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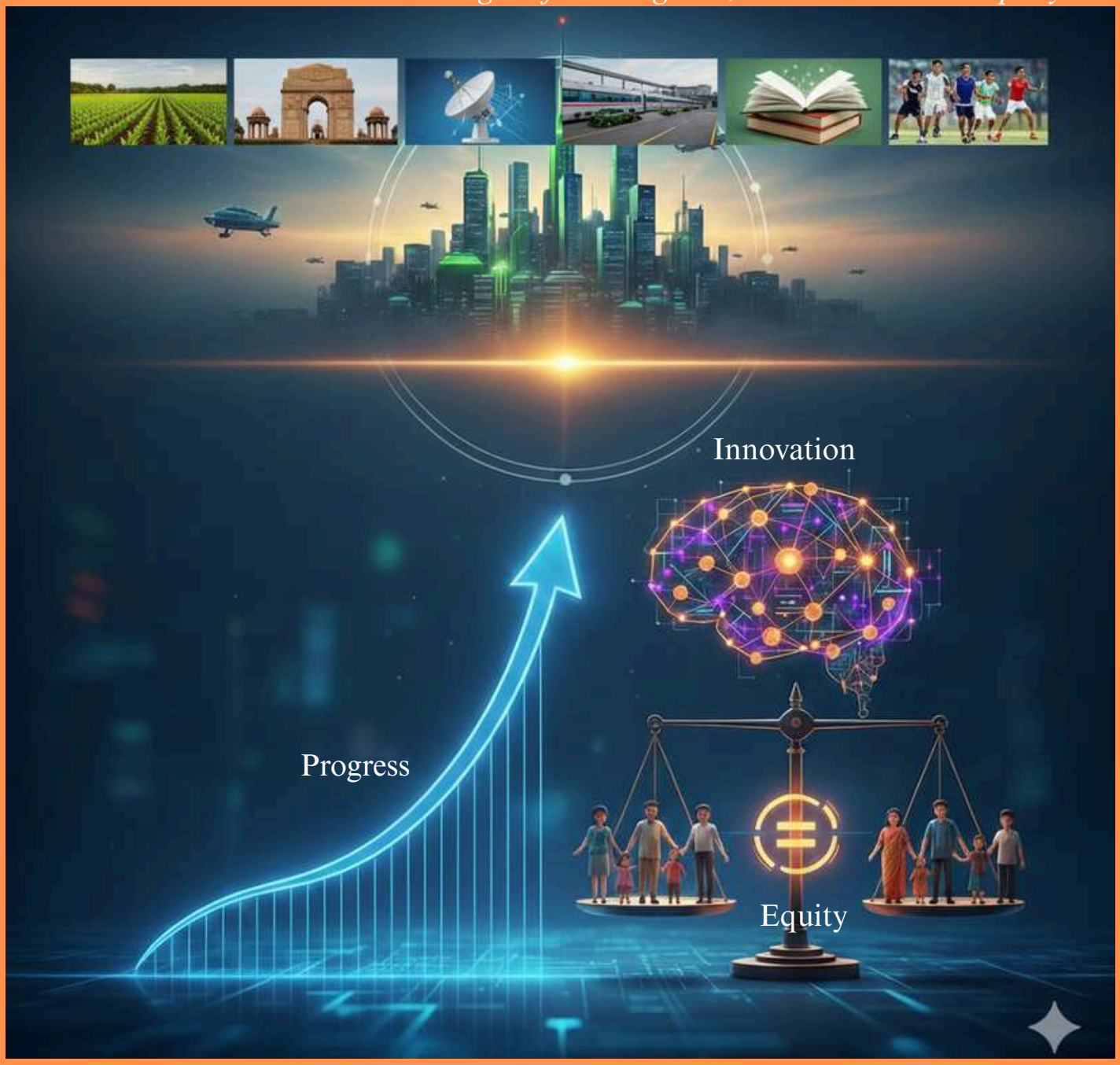
One Day National Level Conference

"Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategies for Progress,Innovation and Equity"



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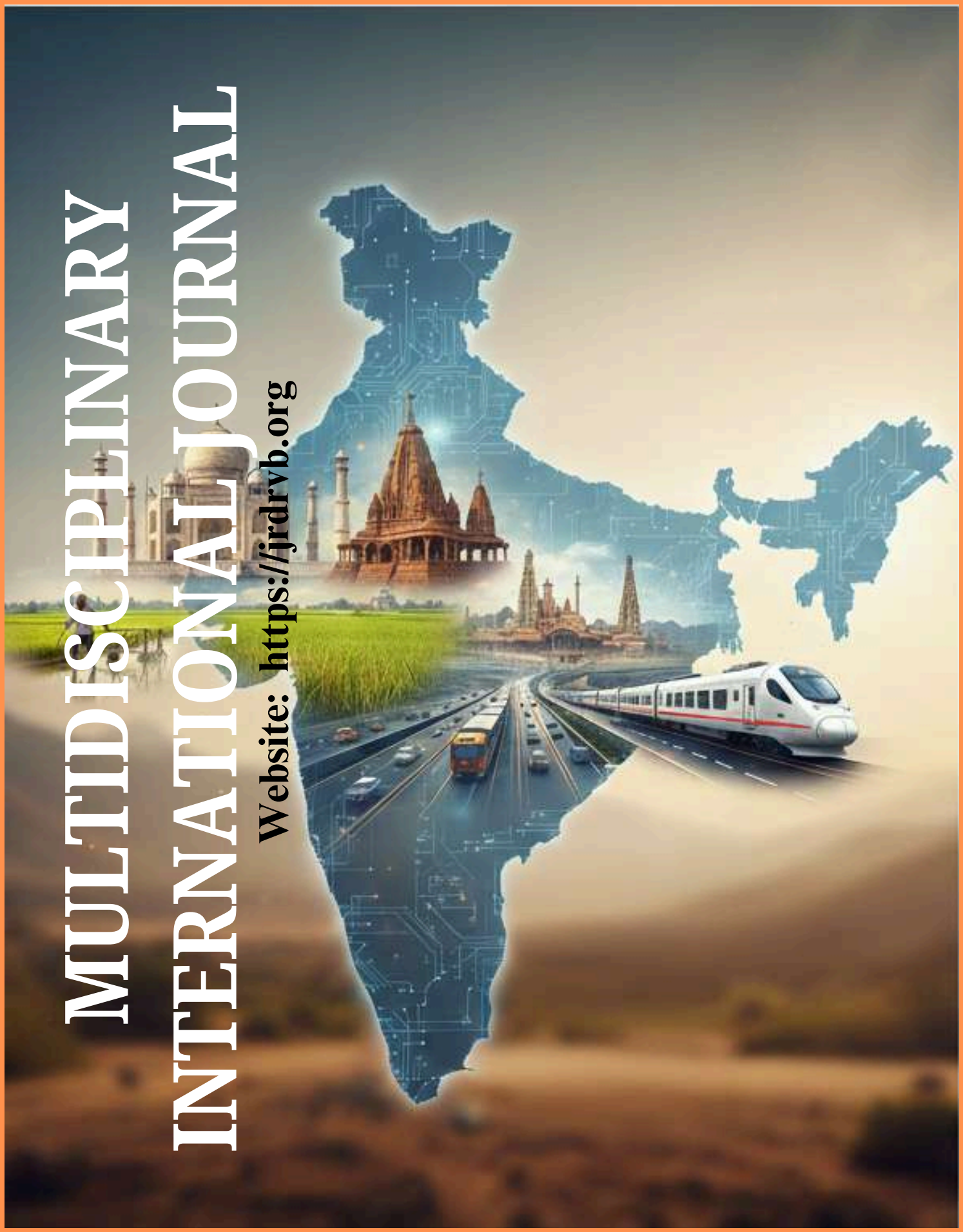

