Eastern region and clubbed them into their respective alliances as United Progressive Alliance (UPA) led by Indian National Congress and National Democratic Alliance (NDA) led by Bharatiya Janata Party. The electoral manifestos of the latest elections held in the North-Eastern states are undertaken for analysis. The figure 1 shows that only 4 electoral manifestos are found having the promises that are aligning with the NAPCC goals. 0.34% content of the NDA manifesto for 2023 Nagaland assembly election aligns with the NAPCC goals. 2.38% content of the NDA manifesto for the 2021 Assam assembly election aligns with the NAPCC goals. 2.39% content of the UPA manifesto for 2021 Assam assembly election aligns with the NAPCC goals. 3.39% content of the NDA manifesto for 2019 Arunachal assembly election aligns with the NAPCC goals.
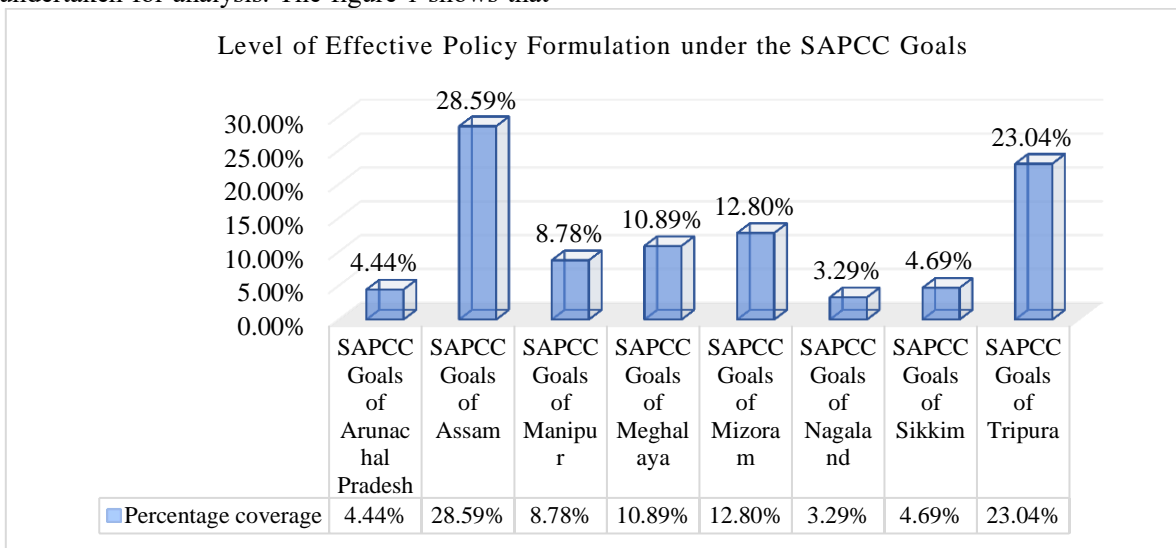
Figure 2 (**Source:** SAPCC goals of the North-Eastern states)

Figure 2 demonstrates the second objective of this research paper that is to analyse the level of effective policy formulation by the states of the North-Eastern region dealing with the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC). The content analysis is done from the data available at the official websites of the governments. Each bar is showing the detailed information available regarding the policies dealing with the SAPCC goals. The state of Assam has the most detailed information with 28.59% content dealing with detailed description of the policies under SAPCC goals in comparison to other states whereas the state of Nagaland has the least detailed information of the policies with only 3.29% of the content dealing with the policies under SAPCC. The states of Arunachal, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura have 4.44%, 8.78%, 10.89%, 12.80%, 3.29%, 4.69%, 23.04% content respectively regarding policies to be undertaken dealing with the SAPCC goals. When an information is available in a more detailed manner, it demonstrates the relevancy of an issue that is provided through that information. When government undertake policies which are

more detailed in manner, it upholds the relevancy of the issue at the hand of the government. It can also mean seriousness of the policy's impact on mitigating climate change and enhancing adaptive capacities within the region. According to a functional perspective on policy development, policies are created to either stop the creation of problems or to solve them once they have already occurred. Consequently, social policies are viewed as solutions to significant societal problems in functional theories of the welfare state (Eising, R. 2013). Framing theory proposes that the way information is presented or framed can influence how people perceive and interpret that information. When it comes to government policies, providing a detailed and comprehensive description of the policy can shape how individuals understand its significance and implications (Chong, D., & Druckman, J. N. 2007). When a government policy is presented with a thorough and detailed description, it can convey a sense of complexity and importance. This framing can lead individuals to believe that the policy addresses intricate issues and has substantial implications for society, thus contributing to their perception of its greater importance. It's important to note that the framing theory doesn't necessarily imply that a policy is inherently more important just because it is described in detail. Framing can be used strategically to emphasize certain aspects of a policy while downplaying others. Therefore, while a detailed description may enhance the perceived importance of a policy, it's also essential to critically analyse the framing and consider multiple perspectives before determining the actual significance of the policy (Chong, D., & Druckman, J. N. 2007).

Conclusion: In conclusion, this study embarked upon a comprehensive investigation into the alignment between the electoral manifesto promises of major regional political parties in North-East India and the objectives outlined in the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The assessment of this alignment sheds light on the commitment of these parties to address climate change concerns, a crucial aspect of sustainable development. The findings demonstrate that a trivial degree of alignment exists in some areas, reflecting the need for recognition of the importance of environmental issues in the political discourse of the region. Furthermore, the study delved into the effectiveness of policy formulation within the State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC) framework under the National Action Plan for Climate Change policy. Through this assessment, the study critically evaluated the commitment of North Eastern Indian states to the mitigation of climate change and the enhancement of adaptive capacities. The analysis illuminated both the successes and shortcomings in policy formulation, pointing towards the complexities of translating policy intentions into tangible actions on the ground. This insight underscores the need for continuous policy monitoring, refinement, and enhanced collaboration between regional political entities and national climate change frameworks. The study's results collectively underscore the importance of aligning electoral manifestos with climate action goals, as well as the imperative of translating those commitments into effective state-level policies. By bridging the gap between political promises and tangible policy outcomes, North Eastern Indian states can bolster their efforts to mitigate climate change and enhance adaptive capacities. As the region is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such concerted actions have the potential to contribute significantly to the overall resilience and sustainable development of the North-Eastern states. In a broader context, this research contributes to the academic discourse on climate policy implementation and political accountability. The findings not only provide insights specific to the North-Eastern region but also offer a framework for similar assessments in other contexts. By fostering a deeper understanding of the interplay between electoral politics, policy formulation, and climate action, this study advocates for more informed decision-making and heightened public engagement in addressing the urgent global challenge of climate change.

Appendix:

Figure 1- Alignment of Manifesto Promises with NAPCC Goals.

Source: NE Now News, *Highlights of Congress manifesto for Assam Assembly election 2021*, NE Now, March 20, 2021, retrieved on August 24, 2023. https://nenow.in/north-east-news/assam/highlights-of-congress-manifesto-for-assam-assembly-election-2021.html#:~:text=The%20Congress%20party%20promises%20to,farmers%2C%20the%20country's%20food%20providers.

Nagaland Vision Document 2023, 14-02-2023, retrieved on August 24, 2023, https://www.bjp.org/pressreleases/nagaland-vision-document-2023

Lepcha Damien, *Arunachal: BJP releases manifesto for assembly polls*, East Mojo, April 3, 2019, retrieved on August 24, 2023, https://www.eastmojo.com/news/2019/04/03/arunachal-bjp-releases-manifesto-for-assembly-polls/

Manifesto for Atma Nirbhar Bharat, Assam Times, retrieved on August 24, 2023, https://assamtimes.org/sites/default/files/bjp%20202 1%20Assam%20Manifesto.pdf

Figure 2- Level of Effective Policy Formulation under the State Action Plan for Climate Change.

Arunachal Pradesh State Action Plan on Climate Change, 2017, retrieved on August 20, 2023, https://www.apclimatechange.in/publication/sapcc/Arunachal-Pradesh-SAPCC%20-%20AUGUST-2017.pdf

Assam State Action Plan for Climate Change, 2015, retrieved on August 20, 2023, https://moef.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/ASSAM-SAPCC.pdf

Manipur State Action Plan on Climate Change, March, 2013, retrieved on August 20, 2023, https://manenvis.nic.in/writereaddata/Executive%20Summary(5).pdf

Meghalaya State Action Plan on Climate Change, retrieved on August 20, 2023, http://www.nicra-icar.in/nicrarevised/images/State%20Action%20Plan/Meghalaya-SAPCC.pdf

Mizoram State Action Plan on Climate Change, August 7, 2015, retrieved on August 20, 2023, http://www.knowledgeportal-nmshe.in/Pdf/KnowReso_Pdf/CLIMATE_CHANGE_BOOKLET.pdf

Nagaland State Action Plan on Climate Change, September 01, 2012, retrieved on August 20, 2023, https://moef.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Nagaland.pdf

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The Status of Indian minority communities: Progress, challenges and the Patna Ahed.

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Abstract:
    As we know India is the largest Country interms of population. In India there are exist of various religious Community like Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, kristions, buddhisms, Jain, Parsi In this Country. Hindus nearly 80 percent of total population with an estimated 172.2 million. Where as Muslim population 27.8 million, Christion 20.8 million etc. Here we can see the population of some group are small in Society that is different from the rest; and these group are called Minority. The Controversial term "minority" or minorityes is used in the Constitution in some artiles like Article 29, the Article 30, Article350(A) and the 350(B) but a concrete diffination Is not giving in the Constitution. The Union government under the national commission on Minorities act 1992 has recognized 5 minority communities that is Muslim, Christans, Sikhs, Buddhists Parsis and Jains (Jains were added later in 2014). The soial economic condition of minorities is very low. The programme of Ms DP for minority that improving the socio-eonomic parameters of besic amenities for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the minority concertration areas.
Keywords: Amenities, progress, Controversial, population,minorities, soil, amenities,efforts, improving, enduing, imbalances, programme.

Introduction:

India, known from its rich clavercity is home to numerous minority communities countributing to the country's cultural fabric, the term "minorities communities" refers to groupsthat constitute a smaller proportion of the total population and are distinct from the majority community in terms of religion, language, eathricity, or other characteristics. This article aims to shed light on the current status of Indian minority communities, there progress, challenges they fak and the efforts made by the government and society to address their concerns.

Demographics of Minority Communities:

Indian minority communities consist of various religious, linguistic, and ethnic groups including muslims, Christians Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis,and others. As per the 2011 consus, Minorities constituted about 19.3% of Indias Population , with muslim being the largest minority group, followed by christions, sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and others.

Progress and Achievment:

Over the years minority communities in India have made significant contributions to the nalon's growth and development. Many individuals from minority back ground have excelled in various field, including politics, sports, Arts, Science, and business showcasing thire talent and potential Government policies and initives have also played a role in empowering and uplifting these communities through scholarships, reservation, and socio-economic programs.

Educational Empowerment:

Education is seen as a key factor in the progress of minority communities. Various educational schemes and scholarships have been implemented to ensure better access to education for children belonging to minority backgrounds these effonts have been resulted in increased literacy rates and improved educational out comes.

Socio-Economic Challenges:

Despite notable progress, minority communities continue to face socio- economic challenges, includingpovest, unemployment, and limited access to basic amenities in some areas the lack of equal opportunities has hindered the socio-economic development of many individuals within these communities.

Religious Harmony and communal Tension:

India's secular fabric is women with religious beliefs and practices however communal tensions and instances of religious discrimination have been a concern, leading to occasional conflicts Encouraging inter-faith diologue, promoting religious harmony, and ensuring the protection of minority rights are crucial for fastering and inclusive society.

Empowerment Initiatives:

The Government of India has introduced various schemes and policies aimed at empowering minority communities such as- MSDP programme, which will be prepared on the basic of the development doficits brought out by a baseline survey, would be to improve the socio- economic parameters of the district as a whole so as to bring them at per with the national average if not higher. Also a new programme launch by the prime minister's new15 point programme National Minorities Development and finance corporation (NMDFC), and various scholarship programs.

The role of civil society and NGOs:

Civil society organization and non-government organizations (NGOs) play a crucial role on advocating for minority rights and providing assistance in areas like education, heatheare and skill development. The central government launch the multi-sectoral Development program (MSDP) for minority can central areas.

Substantial minority population in the context of the prime ministers New 15 point programe has been used for identification of districts which are relatively backward in which at least 25% of the total population belongs to minority communities has been used for identification of MCD, MCBs and MCTs. Where a minority community is in majority in the six states/ UTs 15% of minority population other that of minority community in majority in that state/UTs, has been used here also used a parameters for finding minority concentration districts that's called the backwardness parameter following are the backwardness parameters:-

- Religious specific socio- economic indicators at the District level.
- Literacy rate.
- Female literacy rate.
- Work participation rate ; and female work participation rate.
- Basic amenities indicators at the District level.
- Percentage of house holds withpucca walls
- Percentage of house holds with safe drinking water, and
- Percentage of house holds with electricity.

One the base of above parameter how many minority concentration area were identified? The answer is 90 minority concentration Blocks and 66 minority concentration towns have been identified on the basic of both population data and backwardness parameters of consus 2001. The multi sectoral Development programe was implemented in these 90 MCDs during 11th plan and 2012-13 period. Whereas 710 MCBs and 66 MCTs where the area unit for implementation of MSDP during 2013-14 and 2017-18.

In 1987 a list of 41 minority concentration districts was prepared , based on the data of consus 1971. A single criterion of minority population of 20 percent or more in a district was applied for identification of 41 districts. Minority concentration area have been identified by government which are relatively backward and falling behind the national average in terms of socio-economic and basic amenities indicators. These are as have a substantial minority population and are backward, with unacceptably low levels of socio- economic or basic amenities, indicators, requiring focused attention and specific programme intervention.

Challenges:

Violence against minorityes in India are challengable in the path of their development. Noe a days this a serious subject, violence against minorities in india. Communal violence in India has a complex history and dyanamic that spans decades. It is primarily rooted in religious and ethic tensons between different communities. Instances of communial violence have been recorded throughout Indias history , but particularly during critical periods like that , partition of India 1947, January - March 1964, West Bangal/ Bihar/ Orisa/riots, August 1967, Ranchi , Bihar, ruits, September 1969 Ahamdabad, Gujrat Riots, April 1979, Jamshedpur, Bihar Riots, August- November 1980, Muradabad , UP, February 1983, Nellie , Assam violence, etc.

There are so many violance which we can't describe here due to there horrible seen and mainly this is not the main topic of this articles but one violance which are done inin manipur currently 3rd May 2023 between kukee and maitai tribe. This voilence is also done in minority communities main cause of this violence not yet found but this violene is very shame full and pain full for all Indians. Communal violence n India has a complex history and dynamic that spans decades. It is primarily rooted in religiousand ethnic tensions between different communities.instances of communal violence have been recorded throughout Indias history, but particularly during critical periods like the partition of India in 1947 and various communal riots in different states.the main factors contributing to communal violence include socio-political factors, economic, disparities and political manipulation,communal incidents are often triggered by events that incite religious or communal sentiments, leading to clashes between different grous some scholars and researches review on the status of minorities communities in India and other country.

Arend Lijphart (1996): India has been the one major deviant case for consociational (power sharing) theory, and its sheer size makes the exception especially damaging. A deeply divided society with, supposed by, a mainly majoritarion type of democracy , india neaverthless has been able to maintain its democratic system . careful examination reveals, however , that indian democracy hasdisplayed allfour curcial elements of power sharing theory. Infact, it was a perfectly and thoroughly consociational system during its first two decades. From the late 1960s on although India has remained basically consociational , some of its power sharing elements have weekened under the pressure of great mass mobilization. Concomitantly, in accordance with consociational theory, intergroup hostility and violence have increased. There for India is not a deviant case for consociational theory but, instead, an impressive conforming case.

Mary o odafe, David C Talavera, Soumia cheref,Judy H Hong,Rheoda L Walker (2016):

There has been an increase in literature that addresses risks assoliated with suicide vulnerability and death for Americans Indian/Alaska Native Asian American, Black American, and Hispanic American adults the dearth of litearature is also addressed by the proposition of emergent needs in the study of ethnic minority suicide.

A review of empirical studies and conceptual reports published in the last decade revealed common trends associated with suicide across ethnic groups , including socio demographic variables, Psychiatric risks, cultural factors, and factors related to interpersonal relations. Ethnic minority groups also shared notable protective factors such as-religious and spiritual beliefs and familial ties . Suggested direction for future research include the examination of individual subgroups with in ethnic communities as well as the exploration of under studied correlates that show promising evidence as influential to suicidal behavior.

Muhammad Roy Purwanto(2017): This research attempts to look at the problem mapping of Muslim minorities in Allahabad India and Bali Indonesia. Allahabad is a holy city of Hindu religion. While Bali is and island and province of Indonesia, with most of Indonesians Hindu live problem of Muslim minorities in the both was exciting to be researched and mapped further. How is the relationship between the majority and minority, relationship between minorities and the state . The problem of economic inequality, Political inequality, and social inequality tolerance and intolerance attitude of community. Hear after studing about the minorities status we can say our country is for behind the humanities, and development.

Efforts the curb communal violence have been made through legal measures, police intervention and community initiaves. Howerever underlying issues and deep rooted prejudices still pose challenges in achieving lasting peace and harmony. Its essential to approach the topic with sensilivity and recognize that communal violence is a complex and multi-dimensional issue that requires comprehensive under stunding and solution.

Conclusion:

India's minority communities have contributed significantly to the nalvon's diverse cultural tapestry and continue to strive for progress and properity. While there have been positive steps taken to uplift these communities, there remain challenges that need continued attention and collective effort from the government, civil society and society as a whole promoting inclusivity religious harmony and equal opportunities for all is essential to build a stronger and more united India , where evety citizen can thrive regardless of their background.

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Women Participation in B. R. Ambedkar's Satyagraha Movement for Equal Rights

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Abstract:

The paper intends analyses Dalit women's participation in B. R. Ambedkar Satyagraha Movement for Equal Rights. Further, it tries to analyses women's contribution and active role in Ambedkar's contemporary social and political activities such as being a leader, representative, and their initiative in the program activities during the Satyagraha movement. Before analysis about the women's participation, it needs to explain about Ambedkar's Kalaram Mandir (temple) entry Satyagraha movement and its relevance in present times in brief. Subsequently, it will explain the important role of Dalit women as the leader, social reformers, and activists in Ambedkar's Satyagrahamovement for Equal rights.

Keywords: Women, Participation, Ambedkar, Satyagraha, Movement, Rights.

Satyagraha Movement:

The Satyagraha aimed to get social and religious as well as social rights equally. Satyagraha was started for political as well human rights of untouchables, but it is to note that women coming out from the sphere participated in the Ambedkar movement because it was their part of rights and they were involved with the Ambedkar's movement equally. Ambedkar Peaceful Method of Satyagraha for human rights, it is significant that Ambedkar continued his Satyagraha to follow the Buddha's Ahimsa (peaceful way) teaching. Ambedkar has continued his social, religious, and political reforms without harm and destruction to human beings and any natural resources. Ambedkar and his associates already appear to have been influenced by the teachings of the Buddha through the rights movement in a peaceful way.

There were two important Satyagrahas led by B. R. Ambedkar namely Mahad Chavdar Water Tank Satyagraha and Kalaram Temple Entry Satyagraha at Nashik led by Ambedkar for equal rights. Mahad Satyagraha Movement in Maharashtra was the beginning of the Dalit liberation movement. Ambedkar publicly burnt Manusmriti which was a sacred book of the Hindu religion. Manusmriti denies the equal rights of untouchables and Shudra (Landge, 2018, p. 47). Mahad Satyagraha was the foundation for the liberation struggle of Dalits in Maharashtra (Omvedt, 2010, p. 150). The Mahad Satyagraha was not for water but human rights (Narke, Kamble, Kasare, 2008, xxxi). People, except untouchables, were allowed to take water but nobody was objecting to this. The upper-caste Hindus were denied access to the drinking water to the untouchables from the public Tanks. The reason behind this was that the untouchables were unholy and if they touch Hindu's water, such water will also turn unholy (Ambedkar, 1927). Against this, untouchables resisted and joined Satyagraha to get their rights. It is to note that Ambedkar filled water at Mahad, at that time all untouchables along with Ambedkar came together to fight against the atrocities. Because of Satyagrahis who participated, the Satyagrahis were subjected to caste violence by upper-caste Hindus while fighting for their rights.

Ambedkar's idea of Satyagraha was clear that he wanted to organize and mobilize the depressed masses to plunge into active agitation for equality. The people's role and contribution was a remarkable one in Kalaram Temple Entry Satyagraha. Due to active participation in different issues, Ambedkar could not participate in every phase of the Satyagraha. But these lieutenants like Bhaurao Gaikwad, AmritraoRankhambe, Patitpawandas, P. N. Rajbhoj played an important role. Kalaram Temple Entry Satyagraha was regarded for the large participation of the depressed class. Not only depressed classes but upper-caste Hindus supported the cause. Among those Pandurang Sabnis, Devrao Naik NilkhanthPatankar, Govind Deshpande, B. V. Pradhan, Shivtarkar, Raghunath Gadre were prominent (Thakur, 2008, p. 836). Kalaram Temple-entry-struggle (1930), Ambedkar attempted to change the Hindu's attitudes toward the untouchables (Narke, Kamble, Kasare, 2008, p. xviii). The Ambedkar movement is not only a social, political, religious, and cultural movement, the movement was for the liberation of human life. For instance, the Mahad Satyagraha led by Ambedkar. It is very important in terms of social, political, religious, and cultural reforms. These *Satyagrahas*were the antithesis of religion against all aspects of human life (Gunsiri, 2017, p. 5). Further, the Kalaram Temple Entry Satyagraha started in 1930 and it was continued till. Ambedkar lost faith in changing the orthodox Hindu mind in 1934. Though the Hindu mind did not change, this temple entry was quiet. It was different from the other temple entries in India. It had gone through several phases from its beginning. Kalaram temple situated at Panchavati, Nashik a temple is built in

medieval times. The temple of Lord Rama celebrates Ram Navami. The day of Ekadashi, the day after Ram Navami is important as Rama idol carried out the procession. The untouchables had the right to pull Rama's chariot from a certain distance the temple (Thakur, 2008, p. 834).

Women Participation in the Socio-Religious Reforms:

While working in the Ambedkar movement, women had experienced the independent rights of all. After that women had started working in the movement in large numbers while they realized about rights. Women are always inspired by Ambedkar's thoughts. Ambedkar started the Satyagraha movement for the rights of Dalits. While Ambedkar started his movement Dalit women and men join his wok. At the same time as women know Ambedkar works for their rights then they join his movement. In this regard, Valerie Mason and John pointed out the views of women on Ambedkar. Many and educated and uneducated Dalit women who have heard of Ambedkar will tell you they have their degrees and their jobs because of Ambedkar. Even the uneducated Dalit woman who has heard of him will tell you he is a great man; he is one of their gods. Uneducated Buddhist women will tell you that Ambedkar gave them their freedom; he gave them a new rebirth. These women cannot speak about their lives without praising Ambedkar. Ambedkar is their saviour. To understand their lives, it is therefore important to know what he fought for and the struggles he faced in his own life (John and Mason, 2008, p. 168).

First Kalaram Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee was formed in 1929 which consisted of twenty- eight members. In March 1930 the peaceful agitation started for the entry in the temple. Four bands ofvolunteers squatted around four doors of the temple. They numbered their leaders. Thirty-Seven women participated in the agitation (Thakur, 2008, P.836). On 15 April 1932, the main leaders of the Satyagraha including Bhaurao Gaikwad were arrested and sent to Dhule Jail for two months. The police arrested nineteen women. Among them Savalabai Kale 72 years old was sentenced tofifteen days imprisonment and other women were sentenced toone-month imprisonment (Thakur, 2008,p. 837). Women Satyagrahis participated in Ambedkar Kalaram temple entry Satyagraha such as RakhamabaiRaje, Yamunabai Govind Jadhav, ManjulabaiWagh, GunabaiUnvane. These women fought for justice and equal social and religious rights along with Ambedkar (Phadke, 2014). By participating in the Satyagraha, those women worked for the society, did not care about the world, andcontinued to work for their rights. Therefore, the contribution of women participating in their Satyagraha is important.Further, it is important to note that Dalit women played asignificant role for

equal rights in theissue of the Hindu code bill by B. R. Ambedkar and they participated in large numbers to get equal rights. It is mentioned here that women who worked in contemporary periods such as in 1920VenubaiBarkar and RenubaiShambharkar were among the eloquent speakers who came to the stage organised women. Jaibai Chaudhari became a teacher and started ChokhamelaKanyashala at Nagpur in 1924. In 1927, Shantabai Shinde was prominent in the burning of the Manusmriti. In this same year, Geetabai Gaikwad became superintendent of the Ramabai Ambedkar boarding school, and later became a member of the Nasik municipality. In 1929 JamubaiKamble led one of the groups in the Parvati Mandir Satyagraha, where 27 women were arrested. In the following year, there were around 500 women who took part in the Kalaram temple movement. Ramabai, Ambedkar's wife, Seetaabi and Geetabai Gaikwad took care of the food (Mason-John, 2008, pp.64: 65).

Looking at the Dalit women's empowerment in present times, Dalit women's empowerment not in temporal material terms that can be done through certain government policies. Their empowerment in terms of their intellectual/ spiritual stamina to produce the language of resistance, as formalized through their oral poetry. An oral capacity rather than textual skill becomes the epistemological basis for the creation of their conceptual language. Dalit intellectual empowerment could be defined in terms of the self-critique as well as the critiques of the dominating system. As a part of this empowerment, Dalit labouring women do produce a certain local language that is full of loaded meaning that has a bearing on their subordinated, suppressed life. The following statement would direct against the exploitative system. Dalit women while working in the fields would share with other women the following, '*Dhau! Dhaupishi pan datalenahimishri*' (Whatever hard labour I put in is not enough for my meaningful survival). It is also possible to offer another dictum for further substantiation of the point under consideration. A Dalit women laborer says, '*Bamanachyapori karoo nokotuguman*! *Tule pajin me panidilaasara Bhima na*' (Hey, Brahmin Girl! Do not possess an oversized ego. I will flatten your ego as I am empowered by the enlightened way as shown by Bhimrao Ambedkar). These very expressions, when shared publicly, are made by Dalit women fighting a mute subject from within (Guru, 2012, p. 57).

Dalit women, what provides the basis for intellectual (reflection) activism labour as a source of joyful experience, or a painful experience? It is painful simply because, for most Dalit women, it is physically exhausting as it tends to exceed limits of time and space. They work almost round the clock. Their work, like rag-picking and scavenging, is also

morally demeaning, resulting in drudgery and wretchedness. They cannot escape this work simply because, among other things, their existential need to reproduce themselves individually (survival) forces them into such physically and morally tormenting labour. It is this experience, which is inherent in labouring activity that triggers off the intellectual alternative. For these women, alternative views of decent life find an echo in normative thought, as provided by B. R. Ambedkar. These women find Ambedkar's thoughts on self-respect and dignity most fascinating. It is also interesting to note that their access to this thought is cognitive. Their literary sensibility, taking shape in the context of labouring activity, looks at Ambedkar's alternative as diverse (Guru, 2012, p. 57).

Participation in Ambedkar it Movements:

Women worked to establish equality in society by sacrificing their family as Dalit-Buddhists women were influenced by the reforms of Buddha, Jotirao Phule, B.R Ambedkar, and other social reformers. It seems that conversion has made an affirmative impact on Buddhists. The impact of teaching Buddhism teaches people to love themselves. The Buddhists often think that they are fortunate that conversion to Buddhism has reached a fraction of the Dalit-Buddhists community who need to learn about Buddhism (Mason, 2008, p.183).

Women were influenced by Ambedkar's ideas. An example of this is that in the year 1920 Venubai Barkar and Renubai Shambharkar were among the eloquent speakers who came to the centre stage and organized women. Women also seem to be active in the field of education such as Jijabai Chaudhari became a teacher and started teaching at Chokhamela Kanyashala at Nagpur in 1924. Further, it is necessary to mention some of the women participated in religion. Shantabai Shinde was prominent in the burning of the Manusmriti in the year 1927. In this same year, Geetabai Gaikwad became superintendent of the Ramabai Ambedkar boarding school and later became a member of the Nashik municipality. Also, JamunabaiKamble led one of the groups in the Parvati Mandir Satyagrahain 1929, where twenty-seven women got arrested. In the following year, there were around five thousand women who took part in the Kalaram temple entry movement. It was Ramabai, wife of Ambedkar, Seetabai, and Geetabai Gaikwad who took care of the food during the movement (Mason, 2008, pp. 64: 65).

Ramabai Gaikwad also participated in the Nashik Kalaram temple entry Satyagraha (Pawar, 2003, p. 1). Such extremist feminism is evident in Dalit-Buddhist women's thoughts and actions. Their works become important because the women were active in educational work, religious rights, and reform movements. It is important to note that before conversion women participated actively in

the Ambedkar's movement. Shantabai Dani's work as a practical radical and reformist woman is very important in contemporary times. She participated in the contemporary Ambedkarite social, political, educational movements. Later, she started educational institutions to spread education. Being a Buddhist woman, she came on the stage and declared that *"From now Buddhists women will not wear mangalsutra around their necks as a sign of Hindu slavery and she cut off her mangalsutra".* There was a heated discussion in the response. They demanded equality between women and men and it was accepted by the assembly (Pawar, 2008, p.190). She participated in the Mahad Satyagraha when she was a schoolgirl. She was the witness to the great Mahad Satyagraha. Also, after conversion, they are still working in the Ambedkaraitt social, political, and Dhamma movement. Kalaram temple entry Satyagraha had the declaration of Indian constitution, Hindu code bill, Dhammadiksha, and other such epochal incidents. Ambedkar's approach towards women was that he wanted fundamental changes in the lives of women. The efforts of his revolutionary movement have been tried by the effort of the great women in the same category (Hatole, 2011, p. 5). This is very significant that following the revolutionary ideas of Buddha, Jotirao Phule, B. R Ambedkar, and other reformers, Dalit-Buddhist women seem to have continued their social reforms through the Ambedkaraitt Dhamma movement not only that by opposing the constraints of hegemonic Hinduism, but these women have also worked for the betterment of women in society. So, their work is very significant. Since, the time when Hinduism denied any rights to Dalits and women as Shudras, but after conversion, they carried out social reforms.

It is important to note that Dalit-Buddhists women played an important role in the Ambedkaraitt human rights movement along with other activists. Their contribution is very significant in the Ambedkaraitt movement as women participated in the Mahad Satyagraha, Kalaram temple entry Satyagraha. Even today, women Dalit-Buddhists are participating in many other Ambedkaraitt social 33avior33ations, movements, and political parties and led a significant role in Ambedkar's social, political, and religious and human rights movements in the present times. Even they refused to wear *Mangalsutra*and stopped wearing costumes and ornaments which are considered compulsory to women according to the structure of Hinduism. Dalit-Buddhists women have done really important work to establish equality among men and women in society. Looking at the participation and activities of women in the Ambedkaraitt contemporary movements show that few women participated in the movement from the Dalit Mahila Federation in 1942. Many educated

Dalit women acknowledge that because of Ambedkar's work that they have their degrees and their jobs and were influenced by his thoughts. Even uneducated Dalit women believed in his thoughts and speak out about his greatness and follow him as their God. As well as uneducated Buddhist women speak out about Ambedkar that he gave them their freedom and emancipate from the slavery of traditional Hinduism and believed that he gave new birth to them. The women honoured Ambedkar and considered him a great personality because his women reforms and gave them human rights. Further, those women supposed that Ambedkar was their avior and he fought for their rights (Mason, 2008, p. 168).

Participation in Social and Political Movements:
Like any other political event or affair, social movements are also usually dominated by men. Ambedkarait movements are no exception to this phenomenon. Even though Ambedkar wanted equal participation of women and men in all spheres of life, their presence is still not as promising as Ambedkar dreamt of. On the positive side, the number of women joining Ambedkarite social movements has been increasing post his death. Ambedkarite movements which are the epicentreof propagating Ambedkar and Buddha thoughts have tried to do their part in including women members in their activities. Many converted Buddhist women joined Ambedkarite social movements. This move has helped many women to get conscious of their rights within society. Now they can fight back discrimination meted to them in some spheres of their life. The relationship with their family members, especially of those who are actively associated with Ambedkarite social movements, has also significantly changed. Being part of social movements provided Dalit women to take an active part in village societies. This gave them an edge to deal with their day to day problems in a better manner than the other Dalit women. Active participation in social movements helped women to understand the nuances of political and legal life.

The relevance of the Satyagraha Movement in Present TimesSatyagrahi Abhivadan Samiti:
Ambedkar followers are still enduring the Ambedkar Satyagraha's peaceful way in present times. The Kalaram mandir (temple) Satyagrahi Abhivadan Samiti 34rganized a socio-cultural event at Gauri *Patangan* (ground) near the Godavari river on Monday to mark 90 years of the peaceful Satyagraha movement that B. R. Ambedkar had launched in Nashik for the entry of Dalits into the Kalaram temple. A large section of the resident ministers took part in the event. Union minister Ramadas Athavale paid floral tributes to Ambedkar and others at Kranti Stupa, the Site near the temple where the peaceful Satyagraha was held. Ambedkarite followers gather at the site every year

to pay respects to Ambedkar and to those who had participated in the peaceful Satyagraha for more than five years. The participants of that stir had lost their lives," The Samiti members continued the peaceful protest for more than five years. Since Ambedkar had to participate in the round table conference, the responsibility of continuing the Satyagraha fell on Dadasaheb Gaikwad. He took the lead and led the agitation. Men and women equally participated in the Samiti program.

Impact of Satyagraha Movement on Community:
The Satyagraha aimed to create awareness among people by presenting songs by agitators in Satyagraha. During the program, the Samiti members said that the Satyagraha had a positive impact on their community. There were few presentations of songs followed by veneration of the present generation of the agitators. A similar program was also organized at the Golf Club ground in the city. Athawale also attended the event. They had taken prior permission from the civic body and the police for the program. They had also made water arrangements and rice preparations for the people coming to participate in the gathering from rural areas. Another important thing is that the Iconic Kalaram temple houses idols of Ram, Sita and Laxman made of black marble.

Conclusion:
It appears that the continuity of Ambedkarait activists is the path of peace and the thought and work of Ambedkar. The important things are that they are carrying out Satyagraha by adopting a peaceful way for the rights of Dalits-Buddhists in present times. From this, it can be said that even today, the principle of peace in the Buddhist Dhamma and Ambedkar's thoughts are consistent in the social work of the Ambedkarait activists. It is to note that while working in the Ambedkar movement, Dalit women have set an example for today's women activists. Because it is important that in the Ambedkar movement, sometimes those women participated in the march, and sometimes they were imprisoned and continued to work for their rights. Consequently, it is said that Dalit women have made a valuable contribution toAmbedkar contemporary movement. And even today Ambedkar's followers and women are working in the movement and working for social reform and educationreform.

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Role of Women in Indian Politics

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Introduction:

The term 'political participation' has a very wide meaning. It is not only related to 'Right to Vote', but simultaneously relates to participation in: decision-making process, political activism, political consciousness, etc. Women in India participate in voting, run for public offices and political parties at lower levels more than men. Political activism and voting are the strongest areas of women's political participation.[1] To combat gender inequality in politics, the Indian Government has instituted reservations for seats in local governments.

Women turnout during India's parliamentary general elections was 65.63%, compared to 67.09% turnout for men. India ranks 20th from the bottom in terms of representation of women in Parliament. Women have held the posts of president and prime minister in India, as well as chief ministers of various states. Indian voters have elected women to numerous state legislative assemblies and national parliament for many decades.

Importance of Role of Women in Politics:

"Why is it important for women to lead from the front?"

Role Model Effect – A study on Female Candidacy in India. A 2018 study by Sonia Bhalotra examines women's electoral success and subsequent female candidacy in India's 3,473 electoral constituencies from 1980 to 2007. The study holds that the lack of women role models to look up to, results in confidence deficit in other women who aspire to join politics. First, the study finds that a woman's electoral victory increases the probability of having a woman major-party candidate in the next election by 18.5 per cent. This is completely attributable to an increased propensity of the incumbent woman to stand for re-election. Disappointingly, there was no evidence that new women were encouraged to contest. Albeit, it is to note that the incumbent (woman) receiving her party's nomination for re-election is a significant achievement in Indian politics, where 34% of female incumbents and 28% of male incumbents do not seek re-election despite the absence of term limits. Second, witnessing a woman's win has no spillover effects: other parties do not turn to fielding women candidates, and female candidacy in neighboring constituencies does not increase. Third, in states where gender inequality is deeply entrenched, a woman's electoral success is accompanied by a substantial drop in the number of new female candidates running in the following election.

Women's continued political isolation prevents them from substantially influencing reforms in terms of countering the abuse that they are subjected in their daily lives. Writing in the background of Maharashtra's Zilla Parishad elections, when Samagra Mahila Aghadi (All Women's Front) arose to compete from 24 districts, American-Indian sociologist Gail Omvedt highlighted the defeat of women in combating violence faced by them in the private sphere.

'Women legislators and economic performance' paper by United Nations (University World Institute for Development Economics Research) argues that if women are adequately represented in politics, there will be better economic performance, fewer crimes, less corruption, work being done faster, more efficiency and less vulnerability to political opportunism. A study of this sort firstly homogenized the political behavior of women and can also be used as a political tool by parties to gain undue advantage. Secondly, it can be dangerous for any democracy when assumptions such as these are made about the identity of any candidate (caste,religion, class, ethnicity or sexual identity).

In the Indian context, the need for women leadership is the expectation that women legislators who come to power will smash the misogynist rants proscribing women and their leadership skills as incompetent and encourage more women to be decision-makers in a highly male-dominated society. More political participation of women will help tread the path of gender equality and have a positive effect on a range of policy issues emphasizing family, women's rights issues, quality of life such as health and education. One of the factors hindering the goal of a gender-just society is the laws for the protection of women's rights being framed from a patriarchal lens. Women legislators supposedly have the ability to undo these wrongs with a strong political will.

In 1966, it was almost impossible for seasoned democracies of the West to picture a woman Head of State. The January 28, 1966 issue of the TIME magazine said 'The idea of a woman Prime Minister strikes outsiders as more curious than it does most Indians….. Today there are no fewer than 59 women in India's Parliament, v. only 12 in the US. Congress.' Indira Gandhi defeated Morarji Desai by 355 to 169 votes to become the first woman Prime Minister of the world's most populous democracy. Sirima Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka was the only other woman to head a national

government until then. Two decades later, in 1985, Congress nominated 32 female candidates, however, only 19 in 1980 and 17 in 1990. This insinuated that women have had an insufficient influence on intra-party power structures of the Congress, especially when it comes to ticket distribution during elections. This was neither limited to national mainstream political parties nor to the discourse on one-party domination in India. Gyanendra Kumar Yadav and Ravindra Kumar Verma wrote in 1996 that since the Janata Dal came to power in Bihar, there had been a significant rise in women legislators. However, since political parties' basic structure and methods of operation remained unchanged, no major changes in favour of women's participation were achieved in the state.

Special Reference to Maharashtra:

Maharashtra has never had a woman in the chair of the chief minister, or handling top portfolios in the state cabinet, on the occasion of Women's Day, HT takes a look at three women who are playing a key role in Maharashtra's politics, and are likely to substantially influence the state's political landscape – Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) Member of Parliament Supriya Sule; Rashmi Thackeray, the chief editor of Saamana, mouthpiece of Maharashtra's ruling party Shiv Sena; and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) national secretary and former state minister Pankaja Munde.

Among the things that stood out during the formation of the Maharashtra Vikas Aghadi (MVA) government was the role played by Supriya Sule, daughter of NCP chief Sharad Pawar. From crisis management for her father, after her cousin and senior NCP leader Ajit Pawar tried to split the party to form a government with the BJP, to advising the party top brass on picking ministers, Sule remained instrumental in decision-making. She also did her bit in getting her cousin back to the party; leaders say they share cordial relations despite the talk of tussle for the position of senior Pawar's political heir. In the year after the formation of the government, she has been constantly travelling in the state to strengthen the party and also connect with the people.

Conclusion:

India should work towards empowering women economically – through microfinance program and also encourage greater participation of women leaders in panchyayat or village councils.

The ink stained polls of the world's largest democracy have delivered their verdict and India waits with bated breath to learn Whether Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's second administration will be different than the first while India exults after yet another peacefully concluded election, one question remains: What is the role of women in Indian Politics? The answer is both big and small

given that India has one of the worst records with respect to the way it treats the female sex. Malnourished, suppressed, uneducated violated and discriminated against them. Even birth is a hurdle. Thanks to widespread female infanticide in rural areas. But for every Saroja who will be married at 13 because her mother, a *devadasi* (prostitute) in Chikanhalli Village, Karnataka, cannot afford to pay a dowry. There is a Lakshmi who is serving her second term as the panchyayat leader of Kadinamala Village in Kotagiri district. There is a Kenchamma of Nereleke Gram-Panchyayat in rural Karnataka, who survived life threats during her two terms as council leader. An illiterate Dalit, Kenchamma could not read or write. Perhaps as a result of her personality she survived and could nurtured children in her village, including a disabled child.

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Quantitative Analysis of Scientific Publications Output on Virtual Library: A Scientometric Study

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Abstract:

This study investigates the observations of research publications in the field of Virtual Library Global Level as reflected in the Web of Science (WoS) core collection database during 2018-2022. The data was interpreted by using Bibexcel and VoSviewer and tabulated using MS Excel. The results indicated that 2659 papers were published in the year of 2018 to 2022 and the loftiest number of publications, 707 (26.589%), was produced in 2022. Using colorful Scientometrics approaches, the study presents research published on Virtual Library as reflected in the Web of Science for Global and Indian output of citation analysis, keywords, H-index, Degree of Collaboration (DC), International Collaboration, and Institution based collaboration, ranking of core journals and so on.The degree of collaboration in the study of Deforestation Research is 0.92 which shows the collaboration of multiple authors. The USA is publishing 555 records from the years 2018 to 2022. The most productive and top-ranked journal is 'Journal of Biomolecular Structure Dynamics' with 123 records (4.625%).This paper discusses the concept of a digital library and how it helps in conserving manuscripts and what type of equipment or software are required in this work. This article also explores successful digital library projects set up in India and what is the future of digital libraries in the Indian scenario.

Keywords: Scientometric, Degree of Collaboration, Bibexcel, Virtual Library, Electronic Library, Cyber Library

Introduction: Scientometric is the "Organization, classification and quantitative evaluation of publication pattern of all macro and micro communication along with their authorship by mathematical and statistical calculus". Scientometrics is "the measurement of scientific output and the impact of scientific findings on public policy".

Virtual Library: The Virtual Library was initially created and controlled by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991. It was subsequently developed, coordinated, and administered for a number of years by Arthur Secret as the "virtual librarian" before it was legally constituted with Gerard Manning as its first chairman.An assortment of materials that are accessible through one or more computer systems are referred to as a virtual library since they all have a single interface or point of access. The availability of a plethora of material that may not be available through traditional library collections makes virtual libraries a significant tool for education and research. They are a great resource for people who, for whatever reason—due to their location or another—cannot use physical libraries. There is no charge for using our virtual library.

Review of Literature:

Zare Zadeh Mehrizi, E., and Hazeri, A. (2022) this study's goal is to examine the document keywords that are comparable across three clusters of electronic, digital, and virtual libraries. Co-word analysis and clustering methods are used in this scientometric study. All pertinent texts from electronic, digital, and virtual libraries that have been indexed in the Web of Science between 1990 and 2018 are considered research materials. The Jaccard index is used to determine the rate of similarities in addition to the observable surface similarity. According to an analysis of growth patterns, there has been a minor and unfavorable increase in the number of documents about electronic and virtual libraries (growth coefficients of -0.68 and 36.1). However, there are more digital libraries now. **Sood, D. Tiwari, & S. Khanna (2018)** Numerous publications have been made in the sector as a result of the quick adoption and development of digital libraries in recent years. The current study looks at how publications in the area of digital libraries have changed and grown through time. The current scientometric study is limited to gathering data that were included in Scopus, Elsevier's citation database, between 2006 and 2015. A total of 17268 records were discovered that were relevant to the current investigation, and these were examined to draw findings. The current analysis analyzes publication data in a variety of performance areas, including year-over-year growth in publications, the most productive authors globally and nationally, the most prolific source titles, research articles across a range of themes, document types, relevant keywords, and research.**Visakhi, P., Kumbar, B. D., & Shivaram, J. (2021)**The study presents a bibliometric assessment of 681 Indian publications on research in digital libraries, as indexed in the Scopus database during 2000-19. India's research output on digital libraries registered 36.95% annual average growth, registered an average citation impact of 4.07 citations per paper, accounted for 11.75% share of internationally

collaborative papers, and ranked 6th highest in global publication share (3.53%). Computer science accounted for the highest publications share (60.94%) in India's research output on digital libraries, followed by social sciences (33.33%), engineering (25.99%), mathematics (13.80) and arts & humanities (6.02%) during 2000-19. About 231 organizations and 262 authors contributed to India's research output on digital libraries during 2000-19. After ten years of study and development, **Verma, N. C., and Dominic, J. (2009)** report that operational systems and services for digital libraries are now available. The difficulties involved in making such adjustments are outlined in this essay. Particularly when we take into account the service aspects, digital libraries as systems and digital libraries as institutions are merging. They serve as enabling technologies for programs like information retrieval, e-commerce, and classroom instruction. Research on uses and users of digital libraries needs to be done in a variety of locations because usability significantly depends on context. Scalability and interoperability remain significant difficulties, although they are now better understood. Institutional collaboration is becoming more and more of a priority as technological development on interoperability and scale is ongoing.

Objectives of the Study:
➢ To examine the year-wise distribution of publications
➢ To measure the Degree of Collaboration among the authors
➢ To find out Continent countries
➢ To identify the most productive keywords
➢ To find out a language-wise publication of Virtual Library

Methodology: The Web of Science databases, which are maintained by Thomson Reuters, contained the bibliographic information for the publications used to collect the data for their study. The top ten authors, nations, institutions, and keyword analysis were examples of scientometric indicators that were published in the publication. 2659 records from the scientometric analysis of Virtual Library from 2018 to 2022 were used in this study. The Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) was used to submit the obtained data to a Web of Science database. Bibexcel was used to analyze the data, and an Excel calculation was used to determine the outcome after tabulating the data.
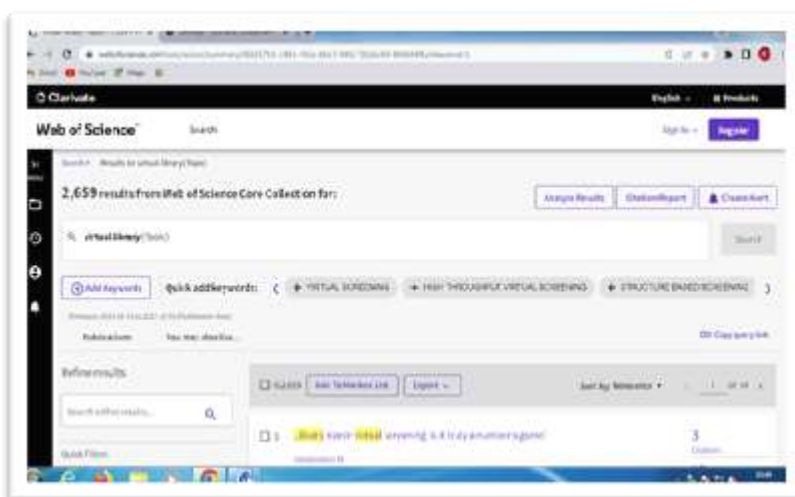
Figure: 1 Screenshot of Web of Science page for records shown

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Table 1: Detailed information of samples on child sexual abuse

S.No	Details about the sample	Observation values
1	Duration	2018 - 2022
2	Period	Five Years
3	Records	2659
4	Citations	25549
5	Document Types	13
6	Keywords	6117
7	Countries	122
8	Authors	15377
9	H-Index	66

This table indicates the detailed information of samples on Virtual Library during the period 2018 – 2022. This table shows the overall data in all types of disciplines, similar as; period, records, citations, authors' donation, document types, keywords, H-index, and countries. These are the sample details of the exploration.

Table: 2 Year-wise Publications with Citations of Virtual Library

S.No	Publication Years	Records	Percentage	Citations
1	2022	707	26.589%	10960
2	2021	659	24.784%	8564
3	2020	531	19.970%	4431
4	2019	423	15.908%	1368
5	2018	339	12.749%	226
	Total	**2659**	**100%**	**25549**

Table 1 shows the distribution of articles with citations published on Virtual Library research during 2018–2022 (5 years). The year 2020 provides 531 records with an average of 19.970 percent. In 2022 carries 707 records with an average of 26.589%. The year 2018 leads with 339 records with an average of 12.749%. The year 2019 contains 423 records with an average of 15.908%. The year 2020 contains 531 records with an average of 19.970%. According to the year-wise publication of records; the year 2022 carries more records i-e.26.589 with 26.589% and the highest citation of 10960 in the year 2022

.Table: 3 Document type of Virtual Library

S.No	Document Types	Records	Percentage
1	Article	1,961	73.750%
2	Review Article	656	24.671%
3	Early Access	49	1.843%
4	Editorial Material	25	0.940%
5	Proceeding Paper	18	0.677%
6	Meeting Abstract	7	0.263%
7	Book Review	5	0.188%
8	Book Chapters	3	0.113%
9	News Item	3	0.113%
10	Data Paper	2	0.075%
11	Correction	1	0.038%
12	Letter	1	0.038%
13	Retracted Publication	1	0.038%

Table 3 shows the document type distribution atthe Global level and it is a contribution to Virtual Library research. It shows 13 document types such as Article, Review Article, Editorial Material, Letter, Meeting Abstract, Early Access, Proceeding Paper, Book Review, and so on. Among them the highest publications were published in the form of Articleswith (1961, 73.750%), followed by Review Articles(656, 24.671%). The lowest number of publications were found in Articles; News Item, Reprint, Retracted Publications, and Retraction with 1 (0.038%).

Table: 4 Prolific Authors Wise Distribution

S.No	Authors	Records	Percentage
1	Ahmad S	20	0.752%
2	Kumar A	20	0.752%
3	Kumar S	20	0.752%
4	Wang J	19	0.715%
5	Liu Y	13	0.489%
6	Sharma P	13	0.489%
7	Durdagi S	12	0.451%
8	Wang X	12	0.451%
9	Chandra S	11	0.414%
10	Yang Y	11	0.414%

The top 10 prolific authors were recognized in Virtual Library research. They have published 20 or more papers during 2018–2022. The identified top 10 authors had published about 826 (55.0%) papers. Ahmad S became the most productive author, contributing 20 (0.752%) articles, followed by Kumar A with 20 (0.752%) articles.

Table: 5 Single Authors Vs Multi authors

S.No	Authorship Pattern	Publication	Percentage
1	Single Authors	116	4.36%
2	Multi Authors	2543	95.63%
Total		2659	100%

The table shows the result of the contributions of a single author and multiple authors. The multiple authors published 2543 records with an average of 95.63%, but the single author contributed only 116 works with an average of 4.36%. The study reveals that multiple authors contributed more than single authors.

Table: 6 Degree of Collaboration

Single Author(NS)	Percentage	Multi Authors(NM)	Percentage	Total (NS+NM)	DC=NM/NS+NM
116	4.36%	2543	95.63%	2659	96%

(**DC** = Degree of Collaboration, NM = Number of Multi Authors, NS = Number of Single Authors)

The table shows the details of the degree of collaboration during 2018–2022. The average degree of collaboration was 96%. The formula is used to calculate the DC. K. Subramanian, 1982: The formula is where,

$DC = NM/NM+NS$ $DC = 2543/2659$ $DC = 96\%$

As a result, the degree of collaboration in the study of Deforestation Research is 0.92 which shows the collaboration of multiple authors.

Table: 7 Web of Science Index wise Publications

S.No	Web of Science Index	Records	Percentage
1	Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)	2,442	91.839%
2	Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)	479	18.014%
3	Index Chemicus (IC)	88	3.310%
4	Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI)	24	0.903%
5	Conference Proceedings Citation Index – Science (CPCI-S)	18	0.677%
6	Current Chemical Reactions (CCR-EXPANDED)	5	0.188%
7	Conference Proceedings Citation Index – Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH)	5	0.188%
8	Book Citation Index – Science (BKCI-S)	3	0.113%

Table 7 illustrates 8 Web of Science Index and categorized rank-wise production. The most productive and top-ranked Web of Science Index l is 'Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)' with 2442 records (91.839%) and 'Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)' has occupied second place with 479 records (18.014%). The third rank has got 'Index Chemicus (IC)' positioned with 88 records count along with (3.31%) Web of Science Indexes.

Table: 8 Institution and University based distribution (Top Ten)

S.No	Institution	Records	Percentage
1	Udice French Research Universities	56	2.106%
2	Centre National De La RechercheScientifiqueCnrs	55	2.068%
3	Egyptian Knowledge Bank Ekb	48	1.805%
4	Chinese Academy of Sciences	46	1.730%
5	Indian Institute of Technology System Iit System	45	1.692%
6	University of London	42	1.580%
7	N8 Research Partnership	37	1.392%
8	The University of California System	36	1.354%
9	Universidade De Sao Paulo	34	1.279%
10	Pennsylvania Commonwealth System of Higher Education Pcshe	33	1.241%

This table indicates the literature outputs from Institutions and Universities in the field of Virtual Librariesduring the study period.We have chosen to analyze only the top most productive research papers which are published by the eminent scholars and faculty members of the Virtual Library Department. This table illustrates the results with the highest number of articles (56, 2.106 %%) published

by the "Udice French Research Universities" and the same articles (55, 2.068 %%) placed in the first and second positions. The other institutions and universities listed in the table above have been placed in the next-level positions based on the research papers of Virtual Library.

Table: 9 Language-wise distribution of Virtual Library

S.No	Languages	Records	Percentage
1	English	2,600	97.781%
2	Spanish	23	0.865%
3	Portuguese	22	0.827%
4	German	9	0.338%
5	Chinese	4	0.150%
6	Russian	1	0.038%

The language-wise distribution of research output is identified. The majority of scientists choose to publish their output in the English language, which is about 2600. The subsequent language is Spanish, which accounted for 23 publications followed by Portuguese (22).The languages of German and Chineseare found at appreciable levels. English is the common language so the majority of the articles are published from this language.

Table: 10 International Collaboration on Virtual Library (Top10)

S.No	Countries	Record	Percentage
1	USA	555	20.873%
2	Peoples R China	462	17.375%
3	India	334	12.561%
4	Brazil	311	11.696%
5	England	175	6.581%
6	Germany	160	6.017%
7	Italy	160	6.017%
8	Spain	122	4.588%
9	Canada	100	3.761%
10	Saudi Arabia	98	3.686%

In keeping with the country-wise distribution of that table, The USA is publishing 555 records from the years 2018 to 2022. Peoples R China followed the second position, publishing 462 records. India published 334 (12.561%) records and got third position worldwide. The USA is the leading country to publish records on deforestation among the highest top ten countries.
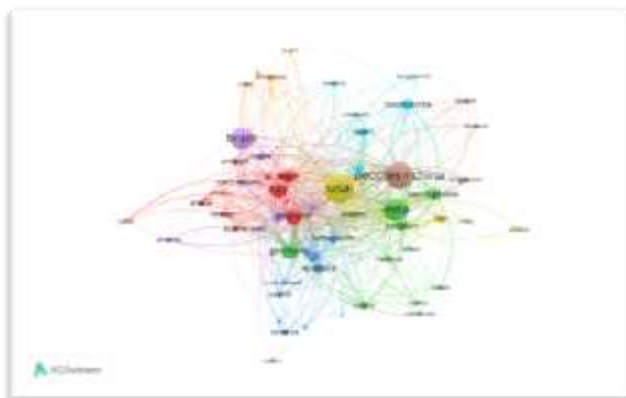
Figure: 4 International Collaboration on Virtual Library

Table: 11 Ranking of core Journals on Virtual Library (Top 10 Journals Out of 55)

S.No	Publication Titles	Records	Percentage
1	Journal of Biomolecular Structure Dynamics	123	4.624%
2	Molecules	82	3.083%
3	Journal of Chemical Information And Modeling	79	2.970%
4	International Journal of Molecular Sciences	46	1.729%

5	Journal of Molecular Graphics Modelling	32	1.203%
6	Molecular Diversity	32	1.203%
7	European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry	31	1.165%
8	Molecular Informatics	24	0.902%
9	Plos One	24	0.902%
10	Ciencia Saude Coletiva	22	0.827%

Table 11 illustrates 55 core journals and categorized rank-wise production. The most productive and top-ranked journal is 'Journal of Biomolecular Structure Dynamics' with 123 records (4.625%) and 'Molecules' has occupied second place with 82 records (3.083%). The third rank has got 'The Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling' positioned with 79 records count along with (2.970) core journals.