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Internal Quality Assurance Cell Initiative

One Day National Level Conference

on

Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategies for Progress, Innovation and Equity

24th February 2026

Venue
Golden Jubilee Conference Hall
KLE GIBC, Nipani

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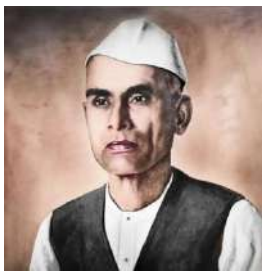

Sardar V. V. Patil

KLE Society

Seven great aspirants of education called "Saptharishis" established an Anglo Vernacular School in Belagavi on 13th November, 1916 to provide basic education to the children of farming community of the North Karnataka region. Today, KLE Society is known nationally and internationally as a giant educational society with more than 316 institutions, 18,000 dedicated faculty serving their best to cater to the needs of about 1,45,000 students every year. The courses offered in multiple disciplines by the society are Basic Social Sciences, Management, Tourism, Hotel Management, Engineering and Technology, Nursing, Pharmacy, Dental, Medical Sciences, Educational training, Agriculture Science, Music, etc. The society has established collaborations with prestigious international educational institutions of UK, USA, Malaysia, China, UAE and Zimbabwe. Under the dynamic leadership of the great visionary, our beloved Chairman and Honorable Chancellor of KLE University, Belagavi, Dr. Prabhakar Kore, assisted by the dynamic Board of Management, our society is moving towards providing world class quality education and services. The society deserves special acknowledgement for the quantum leaps and spectacular growth it has achieved over the last four decades. All the 15 aided HEIs have been accredited at 'A' level by NAAC. This speaks of the high standards set by our society in UG and PG education.

GIB College

KLE Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani was established in the year 1961 with a vision to provide quality education in Arts and Commerce for the empowerment of rural and linguistic minority of the North Karnataka region. In 1977, Commerce was introduced. Our college is named after the principal donor late Shri. Ganapati Ishwarappa Bagewadi. Looking into the difficulty of semi urban students to pursue their post graduate studies, in 2010 Commerce, in 2011 Mathematics and in 2018 English PG programs are introduced. Our college is accredited at 'A' grade with 3.10 CGPA in the 4th cycle by NAAC.

The Conference

The One-Day National Level Conference on **"Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategies for Progress, Innovation and Equity"** aims to bring together academicians, researchers, industry experts and students to deliberate on India's vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047, the centenary year of independence. This conference seeks to explore multidimensional strategies for sustainable progress, inclusive growth and innovative transformation across sectors. It will provide a platform for scholarly dialogues on socio-economic development, governance, technological advancement, entrepreneurship, education and equitable opportunities for all. The event aims to generate insights and actionable recommendations that contribute to the realization of Viksit Bharat 2047, highlighting the key role of social sciences and sports in shaping a balanced, progressive and just society.

This conference aims to fulfil the following objectives

- To explore India's vision for 2047 with the different strategies and approaches.
- To emphasize the role of innovation, technology and entrepreneurship in promoting inclusive and sustainable growth.
- To encourage research and collaboration on themes related to progress, innovation and equitable growth in the contemporary era.
- To enrich efforts towards knowledge building and impart spirit of sports.

THEMES

HISTORY

- Cultural Heritage in India.
- Women in India's Freedom Movement: Forgotten Voices.
- India after 1947: Challenges, Changes and Continuities.
- Rewriting History in the Digital Age.
- Gender, Caste and Class in Indian Historical Context.

ECONOMICS

- Reimagining Water and Sanitation.
- Rural and Urban Prosperity through Government Schemes.
- Make in India: Paving towards making India Global Manufacturing Hub.
- Roadmap for Viksit Bharat @2047.
- Sectoral Reforms in India.

POLITICALSCIENCE

- Electoral Reforms and the Future of Indian Democracy.
- India's foreign policy in a Multi polar World.
- Civil Wars in Neighbouring Countries: Impact on India.
- Good Governance and Administrative Reforms in India.
- Youth Participation and Political Engagement in Digital Era.

SOCIOLOGY

- Role of Media in shaping culture.
- Impact of Globalization on traditional Cultures.
- Role of youth culture in Nation Building.
- AI and the future of work in Society.
- Social Values, Gender Studies, Human & Civil Rights.

EDUCATION

- Role of teachers in shaping future generations and youth in achieving SDGs.
- Use of Digital Tools, Artificial Intelligence and Digital Literacy in Education.
- Multidisciplinary approach in higher education.
- Women's Empowerment through Education.
- NAAC, NIRF and other quality frameworks.

LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

- Tools in Emerging & Innovative Technology Applications in Libraries.
- Knowledge Management & Online Resources Management in Academic Libraries.
- Role of AI and Machine Learning in Library Services.
- Role of Libraries in Lifelong Learning and Skill Development.
- User-Centric Library Services and Assessment.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

- Nutritional solutions for improving athletic performance or recovery.
- The impact of physical education programs on academic performance.
- The impact of physical education on long-term fitness habits.
- The contribution of physical education to public health.
- The role of AI in physical education and sports science.

Dr. Prabhakar Kore
Chairman, Board of Management
KLE Society, Belagavi

MESSAGE

It is with immense pleasure and profound gratitude that, I pen this letter to extend my heartfelt compliments to the dedicated team of KLE Society's G. I. Bagewadi College, Nipani, for the resounding success of the National Level Conference on "Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategies for Progress, Innovation and Equity" held on 24th February, 2026

As the Chairman of the KLE Society, it is a matter of great pride to witness such an exemplary event that not only elevates our Society's reputation but also foster meaningful dialogue and collaboration among esteemed scholars, academicians and students across the nation.

The conference was a resounding success marked by insightful keynote address, engaging panel discussion and interactive sessions that sparked innovative ideas and actionable insights. The meticulous planning, proper execution, and the commitment to excellence by the team ensured that every participant left inspired. The event set a benchmark for future endeavours.

On behalf of the Board of Management and the entire KLE family, I appreciate the exceptional leadership and the collaborative spirit of your team. Your efforts have contributed to our mission of promoting intellectual exchange and societal impact.

With deepest gratitude and warm regards,

Date: 24-02-2026

Dr. Prabhakar Kore

Shri. Praveen A. Bagewadi
Member, Board of Management
KLE Society, Belagavi

MESSAGE

I am delighted to extend my warm compliments for the successful organisation of the National Level Conference on "Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategies for Progress, Innovation and Equity" held on 24th February, 2026

It is an ambitious vision to foster innovation, dialogue and scholarly collaboration across the nation to brighten the intellectual minds.

Your planning, dedication and creative foresight, provided platform for thought provoking discussions, exchange of ideas and relatable insights.

I sincerely congratulate the organizers, faculty members and students for their dedicated efforts in making this event grand success.

With the best wishes for continuous success.

Date: 24-02-2026

Praveen A. Bagewadi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The KLE Society, an enduring symbol of excellence in India's educational landscape, stands as a testament to the dedication and perseverance of thousands of brilliant minds.

K L E Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani stands as a distinguished temple of learning, committed to nurturing intellect, character and creativity. Internal Quality Assurance Cell of our college has organized the National Conference on "Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategies for Progress, Innovation and Equity" held on 24th February, 2026.

It aims to bring together academicians, researchers, industry experts and students to deliberate on India's vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047 the centenary year of independence. This conference seeks to explore multidimensional strategies for sustainable progress, inclusive growth and innovative transformation across sectors. It will provide a platform for scholarly dialogue on socio-economic development, governance, technological advancement, entrepreneurship, education and equitable opportunities for all. The event aims to generate insights and actionable recommendations that contribute to the realization of Viksit Bharat 2047, highlighting the key role of social sciences and sports in shaping a balanced, progressive and just society.