Table: 12 Highly Productive Keywords on Virtual Library (Top 15)

S.No	Keywords	Records
1	Docking	280
2	Discovery	266
3	Design	252
4	Drug Discovery	197
5	Identification	180
6	Protein	168
7	Prediction	142
8	Inhibitors	136
9	Binding	124
10	Model	89
11	Database	86
12	Derivatives	81
13	Expression	78
14	Tool	78
15	Cancer	77

Table 10 and the below picture reveals the frequency of Virtual Library research. The research has taken up the occurring words. The word "Docking" has been repeatedly used 280 times by Virtual Library research scientists during the study period, followed by "Discovery" 266 times. The word "Design" occupies the third position being used 252 times.
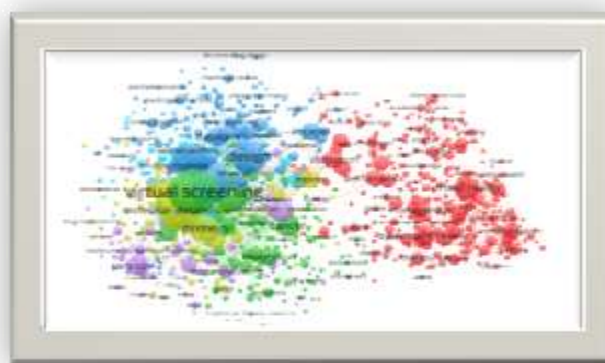
Figure 5 Keywords on Virtual Library

Findings and Conclusion:

Virtual Library research during 2018–2022 (5 years). The year 2020 provides 531 records with an average of 19.970 percent. In 2022 carries 707 records with an average of 26.589%. Document type distribution atthe Global level and is a contribution to Virtual Library research. It shows 13 document types Article, Review Article, Editorial Material, Letter, Meeting Abstract, Early Access, Proceeding Paper, Book Review, and so on. Prolific authors were recognized in Virtual Library research. They have published 20 or more papers during 2018–2022. The identified top 10 authors had published about 826 (55.0%) papers. contributions of a single

author and multiple authors. The multiple authors published 2543 records with an average of 95.63%, but the single author contributed only 116 works with an average of 4.36%. The study reveals that multiple authors contributed more than single authors. The degree of collaboration during 2018–2022. The average degree of collaboration was 96%.Web of Science Index and categorized rank-wise production. The most productive and top-ranked Web of Science Index l is 'Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)' with 2442 records (91.839%).

The literature outputs from Institutions and Universities in the field of Virtual Libraries during the study period.We have chosen to analyze only the top most productive research papers which are published by the eminent scholars and faculty members of the Virtual Library Department. The highest number of articles (56, 2.106 %%) was published by the "Udice French Research Universities".The majority of scientists choose to publish their output in the English language, which is about 2600. In keeping with the country-wise distribution of that table, The USA is publishing 555 records from the years 2018 to 2022. Peoples R China followed the second position, publishing 462 records. India published 334 (12.561%) records and got third position worldwide.55 core journals and categorized rank-wise production. The most productive and top-ranked journal is 'The Journal of Biomolecular Structure Dynamics' with 123 records (4.625%). The research has taken up the occurring words. The word "Docking" has been repeatedly used 280 times by Virtual Library research scientists during the study period.

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Indian Myths Archived in Contemporary English Fictions

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Abstract:

The development of man's scientific knowledge in various fields like - IT, biotechnology, aerospace, nuclear science, manufacturing technology, automobile engineering, chemical engineering, shipbuilding, space science, and medical science-related research and the rapid growth occurring on a large scale has flabbergasted man. When man hits the rock bottom of adversity, he questions all his acquired 'Scientific knowledge' relating it to human existence. While Science does not offer a man the knowledge of ultimate reality; only 'Philosophy' Can do this. Science can tell us how, whereas Philosophy can tell a man why, things happen as they do! Genuine knowledge takes men to reach this realm beyond the boundary of knowledge – the realm of wisdom! The end of all knowledge is the beginning of new wisdom! We humanity have acquired a great new power in science and technology; numerous techniques for our greater security and comfort. Yet we people feel insecure and anxious about life because we are uncertain about the meaning of life and of which direction one should take in life. Here Philosophy acts as a mantle to the light of life, guiding men toward their new desires and aspirations. Hence the end of Scientific comfort is the beginning of the new Philosophy. Philosophy attempts to bring results to the human inquiry (Religious, Historical, and Scientific) into some meaningful interpretation, that provides knowledge and insight for human lives. In ancient time it was believed that with the limitation of science, the purpose of a myth was to give the society a truth for the people to interpret with its vast traditions, beliefs, and culture. The present article spotlights the use of myths in modern Indian English literature, *Raasathi: The Other Side Of A Transgender* a novel by Sasindran Kallinkeel (2020), The Last Avatar (Age of Kalki #1) a novel by Vishwas Mudagal (2018) and The Immortals Of Meluha a novel by Amish Tripathi (2010).

Keywords: Myths, Transgender, Chaos, Powerful, Conspirators, Enemies, Avatar, Rescue.

Introduction:

Myths connect the readers acutely on a personal level to our ancestors, crossing time and space. Myth is a narrative used to explain the history of a group of people to the listeners. It explains the origin of culture and certain cultural practices, and the social and cultural evolution of a certain group of people in the world. Capsuling myths and retelling or adopting them in writing novels has become a popular common practice in Contemporary Indian English Literature. Today novels play a captivating role in communicating through literature. Myths have become the spine of Contemporary Indian English Novels. Fictions offer a comprehensive and accessible introduction to Indian mythology. Fiction writing is another popular choice, for presenting *The Mahabharata* and retelling *The Ramayana* from a unique perspective. In the eighteenth century, the ancient novels as a genre had its origin in England after Great Britain was raised as a democratic nation. Until the nineteenth century, the Indian English novels did not take its full form. The early Indian English novels were imitative of old works of English Romantics and Victorians. With the evolution of English education in India by the middle nineteenth century, our non-native English speakers wrote to express their nationalism and to expose the Indian Sicario to the world. Many originating novels dealt with the struggle for independence, the Gandhian Movement,

and the Partition of India. The invention of the printing press boosted the printed novels which were relished by passionate readers.

In the twenty-first century, English Literature flourished globally. In the early years, writers like Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayanan, and Raja Rao wrote about the downtrodden middle-class society in India. Then came flooding writers Kamala Markandaya, Nayanthara Sahagal, Arun Joshi, and Kushwant Singh wrote about the depiction of social reality in the Indian states. The social disparity depicted by R.K. Narayan, Gandhism by Raja Rao, the theme of partition by Bhabani Battacharaya, The grotesque mythical writers of India emerged like Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth, Upamanyu Chatterjee, Shashi Tharoor, Amitav Ghosh, Sudhir Kakkar, Ramanujan, Arundhati Roy, Jumpa Lahari, etc. made Indian writings vibe with her grandeur rich tradition, realities, myths, heritage in the most eloquent way. Myths are the magic that makes the listeners spellbound. Myths are reconstructed or revisited or referred to impact the readers with good values, behaviorism, traditions, beliefs, and culture. Religious myths over several decades have been employed as the foundation of any artwork. Contemporary Indian English writers have gone far astray and have returned to mythical fiction as it is a sign of luck to many writers like Ashwin Sanghi's *Chanakaya's Chant*, Christopher C. Doyale's *The Mahabharatha Secret*, Anand Neelakantan's *Ajaya*

Triogy and Asura: The Tale of the Vanquished, Krishna Udayasankars's *The Aryavarta Chronicles,* Anuja Chandramouli's *Arjuna,* Amish Tripathi's *Shiva Trilogy* are a few Bestseller books which brought a turnaround in the life of such writers.

Indian Writers are consciously or unconsciously making efforts to extend myths, preserve myths, and transmit myths from generation to generation. Story narration has taken many forms like myths, oral traditions, folk songs, and folk tales among the writers. Hence, Mythology has been the very foundation of many cultures and civilizations. Currently, it has emerged as a separate discipline in literature.

About Myths:

During the Anglo-Saxon age, classical mythology was inherited from the Greeks and the Romans. The Bible became the treasure house of Christian values and philosophies to Westerners. The Mahabharata and The Ramayana are embraced as the embodiment of Hindu religious commandments to the Indians. The study of mythology plays a vital role in communicating through literature. In Indian Writing in English, ancient mythology has taken its personification in various genres including poetry, novels, drama, short stories, and other literary forms. Indian writers have used mythological legends in their works as an effort to either retell a story, to take up a righteous path over evil, for healing from immense losses, or to cultivate faith and belief affected by situations of worldly chaos and grief. Myths are stories that are based on tradition. Some myths have historical origins, many are totally fictional, and a few play a vital role in educating about ancient culture. Myths are sacred tales that demonstrate man about the world and man's experience. Myths are evergreen and relevant over ancient and modern times. Myths answer timeless questions and serve as a compass to each generation. The three main types of myths are **historical myths, etiological myths, and psychological myths. 1. Historical myths** re-tells a story from the past and give it more meaning than the past. For example, by retelling Homer's Iliad (800 BCE), the current students are exposed to the story of the Trojan War, a great battle fought for ten long years, and the historical characters Achilles and Agamemnon.**2. Etiological myths** are characterized as origin stories, which explains how the world became the way it is now. For example, in Norse mythology, it is believed that thunder is formed from Thor's chariot rushing across the heavens. **3. Psychological myths** are stories of the journey from the known world to the unknown world.

The story is about a hero going on a journey to discover their destiny or identity and solve a problem, at the same time moral and cultural ethics are revealed to the audience. An example of this is Prince Oedipus who leaves the home of his adopted parents after learning of a prediction that he would grow up and kill his father. He travels to another place where he ends up killing his real father who abandoned him when he was born. This would have shown the ancient Greek audience the futility of changing one's destiny that was controlled by the gods and would lead them to fear, respect, and be in awe of the gods. **4. Chthonic myth** deals with destruction and death. For example, why do children die before they have the chance to grow up? *5.* **Creation myths'** *purpose* was not just to give culture an explanation of the beginning of the cosmos but to create a meaningful background that linked to the present time. For example, in the Hopi story of the Spider Woman who created the first human beings from saliva and dirt, the fall of humanity is also described. It showed how human beings had free will to go against the original creation and thus, shows how myths were also used as allegorical warnings and lessons about how society and individuals living in it should behave. Myths have characters like gods, goddesses, and demigods, having supernatural powers. Myths offer logical explanations of society adding to our belief system. Myth is used as a tool to explain the origin of certain things in the world. The background of myths is habitually in ancient places and was often set in places that were similar to the culture in which the myth was being told. Myths are used to teach moral values to their listeners. Metaphorical language is used as a way to analyze and explore real-life events. Conflict plays a key part in myths too. The duality between dark and light, good and evil, etc. are present in myths. Transformation is an important part of myths - a hero goes through a life-changing journey and at the end of it has a different view of life or when an evil turns from bad to good. ss

Admiration for Myth *the Lava Kusa:*

Retelling a mythological story has become a revolutionizing genre and trending pathway to all bestselling books and people are fascinated to read it. After the arrival of modern cinema theatres, the quantum of book readers noticeably fell. Nowadays book reading has taken modern forms like softcover, e-books, storytelling apps, YouTube, blogs, etc. The modern writers who have adapted to these styles are successful too. In a world where nobody listens to others when a person is happy, sad, depressed, prolific, joyful, seeking, and in quest for the purpose of life these mythological stories serve as or offer answers, solutions, reasonable, truth, spiritual, soulful, solace, healing, renovating, restoring and building faith, hope and new beginnings. Once my mother recited the story of the banishment of Goddess Sita by Lord Sri Rama from the great epic Ramayana, when I was questioning about the widowhood I have to go through with my two children. At many times I was in never-ending pain

and hopeless about my two children. I was in a stuck-up state of "Why me?" In this situation, my mother retold the story which I ended my questioning and my panic attacks. Sri Rama was a great and just king of Ayodhya. There were some rumors reported by his subjects against the purity of Lady Sita. So, as per the *Raja Dharma*, Rama had to banish Sita. It is not about justification but about decision-making. If there were rumors about Sita Devi then that could potentially reduce respect for her king by their subjects and eventually lead to lesser able administration. As a king, Rama had to sacrifice his personal life for his role as a king - but it is to be remembered that for the rest of his reign, he did not think of another woman either. Which is what makes him so admirable.

Devi Sita is a well-known Hindu Goddess acknowledged for her courage, purity, dedication, loyalty, and sacrifice. She is the silent figure of strength in the Hindu epic, Ramayana. She is the epitome of devotion as a wife, daughter, and mother. She led a life full of trials and tribulations with strength and courage. She has a strong sense of individuality around her, hence she is a subject of generational curiosity and research. Devi Sita faces yet another exile but this time she is all alone. She took refuge in the hermitage of Rishi Valmiki where she delivered twin boys named Luv and Kusha. She raised her sons as a single mother and the boys grew up to be vigilant and bright. It was the immense love and dedication of a mother that was reflected in her son's aura. When Luva and Kusha got united with their father (Lord Rama), Sita refused to return to the kingdom of Ayodhya. Devi Sita took final refuge in the arms of her Mother Earth. Mother Earth dramatically split open and took Devi Sita away.

After hearing this long narration, we are made to realize that life is not a happy isle. Even a divine God or Goddess born in this world must go through hardships.

Raasathi: *The Other Side Of A Transgender* **(2020):**

This contemporary writing, is a debut novel by Sasindran Kallinkeel, an SPG officer involved in the prime minister's security from 2000-2007 He served with the Central Reserve Police for twenty-three years and had a seven-year stint with the Special Protection Group under Prime Minister's Security as a senior security officer when Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Manmohan Singh were in their official strand. Through his book he, makes the readers look into the lives, customs, rituals, and struggles of transgenders. They are just like every human being, in more ways than ordinary people are unaware about. Focusing on a single transgender 'Rasaathi', Kallinkeel addresses the plight of every transgender. He also adds we ignorant readers have always turned our back on or shunned transgenders.

Kudos to the author for taking the readers on this wonderful journey of god's own children and revealing to the world their purpose/destiny in this world through myths, which the author means 'the other side'.

Rasaathi:

The Other Side Of A Transgender, is a long narrative, an autobiography of a transgender, a fictional novel that reveals the hardship and abuse a transgender has to go through in Indian society. Rasaathi was born on 3rd August 1970 in Calicut, Kerala. By birth, he was a boy who was delivered at home assisted by midwives. The Midwife advised, that there was nothing to worry about and his pennies would be alright as he grew up. As a newborn, he was the most beautiful of the siblings and the visitors loved to hold him in their arms. He was called the lucky mascot by the parents as the father won a lottery ticket worth one lakh that he had been accustomed to buying for many years with nil fortune. The Gods were shining upon. Out of the tree children only he was the blissful child to occupy their Papa's lap. Everything went well for him till he reached the age of 4 or 5. The time he attracted to girls of his age and developed a desire to wear girls' dresses, and ornaments, use mascara, bhindi, and bangles, and play with dolls. He started to admire and enjoy every day seeing in the mirror. Wearing boys' clothes was like being in a fancy dress competition.

The furious father one day got annoyed by his repeated doing the same dressing as a girl. He was labeled as the son of a bitch. Rasaathi was too innocent to understand the reason behind his father's anger. Now he was alienated from the other two siblings and struck by loneliness, boredom, and fear, nobody allowed to play or speak crushed his soul. He hopes his trusted god, Guruvayurappan, will change everything he slept overnight. Frustration prevailed between the parents too, until the father decided to leave the child in Erode, where the child would be happy with people like him. The next morning the father and son reach Erode by train. They reached the remorse area in Erode He saw a small hut made of mud and palm leaves, dimly lighted with chimney lamps. Initially, he was perplexed about the place and people. His anger for Papa leaving him behind disappeared. Then his heart grew fonder of the people there because they caressed the child with affection and pure love. The people entertained him with their songs and clapping and dancing around me in circles. His smile at them made them happy and now and then there was anxiety and a grip of fear.

An elderly person, Amma very meticulously caressed him to understand his likes and dislikes. Despite of limited facilities, he was happy there. As time passed by, he was introduced to a lot of people there. Akkas and Ammas revealed

the life of the transgender - birth, childhood, biological growth, lifestyle, and career, and he was curious to know more. His longing to meet his parents disappeared. Through Amma, the author reveals the conspiracy about this Transgender Community through myths that have their fundamental origin in Hindu mythology, emphasizing that even the parents will not want them back. They are a marginalized Community of the society.

The purpose of Hijra in the world is revealed by the story of the Hindu epics, in *the Mahabaratha*. Kurukshetra battle was won because of a Hijra - the great Shikhandi. If Shikhandi was not there, Pandavas wouldn't have won against Kauravas. Nobody could Bhishmacharya, because he got the boon to stay immortal, as long as he wanted. This immortality was restricted to effect by the curse of Princess Amba that neither man nor woman could kill him. On Lord Krishna's advice, Arjuna put Shikhandi, an eunuch in the battle against Bhishmachariya promptly put down the weapons allowing Arjuna to come from behind Shikhandi and kill him. That was the turning point of the battle and hijras were recognized in the world. We were born for the mission of God. The depressed child was very inspired.

The child Rasaathi now became very happy and proud about its birth. Arjuna also lived as a hijra for a year by the curse of Urvasi. That was a blessing in disguise. Rasaathi took it positively- God created him to fulfill a mission and was proud of himself and his community through Amma. Thus the child was given the knowledge about their purpose, their mission, and the setbacks of being a hijra or aravanichi. The myth of Mahabaratha, Koothandavar, and Yellamma is unfolded in due course of the story stating that the hijras, neither cursed nor untouchables are the ones who have an identity. At the apt ages, Rasaathi also undergoes all the rituals of a hijra by the guidance of her guru Amma. The story of Koothandawar has its origin in one of the versions of the epic of Mahabaratha. Before the Great 18-day War of Kurukshetra, both Pandava and Kaurava approached Sahadev, a master in astrology to make rituals to win the war. Sahadev said that it is needed to sacrifice a man filled with all the good qualities of warfare, drama, and beauty to Kali. Krishna worried about Arjuna who has all those qualities and searched for another on their side. Aravaan, son of Arjuna and Ulupi, a serpent princess volunteers to sacrifice his life with all the qualities with two demands. At least one day's life as a married man and to see the Kurukshetra war after his death. Krishna accepted those demands. And search for a girl to marry Aravaan but no one wants to marry the men who died tomorrow. So Krishna takes an avatar of Mohini, a transgender that night to marry Aravaan.

The next day, Aravaan sacrificed his life to Kali and pleased her. Draupadi requested Kali to give back his life. Aravaan was reborn with great powers and fought in Kurukshetra. His head fell down by Alambasoora on the 8th day of the war and still fought with enemies by Koothadal only with his head as a result of Krishna's boon. Krishna made his head calm and watched the war silently. After the 18th day of war, Krishna ordered Garuda to leave Aravaan's head in the Sarbanga River. His head reached the Thenpennai river bank in baby form and became the son of King Chandragiri. He back to his head form after killing Koothaasura and King Chandragiri cried a lot about his son. Aravaan said that every full moon day of Chithirai, he'll appear as a man and shower my Blessings, Mohini, a Transgender form of Krishna will marry me on that day. Call him Koothan, since his head fights in a war like a dance. That village became Koothanagam, Koothan Aravaan's home now Kovalam, and Every Chithrapornami ie., full moon day from April to May, transgenders from all over the world came to the temple and marry him. The next day, they mourn the god Koothandavar's death through ritualistic dances and by breaking their bangles. Apart from this, in this 18-day festival, an annual beauty pageant and several other competitions like singing contests, Dancing, etc., are held. They conducted seminars and other discussions about their Rights and Health. And the good thing is that the festival is helping them to improve their status in society as 3rd Gender. The festival takes place at the Koothandavar Temple. Rasaathi also participants with many marry the Lord Koothandavar, thus reenacting an ancient history of Lord Krishna. They believed they were the incarnation of Mohini and set out to marry Koothandavar, they wore silk sarees with ornaments and hair decorated with jasmine flowers and married the Koothandavar accepting thali by a priest as in a Hindu wedding, the drama of Kurukshetra war was re-enacted and Rasaathi suddenly had a vision of Aravan on the battlefield but he disappointed in a split second. Being pushed by the hijra who stood behind me, Rasaathi became a real hijra in spirit. Now she has to perform all the deeds of a hijra. The next day they all mourn with the funeral elegy, God Koothandavar's death through ritualistic dances and by breaking their bangles. And that was a horrible deed to go through to accept widowhood.

Lord Aravan had a dark red face with a big mustache. Finally, he was symbolically sacrificed before Kaali Devi. Those who tied the thali, including me, began to cut it and break our bangles. Then we wore white sarees to depict widowhood, mourned our husband's death and with an 'Oppari' (89). Regarding the life of a guru, once a guru is chosen he is not allowed to change his guru. The guru has the responsibility to act as a caretaker,

provide food, and also guide regarding life decisions. They earn by begging, blessing, and by being involved in prostitution. The guru's earnings support their followers till they are ready for their hunt for money. They are not able to go to job because the human heart is not enlarged to support a hijra though men are attracted to their beauty and care. The world questioning their charity and extruding them from society is more feared by men who wish to help transgender who wishes to bring revolution for the betterment or upliftment of their Transgender community. Thus the struggle to uplift life, and survival for everyday living is persistent in each Transgender's life. In an effort to throw light on this marginalized Transgender Community. The reader's ignorance that fogs our mind and soul is cleared after understanding their ways of life and evokes humanity in us. Hoping to bridge the mind gaps the author, Sasindran Kallinkeel has penned this novel in a very simple style. He has shown great care to capture their feelings. They are sensible – they cry, laugh, and fall in love. The impact reading this novel on renders will move inches of consideration about God's creations and it's not needed to shun them, give a face to them, help them uplift them, and treat them equally.

The Last Avatar (Age of Kalki #1) (2018):

This novel, The Last Avatar (Age of Kalki #1) by Vishwas Mudagal is the best seller of the time. He is a successful entrepreneur, a professional CEO, a best-selling author, and also a motivational speaker. His first debut novel is *Losing My Religion* and his recent novel is *The Last Avatar – Age of Kalki Trilogy.* The cover page is so attractive with the image of Lord Hanuman the legend in the Hindu mythological stories from *The Ramayana.* The mighty 'Lord Hunuman' is seen taking his position on the battlefield with an angry face and ready to attack. Myths are magical because they include supernatural qualities and beings such as gods and goddesses, who possess the unhuman supernatural powers. The mythical characters' extra charms have the qualities of animals or otherworldly beings. Mudagal creates mythical characters, Vanarsena, Vanaroids, and Kalki to successfully bring before us a perfect blend of technology and mythology, hence cometh a beautiful science fiction. The purpose of this story is to redeem and glorify the lost Hindu Scriptures from the hand of evil, which has the power to destroy this world. Through invisible characters, there is a visible attempt to explain the evolution of the origin of the world and the secrets of the universe. Among the most popular divinities in the Hindu pantheon, Lord Hanuman is known as a demigod, who has the appearance of half monkey and half human. and a devotee and comrade of Lord Rama. He is one of the most noteworthy characters in the Indian Hindu epic *The Ramayana.* Lord Hanuman is the personification of dedication and devotion. In *The Ramayana* the narrative of the exiled Prince Rama who journeys to rescue his wife Sita from the king Ravana. Rama, ventures to Lanka with his brother Lakshman and with an intelligent monkey warrior race known as Vanaras, one amongst them is Hanuman. Hanuman exhibited a perfect combination of strength, intelligence, and wisdom. Lord Hanuman is the typical bhakti Yogi, who employs them not for the satisfaction of his own senses, but in the service of the divine Rama. Vanara named Anjana worshiped Shiva as a son. Pleased by Anjana's prayer and penance, Shiva sent his divine influence through Vayu, the wind god into Anjana's womb. Hence accepted as the son of Anjana and Vayu. Hanuman possesses astonishing supernatural abilities - to become smaller of the smallest, to become infinitely large, to become lighter than air, to instantly travel anywhere at will, to achieve whatever one desires, to create or thrash anything at will, to control the elements of material nature, and the ability to assume any form or shape one desires. Lord Hanuman is the character of the fantasy of every child.

Kalki is described as an avatar who appears at the end of Kaliyug. He is believed to end the darkest chaotic time of Kaliyug and restarted a new cycle of time. In Hindu mythology, the nine avatars of Vishnu have been the most deeply believed in India for thousands of years. Vishnu has been manifested as the preserver of earthly beings and the world. The fascinating prophecy, the tenth avatar of Lord Kalki is bound to take its form at the most darkest and chaotic era of the Kaliyug. The most fascinating thing about Mudaal's story is, that Kalki is discovered as a merciless and all-powerful leader who has to come to earth to destroy the evil forces. It is believed that the Kalki Purana was a response to the brutal attackers from central Asia. The attackers were the Hunk and the Mangoles, to end this brutal era, Vishnu had to destroy the enemy and restore a pure way of life. This myth about Kalki has taken modern form through The Last Avatar. The Sap of the story has its basis from the Myths about Kalki told to every child while the mother while feeding their son/daughter. Kalki is believed to arrive at the dawn of Kaliyug for sure. Due to the curse of Maharishi Bhrigu Lord Vishnu had to appear on Earth again and again. As predicted by the great astrologer Nostradamus, It is believed in Hindu religion that Lord Kalki will be born on Thursday and his mission on earth is to destroy his enemies with his weapon. All barbarians and thieves from the earth will be destroyed and make the earth a peaceful place to live in. The story is about how Lord Kalki saved the earth that is destined to be destroyed.

The story begins with the saving of an ancient Hindu scripture, from the hands of evil.

… Why was it necessary to write such scriptures and why seek such 'absolute knowledge!' She smiled. 'Again these are all myths and no concrete proof exists."

'Like Ram and Krishna.' Yes, they all attained absolute knowledge in their own ways; some were both with it and some had to struggle to attain it (222). General Neel's moving story is unfolded. Jian takes over the Chinese enemy defense forces to Coorg and begins his attack on the world. This ancient machinery, cult, the invisible hand was created in the twelfth century by Jegadeesh Khan's brutal and rootless conquer. Democracy is destroyed and dictatorship raises its arms. The Invisible Hand had brought the mightiest countries to their knees. The group claimed responsibility for the blasts and warned that their agenda was to enslave the world (161). When Kalki, Vishnu's last avatar is born in the world as an ordinary man. Then he walks the path of self-discovery, unlocking his godly powers, to defeat the enemies. Kalki has to bring the Vanarsena, Lord Hanuman for his help. So the author, Vishwas Mudagal introduces huge machines of god – Vanaroids to support his people.

Kalki along with Vanarsena, has to do the impossible to save his country and the world. India has fallen and the world is on the brink of an apocalyptic war. An attack by the invisible hand created by the Chinese terrorist group brutally murdered the Indian Prime Minister and the Union cabinet which also put an end to democracy. Thus amidst the core of destruction, from the ashes, of this world raises a strange hero known as Kalki. The Rudras, who were preserving the Eight holy ancient scriptures through generations, Lord Kalki, along with Nushen and Neel the Chinese superhuman spy must do the incredible task of saving this country and the world. The Kalki is said to be the tenth avatar and the incarnation of Lord Vishnu. Other characters like Naushan, Neel, etc. are also given the utmost importance along with the main character which makes the story realistic.

There is a huge fight to restore peace by the giants who appeared with loud roars and thuds of thunderstorms to help restore India as mentioned in ancient Indian epics and *Puranas*. This novel is unique and has never been tried before a blend of technology, mythology, and patriotism makes this story more original. The characters carry the traits of historical facts, and mythological imagery which reveals the profound knowledge of god and deep beliefs about prophecies that had driven Mudagal's writing skill. No wonder it has left the readers thrilled and excited and made us Wait for the sequel novel to complete the story. Without having read the real Puranas one cannot blend Mythology and mingle the immortals story very delightfully.

The Immortals of Meluha (2010):

The author of Shiva Trilogy is a graduate of IIM – Calcutta who quit his fourteen years of service in the financial service industry and took up full-time writing as his profession after publishing *The Immortals Of Meluha* a novel by Amish Tripathi in the year 2010. Then he published 2 sequel novels. All his books have topped the bestseller list and have become very close to the readers globally. *The Immortals Of Meluha* is the first book of the Trilogy. Like other contemporary fictional writers, Tripathi also addresses the contemporary issues with the past Indian Myths. Lord Siva's story is blended with the ancient Indus Valley Civilisation. Tripathi scholarly used the Sumerian name for Indus Valley people as Meluhaites and Indus Valley as Meluha. Amish sets the novel in 1900BC the ancients have marked in history the time of the beginning of the Indus Valley Civilization. Meluha Empire awaits many threats but holds their belief in NeelKanth. According to Hindu mythology, Lord Shiva, Lord Brahma, and Lord Vishnu are the members of the holy Trinity of Hinduism. Lord Shiva is seen as the destroyer of all things. Shiva is said by various names like Bhirav, Nataraja, Neelkanth, and Mahadev. As per Mythology, in a war between Devas (God) and Asuras (Demon) to churn the ocean to get Amirtha the Elixir to eternal life, Mahadev had to consume the poison that emerged from the Samudra Mandtana. Mahadev keeps the poison in his throat which turns his throat color to blue eternally, from then he was called Neelkanth.

Siva's wife Parvathi was incarnated with Durga, Kali, and Sati. Sati is the daughter of Daksha, who did not approve of Sati and Siva's marriage and even went further by performing a sacrificial ceremony except Shiva. Outraged Shiva, created Virabadhara and Rudrakali, from his hair to bring havoc to that ceremony and beheaded Daksha. The other Gods approached Shiva to end the violence bringing back Dhaksha to life with the head of a goat. Only in the next life, Sati reincarnates herself as Parvathi and marry Shiva. Shiva while in Meluha at Manasarovar, finds the tribe Gunas had to fight with their enemy tribe, the Pakratis every day for survival. Shiva with an invitation from Nandi representing the Kingdom of Meluha. Shiva on reaching Sriranga is offered a healing drink called Somras which turns his throat into blue. The Meluhans, the immortal tribe suffer due to the constant trouble from their enemy, the evil Chandravanshies who call the demon tribe, Nagas. It is believed that Neelkanth comes to their rescue and this forms the story. Shiva raised a weapon that he had designed and the army metallurgy team had quickly assembled… It had the body of a spear. But its head been broadened, on the broadened head two more speares had been added, to the left and

right of the main spear (322). The next novel of Tripathi, *The Secret of the Nagas* probes about these Nagas. Here the emperor of Meluha is Dhaksha, the father of Sathi. Myths connect readers deeply on an individual level to our ancestors, crossing time and space By interweaving myths and history these books are delightful to the online readers. All the writers who have adopted Indian myths in their works are behind the quest for something. The wrappers are very Indian inducing the readers to know more about Indian Hindu Myths. Indian way of thinking can't go beyond our epics. Even after centuries we take up from one's memory and read in countless circumstances to place our life journey on track on many occasions.

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A study on current research trends in transgender health in the Indian context - A comprehensive analysis

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Abstract:

This study presents an in-depth analysis of the current research trends in transgender health within the unique social, cultural, and healthcare context of India. The transgender community in India has long faced significant challenges in accessing adequate healthcare, and understanding the prevailing research trends is crucial to developing targeted interventions and policies to address their specific health needs. The study systematically reviews and synthesizes published literature, academic papers, and policy documents related to transgender health in India from the past decade. It identifies key research themes, prevalent health disparities, and emerging areas of interest. The study explores the interplay of sociocultural factors, legal frameworks, and healthcare systems that influence transgender health outcomes in the Indian setting. The research uncovers critical health issues faced by transgender individuals in India, including mental health concerns, sexual health, gender-affirming care, and access to gender-affirming surgeries. It investigates the impact of discrimination, stigmatization, and social exclusion on their overall well-being and healthcare-seeking behaviors. Furthermore, the study highlights the growing emphasis on Intersectionality, acknowledging the diverse experiences and health disparities within the transgender community based on factors such as caste, class, and geographic location. It delves into the challenges faced by transgender people living in rural and marginalized urban areas, shedding light on the discrepancies in healthcare accessibility and quality. The study also examines the emerging role of transgender-led and community-based organizations in advocating for transgender health rights and mobilizing support for inclusive and culturally competent healthcare services. It critically analyzes government policies and initiatives aimed at improving transgender health outcomes and assess their effectiveness and implementation challenges. Through this comprehensive analysis of current research trends in transgender health in India, this study contributes to the ongoing discourse surrounding transgender rights and health equity. It underscores the need for culturally sensitive healthcare practices, awareness campaigns, and policy reforms to foster an inclusive and supportive healthcare ecosystem for the transgender community. The findings of this study are expected to inform healthcare practitioners, policymakers, researchers, and activists about the pressing health concerns faced by transgender individuals in India and aid in the development of evidence-based interventions and policies to promote equitable and comprehensive healthcare for this vulnerable population. Transgender health remains a critical but underexplored facet of public health in India. This research article presents a comprehensive analysis of current research trends in transgender health within the Indian context. Recognizing the unique healthcare challenges faced by transgender individuals, our study aims to shed light on key areas of focus, emerging themes, and gaps in knowledge. Ultimately, this research strives to pave the way for a more inclusive and respectful healthcare landscape that addresses the diverse health needs of the transgender community in India.

Keywords: Transgender health, policy documents, effectiveness and implementation challenges, social exclusion, equitable and comprehensive healthcare

Introduction:

Transgender individuals, often marginalized and stigmatized, constitute a diverse and vibrant community that faces unique healthcare challenges across the globe. Within the Indian context, this marginalized group confronts a distinct set of barriers and disparities in accessing quality healthcare. These disparities are rooted in social, cultural, and structural factors that demand attention and targeted interventions. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the urgent need to address the healthcare inequities faced by transgender people in India. Transgender health encompasses a wide spectrum of issues, including but not limited to access to gender-affirming care, mental health, sexual health, and discrimination-related health disparities. Understanding the current state of research on transgender health in the Indian context is not only timely but imperative. By delving into the existing body of research, this comprehensive analysis seeks to provide an in-depth exploration of the key areas of focus, emerging themes, and gaps in knowledge within this field. The objective of this study is to contribute valuable insights into the ongoing discourse on transgender health in India. Through a systematic examination of scholarly articles, reports, and other relevant literature, we aim to uncover the prevalent trends, challenges, and opportunities in the realm of transgender health research. These findings hold the potential to inform and shape the policies, practices, and interventions necessary to address the unique

healthcare needs of transgender individuals in India. This study, therefore, serves as a crucial step towards improving the health and well-being of transgender communities in India. By synthesizing and critically assessing the existing research, we endeavor to provide a holistic overview of the state of transgender health research in the Indian context. Furthermore, our analysis may act as a compass, guiding researchers, policymakers, healthcare providers, and advocacy groups toward evidence-based strategies that will lead to a more inclusive and equitable healthcare system for transgender individuals in India. In essence, this study aims to be a catalyst for positive change, fostering an environment where transgender individuals can access healthcare that respects their identities and ensures their holistic well-being. Transgender individuals in India represent a vibrant and diverse community, but their journey towards equitable and inclusive healthcare remains fraught with challenges. Recent statistics and facts underscore the urgent need to comprehensively analyze current research trends in transgender health within the Indian context.

Statistics and Facts:

➢ **Marginalization and Stigma:** Transgender people in India face high levels of marginalization and discrimination. According to a survey by the National Human Rights Commission, 92% of transgender individuals reported facing some form of social discrimination or violence.

➢ **Healthcare Disparities:** Access to quality healthcare for transgender individuals in India is alarmingly limited. A study conducted by the Transgender India Research Alliance revealed that only 35% of transgender individuals had access to healthcare services when needed.

➢ **Mental Health Challenges:** Mental health disparities among transgender individuals are pronounced. A survey conducted by the International Journal of Social Psychiatry reported that 62% of transgender individuals in India experienced depression, with 31% having contemplated suicide.

➢ **Lack of Gender-Affirming Care:** Gender-affirming healthcare, including hormone therapy and gender-affirming surgeries, remains largely inaccessible. Estimates suggest that less than 10% of transgender individuals in India have access to gender-affirming treatments.

➢ **Legal Framework:** While India passed the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act in 2019, it has been criticized for not fully addressing the healthcare needs and rights of transgender individuals. Advocates argue that implementation gaps persist.

➢ **Emerging Awareness:** There is a growing awareness and advocacy movement around transgender rights and healthcare in India. The emergence of transgender-led organizations and support networks signals a positive shift in the discourse.

In light of these statistics and facts, it is evident that transgender health is an urgent public health concern in India. The healthcare disparities, coupled with the mental health challenges and discrimination, demand immediate attention. This study seeks to provide a comprehensive analysis of the current state of transgender health research within India. By examining existing research trends, it aims to inform evidence-based strategies that will lead to a more inclusive, equitable, and respectful healthcare system for transgender individuals in India. The findings of this analysis hold the potential to shape policies, practices, and interventions that can positively impact the well-being of this marginalized yet resilient community.

Significance of the study: The significance of the study on current research trends in transgender health in the Indian context is multifaceted and holds relevance for various stakeholders, including policymakers, healthcare providers, researchers, advocacy groups, and society at large:

i. **Addressing Healthcare Disparities:** This study is significant as it directly addresses the glaring healthcare disparities faced by transgender individuals in India. By analyzing the current research landscape, it can identify the gaps in knowledge and understanding, paving the way for targeted interventions to improve healthcare access and quality.

ii. **Evidence-Based Policymaking:** The findings of this study can inform evidence-based policymaking. Policymakers can use the comprehensive analysis to develop and implement policies that are sensitive to the unique healthcare needs of transgender individuals, promoting inclusivity and equity.

iii. **Healthcare Providers' Training:** Healthcare providers often lack awareness and training in transgender healthcare. This study can serve as a resource to develop training programs and guidelines for healthcare professionals to ensure culturally competent and gender-affirming care.

iv. **Mental Health Interventions:** Given the high rates of mental health challenges among transgender individuals, the study can highlight the need for mental health interventions and support services tailored to this community.

v. **Legal Advocacy:** Advocacy groups can use the study's findings to advocate for legal changes and the strengthening of existing laws to protect and promote transgender rights, including access to healthcare.

vi. **Educational Initiatives:** Educational institutions can incorporate the study's insights into their curricula to raise awareness and sensitivity among future healthcare professionals and other stakeholders.

vii. **Community Empowerment:** The study can empower transgender communities by shedding light on their healthcare needs and experiences. It can serve as a basis for community-driven initiatives and collaborations with healthcare organizations.

viii. **International Context:** The study can contribute to the global understanding of transgender health issues by providing insights from the Indian context, which can be compared and contrasted with research from other countries.

ix. **Promoting Social Inclusion:** By highlighting the healthcare disparities and discrimination faced by transgender individuals, the study can contribute to broader discussions on social inclusion and human rights in India, fostering a more inclusive society.

x. **Healthcare Cost Reduction:** Addressing the healthcare needs of transgender individuals can potentially reduce long-term healthcare costs. Early interventions and improved healthcare access can lead to better health outcomes and decreased healthcare expenditures.

Major objectives of the study:

1. To comprehensively analyze the existing body of research related to transgender health in India, including scholarly articles, reports, and other relevant literature.
2. To identify and categorize the key research areas and topics within transgender health that has been explored in the Indian context.
3. To examine and highlight emerging themes and issues within transgender health research, including new perspectives and areas of concern.
4. To identify gaps in knowledge and research within transgender health, pinpointing areas where further investigation is needed.
5. To explore the intersectionality of transgender identities with other social and demographic factors, such as socioeconomic status, caste, and geographic location, and its impact on healthcare disparities.

Existing body of research related to transgender health in India, including scholarly articles, reports, and other relevant literature:

i. **Healthcare Access and Barriers:** Many studies have examined the challenges transgender individuals face in accessing healthcare services in India. This includes barriers related to discrimination, lack of gender-affirming care, and healthcare provider bias.

ii. **Mental Health:** Research has highlighted the high rates of mental health issues among transgender individuals in India, including depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation. Some studies have explored the psychosocial factors contributing to these mental health disparities.

iii. **Gender-Affirming Healthcare:** Gender-affirming healthcare practices, such as hormone therapy and gender-affirming surgeries, have been a subject of research. Studies have looked at the availability, accessibility, and impact of these interventions in the Indian context.

iv. **Legal and Policy Framework:** Researchers have examined the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, and its implications for transgender healthcare in India. This includes discussions on whether the law adequately addresses the healthcare needs and rights of transgender individuals.

v. **Intersectionality:** The intersectionality of transgender identities with other social and demographic factors has been explored. Research has considered how factors like socioeconomic status, caste, and geographic location intersect with transgender identity and impact healthcare disparities.

vi. **Stigma and Discrimination:** Several studies have focused on the stigma and discrimination faced by transgender individuals within healthcare settings and society at large. This research aims to understand the root causes of discrimination and develop strategies to combat it.

vii. **HIV and Sexual Health:** Research on transgender health in India often includes a focus on HIV prevention and sexual health. This is because transgender individuals are at increased risk of HIV, and understanding their unique needs is essential for effective prevention efforts.

viii. **Advocacy and Community Initiatives:** Studies have highlighted the role of advocacy groups and community-led initiatives in improving transgender healthcare in India. These initiatives often involve capacity-building, awareness-raising, and empowerment of transgender communities.

ix. **Cultural Competency in Healthcare:** Some research has examined the need for cultural competency training among healthcare providers to ensure that transgender individuals receive respectful and gender-affirming care.

x. **Quantitative and Qualitative Research:** Research on transgender health in India includes both quantitative surveys and qualitative studies that involve in-depth interviews and focus

group discussions to capture the lived experiences of transgender individuals.

It's important to conduct a comprehensive literature review to identify specific articles, reports, and research studies that align with your study's objectives and research questions. Additionally, consider using academic databases and consulting with experts in the field of transgender health to access relevant literature.

Identify and categorize the key research areas and topics within transgender health that has been explored in the Indian context:

i. **Healthcare Access and Barriers:** Research in the Indian context has delved into the complex landscape of healthcare access for transgender individuals. This includes studies examining the significant barriers they face, ranging from discriminatory practices within healthcare settings to a lack of gender-affirming care options. The adequacy of healthcare provider training and cultural competency in addressing transgender healthcare needs has also been explored. Socioeconomic factors influencing healthcare access have emerged as a critical research focus.

ii. **Mental Health:** Mental health disparities within the transgender community in India have garnered considerable attention. Researchers have sought to determine the prevalence of mental health issues, such as depression and anxiety, among transgender individuals. Moreover, studies have delved into the multifaceted factors contributing to these disparities, including experiences of discrimination and social exclusion. Understanding suicidal ideation and self-harm among this population has been a critical facet of research aimed at improving mental health outcomes.

iii. **Gender-Affirming Healthcare:** Another pivotal area of study in the Indian context revolves around gender-affirming healthcare. Researchers have assessed the availability and accessibility of hormone therapy and the outcomes of gender-affirming surgeries. Additionally, studies have explored patient experiences, satisfaction levels, and the long-term health effects associated with these interventions. Gender-affirming healthcare is a crucial aspect of transgender health research due to its potential impact on well-being.

iv. **Legal and Policy Framework:** The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, has been a central focus of research within the legal and policy framework of transgender healthcare in India. Researchers have critically analyzed the legislation, seeking to understand its implications for the healthcare rights of transgender individuals. Advocacy efforts for legal changes aimed at better protection and promotion of transgender rights have also been examined. Furthermore, investigations into the gaps in implementing transgender-related policies have been a pertinent research area.

v. **Intersectionality:** Research within the Indian context has acknowledged the intersectionality of transgender identities with other social determinants such as caste, class, and geographic location. This area of study is critical in recognizing the unique challenges faced by transgender individuals from marginalized communities. The impact of intersectionality on healthcare disparities has been explored, emphasizing the need for tailored interventions to address these disparities effectively.

vi. **Stigma and Discrimination:** Studies have illuminated the pervasive stigma and discrimination faced by transgender individuals in India, both within healthcare settings and society at large. Research in this domain has aimed to document these experiences, their impact on mental and physical health, and the strategies employed to combat discrimination and raise awareness. This body of work highlights the urgent need to address societal biases and prejudices.

vii. **HIV and Sexual Health:** Given the increased vulnerability of transgender individuals to HIV, research within the Indian context has probed into HIV risk factors and prevention strategies. Access to sexual health education and resources has been a focal point, as has the engagement of transgender individuals in sex work and its implications for their health. Understanding sexual health in this population is crucial for effective prevention and care strategies.

viii. **Advocacy and Community Initiatives:** The instrumental role of transgender-led organizations and advocacy groups has been a prominent subject of research. Studies have assessed the impact of these groups in capacity-building, empowerment initiatives, and community-driven healthcare interventions. Research in this area recognizes the power of grassroots movements in advocating for better healthcare and rights.

ix. **Cultural Competency in Healthcare:** The importance of cultural competency in healthcare provision for transgender individuals has been underscored. Research has examined the impact of culturally competent care on health outcomes and the challenges associated with delivering such care. Ensuring that healthcare providers are sensitive to the unique needs of transgender

patients is a key component of promoting equitable healthcare access.

x. **Quantitative and Qualitative Research:** Transgender health research in the Indian context encompasses a diverse range of research methodologies. Quantitative surveys have assessed healthcare disparities through statistical analysis, while qualitative studies have captured the rich lived experiences and narratives of transgender individuals. Mixed-methods research approaches have provided a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted issues within transgender healthcare.

These categories represent the breadth and depth of research on transgender health in the Indian context, reflecting the multidimensional nature of the challenges and opportunities in this field. Researchers continue to explore these areas to develop evidence-based strategies that address the healthcare needs of transgender individuals in India comprehensively.

Examine and highlight emerging themes and issues within transgender health research, including new perspectives and areas of concern:

i. **Intersectionality and Marginalization:** Researchers are increasingly recognizing the importance of intersectionality, acknowledging that transgender individuals may belong to other marginalized groups, such as lower-income populations or specific ethnic communities. This intersectionality amplifies healthcare disparities and calls for more tailored interventions.

ii. **Gender-Affirming Care beyond Hormones and Surgery:** While the availability and accessibility of hormone therapy and gender-affirming surgeries have been significant topics of research, there is a growing emphasis on comprehensive gender-affirming care. This includes addressing mental health, social support, and legal recognition, recognizing that healthcare is more than just medical interventions.

iii. **Mental Health Holistic Approach:** Research on mental health is evolving towards a more holistic approach. It goes beyond quantifying depression and anxiety rates and delves into the broader psychosocial well-being of transgender individuals. This includes factors like self-esteem, body image, resilience, and community support.

iv. **Patient-Centered Care:** A shift towards patient-centered care is emerging, with researchers exploring the importance of involving transgender individuals in their healthcare decision-making processes. The emphasis is on respecting individual autonomy and preferences in gender-affirming care.

v. **Cultural Competency and Provider Training:** Research is highlighting the need for cultural competency training for healthcare providers. Studies are examining the effectiveness of training programs in improving provider attitudes, knowledge, and skills in delivering transgender-inclusive care.

vi. **Digital Health and Telemedicine:** The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the adoption of digital health and telemedicine services. Researchers are now investigating the potential benefits and challenges of these technologies in providing transgender healthcare, including access to gender-affirming care and mental health support.

vii. **Transgender Elders' Health:** As the transgender population ages, there is a growing interest in understanding the unique healthcare needs of transgender elders. Research is exploring issues related to aging, long-term care, and support networks for this demographic.

viii. **Legal Protections and Policy Impact:** Researchers are closely monitoring the implementation and impact of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, as well as other legal and policy changes. This includes assessing whether these regulations effectively protect transgender rights and promote equitable healthcare access.

ix. **Non-binary and Gender Diverse Identities:** Expanding the scope of research to include non-binary and gender-diverse individuals is becoming more prevalent. This recognizes that gender identity is not limited to the binary and that healthcare should be inclusive of all gender identities.

x. **Transgender Health in Rural Areas:** While much of the research has focused on urban areas, emerging studies are examining the unique healthcare challenges faced by transgender individuals in rural and remote regions of India, where access to healthcare services can be limited.

xi. **Longitudinal Studies:** There is a growing interest in conducting longitudinal studies to track the long-term health and well-being of transgender individuals. These studies can provide valuable insights into the outcomes of gender-affirming care over time.

xii. **Transgender-Led Research:** More research is being led by transgender researchers and advocates who bring their unique perspectives and lived experiences to the research process, ensuring that studies are more community-centered and relevant.

These emerging themes and issues underscore the dynamic nature of transgender health research in India. They reflect a commitment to a more holistic, patient-centered, and inclusive approach to transgender healthcare while addressing evolving challenges and opportunities in the field.

Identify gaps in knowledge and research within transgender health, pinpointing areas where further investigation is needed:

While significant strides have been made in transgender health research in the Indian context, several gaps in knowledge and areas for further investigation remain. Identifying these gaps is crucial for developing a more comprehensive understanding of transgender health and improving healthcare outcomes for transgender individuals. Here are some key gaps:

i. **Longitudinal Studies:** There is a scarcity of longitudinal studies tracking the long-term health outcomes of transgender individuals in India. Longitudinal research is essential to assess the impact of gender-affirming care over time, including its effects on mental health, physical health, and quality of life.

ii. **Non-binary and Gender-Diverse Identities:** Research predominantly focuses on transgender individuals within the binary gender framework. There is a need to explore the unique healthcare needs and experiences of non-binary and gender-diverse individuals, including issues related to identity, social support, and healthcare access.

iii. **Health Disparities by Region:** While some studies touch upon regional variations in healthcare access and experiences, more research is needed to understand the specific healthcare disparities faced by transgender individuals in different parts of India, particularly in rural and remote areas.

iv. **Comprehensive Mental Health Research:** While mental health disparities among transgender individuals are well-documented, there is room for more comprehensive research that explores the underlying factors contributing to mental health issues and evaluates the effectiveness of mental health interventions.

v. **Transgender Elders' Health:** The health needs of transgender elders are an emerging concern, yet there is limited research addressing this demographics' unique healthcare challenges, including those related to aging, chronic conditions, and long-term care.

Healthcare Provider Training Impact: While cultural competency training for healthcare providers is recognized as important, more research is needed to assess the impact of such training on provider attitudes, knowledge, and actual healthcare practices when interacting with transgender patients.

vi. **Health Economics of Transgender Healthcare:** There is a dearth of research on the economic aspects of transgender healthcare in India. Studies could explore the economic burden of healthcare disparities, cost-effectiveness of gender-affirming treatments, and the potential economic benefits of improving transgender healthcare access.

vii. **Intersectionality and Marginalized Communities:** Research should delve deeper into the intersectionality of transgender identities with other marginalized identities, such as caste and socioeconomic status, to better understand how multiple layers of discrimination impact healthcare access and health outcomes.

viii. **Patient-Centered Outcomes:** There is a need to prioritize patient-centered research that explores transgender individuals' perspectives, preferences, and experiences within the healthcare system. This includes understanding patient-reported outcomes and satisfaction with gender-affirming care.

ix. **Preventive Healthcare and Health Promotion:** Research in India has largely focused on treatment and interventions. Further investigation into preventive healthcare, health promotion, and wellness programs tailored to transgender individuals can help improve overall health outcomes.

x. **Mental Health Interventions:** While studies highlight mental health disparities, more research is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of various mental health interventions, including therapy, support groups, and resilience-building programs.

xi. **Impact of Legal and Policy Changes:** Ongoing research should assess the actual impact of legal and policy changes, such as the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, on healthcare access and rights protection for transgender individuals.

Addressing these gaps in knowledge and research will contribute to a more nuanced understanding of transgender health in India and guide evidence-based interventions and policy changes that promote equitable and inclusive healthcare for all transgender individuals.

Gaps in knowledge and research within transgender health, pinpointing areas where further investigation is needed:

Certainly, there are several gaps in knowledge and areas where further investigation is needed in transgender health research, especially in the Indian context. Identifying these gaps is crucial for advancing our understanding and addressing the

unique healthcare needs of transgender individuals. Here are some key areas where further investigation is needed:

i.   **Longitudinal Studies:** There is a notable lack of longitudinal studies tracking the long-term health outcomes and experiences of transgender individuals in India. Longitudinal research is essential for understanding the evolution of healthcare disparities, the effectiveness of gender-affirming interventions, and the long-term mental and physical health of transgender populations.

ii. **Health Disparities by Region:** Healthcare disparities faced by transgender individuals can vary significantly by region within India. Further research should explore regional variations in healthcare access, discrimination, and the availability of gender-affirming care, particularly in rural and remote areas.

iii. **Mental Health Disparities:** While there is a growing body of research on mental health disparities among transgender individuals, more in-depth investigations are needed to understand the underlying causes, protective factors, and the development of mental health issues over time. Additionally, culturally relevant mental health interventions should be explored and evaluated.

iv. **Non-binary and Gender-Diverse Identities:** Research often focuses on binary transgender identities (male-to-female and female-to-male). Further investigation is required to understand the unique healthcare needs and experiences of non-binary and gender-diverse individuals, including their mental health, access to care, and legal recognition.

v.   **Healthcare Provider Training Impact:** While cultural competency training for healthcare providers is recognized as important, research is needed to assess the effectiveness of such training programs in changing provider attitudes, knowledge, and practices. This research can help tailor training initiatives for maximum impact.

vi. **Transgender Elders' Health:** The healthcare needs of transgender elders remain an underexplored area. Research should focus on issues related to aging, chronic conditions, social support, and long-term care among transgender elder populations.

vii. **Intersectionality:** Intersectionality, or the compounding effects of multiple marginalized identities, should be examined in greater detail. Research should explore how factors such as caste, socioeconomic status, and geographic location intersect with transgender identity to create unique healthcare disparities.

viii. **Patient-Centered Outcomes:** More research should prioritize patient-centered outcomes and experiences. This includes understanding patient-reported outcomes, satisfaction with gender-affirming care, and patient preferences for healthcare delivery.

ix. **Preventive Healthcare and Health Promotion:** Research in India has largely focused on treatment and interventions. Further investigation is needed into preventive healthcare, health promotion, and wellness programs tailored to transgender individuals to improve overall health and well-being.

x.   **Impact of Legal and Policy Changes:** Ongoing research should assess the actual impact of legal and policy changes, such as the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, on healthcare access and the protection of rights for transgender individuals. This includes evaluating whether these changes lead to meaningful improvements in healthcare provision.

xi. **Health Economics of Transgender Healthcare:** Economic aspects of transgender healthcare in India are underexplored. Research should examine the economic burden of healthcare disparities, the cost-effectiveness of gender-affirming treatments, and the potential economic benefits of improving transgender healthcare access.

Addressing these gaps in knowledge through rigorous research will contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of transgender health in the Indian context and inform evidence-based interventions and policy changes that promote equitable and inclusive healthcare for all transgender individuals.