I extend my deepest gratitude to our honourable Chairman Sir, Dr. Prabhakar Kore and the inaugurator of the conference, Shri. Mahantesh Kavatagimath sir, Member, Board of Management, KLE Society, Belagavi and Shri. Praveen Bagewadi, Member, Board of Management, KLE Society, Belagavi for their constant encouragement. I am thankful to Shri. Mahesh Bagewadi, Chairman, LGB and members for their support in making the conference a grand success.

My deepest appreciation goes to the Chief Guest Dr. B. D. Kumbar, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor of Davangere University, Davangere and the Keynote speaker Dr. B. G. Patil, Rtd. Professor of Political Science, Belagavi. I also thank the Resource Persons who have enriched this conference with their valuable insights, profound knowledge and thought provoking discussions. I thank paper presenters for making this conference a grand success. I acknowledge the tireless efforts of the Conference Convener Miss B. G. Ullegaddi, Organizing Secretary Dr. Anand Kenchakkanavar and the IQAC Coordinator, Dr. Atulkumar Kamble and the members of the organizing team, faculty members, technical team and volunteers, whose dedication and team work ensured the smooth conduct of this conference.

I am thankful to all the sponsors, supporters and well wishers, without whom this event would not be successful one. A special thank to Dr. Ramesh V. Bhole, Publisher, 'JOURNAL OF

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (ISSN: 2230-9578) who published all the selected papers of the conference in three special issues of the journal. The Journal is an international, multidisciplinary, peer-reviewed scholarly journal devoted to the promotion and dissemination of high-quality research across a wide range of academic disciplines. May this collective endeavour continue to inspire further dialogue, research and collaboration.

Date: 24.02.2026 **Principal**

EDITORIAL

This issue of the journal presents the selected research papers of the National Level Conference on "Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategies for Progress, Innovation and Equity" organized by K.L.E. Society's G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani held on 24th February, 2026 showcasing the diversity and richness of scholarly enquiry in the field. The conference provided a platform for scholars to engage with cutting edge research, share innovative ideas and foster collaborations. This conference is a timely and meaningful academic initiative that aligns with the national vision of transforming India into a developed, inclusive, and self-reliant nation by the year 2047.

The theme Viksit Bharat 2047 reflects a holistic vision of national development, emphasizing not only economic growth but also social justice, technological innovation, environmental sustainability and equitable progress. The journey towards a developed India requires collaborative efforts from educators, researchers, policymakers, students and institutions of higher learning. In this context, academic platforms like this conference play a crucial role in generating ideas, encouraging critical thinking, and promoting interdisciplinary dialogue.

The conference provides an excellent platform for scholars, academicians, and researchers to share their insights, research findings, and innovative perspectives on issues related to development, governance, education, digital transformation, entrepreneurship and social equity. Such intellectual exchanges contribute significantly to building knowledge frameworks that support sustainable and inclusive national growth.

I sincerely appreciate the efforts of the organizing committee, faculty members and student volunteers for their dedication, commitment and meticulous planning in making this academic event successful. Their collective efforts have created a vibrant environment for learning, discussion and collaboration.

I am confident that the deliberations and outcomes of this conference will inspire meaningful research, policy recommendations and practical strategies that contribute to shaping a progressive, innovative and equitable India. May this academic endeavour serve as a stepping stone towards realizing the vision of a truly Viksit Bharat by 2047.

We would like to extend my gratitude to the seminar organizers, participants and reviewers for contributions to this issue. I hope that the research presented here will inspire further investigation and debate, enriching the field of Social Science studies in the modern India.

Date: 24.02.2026

Chief Editors
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Original Article

Cultural Heritage in Transition: Case Studies from Coastal Karnataka within the Indian Context

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Abstract

India's cultural heritage represents one of the most continuous and diverse civilizational traditions in the world.[1] Rooted in antiquity and continuously evolving, it encompasses monuments, manuscripts, performing arts, rituals, languages, crafts, ecological knowledge systems, and social institutions. This paper examines India's cultural heritage through a historical and interdisciplinary lens, focusing on both tangible and intangible dimensions. Special attention is given to regional case studies from South India, particularly Karnataka and the coastal region of Mangaluru, to illustrate how local traditions contribute to the broader national heritage framework. The article also discusses contemporary challenges to heritage preservation arising from globalization, urbanization, and environmental change, while highlighting the relevance of cultural heritage in shaping inclusive identity and sustainable development.

Keywords: *cultural heritage, India, coastal Karnataka, intangible heritage, tangible heritage, identity, social change, heritage preservation, pluralism, oral traditions, architecture, sustainable development*

Introduction

Cultural heritage forms the foundation of a civilization's collective memory and identity. In the Indian context, heritage is not restricted to ancient monuments or museum collections but is actively lived, practiced, and transmitted through everyday social and cultural life. India's civilizational history spans more than five thousand years, marked by continuity as well as transformation.[2] Unlike many modern nation-states whose cultural narratives are shaped by abrupt historical breaks, India demonstrates an enduring ability to absorb new influences while retaining its core cultural ethos. India's cultural heritage is pluralistic in nature. It is shaped by multiple religions, languages, regional traditions, and social practices that coexist within a shared civilizational framework. From the philosophical reflections of the Upanishads to regional folk performances and oral traditions, Indian culture reflects unity in diversity. This paper explores the evolution and components of India's cultural heritage, with a focus on how regional traditions—particularly from Karnataka and the Mangaluru region—enrich and sustain national heritage.

1. Smith, J. (2018). *Cultural Memory and Identity in South Asia*. New Delhi: Academic Press.
2. Thapar, R. (2002). *Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300*. University of California Press.

Conceptual Framework of Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage is the bedrock of a civilization's shared memory and sense of identity. In India, heritage goes far beyond ancient monuments or museum artifacts—it is woven into the fabric of everyday life, continually lived, practiced, and passed down through generations.

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India's civilizational history stretches back over five millennia, characterized not only by deep continuity but also by remarkable capacity for change.[3] While many modern nations are defined by sharp historical turning points, India stands out for its ability to assimilate new influences while preserving its essential cultural character. India's cultural heritage is inherently pluralistic, shaped by a multitude of religions, languages, regional customs, and social practices that coexist within a vast civilizational tapestry. Whether in the philosophical insights of the Upanishads or the vibrancy of folk performances and oral traditions, Indian culture exemplifies unity in diversity.[4] This article traces the evolution and core elements of India's cultural heritage, with special emphasis on the ways regional traditions—particularly from Karnataka and the Mangaluru region—deepen and sustain the national legacy.

Indus Valley Civilization: India's earliest cultural roots lie in the ancient Indus Valley Civilization (around 2600–1900 BCE). Sites like Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, and Dholavira show us just how advanced this society was—with carefully planned cities, sturdy brick buildings, clever drainage, and smart water management. These clues paint a picture of a community that valued order, knowledge, and working together. Even though we still can't read their script, the seals, figurines, and artifacts they left behind hint at rich religious beliefs and lively trade with others.

Vedic Period: The Vedic period brought a treasure trove of stories and wisdom passed down by word of mouth. Texts like the Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, and Upanishads explored the mysteries of the universe, asked big questions about right and wrong, and laid the groundwork for much of Indian philosophy. Thanks to the tradition of oral storytelling, these ancient teachings survived with incredible accuracy over the centuries.

3. Sen, A. (2005). *The Argumentative Indian: Writings on Indian Culture, History and Identity*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.
4. UNESCO. (2017). *Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage: Key Issues and Perspectives*. Paris: UNESCO Publishing.

Buddhism and Jainism: As time went on, Buddhism and Jainism emerged, bringing fresh ideas centered on non-violence, compassion, and letting go of worldly attachments. Great centers of learning like Nalanda and Vikramashila welcomed scholars from far and wide, turning India into a hub for cultural exchange and intellectual growth.

Architecture as Heritage: Architecture stands out as one of the clearest ways we can see India's cultural diversity. Each building tells a story—of different regions, faiths, and moments in history.

Temple Architecture and Karnataka: Indian temple architecture blossomed into distinct regional styles like Nagara, Dravida, and Vesara. Karnataka, in particular, played a starring role in this story. The Chalukyan temples at Aihole, Badami, and Pattadakal were early masterpieces in stone, with Pattadakal—now a UNESCO World Heritage Site—famous for blending northern and southern styles in stunning harmony.

Hoysala Temples: The Hoysala temples of Belur and Halebidu are especially famous for their breathtaking soapstone carvings, which bring to life stories from ancient epics, snapshots of daily life, and colorful myths. These temples aren't just places of worship—they're showcases of skill, creativity, and devotion.

Islamic and Colonial Architecture: When Islamic rule arrived, it brought fresh architectural ideas—grand mosques, towering tombs, and mighty forts. Gol Gumbaz in Vijayapura, for instance, stands as a stunning symbol of Deccan Islamic design. Later, the colonial era introduced Indo-European styles to city landmarks—schools, government buildings, and churches—especially in bustling places like Bengaluru and Mangaluru.

Visual Arts: Visual arts in India cover everything from sculpture and painting to crafts. The classical sculptures found at Sanchi and Amaravati show incredible attention to detail and deep symbolism. Karnataka's Mysore paintings, with their fine lines and shimmering gold leaf, are a testament to royal support and spiritual devotion.

Folk and Tribal Arts: Folk and tribal arts are just as vital, offering a colorful window into community life, worldviews, and values. Many of these traditions have been lovingly passed down through families, long before anything was ever written down.

Performing Arts: Indian performing arts are where beauty, spirituality, and storytelling come together. Classical dances like Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi, and Kathakali all trace their roots to ancient texts like the Natyashastra. Indian classical music—whether Hindustani or Carnatic—relies on intricate theory but also celebrates creativity and improvisation.

Yakshagana in Coastal Karnataka: In coastal Karnataka, Yakshagana bursts onto the scene as a lively blend of dance, music, storytelling, and dazzling costumes. Staged in the open air, Yakshagana retells epic adventures from the Ramayana and Mahabharata, keeping local heritage alive and bringing people together.

Linguistic Diversity and Kannada: India's astonishing variety of languages is one of its proudest cultural treasures. With hundreds of tongues spoken across the land, the country is a true linguistic mosaic. Kannada, honored as a classical language, boasts a literary heritage that stretches back more than a thousand years. Influential works like Kavirajamarga and Basavanna's vachana literature have left a lasting mark on Indian literature and philosophy.

Tulu and Oral Traditions: The Tulu language, spoken along the coast near Mangaluru, is especially known for its rich oral traditions called paddanas. These story-songs, often connected to spirit worship, offer glimpses into local history, ideas about gender, and how society is organized.

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Intangible Heritage and Festivals: India's living traditions are all around us—in rituals, festivals, family recipes, and age-old wisdom. Celebrations like Diwali, Eid, Christmas, Pongal, and Baisakhi show just how diverse and vibrant Indian life is, shaped by many faiths and the changing seasons. In Karnataka, the Mysuru Dasara festival brings together royal heritage, spiritual practice, and a joyful community spirit.

Food and Knowledge Systems: What people eat is a big part of who they are, too. Along the coast in Mangaluru, meals built around rice, coconut, and seafood show how food traditions adapt to local environments and foster cultural exchange. Practices like Yoga, Ayurveda, and traditional farming reflect age-old wisdom about living in balance with nature and staying healthy.

Cultural Heritage, Identity, and Social Change: Cultural heritage has played a significant role in shaping social identity and reform movements in India. During the colonial period, rediscovery of India's past contributed to the rise of nationalist consciousness. In Karnataka, the Lingayat movement challenged caste hierarchies and promoted social equality through religious and literary expression.[5] At the same time, heritage remains a contested domain. Debates over historical interpretation, representation of marginalized communities, and ownership of cultural narratives continue to shape contemporary discourse. Inclusive heritage practices are essential for ensuring social cohesion.

Challenges of Preservation in Contemporary India: Rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, tourism pressure, and climate change pose serious threats to India's cultural heritage. Coastal erosion and unplanned development endanger heritage sites in regions such as Mangaluru. Intangible traditions face decline due to changing lifestyles and economic pressures.[6] However, new opportunities have emerged through digital documentation, virtual museums, and community-based conservation initiatives. Government policies and international collaborations increasingly emphasize sustainable and participatory approaches to heritage management.

Conclusion

India's cultural heritage represents a living continuum that connects the past with the present and future. Regional traditions from Karnataka and the coastal belt illustrate how local cultures contribute to the richness of national heritage. As India moves toward its vision for the future, preserving cultural heritage through inclusive, ethical, and sustainable strategies will remain vital for social harmony and global cultural leadership. Cultural heritage is not merely a legacy to be protected but a dynamic resource that continues to shape India's identity and resilience.

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Original Article

Rural and Urban Development through Government Schemes

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Abstract:

India is known as Unity in Diversity. Even this quote about India also applies to its diversity of rural and urban areas. The Government of India has a vision to move with the agenda of Vikasit Bharat @ 2047. It is only possible with the collaboration of its citizens with the government. A government is one which is elected by the people to represent them in the house of parliament. In vice versa, the government is ready to develop its citizens, their lives and livelihood. Keeping in this mind the Government of India has launched some schemes to develop the rural and urban areas which are very important sectors of nation development. Focusing on the Rural and Urban development Government of India has launched some schemes which are helping to boost the development. Some of the important schemes in those are Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana-Gramin, Lakhpati Didi Yojana, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Koushalya Yojana, Deen Dayal Antyoday Yojana, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Janajatiya Unnat Gram Yojana, Svamitva Scheme, Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme. With these above mentioned schemes, the Government of India is trying to develop our nation at rural and urban level. These schemes are developed to prepare our rural and urban people for world class knowledge and representation. Proper implementation and utilization of these schemes will definitely help our India to develop in rural and urban arear

Keywords: *Pmgsy, Pmayg, Sagy, Rsetis, Government plans with data*

Introduction:

Rural and urban development is a critical aspect of a nation's overall progress, as it directly influences the quality of life, economic growth, and social equity. In India, the government has implemented a range of schemes and programmes aimed at improving infrastructure, education, healthcare, employment, housing, and sanitation in both rural and urban areas. Rural development focuses on uplifting villages and providing opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, while urban development aims to address the challenges of rapidly growing cities, such as congestion, housing shortages, and environmental concerns. This study seeks to understand the concept of rural and urban development, analyze the effectiveness of various government initiatives, and suggest measures to enhance their impact. By exploring these aspects, the research highlights the role of policy interventions in promoting balanced and inclusive development across the country.

Meaning of the terms Rural, Urban and Development:

Development is the term derived from the root word of French language that is "Development" which means "Unfold more fully", "a bringing out of latent possibilities", "the internal process of Expanding and growing", "state of economic advancement". The term development can be defined as "The process in which something or someone grows or changes and becomes more advanced". Rural means" relating to or characteristic of the country or the people who live there" and Urban means relating to or concerned with a city or densely populated area or located in or characteristic of a city or city life.