Intersectionality of transgender identities with other social and demographic factors, such as socioeconomic status, caste, and geographic location, and its impact on healthcare disparities:

i.   **Socioeconomic Status (SES):**
✓ **Lower SES:** Transgender individuals from lower socioeconomic backgrounds often face exacerbated healthcare disparities. Economic constraints can limit their access to gender-affirming care, mental health services, and regular check-ups, impacting overall health outcomes.
✓ **Unemployment and Discrimination:** Higher rates of unemployment among transgender individuals may result in reduced access to employer-sponsored healthcare. Discrimination in employment can also contribute to financial instability, making healthcare affordability a significant concern.

ii. **Caste:**
✓ **Caste-Based Discrimination:** For transgender individuals belonging to marginalized castes, intersectionality compounds healthcare disparities. Discrimination based on caste can limit access to healthcare facilities and result in unequal treatment within the healthcare system.
✓ **Double Stigma:** Transgender individuals from marginalized castes often face a double stigma – one related to their gender identity and another tied to their caste. This intersection can lead to higher levels of discrimination, mental health issues, and barriers to accessing healthcare services.

iii. **Geographic Location:**
✓ **Urban vs. Rural Disparities:** Geographic location plays a crucial role in healthcare disparities. In urban areas, transgender individuals may have better access to healthcare facilities and specialized services. Conversely, those in rural or remote regions may encounter significant challenges, including limited healthcare infrastructure and social isolation.
✓ **Access to Specialists:** Gender-affirming healthcare specialists are often concentrated in urban centers, making it challenging for individuals from rural areas to access these services. Travel costs and lack of local resources further exacerbate disparities.

iv. **Social Support Networks:**
✓ **Family and Community Support:** The availability and quality of social support networks can vary significantly based on factors such as socioeconomic status, caste, and geographic location. Transgender individuals with strong support systems may have better mental health outcomes and access to healthcare resources.
✓ **Isolation and Discrimination:** In contrast, those lacking supportive families or communities may experience isolation, leading to mental health issues. Discrimination within families and communities can result in homelessness and limited access to healthcare.

v. **Legal Protections:**
✓ **Legal Discrimination:** Legal protections and discrimination can intersect with other factors. Transgender individuals from marginalized backgrounds may face additional legal discrimination and difficulties in accessing the justice system to address healthcare-related grievances.

vi. **Healthcare Provider Attitudes:**
✓ **Bias and Discrimination:** Healthcare providers' attitudes and biases can further compound disparities. Transgender individuals from marginalized backgrounds may experience higher levels of discrimination and bias when seeking healthcare, leading to delayed or substandard care.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the comprehensive analysis of current research trends in transgender health within the Indian context sheds light on a complex and evolving landscape. This study has explored a wide array of topics and themes, revealing both progress and persistent challenges in transgender healthcare. Despite some positive developments, healthcare disparities remain a pressing concern for transgender individuals in India. Access to quality healthcare, gender-affirming care, and mental health support is far from equitable. The intersectionality of transgender identities with factors like socioeconomic status, caste, and geographic location significantly shapes healthcare disparities. Understanding these intersections is essential for tailoring interventions that address the unique needs of diverse transgender communities. Mental health disparities among transgender individuals continue to be a critical issue. The study emphasizes the need for holistic mental health support and resilience-building strategies within the healthcare system. The impact of legal frameworks, such as the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, on transgender healthcare rights and access warrants ongoing evaluation. Legal protections must align with the healthcare needs and rights of transgender individuals. The shift towards patient-centered care and patient-reported outcomes signals a positive direction in transgender healthcare. Empowering transgender individuals to be active participants in their healthcare decisions is crucial. The study underscores the pivotal role of transgender-led organizations and advocacy groups in driving positive change. Community-driven initiatives and capacity-building efforts are essential components of improving healthcare access and rights. Despite significant contributions, gaps in knowledge persist. Further research is needed in areas such as longitudinal studies, non-binary and gender-diverse identities, healthcare provider training, transgender elders' health, and preventive healthcare. In light of these findings, this comprehensive analysis serves as a valuable resource for policymakers, healthcare providers, researchers, advocacy groups, and society at large. It provides a roadmap for evidence-based strategies to reduce healthcare disparities, promote inclusivity, and ensure that the healthcare needs of transgender individuals in India are met with dignity, respect, and equity. As the field of transgender health continues to evolve, this study underscores the importance of ongoing research, advocacy, and commitment to the well-being of this resilient and diverse community.

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A study on Local Self-Governance and Rural Development Initiatives in Karnataka: A Comprehensive Assessment

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Abstarct:
This research article presents a comprehensive study examining the role of local self-governance in catalyzing rural development initiatives within the state of Karnataka, India. Karnataka, with its diverse socio-economic landscape and significant rural population, provides an ideal backdrop for investigating the impact and effectiveness of local governance structures in fostering rural development. The research identifies key areas where local self-governance has made substantial contributions to rural development in Karnataka. These include infrastructure development, healthcare access, education, and livelihood opportunities. The study also highlights success stories and best practices from various regions within Karnataka, showcasing innovative approaches to addressing local challenges. However, the research also identifies several challenges faced by local self-governance bodies in Karnataka, such as limited financial resources, administrative capacity constraints, and political interference. These hurdles often hinder the effective implementation of rural development projects and programs. Furthermore, our study examines the influence of government policies, decentralization initiatives, and community participation in shaping the outcomes of rural development projects. It emphasizes the importance of creating an enabling environment for local self-governance and calls for policy reforms aimed at enhancing the capacity and autonomy of these institutions. In conclusion, this research contributes to the existing literature on local self-governance and rural development by providing valuable insights into the Karnataka context. It underscores the need for strengthening local self-governance structures, improving resource allocation mechanisms, and fostering community participation to promote sustainable rural development. Ultimately, the findings of this study have implications not only for Karnataka but also for other regions seeking to leverage local governance for rural development.

Keywords: Local Self-Governance, Rural Development Initiatives, government policies, decentralization initiatives, livelihood opportunities, administrative capacity constraints

Introduction:

Local self-governance is the cornerstone of participatory democracy, empowering communities to take charge of their own development and welfare. In the Indian context, the significance of local governance structures, such as Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, and Zilla Panchayats, cannot be overstated, particularly in rural regions where a substantial portion of the population resides. Karnataka, a state known for its cultural diversity, economic dynamism, and contrasting rural-urban landscape, provides a fertile ground for an in-depth examination of the relationship between local self-governance and rural development.

This research study seeks to embark on a comprehensive assessment of the intricate interplay between local self-governance and rural development initiatives in the state of Karnataka. The rationale behind this study is rooted in the recognition that understanding the effectiveness and impact of local governance structures is essential for shaping policies and interventions that can drive sustainable rural development. Karnataka's rural areas face a multitude of challenges, ranging from inadequate access to basic amenities and healthcare services to issues related to education and livelihood opportunities. These challenges necessitate a closer

examination of the role played by local self-governance bodies in addressing them. Furthermore, the state has witnessed a series of decentralization initiatives and policy reforms aimed at strengthening local governance. It is imperative to assess how these initiatives have influenced rural development outcomes and whether they have resulted in more inclusive and equitable development. This study is not only academically significant but also has practical implications for policy-makers, development practitioners, and communities at large.

It seeks to identify successful models and best practices that can be replicated in similar contexts while also highlighting the challenges and constraints that need to be addressed for effective rural development. In the pages that follow, we will delve into the findings of our study, shedding light on the impact of local self-governance on various facets of rural development in Karnataka. We will also explore the policy implications of our research and propose recommendations for enhancing the role and effectiveness of local governance structures in promoting rural development, not only in Karnataka but also as a potential model for other regions seeking to foster community-driven development initiatives. Some of the major insights with data and statistics on A study on Local Self-

Governance and Rural Development Initiatives in Karnataka are as follows:

a) **Impact on Infrastructure Development:**

i. **Insight:** Local self-governance has a significant impact on infrastructure development in rural Karnataka.

ii. **Data and Statistics:** Data on the number of roads, bridges, schools, and healthcare facilities constructed or improved through local governance initiatives. Survey data on the satisfaction of residents regarding infrastructure development.

b) **Access to Healthcare Services:**

i. **Insight:** Local self-governance influences healthcare access in rural areas.

ii. **Data and Statistics:** Statistics on the number of health clinics, hospitals, and healthcare professionals in rural areas. Health indicators such as infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, and immunization coverage.

c) **Educational Outcomes:**

i. **Insight:** Local governance affects educational outcomes for children in rural Karnataka.

ii. **Data and Statistics:** Data on literacy rates, enrollment rates, and dropout rates in schools in different rural regions. Examination results and school infrastructure data.

d) **Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods:**

i. **Insight:** Local self-governance plays a role in creating livelihood opportunities.

ii. **Data and Statistics:** Employment data, including the number of jobs created through local development initiatives. Income levels and poverty rates in rural areas.

e) **Community Participation:**

i. **Insight:** The level of community participation in local self-governance impacts the success of rural development projects.

ii. **Data and Statistics:** Data on the participation rate in local elections, attendance at Gram Sabha meetings, and the involvement of women and marginalized groups in decision-making processes.

f) **Financial Resources and Autonomy:**

i. **Insight:** Adequate financial resources and administrative autonomy are crucial for the effectiveness of local self-governance.

ii. **Data and Statistics:** Budget allocation data for local self-governance bodies. Information on fiscal transfers from the state government to local bodies.

g) **Challenges and Constraints:**

i. **Insight:** Local self-governance faces challenges such as political interference and administrative capacity constraints.

ii. **Data and.:** Comparative data on development indicators, infrastructure, and service delivery between regions with varying levels of local governance effectiveness.

Significance of the study:

The significance of a study on local self-governance and rural development initiatives in Karnataka is multifaceted and extends to various stakeholders, including policymakers, government officials, development practitioners, researchers, and the communities themselves. Here are some key reasons why such a study holds great importance:

i. **Informed Policy Making:** The study can provide valuable insights to policymakers at both the state and national levels. It can help in designing and implementing policies that promote effective local self-governance and better rural development outcomes. By understanding what works and what doesn't, policymakers can make informed decisions to allocate resources more effectively.

ii. **Improved Resource Allocation:** Research findings can guide the allocation of financial and human resources for rural development. By identifying successful models and areas where improvement is needed, resources can be directed to the most critical areas, ensuring that investments have a tangible impact on rural communities.

iii. **Empowerment of Local Communities:** The study can empower local communities by highlighting the importance of their active participation in governance and development initiatives. When communities understand the benefits of participation, they are more likely to engage in decision-making processes and contribute to the betterment of their own areas.

iv. **Accountability and Transparency:** Research can shed light on issues related to transparency, accountability, and corruption at the local level. This knowledge can drive reforms to ensure that local self-governance bodies operate efficiently and without undue influence, fostering trust among community members.

v. **Academic Knowledge:** The study can contribute to the academic understanding of the relationship between local governance and rural development. It can serve as a reference for future research, helping scholars build on existing knowledge and explore new avenues for improving rural development outcomes.

vi. **Development Practitioners:** Development organizations and practitioners can benefit from the study by learning from successful rural development initiatives and incorporating best practices into their programs. This can enhance the effectiveness of development projects on the ground.

vii. **Gender and Social Inclusion:** The study can shed light on the role of local self-governance in promoting gender equality and social inclusion. Understanding how these governance structures

impact marginalized groups can lead to more inclusive policies and practices.

viii. **Replicability:** Successful models and best practices identified in the study can be replicated in other regions with similar challenges and governance structures. This has the potential to improve rural development not only in Karnataka but also in other parts of India and even in other countries facing similar issues.

ix. **Community Empowerment:** By showcasing examples of communities taking charge of their own development through local governance, the study can inspire and motivate other communities to do the same. It can foster a sense of agency and empowerment among rural populations.

x. **Long-term Sustainable Development:** Effective local self-governance is often seen as a key driver of sustainable development. This study can contribute to the long-term well-being of rural communities in Karnataka by helping to create a foundation for self-reliance and resilience.

Review of Literature:

A review of the literature on local self-governance and rural development initiatives in Karnataka reveals a rich body of research and insights, highlighting the significance of this topic. The literature encompasses studies, reports, and scholarly articles, shedding light on various aspects of local governance and its impact on rural development in the state. Below are key themes and findings from the existing literature:

➤ **Local Self-Governance Structures in Karnataka:** The literature outlines the hierarchy of local governance institutions in Karnataka, including Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, and Zilla Panchayats. It describes their roles, functions, and areas of authority in rural development (e.g., Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act) **(Kumar, A. (2019)**

➤ **Impact on Rural Infrastructure:** Several studies emphasize the role of local self-governance in rural infrastructure development. They demonstrate how local bodies have contributed to the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, schools, and healthcare facilities in Karnataka's rural areas **(Manggat, I., Zain, R., & Jamaluddin, Z. (2018)**

➤ **Healthcare Access and Education:** Research indicates that local self-governance has influenced healthcare access and educational outcomes. Studies point to increased healthcare facilities, better access to healthcare services, and improved educational infrastructure as outcomes of effective local governance **(Somwanshi, R, 2016)**

➤ **Community Participation:** The literature highlights the importance of community participation in local governance. It explores mechanisms to enhance citizen engagement, such as Gram Sabhas, and how active participation can lead to better decision-making and project implementation **(Chugh, S., & Malik, C. S. (2022)**

➤ **Gender and Social Inclusion:** Some studies examine the role of local governance in promoting gender equality and social inclusion. They discuss initiatives to empower women and marginalized groups through reservation policies and capacity-building programs **(Aruna, C. (2018).**

➤ **Challenges and Constraints:** The literature identifies common challenges faced by local self-governance bodies in Karnataka, including limited financial resources, political interference, and capacity constraints. It emphasizes the need for reforms to address these issues **(Chandrika, C. S. (2018).**

➤ **Policy Framework and Decentralization Initiatives:** Scholars analyze the policy framework surrounding local governance in Karnataka, including the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act and decentralization initiatives. They assess the impact of policy reforms on rural development outcomes **(Kumar, A. (2019)**

➤ **Case Studies and Best Practices:** Some literature provides case studies and best practices from specific regions within Karnataka, showcasing successful models of rural development driven by local self-governance. These case studies offer practical insights for replication **(Srikanth, N., & Rao, P. T. (2019)**

➤ **Comparative Analyses:** Comparative analyses between regions with varying levels of local governance effectiveness are found in the literature. These comparisons help understand the differential impact on rural development **(Bywalec, G. (2022).**

➤ **Community Empowerment and Sustainable Development:** The literature underscores the importance of community empowerment and local ownership in achieving sustainable rural development. It discusses how local governance can lay the foundation for self-reliance and long-term sustainability **(Kumar, A. (2019).**

➤ **Financial Resources and Autonomy:** Researchers examine the financial aspects of local governance, including revenue generation, fund allocation, and fiscal transfers from the state government. They assess the autonomy of local bodies in financial matters **(Indira, A. (2011).**

Major objectives of the study:

1. To evaluate the extent to which local self-governance structures (Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, Zilla Panchayats) have contributed to rural development in Karnataka.
2. To examine the role of local governance in the development of rural infrastructure, including roads, bridges, schools, healthcare facilities, and sanitation.
3. To assess the impact of local governance on improving access to healthcare, education, clean drinking water, and other essential services in rural areas.
4. To gauge the level of community participation in local governance processes and the extent to which it influences decision-making and project implementation.
5. To highlight successful models and best practices in rural development driven by local self-governance, providing practical insights for replication.

Extent to which local self-governance structures (Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, Zilla Panchayats) have contributed to rural development in Karnataka:

The extent to which local self-governance structures, including Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, and Zilla Panchayats, have contributed to rural development in Karnataka is a complex and multifaceted issue. Their contributions can vary significantly depending on various factors, including the effectiveness of governance, financial resources, community participation, and policy support. Here is an overview of their contributions:

i. **Infrastructure Development:** Local self-governance structures have played a substantial role in rural infrastructure development. Gram Panchayats are often responsible for the construction and maintenance of local roads, bridges, and other basic amenities. Taluk and Zilla Panchayats oversee larger infrastructure projects at the regional and district levels.

ii. **Healthcare Access:** Gram Panchayats, in collaboration with healthcare authorities, have worked to improve access to healthcare services in rural areas. They establish and maintain primary health centers, dispensaries, and health camps, contributing to better healthcare outcomes.

iii. **Education:** Local self-governance structures have been instrumental in enhancing educational opportunities in rural Karnataka. They oversee the construction and management of schools, ensuring access to quality education for children in remote areas.

iv. **Community Participation:** Active community participation is a crucial aspect of local self-governance in Karnataka. Gram Sabhas (village assemblies) provide a platform for residents to voice their needs and priorities, influencing local development decisions.

v. **Gender and Social Inclusion:** Efforts have been made to promote gender equality and social inclusion through local governance. Reserved seats for women in Panchayats and targeted programs aim to empower women and marginalized groups.

vi. **Challenges and Constraints:** Local self-governance structures face challenges such as limited financial resources, administrative capacity constraints, and political interference. These hurdles can impact the effectiveness of rural development initiatives.

vii. **Policy Framework and Decentralization Initiatives:** The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act and decentralization initiatives have provided a legal and policy framework for local governance. They empower local bodies to make decisions and allocate resources independently.

viii. **Comparative Analyses:** Studies comparing rural development outcomes in regions with strong local governance to those with weaker governance have shown that effective local governance can lead to better development indicators, including infrastructure, healthcare, and education.

ix. **Best Practices and Case Studies:** Several case studies and best practices showcase successful rural development projects driven by local self-governance. These examples serve as models for replication and improvement.

x. **Financial Resources and Autonomy:** Local self-governance structures generate revenue through local taxes and receive fiscal transfers from the state government. The level of financial autonomy can influence their ability to execute development projects.

In conclusion, local self-governance structures in Karnataka, including Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, and Zilla Panchayats, have made significant contributions to rural development. They have played a critical role in infrastructure development, healthcare access, education, and community empowerment. However, challenges and variations in effectiveness exist, necessitating ongoing efforts to strengthen governance, allocate resources effectively, and promote community participation to ensure that local governance continues to positively impact rural development in Karnataka.

Role of local governance in the development of rural infrastructure, including roads, bridges, schools, healthcare facilities, and sanitation:

Local governance, including Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, and Zilla Panchayats, plays a pivotal role in the development of rural infrastructure, which encompasses various

aspects such as roads, bridges, schools, healthcare facilities, and sanitation. Here's a breakdown of their role in each of these areas:

i. **Roads and Bridges:** Planning and Implementation: Local self-governance bodies are responsible for planning, executing, and maintaining local road and bridge projects. They identify areas in need of infrastructure improvement, develop project proposals, and secure funding.

ii. **Resource Allocation:** Local bodies allocate budgets for road and bridge construction based on local priorities. They may also leverage funds from state and central governments or external agencies.

iii. **Community Engagement:** Gram Panchayats often engage local communities in road development projects. They may employ local labor, promote transparency, and ensure that the infrastructure meets the specific needs of the area.

iv. **Maintenance:** Beyond construction, local governance bodies are responsible for the ongoing maintenance and repair of rural roads and bridges to ensure their sustainability.

v. **Schools:** Local self-governance structures oversee the construction and maintenance of primary and secondary schools in rural areas. They play a crucial role in ensuring that children have access to quality education facilities.

vi. **Resource Allocation:** Budget allocation for educational infrastructure is a key responsibility of local governance bodies. They may also identify the need for additional schools or upgrades.

vii. **Promoting Education:** Gram Panchayats can promote education by encouraging school attendance, addressing issues like dropouts, and ensuring that schools have adequate facilities for learning.

viii. **Healthcare Facilities:** Establishment and Maintenance: Local self-governance structures collaborate with health authorities to establish and maintain primary healthcare centers, dispensaries, and health camps in rural areas.

ix. **Resource Allocation:** Budget allocation for healthcare facilities is a critical function of local governance. They ensure that healthcare infrastructure is well-equipped and staffed.

x. **Community Health:** Local bodies can engage communities in promoting healthcare awareness, maternal and child health, and preventive healthcare practices.

xi. **Sanitation: Promotion of Sanitation Practices:** Local governance bodies, particularly Gram Panchayats, have a role in promoting sanitation practices in rural areas. They may implement sanitation programs, promote the construction of toilets, and raise awareness about hygiene.

xii. **Waste Management:** Local self-governance structures can address waste management issues, including solid waste collection and disposal, to ensure clean and hygienic rural environments.

xiii. **Water Supply and Sanitation:** In collaboration with other agencies, local governance bodies work on water supply and sanitation projects to provide clean drinking water and sanitary facilities to rural households.

xiv. **Resource Mobilization:** Local self-governance structures generate revenue through local taxes, fees, and grants from higher levels of government. These funds are essential for financing infrastructure projects in rural areas. They may also explore public-private partnerships (PPPs) or seek external funding sources to supplement their budgets for infrastructure development.

xv. **Monitoring and Accountability:** Local governance bodies are responsible for monitoring the quality and progress of infrastructure projects. They ensure that allocated resources are used efficiently and transparently. Community engagement and participation play a crucial role in holding local governance bodies accountable for infrastructure development.

In summary, local governance structures in Karnataka, as in other states of India, are vital actors in the development of rural infrastructure. Their responsibilities encompass planning, resource allocation, community engagement, and monitoring to ensure that rural communities have access to essential infrastructure for education, healthcare, transportation, and sanitation. Effective local governance is essential for addressing the unique needs of rural areas and driving sustainable rural development.

Impact of local governance on improving access to healthcare, education, clean drinking water, and other essential services in rural areas:

Local governance has a significant impact on improving access to essential services such as healthcare, education, clean drinking water, and other vital amenities in rural areas. Here's an overview of the impact of local governance on each of these areas:

a) **Access to Healthcare:**
✓ **Establishment of Health Facilities:** Local self-governance structures, particularly Gram Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats, are responsible for establishing and maintaining primary healthcare centers, dispensaries, and health camps in rural areas. These facilities play a critical role in providing essential healthcare services to local residents.

✓ **Resource Allocation:** Local governance bodies allocate budgets for healthcare infrastructure and services based on the specific needs of their communities. They determine the priorities for healthcare development and ensure that financial resources are used effectively.

✓ **Community Engagement:** Through Gram Sabhas (village assemblies) and community participation, local governance encourages awareness about healthcare issues. They may involve communities in healthcare programs, maternal and child health initiatives, and the dissemination of health-related information.

✓ **Access to Medicines and Supplies:** Local governance bodies often ensure the availability of essential medicines and medical supplies at healthcare facilities. This helps improve the quality of healthcare services and reduces the need for residents to travel long distances for medical treatment.

b) **Access to Education:**

✓ **School Infrastructure:** Local self-governance plays a key role in constructing and maintaining primary and secondary schools in rural areas. They focus on providing adequate infrastructure, classrooms, and educational materials.

✓ **Resource Allocation:** Budget allocation for educational infrastructure and programs is a primary responsibility of local governance bodies. They allocate funds for teacher salaries, school maintenance, and other educational needs.

✓ **Community Involvement:** Local governance structures often involve communities in educational initiatives. They may organize parent-teacher associations, awareness campaigns, and programs to encourage school attendance, particularly among marginalized groups.

✓ **Quality of Education:** Local governance can influence the quality of education by monitoring teaching standards, teacher training, and curriculum implementation in rural schools.

c) **Access to Clean Drinking Water:**

✓ **Water Supply Projects:** Local self-governance bodies are often involved in planning and executing water supply projects in rural areas. They aim to provide access to safe and clean drinking water sources.

✓ **Resource Allocation:** Budgets are allocated for water supply infrastructure, maintenance of water sources, and ensuring the availability of clean drinking water to rural households.

✓ **Water Quality Testing:** Local governance structures may conduct water quality testing and implement water treatment measures to ensure the safety of drinking water sources.

d) **Access to Other Essential Services:**

✓ **Sanitation:** Local governance bodies, including Gram Panchayats, promote sanitation practices and the construction of toilets in rural areas. They raise awareness about hygiene and sanitation to improve public health.

✓ **Rural Development Projects:** Local governance is involved in various rural development initiatives, such as the construction of rural roads, bridges, and community centers. These projects enhance connectivity and access to services.

✓ **Community Welfare Programs:** Local governance often oversees community welfare programs that address issues such as women's empowerment, nutrition, and poverty alleviation.

In conclusion, local governance has a direct and tangible impact on improving access to healthcare, education, clean drinking water, and other essential services in rural areas. Their role encompasses infrastructure development, resource allocation, community engagement, and monitoring to ensure that rural residents have equitable access to these crucial services, ultimately contributing to improved living conditions and overall well-being in rural communities.

Gauge the level of community participation in local governance processes and the extent to which it influences decision-making and project implementation:

Community participation in local governance processes is a critical component of effective and responsive governance in rural areas. The level of community participation can vary widely based on several factors, including local governance structures, cultural norms, and the specific initiatives in question. Here's how community participation can be gauged and the extent to which it influences decision-making and project implementation:

a) **Gauging Community Participation:**

i. **Attendance at Gram Sabhas:** Gram Sabhas are village assemblies where local residents gather to discuss and make decisions on various matters. The level of attendance at Gram Sabhas can be a direct indicator of community participation. High attendance often indicates active community involvement.

ii. **Community Feedback:** Gathering feedback from community members through surveys, interviews, or focus group discussions can help gauge the level of interest and engagement in local governance processes. It provides insights into community priorities and concerns.

iii. **Participation in Decision-Making:** Assessing the extent to which community members are actively involved in decision-making processes is crucial. This includes their participation in the

planning, budgeting, and prioritization of projects and services.

iv. **Community Initiatives:** The initiation of community-led initiatives or projects can indicate a high level of community participation. These projects might range from water resource management to education programs, and they demonstrate proactive engagement.

b) Influence on Decision-Making:

i. **Project Selection:** The degree to which community preferences influence the selection of projects and allocation of resources is an essential indicator. If community input directly affects project choices, it demonstrates a strong influence.

ii. **Budget Allocation:** The involvement of community members in the allocation of budgets for local projects and services reflects their influence on financial decisions. Transparent budget discussions with active community participation can lead to more equitable resource allocation.

iii. **Implementation Oversight:** Community participation can extend to monitoring and oversight of project implementation. If communities actively monitor progress and quality, they have a direct influence on project execution.

iv. **Policy Input:** Engaging communities in policy development and suggesting changes or improvements to local policies and regulations indicates a high level of influence on the governance framework.

c) Factors Affecting Community Participation:

i. **Capacity-Building:** Providing training and capacity-building programs to community members can enhance their ability to participate effectively in local governance processes.

ii. **Transparency and Information Sharing:** Ensuring that information related to local governance activities, budgets, and decision-making processes is readily accessible to communities fosters trust and encourages participation.

iii. **Inclusivity:** Efforts to include marginalized groups, women, and other underrepresented populations in decision-making processes can lead to more inclusive and representative governance.

iv. **Empowerment:** Empowering communities to take ownership of local projects and initiatives by involving them in planning and implementation builds a sense of responsibility and influence.

v. **Political Will:** The political will of local leaders and officials to engage with and listen to community voices is a crucial factor. Leaders who actively seek community input tend to foster more participatory governance.

In summary, community participation in local governance processes can be gauged through indicators such as attendance at Gram Sabhas, feedback mechanisms, and participation in decision-making. The extent to which it influences decision-making and project implementation depends on various factors, including the willingness of local authorities to engage with communities, the capacity of community members to participate effectively, and the transparency of governance processes. Effective community participation leads to more inclusive, responsive, and sustainable local governance, ultimately benefiting rural communities by addressing their specific needs and priorities.

Successful models and best practices in rural development driven by local self-governance, providing practical insights for replication:

Successful models and best practices in rural development driven by local self-governance can serve as valuable lessons and practical insights for replication in other regions. These models demonstrate how effective local governance can make a significant impact on improving living conditions in rural areas. Here are some examples and insights:

a) Participatory Budgeting:

✓ **Model:** The city of Porto Alegre in Brazil is known for pioneering participatory budgeting, a process that involves citizens directly in allocating a portion of the municipal budget. In India, Kerala's Kudumbashree initiative is a similar model that empowers local women's groups to participate in budgeting and decision-making.

✓ **Insight:** Participatory budgeting ensures that community priorities are considered, leading to projects that genuinely address local needs. Replicating such models requires creating platforms for citizen input, transparency in budget allocation, and capacity-building for communities to engage effectively.

b) Community-Managed Health Programs:

✓ **Model:** The Comprehensive Rural Health Project (CRHP) in Jamkhed, Maharashtra, India, is an example of community-managed health programs. It empowers villagers to take charge of their healthcare by training community health workers and involving residents in health education and decision-making.

✓ **Insight:** Such programs demonstrate that involving local communities in healthcare management lead to better access, utilization, and outcomes. Replication involves training and mobilizing community health workers, health education, and building trust between communities and healthcare providers.

c) **Community-Driven Education Initiatives:**
✓ **Model:** The "School Management Committees" (SMCs) in India involve parents and community members in the management of local schools. They oversee school functioning, infrastructure, and teacher attendance, ensuring quality education.
✓ **Insight:** SMCs demonstrate the importance of involving communities in education. Replicating this model requires legal provisions for SMCs, capacity-building for committee members, and collaboration between schools and communities.

d) **Water Resource Management:**
✓ **Model:** The Sujala Watershed Project in Karnataka, India, focuses on community-driven watershed management. Local self-governance bodies collaborate with villagers to conserve water resources, recharge groundwater, and improve irrigation.
✓ **Insight:** Watershed management projects emphasize the role of local communities in sustainable resource use. Replication involves building community knowledge, involving them in planning and execution, and promoting local leadership.

e) **Women's Self-Help Groups:**
✓ **Model:** The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in India promotes women's self-help groups (SHGs) for economic empowerment. SHGs engage in activities such as microfinance, entrepreneurship, and skill development.
✓ **Insight:** Women's SHGs demonstrate how local self-governance can empower marginalized groups. Replication requires establishing SHGs, providing financial literacy and skills training, and linking SHGs to mainstream financial institutions.

f) **Panchayat-Led Development Plans:**
✓ **Model:** Kerala's decentralized planning model empowers local self-governance bodies to formulate and implement development plans. This model ensures that communities have a direct say in their development.
✓ **Insight:** Decentralized planning models emphasize the importance of local-level planning and resource allocation. Replication involves devolving power to local bodies, capacity-building and aligning development priorities with local needs.

g) **Sanitation Initiatives:**
✓ **Model:** The Swachh Bharat Mission in India emphasizes community-driven sanitation and hygiene initiatives. It encourages the construction of toilets, waste management, and open defecation-free (ODF) communities.
✓ **Insight:** Sanitation initiatives demonstrate the importance of community involvement in behavior change. Replication requires community awareness campaigns, incentives for sanitation adoption, and monitoring mechanisms.

Replicating successful models and best practices in rural development driven by local self-governance requires careful adaptation to the local context, legal and policy support, capacity-building and active community engagement. These models demonstrate that empowering communities and involving them in decision-making and project implementation can lead to sustainable and impactful rural development outcomes.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, a comprehensive assessment of local self-governance and rural development initiatives in Karnataka reveals a dynamic landscape where local governance structures, including Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, and Zilla Panchayats, play a crucial role in shaping the development trajectory of rural areas. Through this study, we have gained valuable insights into the intricate relationship between local governance and rural development in Karnataka. The major findings and insights from this study can be summarized as follows:

➢ Positive Impact on Rural Infrastructure: Local self-governance structures have made significant contributions to rural infrastructure development, including the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, schools, healthcare facilities, and sanitation infrastructure. These investments have enhanced accessibility and improved the quality of life for rural residents.

➢ Access to Essential Services: Through their efforts, local governance bodies have improved access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and clean drinking water in rural areas. This has led to better healthcare outcomes, increased school enrollment, and enhanced quality of life for rural communities.

➢ Community Empowerment: The study highlights the importance of community participation in local governance processes. Active engagement of rural communities in decision-making, project implementation, and development planning has empowered them to take charge of their own development and advocate for their needs effectively.

➢ Gender and Social Inclusion: Local governance has played a significant role in promoting gender equality and social inclusion. Initiatives such as reserved seats for women in Panchayats and targeted programs have empowered women and marginalized groups, fostering more inclusive development.

➢ Challenges and Opportunities: The study has identified challenges such as limited financial

resources, administrative capacity constraints, and political interference that local governance bodies face. However, it also underscores the potential for reforms and improvements in these areas to enhance the effectiveness of local self-governance.

➢ Policy Framework and Decentralization: The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act and decentralization initiatives have provided a supportive policy framework for local governance. These policies have granted local bodies' greater autonomy and decision-making authority, fostering more responsive and accountable governance.

➢ Community-Driven Development: Successful models and best practices showcased in the study serve as practical examples of how local communities can take ownership of their development. These models underscore the importance of community-driven initiatives in achieving sustainable rural development.

➢ Importance of Community Participation: The study emphasizes the significance of community participation in decision-making, project implementation, and monitoring. Communities that are actively engaged in governance processes are more likely to see projects that align with their needs and priorities.

➢ Path to Sustainable Development: Effective local self-governance is not only a driver of rural development but also a pathway to sustainable and resilient communities. It fosters self-reliance, community cohesion, and long-term well-being.

In light of these findings, it is evident that local self-governance is a linchpin in Karnataka's rural development landscape. The study calls for continued support, reforms, and investments in strengthening local governance structures, enhancing community participation, and addressing challenges to ensure that the positive impact on rural development is sustained and expanded. As we move forward, it is imperative that policymakers, government officials, development practitioners, researchers, and communities work collaboratively to leverage the potential of local self-governance for the betterment of rural Karnataka. By building on the successes and lessons learned from this study, we can chart a course toward more equitable, inclusive, and sustainable rural development in the state.

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Assessment of Genetic Diversity among Finger Millet Genotypes Using RAPD Markers

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Abstract:-

The present investigation was undertaken to analyze the genetic diversity in 4 Finger millet genotypes viz. Dapoli-1, Dapoli-2, Dapoli-3 and PR-202 for using RAPD analysis. RAPD amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) profile for four finger millet genotypes were generated with 5 primers. Such as OPX.7, OPX-02, OPX-03, OPA-11 and OPA-08. Five primers generated 21 amplicons, of which 11 were polymorphic with an average of 4.2 amplicons per primer. A dendrogram was constructed by using the UPGMA that was based on similarity coefficients. The Jaccard's similarity coefficient ranged from 0.57 to 0.75. Among the 4 Finger millet genotypes, Maximum similarity coefficient 0.75 was observed between Dapoli-2 and Dapoli-3. Four finger millet varieties were clustered in two distinct groups that is cluster A and cluster B. The dendrogram of Finger millet genotype showed two major clusters. The clusters A is divided into two sub clusters namely cluster A1 and A2. Cluster Al shows Dapoli-I and cluster A2 shows PR-202.And cluster B contains 2 genotype Dapoli-2 and Dapoli-3. The results from this study may be useful to maximize the selection of diverse parent cultivars and to broaden the germplasm base in the future for Finger millet breeding programs.

Introduction:-

Finger millet or ragi is the most important of the small millet grown for food .it is an important food crop in south Asia and Africa. In India several kinds of traditional food are prepared from ragi grains. Finger millet is nutritionally comparable or even superior to major cereals in respect of protective nutrient content. Finger millet is multipurpose cereal crop and its grains and flour are mostly used in preparation of many traditional products like roti, haluwa, paniroti, parautha, bharuwa, khole, buniya, sel, pancake, pizza, doughnuts, namkins, chowmins, pastry momo, cheese balls, chocolates, birthday cake, biscuits, peanut cookies and alcoholic beverages like Jandh, Rakshi, chhyang, tumba, which have religious and cultural importance in many ethnic communities. Along with this importance of finger millet, different landraces of finger millet are being grown across the country (Joshi *et.al*, 2017). Breeders can now hunt for fresh sources of diversity and examine the genetic mechanisms influencing quantitatively inherited traits with the help of molecular markers. For identification, phylogenetic analysis, population research, and genetic linkage mapping, PCR-based molecular markers have been extensively employed in numerous plant species, including finger millet (Salimath *et al.* 1995). The genetic variability of species or natural populations can also be studied using RAPD markers (Wilkie *et al.* 1993). The goal of the current study is to use RAPD markers to evaluate the genetic diversity among four genotypes of finger millet.

Material and Methods:-

Four finger millet genotypes collected from Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Kokan Krushi Vidyapeeth Dapoli of India were used for the present; the experiment was conducted in Department of Plant Biotechnology at College of Agricultural Biotechnology, Loni. DNA extraction was done following Cetyl-trimethly Ammonium Bromide (CTAB) protocol (Saghai- Maroof *et. al,* 1987). For each genotype, 20 mg of young leaves was collected from 9-day old seedlings, cut into small pieces, grinded in liquid nitrogen and homogenized. 1 ml of preheated extraction buffer (10 % CTAB, 0.2 % β-mercapto ethanol, 1 mM Tris-HCl of pH 8.0, 0.5 M EDTA, 4 M NaCl, 0.3 % PVP was added and make up 100ml) and incubated for 2 hours at 60°C. After incubation, an equal amount (1 ml) of isoamyl alcohol: chloroform (24:1) was added and centrifuged at 13000 rpm for 15 minutes.

The supernatant was collected and precipitated by using equal volume of chilled isopropanol for overnight and centrifuged at 10000 rpm for 10 minutes, the supernatant was discarded, and Crude DNA pellet was made by adding chilled ethanol. The DNA pellet was resuspended in 200 μl of Tris-EDTA (TE) buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl of pH 8.0 and 0.1 mM EDTA) for overnight. To remove contaminant RNA, the sample was treated with 1 μl RNase (1 mg/ml) and then incubated in water bath for 1 hour at 37° C. DNA purification was done two times by using equilibrated phenol. The pure DNA was reprecipitated with 0.1 volume of 3 M sodium acetate and 2 volumes of cold absolute ethanol. The precipitated DNA was spooled, rinsed with 70 % ethanol and dissolved in 1 ml of TE buffer for further analysis. After electrophoresis on 0.8 % (w/v) agarose gel DNA quantification was done by visualizing under UV light. A part of DNA sample diluted with appropriate quantity of Molecular grade water to yield a working concentration of 30 ng /μl, and stored at 4°C for further work until PCR

amplification. Five decamer primers of OPX -7, OPX -2, OPA-11, OPX-3, and OPX-8 of Operon Technologies (Eurofine genomics India Pvt.ltd, Bangalore) were used for initial screening. Primers producing distinct, clear polymorphic amplified products were selected for PCR study. Polymerase chain reactions were carried out in a final volume of 25 µl containing 30 ng templates DNA, 16 pmol/ µl of primers, 2x PCR Master Mix and makeup volume with molecular grade water. Amplification was achieved in a T-100 thermal cycler (Bio-Rad, Singapore) programmed for a preliminary 2-minute denaturation step at 94°C, followed by 40 cycles of denaturation at 94°C for 20 seconds, Primer annealing at 36°C for 1 minute and extension at 72°C for 1 minutes and finally at 72°C for 7 minutes. Amplification products were separated alongside a molecular weight marker (100 kb ladder) by electrophoresis on 1.2 % agarose gel run in 0.5x TAE (Tris Acetate EDTA) buffer, stained with ethidium bromide and visualized under UV light. Gel photographs were scanned through Gel Doc system (Gel Doc, Bio-Era) and the amplification product sizes were evaluated using the software Quantity (Bio-Rad).

Data analysis:- The photographic negatives were examined for each amplification bands and data on presence (1) or absence (0) Missing and doubtful cases were '9'.of the bands in each genotype was recorded. Each amplification fragment was named by the source of the primer (Eurofins Genomics India Pvt. ltd, Bangalore), Pair-wise genetic similarities between finger millet genotypes and polymorphic band were estimated by Jaccard's similarity coefficient. Clustering was done using the symmetric matrix of similarity coefficient and cluster obtained based on un-weight pair group method for arithmetic mean (UPGMA) using Sequential agglomerative hierarchical nested (SAHN) cluster analysis of NTSYS-PC version 2.02 (Rohlf, 1995).

Results and Discussion: The genetic diversity analysis of 4 finger millet genotypes were subjected to PCR by using 5 different RAPD primers that is OPX.7,OPX 2,OPX 3,OPA 11, OPA 8 and produced scorable bands with high degree of polymorphism .the amplified product of PCR was compared with 100 bp ladder of high media. Five RAPD primers were screened which successfully discriminated the *Eleucine* species. The screened primers were able to generate 21 amplicons with an average 4.2 amplicons per primer Out of total amplicons, 11 amplicons were found polymorphic. They showed percent polymorphism and the average number of polymorphic bands per primer was 52.38%. (Table No 1). The bands that were consistently reproduced across amplifications were considered for the analysis. When multiple bands in a region were difficult to resolve, data for that region of the gel was not included in the analysis. Therefore, five informative primers were selected and used to evaluate the genetic variability present within four finger millet genotypes.

The pattern of RAPD banding produced by the 5 primers OPX.7,OPX 2,OPX 3,OPA 11, OPA 8 are shown in Fig.1 to Fig 5. The similarity matrix was obtained using Jaccard's coefficient of similarity. The coefficient of similarity among genotypes ranged from 0.57 to 0.75. The genotypes Dapoli-3 and Dapoli-02 showed high genetic similarity of 0.75, respectively indicating low genetic diversity and also showed similarity in growth traits. PR-202 and Dapoli-02 showed the lowest similarity of 0.57 indicating them to be quite diverse (Table.2). The similarity matrix was then used to construct a dendrogram with UPGMA method (Fig.6). The dendrogram RAPD analysis shows that four finger millet genotypes can be grouped into two major clusters viz. A and B. Cluster A is divided into two sub clusters namely cluster A1 and cluster A2. Sub cluster A1 shows one genotypes Dapoli-1.Sub cluster A2 shows one genotypes PR-202. Out of these, Dapoli-2 and Dapoli-3 shows highest similarity i.e.0.75 and Dapoli-2 and PR-202 shows least similarity i.e. 0.57. Cluster B consists of two cultivar Dapoli-2 and Dapoli-3.

Table No 1 List of primers and polymorphic amplicons generated

Sr. No	Primer code	Total no amplicons	Total no of polymorphic amplicons	Percent polymorphism
1	OPX -7	6	4	66.66%
2	OPX -2	3	2	66.66%
3	OPA-11	4	1	25.00%
4	OPX-3	5	2	40.00%
5	OPA -8	3	2	66.66%
Total		21	11	52.38%

Table No 2 Jaccard's Binary similarity matrix for RAPD analysis

	Dapoli-1	Dapoli-2	Dapoli-3	PR-202
Dapoli-1	1.0			
Dapoli-2	0.60	1.0		
Dapoli-3	0.66	**0.75**	1.0	
PR-202	0.68	**0.57**	0.75	1.0

DNA Banding Pattern:-

Fig 1:- RAPD Profile by OPX-07

Fig 2:- RAPD Profile by OPA-11

Fig 3:- RAPD Profile by OPX-02

Fig 4:- RAPD Profile by OPX-03

Fig 5:- RAPD Profile by OPA-08
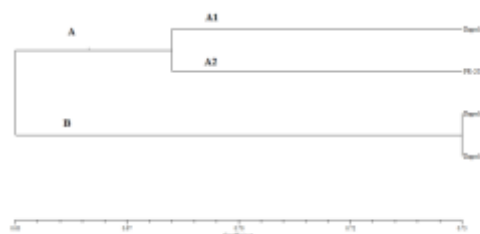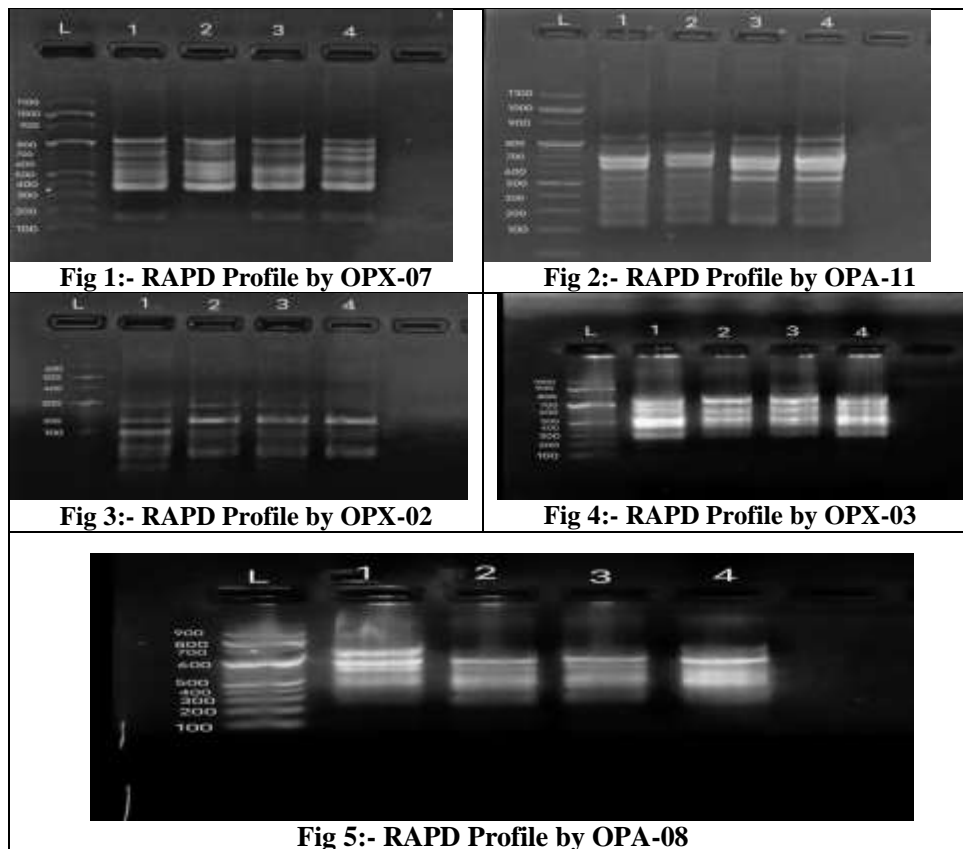
Fig 6:- Dendrogram showing results of RAPD analysis of finger millet genotypes.

Conclusion: The genotypes with distinct DNA profile provide useful information for selection of parent to develop new finger millet hybrids. By this study, we can show how much diversity and Similarity level is present in four genotypes of finger millet. The dendrogram obtained by RAPD markers show similarity coefficient values in the range of 0.57 to 0.75 % between finger millet cultivars. In the RAPD profile two finger millet genotype Dapoli-02 and Dapoli-03, Shows highest similarity i.e 0.75 %.

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The Conceptual Study on Marginalized Groups' Economic Security in the Indian Context

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Abstract:
　　This research article delves into the concept of economic security as it pertains to marginalized groups in the context of India. Economic security is a critical aspect of overall human security, and marginalized communities often face unique challenges that hinder their ability to achieve economic well-being. This study examines the multifaceted nature of economic security, explores the factors contributing to the economic vulnerability of marginalized groups, and analyzes the policies and interventions aimed at enhancing their economic security. By highlighting the importance of targeted strategies, social inclusion, and sustainable development, this article contributes to the understanding of economic security enhancement for India's marginalized populations.
Keywords: India, Economic Security, Development, Constitutional Safeguard, Historic Background and Marginalized Groups

Introduction:

　　The most important problem before the marginalized groups is their economic security. Marginalized groups are generally poor. They lack adequate income. Their capabilities are limited. They are trapped in the vicious circle of poverty. Unless help from outside is available to them, it is difficult for them to get out of the vicious circle. This help from outside is normally referred to as the economic security. The notion of economic security is more inclusive. It is to be extended to all without regard to caste, colour, religion or community. The basic criterion is the economic distress. Economic security is to help and support the poor and marginalized who are found in very difficult and distressing conditions. These may be on account of insufficient income, irregular and low paid employment, sickness, old age, loss of main-bread winner, large size of families etc.

　　The two major objectives of economic security can be identified as under:
1. To help and support the poor and needy to cope up with the present difficult situation and
2. To create an enabling environment so that the burden of marginalization is lessened in years to come.

　　Economic empowerment is the single most important factor contributing to equality between women and men. A specific focus on women is necessary given the reality that women comprise the majority of economically disadvantaged groups. The gender based comparison will enable us to know that as compared to male, the female segment of the society is in the dire need of empowerment. It should be however carefully noted that the process of empowerment, which is long and tidy, does not immediately generate fruits. It takes quite a long time to realise the fruits of empowerment. Poor people particularly poor women cannot wait for long. Long gestation period may further create more problems in future. Given the circumstances, the poor in general and poor women in particular need immediate help and support in the form of economic security.

Objectives of the Study:

　　This study aims to emphasis the economic security of marginalized women Moreover, this study attempts to identify the basic indicators of economic security by the government time to time. This study is based on secondary source of information like books, journals, magazine and online sources etc.

India's Quest for Economic Security:

　　In the past, very few people talked and wrote about economic security. The concept of economic security was not a very popular notion. The classical and neo-classical economists held a very different perception. Their notion of security was limited only to the protection of lives and property of the people and borders of the country. During the classical period and much thereafter the state was called as police state and not as the welfare state. Therefore, the concern for economic security of poor was never high on the agenda.

　　Perceptions of economists, public leaders and people began to change only after the policy of classical economists received severe jolts. The 'invisible hand' got paralysed. The classical philosophy received three jolts as under:
1. Political shock in the form of Russian Revolution of 1917.
2. Economic shock in the form of Great Depression of 1930s.
3. Academic shock in the form of publication of J.M.Keynes' *General Theory*.

The greatest shock to the notion of free market economy, the very basis of capitalism, came from the Russian revolution of 1917. For the first time in the history of mankind, the followers of Karl Marx came into power and established a communist state. The major argument of Marxian philosophy is the 'surplus value of labour'. It offers an alternative approach, drastically different from the capitalist approach.

The great depression, which started from US gradually, engulfed entire world. Thousands of people lost jobs, hundreds of factories, establishments, banks, etc., were closed. Those very people who in the ordinary course of time would not have allowed government intervention, now desperately started crying for government help and support.

J.M. Keynes' in his magnum opus severely criticized classical notion of non-intervention. He was of the view that the market imperfections would not be corrected of their own. It requires government intervention at different times. He appealed governments to come forward and start playing active role.

Thus, in the course of time, the notion of the role of state changed from a police state during classical period to welfare state in modern period. The welfare state is expected to provide economic security to its people in the addition to the protection of lives and properties of people and protection of borders. Since the dawn of planning, the government of India is very particular about the welfare of its people. In India the planning is committed to an improvement in the living standard of its people. This is possible only when:

1 There is a consistent improvement in the per capita income.
2 Generation of employment opportunities all through the year.
3 Food security to the most vulnerable sections of society
4 Economic security to poor and destitute.

Economic security in India is reflected in the broad objectives of planning as well as in the specific programmes launched by the government of India from time to time.

Constitutional Safeguards:

For the development of backward classes, minorities, SC/STs the Consittition of India do not make specific provisions. However, it empowers the governments, both at the state and national levels, to launch development programs as and when required. Article 340 empowers the state to appoint suitable commissions of enquiry to look into the conditions of socially and economically backward groups. The most visible form of positive affirmation is the job reservation. Certain constitutional safeguards are also available to minorities in respect of running educational institutions under Articles 29 and 30.

There are special provisions in the Constitution of India for the socio-economic development of the SCs, STs and OBCs [Articles 154 (4), 16 (4) of Part III, Articles 46 of Part IV, and Articles 330-342 of Part XVI of the Indian Constitution]. However, religious and linguistic minorities are excluded from the purview of these special provisions, though cultural and educational rights of the religious and linguistic minorities are regarded as fundamental rights under Articles 29 and 30 Part III of the Constitution. It was presumed that development of the religious and linguistic minorities would be take care of by the general process of growth the development.

Equitable Share in Economic Activities and Employment:

1. Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor. A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under some schemes e.g. swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojan (SGSY), Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), will be earmarked for beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities living below the poverty line in rural areas. Simultaneously, a certain percentage of the allocation will be earmarked for the creation of infrastructure in such villages, which have a substantial population of Minorities.

2. Upgradation of skills through technical training: A certain proportion of all new it is will be located in areas predominantly inhabited by minority communities and a proportion of existing it is to be upgraded to 'Centres of Excellence' will be selected on the same basis.

3. Enhanced credit support for economic activities: To strengthen the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) by providing it greater equity support of enable it to fully achieve its objectives. An appropriate percentage of the priority sector lending in all categories to be targeted for the minority communities.

4. Recruitment to State and Central Services: In the recruitment of police personnel, Central and State Governments will be advised to give special consideration to Minorities. Composition of selection to have minorities representative. Employment opportunities in Railways, nationalized banks and public sector enterprises. Launching of an exclusive scheme to provide coaching to minority candidates.

5. Equitable share in Rural Housing Scheme: Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for poor beneficiaries from minority communities rural areas.

6. Improvement in condition for slums inhabited by minority communities: Ensuring provision of physical amenities and basic service as extended under the schemes of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Program (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) equitably to the minority communities and to cities/slums with minority concentrations.

Persons with Disabilities:

The Census 2001, enumerated persons with disabilities at 2.13 percent of India's total population. According to Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), "The percentage of disabled people among the total population of any country depends on the definition of disability in that particular country as well as the enumeration methodology and its accuracy. In India, the definition of disabilities used in the Census is very different from that in the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995. There is an urgent need for both a credible definition and system of data collection relating to persons with disabilities. It can be reasonably assumed that persons with disabilities constitute anywhere between 5 to 6 percent of our total population."

Entry 9 in the State List (List II) in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India directs the State Governments to provide relief and help to the disabled and the unemployable. Article 41 of the Constitution states that the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provisions for securing the rights to work, to education and to public assistance in cases unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement. Besides, there four legislations specifically directed towards the protection, welfare rehabilitation and development of people with disabilities: Mental Health Act, 1987; Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995; National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability Act, 1999 and Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992.

In addition to the legal framework, a comprehensive National Policy for Persons with Disabilities was announced in February 2006. In recent years, there has been a shift from a welfare-based approach for the disabled to right-based one. As per the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, 3 percent reservation in employment is being provided to the disabled people. For vocational training, 852 government-run and 105 private-run Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) provide 3 percent reservation in seats for persons with disabilities.

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojan (IAY), National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (NREGA) and Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGSY) provide for 3 percent reservation/benefits to the disabled people. The National Handicapped and Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC) provide loans on concessional terms for self-employed persons with disability.

The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities was adopted in 2006. It recognized that disabled people are valuable human resources for the country. The policy focuses primarily on prevention of disability, early detection and appropriate interventions, physical and economic rehabilitation measures, inclusive education, employment in the public as well as the private sector and self-employment, creation of the barrier-free environment and development of rehabilitation professionals. To new schemes, viz. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) were launched in 2008-09. The IGNWPS provides pensions of Rs. 200 widows between the groups of 40-64 years. The IGNDPS aims to provide pension to severely disabled persons.

Conclusion:

Economic security for marginalized groups in India necessitates a comprehensive approach that addresses the complex interplay of social, economic, and policy factors. By recognizing the unique vulnerabilities of each group and implementing tailored strategies, India can advance toward a more equitable society. Effective measures should focus on improving access to education, skills, land, and formal employment, while also rectifying historical injustices through affirmative action. Collaborative efforts between the government, civil society, and international organizations are crucial for the successful enhancement of economic security for all, ultimately leading to sustainable development and social harmony.

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"Impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Retail Sale: A Study of Textile Market in Vijayapura District of Karnataka State."

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Abstract:

Taxation is the major tool for the collection of revenue by the government, to finance various development activities. In India, there are two types of taxes i.e. direct taxes and indirect taxes comprehensively. The structure of indirect taxes in India was based on three lists in the seventh schedule of the constitution of India. These lists were majorly based on the Government of India Act, 1935. The structure of indirect taxes was very complex and inefficient due to changes in technology, situations, etc. As per the requirement and need, the government brings out changes in the tax laws by introducing excise duty, customs duty, service tax, VAT, MODVAT, etc. The introduction of GST could be the result of all these changes made by the government. The world has given acceptance to GST long ago. The developed nation France was the first country that implemented the same in 1954 and eventually, India has also shown an inclination for GST on 1-7-2017 by implementing GST in its 101st amendment in the Constitution of India. It is a comprehensive value-added tax on goods and services. The structure of indirect taxes in India (as existing up to 30-6-2017), which includes taxes like VAT, entertainment tax, luxury tax, service tax, surcharge, etc. merged into GST.

Key words: Indirect taxes, GST and Textile Market,

Introduction:

GST is intended to be a unified oblique tax on products and services across the nation. In India's contemporary gadget, taxes are levied at each stage, using the Centre and the State on the general cost of the products at variable prices. But this is set to be implemented under the GST device; tax can be levied the most conveniently at the value ADDED at each degree. It is a single tax (accumulated at more than one point) with a complete set-off for previously paid taxes within the value chain. Thus, at all the previous phases, the final customer will experience the handiest GST charged through the final retailer in the supply chain with set-off benefits. GST recommends to eliminate the different degrees of taxation between States and to take into consideration the United States of America as a whole unmarried body when it comes to taxes on products and offers instead of a segmented creature. GST has become, but has been implemented within the Indian economic system to replace certain tax schemes composed of Facility Tax, cessation and supplements linked to the supply of products or products, Rest Room Preparations, ETC., Extra customs duties on textiles and fabric products, additional customs duties on items of unique significance. And a few taxes that could be incorporated into the GST system could also include: Luxury Tax, Commercial Tax, State cessation and surcharges, Lottery, Betting and Gambling Tax etc.

The biggest tax reform since independence, GST will pave the way for realisation of the goal of One Nation - One Tax – One Market. Thus, GST is expected to make movement of goods freer across the country making life easier for manufacturers, producers and investors. Under GST, each good or services will be taxed at one of the following four rates: 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% or it could be exempted from tax. There is a special rate of 0.25% on rough precious and semi-precious stones and 3% on gold. Under GST regime, exports and supplies to SEZs are zero rated and all the taxes paid while purchasing and manufacturing the goods including the taxes paid on raw material and services are returned to the exporter to make the exports competitive. The sellers or service providers collect the tax from their customer, who may or may not be the ultimate customer, and before depositing the same to the exchequer, they deduct the tax they have already paid. This tax seeks to align the Indian taxation system with the global standards and norms particularly with Europe and USA, the main trading partners.

Table No – 1: Major Milestones in Indian Indirect Tax Reform

Year	Type of Tax
1974	VAT should be introduced proposed by Report of L.K.Jha Committee
1986	Introduction of MODVAT a modified VAT
1991	Report of the Chelliah Committee recommended VAT/Goods & Services Tax (GST) &

	recommendations accepted by Government
1994	Introduction of Service Tax @ 4%
1999	Empowered Committee established on State VAT
Jan. 2000	Abolishment of tax related incentives granted by States and uniform floor sales tax rates implemented of (1%, 4%, 8% & 12%)
April 2003	VAT Implemented in one State
Sep. 2004	Significant progress towards a Central VAT/ GST – Integration
April 2005-06	VAT Implemented in 26 States
April 2006	VAT implemented in 5 more States
2007	First GST stuffy released By Mr. P. Shome in January F.M. Announces for GST in budget Speech CST phase out starts in April 2007 Joint Working Group formed and report submitted
2008	EC finalised the view on GST structure in April 2008
2009	On GST, first discussion paper was relinquished and the commission forwarded report proposing GST to be implemented from 1.4.2010 2010
2010	On GST discussion paper commented the department of Revenue and Finance Minister advised probable GST rate.
2011	A team had launched to prepare a road map for GST and then in Parliament, 115th Constitutional Amendment Bill for GST was laid down.
2012	For service tax counter list potency was implemented.
2013	Parliamentary Standing Committee submitted its report on the Bill to Parliament
2014	115th Amendment Bill lapsed and was reintroduced in 122nd Constitutional Amendment Bill
2015	Arun Jaitley, New Finance Minister of India revealed in his Budget Speech in February, 2015 that GST would be implemented by April, 2016
2016	Constitution of GST Council through 101st Amendment Act,
1st July, 2017	2016 Finally GST implemented in India

Source: 1.Akanksha Khurana & Aastha Sharm (2016), Goods And Services Tax In India - A Positive Reform for Indirect Tax System, International Journal of Advanced Research, Volume 4, Issue 3, 500. 2. Madhavan S. (2007), Roadmap to the Goods and Services Tax, Price Waterhouse Coopers.

The taxes levied by the State and Central Governments are given in the table below:

Central Government	Central Government	Local Administration
Income Tax	Sales Tax	Property Tax
Excise Duty or Central VAT	VAT	
Service Tax	Entertainment Tax	
Custom Duty	Road Roll	
Central Sales Tax	Professional Tax	
	Stamp Duty	
	Luxury Tax	
	Octroi Duty	
	Capital Gains Tax	
	Entry tax	
	Professional Tax	
	Stamp Duty	

From the Above Table of These, Excise duty/CENVAT, Customs Duty, Service tax, Central and State sales tax, VAT, Octroi, Entry Tax, Road toll, Luxury Tax and Entertainment tax

are applicable to goods and services.

Difference between CGST SGST and IGST:

	CGST	SGST	IGST
Meaning	CGST means Central goods and service tax to replace the existing tax like service tax, excise, etc. and It is levied by central government	SGST means State goods and service tax, replace the existing tax like sales tax, luxury tax, entry tax, etc. and it is levied by the state government	IGST refers to the integrated goods and services tax and it is a combined form of CGST and IGST and it is levied by central government
Collection of tax	Central government	State government	Central government
Applicability	Intra-state supply	Intra-state supply	Inter-state supply
Registration	No registration till the turnover crosses **20 lakh** (10 lakh for north eastern states)	No registration till the turnover crosses **20 Lakh** (10 lakh for north eastern states)	Registration is mandatory
Composition	The dealer can use the benefit up to **75 lakh** under the composition scheme	The dealer can use the benefit up to **75 lakh** under the composition scheme	The composition scheme is not applicable in interstate supply

1. Dr.k.kamalakkannan. (2017). Goods and Services Tax (GST) system in India-Overview. Journal of Advance Management Research,(JAMR) , Vol.05 Issue 4 Page no 347-364.
2. Lakshmy Priya M G & Bony K Babu . (2020). Impact of GST in Small & Medium Enterprises with Special Reference to Textile Industry . Dhan-Path20 National Conference on Goods and Services Tax in India -A Post Implementation Analysis. , Page no 25-30.

Indian Textile Industry:

India is a traditional textile creating nation with textiles in general, and cotton specifically, being significant businesses for the nation. India is among the world's top makers of yarns and textures, and the export quality of its items is ever expanding. Textile Industry is one of the biggest and most established businesses in India. Textile Industry in India is a confident and free industry and has incredible expansion and flexibility. The textile business can be extensively characterized into two classes, the organized plant segment and the unorganized decentralized segment. The organized sector of the textile business signifies to the factories. It could be a turning mill or a composite plant. Composite factory is one where the spinning, weaving and handling facilities are completed under one rooftop.

Impact of Gst On Textile Sector

A significant determinant of the tax rate under GST will be the GST rate pertinent to the textile portions which will be declared in fourteenth GST Council meeting on May 18-19, 2017 in Srinagar. If consider 12 percent lower rate as suggested by the Dr. Arvind Subramanian Committee, the textile sector is probably going to be contrarily affected. The cotton esteem chain is probably going to be the most exceedingly awful influenced as it is currently pulling in zero central extract obligation and tax in sources of info may not be more than 2-4 percent. Textile segments acts as a center constituent in the progression of the Indian economy as far as GDP, Export advancement, business, and so forth. It is the one of the past manufacturing Industry in India. The Textile Industry is the second bulkiest Industry which offers capable and unpoficient business openings. In this segment, 10 percent FDI is permitted by the Government under the Automatic Route. [17] The Final Impact of GST on textile industry must be resolved after conclusive rates are pronounced for the products.

Readymade Garments Will Be Costlier

GST on readymade garments will make a colossal distinction in the current utilization. The tax slab will be 12 percent under GST while the current slab is 4-5 percent VAT and 2 percent extract. This higher tax slab will build the cost of readymade pieces of clothing for the buyers.

Review of Literature:

Dr.R.Vasanthagopal (2011) referred as it's complete that shift to smooth GST from current sophisticated tax system and it'll be positive move in growing Indian economy. Achievement of GST in additional than one hundred thirty countries has a replaced with GST most popular type of tax system in Asia countries .and also he mentioned huge an enormous leap within the Indirect Taxation system and mentioned regarding the impact of Goods Services Tax on varied sectors of the economy and however it'll be take huge leap on India's economic amendment.

Pinki, Supriya Kamma and Richa Verma (July 2014) are of opinions GST-panacea for tax system in India. And the present govt NDA which has tried to implement GST which is not only beneficial for central govt but also useful for consumer and

producers etc. and also its implementation endorse in IT infrastructure in long run.

Objectives:

- To study the historical background of the indirect tax system in India.
- To understand the need, justification and growth of GST in India.
- To study the impact of GST on Textile market at retail sale in India.
- To assess the various issues and challenges faced by Textile Market in retail sale through GST in Vijayapura district.
- To suggest remedial measure to improve Textile Market in the Study area.

Research Methodology:

The secondary data are collected from papers, published articles in journals, newspapers, magazines and websites covering wide collection of academic literature on GST etc. With the help of these secondary sources, an attempt has been made to study about the "Impacts of GST in retail sale with special references to Textile Industry"

Significance of the Study:

This study provides a complete understanding of different issues which can be raised from the implementation of GST from the perspective of various parties involved in Retail sector in India. This study will explain about the important variables of GST, possible issues, implementation process, improvement in implementation and what changes for tax payer due to the new tax policy structure. Incorporating the detail analyses of literature review from major tax administration and bodies will provide the better understanding of GST and its impact on textile sector in India

Statement of the Problems:

GST is being referred to as a single system but in reality it is a dual tax because both the state and central both collect separate tax on a single transaction of sale and services. The tax rate has been increased for many products thus increasing their costs. GST simplifies the entire process of filing and paying taxes. It has been increasing difficulties textile market by unifying the Indian market. In the long run GST is expected to have a positive impact on textile market and Indian economy as a whole. But after 5 years of GST implementation, India faced protest from every part. The society is still unaware about the various aspects of GST and its benefits. The existing studies shows that the government also failed to implement GST in a proper way. So the present study is based on some research questions such as what are the positive and negative impact of GST on retail sale with special reference to Textile industry, how the new tax system help the industry to achieve the growth and what are the problems faced by the retail sale after the implementation of GST. So the present

study related to this context deserves much significance.

Research Gap

From the extensive review of the literature, the researcher found that there is a scope of research in these areas:

1. Studies on GST in retail sector such as textile market, in that area many studies done but specific all types of readymade not done so researcher filling that gap .in the retail sector of India, and few studies on the textile readymade sector of vijayapura

2. In the few studies conducted on the textile sector of Small and Medium size of entrepreneur , but they not focused upon overall impact of three size entrepreneur like Small ,Medium, and large size .

3. It is worth mentioning that the impact of GST on textile readymade particularly in Vijayapura has not been conducted so far.

4. The researcher has selected Vijayapura District (Karnataka) as the area for the research problem to measure the impact of GST on readymade textile market.

5. This second chapter has presented the review of research studies, their summary, and revealed the research gaps. Based on the research gaps, the research problem has been identified.

Colusion:

The present study revealed that GST has significant impact on textile industry. The monthly revenue of the retail textile industries has not increased after GST implementation. The turnover of the textile industries belongs to small and medium categories decreased. Ultimately the GST implementation reduced the profit in the small and medium scale industries. But its create more revenues to the government and it is jumped the percentage of tax on textile market 5% to 12% within 5 years.

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Role of Banks in Financial Inclusion in India – a Review of Initiatives and Achievements

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Abstract:

The bank and finance has become an essential part of an economy for development of the society as well as economy of nation. For, this purpose a strong financial system is required in not only in under-developed countries and developing countries but also developed countries for sustainable growth. Through Financial inclusion we can achieve equitable and inclusive growth of the nation. Financial inclusion stands for delivery of appropriate financial services at an affordable cost, on timely basis to vulnerable groups such as low income groups and weaker section who lack access to even the most basic banking services. In this paper, the researcher attempts to understand financial inclusion and its importance for overall development of society and Nation's economy. This study focuses on approaches adopted by various Indian banks towards achieving the ultimate goal of financial inclusion for inclusive growth in India and analyses of past years progress and achievements. The relevant data for this study has been collected with the help of from various Research journals, Articles, reports of RBI, reports of NABARD and online resources.

Key words: The bank and financial inclusion, Financial Exclusion, Business correspondents, KCCs, GCCs.

Introduction:

The process of economic growth, especially when it is on high growth line, must attempt to take participation from all sections of society. Lack of access to financial services for small/ marginal farmers and weaker sections of the society has been recognized as a serious threat to economic progress, especially in developing countries.

The recent developments in banking technology have transformed banking from the traditional brick- and-mortar infrastructure like staffed branches to a system supplemented by other channels like automated teller machines (ATM), credit/debit cards, online money transaction, internet banking, etc. The moot point, however, is that access to such technology is restricted only to certain segments of the society. Many of research reports and surveys clearly show that large numbers of population does not have an access to basic banking and financial services not only in India but also whole world. This is termed "financial exclusion". These people, particularly, those living on low incomes, cannot be access mainstream financial services and products such as bank accounts which are used for making payments and keeping money, remittances, affordable credit, insurance and other financial services, etc.

Objectives of the study:

This research paper has four main objectives:

1. To understand the bank and financial exclusion and its extent.
2. To understand the bank and financial inclusion and its importance.
3. To find out the approaches adopted by banks, steps taken by the regulatory bodies and various government initiatives to achieve financial inclusion.
4. To analyze the past years performance and achievements towards reaching out to the unbanked areas under the bank financial inclusion.

Concept of Financial Exclusion:

Before we understand financial inclusion we should have knowledge about financial exclusion. The word of financial exclusion first time used in 1993 by Leyshon and thrift who were concerned about limited access on banking services as a result number of bank branches were closed. In1999, kempson and whyley defined financial exclusion in border sense which refers to those people who have excluded access to mainstream financial services and product till date numbers of analysts added their views to define financial exclusion. „Financial exclusion‟ describes as a situation in which people do not have access to mainstream financial product and services such as banks accounts, credit cards and insurance policies, particularly home insurance, education loan. The effects of financial exclusion can include exclusion from other mainstream services, such as pension or saving schemes, and can also lead to debt and/or cut off from essential utilities.

According to the European Commission, Financial exclusion is: „A process whereby people encounter difficulties accessing or using financial services and products in the mainstream market that are appropriate to their needs and enable them to lead a normal social life in the society in which they belong.‟

In India, The Report of the financial inclusion in January 2008 by C Rangarajan, Financial exclusion is defined as restricted access to financial services to certain segment of the society. Generally, this large section of the population comprises individuals or

family falling into low income groups, which are not able to access even the most basic banking services like bank accounts, credit, insurance, financial advisory services and payment services. So basically, financial exclusion is the situation where certain group of population is excluded or unable to access low cost an appropriate mainstream financial products and services.

Extent to financial exclusion in globally:

As per the report of the World Bank, in survey of 148 economics approximately 2.5 million people do not have an bank account and totally excluded from mainstream financial services and products. They do not have access to affordable financial services which is an ultimate tool for overcoming poverty and minimize income inequalities. As per the world bank report only 50 percent adults population have an account in formal financial institutions while rest of remain unbanked. Where 54.7 percent male adults have an account in formal financial institutions, only 46.3 percent female adults have an account. This report reveals that 20.9 percent adults use an account to receive their wages and only 22.4 percent adults saved at formal financial institutions in the past year.

9.0 percent adults have taken loan from formal financial institutions in the year of 2011.

55 percent of borrowers in developing countries use only informal source of finance. Not only financially excluded people require the banking services but obstacle such as cost, distance and documentations create very critical situation.

Financial exclusion in India:

India is place of the largest unbanked population where, only 35 percent adults having an account in financial institutions which shows that percentage of account penetration in India just below rest of the developing world. About 50 percent of adults reports in Andhra Pradesh and Delhi NCR and 40 percent in Gujarat, Kerala, and Maharashtra having a formal account but Bihar, Orissa, and Rajasthan reports less than 30 percent account penetration. As per data available from Census 2011, India is having population of around 1.22 billion and 65 per cent of adults across the country are excluded from the formal financial system.

As per the report of World Bank, In India, only 35.2 percent adults above the age of 15 years have an account at formal financial institutions. 55 percent population has deposit accounts and only 9 percent population have credit accounts with formal financial institutions. Reports show that there is one bank branch per 14,000 persons. Just 18 percent are debit card holders and less than 2 percent are credit cards holders. In India, despite expansion of bank branches post reform period, the total branches of commercial banks including RRB"s and SCB"s has still stood only 48000 in a country to provide service to 6 lakh villages. So there is only one bank branch over the 12.5 villages. In India and other BRICS economies unbanked respondents reported obstacles to access formal accounts.

Financial Inclusion :

Concept and Definition of Financial Inclusion:

Financial inclusion is one of the most important aspects in the present scenario for inclusive growth and development of economies. The financial inclusion term was first time used by British lexicon when it was found that nearly 7.5 million persons did not have a bank account. But financial inclusion concept is not a new one in Indian economy. Bank Nationalisation in 1969, establishment of RRBs and introduction of SHG-bank linkage programs were initiatives taken by RBI to provide financial accessibility to the unbanked groups. According to committee on Financial inclusion headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan defined financial inclusion as *"The process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost."*[2] Financial inclusion does not stand for delivery of financial services for all at all cost. But it means that the delivery of financial services and products at affordable costs of excluded sections of population and low income groups. It plays a crucial role to remove away the poverty from the country. Financial inclusion is to provide equal opportunities to vast sections of population to access mainstream financial services for better life, living and better income. It provides path for inclusive growth.

Financial inclusion can be described as the provision of affordable financial services, viz saving, credit,insurance services, access to payments and remittance facilities by the formal financial systems to those who are excluded. So, financial inclusion refers to access to vast range of financial product and services at affordable cost. It not only includes banking products but also other financial services such as loan, equity and insurance products.

Figure 2: Household Access to Financial Services

Source: A Hundred Small Steps a Report of the Committee on Financial sector reforms by Raghuram G. Rajan
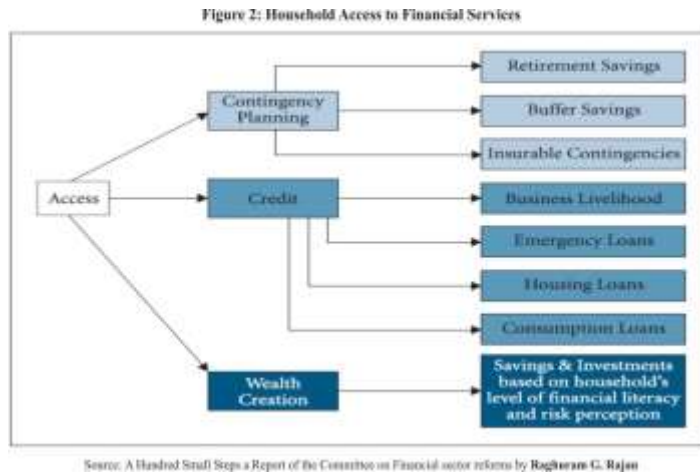
Households need access to finance for several purposes like creating buffer, retirement, saving to hedge against unpredictable situations and take products for insurable contingencies. Household also needs access to credit for livelihood creation, housing, consumption and their emergencies. Finally households require financial services to access a wide range of saving and investment products for wealth creation but it is all depends upon their level of financial literacy.

Importance of financial inclusion:

Easy access to financial services will allow the population leaving in lower strata, to save money safely and help in preventing concentration of economic power with a few individuals, thus mitigating the risks that the poor could face as a result of economic shocks. Therefore, providing access to financial services is becoming an area of concern for the policymakers as it has far reaching economic and social implications.

In India, The single most frequently used source of loan for medium Indian household is still moneylender. Large parts of our financial system are still hampered by political intervention and bureaucratic constraints, limiting their potential contribution. India"s poor, many of who work as agricultural and unskilled semi skilled wage laboures and low salaried workers are largely excluded from the formal financial system. Even micro and small enterprises, find it difficult to have an access to formal sources of finance and thus are largely excluded from financial system. Over 40% of India working population earn but have no saving. Financial inclusion provides protection to poor from the control of the spurious money lenders.

Various approaches to achieve financial inclusion:

In India, various measures taken by banks, GOI and RBI for financial inclusion plan. Figure 3 highlighted currently adopted financial inclusion approaches.

Figure 3: Financial Inclusion : Currently adopted Approaches
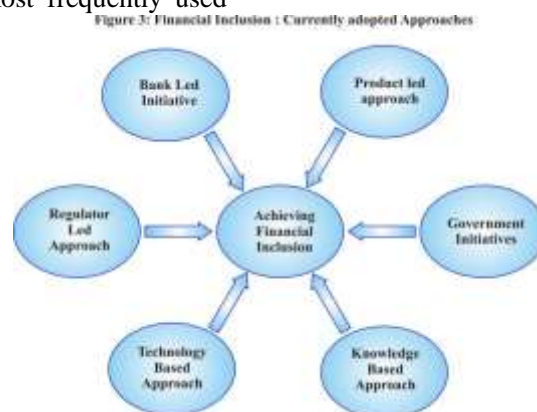
Product Based Approach: Reserve bank of India has been proactive, liberal and supportive while making policies so as to enable financial institutions to come up with innovative products for enabling a common man to get the benefit of the financial inclusion plan. Some products developed for fulfillment of this approach have been mentioned in this paper.

i. No- Frills Account (NFAs):- This concept was introduced by RBI in November 2005 to provide access to basic baking services by financially excluded peoples. Under this approach banks open accounts with zero balance or very minimum balance requirement for the under-privileged. In 2012, the banks under RBI guidelines came-up with a better version of the no-frill accounts where they would open Basic Savings Bank Deposit

Accounts (BSBDAs) for all individuals with the facility of debit card, cheque book, internet banking, overdraft limits at minimal charges. However, the number of transactions could be restricted so as to prevent misuse of such accounts.

ii. Kisan Credit cards (KCCs):- Under this scheme banks issue smart cards to the farmers for providing timely and adequate credit support from single window banking system for their farming needs. During 2012-13 (up to December 2012), public and private sector banks issued 1.2 million smart cards as KCCs.

iii. General Purpose Credit Cards (GCC) :- In 2005 Reserve bank of India, issue guidelines to banks that to provide General Purpose Credit Card (GCC) which facilitate credit up to Rs.25000/- without any collateral requirement for rural and semi urban people based on assessment of household cash flows. Now as per the revised guidelines in Dec."2013 under this approach bank also fulfill Non- farm entrepreneurial credit requirement of individuals (e.g. Artisan Credit card, Laghu Udyami Card, Swarojgar Credit Card, Weaver"s Card etc) There will be no ceiling on the loan amount as long as the loan is for the purpose of non-farm entrepreneurial activity and is otherwise eligible for classification as priority sector. Security norms will be applicable as per Reserve Bank guidelines on collateral free lending for micro and small units issued from time to time.

iv. Saving account with Overdraft facility: - Banks have been advised to provide overdraft (OD) facility in saving account and also Small Overdrafts in No-frills accounts. The setting up of the limit for the same would be done by banks considering the transaction in the account. This would help the customer to get easy access to the credit at lower rates.

Bank Led approach:

i. Self Help Group - Bank Led Initiative (SLBP):- The SLBP or Self Help Group – Bank Linkage Program has been the major institutional based innovation in India for enabling access and covering the gap of reaching financially excluded population of the country in the last two decades. In this model, the banks involve themselves with a group of local people with the idea of enabling them to pool up their savings. The same is deposited with the bank against which the bank also provides a certain amount of credit facility. The group takes a decision to whether to lend to any member of the group. The bank provides the framework, accounting services and support to the group to manage their deposits and lending. Thus the model has an approach of savings first, lending later. The banks do not have a risk in such lending as the borrower"s reputation and peer pressure in the group would reduce the risk of bad loans considerably. However, The model has some issues that affect the program

a. Inadequate outreach in many regions.
b. Delays in opening of SHG accounts and disbursement of loans.
c. Impounding of savings by banks as collateral.
d. Non-approval of repeat loans by banks even when the first loan was repaid.
e. Multiple memberships.
f. Borrowings by SHG members within and outside SHGs.
g. Adverse consequences of unhealthy competition between NGO promoted SHGs.
h. Government promoted/subsidy oriented SHGs and limited banker interface.
i. Monitoring of the SHGs.

While the basics of the SHGs being savings led credit product remain true even today, recent developments have given rise to the need for relook in the approach and design of this fairly successful model leading to SHG - 2.

The basic features of SHG - 2 are

a. Voluntary savings apart from compulsory savings
b. Allowing the sanction of a cash credit / overdraft system of lending for SHGs for a longer operational tenure, and
c. Graduating selected members of the group that have entrepreneurship potential into a joint liability groups for borrowing larger amounts.

ii. Business Facilitators (BFs)/Business Correspondents (BCs):- The BC/BF model is a model which based on information and communication technology (ICT). In this model the intermediaries or BC/BFs are technologically empowered by the banks to provide the last mile delivery of financial products and services. Initially created by the banks themselves and later with improvisations and RBI policy support, the model on the back of innovative technologies is bridging the connectivity gap between the service seekers, i.e., under-served public, and the service providers, i.e., the banks. However, a number of issues both for the partner banks and also for the regulators have surfaced since the start of this model. Some of them being

a. Profitability of the BFs/BCs
b. Banks and their BFs/BCs are exposed to huge risk of cash management
c. The training and hand-holding of the BFs/BCs to enhance the trust level of the end customers
d. Adoption of technology
e. Compatibility and integration of technology used by the banks and their BFs/BCs.

Based on above facts, the banks have started coming up with the concept of ultra small branches to provide support and supervise work of certain number of BFs/BCs. Also banks could have in-house model where BF/BC outfits could be a subsidiary with its own structure but under closer supervisory control.

Regulatory Approach:

iii. Simplified KYC Norms: - Under current KYC norms, a customer has to provide number of documents for opening an account as per RBI guidelines. However, the people living in rural areas face problem in fulfilling these norms. To enable banks to tap in this huge opportunity of rural banking in unbanked areas and to meet the objective of financial inclusion, RBI has relaxed a number of norms for accounts opened by people who plan to keep balances not exceeding Rs.50, 000 and whose total credit in all the accounts taken together is not expected to exceed Rs.100, 000 in a year. Small accounts can now be opened on the basis of an introduction from another account holder who has satisfied all the KYC norms.

iv. Simplified bank saving account opening: - The account opening form has been simplified to ease the opening of account by the poorer sections, street hawkers and other migratory labours of the society.

v. Bank branch authorization: - RBI has permitted banks to open branches without taking authorization, thus deviating from its normal norms, in tier 3 to 6 city, towns, or villages. This would enable the government, regulator and the banks to speed up the drive for financial inclusion and this make available the financial services to the unbanked population of the country.

Technology Based approach:

i. Mobile Banking :- One of the most remarkable developments in terms of innovation in order to harness the full power of technology, the banks have tied up with mobile operators to provide financial services like bill and utility payment, fund transfer, ticket booking, shopping etc. Some examples of this model are m-Pesa by Vodafone and Airtel Money.

ii. **Kiosk / ATM based banking:** - In some states, the state government has taken initiatives for providing kiosk based model for access to financial services. Also banks have used the technology to enable their ATMs to virtually act like a 24x7 branches.

iii. **Branchless Banking:** - Some of the leading banks have come up with this concept where there would be an online system with chat facility assisting the person to make use of various electronic machines for depositing and withdrawing cash and cheques. However this initiative is in a very initial stage and has a limitation in terms of initial Cost for banks and literacy / knowledge for the rural population and hence this concept is currently limited to urban and semi-urban areas.

iv. **Aadhaar Enabled payment services:-** In this system, any Indian citizen having an Aadhaar number updates his account with the same. All accounts having aadhaar number updated are to be reported to RBI, which in turn reports it to various government departments. While making payments to people for working under initiatives like MGNREGA or various subsidy schemes, the departments use this information for directly crediting the money to the beneficiary's account. This not only reduces the delay in the benefits being received by the end user, but also reduces the chances of corruption in the distribution of the benefits under schemes. Also the unique biometric identification data stored in the Aadhaar database is expected to empower a bank customer to use Aadhaar as his/her identity to access various financial services. A pilot scheme in four districts of Jharkhand state is currently being carried out under which MGNREGA wages to labourers are credited to their Aadhaar enabled bank accounts.

Knowledge Based Approaches

Financial education, financial inclusion and financial stability are three elements of an integral strategy to empower people to make effective use of the financial services network. While financial inclusion works from supply side, financial education feeds the demand side by promoting awareness among the people regarding the needs and benefits of financial services offered by banks and other institutions. These two strategies together promote greater financial stability.

Figure 4: The Financial Tripod

i. Financial Stability Development Council (FSDC) has explicit mandate to focus on financial inclusion and financial literacy simultaneously.

ii. RBI had issued guidelines on the financial literacy Centres (FLC) on in June 2012 for setting up FLCs. It was advised that the rural branches of scheduled commercial banks should increase efforts through conduct of outdoor Financial Literacy Camps at least once a month. Accordingly, 718 FLCs had been set up as at end of March 2013. A total of 2.2 million people had been educated through awarenesscamps / choupals, seminars and lectures during April 2012 to March 2013.

Governments Initiatives:

The government has taken various initiatives indirectly through the regulators, government promoted schemes through its various ministries. Some such initiatives have been listed below.

iii. Induction of SHG-2:- The original SHG as initialized by NABARD had certain limitations. This led to NABARD preparing a strategy to revitalize the SHG movement leading with the induction of SHG-2 model.

iv. Women SHGs Development Fund: - The Union Budget 2011-2012 proposed a "Women"s SHG"s Development Fund" with a corpus of Rs. 500 crore. The GoI created this fund to empower women and promote their SHGs. The responsibility of managing the fund is of NABARD. It managed the same through two of its major microfinance funds, namely Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) and the Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF).

v. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):- It is a centrally sponsored scheme that followsthe mechanism of forming SHGs of rural poor households, providing capacity building training and linking groups to banks. SGSY is primarily designed to promote self-employment oriented income generating activities for the Below Poverty Level (BPL) households in rural areas.

vi. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):- Established in June 2010 by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), GoI. It is based on the success of Indira Kranti Patham (IKP), a poverty alleviation program being implemented in Andhra Pradesh. The key strategies of NRLM are to

a. Implement the program with greater emphasis on federations of SHGs

b. Provide flexibilities to states for designing specific action plans for poverty alleviation,

c. Introduce interest subsidy for encouraging repayments of loans and provide multiple doses ofcredit

d. Improve training and capacity building efforts by setting up skill training institutes in each district

e. Facilitate market linkages and

f. Improve monitoring and evaluation process.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):- This scheme aims to enhance the livelihood of the rural people by guaranteeing at least one hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. As the payments are made through the bank/post office accounts, in 2010-11, nearly 10 crore bank/post office accounts have been opened.

Aadhaar- Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI):- The GoI has embarked an initiative to provide an individual identification number to every citizen of India and in 2009; it established the UIDAI to issue these cards on behalf of the GoI. This number provided by UIDAI will serve as a proof of identity and address, anywhere in India. The Aadhaar number will also enable people to have access to services such as banking, mobile phone connections and other government and non-government services in due course. In addition, the UIDAI has introduced a system in which the unbanked population will be able to open an account during enrollment with Aadhaar without going to a bank. The individual will be able to access such bank accounts through a micro-ATM network with large geographic reach.

Performance and Achievements towards reaching out to the unbanked area under Financial Inclusion Plans (All SCBs including RRBs):

In January 2010, all public and private sector banks adopted board – approved financial inclusion plans (FIPs) for next three years which started April 2010 to march 2013. RBI advised to all SCBs, to incorporates FIPs with their business strategy to financially nurturing to all excluded population in India. RBI and SCBs have adopted a structured approach to achieve financial inclusion through FIPs containing self set targets with measurable and monitor able outcomes. Below mention table shown last three years considerable performance in the path of financial inclusion.

No. of Branches, BCs and other modes of banking outlets in villages:- Due to RBI"s take intensively efforts in financial inclusion areas, the number of bank branches including RRBs increased of from 33,378 in March 2010 to 40,837 in March 2013. Banking outlets through BCs has been also increased from 34,174 in March 2010 to 2,21,341 in March 2013 and other modes of banking outlets in villages has increased rapidly from March 2010 to march 2013.(Figure 5)

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Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) opened through branches and BCs:- The number of BSBD accounts opened has been increased from 60 million in March 2010 to 101million in March 2013 through bank branches and BSBD accounts which open by BCs has increased from 13 million in march 2010 to 81 million in march 2013. RBI also advised to all banks to provide small overdrafts facilities in BSBD accounts. Therefore up to March 2013, 4 million BSBD accounts availed OD facility of 2 billion.

Conclusion:

Even though enough efforts are being made by all stake holders viz Regulator, Government, Financial Institutions and others, the efforts are not yielding the kind of result expected. The regulator has to create a suitable regulatory environment that would keep the interest of all the stakeholders. The concern of banks about profitability is to be addressed by the regulator as the entire process of financial inclusion would be a kind of social work in the first few years. The concerns of the government about the reach, feasibility and implementation of government policies to the last mile needs to be addressed. The easy availability of financial services to the last mile user, the people in tier 3 to tier 6 in entirety needs to be addressed.The bank"s concerns can be addressed by leveraging ICT, designing innovative products and service models. A structured expansion and appropriate regulatory norms addressing the bank"s concern and inclusion of NBFCs, MFI and SHG in the last mile connectivity of people to financial services could resolve the people"s concern. Also bank use intensive mobile banking services to deliver banking and financial services to the people.

For achieve targets of FIP, it"s needs to empowering MSMEs through provide timely and adequate finance because MSME"s are the best medium for achieving inclusive growth which generate local demand and consumption, provide employment to millions of fresher"s. The aadhar card could be the answer to the government"s concern as the bank accounts can be linked to the holder"s aadhar number; however the sheer scale makes it difficult. Alternate to the same could be use of the vast postal office network at the disposal of the government. The post offices can easily reach the end user and vice-versa as the infrastructure is already in place. Regulatory bodies, banks and Government should intensively work on create awareness by educating people about finance.

Thus, Innovative products, out of the box service models, effective regulatory norms and leveraging technology together could change the landscape of the current progress of the much needed and wanted, Financial Inclusion Program.

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A Study of Work Stress on Job Performance among Women Library Professionals in Karnataka

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Abstract:
"Stress is nothing more than a socially acceptable form of mental illness," said Richard Carlson, the famous American author, psychotherapist, and motivational speaker. Stress is one of the most severe healths which cause several physical and mental problems, and correct measures to be undertaken to overcome stress. The significant stress for both men and women is balancing personal and professional life. The person who goes to work and takes care of family and personal life undergoes stress because of several factors like personal health problems in the workplace, job security, etc.

Keywords: Job stress, working women and Karnataka.

Introduction:

Stress is a universal element, and people from nearly every walk of life face different stress levels. Stress is a normal, adaptive response to stressors in our environment. Our bodies are designed with a set of automatic responses to deal with stress. Stress at work is usually referred to as psychological injury or illness. Jurisdictions differ in terms of whether they classify stress as an injury or an illness. In most of the countries, stress is generally considered to be a disease. Stress can be understood more comprehensively as it is a condition that happens when one realizes the pressures on them, or the requirements of a situation, are more comprehensive than their recognition that they can handle. If these requirements are enormous and continue for a more extended period without any interval, mental, physical, or behavioural problems may occur. Stress has a positive effect on employees of any organization. However, up to a certain extent to which an employee can cope with it, it mostly exceeds the bearable limits and has a damaging result on employees.

These are some reasons for people to get more stress. Working women get frequent stress than men women will have more responsibilities like taking care of children, family members, and household chores, and in all perspectives too, simultaneously working in both personal and professional life will cause physical and mental problems.

Job Stress:

Job stress is the extent to which employees feel anxiety caused by their jobs. Job Stress can also be defined as the harmful physical and emotional responses that occu r when the job requirements do not match the worker's capabilities, resources, or needs. Any job has the potential for some stressor, whether the stressor is a motivator prompting one to succeed or overwhelming one, causing lowered self-esteem and damage to one's life. Although stresses are identified in the work setting, the level of stress experienced can only be determined by the individual who has experienced the stressor. The impact of work stress can seriously affect the organization and its employees.

Job Performance:

Job performance is a rating system used in most corporations to determine the abilities and output of an employee. Performance is divided into five components: Planning, Monitoring, Developing, Rating, and Rewarding. Most job performance is to appraise the employee for their effectiveness in the company. It is a system designed on individual rather than group performance, meaning you are looked at for strengths and weaknesses to determine where you might improve.

Relationship between Work Stress and Job Performance:

Job performance can be viewed as an activity in which an individual can successfully accomplish the task assigned to him/her, subject to the usual constraints of reasonable utilization of the available resources. At a conceptual level, three types of relationships were proposed between job stress and Job performance measures. One is a negative linear relationship when productivity decreases with stress (distress). Two, productivity can also increase because of stress, implying a positive linear relationship between the two. Thirdly, there could be a U-shaped or a curvilinear relationship wherein mild stress could increase productivity initially up to a peak and then declines as the person descends into a state of distress. Alternately, there need not be any quantifiable relationship between the two. When the level of stress increases, the quality of job performance

decreases, and when the level of stress decreases, the quality of job performance increases. The organization may be unable to achieve its desired goal it planned to achieve, and the employee may experience job dissatisfaction and be a financial cost to the organization.

- A toxic work environment
- Negative workload
- Isolation
- Types of hours worked
- Role conflict & role ambiguity
- Lack of autonomy, career development barriers
- Difficult relationships with administrators and co-workers
- Managerial bullying
- Harassment
- Organizational climate

Work Stress:

Workplace stress has been identified as a significant problem in the twenty-first century (Kurian Sai Krishna, 2020). In addition to work overload and time constraints, other factors contributing to workplace stress include a lack of incentives, poor performance reviews, low motivation, and, most significantly, a lack of autonomy over how people carry out their tasks. Working women are impacted by job stress in a variety of ways. Organizational growth is slowed down by workplace stress, which also leads to numerous health-related issues. Organizations must create policies that protect employees from the adverse effects of work-related stress. Rare skill and knowledge upgrades are also necessary for reducing stress among working women. Women need to be supported, inspired, and motivated to lessen their professional stress. Organizations must start managing employees differently, showing them appreciation and appreciating their contributions through ongoing reinforcement, encouragement, and motivation. It is time to acknowledge how vital working women are to the nation's social and economic progress.

Higher Education In Karnataka State:

The State of Karnataka (previously the State of Mysore) came into existence on the 1st of November 1956 by merging the Kannada-speaking areas of the then States of Hyderabad Madras, Bombay, and the Union territory of Coorg with the Princely State of Mysore as per the States Reorganization Act of 1956. According to census 2011, Karnataka has a 75.36% literacy rate in the state. Of that, male literacy stands at 82.47 %, while female literacy is at 68.08 %.

The Mysore University was the first university established in 1917 during the British role in India. In 1933, the Mysore University Act - 1916 amended that give the power to affiliated colleges. Before this act, the colleges in the Southern part of Karnataka were affiliated with the Madras, and the Northern part of the colleges was affiliated with Bombay University. Later, in 1950, Karnatak University, Dharwad, was established. Followed by Bangalore University in 1964, Gulbarga University and Mangalore University added in 1980. In 1987, Kuvempu University, Shivamogga, and Kannada University (Hampi) were added to the list.

Review of Literature:

The literature review is an essential component of any research study and process. It is a source from which research ideas are drawn and further developed into concepts and, finally, theories. It also provides the researcher with a bird's eye view of the research done so far in that area. A review of the literature suggests new avenues of approach to the solution of a chosen problem.

Madhusudhan (2011):

Described how happy librarians are with their jobs in a few Indian engineering colleges. There were 50 questions about job satisfaction in the survey, which was sent to 700 respondents and had a response rate of 66.57 percent. Eleven crucial aspects of job satisfaction were evaluated using an instrument that considered different organizational traits and motivational factors. With the aid of various statistical techniques, the replies that were provided by the respondents to the factors mentioned above are displayed in tables. According to the survey, the primary motivator for choosing a profession to pursue academic happiness is employment specifics. The study also showed that ICT is the most potent motivator for boosting productivity. Out of the 11 critical factors, "job profile" is ranked first. Compared to men, female respondents are happier with their jobs.

Dina (2016):

Found that stress is a significant psychological notion that can negatively impact one's health, happiness, and ability to succeed at work[11]. On the other side, it has been discovered that work-related stress is adversely associated in another way with employment satisfaction. These have numerous adverse effects on professional librarians and university libraries, including the possibility of severe physical and physiological sickness for professional librarians and significant resource loss for academic libraries. Lastly, the researcher believes that educational institution librarians and management should prioritize the general welfare (job satisfaction) of their professional librarians.

Nikhil Hazarika (2017):

Discussed the happiness with their jobs among Assamese university librarians. In this work, the results of a survey on the subject of job

satisfaction are thoroughly examined. The study sheds light on the many aspects of Assamese library employees' happiness at work.

Pandita and Dominic (2018):

investigated the job satisfaction of information science and library workers and evaluated psychological factors. The study is based on first-hand information gathered from librarians and information scientists from higher education institutions in Jammu & Kashmir, India. A total of 264 replies were gathered, with 44.3% of respondents being men and 55.7% being women. A master's degree in library and information science is held by 67.4% of respondents, who comprise the majority (74.2%) and are under 45. 7.6% of all respondents admitted to being incompetent, while 13.3% thought their peers were ignorant. Most respondents, 25%, said being a librarian is a thankless job, and 70.8% said they were emotionally committed to their work. However, among men, 65%, compared to 75.5% of women, admitted that they were emotionally committed to their profession. The good news is that 26.5% of respondents said they enjoy working after hours, 75.8% said they would not seek voluntary retirement, and 41.7% said they would be open to working as librarians and information scientists after retiring if they were interested in doing so.

Garcia-González, Torrano, and arcía-González (2020):

Conducted a study to examine the primary sources of stress experienced by female professors teaching in distance learning institutions. The Delphi method was the method employed for the prospective and exploratory analysis. 14 judges with extensive experience in safety and health in the workplace and university education participated in a couple of consultations. They agreed on a list of nine psychosocial risk factors. Mental tiredness, time constraints, a lack of a timetable, and psychological exhaustion were some of the most significant risk variables. These danger signs are connected to the use and growth of ICT and the university system, necessitating further study in the future to create the intervention programs required to safeguard the health of the affected professionals and shield them from tension and other psychological threats.

Need For the Study:

In today's fast-paced and demanding work environment, stress has become a significant concern affecting employees across various industries. Women face unique challenges and stressors in the workplace that may impact their job performance. In the context of library professionals, who play a crucial role in organizing and providing access to information resources, understanding the relationship between work stress

and job performance is essential for improving their overall well-being and productivity. This study aims to explore the influence of work stress on job performance, specifically among women working in library professions.

Objectives of the Study: The preliminary study explores the influence of work stress on the job performance of women library professionals.

1. To identify the stress symptoms and factors influencing stress among women library professionals under study.
2. To analyze the level of work performance and stress expressed by women library professionals.
3. To determine women's library performance on personal life.
4. To determine the impact of work stress on women library professionals' performance in the library.
5. To study the coping struggles followed by individuals and organizations for primary work stress.

Research Design & Methodology:

This study is carried out to analyze work stress on job performance among women library professionals in Karnataka based on secondary sources by various websites, journals, magazines and studies.

Scope of the Study:

The scope of the present study carried out under the following title **"A STUDY ON INFLUENCE OF WORK STRESS ON JOB PERFORMANCE AMONG WOMEN LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS IN KARNATAKA"** aims to investigate the influence of work stress on job performance among women library professionals in Karnataka. The research will focus on understanding the various factors contributing to work stress, including workload, role ambiguity, organisational support, interpersonal relationships, and work-life balance. By utilising a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods such as surveys, interviews, and observations, the study aims to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

Conclusion:

While coping with work stress is essential for all working woman, it is very important to get to the bottom of the problem, and explore the root cause and fix it. Rather to feel miserably helpless and depressed. Today woman are no longer confined to their homes, but the expectations is almost the same. All types of media's are repellent highlighting cheerful superwoman, who keep their house sparkling, sterilised clean, cook gourmet food and excel in their jobs.

She is also the best mom, wife, daughter-in-law. This kind of portrayal puts a lot of strain on

the woman as it may not be practically possible to be best in all fields. Hence, it is wise to have achievable goals and expectations that work accordingly. Though workplace stress does affect woman in both corporate and academic libraries in myriad ways, as they deal with uncooperative colleagues, tough higher ups, unfriendly workplace, together takes a toll on woman's mental and physical health.

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"A Scrutiny on the Commitments and Controversies Indian Rural Digitization"

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Abstract:

The extent of the mission "Digital India" for country India is enormous. From the push in farming to the help in the medical care administrations to the straightforwardness in the financial exchanges this large number of drives will undoubtedly work in the day-to-day environments of most of the populace. The arranging stage has set out the targets to be achieved and it plainly mirrors the goal of the approach producers when they visualize a comprehensive and feasible development model for the country. The huge utilization of digital media to help farming gives roads to connect the rural metropolitan hole regarding the accessibility of fundamental offices. It gives gigantic chances to upgrade the country's efficiency and in this manner enlarge the family livelihoods. With potential open doors and offices given in the country arrangement, a feeling of safety might bloom to forestall relocation to the towns and urban communities. In India, horticulture contributes around 14% to the Gross domestic product; and the goal to turn into a $ 5-trillion economy by 2024 requires generally 20% commitment to farming. To accomplish this, we should recalibrate our farming arrangement or in straightforward words get ready for another green upset. The ongoing paper gives an outline of the pretended by IT in the rural arrangement. The execution of the various plans requires a synergistic methodology of all the partners going from the Focal government, and the State government to the Gram Panchayat levels, despite the job of various NGOs and the nearby populace. This multitude of bodies needs to assume their parts as viable change specialists in cultivating manageable and comprehensive advancement of the country.

Keywords: Digital Education, Manageable, Horticulture, Rural Economy, Government.

Introduction:

As per a report by the World Bank, India is supposed to turn into the biggest customer base for embracing digital developments, with its populace expected to extend from 1.3 billion in 2015 to 1.5 billion by 2026. They have likewise revealed that India's Gross domestic product is supposed to see the best ascent as far as the world's Gross domestic product by 2050 (from 2% to 13%), making it the country with the third most elevated Gross domestic product by 2050 (WB Report, 2015). Consequently, specialists accept that with the developing economy and prospering populace, digital combination and change hold gigantic potential. Digital India, a huge scope program was started by State head Narendra Modi on 01 July 2015. The Digital India drive is a drawn-out and changed variant of the e-Administration project which was presented during the 1990s. The point was to get ready India for digital and information-based change by working on digital availability and making administration in the country more straightforward. India's digital network is projected to develop from 15% in 2014 to 80% access in 2034, with rural Web clients expanding by 58% yearly (PwC, 2014). According to a few specialists like Bhatnagar and Schware (2000), Friedman (2005), Hafkin and Huyer (2006), Hafkin and Taggert (2001), Huyer and Mitter (2003) and Heeks (1999), data and correspondence advancements (ICTs) are progressively seen as a critical answer for exhaustive turn of events, neediness destruction and the strengthening of generally dis-advantaged gatherings, like ladies and minorities in the southern locales of the globe. Maier and Nair-Reichert (2007) showed the way that ICT arrangements could prompt the strengthening of ladies.

The current paper features the four significant areas of concern, specifically farming, medical services, training, and unified ventures. Horticulture is the essential wellspring of living. The utilization of present-day innovation, better farming practices, better quality seeds, manures, and guaranteed water supply might prompt assurance in the agrarian results. This combined with sufficient chances to sell the item at costs directed by business sectors by killing the brokers would guarantee that the rancher's work doesn't go to an end. By giving medical services offices and keeping up with the medical services records, better administration might be worked with. The push here will undoubtedly work on the everyday environments of the country's individuals. ICT might assume a significant part in organizing and effectively following up the execution of the different government drives. Digitization might prompt the creation and dispersion of a few potential open doors both to the rural and metropolitan youth. Digitization of the cycles, strategies, and drives may likewise eliminate the mediators, the past overseers, and recipients of different government costs.

Literature Review:

Information innovation is set to be the key empowering influence for the development of the country's economy. The accompanying sections

feature the job of digitization in the vital region of the provincial eco-framework.

Horticulture:

Digitization and best-in-class innovation is rethinking the techniques and cycles in the agrarian area (Sabarwal, 2017). As per Anil Bhansali, Overseeing Chief, Microsoft India (Research and Development) Pvt. Ltd. Computer-based intelligence holds the colossal potential to work on the states of farmers. To cite him, "Indian horticulture has been generally downpour ward and environmental change has made farmers incredibly helpless against crop misfortune. Bits of knowledge from artificial intelligence through the horticulture life cycle will assist with lessening vulnerability and hazards in agribusiness activities. Utilization of Artificial intelligence in agribusiness might possibly change the existences of millions of farmers in India and the world over," In the current times, advancements like Artificial consciousness (Artificial intelligence), Cloud AI, Satellite Symbolism, and progressed examination are prompting the strengthening of littleholder farmers to expand their pay through higher harvest yield and more prominent cost control (Microsoft News India Center, 2017). These improvements feature the enormous capability of these cutting-edge innovations. We really want to step with alert making little strides all at once by giving essential offices to our farmers like water, power, and web availability.

Medical Services:

In India, medical services are perhaps of the quickest developing fragment, with an expected market size of 100 billion USD in 2015 (IBEF, 2015). This portion faces significant difficulties as far as - a maturing populace, country detachment to medical services, labor lack, low protection entrance, deficient public area speculation, and conflicting quality principles, to give some examples.

Figure 1: Lack of resources and access to healthcare in rural areas
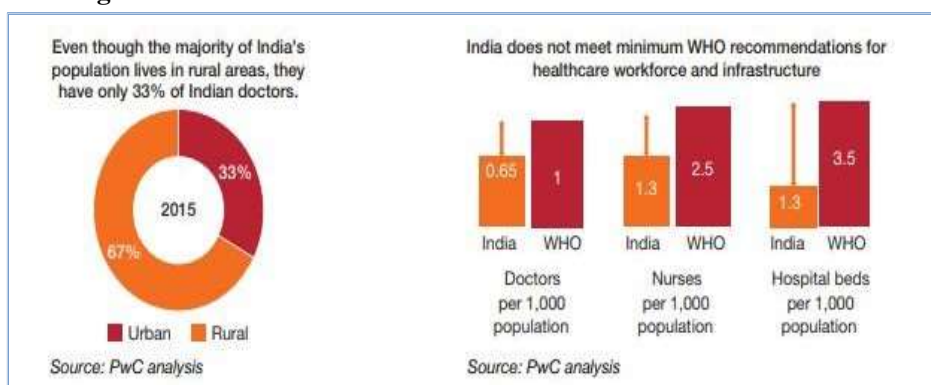
(**Source:** The digital transformation of Indian healthcare is just around the corner. (Extracted from: https://www.gita.org.in/Attachments/Reports/Indian-Healthcare-on-the-Cusp-of-a-Digital-Transformation.pdf)

The fate of medical care lies in the brought-together information set for the better well-being of the board. As indicated by a report by PwC (2017), with well-being information turning out to be more coordinated, utilizing examination and Large Information, the medical services suppliers will progressively acquire an understanding of constant client needs. Examination of well-being information will help in early finding, better treatment, and further developed clinical direction. Subsequently, computerized entrance in this portion alongside IoT has a gigantic degree to give a more extensive well-being inclusion, to a larger part of the populace at lower cost.

Training:

As per a report by WENR (2018), India had the world's second-biggest educational system after China with more than 1.5 million schools and around 260 million understudies in 2015-16. As per the Yearly Status of Training Report (ASER 2018), delivered in January 2019, the number of understudies going to schools in provincial India had expanded (for example communicated as far as number of enlistments for both the young men and young ladies). Whatever amount still needed to be finished to improve the substance and conveyance of instruction. As per a report by India Today (2019), a few areas of progress included, the foundation of additional schools, arrangement of tutoring either free or at negligible expense, more spotlight on framework, advancement of PC proficiency, and inventive showing strategies rather than repetition instructing.

As indicated by a report by UNESCO, UNESDOC (2007), the instruments of ICT might be utilized at Essential (counting nursery and pre-essential), Secondary Everyday schedule levels (high and higher optional levels), and the School or More elevated levels (counting school. college levels) for better showing growing experience and working on nature of schooling system all in all. A similar report hypothesized that consolidation of the ICT into schooling system could build the nature of training. They think that the utilization of ICT in

schooling brings about rising efficiency and degrees of consistency since individuals recall 20% of what they see, 40% of what they hear, and around 75% of what they see and hear and do all the while. Mansell and Wehn (1998) brought up that the rising multiplication and utilization of ICT set out new open doors for low-pay nations. These apparatuses might be utilized to construct capacities to advance social and monetary turn of events and human trustworthiness. ICT has the ability to work on personal satisfaction by giving new instruments to further develop admittance to information and information the executives as well as sharing.

Allied Industries & Cottage Industries:

As per the government warning delivered in 1967, "Even coordinated and decentralized industrialization is a sine qua non for financial improvement in a nation like India, and subsequently, extraordinary accentuation was laid on the improvement of industry." As per Article 43, 1949 in The Constitution Of India, " The State will try to get, by reasonable regulation or financial association or in differently, to all specialists, farming, modern, etc., work, a living pay, states of work guaranteeing a respectable norm of life and full delight in the relaxation and social and social open doors and, specifically, the State will try to advance house ventures on an individual or helpful premise in country regions." Subsequently, the Public authority is bound in letter and soul to advance businesses in the provincial regions to give elective kinds of revenue and work to guarantee financial prosperity and success.

Research Objectives:
- To study the job ICT can play in farming.
- To review the job ICT can play in medical care
- To survey the job ICT can play in advancing elective methods for jobs in towns.
- To distinguish the holes between the ongoing stage and the ideal state.
- To recommend potential moves toward be taken/considered for strategy definition or execution.

Research Approach:

An efficient survey was directed to address the examination goals referenced previously. As the idea of the current review was to a great extent exploratory; information was gathered from optional sources. Various reports of the public authority and groups of the UN, diary articles, and perspectives on the specialists were consolidated in the review.

Findings and Investigation:

Agriculture: Digitization in agriculture can assume an imperative part in engaging the farmers. Stages, for example, e-choupals are dynamic in many states. These give a simple point of interaction between the farmers and the specialists. A few farmers in Andhra - Pradesh likewise involved webcams in their fields

to pass the situation with their yields on to the specialists for looking for their recommendation. Furthermore, the 'e' and 'm' stages may likewise be utilized to advise them about the business sectors somewhere else in the country. What's more, they may likewise be educated about the various plans and motivating forces presented by the public authority.

Medical services:

Overhauling the medical services frameworks, especially the kid and maternal consideration will go far in helping the self-assurance of residents. When these offices are available in every town, they won't be compelled to race to the urban communities for health-related crises and normal check-ups. Digitization can assume a significant part in this fragment. Information based with respect to the visit to the specialists during pregnancy, children's vaccination program, and so forth might be kept up with by the town medical care community.

They might send robotized updates in regards to something very similar to the enlisted portable quantities of the relatives. Along these lines, a superior follow-up might be conceivable. As such, the well-being records might be kept up at the grassroots level and the state legislatures might get a fast depiction of the situation with the soundness of individuals. They will be better prepared to recommend projects to upgrade their well-being and further develop the medical services offices. Cash and different assets may then be redirected to the grassroots level to further develop the well-being marks of the country in general.

Education:

Education is accepted to improve the information and abilities of the person. It gives a method for a job. The more extensive viewpoint is that it broadens the skylines of the individual and they start to ponder the general benefit of humanity. Education goes about as an incredible restricting power that might end up being useful to connect the rustic metropolitan separation. Propels in ICT assume a crucial part in giving openness to the universe of dialects, math, sciences, and so on.