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Literature review:
Reviewing books, academic journals and research articles to understand the theoretical and conceptual framework of rural and urban development.

- *Amartya Sen* (1999) emphasize the importance of development as the expansion of human capabilities
- *Mahbub ul Haq* (1995) highlights human development indicators in assessing progress. Studies by Reddy (2014)
- *Chand & Srivastava* (2018) provide insights into rural development strategies and urban governance in India.

Objectives:

- To understand concept of rural urban development
- To discuss various schemes and programmes related to rural urban development
- To suggest measures for rural urban development

Methodology:

- This paper is prepared on the basis of secondary data.
- Tabulation Method is used.

Discussion of Rural and Urban Development

India is a nation where three sides are bordered with water resources and one side is bordered with land area. Also India has diversity in its habitat where you can find many cultures from east to west and north to south. Somewhere it has dense forest and somewhere with deserts. It even has urban areas with having the job or business as their primary source and somewhere it has rural areas where they depend upon their primary works as farming, animal domestication, other labouring works and the works which their families have been in practice from the last many years. Vikasit Bharat @ 2047 that is Vision of Developed India in 2047 also has its roots in the development of Rural and Urban Villages. This can be achieved through the collaboration of both, the government and citizens. Citizens will do and invest their best to achieve a better life. Also Government of India has launched some schemes through which we can achieve the destination of Vikasit Bharat @ 2047 (Developed India @ 2047) by proper implementation and utilisation of the following schemes. Following are some schemes launched by the Government of India for the development of Rural and Urban areas.

1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
2. Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana-Gramin
3. Lakhpati Didi Yojana
4. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
5. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
6. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Koushalya Yojana
7. Deen Dayal Antyoday Yojana
8. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme

1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:

- Rural Road connectivity and sustained availability is a key component of rural development.
- It was launched on 25th December 2000.
- Provides all weather access to eligible unconnected habitations.
- PMGSY-I, PMGSY-II and PMGSY-III
- PMGSY-III - Grameen Agricultural Markets, Higher Secondary Schools, Hospitals.

2. Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana-Gramin:

- PMAY-G launched on 1 April 2016.
- Mission-Housing for All
- 2 Cr- 27 September 2022
- Plain-1.2 Lakhs, Hilly-1.3 Lakhs, Additional 12k for toilets (Swacch Bharat Mission)
- Electricity, LPG, Pure Drinking Water Connection.
- Eligibility-Households without shelter,Destitute/ living on alms, Manual scavengers, Primitive Tribal Groups, Legally released bonded laborer

3. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

- Launched on 11 October 2014
- Under SAGY, each Member of Parliament adopts a Gram Panchayat and guides its holistic progress giving importance to social development at par with infrastructure. The 'Adarsh Grams' are to become schools of local development and governance, inspiring other Gram Panchayats.
- To trigger processes that lead to the holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats
- Improved basic amenities, Higher productivity, Enhanced human development, Better livelihood opportunity, Reduced disparities, Access to rights and entitlements, Wider social mobilization, Enriched social capital

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- To generate models of local level development and effective local government which can motivate and inspire neighboring, Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt.
- To nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other gram panchayats.
- Adopting people's participation as an end in itself – ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of the village, especially in decision-making related to governance
- Adhering to Antyodaya – enabling the "poorest and the weakest person" in the village to achieve well-being
- Affirming gender equality and ensuring respect for women
- Guaranteeing social justice
- Installing dignity of labor and the spirit of community service and voluntarism
- Promoting a culture of cleanliness, Living in consonance with nature – ensuring a balance between development and ecology
- Preserving and promoting local cultural heritage
- Inculcating mutual cooperation, self-help, and self-reliance
- Fostering peace and harmony in the village community
- Bringing about transparency, accountability, and probity in public life
- Nurturing local self-governance
- Adhering to the values enshrined in the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties of the Indian Constitution

4. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

- The RSETI scheme was formally launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, in 2009 to institutionalize the skill development initiatives of banks and create a structured mechanism for providing training and livelihood support to rural youth.
- These RSETIs are modeled after the well-known short-term intensive training program, the RUDSETI model, initiated in Karnataka in 1982.
- Lead banks are expected to establish at least one RSETI in their lead district to train unemployed rural youth for self-employment and entrepreneurship ventures.
- RSETIs operate on the principles of short-term training combined with long-term handholding support to ensure sustainable self-employment.
- The RSETI program is currently being implemented through 605 RSETIs across 33states and union territories by 25 leading banks, including public sector banks, private sector banks, and select regional rural banks.
- RSETIs are recognized as well-established and dedicated training institutes with a fixed infrastructure that ensures high-quality skill development. It is one of the most successful skill development programs in the world, not just in India.
- Over 6,000 bankers and 25 banking institutions, in collaboration with the Government of India, actively contribute to the implementation and success of the RSETI program.

Implementation of government plans with data:

Schemes	Launch Year	Primary Focus	Funding/Progress (as of 2025)
PMGSY	2000	Rural roads	78,4000 km built; Rs 19,000 crore for 2025-2026
PMAY-G	2016	Rural housing	Rs. 3,06,137 crore
SAGY	2014	Skills / livelihood	Rs. 20 lakh gap-filling per village

Conclusion:

India is moving towards the Vikasit Bharat @2047 and Rural and Urban development will be the basis for it. It can be achieved through their active involvement and planning and implementation of the government schemes. These will act as the booster towards the achievement of Vikasit Bharat @ 2047. Recent performance data from MGNREGA in FY 2024-25 underscores this momentum: with 286.06 crore persondays generated (exceeding the approved labour budget of 243.59 crore by 119.23%), 58.1% participation from women, 18.63% from Scheduled Castes, and 18.09% from Scheduled Tribes, alongside 50.21 average days of employment per household and 99.88% expenditure through electronic Fund Management System (eFMS), these initiatives are fostering livelihood security and vulnerable segment empowerment. Programs like Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), operational across 605 centers in 33 states and union territories, further exemplify scalable skill-building for self-employment. However, realizing the full potential of these schemes demands overcoming challenges such as implementation gaps, corruption, and sustainability issues highlighted in the literature. Proper utilization, citizen-government collaboration, people's participation, and adherence to principles like Antyodaya, gender equality, and ecological balance will be

pivotal. As rural areas evolve some transforming into urban hubs and both sectors integrate with digital reforms like the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme, India stands poised to achieve world-class development. With active involvement from citizens, panchayats, and policymakers, these schemes will not only bridge rural-urban divides but also propel Vikasit Bharat @2047 into reality, ensuring equitable prosperity for all.

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Original Article

An overview a sanitation aspect: An analysis of the plastic waste generation in India and the world

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Abstract:

This paper examines India's growing plastic pollution problem in light of global trends. Examining the history and uses of plastic, it reveals a basic incongruity: single-use packaging, which is used for only a few minutes, accounts for the majority of garbage, yet durable applications persist for decades. Only 9% of plastic garbage is recycled worldwide; the majority gets mishandled, and nearly half is dumped in landfills. India is a prime example of this problem, as trash production and per capita consumption are growing at an exponential rate. Currently, the country has the challenge of handling enormous amounts of waste, 43 percent of which is not properly managed. The results highlight the urgent need for systemic change because of the serious environmental leakage caused by present linear consumption and insufficient waste infrastructure. The paper concludes by advocating for a multi-pronged strategy targeting policy, innovation, and public behavior to transition toward a circular economy and mitigate the profound ecological impacts of plastic pollution.

Key words*: plastic, pollution, environment, consumption, management*

Introduction:

Plastic is sturdy, adaptable, lightweight, flexible, resistant to damp, and reasonably priced. Those are the enticing traits that lead us, over the world, to such a voracious appetite and over-consumption of plastic things. Plastic was invented in the early 20th century by Leo Hendrick Baekeland and Bakelite was the first synthetic plastic ever made. The chemical and physical properties of plastics make it an ideal material for our current Use and throw society. They can be shaped into a variety of shapes and forms by molding, pressing or extruding. However, robust and very slow to decay, plastic materials that are utilised in the creation of so many things all, finally, become garbage with staying power. Our huge attraction to plastic, coupled with an evident behavioural predisposition of increasingly over-consuming, discarding, littering and therefore polluting, has become a combination of lethal nature (Reddy, M. S., Reddy, P. S., et al, 2014).

The global production of plastics in the year 1967 was 23 million tonnes (MT) but had gradually increased to 407 MT in 2015, a compound annual growth rate of around 8% (Rhodes, C. J., 2018). The next decade it is expected to increase by 40%. In the year 2020 alone nearly 275 MT of plastic waste was generated. Out of all the plastic produced till date an estimated 9% has been recycled, 12% incinerated, and 79% ended up in landfills or littered in the natural environment (Rochman, C. M., 2020). Since 1950, 9.2 billion metric tonnes of plastic have been produced worldwide; if current trends continue, this is expected to rise to 34 billion by 2050. Between 60 and 100 million metric tonnes of plastic garbage are either not recycled, disposed of incorrectly, or recycled with negative consequences each year (Rangel-Buitrago, N., & Neal, W. J., 2023).

A brief History of Plastics:

he major inventions in the world of plastics occurred between the two World

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Wars: cellophane in 1913, then polyvinyl chloride in 1927, polystyrene and nylon in 1938, and polyethylene in 1942. Following the two world wars the production and consumption exploded especially in the western countries with plastic even becoming a household commodity and a symbol of the 'American way of Life' with companies like 'Tupperware, bursting into everyday life. It quickly even ventured into the landscape of furniture from 1960s. They even made it into convenience items like plastic items like plastic water bottles which first appeared in the daily lives in 1968 by Vittel mineral water in France (Chalmin, P., 2019).

A selected timeline of the growth of plastics

1860: The birth of modern organic plastics can be traced back to the mid-1800s with various semi-synthetic plastics derived from cellulose nitrate. Examples of such materials include Parkesine introduced by Alexander Parkes in 1860 and celluloid introduced by John Wesley Hyatt in 1870 (McCORD, C. P., 1964, Rasmussen, S. C., 2021).

1907: The American chemist Leo Henricus Arthur Baekeland (1863–1944), who invented the polymer, gave it the name Bakelite, or more accurately Baekelite. The knob on a Rolls-Royce car's gear lever might have been one of its original applications. The long-awaited replacement for ivory in billiard balls was bakelite, which is currently widely utilised in bowling balls. The first thermosetting polymer, or one that cannot be remelted once it has set, was phenolformaldehyde, which was created in Yonkers, New York, in 1907 (Baker, I., 2018).

1939: Introduction of High-density polyethylene (HDPE) and Low-density radical polyethylene (LDPE) used in the production of ridged products like bottles, cans, containers, automotive fuel tanks, pipes etc. Low density PE used for flexible items like bads, films, sachets etc.

1940: Plastics become played a vital role for supplying the raw material demands of the belligerents of the world war. The production of silicone and synthetic rubber which was at the core of military demands which drove the industrial and technological advancements in the field of synthetic industry.

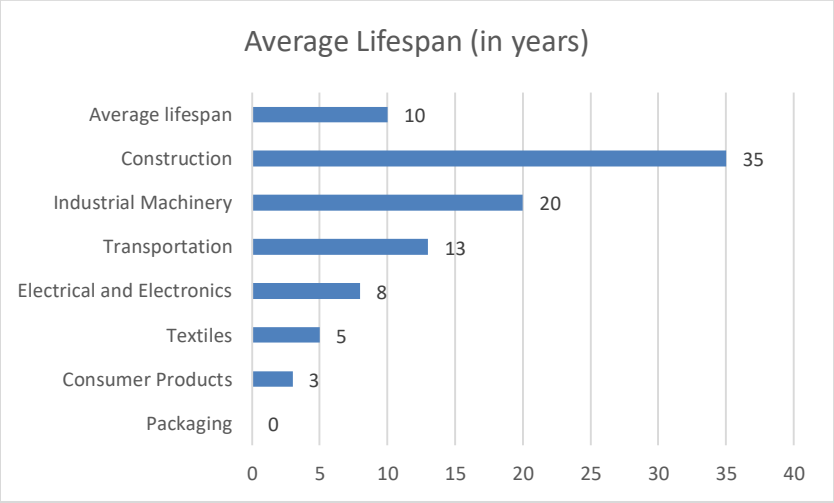
1949: The melamine-formaldehyde (MF) discovered in 1941 began to be used in kitchens and furniture and this was succeeded by polyester and its popular variants like polyethylene terephthalate (PET, PETE) being extensively used in fashion industry.

1953: The introduction of Polycarbonate (PC), an exceptionally transparent plastic highly resistant to impact led to the invention of polypropylene (PP) which is notably used in the automotive industry.

1973: The oil crisis was an important moment in the history of plastics which were until now treated as disposable and low-cost alternatives now transformed into sophisticated and high-tech materials. This allowed the manufacturers to mould plastics creatively. [1]

Graph 1: Average Life span of Plastic Products

The life span of plastics varies according to its various types. They can be distributed based on their use for particular purposes. This highlights the versatility of the plastics according to its use in various purposes.



Source: Statista, OECD

The functional lifespan of plastic products exhibits dramatic variation, averaging around ten years but extending or contracting drastically based on application. Durable plastics utilized in industrial machinery and construction can remain in service for decades, forming a long-term stock of materials. In stark contrast, plastic

[1] https://www.carbios-active.com/en/news/the-history-of-plastic-in-15-key-dates-2/

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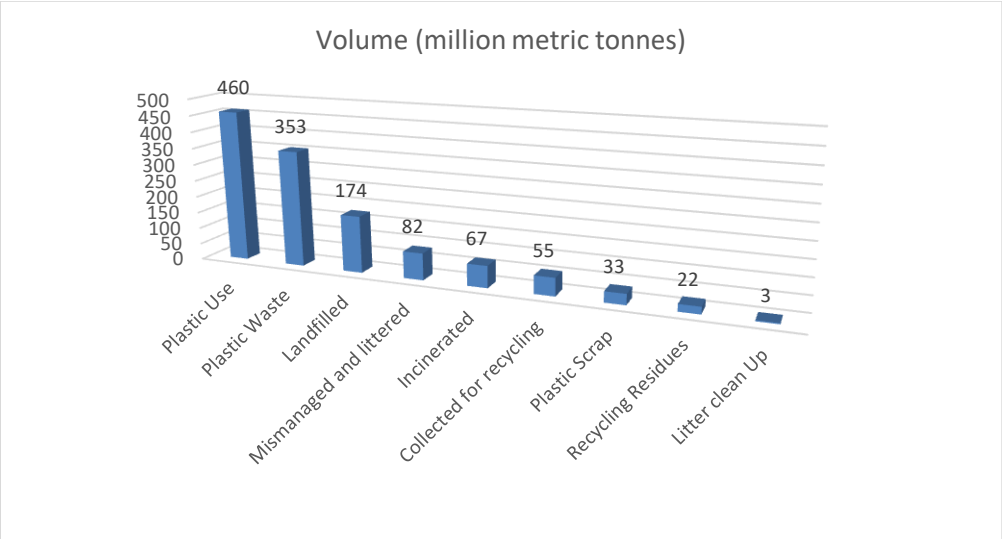
packaging—which constitutes a dominant share of global plastic production—is characterized by extreme brevity. These single-use items are typically employed for mere months or even minutes before being discarded. This stark disparity in utility duration is a primary reason why plastic packaging, despite its short service life, is the predominant contributor to the global tide of plastic waste, highlighting a fundamental disconnect between product design, usage patterns, and sustainable waste management.