Once, we can foster the schools at the essential level in the towns and take special care of the requirements, another whirlwind can be imbued. The locals will be certain that their wards will have a brilliant future. With the computerized entrance and the help of qualified guides, the provincial set-up might be reinforced.

Allied Industries & Cottage Industries:

By elevating enterprises connected with agribusiness, for example, canning and food handling, extra methods for occupation might be guaranteed. The country's expressions and specialties likewise have a monstrous potential to be elevated and brought to the notification of the

majority. Both of these can be advanced with the assistance of electronic or computerized media. Nodal organizations might be set up under the management of the Gram Panchayats to give help whenever required. Otherwise, the nearby craftsmen may sort out themselves under the umbrella of All India Craftsmans and Craftworkers Government Assistance Affiliation (AIACA). These offices, alongside the product advancement committees, might support buyer commitment and cognizance

with respect to our country's expressions and specialties. Consequently, the creators have proposed a four-point support model for reinforcing the country's economy towards maintainability. The four support points are:

- Agriculture
- Health consideration
- Education
- Agri-associated and bungalow ventures

Figure 2: India's rural areas' four fundamental elements of sustainability

*(**Source:** Self-elucidated by the authors)*

The provincial economy can be advanced and the day-to-day environments of the residents might be upgraded by giving a fillip to these four center regions. Digitization here will undoubtedly adlib the execution of the improvement drives and proposition roads of checking and control in a period-bound and staged way. Truth be told, it very well might be seen as a limiting power among these four points of support. An incorporated observing framework might be created to address these center regions. This would achieve straightforwardness about the strategy execution and really at that time, the genuine capability of e-administration will be understood.

Conclusion:

From the above conversation, it is obvious that digitization can assume a significant part in achieving comprehensive improvement of the provincial economy. Cultivating, when completed with the assistance of cutting-edge innovation and backing from specialists might prompt better returns. At the point when the ranch yield finds reasonable business sectors with the assistance of drives, for example, e-NAM, the wages of the farmers will undoubtedly be guaranteed. This will be a stage toward accomplishing the vision of our good Head of state, Shri Narendra Modi, of multiplying the farmers' pay by 2022-23 and the guide set by the NITI Aayog. With the setting up of essential medical services places in the towns, combined with an incorporated information base of wellbeing records, better checking might be done. This would prompt a decrease in newborn child death rate and better administration of maternal wellbeing. By advancing sound practices in the ladies' society, the orientation hole might be

connected. By furnishing instructive offices and outfitting them with ICT apparatuses, the country school system might be carried at standard with that of the towns and urban communities.). ICT expects to work on the nature of education and opportunities for growth. It opens up the world to youthful and curious personalities and animates decisive reasoning. It might likewise provoke them to concoct imaginative answers for issues and issues looked at at their town level as opposed to hanging tight for some outer assistance. ICT instruments might work on the general effectiveness of instructive administration at the public, state/commonplace, and local area levels.

An increase in residents' pay might be achieved with the setting up of food handling ventures and advancing provincial expressions, artworks, and hand looms. Government strategies are forcefully advancing these drives and digitization is assuming a significant part in working with the execution of these ventures. More prominent straightforwardness is guaranteed with the assistance of speedy dispersal of government arrangements, plans, and costs. With straightforwardness, proper following of the advancement, and fixing the responsibility of the various drives, advantages might arrive at the last crosspiece of the stepping stool, for example, the residents. This will undoubtedly unite the country's economy into a manageable model which is a flat-out need for the improvement of the country. This by itself will prompt the acknowledgment of the Thousand Years Advancement Objectives of the Unified Countries.

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India's defence from policies to capabilities

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Abstract:
This article on the topic 'India's Defence from Policies to capabilities' is concerned with the changes from reactionary to realistic Defence Policy. It mainly focuses on the policy of procurement, National security, Guidelines of India's defence policy, realistic defence policy and defence acquisition. Thus, the article emphasis the changes and the future challenges of our defence policy. It focuses on the need of Revolution in Military Affairs.
Key Words: - Athmanirbhar, Revolution in Military Affairs, procurement and defence capability.

Introduction:

The defence policy has greater cohesion and modernization of the Indian Armed forces through policy changes, innovation and digital, transformation. Atmanirbharta through increased collaboration with industry. Boosting of defence exports. The new Department of Military Affairs (DMA). A new Department is established in 2020 as a 'Negative list' banning imports of 101 defence related weapons over the period 2020-2025 enhancement of FDI limit in Defence sector.

The policy of procurements: -

Inability to become self-reliant; -
1. Potential threats from across the borders
2. Choice between Atmanirbharta (self reliance0 and operational preparedness.
3. Buy Indian- Indian designed developed and manufactured weapons to be brought globally.
4. Defence sector has been identified as the core areas to boost 'Make in India'.
5. Operational capability to meet prevailing or imminent threats needs to be clearly spelt
6. The defence capital budget has to be to equip the armed forces appropriately.
7. The 15th Finance commission has recommended the creation of a 'Modernisation Fund' or self-reliance to promote indigenous industry to be developed.
8. Cyber Electronic welfare space, intelligence, surveillance to be developed.
9. Development of Artificial Intelligence to be developed.
10. The Doctrine of 'Technology intensive' light political defence with augmented offensive capability.
11. A periodic review of policies to be done regarding the public and the Private sector.
12. The Ordinance factory to be developed.
13. The Research and Development
14. The quality of weapons to be developed.
15. In defence Atmanirbhata should be achieved, so that Self-reliance can be created.

Defence is a principal component of national power. Defence policy is an integral part of national policies.

Defence and National security –

Security came to be equated with security came to be equated with protection against external threat. It is one of the larger national security systems. The key factors of defence policy; -
1. Policies and capabilities of major powers and their power relationships in India's neighbourhood.
2. Regional security environment in a wider Southern Asia.
3. Military capability and potentialities.
4. Rapid military technological developments.
5. Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
6. Internal security environment.
7. Budgetary constraints.
8. India does not have its own national security policies.
9. Defence policy involves the decision making in the International environment.

National interest and objectives and also political aims drive defence policies and strategies. India's defence policy is change in the nature of International security environment. There is no official singular definition of what constitutes India's defence budget and consequently the DRDO and the Ordnance factories has two other items of expenditure. Using conventional wisdom that barrowing is welcome as long as it is put to productive use. The Government is aiming that the higher capital allocation would pump-prime, the economy, crowd in private investment and help to create a conducive environment for robust and sustainable growth. Ministry of defence allocation has increased by 10% over the previous allocation- as provided in the budget estimate (BE). The Ministry of Defence (Civil) has given the most in both BE and RE. Largely driven by the increase by capital spending of the cost guard and the Border Roads Corporation. The reduction in army's modernization budget does not seem to be driven by the resource and crunch of the defence budget. Modernisation of the Indian Army and defence forces are important.

Guidelines of India's defence policy India is being realistic. India's defence policy should keep a watch on the future conflicts and also todays

capabilities. The key strategic arrangements with global players including Russia and the US now proves that it is 'New India' – when in military capabilities do keep pace with performance. The

geographical ambitions should be considered. Going nuclear is the option of India. India has the cooperation with both Super powers.

A robust retaliatory capability of India's defence force

Realistic India's defence policy:

The present Government has been realistic keeping in view globalization. In 2020 the Government Ministry of defence (MOD) formulated a draft. The real journey of our nation is concerned with a. Future conflicts and the other- Todays capabilities. The key strategic arrangements with global players including Russia and US now proves that it is 'New India'- where in Military capabilities do keep pace with diplomatic ties. The post Cold war is the challenge to the security of the nation. Going nuclear is the option given to the nation. The proxy war in Kashmir, revolution in Military Affairs and the increasing nuclearization of the neighbourhood should be considered.

Defence Acquisition:

India's conventional forces to perform holding attacks to prevent a nuclear retaliation from Pakistan is important. India's Defence acquisition is from USA, USSR, France and Israel. Higher quality of defence production is needed. India should take measures to boost capital acquisition. The capital should be increased along with Revolution in Military Affairs. In administration, some experts prefer the German model wherein the Defence Minister should have relation with Chief of Defence Staff. The forces should be updated with Government policies. The efficiency of the Audit and monetisation on the Panel table should be setup.

Conclusion: -

Our country needs the reforms in the Armed forces and various reports are also prepared. The Chief-of Defence staff should be integrated. Procurement off set policy should be evolved. Military commands to be equipped and indigenous equipment's to be provided for all the Services. Atmanirbhar Bharath to inculcated. Digital transformation in defence service is also needed. Connection of boarder areas and Stree Shakthi in defence is required. The Defence and Research development Organization and the medical capabilities should be revolutionised. Hence, the

Government in 2022 announced a 'Radical' new plan for recruiting soldiers on a four-year basis, Called the 'Agnipath scheme'. The scheme is to provided the lease of Josh (vigour) and Jazba (Passion). This was meant for the employment generation and the Agni Veers to be given priority in jobs by Central Government and the Public sectors. Thus, Military reforms are required for the change of defence from policies to capabilities.

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Attitude of B. Ed Student Teachers Towards Online Teaching

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Abstract:

The present study is an attempt to investigate the Attitude of B. Ed Student Teachers towards Online Teaching. Survey Method was used to collect data from B. Ed student Teachers. The study was conducted on a sample of 300 B.Ed student teachers of Kozhikode district in Kerala state. Preliminary analysis, Percentage analysis and Test of significance of difference between mean scores were used for statistical analysis of data. The results showed that Male and Female Student teachers have almost same attitude towards online teaching and there exists no significant difference between the mean score of Rural and Urban with regard to attitude towards online teaching among.

Keywords: Attitude, B.Ed Student Teachers, Online Teaching,

Introduction:

Online teaching is a set of integration of various type of technologies and its main purpose is to promoting the education, self-efficacy of internet, experience in computer usability and approaches to online its most positive one is that is the positive attitude of B Ed student teachers online teaching leads to successful transformation in educational system. Due to the covid 19 pandemic situation most of the institutions have shifted to Online teaching and this transition will be challenging for almost all the teachers. In this context the attitude Student teachers towards online teaching is very important. Student teachers are the future teachers so they should properly know and understand the new method or changes in the educational system because they are the ones who implement the online teaching in future. So, the attitude of B. Ed student teachers towards online teaching is very important. It was observed that in the modern world there is a tremendous change in our Indian education system. Teaching-learning through online is the great change of this kind. Online teacher's skills are communication skill, subject expertise, time management, patience, compassion and empathy. Hence our B.Ed Student teachers must know and understand the necessity and relevance of the use of technology in education especially during the time of covid19 pandemic. In this context the knowledge of live streaming video plat form, live chats, web conferencing tools, and virtual class room are essential for both teachers and students.

Need and Significance of the Study:

Online teaching is one of the powerful and significant concepts for development of children. Online teachings focus the big change of our current education system and also improve the quality of teacher's knowledge. Prospective teachers have positive attitude towards online teaching where computer exposure played a statistically significant contributions to their attitudes. . The investigator found that the study is relevant for our present educational system. Day by day the system is developed and the method of teaching is transformed to online way. We have seen that the advent and spread of Corona made our education system an online one as we needed to shift to online teaching- learning process. New advanced class rooms are developed that are Google classroom, flipped classroom. Teachers can give the materials through Google classroom and some practical sections are visualized through virtual practices. It is more interested and easier to understand with big visual performance. Here both traditional level and online learning are mixed. Augmented class room is developed this is more effective for current educational systems. Some virtual practices through online plat forms like OLABS, H5P, animation videos like Keden, Filmora, Videoediting

Students can get a chance to familiar the online libraries world digital library, universal digital library, Google books, open library, and project Gutenberg. These are helpful to lead student's intellectual power. Relationship between technology and pedagogy doing so could play a huge part in encouraging critical thinking by teachers as they attempt to integrate technology in to education needs programs that help children with autism use technologies to enhance learning. The Present study is an attempt to investigate the Attitude of B. Ed student teachers towards online teaching. As we all know that we live in scientific age and this era known as scientific era. The importance of modern technologies, internet and other Electronic Gadgets play vital role in the field of education. The investigator think that it is more relevant study because of the technological contributions for education is grow very rapidly.

All teachers and students are ready to be follow online teaching learning process in future .

Statement of the Problem:

The present study is entitled as **Attitude of B.Ed Student Teachers towards Online Teaching.**

Definition of the Key Terms:

1. Attitude:

'' An attitude is normally defined as a perceptual orientation and response readiness in relation to a particular object or class of objects''. Eysenck. (1972), In the present study the term **Attitude** can be defined as individual's mental processes, which can be positive or negative to any situation, event or object. It is a settled way of thinking or feeling about something**.**

2. B.E d Student Teachers:

The NCTE made the recommendations for beginning a two -year B.Ed. program to prepare quality teachers as per regulations 2014. Accordingly, the two-year B.Ed. course aims at a complete development of the student- teachers; particularly in knowledge and skills, in individuals care of the learner and also in methods and evaluation designed to facilitate learning.

In the present study by the term **B.Ed Student Teacher** the investigator means the B.Ed student teachers of Kozhikode district in Kerala.

3. **Online Teaching**

Online teaching is a delivery of instruction using different Web-based technologies, from the Internet or an intranet and other communication technologies, that enable students to participate in learning activities beyond the campus, from students' homes to workplaces and other locations (Zhu, Payette, and Dezure 2003).

In the present study **online teaching** is the presentation or teaching of course syllabus or syllabi through a computer system and learning takes place through the explicit use of technology and computer networking in a virtual platform.

Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are :

1. To examine the knowledge and skills for online teaching among the B. Ed student teachers.
2. To find out the attitude of B. Ed student teachers towards online teaching
3. To find out the issues related to online teaching

Hypothesis of the Study

- There exists significant differences in the Attitude of B. Ed Student Teachers towards Online Teaching for the sub sample based on;
a) Gender
b) Locale

Methodology: The methodology used for the present study is given in brief under the following heads:

Design of the Study:

The present study is descriptive in nature and the Survey method is used to find out the Attitude of B. Ed Student Teachers towards Online teaching.

Sample for the Study:

The present study was conducted on a representative sample of 300 B.Ed. Student teachers of Kozhikode district. Sample was drawn by stratified random sampling techniques giving due to representation to factors like Gender and locale.

Tools used for the StudyL

The present study was conducted by using an attitude scale , the Attitude of B.Ed. Student teachers towards Online teaching developed and standardized by the investigator with the help of the Supervising teacher. (Dr. Abdul Rasheed Poozhithara & Anjusree.K.S.2021).

Statistical Technique Used for the Study

- Graphical representation
- Preliminary analysis
- Percentage analysis.
- Test of significance of difference between mean scores

Analysis and Interpretation:

The present study was intended to find out the **Attitude of B. Ed Student Teachers Towards Online Teaching.** The data collected from the sample was analyzed statistically to accomplish the objectives of the study. The collected data was analyzed using Preliminary Analysis, Percentage analysis and Test of Significant difference between Means. Data and the results of statistical analysis were presented and discussed in the chapter based on the objectives of the study. The analysis was presented under two phases. First phase includes qualitative type of analysis and the second phase follows the preliminary analysis and major analysis

Phase 1

Merits and Demerits of Attitude of Online Teaching

- Teaching can be enhanced through a flipped class room
- online learning, many online courses make you interested in studying.
- Online teaching and learning are further enhanced with the integration of various media.
- The online learning method allows us to record and listen back to things we did not get.
- E learning and teaching helps to increase our knowledge and skills.
- Online teaching is helpful to understand more about virtual practice
- Virtual class room is more useful than traditional class room.
- It is best to keep study materials on your phone or lap top..
- Online teaching and learning are further enhanced with the integration of various media..

- E learning and teaching helps to increase our knowledge and skills.
- Online teaching and learning also promotes social loneness
- online teaching makes it difficult for face-to-face conversation between teacher and children.
- Online teaching reduces the bond between teachers and students.
- Range problem is often experienced while taking class.
- The online teaching reduces the cooperation and collaboration.
- Online library books are scarce.
- The traditional teacher student relationship cannot be viewed online.
- The online method will cause western culture to further influence students.
- Unable to read books online due to experiencing range problem.
- It is not possible to see and experience council, camp and sports.

- It is not possible to implement constructivist method correctly during online teaching,
- We are not able to participate in college sports.
- B. Ed students have less opportunity to pursue learning through activities.
- The academic activities of the school cannot be directly understood and recognized.
- Social capacity is not being developed.

Phase 2
- Preliminary Analysis
- Percentage Analysis
- Test of Significance of Difference between Means

Preliminary Analysis of the Data:

The statistical constants, Arithmetic mean, Median, Mode, Standard deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis were worked out for the variable Attitude of B.Ed. Student Teachers towards Online Teaching for the total sample and relevant subsamples. The preliminary analysis was done to find out whether the total sample was normally distributed or not with regards to criterion variable. The details of analysis are presented in

Table 1: Statistical Constants of the Variable Attitude of B.Ed. Student Teachers towards Online Teaching for Total and Relevant Subsamples

Samples		N	Mean	Median	Mode	S. D	Skewness	Kurtosis
Total sample		300	236.33	237.00	238	8.905	-.873	2.739
Gender	Male	46	235.22	236.00	242	7.771	-.722	.453
	Female	254	236.54	238.00	238	9.094	-.911	2.973
Locale	Rural	170	236.32	238.00	238	9.301	-.527	.473
	Urban	130	236.35	236.00	233	8.394	-1.493	7.286

Statistical Constants of the Variable Attitude of B.Ed. Student Teachers towards:

Table 1 reveals that the value of the Mean (236.33), Median (237) and Mode (239) for the variable Attitude of B.Ed. Student Teachers towards Online Teaching are almost same, which indicates that the distribution is found to be almost normal. The value of skewness (-.873) of the distribution is negative, it

indicates that the distribution is slightly negatively skewed. It shows that majority of students in the total sample with their scores higher than the mean score. The index of kurtosis indicates that the distribution is leptokurtic.

In general, the distributions of the variables do not depart badly from normality. Graphical representation of the result is given below.

Figure 1. Histogram with normal frequency curve of Attitude of B.Ed. Student Teachers towards Online Teaching for the Total sample
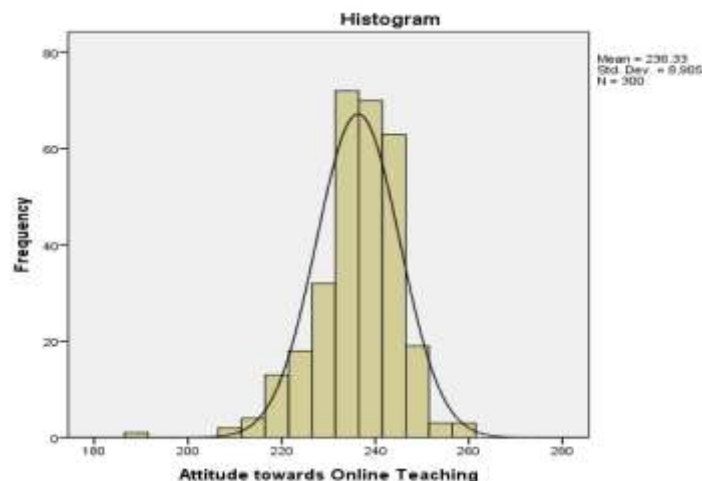
Major Analysis
Percentage Analysis:

Percentage analysis was used to find out the levels of Attitude towards Online Teaching among B.Ed. students for the total sample and subsamples. Based on the scores obtained from the Test on Attitude towards Online Teaching among B.Ed. students, the whole sample has been classified into three groups having High ($\geq$M+σ), Average (between M+σ and M-σ) and Low (M-σ). Where, M

is the Arithmetic mean of scores and σ is the Standard Deviation of scores. The details of percentage analysis were given under the following sections.

The Level of B.Ed. Students Attitude towards Online Teaching (Total Sample):

The details of level of B.Ed. students' attitude towards online teaching (total sample) are given in Table 2

Table 2: Distribution of B.Ed. Students According to Level of Attitude towards Online Teaching (Total Sample)

Mean	SD	Level	Number	Percentage
		High	50	16.67
236.33	8.91	Average	212	70.67
		Low	38	12.67
		Total	300	100

The above table reveals that only 16.67 percent of total B.Ed. students possess higher level of Attitude towards online teaching. Majority of them (70.67 percent) possess Average level of Attitude towards online teaching and only 12.67 percent of B.Ed. students possess Low level of Attitude towards online teaching.

From the analysis it can be concluded that majority of B.Ed. students possess Average level of Attitude towards online teaching. Graphical representation of the level of Attitude towards online teaching is presented in Figure 2

Figure 2.Distribution of B.Ed. students according to level of attitude towards online teaching
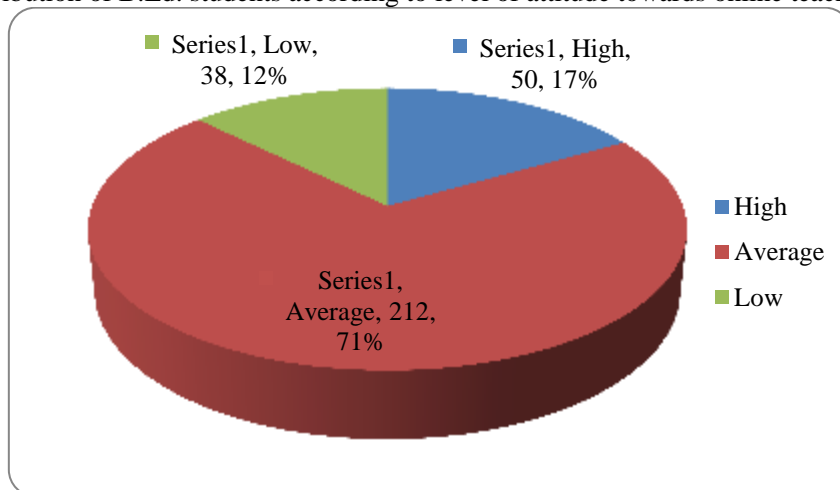
The Level of B.Ed. Students Attitude towards Online Teaching based on the Subsample Gender: The details of level of B.Ed. students' attitude towards online teaching based on the subsample gender are given below

Male B.Ed. Students: The details of level of male B.Ed. students' attitude towards online teaching are given in Table 3

Table 3: Distribution of Male B.Ed. Students' Level of Attitude towards Online Teaching

Gender	Mean	SD	Level	Number	Percentage
			High	6	13.04
Male	227.05	11.53	Average	33	71.74
			Low	7	15.22
			Total	46	100

The above table reveals that only 13.04 percent of Male B.Ed. students possess higher level of Attitude towards online teaching. Majority of them (71.74 percent) possess Average level of Attitude towards online teaching and only 15.22 percent of male B.Ed. students possess Low level of Attitude

towards online teaching From the analysis it can be concluded that majority of B.Ed. male students possess Average level of Attitude towards online teaching. Graphical representation of the level of Attitude towards online teaching among male B.Ed. students is presented in **Figure 3**

Figure 3.Distribution of Male B.Ed. students according to level of attitude towards online teaching
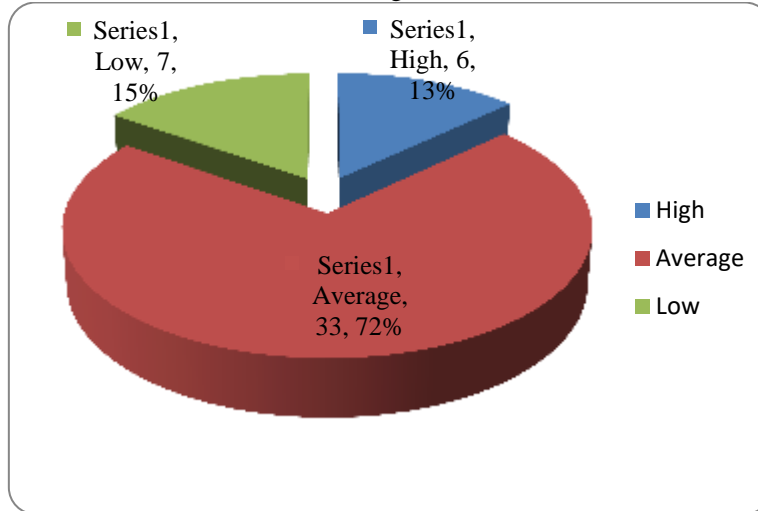
Female B.Ed. Students:

The details of level of Female B.Ed. students' attitude towards online teaching are given in Table 4

Table 4: Distribution of Female B.Ed. Students' Level of Attitude towards Online Teaching

Gender	Mean	SD	Level	Number	Percentage
Female	227.05	11.53	High	46	18.11
			Average	175	68.90
			Low	33	12.99
			Total	254	100

The above table reveals that only 18.11 percent of Female B.Ed.   Students possess higher level of Attitude towards online teaching. Majority of them (68.90 percent) possess Average level of Attitude towards online teaching and only 12.99 percent of Female B.Ed. students possess Low level of Attitude towards online teaching.The above table reveals that only 18.11 percent of Female B.Ed. students possess higher level of Attitude towards online teaching. Majority of them (68.90 percent) possess Average level of Attitude towards online teaching and only 12.99 percent of Female B.Ed. students possess Low level of Attitude towards online teaching.

Figure 4: Distribution of Female B.Ed. students according to level of attitude towards online teaching
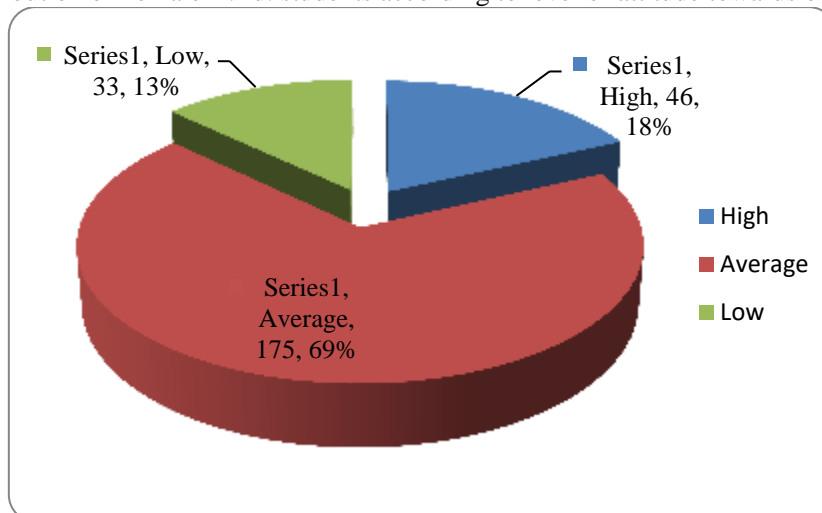
The Level of B.Ed. Students Attitude towards Online Teaching based on the Subsample Locale:
The details of level of B.Ed. Students' Attitude towards online teaching based on the subsample Locale are given below

Rural B.Ed. Students:
The details of level of Attitude towards online teaching among B.Ed. students from Rural area are given in Table 5

Table 5: Distribution of Rural B.Ed. Students' Level of Attitude towards Online Teaching

Locale	Mean	SD	Level	Number	Percentage
Rural	23.95	9.86	High	23	13.53
			Average	123	72.35
			Low	24	14.12
			Total	170	100

The above table reveals that only 13.53 percent of Rural B.Ed. students possess higher level of Attitude towards online teaching. Majority of them (72.35 percent) possess Average level of Attitude towards online teaching and only 14.12 percent of Rural B.Ed. students possess Low level of Attitude towards online teaching.

From the analysis it can be concluded that majority of B.Ed. Rural students possess Average level of Attitude towards online teaching. Graphical representation of the level of Attitude towards online teaching among Rural B.Ed. students is presented in Figure 5

Figure 5. Distribution of Rural B.Ed. students according to level of attitude towards online teaching
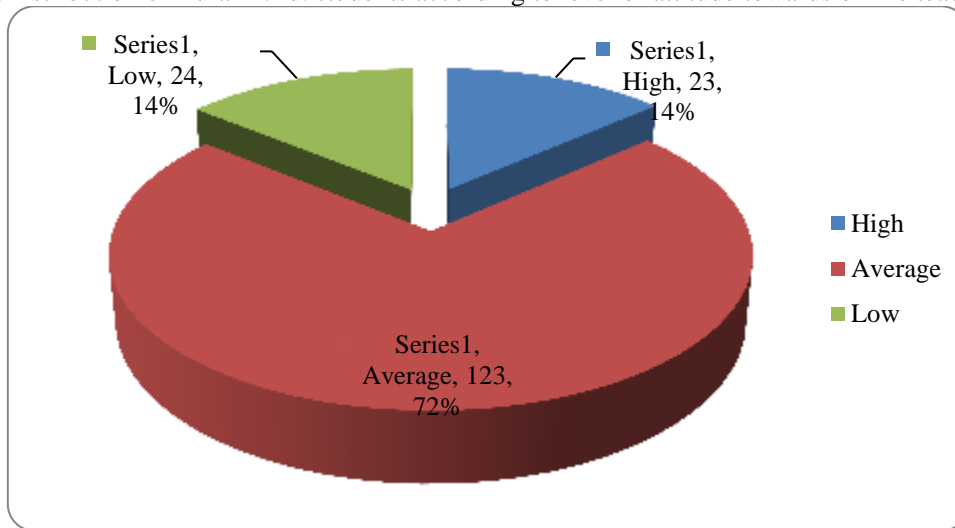
B.Ed. Students from Urban Area:

In The details of level of Attitude towards online teaching among B.Ed. students from Urban area are given in Table 6

Table 6: Distribution of Urban B.Ed. Students' Level of Attitude towards Online Teaching

Locale	Mean	SD	Level	Number	Percentage
Urban	236.84	7.48	High	28	21.54
			Average	86	66.15
			Low	16	12.31
			Total	130	100

The above table reveals that only 21.54 percent of Urban B.Ed. students possess higher level of Attitude towards online teaching. Majority of them (66.15 percent) possess Average level of Attitude towards online teaching and only 12.31 percent of Urban B.Ed. students possess Low level of Attitude towards online teaching.

From the analysis it can be concluded that majority of B.Ed. Urban students possess Average level of Attitude towards online teaching. Graphical representation of the level of Attitude towards online teaching among Urban B.Ed. students is presented in **Figure 6**

Figure 6. Distribution of Urban B.Ed. students according to level of attitude towards online teaching
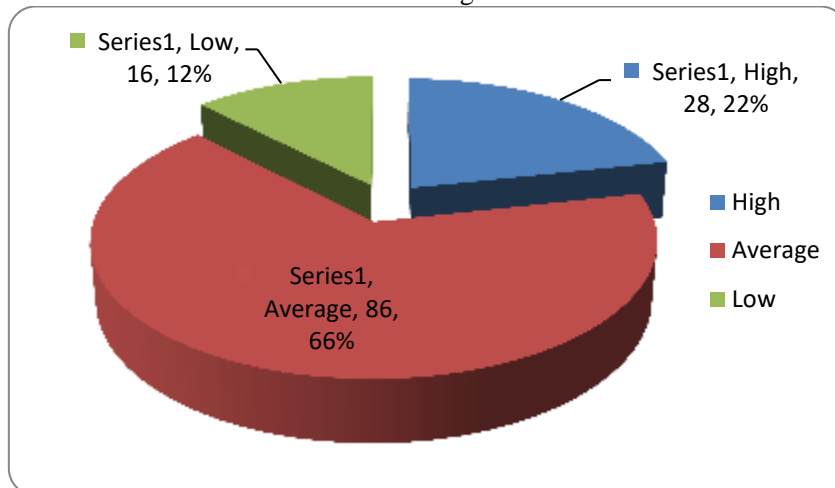
Test of Significance of Difference between Means:

In this section, the investigator undertakes analysis of difference between means to compare the mean scores of B.Ed. students Attitude towards online teaching for the subsamples based on gender To find out if there exists any difference in the B.Ed. students Attitude towards Online Teaching based on the relevant subsamples, test of significance of difference between means was employed. Results of mean difference analysis is presented and discussed in the following sections.

Comparison of mean scores of Attitude towards Online Teaching between Male and Female B.Ed. students:

Data and results of comparison of mean scores between Male and Female B.Ed. students is presented in Table 7

Table 7 Data and Result of Test of Significance of Difference between Mean Scores of Attitude towards Online Teaching among B.Ed. Students based on Gender

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	t-value	Level of Significance
Attitude towards Online Teaching	Male	46	235.22	7.771	.923	Not Significant
	Female	254	236.54	9.094		

Table 7 Shows that the t-value obtained for the variable Attitude towards Online Teaching among B.Ed. students based on gender is .923, which is less than the table value 1.96, required for significance at 0.05 level. Which suggest that there exists no significant difference between the mean scores of males and females with regard to Attitude towards Online Teaching among B.Ed. Students.

Comparison of mean scores of Attitude towards Online Tea ching between Rural and Urban B.Ed. students: Data and results of comparison of mean scores between Rural and Urban B.Ed.

Table 8: Data and Result of Test of Significance of Difference between Mean Scores of Attitude towards Online Teaching among B.Ed. Students based on Locale

Variable	Locale	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	t-value	Level of Significance
Attitude towards Online Teaching	Rural	170	236.32	9.301	.035	Not Significant
	Urban	130	236.35	8.394		

Table 8 shows that the t-value obtained for the variable Attitude towards Online Teaching among B.Ed. students based on Locale is .035, which is less than the table value 1.96, required for significance at 0.05 level. Which suggest that there exists no significant difference between the mean scores of Rural and Urban with regard to Attitude towards Online Teaching among B.Ed. Students.

Major Findings of the Study:

On the basis of the analysis done, the investigator has arrived at the following findings:

1) The mean of attitude scores for male and female B.Ed. student teachers is found to be (mean= 236.33) & (SD=7.771) and (Mean=236.54) & (SD=9.094) respectively. it indicates that male and female teachers have almost same attitude towards online teaching, which found that distribution is found to be almost normal. There is no significant difference between male and female.

2) The mean of attitude scores for B.Ed. student teachers from Rural and urban area is found to be (mean= 236.32) & (SD=9.301) & (Mean=236.35) & (SD=8.394) respectively.

3) There exists no significant difference between the mean score of rural and urban with regard to attitude towards online teaching among B.Ed. student teachers.

4) There are some merits and demerits of attitude of online teaching.

Conclusion:

Online teaching is one of the powerful and significant concepts for development of children. The investigator found that the study is relevant for our present educational system. Day by day the system is developed and the method of teaching is transformed to online way. The study has examined the impacts of gender, locale. The outcome from analysis provide strong support for the hypothesis, in addition this study has found that the influence of gender, locale. The study demonstrated that online teaching is offering precious opportunities for higher education and it will be motivated to the teachers for benefits of teaching and learning process. Promote students to use the self-placed learning and communication with their teacher and colloquies. Student can get a wider opportunity to learn effectively. A good principal, magnificent building, sound infrastructure and good curriculum are useless, if the teachers are not with positive attitude towards online teaching and also to make changes in the field of modern educational system.

The present study throws light on the attitude of B. Ed student teachers towards online teaching. Teacher and students are using ICT Components in different ways to aid teaching by providing information in to the students. It helps the individual to improve the overall potential and power of being a teacher for B. Ed student teachers. Online learning environments may hold significant potential for increasing educational productivity. Both found that online learning environments produced better outcomes than face-to face schools and at a lower per pupil cost than the state average. From this study it can be concluded that Teachers positive attitude of online teaching is essential to transform education system from the current classroom learning. Identification of attitudes and their factors would provide useful knowledge for education stakeholders, which can help in increasing the quality of teaching and learning. It would change the whole educational system fruitfully.

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Impact of Mood and Behaviour Patterns on Well-Being of Elderly People Living With Families and In Old Age Homes

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Abstract:

Cognitive ageing is a topic that has attracted attention for a variety of compelling reasons, including personal, scientific and practical. The moment we become conscious of our cognitive abilities declining, we experience a direct blow to our sense of reason. Constructing the multivariate formula for successful cognitive ageing is an intriguing topic from a scientific perspective. If there are signs of alleviation and prevention, our care systems and economy will be better able to deal with the growing burden of cognitive ageing as a result of demographic shifts. Though there is variety of other factors but we cannot ignore the psychological concepts related to the overall personality of the old persons. Cognitive capacity is predicted to be heritable at predictable rate evidence from twin studies and adoptive families, and this rate is thought to rise from youth through maturity and old life. The percentage of an individual's IQ that can be attributed to their genes stays much over quantitative amount even if some studies have suggested that heritability diminishes in extremely old age. While research on normal cognitive ageing is limited, there is evidence that normal ageing is associated with changes in cognition that can be predicted and replicated. Cognitive talents are often classified as either crystallised or fluid, depending on how much they vary as one ages. The talents that have crystallised are the accumulated set of skills and memories that have resulted from prior cognitive processing, usually in the form of learned information. There's mounting evidence that moderate alcohol use has positive effects on older adults; it's linked to higher cognitive performance than abstinence or excessive drinking and may even protect against dementia and cognitive decline. Because alcohol has been shown to improve cardiovascular and cerebrovascular health, it may help lower the risk of these diseases.

Keywords: Mood Disorders, Holisticheath, Behaviour Pattern, Well Being, Lifestyle

Introduction to the Study:

The study delves into the nuanced interplay between the living arrangements of older individuals and the subsequent impact on their mood and behavior. The aging process is a complex journey influenced by various factors, and one pivotal aspect is the environment in which older people reside. This exploration focuses on two primary living scenarios: those who live with their families and those who reside in old age homes. Each setting carries unique dynamics that can significantly shape the emotional well-being, behavioral patterns, and overall quality of life for the elderly.

Living with family offers the potential for a rich tapestry of emotional support. The presence of family members can foster a sense of belonging and provide a robust foundation for positive mental health. However, familial dynamics are multifaceted, and conflicts or stress within the family unit may create challenges that impact the emotional state of older individuals. Physical health, too, is intricately linked to the family environment. While families may encourage healthy habits and provide assistance with daily activities, there could be hurdles in ensuring adequate healthcare for chronic conditions. On the flip side, old age homes present an alternative living arrangement with its own set of influences. The structured community setting often offers opportunities for social engagement and activities, potentially mitigating feelings of isolation. Professional care and support services within these facilities can contribute positively to the overall well-being of residents. Nevertheless, concerns arise around issues of autonomy and independence, as residents may grapple with the balance between receiving care and maintaining a sense of control over their lives.

Mood and Behaviour Pattern of Elderly People Living In Old Age Homes:

The psychological well-being of older individuals residing in old age homes is a subject of considerable interest, as it reflects the impact of the living environment on their mood and behavior. Research by Bowling and Dieppe(2005) emphasizes the importance of social interactions in the lives of the elderly. Old age homes, often designed with communal spaces and structured activities, can play a pivotal role in providing opportunities for social engagement. This is significant, as social interactions are linked to mental health, offering companionship and a sense of belonging, thereby positively influencing the mood of older individuals (Cornwell & Waite, 2009).

In examining the mood and behavior patterns of older individuals in old age homes, it's crucial to consider the role of professional care. According to studies such as those by Gaugler et al. (2011), old age homes typically provide access to healthcare services and assistance with daily activities. This professional support can contribute significantly to the overall well-being of residents, ensuring that their physical health needs are met.

However, challenges may arise in balancing professional care with the need for autonomy and independence, as identified by Molony and Evans (2013), requiring a delicate approach to caregiving that respects the individual's preferences.

A sense of purpose and meaningful engagement is another dimension of the mood and behavior of older individuals in old age homes. Research by Gilmour (2012) highlights the importance of meaningful activities in promoting mental well-being among the elderly. Well-run old age homes often offer a range of activities that cater to the diverse interests of residents, providing them with a sense of purpose and accomplishment. However, the absence of stimulating activities or a lack of individualized engagement can contribute to feelings of despair and boredom (Bern-Klug, 2019).

Review of Literature:

Dubey et.al (2015): conducted to understand the feeling of the elderly residing in the old age homes and within the family setup in Jammu. The sample size of 60 consisting both the groups of elderly women selected using the purposive sampling technique The tools used were a specially designed Interview schedule and observation technique. Non-working status of these women and above 60 years of age was criteria for sample selection. Results of the study revealed that most of the elderly felt the attitude of the younger generation is unsatisfactory towards them especially those who were in old age homes in terms of getting respect, love and affection from the family members instead they were considered as burden for others while women living in the families had a positive attitude towards old age.

Goud and Nikhade (2016): study was carried out in two old age homes in Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra. Total eighty participants living at old age home in the age group of 60 to 85 yearswere included in this study. The tool administered was Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) questionnaire. Conclusion of the study was that; the prevalence of depression was higher in elderly living in old age home. Percentage of depression in females was more than men and found to be increasing with increase in age.

Praveen Kumar et. al. (2018): The aim of the study "Depression and anxiety among the elderly personsfrom institutional and non-institutionalized settings in the field practice area of a tertiary-care institute, Andhra Pradesh: a comparative study" is to check the common psychiatric conditions such as depression and anxiety among the elderly population which most often go untreated or unrecognized, owing to the lack of knowledge and misperceptions about these conditions leading to decreased quality of life. The sample size consisted of total of 112 elderly persons, 56 from old-age home and 56 from the community in the field. The

tools used were Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) and Hamilton Anxiety scale. The result indicated that prevalence of depression was more among institutional elderly persons compared with those from the community. Prevalence of anxiety was almost equal among the elderly population from institutional and non-institutionalized settings.

Tiwari et.al. (2019): The current study "Mental health problems among inhabitants of old age homes: A preliminary study", was an exploratory study conducted at Lucknow old age home. The sample consist of 45 people above 60 years of age. The tools used for the test were Survey Psychiatric Assessment Schedule (SPAS), Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE), Mood Disorder Questionnaire (MDQ), and SCAN-based clinical interviews. The result of the study revealed that depression (37.7%) was the most common mental health problem followed by anxiety disorders (13.3%) and dementia (11.1%).

Suleha et al (2020): aimed to find out the difference of life satisfaction among elderly people living in nursing house and living with family. Respondent in this study were 10 elderly people 63 years-83 years, choosing with purposive sampling technique, based on the characteristics of researchers. The results showed that both elderly people living in nursing home and living with family can describe life satisfaction based on life expectancy component of elderly from Neugarten. There are also differences found in life satisfaction among elderly people living in nursing home and living with family. The difference lies in the components of zest vs. apathy, positive self-concept, and mood tune. The first differences in the zest vs apathy component shows that elderly people living in senior home care work on their own daily activities, while the elderly living with the family divides their daily activities with members of their families..

Das and Shah (2020): conducted a study in industrialized elderly in Gujarat. Their studies indicated that one third elderly have stated that they choose such an arrangement due to familial conflict. It is also concluded that the demand for institutional living arrangements in the face of weakening traditional familial support has increased as grown-up children find it difficult to take care for their ageing parents. Thus, the circumstances compelled the elderly to move out to such impersonal arrangements, where they are struggling to make a new meaning of their lives, seek solace 5 and comfort in age mates, adjust to the discipline of institutional living and to unfamiliar living arrangements .The study also found that majority of the inmates was satisfied with the services provided to them and with the care taking of the staff.

Bharti (2021): has conducted an empirical study on institutionalized aged in Hyderabad. Her study

reveals that most of the elderly were depend upon their children for their daily needs and requirements. Most of them were not receiving any personal care by their family members as it was main cause to move the old age homes. The study also concludes that despite being old some of the elderly play an active role by keeping themselves busy in some activities.

Mishra (2021): in his study of Orissa found that due to the lack of family care and economic support forced the elderly to shift the old age homes. He examined that majority of the elderly felt their satisfaction with the prevailing arrangement at old age institutions. Further, study also shows that being in constant contact with their friend networks, having cordial relations with the co residence and engaged in various activities within the institution were also contribution factors of their satisfaction lives in the old age institutions. For many of elderly felt that these institutions became an ideal place for them to live and they do not want to go back to their children.

Jamuna and Jyostana (2021): conducted a study on pay and stay homes in the four cities i.e. Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad and Tiruvananthapuram. They focused on their relocation experience, frequency and types of social network, perceptions concerning stay in old age homes. Their study found that majority of the elderly in widowed females. Findings reveal that issueless and conflicting relations are main cause for shifting to the old age homes. Most of them reported the network sizes are small and never conceived that they would be spending their later years in these old age homes.

Rationale of the Study:
The study addresses the critical issue of understanding the mood and behavior patterns of elderly individuals living with their families. As the global population continues to age, exploring the dynamics within family living arrangements becomes increasingly important for informing policies and interventions that support the well-being of older individuals. While family is often considered a primary source of emotional support for the elderly, there is a need to delve deeper into the various factors influencing their mood and behavior within this familial context.

Research Questions:
1. What is the influence of positive family relationships on the mood of older individuals living with their families?
2. How do conflicts and strained relationships within the family impact the mood and behavior patterns of elderly family members?
3. What is the nature and extent of social interactions within the family setting, and how do these interactions correlate with the mental well-being of older individuals?

4. In what ways do caregiving stress and responsibilities within the family influence the emotional state of older family members?
5. What role does gender play in the experiences of older individuals within family living arrangements, and how does it affect their emotional well-being?

Research Methodology

Research Problem:
The present research aims to study the impact of mood and behaviour patterns on well-being of elderly people living with families and in old age homes

Objectives & Hypotheses:
1) To study difference in behavior pattern of elderly people living in old age home and with family.
2) To study difference in mood of elderly people living in old age home and with family.
3) To study relationship between behaviors pattern and well-being of elderly people living in old age homes and with family.

Hypotheses:
1) There is no significant difference in behavior pattern of elderly people living in old age home and with family.
2) There is no significant difference in mood of elderly people living in old age home and with family.
3) There is no significant relationship between behaviors pattern and wellbeing of elderly people living in old age homes and with family.

Sample: This study will be conducted in 3 Villages and 3 old age homes in Kapurthala, Punjab. The respondents of the study comprised 50 elderly people living in old age homes and 50 living with families. The samples who will be 60 years and above and the total number of sample is 100

Simple Random Sampling: Random sampling is a part of the sampling technique in which each sample has an equal probability of being chosen. A Sample chosen randomly is meant to be an unbiased representation of total population.

Data collection: Purposive sampling technique will be used for data collection. This study will be carried out among 100 elderly people. In 100 elderly people, 50 elderly people living in old age homes and 50 living with families selected from Kapurthala, Punjab. All the possible efforts are made to make them feel at ease and respond to the scales with full concentration. Before the administration of the interviews, an introduction will be given to the respondents

Research Design: Research design is the back born of each design and it provide the direction of research. The present study utilized the co-relational research design for hypothesis verification.

Reliability and Validity: The test-retest reliability coefficient of RPWBS was 0.82. The subscales of Self-acceptance, Positive Relation with Others, Autonomy, Environmental Mastery, Purpose in

Life, and Personal Growth were found to be 0.71, 0.77, 0.78, 0.77, 0.70, and 0.78 respectively, which were statistically significant ($p<0.001$).

Variables of the Study:

Independent Variable: Mood and behaviour pattern of elderly people living in home.

Dependent Variable: Well-being of elderly people

Data Analysis:

In this proposed study, various statistical tool and techniques will be used according to the requirement of the study.

- **Graphical presentation:** Bar diagrams will be drawn.
- **Descriptive statistics:** Descriptive statistics will be used to summarize demographic characteristics of the participants.

The primary data which will be collected will be sorted, classified, edited, tabulated in a proper format and analyzed by utilizing appropriate statistical tools. The researcher will use Windows Excel Spreadsheet for recording and classification of samples. Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) Ver. 22, a computer-aided software package of statistical tools for deploying different basic and advanced statistical tools in the research will also be used for the data analysis.

The following statistical tools will be used for analyzing the data procured from the respondents selected for the study.

- **Simple Percentage Analysis:** Simple percentage analysis is one of the basic statistical tools which is widely used in the analysis and interpretation of the main data. It deals with the number of respondents' response to a particular question in percentage arrived at the total. Simple percentages will be used in the study to analyze the factors like demographic and other details of the respondents.
- **t-Test:** Independent t-tests or ANOVA will be performed to compare the changes in scores between the CLS group and the control group.
- **Correlation:** In the present study, a Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient will be used to find correlation between behaviors pattern and well-being of elderly people living with families and in old age homes.

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Labour Co-operative in the Indian Economy

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Abstract:

Labour Co-operative play a crucial role in the socio-economic fabric of India. This research paper delves into the historical evolution, types, legal framework, and socio-economic significance of labour Co-operative in the Indian economy. Through an in-depth analysis, it becomes evident that these Co-operative are instrumental in employment generation and the enhancement of workers' well-being. However, they also face significant challenges, including issues of management, funding, and regulatory frameworks. The paper also highlights successful case studies and identifies the factors contributing to their success. A comparative analysis is presented, drawing parallels with other countries' experiences and gleaning valuable lessons. Government initiatives and support are evaluated, shedding light on their impact. The research paper concludes by underlining the potential for the growth of labour Co-operative and providing recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders. Labour Co-operative, often overlooked, have a substantial impact on the Indian economy, and their growth could be a catalyst for transformative change in the lives of workers and their communities.

Keywords: Labour Co-operative, Co-operative movement, Worker-owned Co-operative, Socioeconomic impact, Employment generation, Co-operative development and Government support.

Introduction:

Labour Co-operative, a collective endeavour where workers join together to share ownership and decision-making in their workplace, hold a significant position in the economic and social landscape of India. These Co-operative, encompassing worker Co-operative, employee-owned Co-operative, and Labour unions, form a cornerstone of the Indian workforce, contributing to employment generation and the empowerment of workers. Their history dates back to the early 20th century when they emerged as a response to the exploitative working conditions during the colonial era. In the 21st century, labour Co-operative have grown and diversified, extending their influence beyond traditional Labour unions. They now encompass a wide range of economic activities, from manufacturing and agriculture to service industries. As such, they have a profound impact on the livelihoods and welfare of countless workers and their communities. This research paper seeks to comprehensively explore the dynamics of labour Co-operative in the Indian economy. It will trace their historical evolution, categorize their different forms, delve into the legal and regulatory framework underpinning their existence, and analyze their multifaceted role in employment generation. Furthermore, it will investigate their socioeconomic impact on the lives of workers, addressing issues of income levels, working conditions, and overall well-being. Despite their evident importance, labour Co-operative in India face numerous challenges. This research will shed light on the obstacles they encounter, including funding constraints, management hurdles, and government policies that impact their operations. It will also present successful case studies, showcasing the strategies and practices that have allowed certain Co-operative to thrive. In a global context, the paper will provide a comparative analysis of Indian labour Co-operative, drawing parallels with their counterparts in other countries and drawing insights from similarities and differences. The role of government initiatives and support in fostering these Co-operative will be scrutinized, with an evaluation of their effectiveness. In conclusion, this research paper will emphasize the potential for the further growth of labour Co-operative in the Indian economy and outline recommendations for policymakers, stakeholders, and workers. By addressing the complex tapestry of challenges and opportunities faced by these Co-operative, this study aims to contribute to the broader understanding of their role in shaping India's economic and social future.

Historical Perspective:

The history of labour Co-operative in the Indian economy is deeply intertwined with the struggle for workers' rights and economic justice. The genesis of these Co-operative can be traced back to the early 20th century, marked by colonial exploitation and a growing awareness among workers of the need for collective action.

Colonial Roots (Early 20th Century):

During the British colonial rule in India, the workforce was subjected to harsh and often deplorable working conditions. Labourers, particularly in sectors like agriculture and manufacturing, faced severe exploitation, including low wages, long working hours, and limited job security. This period witnessed the birth of Labour unions as a response to these

injustices. Workers started forming collectives to advocate for their rights, better wages, and improved working conditions.

Emergence of Worker Co-operative:

The concept of worker Co-operative began to take shape as a means of addressing the economic disparity. Workers in various industries, including textiles, mining, and agriculture, started pooling their resources and skills to form Co-operative. These Co-operative aimed to provide a more equitable distribution of income and ownership, which was in stark contrast to the exploitative practices of colonial-era employers.

Post-Independence Era:

With India gaining independence in 1947, there was a renewed focus on economic development and social justice. The Labour movement gained further momentum as the Indian government adopted policies that promoted workers' rights and the welfare of Labourers. Worker Co-operative, including those in agriculture, became a crucial component of these efforts.

Legal Framework Development:

The Indian government introduced several Labour laws and policies aimed at safeguarding workers' interests. These policies provided legal recognition and support for Labour unions and Co-operative. The growth and diversification of Labour Co-operative benefited from this supportive legal framework.

Landmark Moments:

Over the decades, there have been several significant moments in the history of Labour Co-operative in India. These include the establishment of notable Co-operative in various sectors such as agriculture, textiles, and housing. They played a pivotal role in ensuring fair wages, job security, and improved living conditions for the workers.

The historical perspective of Labour Co-operative in India underscores the resilience and determination of the Labour force in the pursuit of fair and just working conditions. It is crucial to acknowledge the contributions of Labour unions and Co-operative in shaping India's economic landscape and the welfare of its workforce.

Types of Labour Co-operative:

Labour Co-operative in the Indian economy come in various forms, each with its unique structure and purpose. These Co-operative play a diverse set of roles, contributing significantly to the economic and social well-being of workers. Understanding the different types is essential to appreciate the breadth of their impact. The primary types of Labour Co-operative in India are:

a. Worker Co-operative: Worker Co-operative are formed and owned by the employees themselves. In these Co-operative, workers are not just Labourers but also co-owners, participating in decision-making and sharing profits. These Co-operative are common in sectors like manufacturing and services. Worker Co-operative promote a sense of ownership and responsibility among employees and often lead to improved productivity and job satisfaction.

b. Employee-Owned Co-operative: Employee-owned Co-operative are characterized by employee ownership of a significant portion of the company. This form of Co-operative allows employees to become shareholders and have a say in the company's management and governance. Such Co-operative are prevalent in industries such as information technology and startups, where employees hold equity stakes in the company.

c. Labour Unions: Labour unions, also known as trade unions, are associations of workers that focus on collective bargaining with employers to secure better wages, working conditions, and benefits. While they are not traditional Co-operative, they share the objective of advocating for workers' rights and welfare. Labour unions are widespread in various sectors, including manufacturing, healthcare, and education.

d. Producer Co-operative: Producer Co-operative are primarily formed in the agriculture and rural sectors. In these Co-operative, farmers or producers join together to collectively market their products, purchase inputs, and access credit facilities. They aim to eliminate intermediaries and secure better prices for their produce. These Co-operative have played a crucial role in rural development and improving the economic status of farmers.

e. Service Co-operative: Service Co-operative are established to provide specific services to their members, such as credit, housing, healthcare, or education. Credit Co-operative, often referred to as credit societies or credit unions, are prevalent in rural and urban areas and provide financial services to their members. Housing Co-operative, on the other hand, focus on providing affordable housing solutions to members. Each type of Labour Co-operative serves a unique function, but they all share the common goal of improving the lives and working conditions of their members. The diversity of these Co-operative underscores their adaptability to different sectors of the Indian economy and their potential for driving positive change in the workforce.

Legal and Regulatory Framework:

Labour Co-operative in the Indian economy operate within a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework that defines their structure, operations, and relationships with stakeholders. This framework plays a vital role in providing the necessary legal recognition and protection for these Co-operative. Key elements of the legal and regulatory framework for Labour Co-operative in India include:

a. Co-operative Laws: The Co-operative movement in India is governed by Co-operative laws at both the central and state levels. The Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002, and various state-specific Co-operative acts provide the legal foundation for the establishment and functioning of Co-operative. These laws detail the registration process, management, voting rights, and dissolution of Co-operative.

b. Labour Laws: Labour Co-operative are subject to various Labour laws and regulations. These laws address issues such as minimum wages, working hours, occupational safety, and social security. Ensuring compliance with Labour laws is crucial for the protection and welfare of workers in Co-operative.

c. Taxation Laws: Taxation laws, including income tax, are applicable to Labour Co-operative. The tax liability of Co-operative may vary depending on their legal structure, income sources, and the benefits provided to their members. Understanding tax laws is essential for managing the financial aspects of these Co-operative.

d. Government Policies and Support: The Indian government has formulated policies and programs to promote the growth of Co-operative, including Labour Co-operative. Various government agencies and bodies oversee the implementation of these policies. Support in the form of grants, subsidies, and technical assistance is often provided to Co-operative to foster their development.

e. Registrar of Co-operative: Each state in India typically has a Registrar of Co-operative responsible for the registration and regulation of Co-operative within that state. The Registrar plays a pivotal role in ensuring that Co-operative adhere to legal and regulatory requirements.

f. Auditing and Reporting Requirements: Labour Co-operative are usually required to maintain proper financial records, conduct regular audits, and submit annual reports. These practices are crucial for transparency and accountability.

g. Compliance with Co-operative Principles: Labour Co-operative are expected to adhere to Co-operative principles, such as voluntary and open membership, democratic control, and member economic participation. These principles ensure that Co-operative operate in the best interests of their members.