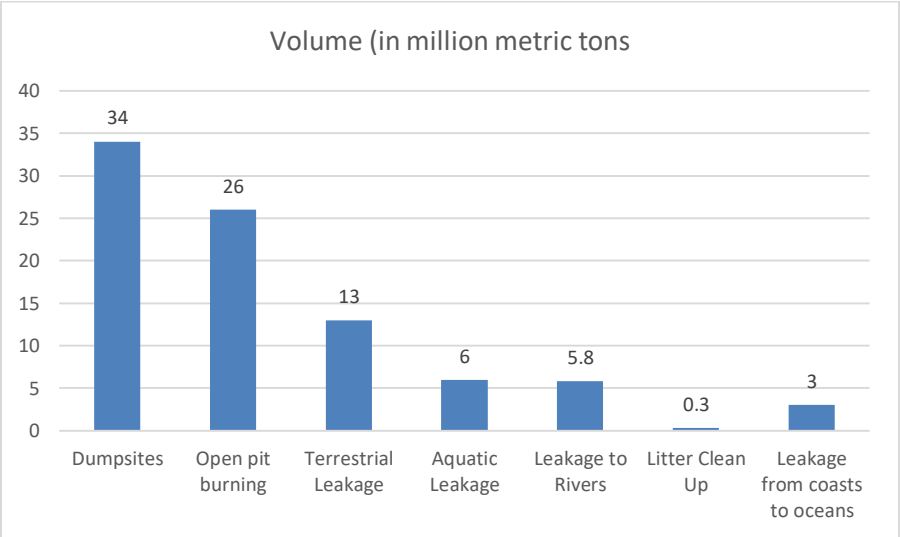
Graph 2: Life Cycle of Plastic waste Worldwide (Global plastic waste flow, 2019)
Over its entire lifecycle plastics go through various stages viz., Use, littered, incinerated etc. The following graph highlights the volume of plastic waste that is currently going through its different lifecycles (in million metric tonnes).



Source: OECD

The global plastic waste crisis is starkly quantified by the 353 million metric tons generated in 2019 alone. Within this staggering volume, the journey of this discarded material reveals a profoundly inefficient system. Despite 55 million metric tons being collected for recycling, the process suffered a dramatic drop-off, with only 33 million metric tons—a mere nine percent of the total—successfully reprocessed. The fate of the remainder was environmentally problematic: nearly half of all global plastic waste was consigned to landfills, a temporary containment posing long-term ecological risks. More urgently, 82 million metric tons were categorized as mismanaged, meaning they were either littered or improperly disposed of in the environment. This mismanaged plastic represents a direct and catastrophic pathway for pollution, as it inevitably leaks into rivers, oceans, and other vital waterways, where it inflicts devastating harm on marine life and destabilizes entire ecosystems.

Graph 3: Global mismanagement of Plastic waste:
Mismanaged and littered plastic waste by end location worldwide, 2019 (in million metric tons)



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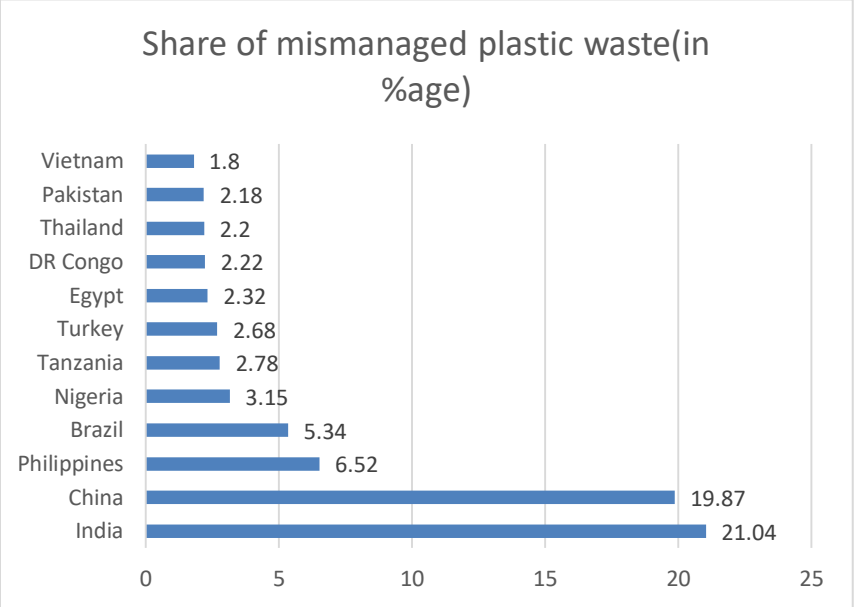
Source: OECD

An estimated 82 million metric tons of plastic waste was mismanaged and littered worldwide in 2019. While a small amount of litter was cleaned up, the majority of this plastic waste ended up in the environment. An estimated 60 million metric tons of plastic waste were disposed of at dumpsites or burned at open-pits. Roughly seven percent of mismanaged plastic waste leaked into waterways such as rivers, lakes, and oceans.

Graph 4: Share of mismanaged plastic waste worldwide (by Select countries):

The issue of mismanaged plastic waste mainly persists in developing countries and those with high populations coupled with an increasing level of consumption and improper plastic management practices. The following graph indicates major countries who have high levels of plastic mismanagement.



Source: OWID

The above data highlights the distribution of mismanaged plastic waste across several key nations, with India and China bearing the most significant global shares. India leads the list at 21.04%, closely followed by China at 19.87%, together accounting for over 40% of the world's total mismanaged plastic. This underscores the critical role these two populous, rapidly developing economies play in the global plastic waste crisis. Beyond these top contributors, Southeast Asian nations like the Philippines (6.52%), Thailand (2.2%), and Vietnam (1.8%) also feature prominently, reflecting regional waste management challenges. Countries from other developing regions, including Brazil (5.34%) in South America and Nigeria (3.15%), Tanzania (2.78%), and Egypt (2.32%) in Africa, further populate the list, illustrating that the issue is widespread across the Global South. The presence of Turkey (2.68%) and Pakistan (2.18%) indicates challenges in West Asia and South Asia as well. Collectively, this ranking points to a direct correlation between rapid economic growth, large populations, underdeveloped waste infrastructure, and high levels of plastic pollution, emphasizing the urgent need for targeted international cooperation and improved domestic waste management systems in these nations.

Table 1: Per capita plastic consumption in India

Year	Consumption (in Kgs)
1990	1
1995	1.7
2000	2.6
2005	3.7
2010	5.5
2016	11.7
2018	13.6
2021	15

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Source: DCP (India) (CIPET); PlastIndia Foundation

According to the above data, India's per capita usage of plastic has clearly increased over the previous few decades. Consumption increased steadily in the early years, doubling by 2005, from a very low level of only 1 kg per person in 1990. But after 2010, there was a faster increase, and the number more than doubled in just six years, rising from 5.5 kg in 2010 to 11.7 kg in 2016. This quick increase persisted, culminating at 15 kg per capita in 2021 after hitting 13.6 kg in 2018. According to the trend, plastic usage in India has not only been steadily rising but has also sharply surged recently, underscoring the material's growing economic and everyday integration.