A robust legal and regulatory framework is essential for the functioning and sustainability of Labour Co-operative. It provides a legal identity to these Co-operative, safeguards the rights of workers, and offers a mechanism for dispute resolution. It is important for Co-operative to stay informed about changes in laws and regulations to ensure ongoing compliance and protection of their members' interests.

Role of Labour Co-operative in Employment Generation:

Labour Co-operative in the Indian economy play a pivotal role in addressing the ever-pressing issue of employment generation. These Co-operative serve as a driving force for job creation and have a profound impact on various sectors. They promote entrepreneurship by empowering workers to become entrepreneurs and business owners. Worker-owned Co-operative, for instance, enable employees to collectively manage and run their businesses, thereby generating employment opportunities for themselves and others. Labour Co-operative are often active in sectors that employ marginalized or vulnerable sections of society, such as agricultural Labour, handicrafts, and small-scale industries. These Co-operative create jobs and offer opportunities for individuals who might otherwise face limited employment prospects. Many Labour Co-operative focus on skill development and training programs for their members. By enhancing the skills and capabilities of workers, Co-operative make them more employable and better equipped to access job opportunities. In sectors like agriculture, Labour Co-operative help reduce seasonal unemployment by providing consistent employment throughout the year. Agricultural Co-operative, for instance, engage workers in various farming activities, ensuring a steady source of income. Labour Co-operative support the growth of micro-enterprises and small businesses. They often create opportunities for self-employment and micro-entrepreneurship, which can lead to job creation at the grassroots level. Worker-owned Co-operative, where employees collectively own and manage businesses, contribute to job stability and the equitable distribution of profits. They empower workers to control their own destinies and generate stable employment. Labour Co-operative can be instrumental in providing employment opportunities for disadvantaged or

vulnerable groups, including women, tribal communities, and those with disabilities. They offer an inclusive approach to job creation. Labour Co-operative operate in both urban and rural areas, addressing the employment needs of diverse populations. They contribute to balanced economic development by creating job opportunities in both settings. Some Co-operative, like credit and savings Co-operative, offer financial services and microfinance opportunities to members. This access to capital can be essential for starting small businesses and generating self-employment.

In summary, labour Co-operative actively engage in employment generation across various sectors, from agriculture to manufacturing to services. Their emphasis on skill development, entrepreneurship, and equitable employment practices makes them powerful agents for mitigating unemployment and underemployment. By focusing on both rural and urban settings and providing opportunities to marginalized groups, these Co-operative contribute to a more inclusive and economically robust society.

Socioeconomic Impact of Labour Co-operative in the Indian Economy:

Labour Co-operative play a multifaceted role in shaping the socioeconomic landscape of India. Their impact extends far beyond mere employment generation, encompassing various dimensions of society and the well-being of workers. One of the most significant socioeconomic impacts of Labour Co-operative is their contribution to income distribution and poverty alleviation. By allowing workers to share in profits and decision-making, these Co-operative reduce income inequality and help alleviate poverty, particularly among marginalized communities. Improved working conditions are another prominent outcome of Labour Co-operative. Through collective action and negotiations, they often secure better wages, safer environments, and improved working conditions. This, in turn, enhances the overall well-being of workers. Many Labour Co-operative invest in skill development and training programs for their members. By equipping workers with valuable skills and knowledge, these initiatives empower them to access better employment opportunities and economic stability. Labour Co-operative play a pivotal role in promoting inclusive development. In rural areas, they provide employment opportunities for marginalized communities, including women, tribal populations, and individuals with disabilities. This empowers these groups to participate in the workforce and

contribute to their communities' development. Labour Co-operative bridge the rural-urban divide by generating employment in both settings. In rural areas, they support agriculture and handicrafts, while in urban areas, they contribute to service and manufacturing industries. This contributes to a balanced regional development. Stable employment is a hallmark of worker-owned Co-operative. This stability reduces workers' vulnerability to job insecurity and income fluctuations, leading to improved living standards. Labour Co-operative also nurture entrepreneurship and small business growth. When employees become co-owners and managers of their businesses, it fosters economic independence and stimulates local economic development. Community development is another dimension of the socioeconomic impact of Labour Co-operative. Many of these Co-operative engage in initiatives that benefit the local community, such as investing in infrastructure, education, healthcare, and social programs. The Co-operative model not only promotes economic well-being but also social cohesion and empowerment. Workers actively participate in decision-making within the Co-operative, and their investment in the Co-operative's success extends to other aspects of their lives and communities.

In summary, Labour Co-operative wield a profound and multifaceted socioeconomic impact. Their contributions to income equality, improved working conditions, skill development, and the empowerment of marginalized communities make them significant drivers of not only economic change but also social progress in India.

Challenges Faced by Labour Co-operative:

While Labour Co-operative offer various advantages to workers and society, they are not without their share of challenges and obstacles. Understanding these challenges is essential to work toward their mitigation and the continued growth of Labour Co-operative. The key challenges faced by Labour Co-operative in the Indian economy include:

a. Financial Sustainability: Many Labour Co-operative struggle with financial sustainability. Access to capital, loans, and investment opportunities can be limited, making it challenging for Co-operative to expand, invest in technology, and withstand economic downturns.

b. Management and Governance: Effective management and governance can be a challenge for some Labour Co-operative. Ensuring transparency, accountability, and equitable decision-making processes among members is often a complex endeavor.

c. Regulatory Compliance: Adhering to the numerous regulatory requirements and compliance standards can be daunting for Labour Co-operative. Meeting legal obligations, financial reporting, and tax compliance can be time-consuming and resource-intensive.

d. Competition and Market Access: Labour Co-operative often face stiff competition from conventional businesses. Gaining market access and building a competitive edge can be demanding, especially in industries dominated by large, well-established enterprises.

e. Training and Skill Development: The ongoing training and skill development of Co-operative members are essential for their success. However, providing relevant training and education programs can be resource-intensive.

f. Resource Mobilization: Co-operative need resources for their functioning and growth. Mobilizing funds, whether through loans, grants, or equity, can be a significant challenge.

g. Government Policies and Support: While the government has initiated policies to promote Co-operative, their implementation and effectiveness can vary. Inconsistent government support and bureaucratic hurdles can hinder Co-operative development.

h. Changing Workforce Dynamics: Labour markets are evolving rapidly with changing workforce dynamics. Adapting to these changes, such as the gig economy and remote work, can pose challenges for traditional Labour Co-operative.

i. Member Participation: Active member participation is essential for Co-operative success. Encouraging consistent involvement and commitment from members can be an ongoing challenge.

j. External Perceptions: Labour Co-operative may face skepticism and bias from external stakeholders, including investors and customers, who may not fully understand or appreciate the Co-operative model.

k. Risk Management: Co-operative need to manage various risks, including financial, operational, and market risks. Developing effective risk management strategies is essential for long-term sustainability.

l. Succession Planning: Ensuring the continuity of Labour Co-operative requires succession planning to prepare the next generation of leaders and members to take over key roles.

Addressing these challenges requires Co-operative members, policymakers, and stakeholders to colLabourate, adapt to changing economic conditions, and invest in the resilience and sustainability of Labour Co-operative. Overcoming these hurdles is essential to harness the full potential of these Co-operative in promoting workers' welfare and economic development.

Success Stories and Case Studies: To truly appreciate the impact of Labour Co-operative in the Indian economy, it is instructive to examine specific success stories and case studies that exemplify the transformative potential of these Co-operative. Here are a few illustrative examples:

a. **Amul (Anand Milk Union Limited):** Amul, often referred to as the "White Revolution of India," is a renowned dairy Co-operative that has had a profound impact on India's rural and agricultural landscape. Founded in 1946, Amul empowered dairy farmers in Gujarat to collectively market their milk and dairy products. Today, Amul is a global leader in the dairy industry, benefiting millions of farmers and generating employment in production, processing, and distribution.

b. **SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association):** SEWA is a pioneering Labour Co-operative that focuses on empowering women in the informal Labour sector. Founded in 1972, SEWA has been instrumental in improving the economic and social status of women by organizing them into Co-operative for various activities, such as manufacturing, trade, and agriculture. SEWA's success story demonstrates how Co-operative can empower marginalized communities.

c. **IFFCO (Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operative Limited):** IFFCO is one of the world's largest Co-operative societies in the fertilizer sector. Established in 1967, it is owned by over 35,000 member Co-operative and serves millions of farmers across India. IFFCO's Co-operative model has ensured the availability of quality fertilizers and agricultural inputs to farmers, contributing significantly to the country's agricultural productivity.

d. **Amrutha Dairy:** Amrutha Dairy, based in Kerala, is a remarkable example of a worker-owned Co-operative. Started by a group of dairy farmers and workers in 1982, it has evolved into a successful Co-operative dairy, producing a wide range of dairy products. The Co-operative's success demonstrates the potential of worker Co-operative to create employment and prosperity.

e. **Vayalagam Co-operative Farming Society:** Vayalagam is a Co-operative farming society located in Tamil Nadu.

Established in 2010, it brings together small and marginal farmers to collectively engage in sustainable agriculture. By pooling resources and adopting organic farming practices, Vayalagam has not only improved farmers' income but also shown how Co-operative can lead to more sustainable agricultural practices. These success stories and case studies highlight the transformative potential of Labour Co-operative in the Indian economy. They underscore the role of Co-operative in empowering marginalized communities, ensuring sustainable livelihoods, and fostering economic development. These examples can serve as inspiration for further exploration and replication of Co-operative models in various sectors of the economy.

Comparative Analysis:

A comparative analysis of Labour Co-operative in the Indian economy provides valuable insights into their strengths, weaknesses, and impact. By juxtaposing different aspects of these Co-operative, we can gain a deeper understanding of their dynamics and their role in fostering economic and social development. Here, we conduct a comparative analysis on several key dimensions:

a. Ownership and Management:

- **Worker Co-operative:** In worker Co-operative, employees are also co-owners and participate in decision-making, which can lead to a strong sense of ownership and responsibility.
- **Employee-Owned Co-operative:** Employee-owned Co-operative offer ownership stakes to workers but may vary in the level of participation in management.

b. Sectoral Diversity:

- **Agricultural Co-operative:** Agricultural Co-operative are prevalent in rural areas, primarily focusing on farming and allied activities.
- **Industrial Co-operative:** Industrial Co-operative engage in manufacturing and production, often in urban settings.
- **Service Co-operative:** Service Co-operative provide various services to members, such as credit, healthcare, and education.

c. Scale and Size:

- **Large Co-operative:** Some Co-operative, like Amul and IFFCO, have achieved substantial size and scale, impacting millions of members and consumers.
- **Small and Micro Co-operative:** There are numerous small and micro Co-operative that operate at a local or regional level, often with a focus on specific niches.

d. Rural and Urban Dynamics:

- **Rural Co-operative:** Rural Co-operative are more common in agriculture and related sectors, where they contribute to rural development.
- **Urban Co-operative:** Urban Co-operative are prevalent in service and manufacturing sectors, catering to the urban workforce.

e. Economic Impact:

- **Income Generation:** Labour Co-operative contribute significantly to income generation and poverty alleviation, especially in marginalized communities.
- **Market Competitiveness:** Some Co-operative, like Amul and IFFCO, have demonstrated competitiveness and market leadership.

f. Social and Inclusivity Impact:

- **Inclusivity:** Co-operative like SEWA and Vayalagam focus on inclusivity by empowering women and marginalized groups.
- **Empowerment:** Labour Co-operative play a pivotal role in empowering workers, especially in worker-owned Co-operative.

g. Challenges and Resilience:

- **Challenges:** Labour Co-operative face various challenges, including financial sustainability, management and governance issues, and regulatory compliance.
- **Resilience:** Successful Co-operative demonstrate resilience in overcoming these challenges through innovative approaches.

h. Government Support and Policy Influence:

- **Government Policies:** The influence of government policies and support varies for different Co-operative.
- **Policy Influence:** Some Co-operative have actively influenced policies and regulations in their respective sectors.

This comparative analysis highlights the diversity of Labour Co-operative in the Indian economy and the range of impacts they create. While each Co-operative model has its unique strengths and challenges, they collectively contribute to employment generation, income distribution, and socioeconomic development.

Government Initiatives and Support:

The Indian government has recognized the importance of Labour Co-operative in fostering economic development, employment generation, and social inclusivity. To promote and strengthen these Co-operative, various initiatives and forms of support have been introduced at both the central and state levels. Here, we explore

government efforts to bolster Labour Co-operative:

a. **Co-operative Development Programs:** The government has launched Co-operative development programs to provide financial and technical assistance to Labour Co-operative. These programs offer grants, subsidies, and capacity-building support to enhance the Co-operative sector's growth and sustainability.

b. **National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC):** The NCDC is a central government agency that plays a pivotal role in the development of Co-operative, including Labour Co-operative. It provides financial assistance, conducts research, and offers training programs to strengthen Co-operative across various sectors.

c. **State-Level Cooperation and Support:** State governments have established Co-operative departments and organizations responsible for implementing Co-operative policies and providing support to Co-operative. State-level initiatives may vary depending on local priorities and needs.

d. **Tax Incentives:** Labour Co-operative may be eligible for certain tax incentives and exemptions, depending on their legal structure and activities. These incentives can ease the financial burden on Co-operative and enhance their competitiveness.

e. **Regulatory Frameworks:** Governments have put in place regulatory frameworks to ensure the legal recognition and protection of Labour Co-operative. These frameworks define the registration process, governance structure, and legal rights and responsibilities of Co-operative.

f. **Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies:** Co-operative banks and credit societies provide financial services tailored to the needs of Co-operative, including low-interest loans and credit facilities. They play a crucial role in ensuring access to financial resources for Co-operative.

g. **Sector-Specific Initiatives:** Some sectors, such as agriculture and dairy, have sector-specific Co-operative initiatives. For instance, the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) supports dairy Co-operative, while the National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI) promotes cooperation in various sectors.

h. **Training and Capacity Building:** Government agencies and Co-operative provide training and capacity-building programs to enhance the skills and knowledge of Co-operative members and leaders. This ensures better management and operation of Co-operative.

i. **Policy Advocacy and Consultation:** Government agencies often consult with Co-operative representatives and stakeholders to formulate policies and regulations that address the specific needs of Labour Co-operative. This colLabourative approach helps shape Co-operative-friendly policies.

j. **Recognition and Awards:** Governments acknowledge the achievements of exemplary Co-operative by conferring awards and recognition. This recognition encourages Co-operative excellence and motivates others to excel.

k. **Advocacy for Co-operative Principles:** The government actively promotes Co-operative principles such as voluntary and open membership, democratic control, and member economic participation to guide the operations of Labour Co-operative.

l. **Co-operative Education:** Educational institutions and government agencies offer courses and programs on Co-operative management and development. These educational initiatives prepare future leaders and professionals to contribute to Co-operative growth.
Government initiatives and support play a crucial role in the development and sustenance of Labour Co-operative in India. By creating an enabling environment, providing financial resources, and offering capacity-building opportunities, the government actively contributes to the growth and impact of these Co-operative.

Future Prospects: The future of Labour Co-operative in the Indian economy holds promise and potential, as they continue to play a vital role in addressing economic and social challenges. Several factors indicate positive prospects for the growth and impact of these Co-operative:

a. **Economic Growth and Diversification:** As India's economy continues to grow and diversify, Labour Co-operative are well-positioned to expand their reach across various sectors. Their model of shared ownership and decision-making can thrive in industries beyond agriculture and manufacturing.

b. **Technology Integration:** The integration of technology in Co-operative activities, such as digital platforms for marketing and e-commerce, can enhance the competitiveness of Labour Co-operative and improve their access to markets and resources.

c. **Skill Development and Education:** A continued emphasis on skill development and Co-operative education can equip Co-operative members and leaders with the knowledge and tools needed to manage and adapt to changing economic conditions.

d. **Government Support and Policy Continuity:** A continued commitment from the government to support Co-operative development, coupled with the stability of Co-operative-friendly policies, will further strengthen the sector.

e. **Inclusivity and Social Impact:** Labour Co-operative are likely to focus on inclusivity by promoting the involvement of women, tribal communities, and other marginalized groups. Their social impact in terms of empowering vulnerable populations is expected to grow.

f. **Environmental Sustainability:** An increasing focus on environmental sustainability may lead to the development of eco-friendly Co-operative, such as organic farming and sustainable agriculture initiatives.

g. **Global Integration:** Opportunities for international cooperation and trade can open up for Labour Co-operative, allowing them to expand their market reach beyond domestic boundaries.

h. **Innovative Financing Models:** The development of innovative financing models, such as impact investments and social entrepreneurship, may provide new avenues for Co-operative to access capital and resources.

i. **Co-operative Networks:** The formation of Co-operative networks and federations can strengthen the Co-operative movement, allowing Co-operative to collectively address common challenges and amplify their impact.

j. **Advocacy and Awareness:** Greater advocacy and awareness efforts can highlight the contributions of Labour Co-operative, educating stakeholders and the public about their significance.

k. **ColLabourative Initiatives:** ColLabourative initiatives with government agencies, NGOs, and private sector entities can facilitate resource-sharing and capacity-building for Co-operative.

l. **Digital Platforms and Marketing:** The use of digital platforms and online marketing can expand the market reach of Co-operative, connecting them with a broader consumer base.

m. **Adaptive Governance Structures:** Labour Co-operative may experiment with adaptive governance structures that enable more dynamic decision-making and resource allocation.

n. **Sustainable Practices:** An increased emphasis on sustainable and ethical business practices can enhance the appeal of Co-operative products and services.

In conclusion, Labour Co-operative are well-poised to continue their contributions to employment generation, income distribution, and social inclusion in the Indian economy. Their adaptability, social orientation, and capacity for inclusive growth make them an integral part of India's economic future. By leveraging technological advancements, government support, and innovative approaches, Labour Co-operative can play an even more significant role in building a more equitable and sustainable economy.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Labour Co-operative in the Indian economy represent a remarkable force for socio-economic development. These Co-operative models have a rich history, having successfully empowered workers, reduced income disparities, and fostered inclusive growth. Challenges such as financial sustainability and regulatory compliance have been met with creative solutions and resilience. Government support and initiatives have played a pivotal role in fostering Co-operative growth and recognition. Looking to the future, Labour Co-operative are well-positioned for continued success. Economic diversification, technological integration, and a commitment to inclusivity and sustainability offer promising prospects. These Co-operative are not just economic entities; they embody the principles of democracy and mutual assistance, addressing economic disparities and social inequalities.

As we reflect on their journey, it is clear that Labour Co-operative in India have made significant contributions to the nation's economic and social fabric. They continue to light the path towards a more equitable and sustainable future, impacting the lives of workers and communities across the country.

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School-Based Assessment: Strategies and Role of Key Stakeholders

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Abstract:
      School-Based Assessment (SBA) has gained prominence as an effective assessment approach that focuses on holistic learning and the development of various skills beyond traditional testing. This research paper aims to explore the strategies employed in School-Based Assessment and investigate the roles of key stakeholders in its successful implementation. Through a comprehensive literature review and analysis of existing practices, this paper discusses the significance of SBA in promoting student-centered learning, its impact on educational outcomes, and the collaborative efforts required among educators, students, parents, and administrators.
Keywords: School-Based Assessment, assessment strategies, key stakeholders, educators, students, parents, administrators, assessment methods, formative assessment, authentic assessment, feedback, holistic learning.

Introduction:

In the ever-evolving landscape of education, assessment practices have undergone a paradigm shift, with an increasing emphasis on student-centered and holistic learning. This transformation has led to the emergence and growing prominence of School-Based Assessment (SBA), a multifaceted approach that redefines the assessment process. Unlike traditional examinations that primarily measure rote memorization, SBA focuses on a comprehensive evaluation of students' cognitive, affective, and psychomotor abilities. It provides a platform for students to showcase their diverse talents, knowledge, and skills through various assessment methods, such as projects, portfolios, presentations, and practical tasks. SBA transcends the confines of conventional assessments, integrating formative evaluation, authentic tasks, self-assessment, and collaborative learning. By doing so, it offers a holistic perspective of a student's educational journey, emphasizing the importance of the learning process alongside the final outcome.

The objectives of SBA extend beyond merely assigning grades; they encompass the development of critical thinking, problem-solving abilities, creativity, communication skills, and a deep understanding of subject matter. This shift in focus from outcome-oriented assessment to a more comprehensive evaluation aligns with the broader goals of education - preparing students to become well-rounded, adaptable, and empowered individuals ready to thrive in an increasingly complex world. This research paper aims to delve into the multifaceted realm of School-Based Assessment, exploring the strategies that underpin its effective implementation and the pivotal roles played by key stakeholders, including educators, students, parents, and administrators. As we navigate this exploration, we shall uncover the transformative potential of SBA, shedding light on how it promotes student agency, fosters a culture of lifelong learning, and cultivates a rich educational environment that goes beyond the traditional confines of the classroom. By examining the strategies and collaborative efforts that drive SBA, we seek to provide a comprehensive understanding of its significance in modern education. This paper will also address the challenges and considerations associated with implementing SBA, highlighting the importance of striking a delicate balance between innovation and standardization, and between nurturing subjectivity and ensuring objectivity in the assessment process.

In the subsequent sections, we will delve into the multifaceted aspects of School-Based Assessment, shedding light on the strategies employed to maximize its benefits and the distinctive roles that each key stakeholder plays in this transformative educational approach. By unravelling the layers of SBA, we hope to contribute to the discourse surrounding effective assessment practices and their influence on the holistic development of learners in the 21st century.

Strategies for School-Based Assessment:

School-Based Assessment (SBA) is a dynamic approach that embraces a variety of strategies to holistically evaluate students' progress and competencies. By offering diverse assessment methods, encouraging active student involvement, and fostering a culture of continuous improvement, SBA promotes a comprehensive understanding of learning outcomes. The following section outlines the strategies that contribute to the effective implementation of SBA:

1. **Diverse Assessment Methods:** SBA incorporates a range of assessment tools that cater to various learning styles and abilities. These methods include projects, portfolios, presentations, practical tasks, group discussions, and case studies. By allowing students to choose or design their assessment formats, SBA promotes individual creativity, critical thinking, and ownership of the learning process.

2. **Formative Assessment:** Regular formative assessment is an integral part of SBA. Educators

use ongoing assessments to monitor student progress, identify learning gaps, and adjust instructional strategies accordingly. Timely feedback provides students with insights into their strengths and areas for improvement, fostering a growth-oriented mindset.

3. **Authentic Assessments:** SBA emphasizes real-world applications of knowledge and skills. Performance tasks and projects mirror actual scenarios, enabling students to apply theoretical concepts in practical contexts. Authentic assessments encourage higher-order thinking, problem-solving, and the integration of knowledge across disciplines.

4. **Self-Assessment and Reflection:** Empowering students to assess their own work enhances metacognition and self-regulation. By evaluating their performance against criteria and reflecting on their learning journey, students develop a deeper understanding of their strengths and areas for growth. Self-assessment cultivates a sense of responsibility and ownership of learning outcomes.

5. **Timely and Constructive Feedback:** Effective feedback is a cornerstone of SBA. Educators provide specific, actionable feedback that highlights achievements and suggests avenues for improvement. The feedback loop encourages ongoing dialogue between students and teachers, enabling iterative learning and refinement of skills.

6. **Collaborative Learning:** Collaborative assessment tasks encourage peer-to-peer learning and communication skills. Group projects and discussions promote teamwork, problem-solving, negotiation, and consensus-building. Through collaboration, students learn from diverse perspectives and develop interpersonal skills crucial for success in the real world.

7. **Individualized Learning Pathways:** SBA recognizes the uniqueness of each learner. It allows educators to tailor assessment tasks based on students' interests, abilities, and learning needs. Individualized assessments foster a sense of relevance and engagement, contributing to a more meaningful learning experience.

8. **Technology Integration:** Integrating technology into SBA enhances assessment options and allows for innovative approaches. Digital platforms facilitate multimedia presentations, e-portfolios, online quizzes, and interactive assignments, catering to the digital literacy skills necessary for the 21st century.

9. **Student Involvement in Assessment Design:** Involving students in designing assessment tasks and criteria empowers them to take ownership of their learning. This strategy encourages active engagement, critical thinking, and a deeper understanding of the learning objectives.

10. **Balancing Formative and Summative Assessment:** SBA strikes a balance between ongoing formative assessment for learning and periodic summative assessment of learning. This equilibrium ensures that students receive continuous guidance while also demonstrating their overall proficiency at designated intervals.

11. **Data-Driven Decision Making:** Analysing assessment data allows educators to make informed instructional decisions. By identifying trends and patterns in student performance, teachers can adjust teaching strategies to address specific learning needs.

12. **Continuous Professional Development:** Educators require ongoing training to effectively design and implement SBA. Professional development opportunities help teachers stay updated on best practices, assessment techniques, and strategies to align assessments with learning outcomes. By incorporating these strategies, schools can create a robust School-Based Assessment framework that fosters holistic learning, student engagement, and the development of essential 21st-century skills. These strategies collectively contribute to the realization of SBA's broader goal: nurturing well-rounded individuals prepared to navigate a complex and rapidly changing global landscape.

Roles of Key Stakeholders in School-Based Assessment:

The successful implementation of School-Based Assessment (SBA) hinges on the active involvement and collaboration of key stakeholders who play distinct and complementary roles. These stakeholders include educators, students, parents, and administrators. Each group contributes to the effectiveness of SBA by fulfilling their roles in a coordinated manner, fostering a conducive environment for holistic learning and growth. The following section provides a detailed overview of the roles played by each of these key stakeholders:

1. **Educators:**

Educators are at the forefront of SBA implementation, guiding students through the assessment process and creating meaningful learning experiences. Their roles include:

- **Designing Balanced Assessment Tasks:** Educators develop a variety of assessment tasks that align with learning objectives, catering to different learning styles and abilities. These tasks should be comprehensive, engaging, and reflective of real-world applications.

- **Setting Clear Assessment Criteria:** Clear and transparent assessment criteria enable students to understand expectations and goals. Educators communicate these criteria to guide students' efforts and self-assessment.
- **Providing Timely and Constructive Feedback:** Offering regular feedback that highlights strengths and suggests improvements is crucial. Effective feedback supports students' learning journey and encourages continuous improvement.
- **Analyzing Assessment Data:** Educators collect and analyze assessment data to identify trends, areas of improvement, and students' learning needs. This data-driven approach informs instructional strategies and curriculum adjustments.
- **Fostering a Positive Learning Environment:** Educators cultivate a supportive and inclusive classroom environment that encourages risk-taking, inquiry, and collaboration. This environment nurtures students' confidence and motivation to engage in SBA tasks.

2. **Students:**

Students are active participants in SBA, taking charge of their learning and development. Their roles encompass:

- **Setting Learning Goals:** Students set personal learning goals aligned with assessment tasks and learning outcomes. These goals help them track their progress and achievements.
- **Engaging Actively in Assessment Tasks:** Actively participating in assessment tasks, asking questions, seeking clarification, and putting forth their best efforts are essential components of students' roles.
- **Self-Assessment and Reflection:** Students evaluate their work against assessment criteria, reflect on their strengths and weaknesses, and take ownership of their learning journey. Self-assessment cultivates metacognitive skills and a growth mindset.
- **Collaborating with Peers:** Collaborative tasks foster teamwork, communication skills, and peer learning. Students work together to solve problems, share ideas, and enhance their collective understanding.
- **Seeking Continuous Improvement:** Students demonstrate a commitment to continuous improvement by using feedback to refine their work and by actively participating in formative assessment opportunities.

3. **Parents:**

Parents are vital partners in SBA, supporting students' learning both at home and in school. Their roles include:

- **Encouraging Student Engagement:** Parents motivate students to actively participate in SBA tasks, emphasizing the importance of effort, growth, and holistic development.
- **Understanding the Assessment Process:** Parents familiarize themselves with the SBA approach, assessment methods, and goals to support their children effectively.
- **Participating in Parent-Teacher Conferences:** Attending parent-teacher conferences enables parents to discuss their child's progress, receive feedback, and collaborate with educators to address any concerns.
- **Nurturing a Positive Learning Environment at Home:** Parents create an environment conducive to learning, offering guidance, resources, and encouragement to reinforce classroom efforts.

4. **Administrators:**

Administrators provide the institutional framework and resources necessary for successful SBA implementation. Their roles encompass:

- **Establishing an Assessment Culture:** Administrators create a culture that values assessment for learning and provides the necessary support for educators to implement SBA effectively.
- **Professional Development:** Administrators offer opportunities for ongoing professional development, ensuring educators are equipped with the skills and knowledge required for SBA.
- **Allocating Resources:** Adequate resources, including technology, materials, and support staff, are essential for SBA. Administrators ensure these resources are available and accessible.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Administrators monitor the implementation of SBA, analyze its impact on student learning, and make data-driven decisions to refine the assessment process.
- **Engaging the Community:** Administrators communicate the benefits of SBA to the school community and involve external stakeholders to garner support for the approach. The synergy between these key stakeholders creates a collaborative ecosystem that maximizes the benefits of School-Based Assessment.

When educators, students, parents, and administrators fulfill their respective roles, SBA becomes a powerful tool for nurturing well-rounded individuals equipped with critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and a strong sense of ownership over their learning journey. This collective effort fosters an educational environment that prepares students for success in a rapidly evolving and complex world.

Impact and Benefits of School-Based Assessment:

School-Based Assessment (SBA) is a transformative approach to evaluation that goes beyond traditional examination-based assessments. By focusing on holistic learning and a comprehensive understanding of students' abilities, SBA has a profound impact on educational outcomes, teaching methodologies, and the overall educational experience. This section delves into the myriad benefits and far-reaching impact of SBA on students, educators, and the education system as a whole:

1. **Promotes Holistic Learning:** SBA emphasizes the development of a wide range of skills beyond rote memorization. Students engage in tasks that require critical thinking, creativity, problem-solving, communication, and collaboration. This holistic approach fosters a deeper understanding of concepts and their real-world applications.

2. **Reduces Exam-Related Stress:** Unlike high-stakes examinations that can create immense stress and anxiety, SBA distributes assessment over time and incorporates various methods. This reduces the pressure associated with a single examination event, promoting a healthier learning environment.

3. **Personalized Learning Experiences:** SBA allows for individualized assessment tasks, enabling educators to tailor evaluations based on students' strengths, interests, and learning needs. This customization enhances student engagement and relevance, leading to more meaningful learning experiences.

4. **Encourages Active Student Participation:** SBA places students at the center of the assessment process, encouraging active participation, ownership, and responsibility for their learning. Students become more engaged and motivated as they take charge of their educational journey.

5. **Fosters Lifelong Learning:** SBA nurtures skills such as self-assessment, reflection, and goal setting, which are essential for lifelong learning. Students develop the ability to monitor their progress, identify areas for improvement, and continuously strive for self-improvement.

6. **Strengthens Critical Thinking:** The diverse assessment methods used in SBA require students to analyze, synthesize, and evaluate information. This promotes critical thinking skills, enabling students to make informed decisions and solve complex problems in various contexts.

7. **Supports Skill Development:** SBA emphasizes the development of practical skills, including research, presentation, communication, and teamwork. Students graduate with a versatile skill set that prepares them for success in higher education and the workforce.

8. **Enhances Teacher-Student Interaction:** Frequent formative assessments and personalized feedback in SBA facilitate meaningful interactions between educators and students. This close collaboration enables educators to better understand individual learning needs and tailor instruction accordingly.

9. **Enables Real-World Applications:** Authentic assessments in SBA simulate real-world scenarios, enabling students to apply theoretical knowledge to practical situations. This prepares them to tackle challenges and make informed decisions in their future careers.

10. **Cultivates Metacognitive Skills:** Self-assessment and reflection in SBA develop students' metacognitive abilities, enabling them to monitor their own learning, set goals, and adapt strategies for improvement. This skill is invaluable for continuous growth.

11. **Accurate Assessment of Student Progress:** SBA provides a comprehensive view of students' progress, capturing their performance over time. This allows educators to assess a broader range of abilities and provides a more accurate representation of each student's capabilities.

12. **Aligns with 21st-Century Skills:** SBA equips students with the skills demanded by the modern world, such as critical thinking, adaptability, digital literacy, and effective communication. These skills are essential for success in a rapidly changing global landscape.

13. **Improves Educational Equity:** SBA provides a fairer assessment system that caters to diverse learning styles and abilities. It minimizes the impact of exam-related biases and allows students to demonstrate their strengths regardless of traditional testing limitations.

14. **Continuous Improvement Culture:** SBA promotes a culture of continuous improvement, where educators consistently evaluate and refine their teaching methods based on assessment results. This leads to more effective instructional strategies and improved learning outcomes.

In conclusion, School-Based Assessment's impact extends far beyond traditional assessment methods. Its benefits encompass the holistic development of students, the enhancement of critical skills, and the creation of a more inclusive and student-centered learning environment. By fostering a culture of lifelong learning, adaptability, and active participation, SBA paves the way for a brighter future for students and society at large.

Challenges and Considerations in School-Based Assessment:

While School-Based Assessment (SBA) offers numerous benefits, its implementation is not without challenges. Navigating these challenges and considering key factors is essential to ensure the successful integration of SBA into the educational framework. This section explores the potential challenges and considerations that educators, administrators, and other stakeholders should address to maximize the effectiveness of SBA:

1. **Standardization and Reliability:** Ensuring consistent and standardized assessment practices can be challenging in SBA. Different educators may interpret assessment criteria differently, leading to variability in grading. To address this, clear and detailed rubrics and guidelines must be established to maintain reliability across assessments.

2. **Bias and Subjectivity:** SBA, with its focus on diverse assessment methods, can be susceptible to subjective interpretation. Evaluators' personal biases and subjectivity might influence assessment outcomes. Implementing calibration sessions and peer moderation can help mitigate bias and ensure fair evaluations.

3. **Workload and Time Constraints:** The introduction of SBA may increase educators' workload, particularly when designing, administering, and assessing a variety of tasks. Finding a balance between SBA tasks and other teaching responsibilities is crucial to prevent burnout and maintain instructional quality.

4. **Assessment Overload:** Introducing multiple assessment tasks can lead to assessment overload for both students and educators. Striking a balance between the number and frequency of assessments is essential to avoid overwhelming students and ensure that assessments remain meaningful.

5. **Resources and Training:** Implementing SBA may require additional resources, including technology, materials, and training for educators. Adequate professional development is essential to ensure that educators are equipped with the skills and knowledge needed to design and assess SBA tasks effectively.

6. **Data Management and Analysis:** Managing and analyzing the data generated by various SBA tasks can be complex. Schools need effective data management systems to track student progress, identify trends, and inform instructional decisions.

7. **Cultural Sensitivity and Inclusivity:** Assessment tasks must be culturally sensitive and inclusive to accommodate diverse student backgrounds and learning styles. Educators must ensure that tasks do not disadvantage any group of students and that assessments are free from cultural bias.

8. **Communicationand Parental Understanding:** Educating parents about the purpose and methodology of SBA can be challenging. Clear communication is vital to ensure that parents understand the rationale behind SBA and can support their children effectively.

9. **Resistance to Change:** Transitioning from traditional assessment methods to SBA may encounter resistance from educators, students, and parents accustomed to conventional testing. Providing a clear rationale for SBA and offering support during the transition can help alleviate resistance.

10. **Assessment Literacy:** Both educators and students need to develop assessment literacy to understand the purpose of different assessment methods and criteria. Ensuring that all stakeholders are informed about the assessment process is essential for its successful implementation.

11. **Balancing Formative and Summative Assessment:** Striking the right balance between ongoing formative assessment and periodic summative assessment can be challenging. Both types of assessment are important, and careful planning is needed to ensure that formative assessment informs instructional decisions effectively.

12. **Ensuring Authenticity:**Designing authentic assessment tasks that accurately reflect real-world scenarios while maintaining academic rigor can be complex. Ensuring that assessments are authentic without compromising learning objectives is a consideration that educators must address. In conclusion, while School-Based Assessment offers numerous advantages, addressing these challenges and considerations is vital to its successful implementation. By proactively addressing these issues, educational institutions can create a balanced and effective SBA framework that enhances student learning, fosters meaningful assessment experiences, and prepares students for success in a rapidly evolving educational landscape.

Conclusion:

School-Based Assessment (SBA) represents a transformative shift in the realm of education, placing the focus squarely on holistic learning, skill development, and student-centered evaluation. As we conclude our exploration of SBA, it becomes evident that this approach offers a plethora of benefits that extend far beyond the confines of traditional examination-based assessments. The symbiotic relationship between the strategies employed and the roles played by key stakeholders underscores the potential of SBA to revolutionize

the educational landscape. SBA's impact on students is profound. It empowers them to become active participants in their learning journey, fostering ownership, engagement, and a deep sense of responsibility.

The diverse assessment methods employed within SBA promote critical thinking, problem-solving, collaboration, and communication skills – all of which are indispensable for thriving in the complexities of the 21st century. Educators, as the architects of SBA, play a pivotal role in designing meaningful assessment tasks, providing constructive feedback, and nurturing a positive learning environment. Their commitment to professional development and innovative teaching methodologies is central to SBA's success. Parents, too, become integral partners in SBA's implementation, fostering a culture of support, understanding, and engagement. Their involvement is a catalyst for creating an ecosystem where students can thrive, both in and out of the classroom. Administrators, with their vision and leadership, lay the groundwork for a seamless integration of SBA into the educational framework.

Their commitment to fostering an assessment-oriented culture and allocating resources plays a crucial role in shaping the success of SBA. While SBA offers a wealth of benefits, it is not without its challenges. Striking a balance between diverse assessment methods, addressing biases, managing workload, and ensuring standardized evaluations requires deliberate efforts from all stakeholders. However, these challenges should not deter us but rather motivate us to refine our strategies and address the considerations meticulously. In the grand tapestry of education, SBA emerges as a cornerstone that promotes not just academic excellence, but the development of well-rounded individuals equipped with skills, knowledge, and competencies that extend far beyond textbooks. It prepares students to be adaptable, critical thinkers who can navigate the complexities of the modern world. As educators, students, parents, and administrators collectively embrace the philosophy of School-Based Assessment, we pave the way for a future where education is not limited to the acquisition of facts, but the nurturing of curiosity, creativity, and character. SBA embodies the essence of a transformative educational journey that shapes students into informed, empowered, and engaged global citizens.

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Open Educational Resources (OER)

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Abstract:

This research delves into the dynamic landscape of Open Educational Resources (OER) to assess their impact on contemporary education. OER, comprising freely accessible and openly licensed educational materials, has emerged as a transformative force in pedagogy, addressing issues of accessibility, affordability, and adaptability. The study conducts a comprehensive analysis of the adoption and utilization of OER across diverse educational settings, examining the implications for learners, educators, and institutions. Key areas of investigation include the assessment of pedagogical effectiveness, the economic implications for students and institutions, and the factors influencing OER adoption. The research employs both qualitative and quantitative methods, drawing on case studies, surveys, and data analytics to provide a nuanced understanding of the multifaceted impacts of OER.

Furthermore, the study explores challenges encountered in the implementation of OER and identifies potential strategies to enhance their integration into mainstream education. The research contributes insights into the evolving landscape of OER, considering technological advancements, evolving pedagogical practices, and the role of open licensing in shaping the future of education. By synthesizing findings from a range of educational contexts, this research aims to inform educators, policymakers, and stakeholders about the current state of OER, offering recommendations for optimizing their use to foster inclusive, flexible, and cost-effective learning environments. Feel free to adjust and customize this abstract according to the specific focus and findings of your research.

Keywords: Open Educational Resources (OER), OER adoption, OER impact, Open licensing, open education.

Introduction:

Definitions:

The Hewlett Foundation defines OER as "teaching, learning and research resources that reside in the Public Domain or have been released under on intellectual property license that permits the free use and re-purposing by others.

In an era marked by the rapid evolution of educational paradigms, Open Educational Resources (OER) has emerged as a transformative force, reshaping the landscape of teaching and learning. These resources, encompassing freely accessible and openly licensed educational materials, hold the promise of democratizing education by addressing longstanding challenges of accessibility, affordability, and adaptability.

As traditional educational models face scrutiny for their limitations in meeting the diverse needs of learners, OER has emerged as a viable alternative, promising not only cost-effective solutions but also pedagogical innovations. This research endeavors to conduct a comprehensive examination of the multifaceted dimensions of OER, exploring their impact on educational practices, institutional dynamics, and the broader implications for the future of learning. OER, by virtue of their open licensing, enables users to retain, reuse, revise, remix, and redistribute educational content, fostering a culture of collaboration and knowledge sharing.

The fundamental premise of OER lies in providing equitable access to high-quality educational resources for learners globally, transcending geographical and economic barriers. As we navigate the complexities of modern education, characterized by diverse learning styles, technological advancements, and an ever-expanding information landscape, understanding the adoption patterns, challenges, and pedagogical implications of OER becomes imperative. This research aims to contribute nuanced insights into the dynamic interplay between OER and educational practices, shedding light on their effectiveness, challenges encountered in implementation, and strategies to optimize their integration into mainstream education.

By investigating the diverse facets of OER, from their economic implications for students and institutions to the evolving pedagogical practices facilitated by their adoption, this research seeks to inform educators, policymakers, and stakeholders about the transformative potential of OER. Through a synthesis of qualitative and quantitative approaches, including case studies, surveys, and data analytics, the study aspires to provide a comprehensive understanding of how OER can contribute to the creation of inclusive, flexible, and innovative learning environments.

As we embark on this exploration of Open Educational Resources, we anticipate uncovering valuable insights that can shape the future of education, ensuring that quality learning materials are not only accessible to all but also adaptable to the evolving needs of learners in the 21st century.

Types of Oer:

Open Educational Resources (OER) come in various types, catering to different learning needs and preferences. Here are some common types of OER:

1. **Open Textbooks:**
Full-length textbooks that are freely accessible online and can be downloaded, printed, or viewed digitally. These textbooks cover a wide range of subjects and academic levels.

2. **Open Courseware:**
Entire courses, including lecture notes, assignments, exams, and sometimes multimedia content, made available for free online. Open courseware allows learners to access structured educational content.

3. **Open Journals and Articles:**
Scholarly articles and journals those are openly accessible to the public. This type of OER contributes to the dissemination of research and knowledge.

4. **Open Educational Modules:**
Modular units of instruction that cover specific topics or skills. These modules are designed to be flexible and can be integrated into various courses or learning pathways.

5. **Open Simulations and Virtual Labs:**
Interactive simulations and virtual laboratories that allow students to explore concepts and conduct experiments in a digital environment. These resources enhance hands-on learning experiences.

6. **Open Multimedia Resources:**
Educational videos, audio recordings, animations, and other multimedia content that support learning. These resources are often hosted on platforms like YouTube or specialized OER repositories.

7. **Open Software and Applications:**
Educational software and applications that are open source, allowing users to access, modify, and distribute the software freely. This category includes tools for various subjects, such as mathematics, science, and programming.

8. **Open Data Sets:**
Data sets that are openly available for educational and research purposes. Open data sets are valuable for teaching data analysis, statistics, and research skills.

9. **Open Assessments:**
Quizzes, tests, and other assessment tools that are openly available. These assessments can be used by educators to evaluate student understanding and progress.

10. **Open Source Textbook Repositories:**
Platforms that host a collection of open textbooks, allowing users to search, access, and download textbooks on a variety of subjects.

11. **Open Educational Apps:**
Mobile applications designed for educational purposes that are freely accessible and often open source. These apps cover a range of subjects and skills.

12. **Open Community Resources:**
Collaboratively developed resources by educators and learners within a community. These resources may include lesson plans, teaching guides, and other materials shared within an educational community.

Benefit of Oer:

Open Educational Resources (OER) offer numerous benefits for educators, learners, and institutions. Here are some key advantages of using OER:

1. **Cost Savings:**
OER are typically freely accessible, reducing or eliminating the financial burden on students for purchasing expensive textbooks and learning materials. This promotes affordability and increases access to education.

2. **Accessibility:**
OER can be accessed globally, providing learning opportunities to individuals who may face geographical, financial, or other barriers to traditional education. This supports inclusivity and equal access to educational resources.

3. **Customization and Adaptability:** Educators can customize and adapt OER to suit the specific needs and preferences of their students. This flexibility allows for a more personalized and engaging learning experience.

4. **Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing:**
OER encourage collaboration among educators, institutions, and learners. The open licensing allows for the sharing and improvement of educational resources, fostering a sense of community and collective knowledge creation.

5. **Innovation in Teaching and Learning:**
OER enable educators to experiment with new teaching methods and approaches. The adaptability of OER supports innovative pedagogical practices that can enhance student engagement and understanding.

6. **Up-to-Date Content:**
OER can be easily updated to reflect the latest information and developments in a field. This ensures that educational materials remain current and relevant, particularly in fast-evolving disciplines.

7. **Global Reach:**
OER can be shared and accessed globally through the internet. This facilitates cross-

cultural learning experiences and the exchange of knowledge on a worldwide scale.

8. **Support for Diverse Learning Styles:**
   The variety of OER formats, including text, video, simulations, and interactive modules, accommodates different learning styles. This diversity enhances the accessibility of educational content for a broader range of learners.

9. **Reduced Environmental Impact:**
   OER reduce the need for traditional printed materials, contributing to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly approach to education. Digital resources can be distributed without the environmental impact associated with printing and shipping physical books.

10. **Alignment with Open Pedagogy:**

OER align with the principles of open pedagogy, promoting a collaborative and participatory approach to education. This approach encourages students to actively engage with and contribute to the creation of educational content.

11. **Adaptation to Local Contexts:**
    OER can be adapted to suit local contexts, languages, and cultural nuances. This adaptability ensures that educational materials are relevant and resonate with diverse learner populations.

12. **Fostering Lifelong Learning:**
    OER contribute to a culture of lifelong learning by providing resources that individuals can access throughout their lives for continuous skill development and knowledge acquisition

Table: Below explains the difference between OER and other resources often misattributed as OER.

SN	Material Type	Openly Licensed	Freely Available	Modifiable
1	OER	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Free online resources under all rights reserved copyright	No	Yes	No
3	Materials available through the University Library	No	Yes	No
4	Open access articles and monographs	Yes	Yes	Maybe

Oer in India:

India has seen a growing interest in Open Educational Resources (OER), and various initiatives and platforms have been developed to provide free and accessible educational content. Here are a few examples:

1. **National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER):**
   NROER is an initiative by the Government of India to create and share a repository of digital resources for school education. It includes content for different subjects and grades and supports multiple languages.

2. **SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds):**
   SWAYAM is an online platform offering free online courses from elementary school to postgraduate levels. It includes video lectures, reading material, and assessments. It is an initiative of the Ministry of Education.

3. **e-PG Pathshala:**
   This initiative by the University Grants Commission (UGC) provides high-quality, interactive, and multimedia-rich content in different subjects at the postgraduate level. It is aimed at supporting e-learning in higher education.

4. **National Digital Library of India (NDLI):**
   NDLI is a digital repository that provides a wide range of learning resources, including textbooks, articles, videos, and manuscripts. It covers various subjects and levels of education.

5. **IGNOU eGyanKosh:**
   Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) offers eGyanKosh, an online repository of course material used in IGNOU programs. The content is openly accessible and includes study material, question papers, and more.

6. **e-Yantra:**
   e-Yantra is an initiative by IIT Bombay that provides free and open-source learning resources in the field of robotics and embedded systems. The platform includes tutorials, videos, and project ideas.

7. **NPTEL (National Program on Technology Enhanced Learning):**
   NPTEL provides free online courses in engineering, science, and humanities. It is a joint initiative by the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc).

8. **MITRA (Massive Interactive Touch screen Resource for All):**
   Developed by Amrita University, MITRA is an interactive multimedia platform that provides digital content for K-12 education. It covers subjects like science, mathematics, and social studies.

9. **e-Basta:**
   e-Basta is a platform that aims to provide school textbooks and other educational material in digital form. It allows students and teachers to access e-books and other digital content.

10. **Khan Academy India:**

Khan Academy offers free online courses in subjects such as mathematics, science, economics, and more. While Khan Academy is an international platform, it has a dedicated section for learners in India.

Conclusion:

In the ever-evolving landscape of education, the exploration of Open Educational Resources (OER) reveals a landscape rich with potential and promise. The journey through the dimensions of OER, from their impact on accessibility and affordability to their transformative potential in pedagogy, underscores their significance in shaping the future of learning. As we conclude this inquiry, several key observations and implications come to the forefront.

First and foremost, the adoption of OER stands as a beacon of hope for addressing the pervasive issue of educational inequity. By providing freely accessible and adaptable learning materials, OER dismantles financial barriers and expands educational opportunities for learners across diverse socioeconomic backgrounds. This inherent inclusivity aligns with the broader goals of fostering a more equitable and just society through accessible education. Moreover, the flexibility embedded within OER empowers educators to tailor content to the unique needs of their students. This adaptability not only accommodates diverse learning styles but also encourages educators to experiment with innovative pedagogical approaches.

The collaborative nature of OER, evident in the sharing and remixing of content, fosters a sense of community among educators, researchers, and learners—a community committed to the collective advancement of knowledge.As we contemplate the future implications of OER, it becomes apparent that their integration into mainstream education is not merely a technological or pedagogical shift but a cultural one. OER embodies the principles of openness, collaboration, and continuous learning. It challenges traditional notions of educational resource ownership and distribution, paving the way for a more participatory and learner-centric educational ecosystem. However, challenges persist, ranging from issues of quality assurance to the need for sustained institutional support.

Overcoming these challenges requires concerted efforts from educators, policymakers, and the broader educational community. Initiatives that promote awareness, provide training, and incentivize the creation and adoption of OER are crucial steps toward realizing the full potential of open education. The exploration of Open Educational Resources reveals a transformative force capable of reshaping educational landscapes, fostering inclusivity, and nurturing a culture of lifelong learning. As we navigate the complexities of education in the 21st century, the open and collaborative ethos of OER serves as a guiding light—a reminder that the pursuit of knowledge is a shared endeavor, and education, when open and accessible to all, becomes a catalyst for positive societal change.

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Empowering Education: A Analysis of National Education Policy's Impact on Libraries

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Abstract:

The National Education Policy 2020 was launched by the Ministry of Education on July 29, 2020. NEP 2020 focuses on 'India-Centered Education' that contributes to transforming India into a vibrant knowledge society. It is a new dawn in the Indian education system and a leap towards a modern and advanced nation. NEP is a progressive ambitious and carefully drafted policy that ensures the growth and progress of our nation through quality education in schools, colleges, and higher education institutes. It is a hope for youth and can achieve the desired outcome.

Keywords: Education Policy, NEP, NEP 2020, Library, Digital Libraries

"The purpose of education is to make better human beings with skill and expertise. Enlightened human beings can be made by teachers" - *Dr APJ Abdul Kalam.*

Introduction:

The UN Declaration 1948 Article 26 emphatically says that 'everyone has right to education, education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages shall be compulsory. NEP 2020 has rightly focused on all aspects of education at all levels including public and academic libraries. This is a reformative and revolutionary policy. It has transformed the face of the Indian education system. The policy has four main components school education, higher education, other aspects, and making it happens. With respect to libraries, NEP focuses on the sources, services, infrastructure, and activities of the libraries. NEP directs us on the use of ICT in libraries, online sources, facilities to stakeholders, and services to them. \

Education is a process of development of learning and thinking process. This process is not confined to the four walls of the classroom. It is about gaining experience enhancing skills and helping an individual to be an independent person. Education helps improve the career and personal growth of a student. An educated person is the wealth of the nation; he can think sensibly and make the right decision in critical situations. In the mid of India's glowing path in acquiring a key position in the world in the arena of economy, science and technology, social justice and equality launch of NEP is a milestone in the Indian education system.

National Education Policy and role of Libraries:

Libraries are the repositories of a nation's heritage, history, and culture. In all educational programs of the Government of India, the development of the library system is a significant component. The central government exercises coordinated efforts with the state government for the development of the library system. For maximum use of library resources, GOI has taken measures to develop reading habits among the people of India.

The policy has mentioned about National Book promotion policy.

Libraries are Learning Resource Centre:

As a learning resource centre, the library provides an important learning opportunity to support educational and training programs for the benefit of the students. The importance of library service is inevitable for higher education and research. To fulfill the learning objectives, libraries are an indispensable support mechanism. It supports the activities which are essential for the learning process of the students.

Is through the NEP ensures that professionally trained librarians and qualified support staff are there for the proper administration of this learning resource centre. NEP envisioned libraries as more than just book repositories. Library centres to be seen as a multifaceted resource centres that provide digital resources, ebooks audio-visual materials, internet access to facilitate research and learning. Libraries should have a suitable infrastructure with ICT technologies. The collection should be varied, up-to-date, and mainly in digital form so that students at distance levels can access the library resources.

For the promotion of library use, NEP encourages:

1. Development of attractive learning material for learners,
2. Availability of reading material in school and strengthening the collection,
3. Quality learning material to learners of college and higher education institutes,
4. Promotion of reading habits among the people,
5. Use of ICT for the promotion of learning resources,
6. Library spaces for adult education in public libraries,
7. Continuing education programme for the library staff.

Encourage writing in the Indian language:

NEP insists on three language formula and promotion of education in local languages and mother tongue. Promotion of Indian languages is ensured in NEP 2020. Writing in the Indian language is encouraged in NEP. Students ought to read books that help them to grow, develop their personality, and help to understand themselves and the world around them. NEP insists on research funding for Indian language promotion. This fund should support Indian writers, illustrators, and publisher's workshops that will encourage new-generation writers and publishers so that readers and thinkers are built in our nation. This scholarly literature can be housed in libraries to preserve the heritage of our dynamic languages and culture.

Highlights of NEP:-

The NEP 2020 advocates quality education at the school and college level. With the increasing growth of technological challenges in the form of machine learning, chat GPT, big data India needs skilled manpower to tackle the diverse situation. As India is also growing towards a top economy, provisions are made in NEP to build our nation strong and independent. It is crucial in the global ecosystem and employment landscape that students need to learn how to learn. Education today is concentrated on, with less teacher involvement, and less content teaching than it is more inclined toward creative and multi-disciplinary approaches, critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and innovative skills. NEP is implemented to globalise education from preschool to the secondary level. NEP aims to disrupt and radicalise the current traditional education system of rote learning.

National Education Policy's Agenda To Digitization Helps To Accelerate Digital Libraries:-

NEP promotes quality and innovation in higher education. NEP has suggested the National Educational Technology Forum in NETF. NETF is meant to equip students with the skills and knowledge necessary to contribute to the nation's development and compete global job market. NEP emphasizes quality and makes provision to access education resources 24 x 7, for this purpose digital libraries are equipped to provide students with access to a vast amount of information and knowledge resources. It insists on personalized learning experiences, and collaborative learning and supports distance learning.

Digital libraries and Knowledge Ecosystem:

Digital libraries play a vital role in providing online access to an extensive range of digital resources such as eBooks, journals, newspapers, articles, and scholarly material. This may enable students and educators to connect to educational material in their spare time, from remote locations. It is a cost-effective means to reach top-rated education material. Both students and teachers can work on a platform where they can share resources and work together on projects. So values like critical thinking, problem-solving, spirit of working together can be developed among the students. The knowledge ecosystem offers flexibility for students and educators to reach out to educational resources at any time and a distance location. Along with regular academic commitment students can pursue other academic pursuits in their own spare time and convenience. The digital library offers cost-effective means of accessing high-quality educational content which will help in lowering the cost of accessing the document.

Adopting the path of Digital Libraries:

Many universities in India adopting the path of digitizing their library collection, making them accessible to learners and faculty members online. There is a significant increase in the use of digital resources and access to them at remote locations.

Bridging the gap of Digital Divide:

As it is emphasis in the NEP, digital libraries narrow the gap between rural and urban students. Regardless of their location and socioeconomic status, top-notch educational resources can be accessed by students. Digital libraries help in narrowing the gap of the digital divide so with the effective implementation of this we are more likely to achieve better academic outcomes compared to those who do not have access.

Students living in remote areas are not able to visit physical libraries so digital libraries are the best solution to the problem. Focus On Digital Knowledge Ecosystem - Learners' community engagement for the exchange of knowledge is ensured in NEP 2020. Technology like artificial intelligence has enhanced the functionality of digital libraries. Algorithms for personalized recommendations, usage data, user interests, and usage patterns can help prepare policy documents for the libraries. Mobile devices are connected with the internet so digital libraries have their existence on mobile platforms. Along with artificial intelligence, virtual and augmented reality broadens the learning experiences for students so interactive engaging learning experience is possible.

Conclusion:

National Education Policy focuses on India-centric education that will surely contribute to transforming India into a vibrant knowledge society. Phase-wise policy aims to achieve goals like the creation of the National Research Fund and, the incorporation of a new higher education commission. NEP is a kind of novel document and will bring escalation in the education field. NEP envisioned libraries as a dynamic and evolving institutions that plays a vital role fostering holistic approach of education system.

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'दक्षिण आशिया प्रदेशातील महिलांच्या राजकीय स्थितीचे अध्ययन (विशेष संदर्भ: भारत)'

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सारांश:

महिलांचा राजकारणातील सक्रिय भाग हा नेहमीच चर्चेचा विषय राहिला आहार. महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग हा खूप व्यापक विषय असून त्याचा केवळ मतदानाशी संबंध जोडणे हिताचे ठरणार नाही. अनेक वेळा महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग संबोधतात त्याचा विपर्यास केला जातो व त्याचा संबंध महिलांच्या मतदानाच्या अधिकाराशी जोडला जातो. असे करणे कदाचित योग्य ठरणार नाही, कारण इतिहासात महिलांच्या राजकारणातील सक्रिय सहभागाचे खूप सारे संदर्भ आढळून येतात. इतिहासातील नोंदीचे विश्लेषण केले असता असे दिसून येते की महिला राजकारणात नुसत्या सक्रिय नव्हत्या तर त्यांचा निर्णय प्रक्रिये मध्ये, राजकीय व सामाजिक चेतना प्रफुल्लित करण्यामध्ये मोलाचे योगदान आहे हे विसरता कामा नये.

प्रस्तावना : आपल्या देशात राजकीय प्रतिनिधीत्वामध्ये लिंगभावविषयक भेद नसून समानता आहे, असे मानले जाते. राज्यघटनेत, स्त्री- पुरुष समानतेचे मूल्य स्वीकारलेले आहे. पहिल्या लोकसभेत(1952 - 57) लोकसभेच्या 489 जागांपैकी 43 जागांवर महिलांनी निवडणूक लढवली आणि त्यापैकी केवळ 14 निवडून आल्या. त्याचप्रमाणे, 1950 मध्ये विधिमंडळाच्या एकूण तीन हजार जागांपैकी 216 पैकी 82 महिला उमेदवार निवडून आल्या. संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या अहवालानुसार, कायदेमंडळात महिलांच्या प्रतिनिधीत्वात भारताचा सध्या 149 वा क्रमांक लागतो. संसद प्रतिनिधींमध्ये केवळ 11 टक्के महिला आहेत. बांग्लादेश आणि पाकिस्तानमध्ये हे प्रमाण आपल्यापेक्षा दुप्पट आहे. विधिमंडळाच्या निवडणूक जिंकण्यातील महिलांना येणाऱ्या अडचणी ही महत्त्वाची सामाजिक मर्यादा आहे, हेच यातून दिसून येते. स्त्रियांच्या सामाजिक-राजकीय स्थानाबाबत आणि खऱ्याखुऱ्या प्रतिनिधित्वाबाबत आपल्याकडील चित्र काय आहे? अद्यापही प्रतिकात्मक गोष्टींवरच आपला भर असतो. अद्यापही महिलांचे मताधिकार विस्तारण्यासाठी झगडावे लागत आहे. महिला प्रतिनिधींना उमेदवारी दिली जाते, काही निवडूनही येतात आणि जबाबदारीचे पद मिळवतात; पण व्यापक दृष्टीने पाहता, सामाजिक पातळीवर मात्र, राजकीय सत्ता पुरुषी वर्चस्वाखाली दिसते. पक्षाच्या अंतर्गत पदाधिकाऱ्यांच्या उतरंडीपासून अनेकदा महिला दूरच राहिलेल्या दिसतात. मात्र विविध राजकीय पक्षांशी निगडित असलेल्या महिलांच्या गटांचा उपयोग सामाजिक उपक्रम आणि मोहिमांसाठी केला जातो.

उद्दिष्टे :

1) महिलांच्या राजकीय सहभागाचे अध्ययन करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती : प्रस्तुत अध्ययनासाठी तथ्य संकलन करताना द्वितीय तथ्य संकलन पद्धतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आला आहे. अध्ययन विषयाशी संबंधित दुय्यम तथ्य संकलित करण्यासाठी प्रकाशित, अप्रकाशित असलेली शोध अध्ययन, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मासिके, साप्ताहिके, वृत्तपत्रे, संशोधन पत्रिका इत्यादी दुय्यम स्थान च्या माध्यमातून माहिती संकलित करण्यात आलेली आहे.

आशय विश्लेषण : निवडणुकीच्या राजकारणातील स्त्रियांचं प्रतिनिधित्व वाढावं, अशी मागणी केली जाते, त्यामागचा उद्देश केवळ राजकीय अवकाशातील स्त्रियांची प्रत्यक्ष उपस्थिती वाढवावी एवढाच नसतो, तर संधीसाधुपणा, स्त्रीद्वेष्टेपणा व पुरुषकेंद्रीत्व यांनी ग्रासलेल्या प्रभुत्वशाली राजकीय संभाषितामध्ये बदल घडवण्यासाठीही हे प्रमाण वाढणं गरजेचं मानलं जातं. अलीकडेच प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी यांनी काँग्रेस मधून शिवसेनेमध्ये जाण्याचा निर्णय घेतला, यांसारख्या प्रसंगांमधून मात्र शोकांतिका विरोधाभास समोर येतो. स्त्रीद्वेष्टेपणा व गुंडगिरी यांवर कारवाई करण्याबाबत काँग्रेस निष्क्रिय असल्याचं कारण देऊन चतुर्वेदींनी त्या पक्षाला राम राम ठोकला, पण त्यांनी नंतर निवडलेला राजकीय पक्ष काही लिंगभावात्मक न्यायाबाबत देदीप्यमान कामगिरी केलेला नाही. पक्षांतरानंतर आपण एक वरची पायरी चढल्याचे सांगत चतुर्वेदीने स्वतःच्या निर्णयाचे समर्थन केला आणि स्त्रियांच्या हक्कांबद्दलची आपली बांधिलकी कायम राहील, असेही त्या म्हणाल्या. ही काही एकमेव किंवा सुटीच घडलेली घटना नाही, पण राजकारणातील 'नवीन' सर्वसाधारण स्थितीवर या निमित्ताने प्रकाश पडतो. कोणतीही तत्त्व किंवा नैतिक

भूमिका न घेता, बांधिलकी व अपराधभाव यांचीही फिकीर न बाळगता निलाजरेपणाने कारकिर्दीच्या पाठीमागे लागण्याची ही वृत्ती आहे. या सर्वसाधारण स्थितीची उलट तपासणी करणे आवश्यक आहे. पक्ष स्वतःच्या सदस्यांकडे वेतनावर कार्यरत कर्मचारी म्हणून कशा प्रकारे पाहू शकतात आणि पक्षाचा ब्रँड व प्रतिमा बाजारपेठेत सादर करण्याचे काम त्यांच्याकडे कशा पद्धतीने देऊ शकतात, हेही या घटनेच्या निमित्ताने दिसून येतं. परंतु, अशा सदस्यांना राजकारणी मानता येत नाही, कारण त्यांचा लोकांशी काही खोल संबंध असणं किंवा अगदी स्वतःच्या पक्षाच्या पायाभूत धारणा व विचारसरणीशीही हे सदस्य जोडलेलं असणं अपेक्षित नसतं. स्त्रियांचे अधिकार व स्त्रीवाद यांची भाषा अतिशय मर्यादित व सोईपूर्ती वापरण्याचा या घटनेतील भाग अधिक चिंताजनक आहे. राजकारणातील भ्रष्ट व स्त्रीद्वेष्ट्या पद्धतींचा सहज स्वीकार करणे किंवा त्यान विरोधात संघर्ष करणं, यांपैकी कोणता पर्याय निवडला जातो, यावरून त्या व्यक्तीच्या स्त्रीवादीची कल्पना येते. स्त्रीवादाचा खरं आकलन झालं तर राजकारणातील भाषेपासून फारकत घेतली जाईल आणि निराळी भाषा तिथे रुजवली जाण्याची शक्यता निर्माण होईल. विधिमंडळातील महिला प्रतिनिधींची संख्या वाढवण्याच्या मागणी मागे हीच अपेक्षा आहे. "टिकून राहण्यासाठी व प्रगती साधण्यासाठी आपण पुरुषांसारखं जगायला हवं" ही महिला राजकारण्यांची वृत्ती पुरुष सत्ता का राजकीय संस्कृतीवर एखादा ओरखडा तरी उठवेल का? मुळात तिथे स्त्रियांना टिकणंही अवघड होत असेल, तर हा बदल कसा घडेल?

राजकीय अवकाशात महिला प्रतिनिधींची उपस्थिती राहावी, यासाठी त्यांना आरक्षण देणे महत्त्वाचं आहे. गेल्या संसदेमध्ये केवळ 11 टक्के महिला होत्या, म्हणजे 90 लाखांहून अधिक महिलांना मागे केवळ एक महिला प्रतिनिधी होती. राजकीय पक्षांमध्ये स्त्रियांना दिली जाणारी उमेदवारी मर्यादितच राहिली आहे, त्यामुळे ही आरक्षणाला महत्त्व प्राप्त होतं. राजकीय पक्ष महिला उमेदवारांच्या 'सेलिब्रिटी' असण्याचा व 'तारकामूल्या' चा लाभ घेऊ पाहतात किंवा त्यांच्या घराण्याचे संबंध महत्त्वाचे मानतात. समुदायासोबत जवळून काम करणाऱ्या महिला कर्मचाऱ्यांकडे बहुतांश पक्ष दुर्लक्ष करतात आणि निवडून येण्याची अधिक शक्यता असेल अशा उमेदवाराची निवड करतात. स्त्रियांना उमेदवारी मिळाली, तरी निवडणुकांमध्ये त्यांच्या विरोधात बरेच अडथळे असतात, कारण त्यांना शत्रूभावी, कामातून व वर्चस्व गाजवू पाहणाऱ्या पुरुष कार्यकर्ता वर्गाला सामोरे जायचं असतं. अशावेळी महिला

उमेदवारांचं व्यंगात्मक चित्रण केलं जातं, त्यांची सूक्ष्म छाननी होते किंवा अगदी त्यांच्याकडे लैंगिक विषय वस्तू म्हणून पाहिले जातं व त्यांच्या भोवतीच वलय आणखी गळत केलं जातं परंतु, स्त्रियांनी स्वतःचा अशाप्रकारे स्वतःच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचं खच्चीकरण होण्याला विरोध करणे आवश्यक आहे. स्त्रिया निवडून आल्या आणि राजकीय सत्ता त्यांनी प्राप्त केली, तरी त्यातून राजकारणातील महिलांच्या सहभागामध्ये मोठी वाढ होईलच असं नाही. महिलांच्या नेतृत्वाखालील पक्षांनाही सखोल रुजलेला स्त्रीद्वेष्टेपणा दूर सारणा शक्य झालेले नाही, यावरून हे दिसून येतं परंतु शासनाच्या स्थानिक पातळीवर स्त्रियांचे प्रतिनिधित्व वाढला तर कार्यक्रमांमध्ये बदल होतो, असं अभ्यासामधून स्पष्ट झालेला आहे. अशावेळी काही प्रश्न विचारणे आवश्यक आहे : स्त्रिया निवडून येतात, तेव्हा त्या निराळा विचार करतात का? ठोस बदल घडवण्यासाठी त्या वेगळ्या प्रकारे काम करतात का? आरक्षणांमुळे महिलांची विधिमंडळातील उपस्थिती वाढू शकेल, पण पुढचं पाऊल त्यांना स्वतःच उचलावं लागेल आणि राजकारणातील सत्तेच्या स्वरूपामध्ये बदल घडवावा लागेल. महिला मतदारांची संख्या वाढते आहे. आपल्या मागण्या अचूक रित्या मांडण्याची आणि नवीन राजकीय संस्कृती व गट यांच्या वाढीसाठी अवकाश निर्माण करण्याची क्षमता असलेल्या प्रतिनिधींची गरज आहे. उदाहरणार्थ, श्रमशक्तीमधील स्त्रियांचे घटत प्रमाण आणि निवडणुकीच्या मतदारयाद्यांमधून गायब असलेल्या दोन कोटी महिला, यांसारखे प्रश्न हे प्रतिनिधी उपस्थित करू शकतात. कारण राजकारणातील महिलांच्या प्रतिनिधित्वावर या प्रश्नांचा थेट परिणाम होत असतो. स्त्रियांचे प्रश्न या विषयाची समाज वाढवण्याची गरज आहे. हा प्रश्न गॅस सिलेंडरसारख्या वस्तूंची ही संबंधित आहे आणि समाजातील ध्रुवीकरणाशीही तितकाच संबंधित आहे. खऱ्या अर्थाने प्रतिनिधी होण्यासाठी निरनिराळ्या मतदारसंघांमधील व निरनिराळ्या पार्श्वभूमीच्या महिलांचं म्हणणं पुढे येणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण त्यातून राजकारणाच्या नवीन पद्धतीसाठी व नवीन संवेदनांसाठी अवकाश निर्माण होईल. 'जगण्यातील अनुभवां' सोबतच लोकशाही व स्त्रीवाद यांमधील मूल्यांच्या आचरणावर विश्वास असणं ही गरजेचा आहे, त्याचसोबत आक्रमक पुरुष सत्तेचा प्रसार करणाऱ्या शक्तींना प्रश्न विचारण्याची इच्छाही असायला हवी. स्त्रीवादाला केवळ तोंडी समर्थन देणं किंवा स्वतःच्या प्रतिमाला घडवण्यापुरता स्त्रीवादाचा वापर करण, यातून प्रवृत्ती मध्ये बदल होणार नाही. स्त्रियांची उपस्थिती वाढण्याने प्रवृत्ती मधील बदलावर निश्चितपणे परिणाम

होईल, परंतु, 'पूर्णतः पुरुषांचा अवकाश' मानल्या जाणाऱ्या राजकारणात टिकून राहण्यासाठी तीच सत्ता संस्कृती वापरण्याला प्रतिकार व्हायला हवा.

भारतीय महिलांना नेहमीच असंख्य समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागत आहे. पाश्चात्य देशांच्या तुलनेत आपल्याकडे महिला जात, वर्ग, धर्म, भाषा, प्रांत, पेहराव, शिक्षण, दारिद्र्य यामुळे नेहमीच विभागल्या गेल्या त्यामुळे महिला नेत्यांना महिलांमध्ये वैयक्तिक हक्कांची जाणीव निर्माण करण्यासाठी विशेष प्रयत्न करावे लागत असल्याने त्यांची अपेक्षित प्रगती होऊ शकलेली नाही. आपण अजूनही खंबीर उदार आणि त्याचबरोबर पक्षा -पाताच्या असमानतेच्या विरोधात आवाज उठवेल आणि महिलांचे मनोबल उंचावून त्यांना राजकारणाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात ओळख निर्माण करील, अशा महिला नेत्यांच्या प्रतीक्षेत आहेत. तोपर्यंत, लिंगभाव विषयक असमानता सुरूच राहील. भारतीय राजकारण विशेषतः राज्य आणि केंद्र सरकार महिलांप्रती सहानुभूती दर्शविण्यात व त्यांना सशक्त करण्याचे मार्ग समजून घेण्यात अनेकदा अपयशी ठरले आहे. महिलांना आरक्षण दिल्यामुळे त्यांचा दृष्टिकोन मर्यादित होईल, विविध आर्थिक व सामाजिक गटांच्या फायद्यांपासून त्या दूर राहतील, असे प्रतिपादन वेळोवेळी केले गेले. मात्र त्याचवेळी इतर मागास समाजासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात आरक्षण आरक्षण देण्याची मागणी पुढे येत होती. ही परिस्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी अनेक मार्ग आहेत. महिलांसाठी आरक्षण हा यातून बाहेर पडण्याचा मार्ग असू शकतो. ही काही नवीन संकल्पना नाही. सरोजिनी नायडूंनी देशभरातील महिलांचे प्रतिमंडळ तयार करून तत्कालीन सचिव माँटेग्यू यांच्याकडे प्रतिनिधित्वाची मागणी केली पण ती फेटाळण्यात आली. मॉन्टेग्यू सुधारणांमध्ये (पुढे त्याचा 1919 चा कायदा झाला) मतदानाच्या हक्कात महिलांना समावेश नव्हता. महिलांच्या मताधिकाराविरुद्ध असलेल्या या निर्णयाचा मोतीलाल नेहरूंनी निषेध केला आणि 'मताधिकाराचा दिवस लवकर उगवेल' यासाठी भारतीय प्रयत्न करतील अशी आशा व्यक्त केली. 1927 मध्ये मद्रास राज्याच्या प्रांतीय विधिमंडळाने त्यांचे सदस्यत्व महिलांसाठी खुले केले. 1928 ते 1937 त्याच्या दरम्यान, भारतीय महिलांनी विधिमंडळात महिलांना अधिक प्रमाणात प्रतिनिधित्व देत मताधिकाराची संकल्पना विस्तारण्याचे मार्ग शोधले. 1932 मध्ये लोधी समितीने अल्पसंख्यांक वंचित वर्गाप्रमाणे महिलांनाही हक्क देण्याच्या निर्णय देऊन दहा वर्षांसाठी प्रांतीय विधिमंडळात 2.5 टक्के जागा आरक्षित केल्या. राष्ट्रीय नियोजन आराखड्यात (नॅशनल पर्स्पेक्टिव्ह प्लॅन) स्थानिक पालिकांसह जिल्हा परिषद आणि पंचायत समितीच्या पातळीवर 30 टक्के जागा आरक्षित करण्याची सुचविण्यात आले होते. 1990 मध्ये पंचायत राज आणि महिला या विषयावरील राष्ट्रीय परिषदेत

तत्कालीन पंतप्रधानांनी महिलांसाठी लोकसभेत 30 टक्के आणि दोन वर्षात 50 टक्के पर्यंत आरक्षण वाढविण्याची आश्वासन दिले. पण संसदेच्या दोन्ही सभागृहांमध्ये हे विधेयक अद्यापही मंजूर होऊ शकलेले नाही. या पार्श्वभूमीवर आणखी एक महत्त्वाची गोष्ट म्हणजे उमेदवाराची गुणवत्ता महिलांसाठी आरक्षण याविषयी अशीही टीका केली जाते, की यामुळे योग्य उमेदवाराला बाजूला शासन पुरुष राजकारणी सत्तेची सूत्रे आपल्याकडेच ठेवण्याची खेळी खेळतील. त्यातून ग्रामीण भागात राजकीय शब्दकोशात 'सरपंच पती' म्हणजे महिला सरपंचाच्या पतीने सत्ता चालवणे या शब्दाचा समावेश झाला आहे. महिलांसाठी जागा आरक्षित करून महिलांच्या अडून पुरुषाने कारभार चालविण्याचा हा प्रकार थांबणार नाही, उलट यातून सरंजामशाही पुरुष राजकारणांना राजकीय प्रतिनिधित्वासाठी त्यांची पत्नी महिला नातेवाईक यांना राजकारणासाठी वापरण्याची संधी मिळते परंतु काळानुरूप महिलांचे प्रतिनिधी वाढेल. जसे महिला आरक्षण लागू झाल्यापासून स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये महिलांची प्रतिनिधित्व वाढले. आपल्याला अशा महिला नेत्यांची गरज आहे ज्या समाजाचे प्रतिनिधित्व करतील, महिलांच्या हक्कांसाठी त्या संघर्ष करू शकतील आणि त्यांच्या हक्कांसाठी ती लढायला तयार असेल.

निष्कर्ष : महिला राजकारणात आल्यामुळे त्या नागरी प्रश्न प्रभावीपणे मांडू शकतात. नियोजन व काटकसर हे गुणही त्यांच्यात असतात त्यामुळे राजकारणात त्यांची मदत होणार आहे. मुळात आधी राजकारणात काम करायचं म्हणजे स्त्रियांना अनेक प्रश्नांना समोर जावं लागत. प्रचार करताना पुरुष रात्री दोन तीन वाजेपर्यंत बाहेर राहू शकतात. महिलेला साध्या घराबाहेर पडण्याचा आणि असेल तर किती व्यवधाना सांभाळायला लागतात. घर संसारातल्या अनेक गोष्टींची त्यांना सांगड घालून मगच ती बाहेर पडू शकते तिच्यावर अनेक बंधन येतात. मुळात तिला कुटुंबाचा पाठिंबा नसेल तर ती घराबाहेर पडू शकत नाही राजकारणात पैसा हा मुद्दाही महत्त्वाचा आहे. महिला स्वावलंबी नसेल तर तिला राजकारण करणारी कठीण जात त्यामुळे तुम्ही काम पैसा स्वतःला शक्य करण अशावेळी अनेक पात्रांवर सक्षम असायला लागत.

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सारांश: मनरेगा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत रोजगार आवंटन में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देने, तैतीस प्रतिशत रोजगार महिलाओं हेतु आरक्षित करने तथा महिलाओं को पुरुषों के बराबर मजदूरी देने से महिलाएं न सिर्फ सशक्त बन रही है वरन् पुरुषों के कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर आगे बढ़ रही है। राजस्थान के ग्रामीण एवं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में जहह लोग अब भी अवसर लागत प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते है वहां उन्हें अपने ही गांव में अथवा गांव के आस-पास रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने से ग्रामीण विकास में यह कार्यक्रम एक मील का पत्थर साबित हो रहा है।

मुख्य शब्द: नरेगा, मनरेगा कार्यान्वयन, रोजगार सृजन, महिला सशक्तिकरण।

प्रस्तावना:

भारत के श्रम बाजार में रोजगार की गारंटी एवं कानूनी अधिकार की मांग विगत कई वर्षों से की जाती रही है और समय-समय पर भारत सरकार द्वारा अनेक रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रमों एवं योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन किया गया है, फिर भी रोजगार के लिए गांव से शहरों की ओर लगातार पलायन रोकना एक बड़ी चुनौती दिखाई पड़ता रहा है। इस मुद्दे पर नीति निर्माताओं ने रोजगार की कानूनी गारंटी की रूपरेखा तैयार की और २३ अगस्त २००५ को भारतीय संसद द्वारा लोकसभा में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम २००५ पारित किया गया। अधिनियम को संक्षेप में नरेगा नाम से जाना गया जिसके अन्तर्गत रोजगार की निर्धारित योजना बनाकर भारतीय ग्रामीण श्रमिकों को उनके निवास स्थान के समीप ५ किलोमीटर की परिधि में रोजगार गारंटी का कानूनी अधिकार प्रदान किया गया। गांधी जयंती के अवसर पर केन्द्र सरकार ने इस अधिनियम में महात्मा गांधी का नाम जोड़ा और २ अक्टूबर २००६ से नरेगा का परिवर्तित नाम 'महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम' संक्षेप में 'मनरेगा' का नाम दिया ळें राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम का प्रारूप विख्यात अर्थशास्त्री 'ज्यांद्रेज' द्वारा तैयार किया गया जिसे ७ सितंबर २००५ को अधिसूचित किया गया। इस अधिनियम के तहत् रोजगार योजना को तीन चरणों में संपूर्ण देश में लागू किया गया। उक्त रोजगार योजना को प्रथम चरण में २ फरवरी २००६ से देश के पिछड़े २०० जिलों में लागू कर प्रारंभ किया गया। योजना की आशातित सफलता देखते हुए रोजगार बढ़ाने हेतु योजना का विस्तार कर दूसरे चरण में १ अप्रैल २००७ से देश के १३० और जिलों को योजना में सम्मिलित किया गया। उक्त योजना विस्तार के तीसरे चरण में १ अप्रैल २००८ से देश के २७४ और जिलों को योजना में सम्मिलित कर व्यापक स्तर पर योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया गया और संविधान में विशेष दर्जा प्राप्त जम्मू-कश्मीर को छोड़कर संपूर्ण भारत के कुल ६०४ जिलों में योजना को लागू किया गया। इस अधिनियम में प्रत्येक इच्छुक ग्रामीण परिवार को एक वित्तीय वर्ष में कम से कम १०० दिन का गारंटीशुदा रोजगार पाने का अधिकार है। साथ ही रोजगार के लिए आवेदन करने वाले वयस्क महिला-पुरुष को १५ दिन के अन्दर सार्वजनिक कार्यों में रोजगार प्रदान करना अनिवार्य हैं। रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाने की स्थिति में आवेदक को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। इस अधिनियम के तहत् शारीरिक श्रम करने के इच्छुक ग्रामीण आवेदक को न सिर्फ न्यूनतम मजदूरी (मजदूरी अधिनियम १९४८ की धारा-३ द्वारा निर्धारित) प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है वरन् अधिनियम में महिला-पुरुष को समान मजदूरी प्रदान करने का भी प्रावधान हैं।

इस अधिनियम के अनुसार मजदूरी का भुगतान १५ दिन के भीतर बैंक अथवा डाकघर के माध्यम से किया जाता हैं। अधिनियम में एक परिवार को एक वित्तीय वर्ष में कम से कम १०,००० रूपये कमाने का अवसर प्रदान किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, २००५ के अनुसूची-प्रथम में यह उल्लेखित है कि नरेगा योजना के केन्द्र बिन्दु में जो कार्य सम्मिलित किये गये है, उनमें प्रमुख कार्य है; जल संरक्षण एवं जल संचय, सूखारोधी को रोकने के लिए वृक्षारोपण एवं वनों की रक्षा, अनुसूचित जातियों, जनजातियों, बीपीएल परिवारों को एवं इंदिरा आवास योजना में चयनित परिवारों को सिंचाई सुविधा, फलदार बागवानी एवं भूमि सुधार कार्य, भूमि विकास, पारस्परिक जल स्रोतों का नवीनीकरण एवं तालाबों को दलदल रहित करना, बाढ़ नियंत्रण जल निकासी की नालियाँ बनाना एवं सुरक्षा परियोजनाएं जिसमें जल भराव से ग्रस्त इलाकों से पानी की निकासी शामिल है, ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढ़ाँचे में सुधार जिसमें दुर्गम गांवों में सड़क निर्माण शामिल है, सिंचाई के लिए सूक्ष्म एवं लघु सिंचाई परियोजना सहित नहरों का निर्माण, भारत निर्माण राजीव गांधी सेवा केन्द्रों का निर्माण, केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकार की अनुमति से अन्य कोई भी ग्रामीण विकास कार्य जिन्हें नरेगा में सम्मिलित किया जा सकता है। नवम्बर २००८ में ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों के आधार पर निर्माण से जुड़े अनेक कार्यों को राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम में उल्लेखित कार्यों की सूची में जोड़ना स्वीकार किया है। इसके तहत् सामुदायिक केन्द्र निर्माण, स्कूल एवं पंचायत भवन निर्माण, आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र निर्माण, मिड-डे-मील हेतु रसोई एवं स्टोर निर्माण, महिलाओं के लिए शौचालय निर्माण तथा गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले परिवारों हेतु गृह निर्माण आदि प्रमुख ऐसे कार्य है जिन्हें अधिनियम में जोड़ा गया हैं। भारत सरकार के ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के जून २०२२ के नवीनतम समंकों के अनुसार, राजस्थान में मनरेगा योजना का क्रियान्वयन राज्य के ३३ जिलों में ३५२ विकास खण्डों एवं ११३४० ग्राम पंचायतों के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है। राज्य में १२०.८४ लाख जॉब कार्ड जारी किये गये है जिनमें ८८.८४ लाख जॉब कार्ड सक्रिय है। वित्तीय वर्ष २०२१-२२ में स्वीकृत बजट ३७३५ लाख रूपयों से ४२४३.०२ लाख मानव दिवस रोजगार का सृजन हुआ है। राज्य में कुल मानव दिवस में महिला रोजगार सृजन का हिस्सा ६६.४७ प्रतिशत आंका गया है। राजस्थान अपने वृहत आकार, विशाल मरूस्थल, विषय भौगोलिक एवं जलवायुविक दशाओं के कारण भारत के अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में पिछड़ा माना जाता है। राज्य में न सिर्फ आधारभूत संरचना का अभाव प्रतीत होता है वरन् सामाजिक-आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी प्रदेश दूसरे राज्यों की तुलना में पीछे दिखाई पड़ता हैं। यहां का परम्परागत समाज रीतिरिवाजों एवं रूढ़िवादिता से अब तक भी ग्रसित लगता हैं। आज अनेक समाज एवं परिवार काम करने के परम्परागत तरीके को छोड़ना भी नहीं चाहते हैं। राज्य के ग्रामीण एवं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में लोग अब भी अवसर लागत को प्राप्त नहीं करना चाहते है। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि उन्हें गांव में अथवा आस-पास रोजगार के अवसर मिल जाये तो उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक जीवन में बदलाव संभव होगा। ऐसे में मनरेगा रोजगार योजना का समुचित क्रियान्वयन राज्य के ग्रामीण विकास एवं रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की दिशा में एक मील का पत्थर साबित हो सकता है।

शोध के उद्देश्य:

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य दक्षिणी राजस्थान में मनरेगा योजना के माध्यम से महिला रोजगार सृजन का मूल्यांकन करना है। इस हेतु प्रस्तुत शोध के निम्न दो विशिष्ट उद्देश्य बनाये गये हैं।

१. दक्षिण राजस्थान में महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना की जानकारी प्रस्तुत करना।
२. दक्षिण राजस्थान में मनरेगा योजना के कार्यान्वयन एवं महिला रोजगार सृजन का मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत करना।

शोध पद्धति: मनरेगा योजना से राजस्थान में महिला रोजगार सृजन के मूल्यांकन हेतु उद्देश्यपूर्वक चयनित अध्ययन क्षेत्र राजस्थान के दक्षिण में अवस्थित डूंगरपुर एवं बांसवाड़ा जिलों में मनरेगा योजना की संक्षिप्त जानकारी, कार्यान्वयन एवं महिला रोजगार सृजन का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र मुख्यतः मनरेगा सम्बन्धी द्वितीयक समंकों पर आधारित है। राजस्थान में मनरेगा से महिला रोजगार सृजन सम्बन्धी समंक भारत सरकार के ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, राजस्थान सरकार के पंचायती राज विभाग के विभिन्न प्रकाशनों एवं अन्य सरकारी संस्थानों द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रतिवेदनों से प्राप्त

किये गये हैं। मनरेगा सम्बन्धित समंकों के सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण हेतु औसत, प्रतिशत एवं वृद्धि दरों की गणना एवं विश्लेषण किया गया है।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में प्रयुक्त द्वितीयक समंक मुख्यतः ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय भारत सरकार, राजस्थान सरकार के विभिन्न प्रतिवेदनों एवं प्रकाशनों तथा जिला प्रशासन डूंगरपुर एवं बांसवाड़ा के विभिन्न प्रकाशनों से संकलित किये गये हैं। प्रस्तुत विश्लेषण में काल-श्रेणी एवं अनुप्रस्थ काट दोनों प्रकार के समंक प्रयुक्त किये गये है। साथ ही महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार अधिनियम की विभागीय वेबसाइट से वांछित जानकारी एवं आवश्यक समंक संकलित किये गये हैं। ज्ञातव्य है कि प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र मुख्यतः मनरेगा सम्बन्धी द्वितीयक समंकों पर आधारित है। अध्ययन में राजस्थान विशेषकर दक्षिण में अवस्थित डूंगरपुर एवं बांसवाड़ा जिलों में मनरेगा योजना की संक्षिप्त जानकारी, जिलों में मनरेगा योजना के कार्यान्वयन, मनरेगा से रोजगार सृजन विशेषकर महिला रोजगार सृजन, मनरेगा का स्वीकृत बजट एवं वास्तविक व्यय सम्बन्धी समंकों के विश्लेषण हेतु औसत, प्रतिशत तथा वार्षिक वृद्धि दर आदि प्रयुक्त

किये गये है। साथ ही द्वितीयक समंकों के प्रदर्शन हेतु यथास्थान सारणी एवं रेखाचित्र का उपयोग किया गया है।

विश्लेषण एवं चर्चाः प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में गणना एवं विश्लेषण को दो भागों में व्यक्त किया गया है। पहले भाग में अध्ययन क्षेत्र में मनरेगा के तुलनात्मक परिदृश्य को बताया गया है जबकि दूसरे भाग में मनरेगा का कार्यान्वयन एवं महिला रोजगार सृजन का मूल्यांकन किया गया है।

भाग १ : अध्ययन क्षेत्र में मनरेगा का तुलनात्मक परिदृश्य:

अध्ययन क्षेत्र में अवस्थित डूंगरपुर एवं बांसवाड़ा जिलों के विकास खण्डों की ग्राम पंचायतों में मनरेगा के तुलनात्मक परिदृश्य के अन्तर्गत कुल जॉब कार्ड धारी एवं सक्रिय जॉब कार्ड धारी, कुल श्रमिक एवं सक्रिय श्रमिकों में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रमिकों का हिस्सा, कुल मानव रोजगार सृजन एवं कुल मानव रोजगार सृजन में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रमिकों एवं महिला श्रमिकों का हिस्सा, प्रति परिवार औसत रोजगार तथा प्रति परिवार औसत मजदूरी आदि को नीचे सारणी १ में बताया गया है।

सारणी १ : अध्ययन क्षेत्र में मनरेगा का तुलनात्मक परिदृश्य (२०२२-२३)

क्र. सं.	मनरेगा योजना संबंधी मदें	डूंगरपुर	बांसवाड़ा	राजस्थान
१	विकास खण्ड	१०	११	३५२
२	ग्राम पंचायतें	३५३	४९६	११३१२
३	जॉब कार्ड जारी (लाख)	४.०९	४.६५	११४.७८
४	जॉब कार्ड सक्रिय (लाख)	३.६३	४.२९	८८.५७
५	कुल श्रमिक (लाख)	८.०५	९.५६	२३९.२३
६	सक्रिय श्रमिक (लाख)	६.९४	७.७९	१३६.३४
७	सक्रिय श्रमिकों में अ श्रमिक (प्रतिशत)	२.८७	३.५८	२०.६७
८	सक्रिय श्रमिकों में ज श्रमिक (प्रतिशत)	७२.३५	८२.६०	२१.७५
९	स्वीकृत बजट (लाख)	१६३.२४	२०५.३६	३४००
१०	रोजगार सृजन (लाख मानव दिवस)	२०२.५४	१९८.३७	३५७१.४५
११	कुल मानव रोजगार सृजन में अ (प्रतिशत)	२.६९	३.६४	२१.३६
१२	कुल मानव रोजगार सृजन में ज (प्रतिशत)	७४.९४	८३.०३	२१.६०
१३	कुल रोजगार सृजन में महिला (प्रतिशत)	७१.२७	५७.२३	६८.२९
१४	प्रति परिवार औसत रोजगार (मानव दिवस)	६३.६४	५२.६५	५६.२८
१५	प्रति परिवार औसत मजदूरी (रूपये प्रति दिन)	१६५.६२	२०२.९२	१८९.७७

स्रोतः ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, वेबसाइट– ᵟᵈᵗᵐᵃʰᵑᵈᵖᵇᵑᵖᵈ ; ᵛᵈ १५०८९२०२३६᷂हᵑ

भाग २ : मनरेगा का कार्यान्वयन एवं महिला रोजगार सृजन:

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास एवं रोजगारपरक कार्यक्रमों को राजस्थान में भी लागू किया जाता रहा है। वर्तमान में महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत संचालित यह योजना राजस्थान के सभी ३३ जिलों के २५२ विकास खण्डों में संचालित हैं। अधिनियम की मूल भावना के अनुरूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले प्रत्येक वयस्क अकुशल शारीरिक कार्य करने के इच्छुक परिवार सदस्य को काम के आवेदन के १५ दिन के भीतर पहुच किलोमीटर की त्रिज्या में एक वित्तीय-वर्ष में १०० दिनों के रोजगार की गारंटी का प्रावधान हैं। साथ ही यह योजना एक परिवार को कम से कम १०००० रूपये कमाने का अवसर देती है। इतना ही नहीं आवेदक आवेदन तारीक से १५ दिन के भीतर कार्य उपलब्ध नहीं करवाया जाता है तो रोजगार इच्छुक आवेदक प्रथम ३० दिनों के लिए मजदूरी दर का चौथाई तथा वित्तीय-वर्ष की शेष अवधि के लिए मजदूरी दर का आधा बेरोजगारी भत्ता का

हकदार होंगे मनरेगा का राज्य के लिए महत्व राजस्थान अपने वृहत आकार, विशाल मरूस्थल, विषय भौगोलिक एवं जलवायुविक दशाओं के कारण भारत के अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में पिछड़ा हुआ है। यहह न सिर्फ आधारभूत संरचना का अभाव है वरनु सामाजिक-आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी प्रदेश दूसरे राज्यों की तुलना में पीछे हैं। समाज परम्पराओं एवं रूढ़िवादिता से अब तक भी ग्रसित हैं। अनेक समाज एवं परिवार काम करने के परम्परागत तरीके को छोड़ना आज भी नहीं चाहते हैं। राज्य के ग्रामीण एवं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में लोग अब भी अवसर लागत को प्राप्त नहीं करना चाहते है। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि उन्हें गहव में या आस-पास रोजगार के अवसर मिल जाए तो शायद उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक जीवन में बदलाव आएगा। ऐसे में महानरेगा कार्यक्रम राज्य के ग्रामीण विकास एवं रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने में एक मील का पत्थर साबित हो सकता है जैसाकि सारणी २ में बताया गया है।

सारणी २ : राजस्थान में मनरेगा कार्यक्रम से रोजगार सृजन (२०१७-१८ से २०२१-२२)

वित्तीय वर्ष	स्वीकृत श्रम बजट (लाख)	बजट वृद्धि दर (प्रतिशत)	रोजगार सृजन (लाख मानव दिवस)	रोजगार सृजन वृद्धि दर (प्रतिशत)
2017-18	2200	-	2397.74	-
2018-19	2500	13.63	2942.46	22.71
2019-20	3334	33.36	3286.55	11.69
2020-21	4460	33.77	4605.37	40.42
2021-22	३७३५	-32.73	3336.10	-27.56
२०२२-२३	३४००	-८.६६	३५७१.४५	७.०५

स्रोतः ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार।

सारणी २ के विश्लेषण से ज्ञात होता है कि वित्तीय वर्ष २०१७-१८ से २०२२-२३ तक स्वीकृत श्रम बजट में कुछ वर्षों को छोड़कर वृद्धि हुई है जिसका स्पष्ट प्रभाव रोजगार सृजन पर देखा जा सकता है। इन वर्षों में वित्तीय वर्ष २०२०-२१ में सर्वाधिक श्रम बजट स्वीकृत किया गया है जिससे रोजगार

सृजन की वार्षिक वृद्धि दर भी अधिक रही है। विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट है कि मनरेगा कार्यक्रम का स्वीकृत श्रम बजट बढ़ाने का सीधा प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन पर पड़ा है जैसाकि रेखाचित्र १ से स्पष्ट दिखाई पड़ता है।

चित्र १ : राजस्थान में मनरेगा का स्वीकृत श्रम बजट एवं रोजगार सृजन
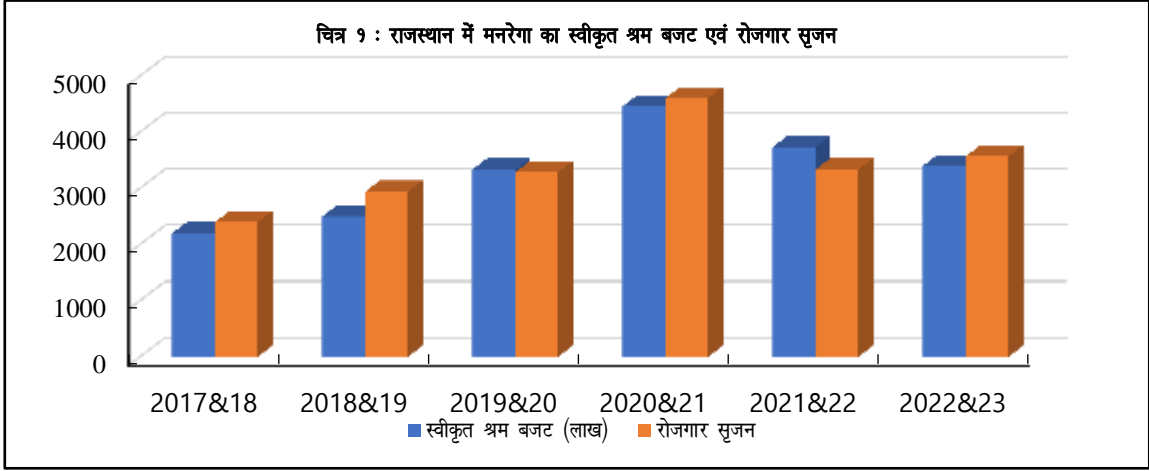
राजस्थान में मनरेगा योजना द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं महिला रोजगार सृजन का संक्षिप्त विवरण नीचे सारणी ३ में दिया गया है।

सारणी ३ : राजस्थान में मनरेगा द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं महिला रोजगार सृजन

वित्तीय वर्ष	कुल श्रमिक परिवार (लाख)	अनुसूचित जाति परिवार (प्रतिशत)	अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवार (प्रतिशत)	महिला रोजगार सृजन (प्रतिशत)
2017-18	45.14	21.08	21.49	65.34
2018-19	51.65	21.39	22.32	66.07
2019-20	55-74	22.85	22.13	67.33
2020-21	75.43	21.80	21.76	65.68
2021-22	70-81	20.72	2275	66.31
2022&23	63-46	21-39	21-90	68-21

स्त्रोतः ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार।

सारणी ३ के विश्लेषण से ज्ञात होता है कि वित्तीय वर्ष २०१७-१८ से २०२२-२३ की अवधि में कुल श्रमिक परिवारों में वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है। उक्त अवधि में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रमिक परिवारों का प्रतिशत लगभग समान ही दिखाई पड़ता है। सारणी के अंतिम कहलम पर दृष्टि डाले तो कुल श्रमिक परिवारों में महिला रोजगार सृजन दो-तिहाई के आस-पास दिखाई पड़ता है। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि कुल श्रमिक परिवारों में महिला श्रमिक परिवारों का हिस्सा अतिमहत्वपूर्ण है।

निष्कर्ष एवं सुझावः

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में मनरेगा कार्यनवयन एवं ग्रामीण महिला रोजगार सृजन का मूल्यांकन किया गया है। शोध अध्ययन में देखा गया कि मनरेगा कार्यक्रम से ग्रामीण रोजगार सृजन में निसंदेह वृद्धि हुई है। साथ ही सरकार ने इस योजना पर बजट को भी निरन्तर बढ़ाया है। परन्तु, वेतन का भुगतान समय पर न होने, अपात्र व्यक्तियों को रोजगार की उपलब्ध होने, काम में मशीनों का उपयोग, दैनिक मजदूरी कम होने, आवेदकों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता समय से नहीं मिलने एवं फर्जी मस्टरोल से भुगतान उठाने जैसी बाधाएं देखने को मिलती हैं।

अध्ययन में उक्त कार्यक्रमों की विसंगतियों को दूर कर योजना का सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वयन करने की आवश्यकता दिखाई पड़ती है ताकि ग्रामीण एवं कृषि विकास के साथ-साथ देश के समावेशी विकास के लक्ष्य को भी प्राप्त किया जा सके।

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उद्यमी द्वारा पर्यावरण संरक्षण

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परिचय:

उद्यमी वह व्यक्ति है जो व्यवसाय में लाभ के अवसरों की खोज करता है आर्थिक व मानवीय संसाधनों को संयोजित करता है नव प्रवर्तन करता है वह उपक्रम में निहित विभिन्न जोखिमों और अनिश्चितताओं का उचित प्रबंध करते हुए लाभ कमाता है। उद्यमी सदैव लाभदायक अवसरों की खोज करता है और बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों में अपने व्यवसाय के अस्तित्व को बनाए रखने के लिए पर्यावरण के अनुकूल कार्य करता है।उद्यमी अपने औद्योगिक निर्णय पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखकर लेता है उद्यमी एक नवीन व्यावसायिक उपक्रम की स्थापना हेतु आवश्यक साधनों जैसे पूंजी श्रम] कच्चा माल एवं यंत्र आदि जुटाता है और उनका समन्वय, संगठन, नियोजन व नियंत्रण करते हुए प्रबंधन और नव प्रवर्तन करता है। हमारे आसपास के वातावरण को पर्यावरण कहते हैं हमारा पर्यावरण मिट्टी,जल, वायु,अग्नि,आकाश,, पर्वत, पठार, नदी और समुद्र से बना है। इसे हम प्रकृति भी कहते हैं प्रकृति के सारे कार्य एक निश्चित व्यवस्था और नियम के अंतर्गत होते हैं।प्रकृति से छेड़छाड़ करने पर हमें कई बुरे परिणामों का सामना करना पड़ता है। बाढ,अकाल, भूकंप, तूफ़ान, गर्मी, प्रदूषण, महामारी, पानी की कमी जैसी महत्वपूर्ण समस्याएं पैदा होने लगती है।

मनुष्य भी इसी प्रकृति का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है।प्रकृति का मनुष्य अपने स्वार्थ के लिए दुरुपयोग कर रहा है जंगल काटे जा रहे हैं जमीन खोदी जा रही है, कारखाना और गाड़ियों से निकले हुए धुएं ने पानी और हवा को प्रदूषित कर दिया है और इन सबसे पर्यावरण संतुलन बिगड़ रहा है। सन 1972 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा स्टॉक हम स्वीडन में आयोजित सम्मेलन में 5 जून को विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस घोषित किया गया है। वर्तमान में प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास होने के कारण बड़े-बड़े कारखाने और संयंत्रों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन किया जा रहा है। औद्योगिकता किसी भी राष्ट्र के आर्थिक विकास और आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए अति आवश्यक है इससे व्यक्तियों में समृद्धि की भावना जागृत होती है उद्यमी द्वारा विभिन्न उपक्रमों को स्थापित कर उत्पादन किया जाता है जिससे पर्यावरण प्रदूषण होता है। गैसों के उत्सर्जन से वायु प्रदूषण, जल प्रदूषण, ध्वनि प्रदूषण होता है। गैस और अपशिष्ट पदार्थ से फसलों की बर्बादी होती है।

पर्यावरण संरक्षण से आशय हमें हमारे चारों ओर के वातावरण को संरक्षित रखने से है तथा उसे जीवन के अनुकूल बनाए रखना है क्योंकि पर्यावरण व मनुष्य एक दूसरे पर आश्रित है। अधिक जनसंख्या, जल, साइंटिफिक इश्यूज, औजॉन डिप्लेशन ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से लेकर वनों की कटाई] डिजरटिफिकेशन और प्रदूषण तक सभी मानव जाति के लिए खतरा है। फ्रैंक पोपोज के अनुसार- "वह समय गुजरे हुए एक लंबी अवधि हो गई है जब उद्यमी पृथ्वी को भी एक परिसमापन व्यवसाय की भांति मानते थे" मार्क डार्लिंगर के अनुसार "उद्यमी पुष्टिवर्धक विकास के लिए चलाए जाने वाले विश्व आंदोलन का एक हिस्सा है। अतः उसे भावी पीढ़ीयो की आवश्यकताओं से समझौता किए बगैर वर्तमान पीढ़ी की आवश्यकताओं को संतुष्ट करना चाहिए। आर्थिक प्रगति को पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन से निर्देशित होना चाहिए। पर्यावरण प्रणाली तथा इसके संरक्षण का विचार सभी मुख्य उद्यमिय एवं व्यावसायिक विकास निर्णयों में बना रहना चाहिए।

शोध उद्देश्य:

1 प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में उद्यमी द्वारा पर्यावरण संरक्षण की आवश्यकता को जानने का प्रयास किया जाएगा

2 उद्यमी द्वारा पर्यावरण संरक्षण किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है इसका अध्ययन किया जायेगा।

शोध प्रविधि: प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में द्वितीयक समंकों के साथ-साथ अवलोकन विधि एवं साक्षात्कार विधि का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

पर्यावरण असंतुलन के परिणाम:

पर्यावरणीय वातावरण से आशय उन समस्त भौतिक एवं जैविक परिस्थितियों के योग से है जो प्रत्येक मनुष्य व व्यवसाय को प्रतिक्षण प्रभावित करता रहता है मनुष्य ने विकास के नाम पर पर्यावरण का विनाश कर दिया है। पृथ्वी का तापमान लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है। परमाणु कचरे के कारण प्रदूषण की समस्या भयानक हो रही है। शहरों में जल, वायु और ध्वनि प्रदूषण बढ़ रहे हैं] जिससे वहां का जनजीवन हो रहा है लोगों का स्वास्थ्य खराब हो रहा है। जीवित रहने की लागतते बढ़ गई है।इन सब का मानव जाति और पर्यावरण पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

• पर्यावरण में आए इस असंतुलन के कारण पृथ्वी पर कई प्रकार के अनोखे एवं विशेष नस्ल की तितली वन्य जीव पौधे गायब हो चुके हैं।

- प्रदूषित पर्यावरण का प्रभाव पेड़ पौधों एवं फसलों पर भी पड़ रहा है तथा कृषि योग्य भूमि लगातार कम हो रही है।
- जमीन के भीतर पानी के स्रोत कम हो गए हैं और लोगों को पर्याप्त पीने का पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है।
- समुद्र तटों पर स्थित महानगरों का पर्यावरण असंतुलन के कारण समुद्र के पानी का स्तर सामान्य से ज्यादा होने के कारण डूब जाने का खतरा बढ़ गया है।
- ग्रीनहाउस गैसों का उत्सर्जन बढ़ाने के कारण ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का संकट गहराता जा रहा है।
- ध्वनि प्रदूषण ने बहरेपन और तनाव को जन्म दिया है।
- वृक्षों को अंधाधुंध काटने से मौसम का चक्र बिगड़ा है ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है।

उद्यमी के लिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण की आवश्यकता:

उद्यमी के लिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण अति आवश्यक है क्योंकि किसी भी व्यवसाय के सुचारू संचालन के लिए पर्यावरण प्रमुख आधार है किसी भी उपक्रम की स्थापना एवं उसके स्वरूप का निर्धारण करने से भौगोलिक एवं पारिस्थितिक दशाओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है अपने पर्यावरण को ध्यान में रखकर ही उद्यमी व्यवसाय के स्थान का चुनाव करता है।

- प्रत्येक उद्यमी पर्यावरण के निम्न संसाधनों जलवायु, भूमि, वनसंपदा, जलसंपदा, राष्ट्रीय भौगोलिक सीमाएं, प्राकृतिक खनिजसंपदा आदि का प्रबंध करता है।
- विश्व को ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से बचने हेतु पर्यावरण संरक्षण आवश्यक है।
- पर्यावरण संरक्षण से वायु, जल और भूमि प्रदूषण कम किया जाता है।
- विभिन्न वस्तुओं का निर्माण एवं उत्पादन करने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार की जलवायु जैसे तापमान, वर्षा, नमी एवं ठंडक की आवश्यकता होती है। यह पर्यावरणीय दशाएं एवं जलवायु व्यवसाय की मांग व पूर्ति को प्रभावित करती है।
- शक्ति के साधन या ऊर्जा व्यवसाय के मूल आधार है पेट्रोल, विद्युत, आणविक शक्ति, गैस, सौर ऊर्जा व्यवसाय की प्रमुख भौतिक ऊर्जा है। इनका व्यवसाय एवं उद्यमी पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ता है।
- किसी भी व्यवसाय में स्थान विज्ञान, स्थिति, पहाड़, मैदान, समुद्र, नदियां, नहरे एवं बंदरगाह आदि निर्धारित करते हैं।
- उद्यमी द्वारा व्यवसाय संचालन में प्राकृतिक तत्वों जैसे पेड़&पौधे] वायु रोशनी का अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से गहन प्रभाव पड़ता है।
- उद्यमी पर्यावरण में अंतरनिहित क्षमता को ध्यान में रखकर अनुकूल व्युहरचना का निर्माण कर अपनी जोखिम को काम करते हैं।

- जैव विविधता की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण आवश्यक है।

उद्यमी द्वारा पर्यावरण संरक्षण निम्न प्रकार से किया जा सकता है।

- उद्यमी को जल प्रदूषण निवारक एवं नियंत्रण अधिनियम 1974] वायु प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण अधिनियम 1981 व पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम 1986 के नियमों का पालन करते हुए उपक्रम की स्थापना व संचालन करना चाहिए।
- उद्यमी द्वारा कारखाने में पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए प्रदूषण नियंत्रण यंत्र लगाए जाने चाहिए वह हानिकारक रासायनिक सामग्री के निस्तारण की उचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।
- उद्यमी को वायु जल एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की सुरक्षा करते हुए अपने व्यावसायिक लक्ष्यों को पूरा करना चाहिए।
- उद्यमी को व्यवसाय के भौतिक संसाधनों के अंतर्गत प्रकृति भूमि, खनिज, संपदा, जल, विद्युत एवं कच्चे माल आदि प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का अनुकूलतम प्रयोग करना चाहिए।
- हर उद्यमी को अपने उपक्रम में अधिकाधिक पेड़ लगाने चाहिए जिससे हरियाली हो तथा वृक्ष की अनावश्यक कटाई अंधाधुंध जल और खनिज के दोहन से बचना चाहिए।
- उद्यमी को पर्यावरण के प्रति चेतना शिक्षा एवं संरचना कार्यक्रम चलाकर कर्मचारी व स्थानीय समुदाय को पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूक करना चाहिए।
- उद्यमी को पर्यावरण संकट की घटनाओं, उसके कारणों व परिणामों का अध्ययन कर उनके समाधान खोजने चाहिए उद्यमी द्वारा कारखाने के दूषित जल को शोधन संयंत्रों से शुद्ध किया जाना चाहिए।
- उद्यमी अपने उपक्रम में विभिन्न विकास योजनाएं बनाएं एवं उन पर पर्यावरण के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन समय-समय पर करें तथा प्रभावित क्षेत्र के लिए सुधार कार्यक्रम बनाएं।
- उद्यमी को सदैव पर्यावरण अनुसंधान करना चाहिए वह अन्य लोगों को भी पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए।
- उद्यमी को पर्यावरण की अनुपयोगी सामग्री जैसे सूखे पेड़ की लड़कियां, पेड़ों की जड़े नदियों का जल आदि संसाधनों के नए-नए प्रयोग व अपशिष्ट पदार्थों व वस्तुओं का नव प्रवर्तन कर आर्थिक विकास में योगदान देना चाहिए।
- उद्यमी को कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 के तहत अपने 3 वर्षों की औसत लाभ का 2% सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व कार्यों के लिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण पर व्यय करना चाहिए।

इस प्रकार उद्यमी पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाह करता है।

निष्कर्ष:

वर्तमान में प्रत्येक राष्ट्र का औद्योगिक विकास उद्यमी पर निर्भर है। उद्यमी द्वारा कुशल प्रबंधन व नव प्रवर्तन द्वारा संसाधनों का उचित व अनुकूल प्रयोग कर समाज को जागरूक कर पर्यावरण संरक्षण किया जा रहा है फिर भी उद्यमी को व्यावसायिक नैतिकता का पालन करते हुए स्वप्रेरणा से राष्ट्रहित व सामाजिक हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु अधिक जागरूक होने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में पर्यावरण संरक्षण एक चुनौती बन चुका है और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए हर व्यक्ति को सक्रिय होकर प्रकृति विरोधी गतिविधियों को रोककर पर्यावरण संरक्षण के प्रति जागरूक होने की आवश्यकता है।

संदर्भ सूची

1. जी एस सुधा & उद्यमिता के मूल तत्व पृष्ठ & 180

2. उद्यमिता के मूल आधार & राजपुरोहित शर्मा व्यास

3. उद्यमिता & बीके शर्मा और हुरकट

4. राजस्थान पत्रिका,दैनिक भास्कर न्यूजपेपर

5. श्री सुनील परिहार - उद्यमी

6. श्री सुनील काकरिया - उद्यमी

7. श्री अशोक पवार - उद्यमी

8. श्री वरुण धनाडिया - उद्यमी

तुलसी के काव्य में राष्ट्रीय प्रखरता का दिग्दर्शन : एक विवेचन

सरोजनी डडसेना

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सारांश :-

डॉ. रमाकान्त सोनी के 'बोलते शिलालेख' निबंध संग्रह में यद्यपि तुलसीदास जी भक्त शिरोमणि के रूप में सिध्दस्थ है ही साथ ही गद्यकार डॉ. सोनी जी ने इन्हे भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रखर वक्ता तथा तुलसीदास के साहित्यिक अवदानों में राष्ट्रीयता का दर्शन भी करते है। उनके संपूर्ण साहित्य मे समकालीन भारतीय संस्कृति का झलक है। रामचरितमानस भारतीय सांस्कृतिक धारा व आध्यात्मिकता का प्रतीक है। ज्ञातव्य है कि रामचरितमानस लोकरक्षक रूप का प्रतीक है जो संपूर्ण भारतीयों के लिए अमूल्य निधि है स्वयं डॉ. सोनी कहते है - ''भक्त शिरोमणि महाकवि तुलसीदास जी लगभग ४०० वर्षों से रामचरितमानस के माध्यम से करोड़ो भारतीयो के हृदय-हार बने हुए है। रामचरितमानस को तुलसीदास जी ने नाना पुराण, निगम-आगम, अनेकानेक रामायण, चारोवेद, छःशास्त्र, अट्ठारह पुराण का मंथनकर श्रीराम कथामृत नवनीत लोककल्याण हेतु प्रस्तुत किया।''[1]

यद्यपि तुलसीदास के रचनामृत विश्व प्रसिध्द है तथापि केवल रामचरितमानस संपूर्ण विश्व के लिए अमूल्य है। तुलसी के प्रमुख रूप से बारह संग्रहो में उनके उच्च विचार, गंभीरता तथा प्रासंगिकता का प्रतिबिम्ब स्पष्ट है। उनका प्रमुख उद्देश्य मानवता का विकास था व साथ ही साथ एक सहज संस्कृति को अमरत्व प्रदान करना था। तुलसीदास जी के प्रत्येक ग्रंथो में भारतीय संस्कृति की अमरता, अजरता की अभिव्यक्ति छिपी है। अतः इन्ही अभिव्यक्ति के सादगी और सहजता से लोकसंस्कृति का उदय होना निश्चित है। कवि ने गीत से संवाद में तुलसीदास जी को विश्वकवि के रूप में संबोधित किये है। साथ ही जगत तारण के लिए अनुनय-विनय जी करते आ रहे है तथा शिवभक्ति के प्रति प्रगाढ़ता स्पष्ट है -

''हे तुलसी हे विश्व कवि फिर से आओ इस धाम।
हे संस्कृति रक्षक ज्ञानी लक्षक तुमको मेरा प्रणाम।''[2]

इसीतरह तुलसीदास के बाल्यवस्था के परिचय कराती पंक्ति जो तुलसी जी के वत्सल भाव की ओर इंगित करता है -

''माँ का मिला न प्यार न छाया मिला जिसे
जिसको पता न दुध और भोजन कहे किसे
तात-मात भ्रात बंधु अब कहे किसे
माँ भी तो सिर्फ जन्म देने आई थी उसे
हुलसी के राम बोला को मेरा प्रणाम है
रत्ना के रतन तुलसी को मेरा प्रणाम है।''[3]

भक्तिभावना और तुलसीदास :-

तुलसीदास जी के जन्म संवत अलग-अलग प्रमाणिकता के अनुसार निबंध संग्रह में अंकित किये है। अनेक आलोचको के माध्यम से उनके जीवनशैली को कथ्य रूप में स्पष्ट किये। तुलसीदास भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रतिबिम्ब प्रतीत होता है। उनके कृतियो में युगीन परिवेश, आध्यात्मिक पुट दिखाई देती है। प्रकृति, आध्यात्मिकता व युगधर्म का समन्वय उनके साहित्यो की ध्येयबिम्ब है अतः डॉ. सोनी ने कहा भी है - ''तुलसी साहित्य राष्ट्रीय मानस का ऐसा दर्पण है जिसमे भारतीय संस्कृति प्रतिबिम्बित है।''[4]

यदि संस्कृति व परंपराओ की दृष्टि से तुलसी के साहित्यो का चिंतन करे तो तुलसी के साहित्यिक पृष्ठभूमि मे भारतीय संस्कृति अपने विविध रूपो में लक्षित होती है। भारतीय संस्कृति में त्याग प्रमुख है तुलसी के रामचरितमानस में भी ऐसे बहुत सी अंशो का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ जहाँ त्याग व क्षमा का स्पष्ट बिम्ब मिला। कहना न होगा तुलसी के मानस में संस्कृति का एक सुंदर बिम्ब उपस्थित होता है, उस समय भारतीय संस्कृति मुखरित हो उठती है। डॉ. सोनी ने इन्ही संस्कृति सुलभ तथ्यो को केन्द्रित कर प्रमाणिकता के साथ उक्त निबंध संग्रह में प्रस्तुत करते नजर आते है। सीता, कैकई तो कही कौशिल्या के निर्मल चरित्र से सरोकार कराते है तो कही उर्मिला का त्याग, भरत की भ्रात प्रेम से भी उदारता का परिचय देते है। बोलता शिलालेख के अंक में कहते है - ''लोकधर्मी कवि, महात्मा, संत, साधक, भक्त, दार्शनिक, चिंतक, भविष्य द्रष्टा तुलसी ने सर्वभूतहितकरणीय भारतीय संस्कृति के निर्माण में जो स्तुत्य योगदान दिया है उसके लिए हमारा समाज उसका सदैव ऋणी रहेगा। तुलसी का रामचरितमानस भारतीय संस्कृति का अभिषेक है। उनकी यह मानस संस्कृति ही राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति बनकर उन्हे युग-युगान्तर तक प्रदान करेगी।''[5]

तुलसीदास : आदर्श और यथार्थ :-

इसतरह हम देखते है कि तुलसीदास समन्वय की विविध क्षेत्रो में समाहित है, चाहे संस्कृति हो या राष्ट्रीयता उनके महाकाव्य के आदर्श है। तुलसी के रामचरित मानस के प्रारंभिक काण्ड में राष्ट्रीयता के अंकुर पैदा होते है तथा विशालकाय तरू रूप लंकाकाण्ड में ग्रहण करते है। रामचरित मानस के कई प्रसंगो में राष्ट्रप्रेम, देशप्रेम व सांस्कृतिक धारा प्रवाह मान है। डॉ. सोनी ने 'तुलसी साहित्य में राष्ट्रीयता दर्शन' में तुलसी के आध्यात्मिक मूल्यो के साथ-साथ ही राष्ट्रीयता के प्रति अनुराग को सामने लाया है। सामाजिक सुव्यवस्था व लोकभाषा का चित्रण उनके मानस की पृष्ठभूमि रही है। ''रामचरित मानस एक ऐसा असाधारण महाकाव्य है जिसमें सारे श्रेष्ठ राष्ट्रीय मूल्य समंजित दिखते है।''[6]

इसीतरह तुलसी के गौरवगाथा से जुड़ी महान विदुषी, दार्शनिक, साध्वी, रत्नो की खान रत्नावली के अनछुए पहलु को सामने लाया है। कवि ने उक्त निबंध संग्रह में प्रमाण स्वरूप श्री मुरलीधर चतुर्वेदी कृत 'रत्नावली चरित्र' के माध्यम से रत्नावली के जीवन चरित्र का समुचित व्याख्या की। डॉ. सोनी जी का मानना है कि जिसतरह साहित्य के अस्तित्व में उर्मिला, उत्तरा, यशोधरा आदि चरित्र नगण्य रही वैसे ही परम् विदुषी रत्नावली भी नगण्य या उपेक्षित रही है। उनका कहना है कि तुलसी के जीवन पर वैवाहिक जीवन का अत्यधिक प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

''अस्थि चर्म मय देह मम तामे ऐसी प्रीति
जो होती श्री राम में तो न होती भवभीति।''

डॉ. सोनी का मानना है कि इस नश्वर शरीर पर इसतरह से दार्शनिक व्याख्या कोई साधारण महिला नही कर सकती। वे कहते है - ''विश्व को तुलसी ने विश्ववंद्य रामचरित मानस दिया और रत्नावली ने विश्व को भक्त शिरोमणि, कविकुल चुड़ामणि तुलसीदास दिया।''[7] ऐसे ही 'गीत से संवाद' के काव्यांशो में रत्नावली के माधुर्य गुणो का बखान कवि सोनी ने बड़े मनोयोग से किया है। तुलसी और साध्वी रत्नावली के प्रेमयुगल जोड़ी में एक आनंदमय उल्लास व प्रेम का संचार हो रहा था परंतु राम (ईश) के प्रति प्रगाढ़ आस्था ने तुलसी के मन को नया मोड़ प्रदान किया -

''जिसने लिखा चरित्र और सौपा है राम को
जिसने धरम की दी परिभाषा जहान को
जिसने जगत को राम समझ वंदना किया
उसकी जगत ने बाद में आराधना किया
उस राम के तुलसी को मेरा प्रणाम है
रत्ना के राम तुलसी को मेरा प्रणाम है।''[8]

डॉ. सोनी ने वियोग विहल जीवनशैली के साथ उनके व्यक्तित्व के बाह्य आवरण मृदुलता, परोपकार एवं आध्यात्मिक रूझान की ओर नजर डाला है। वे लिखते है - ''रत्नावली के पति वियोग के मार्मिक पदो के अतिरिक्त परिचयात्मक दोहे, प्रारब्ध एवं धर्म विषयक दोहे, नीति विषयक दोहे एवं नारी शिक्षा संबंधी दोहे बहुमूल्य मणिवत है।''[9]

निष्कर्ष :-

निष्कर्षतः यह कहा जा सकता है कि अनेक विद्वानों की तरह डॉ. रमाकान्त सोनी ने भी तुलसी काव्य के प्रासंगिक तत्वों के मर्म को समझने और नये शोध तत्वों के रूप में खोज करने की यात्रा जारी रखी है परंतु यह सच है तुलसी काव्य पर अभी तक जितने शोध लेख लिखे गये है वह अपर्याप्त है। कहा भी गया है ''तुलसी की पहुँच घर-घर में है, या वे व्यापक समाज में सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय है तो इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि गृहस्थ जीवन और आत्मनिवेदन इन दोनो अनुभव क्षेत्रो के वे बड़े कवि है। 'रामचरित मानस' और 'विनय पत्रिका' के युग्म में जैसे सब कुछ सिमट आया हो।''[10]

अतः यह निश्चित रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि डॉ. सोनी ने तुलसी के जिन प्रासंगिक मूल्यों को इक्कीसवी सदी में उजागर करने का प्रयास किया है वह एक महती शोध का विषय है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

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   तुलसीदास पृ. 01

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   जयपुर : समर प्रकाशन पृष्ठ क्र. 89

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   प्रखर वक्ता : तुलसी, चाम्पा : अक्षर प्रकाशन पृ. 10

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8. सोनी डॉ. रमाकान्त २०१२ गीत से संवाद : रत्ना के रतन तुलसी
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9. सोनी डॉ. रमाकान्त २०२१ बोलते शिलालेख : रत्नो की खान साध्वी
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10. चतुर्वेदी रामस्वरूप : हिन्दी साहित्य और संवेदना का विकास पृ. क्र. 49

ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು ಚಿಂತನೆ - -

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ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ
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ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ :

ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಶೋಷಣೆ ವಿವಿಧ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು, ಶೋಷಿತವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆತ್ತಲು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ದುರ್ಬಲರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಬಲರು, ಇಲ್ಲದವರನ್ನು ಉಳ್ಳವರು ಶೋಷಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ "ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕು" ಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಆಂದೋಲನವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ವರ್ಣಭೇದ, ವರ್ಗಭೇದ, ವರ್ಣಭೇದ, ಧರ್ಮಭೇದ ಜಾತಿಭೇದ ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ದಾರ್ಶನಿಕರು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಂತರದಿಂದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನಂತರದ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ದಾರ್ಶನಿಕರ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿಬರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ದಿವಂಗತ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಂತರ ರಾಜತ್ವ ಹೋಗಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಬಂದ ನಂತರವೂ, ಅರಸರು ಸ್ವತಃ ಅರಸು ಕುಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರೂ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ವರ್ಗಭೇದ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಕೆಳಸ್ತರದವರನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆತ್ತಿದವರು, ಅರಸು. ದುರ್ಬಲರಿಗೆ ಬಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದವರು ಅರಸು. ಅಂಥವರಿಂದು ಪ್ರಭುಗಳಾಗಿ ಆಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದವರು ದೇವರಾಜು ಅರಸು. ಸುಮಾರು 40 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ತಮ್ಮ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 8 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿತ್ವದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪಾರ ದಾರ್ಶನಿಕತೆ ತೋರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು.

ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಜೀವನ:

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ಸ್ವಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದಿಂದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಶಿಖರವನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿದ ದೊಡ್ಡಮನೆ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹುಣಸೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 20, 1915ರಂದು. ಸುಭಾಷ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಬೋಸರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಪಾರ ಒಲವುಳ್ಳ ಅರಸು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಿಂದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದವೀಧರರಾದವರು. ಹುಣಸೂರಿನ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್, ಸಾಹುಕಾರ ಚೆನ್ನಯ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ಬೆಂಬಲದಿಂದ ಅರಸು ಅವರು 1941ರಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ 25ರ ಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಿ ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾದರು. 1945ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನಃ ಒತ್ತಾಯದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಿ ಜಯಗಳಿಸಿದ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸರಿಗೆ ನಂತರ ರಾಜಕೀಯವೇ ಉಸಿರಾಯಿತು.

ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಜೀವನ:

ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಂಗಲ್ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ, 1952ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮಹಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಸುರವರು ಹುಣಸೂರು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದರು. ಮತ್ತೆ 1957ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೆಲುವು ಸುಲಭ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. 1952 ರಿಂದ 1962ರವರೆಗೆ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅರಸು ಅವರು ತದನಂತರ ಅನೇಕ ಖಾತೆಗಳಾದ ಸಾರಿಗೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ, ಪಶು ಸಂಗೋಪನೆ, ವಾರ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಉದ್ಯಮ-ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಪಾರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅನುಭವ ಪಡೆದರು. ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸೋಶಿಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಪಕ್ಷ, ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಪಕ್ಷ, ಆಗಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಜನತಾ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಆ ಪಕ್ಷ ಬಲಗೊಂಡ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಸುರವರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಚಾಲಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ 27 ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೂ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಅರಸು 1971ರ ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹುಮತದ ಗೆಲುವು ಪಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿ "ಗೆಲುವಿನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿ" ಎನ್ನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅವರೇ 1972ರ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 20ರಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾದರು. ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗದ ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಅರಸರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಕಂಡವು.

ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು:

ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಳಕಳಿಯುಳ್ಳ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬದ್ಧತೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಕೆಲವೇ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳಲ್ಲೊಬ್ಬರು. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಗೌರವಯುತವಾಗಿ ಬಾಳಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಯ ಅರಸು ಸಮಾಜವಾದ ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದ ಮಹಾನುಭಾವರು. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ದನಿಯಿಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತಿನ ಬಲಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

ಯಾರನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜ ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಂತೆ, ಗೌರವಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ದುರ್ಬಲರಿಗೆ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಆಸ್ಪೃಯ್ಯ, ತಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಈ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಸು ಅವರ ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದದ್ದು ಒಂದು ದಿಟ್ಟಹೆಜ್ಜೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೊಂದು ಮೈಲಿಗಲ್ಲು,

ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವರ್ಗ-ಜಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ದುರ್ಬಲ ವರ್ಗದ ಮತ್ತು ದಲಿತರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು ರವರು ಹಾವನೂರು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜನಪರ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಜಾರಿಗೊಂಡವು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಹಾಯ ಅಥವಾ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು, ಅದು ಆರಂಭದಿಂದ ಕೊನೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಹಂತ ಹಂತವಾಗಿಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕು, ಆಗಲೇ ಅದು ಫಲದಾಯಕವಾಗುವುದು" ಎಂದು ಬಲವಾಗಿ ನಂಬಿದ್ದ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸುರವರ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಅರ್ಥ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ನಮ್ಮದು ಕೃಷಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾದ ನಾಡು, ಆದರೆ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕಿತಕ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಉಳುವವನ ಬಳಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಸರ್ವ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಮೂಲಾಧಾರ ಎಂದರಿತರು ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸುರು. ಆ ವೇಳೆಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ ಹೋರಾಟ ಶಾಂತವೇರಿ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ ಮೂಲಕ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿ ಕೃಷಿಕರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚೋದಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. "ಉಳುವವನೇ ಹೊಲದ ಒಡೆಯ" ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಸಲು ಗೇಣಿದಾರರು ಉತ್ಸುಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. 1972 ರಿಂದ 1977 ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ರಚನೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಮಂಡನೆ, ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳು ಆದವು. ಮುಂದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರವು ದೊರೆಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಜಾರಿಯಾಗದೇ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಕೋಮುಗಳಿಂದ ಗೇಣಿದಾರರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿತು. ಸಂಘಟಿತರಲ್ಲದ ಅಮಾಯಕ, ಅವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ, ದುರ್ಬಲ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರಕಿಸಿತು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನೇ ನೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡ ಗೇಣಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಲೋಕದ ನೀತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ತಿಳಿದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ಅಲ್ಪಸಮುದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಧನ ನೀಡಿ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಇಂತಹ ಭೂಮಿಗಳು ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಜೀತದಿಂದ ವಿಮುಕ್ತಿಗೊಂಡವರಿಗೆ, ಕಡು ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ದೊರಕಿತು.

ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಚರಣೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯೇ ಆರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲೆದಾಡುವ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಬಳಿಯೇ ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು ರಚನೆಗೊಂಡವು. ಆ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು, ಶಾಸಕರು, ದಲಿತ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಬಡ ಅವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ಗೇಣಿದಾರ ತನ್ನ ಹಕ್ಕು, ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಆಯಿತು. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಉಂಬಳಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟವು, ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಗೇಣಿದಾರನೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯೇ ಗೇಣಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದು ಆತನಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಎಂದಾಯಿತು. ದೇವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಒಂದು ಮೊಬಲಗಿನ ಹಣ ನೀಡುವುದು ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಯಿತು. ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂಮಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಧನ ಪಾವತಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂಮಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಧನ ಪಾವತಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಕಾನೂನಿನಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಸು ಅವರ ಅನೇಕ ಮಿತ್ರರೂ, ಭೂ ಮಾಲೀಕರು, ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳೂ, ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಶಾಸಕರು, ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿಗಳು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಆದರೆ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು ರವರು ಯಾರ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೂ ಒಳಗಾಗದೇ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಾಧನೆ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು.

ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದೇ ಅರಸುರವರ ಕನಸಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳು ಅನೇಕ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೆಲ್ಲ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಪಡುವ ಸಂತೋಷಪಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಅರಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನಾಮಕರಣ. 1.11.1973ರಂದು ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯ "ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ" ಎನ್ನುವ ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು "ಕನ್ನಡ ಡಿಂಡಿಮ ಬಾರಿಸತೊಡಗಿದ್ದು ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸರಿಂದಾಗಿಯೇ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ, ವಿವಿಧ ಭತ್ಯೆಗಳ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ, ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ, ಕೃಷಿಯ ಆಧುನೀಕರಣ, ಒಣ ಭೂಮಿ ಬೇಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರಿಕರಣ, ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಪೂರಕ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಖಾತ್ರಿ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಮುಂತಾದ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸರ ಕಾರ್ಯ

ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಹಂತ ಹಂತವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಡಿದವು. ಅವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಜೀತ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಜೀತದಾಳುಗಳು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದಿದರು. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀತ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೇರು ಸಹಿತ ಕಿತ್ತು ಹಾಕಿದವರು ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು ರವರು. ಅರಸು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದುಡಿಯುವರಿಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಕೂಲಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಗಧಿಪಡಿಸಿತು. ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯಂತೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ನಾಂದಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಬಡತನದಿಂದ ಮಂಕಾಗಿದ್ದ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಳಸ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಜನರ ಬದುಕಿನ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಅರಸು ಅವರು ಎಲ್.ಜಿ. ಹಾವನೂರರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರು. ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಯುವ ಜನಾಂಗ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದರು. ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಪಡೆದರು. ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಮುಗ್ಧ ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ವಿಧವೆಯರಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿಧವಾ ವೇತನ ನೀಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಾಡಿನ ಹಿರಿಯನಾಗರೀಕರಾದ ವೃದ್ಧರಿಗೆ ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಆರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಗಂಧವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗಾಗಿ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು ಅವರು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಲಯಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ತೀವ್ರ ಕಾಳಜಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿದರು. 19776 ಮುಂಚೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಗರಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಶೋಚನಿಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸೇವಾ ಭದ್ರತೆಯಾಗಲೀ, ಸರಿಯಾದ ವೇತನವಾಗಲಿ ದೊರಕುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತಹ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಸು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ವರ್ಗದ ಜೊತೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ ಸಂವಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಶೋಷಿತರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ವೇತನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೇವಾ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತಾಯಿತು. ಚೆಕ್ ಮೂಲಕ ವೇತನ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಜೀತದಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತರಾದರು.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಂತೆಯೇ ಒಂದು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿರುವ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವರ್ಗ ಪೋಲಿಸರದು, ಮಹತ್ವದ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿರುವ ಪೂಲೀಸರಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷತೆ, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದರಿತ ಅರಸು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪೂಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿತು. ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಸತಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ವೇತನ ಭತ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಪೂಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು, ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಪುನರ್

ನವೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದವು.

"ಜಾತಿಗಿಂತ ಬಡತನವೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಶತ್ರು" ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು ಅವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನಾಂಗಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಯಸಿದ ಅರಸು ಅವರು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗದವರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಪ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರನ್ನು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಹಿನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದರು. ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯಂತಹ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಪ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಕೋಮಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಅರಸುರವರು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗ, ದುರ್ಬಲ ವರ್ಗ, ದಲಿತರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಕೋಮುಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಗೂಡಿಸಿದರು. "ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡವರಿಗೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ಅಂತರ ಆದಷ್ಟೂ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕು. ಈಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅವರವರ ಯೋಗ್ಯತಾನುಸಾರ ಲಾಭದ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಗುರಿಯತ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು ರವರು. ಯಾವುದೇ ವರ್ಗ ದ್ವೇಷ ಇರದ ಅರಸು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರದು ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಹೋರಾಟವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಾಯ, ಅನಿಷ್ಟ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳ ನಿಷೇಧ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು ಕಾರ್ಯ ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೃಹ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಧದಷ್ಟು ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಿಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಕೋಮುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅರಸುರವರು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಧನೆಗೈದರು. ದಲಿತರು, ಬಡವರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ನೆರವು ನೀಡಲು ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸುರವರು ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ನಾಯಕರನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ದುರ್ಬಲ ವರ್ಗದವರನ್ನು ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ಯುವಕರನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ದೀಕ್ಷೆ ನೀಡಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನೇ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದರು ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದೊಂದಾಗಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಆಡಳಿತ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಅರಸು ರವರು ಆಯಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದುರ್ಬಲ ವರ್ಗದ ಹಾಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಚಿಂತನೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುವ ಮೇಲ್ಜಾತಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದರು.

ಅರಸು ಸಮಾಜವಾದದ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವತಾವಾದ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳೂ ಅನೇಕ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸತಕ್ಕವು ಜೀತಪದ್ಧತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಲಹೊರುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ನಿಷೇಧ. ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿಗಿಂತ ಕೀಳಾದ ಅನಿಷ್ಟ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವು. ಹಿರಿಯರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೂ, ತಾವು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕನಿಷ್ಟ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೂ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಮಡಿದವರನೇಕ ಅಮಾಯಕರು. ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರಾದ ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಪಶುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕೀಳಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ನಿರ್ಗಯವಾಗಿ ಶೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಜೀತಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ದೇವರಾಜಅರಸು ರವರು ಬೇರು ಸಹಿತ ಕಿತ್ತರು. ಜೀತದಾಳುಗಳಿಗೆ ಶೋಷಿತ ಬದುಕಿನಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದರು. ದೀನದಲಿತರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಗಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಸೇವಿಸುವಂತಾಯಿತು. ಯಾರ ಹಂಗಿನಲ್ಲಿರದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ದುಡಿಮೆಯ ಫಲವನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಉಣುವಂತಾಯಿತು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅತಿ ಅನಿಷ್ಟ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಮಲಹೊರುವವರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿದವರು ಅರಸರು, ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಯಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಆ ಅನಿಷ್ಟ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿದರಲ್ಲದೇ ಶೋಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಅಂಥ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಲುವ ಜನರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಪೌರಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಾಗಿ ಖಾಯಂ ಆಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು ಅವರ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಗುಣಕ್ಕೊಂದು ನಿದರ್ಶನ ಈ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮಹತ್ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲೊಂದು.

"ಬಡತನ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು, ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು, ಇವೆರಡರ ನಡುವೆ ಈ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡತಕ್ಕ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿರುವ ಜನಬೇಕು" ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಅರಸರ ವಿಚಾರಧಾರೆ ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರರಿಗಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ತನ್ಮೂಲಕ ನಾಡಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಎಂಬ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು ಅದನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಲು ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಗುಡಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಒಲವು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ, ದುಡಿಮೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಇವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ ಬದಲಾಗಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ಅರಸುರವರು ತುಂಬಾ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕವಾಗಿಯೇ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

1971 ರಿಂದ 1979ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಅರಸು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಭದ್ರಬುನಾದಿ ಹಾಕಿದ ಅರಸು ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಶಾಸನ, ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದರು. ದೀನ ದಲಿತರು, ದುರ್ಬಲರು ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದ ಬದುಕಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ದೊರಕಿದ್ದು ಅರಸು ಕಾಲಮಾನದ ಹಿರಿಮೆ. ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗದವರ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಾವನೂರು ಆಯೋಗವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು 1977ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದರು. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಪ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಜನಾಂಗವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಕ್ಷೇಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ "ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಪ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಇಲಾಖೆ'ಯನ್ನು 1977ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಜಿಸಿದ ಹಿರಿಮೆ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸರದು. ಸಂವಿಧಾನದನ್ವಯ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಔದ್ಯೋಗಿಕ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಪ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಿಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ನಿಗಮವನ್ನು 1977ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮುಂದೆ 1993ರಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ನಿಗಮ, ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾದವು. ತತ್ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ 25ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯಲುನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ, ಅಲ್ಪ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏರಿಕೆಯುಂಟಾಯಿತು. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯು ಅವರ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಯಿತು, ವೈದ್ಯರು, ವಕೀಲರು, ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗದವರು ಮೂಡಿಬರತೊಡಗಿದರು. ದಲಿತರು, ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್, ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಸಮುದಾಯದವರೂ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತಾಯಿತು.

ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಿಗಾಗಿ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾರ್ಯಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ತದನಂತರವೂ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಲಯಗಳು, ಆಶ್ರಮಶಾಲೆಗಳು, ವಸತಿಶಾಲೆಗಳು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನ, ಕಾನೂನು ಪದವೀಧರರಿಗೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯವೇತನ, 'ಬೆಳ್ಳ ಬೆಳಕು' 'ಮಾಂಗಲ್ಯ ಭಾಗ್ಯ' ಹಾಗೂ 'ಗಂಗಾ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ'.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ:

ನೇರ ನಡೆ, ನೇರ ನುಡಿಯ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸರದು ಧೀಮಂತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ. ಅವರೊಬ್ಬ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿ ಮರೆಯಲಾಗದ

ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪವಾಡಸದೃಶ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಏಕಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಅವರ ದೃಢಸಂಕಲ್ಪ, ಬದ್ಧತೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯ ತತ್ಪರತೆಗಳೇ ಕಾರಣ. ಪರಿಪಕ್ವ ಮಾತುಗಾರರಾದ ಅರಸು ವಿಷಯ ಮಂಡನೆ, ಹಾಗೂ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಖರತೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ನುಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣತೆ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಸುರವರ ಮಾನವೀಯ ನಿಲುವು, ದಲಿತ, ದುರ್ಬಲರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಲವು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಳಕಳಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು, ಇವುಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅವರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ, ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆ ಅರಸುರವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೊಂದು ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದವು, ಅಂಥ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸರ ಚಿಂತನೆ, ಸಾಧನೆಗಳ ಪುನರಾವಲೋಕನ ಇಂದು ಸಕಾಲಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಅವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಪುನರ್ಮನನ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ.

'ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರದಾರ ವೀರನಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟ'

ಡಾ.ನಾಗರಾಜ ತಳವಾರ

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಇತಿಹಾಸ ವಿಭಾಗ , ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು-ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ

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ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ತದನಂತರ ದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಚುಕ್ಕಾಣಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಭಾರತೀಯರನ್ನು ಗುಲಾಮರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಒಡೆದು ಆಳುವ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಶೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿಚಾರವಂತರು ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿ ಆಡಳಿತದಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತರಾಗಲು ಹೋರಾಟ ನಡೆಸಿ ತ್ಯಾಗ-ಬಲಿದಾನಗಳಿಂದ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ತಂದುಕೊಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರಣೀಕರ್ತರಾದರು. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದವರ ಪಾತ್ರವು ಸಹ ಸುವರ್ಣಾಕ್ಷರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿಡುವಂತದ್ದು. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಿಭಜಿತ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದುದು, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರವೂ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ (ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ)ವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟ 1857ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಾಗೂ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದೆ 1885ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯು ಏರ್ಪಡುವಂತಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ತುಂಬೆಲ್ಲ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದವು ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೋರಾಟ ಅಖಿಲಭಾರತೀಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು. ಮುಂದೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಧ್ಯೇಯೋದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತೀವ್ರ ಹೋರಾಟ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದು 1921ರ ನಂತರ. 1924ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ತನ್ನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವವರೆಗೂ ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರ ಸ್ತಬ್ದವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿಬಂದ ಕೆಲವು ತರುಣರು ತಮ್ಮೂರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಯೋಚಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಮೂರ್ತ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದು 1930ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಂತರವೇ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯಲು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಿಭಜಿತ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರು ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಮಹನೀಯರ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಿಭಜಿತ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಸರದಾರ ವೀರನಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೇಲರು ಪಾತ್ರ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಜೀವನ:

ಸರದಾರ ವೀರನಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲರು ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಕಚವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ಹತ್ತನೇ 1888ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ತಂದೆ-ವೀರಬಸಪ್ಪಗೌಡ ತಾಯಿ ಗುರಮ್ಮ ಇವರೀರ್ವರು ಮಗನ ಶ್ರೇಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ದಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಗಲಿರುಳು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದರು. ವೀರನಗೌಡರ ಅಕ್ಷರಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದದ್ದು ಕಚವಿಯ ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ. ಮುಂದೆ ಹಾವೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಸವಣೂರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನಂತರ ಅಂದಿನ ಮ್ಯಾಟ್ರಿಕ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ ಪಾಸಾದದ್ದು ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ 1911ರಲ್ಲಿ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪದವೀಧರನಾಗುವ ಆಸೆ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಆಗ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಪುಣೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಆಗ ತಾನೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾಲೇಜ ಸೇರಿ 1916ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ. ಎಜಿ. ಪದವಿಧರರಾದರು. ಆಗ ಇವರು ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಪದವಿಧರರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಸರದಾರ ವೀರನಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟ

ಸರದಾರ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಪುಣೆಯ ಕೃಷಿಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಲೋಕಮಾನ್ಯ ಬಾಲಗಂಗಾಧರ ತಿಲಕರ ಮಂಡಾಲೆ ಸೇರಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಪಿಸಿತ್ತು. ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ, ಸಬರಮತಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪ್ರವಾಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ 'ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿ' ಹಾಗೂ 'ಹರಿಜನ ಸೇವಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗುವ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಮೂಡಿತು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಬುದ್ದಿ ಜೀವಿಗಳ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವೂ ದೊರೆಯಿತು. ಪ್ರೊ.ಗೋಖಲೆ ಪ್ರಿ. ಪರಾಂಜಪೆ, ಪ್ರೊ. ಕಾಳೆ ಮುಂತಾದವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಅವರನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಿತು. ಆ ಮಹಾನ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವೃತ್ತಿ, ಕಷ್ಟಮಯ,

ಸಾಹಸಯುಕ್ತ ಜೀವನಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತರಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ನೋಡಿ ಇಂಥ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಬಾರದು ಎಂದೆನಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಹುಚ್ಚು ವಿಚಾರ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಡಮೂಡಿತು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮುಂದೆ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1916ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದ 'ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ' ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ಒಬ್ಬರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ನಂತರ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಹರಿಜನ ಫ್ರೀ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಂಗ್‌ನ್ನು' ತೆಗೆದು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಸಲಹೆಯಿಂತೆ ಹರಿಜನ ಸೇವೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಸ್ಪಶ್ಯೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ಮುಂದಾದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ. ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಕಡಿದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಇವರು ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ ವಿಧಿವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತ ತಾವೂ ಸಹ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಧುಮುಕಿದರು. 1924ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಸಲ ವೀರನಗೌಡರಿಗೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ದರ್ಶನವಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹಾತ್ಮರು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆಗ ಶಾಲೆ-ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಂದೋಲನ ಜೋರಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿತ್ತು. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ತರುಣರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಅಂದೋಲನದಲ್ಲಿ ಧುಮುಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಇದರ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೇ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಕೈಕೊಂಡ ಹರಿಜನ ಕೆಲಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು ಹಾಗೂ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಕರೆಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಬಂದುಮಾಡಿ ಅಂದೋಲನದ ಅಂಗವೆಂದು ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾಜೀಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. (ಖಿhis is ಚಿಟಿso ಚಿ ಭಿಂಟಿಸಣಡಿuಲಿಣಿaive ತಿಂಡಿಇ ಥಿou go ಚಿheಚಿಜ) ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ವೀರನಗೌಡರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀರಿತು. ಇವರು ಮುಂದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ ವಿಧಿ-ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸಿ ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಳವಳಿಯ ಕಾವು ಮೂಡಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ನೆರವೇರಿದ್ದು 1931ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕರನಿರಾಕರಣಯ ಆರಂಭ ಮುಖಾಂತರವೇ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕರನಿರಾಕರಣೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಘಟಿಸುವ ಮೊದಲು, ಬಾರ್ಡೋಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸರದಾರ ವಲ್ಲಭಾಯಿ ಪಟೇಲರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕರನಿರಾಕರಣೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿ ಬಂದ ನಂತರ ವೀರನಗೌಡರಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಂದಲೋನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳು ಇಮ್ಮಡಿಯಾದವು. ಇವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿ ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ರವರ್ತನಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಿದರು. ಇದೇ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 1931 ರ ಸುಮಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆಯಾಗದೆ ದುರ್ಭಿಕ್ಷೆ ತಲೆದೋರಿತು. ಸರಕಾರವು ಒತ್ತಾಯದಿಂದ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಸೂಲಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕರನಿರಾಕರಣೆ ಚಳವಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರೈತರ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿ ಕರನಿರಾಕರಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಬೆಂಬಲ ದೊರೆಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು 1932ರ ಸುಮಾರಿಗೆ ಕರನಿರಾಕರಣೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇದೇ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿರಸಿ, ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕರನಿರಾಕರಣೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರನಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡು ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಹಾಗೂ ಟಿ.ಆರ್.ನೇಸ್ಸಿಯವರು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸನ್ನದ್ಧರಾದರು. ಆದರೆ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಯಂತ್ರವು ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲಾರದು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಚಾರಮಾಡಿತ್ತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಮುಂಖಡರುಗಳು ಜನರನ್ನು ಜಾಗೃತರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕರಬಂದಿ ಚಳಿವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ಸಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮುಂದಾದರು.

ಕರನಿರಾಕರಣೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಹಂಸಭಾವಿಯೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಊರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಪಂಗಡಗಳು, ಜಾತಿ ವೈಷಮ್ಯಗಳೂ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ವೀರನಗೌಡರ ಕಾರ್ಯದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಐಕ್ಯ ಮೂಡುಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಸೂಡಂಬಿಯ ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗಗೌಡರು, ಈರಪ್ಪ ಭರಮಣ್ಣನವರು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ವೀರನಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲರ ಜೊತೆ ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕೊಡ, ಮಾಸೂರು, ಸೂಡಂಬಿ, ಚಿಕ್ಕರೂರು, ರಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ, ನಾಗವಂದ, ತಡಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಯತ್ತಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ದುದಿಹಳ್ಳಿಮುಂತಾದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ರೈತರು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ವೀರನಗೌಡರ ಜೊತೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದರು. ಎಲ್ಲರ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ಅವರು ಕೈಕೊಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಆಗ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು 1931ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎ.ಐ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ.ಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರು ಕೈಕೊಂಡ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಎ.ಐ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಅಧಿವೇಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕರನಿರಾಕರಣ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನೆಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ನೇಸ್ಸಿಯವರನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ನಂತರ ಜಾಮೀನಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದಿದರು. ಆದರೂ ಸಹ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು 14-1-1931ರಂದು ಹೊಂಕಣ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ ಬಂಗಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಯುವುದೆಂದೂ ನೇಸ್ಸಿಯವರು ಬಂದು ಹಾಜರಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಆಜ್ಞೆಮಾಡಿದರು. ಈ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾದಕೂಡಲೇ ವೀರನಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲರು,

ದಿವಾಕರ ರಂಗರಾಯರು, ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ ಗಂಗಾಧರರಾಯರು ಮೊದಲಾದ ನಾಯಕರು ಕೆ.ಪಿ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ.ಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾಗದ ಕಮೀಶನರರನ್ನು ಭೇಟ್ಟಿಯಾದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸರಕಾರ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ದವಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆ ಸಾಲಿನ ಕಂದಾಯ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ರದ್ದಾಯಿತು. ಕೂಡಲೇ ನೇಸ್ಸಿಯವರನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಲು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಹಿಂತೆಗೆದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ 40 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 80 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನೀರಿನ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿದೆಲ್ಲ ರೈತರಿಗೆ 90 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ರದ್ದಾಯಿತು. ಆ ವರ್ಷ 8-10 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಸೂಲ ಆದಂತಾಯಿತು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಚಾಣಾಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ರೈತರ ಹಿತ ಕಾಪಾಡಿ ಕರನಿರಾಕರಣೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಕರನಿರಾಕರಣೆಯ ಚಳಿವಳಿಯ ಕೆಲ ದಿನಗಳ ನಂತರ ವೀರನಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲರು ಹಂಸಭಾವಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಊರಿನ ಜನರೊಡನೆ ಆತ್ಮೀಯ ಸಭೆ ಕರೆದಾಗ ರೈತರು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖಂಡರು ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಿದರು. ನೇಸ್ಸಿಯವರು ವೀರನಗೌಡರ ನಾಯಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಹಿಸಿದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಹೊಗಳಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಜನರೆಲ್ಲ ಉತ್ಸಾಹಗೊಂಡು "ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರದಾರರು, ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರದಾರರು" ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಕಚವಿ ವೀರನಗೌಡು ಸರದಾರ ವೀರನಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲರಾದರು. ಸರದಾರ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಕರನಿರಾಕರಣೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಮುಂದೆ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರನ್ನು ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಯುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೇರಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.1934ರ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ತಡಸ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿವಂಗತ ಬೆಟಗೇರಿ ರಾಮಣ್ಣನವರಿಂದ 24 ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ದಾನವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದು "ಲೋಕ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಘ" ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದರು. ಗೌಡರು ಅದರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದರು. ನೇಸ್ಸಿಯವರು ಅದರ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಎಫ್.ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಕಜ್ಜರಿ ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ ಹಿರೇಮಠ, ವೀರಭದ್ರಪ್ಪ ನ್ಯಾಮತಿ, ಹಾಲಪ್ಪ ತೋಗಾರ್ಶಿ ಪ್ರಭಣ್ಣ ಹಾದ್ರಿಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಆ ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಈ ಕರಕಬಂದಿ ಆಂದೋಲನದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀತಿ.ರು.ನೇಸ್ಸಿಯವರ ಪಾರ್ಥಸಾರಥಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ

ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ರೈತರ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿ ಕಾಪಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು.

1934ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಹರಿಜನ ಉದ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಭಾರತ ಯಾತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಂಡು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 10 ದಿನಗಳ ಪ್ರವಾಸದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆಗ ಸರದಾರ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಜೊತೆ ಸಂಚರಿಸಿದರು. ಪ್ರವಾಸವು ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕಾರವಾರ, ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಹಾವೇರಿಗೆ ಬಂದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಭೆನೆರೆಯಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸಮನಿ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ರಾಮರಾಯ ಹುಕ್ಕೇರಿಯವರು, ಹರ್ಡೇಕರ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ತರುಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಾದ ಗುದ್ಲೆಪ್ಪ ಹಳ್ಳಿಕೇರಿ, ವಿಹಾದೇವಪ್ಪ ಮೈಲಾರ, ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ ಮಾಗಡಿ, ಎನ್. ಬಿ. ಹಿರೇಮಠ ಇದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ಜನರು ತಂಡೋಪತಂಡವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಹರ್ಡೇಕರ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪನವರು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಂದ ಹರಿಜನರ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ನಿಧಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಣೆಬೆನ್ನೂರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಈ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ವೀರನಗೌಡ ಮತ್ತು ನೇಸ್ಸಿಯವರ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಂತೆ ತಂಡೋಪತಂಡವಾಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಜನರು ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಣೆಬೆನ್ನೂರ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ತತ್ವ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಧುಮುಕಲು ಸನ್ನದ್ದರಾದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಜಕ್ಕಲಿ, ಗದಗ, ಪುನಃ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಬೆಟಗೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಸರದಾರ ವೀರನಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಅವರ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯಾದ ನಾಗಮ್ಮ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಅವರು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ ಪಡೆದು ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಜನ ಬಾಲಿಕಾಶ್ರಮ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಆಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರುವವರು ಸಿಗದಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೂ ಸಹ ಬೆಳಗಾಂವಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಂಗಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಥಮವಾಗಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಭೋಗಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀ ಕಟ್ಟಿಯವರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಶ್ರೀ ಭೋಗಲೆ ತಮ್ಮ ತಂಗಿಯರಾದ ಕುಮಾರಿ ಮಧುರಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಬಾಲಿಕೆಯಾದ ಕುಮಾರಿ ತಾರಾ ಇಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದರು. ಇವರಿಂದಲೇ ಆ ಕ್ರಮ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹರಿಜನ ಬಾಲಿಕಾಶ್ರಮವೆಂದು ಕರೆಯ ಹತ್ತಿದರು. ವರ್ಧಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು, ಅನಂತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಅಖಿಲ

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಜನ ಬಾಲಿಕಾಶ್ರಮವು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂಜ್ಯ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಪುಣ್ಯಫಲ ಹಾಗೂ ನಾಗಮ್ಮ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕನಸು ನನಸಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಆತ್ಮನಿವೇದನೆ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಹರಿಜನ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ತದನಂತರ 2ನೇ ಮಹಾಯುದ್ದದ ಭಾರತದ ಬಾಗಿ ವಿರುದ್ದ ಯುದ್ದವಿರೋಧ ಘೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು 'ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ' ಮಾಡುವ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 1941ರ ಸುಮಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಕೈಗೊಂಡರು. ಆಗ ದೇಶದ್ಯಂತ ಈ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಭರಾಟೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಇದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತು ಹಾಕಲು ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಚಳಿವಳಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಗ ವಿರನಗೌಡರಂತವರು ದೂರ ಉಳಿಯುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರು ಸಹ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇವರನ್ನು ಡೆಟಿನ್ಯೂ ಎಂದು ಜೀಲಿನಲ್ಲಿಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮುಂದೆ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಸ್ಥಗಿತಗೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹದ ತುರುವಾಯ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ ಸರಕಾರ ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಂದೋಲನವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು? ಎಂಬ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಡಲು 1942ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಕಮೀಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂಬೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಸರದಾರ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಎ.ಆಯ್.ಸಿ.ಸಿ.ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮುಂಬೈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯ "ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರೇ ಭಾರತ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತೊಲಗಿರಿ" ಮಾಡು ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಮಡೆಯಿರಿ ಎಂಬ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸು ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಪಾಸಾಗುವದೊಂದೇ ತಡ, ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಬಂಧನಗಳಾದವು ಹಾಗೂ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಉಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿತು. ಈ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಭೂಗತರಾಗಿ ಮುಂಬೈಯಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗರ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲು ನಡಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಎಣ್ಣಿ ಕೊಪ್ಪದ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರ ತಾಲೂಕನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ಭಾಗದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಲಾರಿಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಇಡುವಲ್ಲಿ

ವೀರನಗೌಡರ ಗುಂಪು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಹಲವಾರು ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಜನರನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ದ ಅನೇಕ ವಿದ್ವಂಸಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದರು. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಇವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕೆಂಗಣ್ಣು ಬಿದ್ದು ಬಂಧಿಸಲು ಸನ್ನದ್ದರದರು. ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಹೊರಗುಳಿದು ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಕೆಲವು ದಿನ ಭೂಗತರಾಗಿದ್ದು ನಂತರ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ಕೋನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿಯೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದಾಗ, ಮಾಗಡಿಯು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಸುಳಿವಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಪೋಲಿಸರು ಆಶ್ರಮದ ಸುತ್ತ ಕಾವಲಿದ್ದರು. ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಪೋಲಿಸರನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹಳೆಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಪ್ತ ಮೀಟಿಂಗನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಬಂದು, ಮನೆಯ ಒಳಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ವೀರನಗೌಡರನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿಯೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಈ ಬಂಧನ ಅಕಸ್ಮಾತ ಆಯಿತು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಮಾಗಡಿಯವರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸಂಶಯ ಬಂದು ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿದರು.

ವೀರನಗೌಡರನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಬೆಳಗಾಂವಿಯ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಒಯ್ದರು. ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೆ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಯತರಾದ ಜೀವಣರಾವ್ ಯಾಳಗಿ, ಪುಂಡಲೀಕ, ಶಾಂತನಾಥ ಇಂಗಳೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಹಿರಿ-ಕಿರಿಯರು ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಧಾರವಾಡ, ವಿಜಾಪುರ, ಕಾರವಾರ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಜೈಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಲಾಕಪ್ ಚಾವಡಿ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಬಂಧಿಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿದ್ದವು. ಈ ಸೆರೆಮನೆಗಳು ಕುರಿಗಳ ದೊಡ್ಡಿಗಳಂತೆ ಜನರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ಜನರ ಸಮುದ್ರವೇ ಬಂದಂತಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಯ, ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಸಡಿಲಾದವು. ಜಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸಂದಣಿ ಕೂಡಿದಂತಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ತಮ್ಮ ಆತ್ಮನಿವೇದನೆ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈಲಿನ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ತೋಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂಡಲಗಾ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೈದಿಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ದ ಜಯಘೋಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖಂಡರುಗಳಾದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಿಂಹ ಗಂಗಾಧರರಾಯರು, ವೆಂಕರಡ್ಡಿ ಹೂಲಿ, ಅಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಪತಕಿ, ಅಂಗಡಿ ಡಾ.ಹರ್ಡೇಕರ, ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ ಮಾಗಡಿ, ಆರ್.ಎಚ್.ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ,ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರ ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ, ಡಾ. ಕಬ್ಬೂರ, ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗಮ್ಮ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಮಾಗಡಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಲೀಲಾಬಾಯಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಇವರ ಜೊತೆ ಇತರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೈದಿಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕೆಲ ಮುಂಖುಡರನ್ನು ಹಿಂಡಲಗಾ ಜೈಲಿನಿಂದ

ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿದರು. ಆಗ ವೀರನಗೌಡರ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗಮ್ಮನವರನ್ನು ಯರವಡಕ್ಕೂ, ವೀರನಗೌಡರನ್ನು ನಾಶಿಕಕ್ಕೂ, ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಗಡಿಯವರನ್ನು ಠಾಣಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಲೀಲಾಬಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಂಡಲಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟರು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾದವು. ನಾಶಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು 1947ರವರೆಗೆ ಕಳೆದು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದರು.

ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು:

ಹೀಗೆ ವೀರನಗೌಡರು ಜೈಲಿನಿಂದ ಹೊರಬರುವ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ದೇಶ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮುಂದೆ ಇವರು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರಂತೆ ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಕಮೀಟಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ 16 ವರ್ಷ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅವಧಿವರೆಗೆ ಎಂ.ಪಿ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ.ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಸತ್ಯ-ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಪ್ರೇಮಗಳ ನಡೆ-ನುಡಿ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ, ಜ್ಞಾನಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ಮಯರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತತ್ವನಿಷ್ಠ ಕಾಯಕದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪಟ ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಶರಣ ಧರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಣೀತ "ಕಾಯಕವೇ ಕೈಲಾಸ"ವೆಂದರಿತ ಶ್ರೀಯುತರು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಿಯವಾದ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತಾ ನಿವಾರಣೆ, ಹರಿಜನ ಸೇವೆ, ಸ್ವದೇಶಿವ್ರತ, ಖಾದಿವಸ್ತ್ರಧಾರಣೆ, ಚರಖಾ ನೂಲುವ, ಪಾನಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧ, ಪತಿತೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮಹಿಳೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮೊದಲಾದ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜನತೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಭಾರತದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿಯು ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಘಾತವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿತು. ಆದರೆ ನಾ ಮಾಡುವುದೇನು? ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಆನಂದದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು ಬಂದರು. ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಅವರು ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಪೀಠವನ್ನು ಉನ್ನತವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದರು. ಇವರ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಧನೆ ನೋಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಗೌರವಿಸಿತು.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ:

ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಅವಿಭಜಿತ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ, ಮೈಸೂರ ಹುಲಿ ಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನನ ಪತನ ಮತ್ತು ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಕೊನೆಯ ನಂತರವೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷರು ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಕಾಲಿರಿಸಿದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1800ರ ಘಟನೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಅವರಾಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಟಿಳಕರ ಕೆಸರಿ ಹಾಗೂ

ಇತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಅವಿಭಜಿತ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಈ ಶತಮಾನದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಜಾಗೃತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. 1907ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರತ್‌ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಧಾರವಾಡದಿಂದ 'ಹೊಸಕೇರಿ ಅಣ್ಣಾಚಾರ್ಯರು', 'ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾಯರು' ಹೋಗಿ ಲೋಕಮಾನ್ಯರ ಠರಾವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಈ ತೆರನಾದ ಸಾಧನಾಶೀಲತೆಯುಳ್ಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಮ್ಯ ಉತ್ಸಾಹ, ಸಂಘಟನಾಶೀಲತೆಯ ಚಾತುರ್ಯ ಸರದಾರ ವೀರನಗೌಡರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಧೀಮಂತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಕಚವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ್ದ ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯವೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇವರ ಚಾತುರ್ಯದಿಂದಲೇ ಅವಿಭಜಿತ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಹಂತ ತಲುಪಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

1 ಕಾಮತ್ ಸೂರ್ಯನಾಥ : "ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸ್ಮೃತಿಗಳು",ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸಂಪುಟ. ಮೈಸೂರು.1974

2 ಎನ್.ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ; ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವೀರರ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಬದುಕು ಮೈಸೂರು,2000.

3 ಪಾಟೀಲ ಸರದಾರ ವೀರನಗೌಡ: 'ಸರದಾರ ವೀರನಗೌಡರ ಆತ್ಮ ನಿವೇದನೆ' ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಪೀಠ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ 1977

4 ಸುರೇಂದ್ರ ದಾನಿ: 'ಧಾರವಾಡಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮ'

5 ವೀರನಗೌಡ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಮಾಹಿತಿ.

6 ಹಿರೆಮಠ.ಎಸ್.ಎಂ ':ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ '. ಕುಮಾರಪಟ್ಟಣಂ. 2000.

7 ಸುರೇಂದ್ರದಾನಿ (ಪ್ರ.ಸಂ) :ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ ಸರದಾರ ವೀರನಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ, 1992

8 ಮೊಡ್ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎಂ. : 'ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಗಾಂಧಿ'

9ü ಪಾಟೀಲ ಭೋಜರಾಜ : 'ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಯೋಧ ತಿ. ರು ನೆಸ್ವಿ'

10 ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ಇಂದುಶೇಖರ (ಸಂ) ಕ್ರಾಂತಿವೀರ ಡಾ.ಶಿವಣ್ಣ ನೇಸ್ವಿ (ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆ) ನೇಸ್ವಿ,1991

11 ಚಿಕ್ಕನರಗುಂದ. ಬಸವರಾಜ :ಕನ್ನಡ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಲೋಕದ ಧೀಮಂತರು-7.

12 ಶಿವಣ್ಣ, ನೇಸ್ವಿ; ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಅರವಿಂದರು ಟಿ.ಆರ್.ನೆಸ್ವಿಯವರು