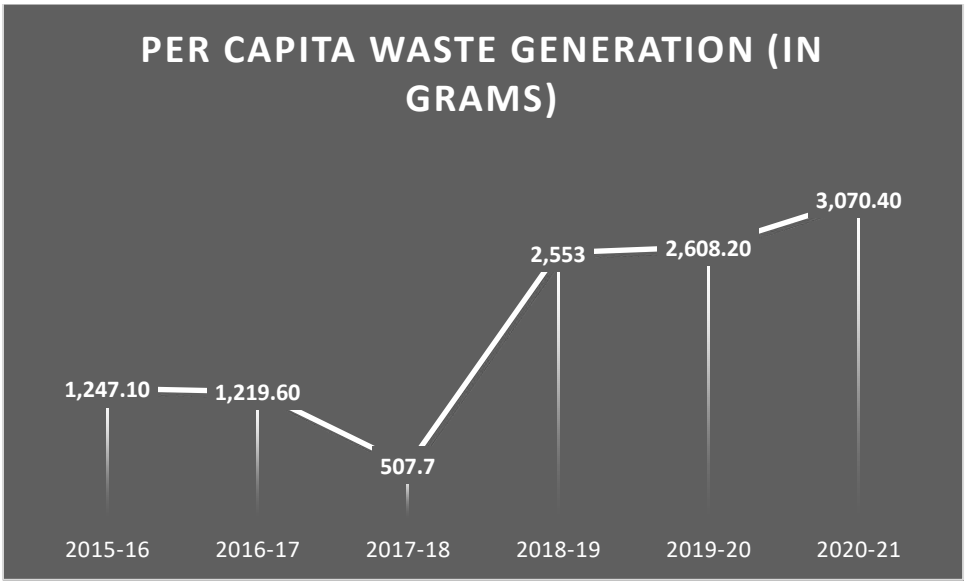
Table 2: Plastic waste generation in India in recent years (in 1000 metric tons per annum)

Year	Waste generated
2016-17	1,568.7
2017-18	660.8
2018-19	3,360
2019-20	3,469.8
2020-21	4,127

Source: Central Pollution Control Board; MoEFCC (India); PIB

The data on the amount of plastic waste generated in India shows a trend of general growth with notable yearly fluctuations. Beginning at 1,568.7 thousand metric tonnes in 2016–17, the number had a sharp, unusual decline to 660.8 thousand metric tonnes the following year. This could have been brought on by adjustments to reporting procedures, data gathering, or the initial effects of policy changes. However, a distinct and sharp increasing trajectory is developed starting in 2018–19. Before peaking at 4,127 thousand metric tonnes in 2020–21, generation increased to 3,360 thousand metric tonnes in 2018–19 and then to 3,469.8 thousand metric tonnes in 2019–20. The latter phase of steady increase, which has almost quadrupled from the low of 2017–18, highlights the growing magnitude of India's plastic waste problem.

Graph 5: Per capita plastic waste generation in India



Source: Central Pollution Control Board

The data on the amount of plastic waste generated per person in India shows a long-term, steeply increasing trend with notable year-over-year fluctuation. The number peaked at 1,247.1 grams per person in 2015–16, then slightly decreased the following year before falling sharply to 507.7 grams in 2017–18. A strong and steady upward trend is visible from this low point, more than doubling to 2,553 grams in 2018–19 and then rising to 2,608.2 grams in 2019–20. At 3,070.4 grams per capita, the trend peaked in 2020–21, six times higher than the trough in 2017–18. This steep ascent of plastic waste generation highlights a rapid intensification of individual plastic consumption and waste output, likely driven by economic growth, urbanization, and increased use of disposable plastics.

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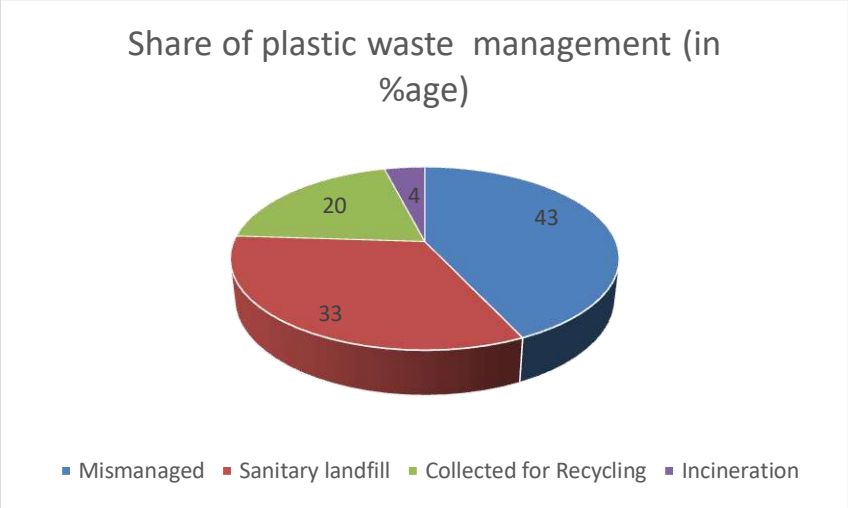
Chart 1: Plastic waste treatment in India

The share of plastic waste management methods in India as of 2019:



Source: OECD

The above pie-chart on plastic waste management highlights a significant management concern by outlining the disposal channels for plastic garbage. Remarkably, 43% of the total is categorised as unmanaged, which means that there are serious concerns to the environment and public health since it is either littered, disposed of in unregulated areas, or handled incorrectly. Sanitary landfills, which make up 33% of the total, are the second most popular technique. Although they are a type of managed confinement, they represent a lost resource and exacerbate long-term land use problems. A substantial gap in attaining a circular economy is highlighted by the fact that only 20% of plastic garbage is collected for recycling, underscoring the necessity of improved infrastructure for collecting, sorting, and processing. Incineration, a technique that can recover energy but also creates emissions problems, is used to treat at least 4%. Over two-fifths of all plastic waste is not managed in a controlled or sustainable manner, as the breakdown clearly shows. This highlights the urgent need for systemic improvements in waste management regulations, infrastructure investment, and recycling activities to limit environmental damage.

Findings

1. Plastic consumption and waste generation in India have surged exponentially since 1990, with per capita consumption rising 15-fold.
2. A stark disparity exists in plastic lifespan: durable industrial plastics last decades, while single-use packaging, a primary waste source, is used briefly.
3. Globally, plastic waste management is highly inefficient, with only 9% of waste successfully recycled as of 2019.
4. Nearly half of global plastic waste is landfilled, while a significant portion (82 million metric tons in 2019) is mismanaged, often leaking into waterways.
5. India and China are the epicenters of mismanaged plastic waste, jointly responsible for over 40% of the global total.
6. Developing and populous nations across Asia, Africa, and South America dominate the list of top contributors to mismanaged plastic.
7. In India, 43% of plastic waste is mismanaged, representing the largest share of disposal methods, followed by sanitary landfilling (33%).
8. Only 20% of India's plastic waste is collected for recycling, indicating a critical gap in circular economy infrastructure.
9. The persistent growth in plastic production and consumption trends projects a continuous worsening of the pollution crisis without drastic intervention.

Suggestions

1. **Strengthen Policy Framework:** Enforce and expand the ban on identified single-use plastics while implementing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) mandates rigorously.
2. **Invest in Infrastructure:** Develop and modernize integrated waste management systems, including material recovery facilities and sanitary landfills, to reduce mismanagement.
3. **Boost Recycling Capacity:** Incentivize the formal recycling sector through subsidies, technology upgrades, and guaranteed offtake agreements to increase the 20% recycling rate.

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4. **Promote Alternatives:** Support R&D and market access for viable biodegradable and reusable alternatives to conventional plastics, especially in packaging.
5. **Launch Public Awareness Campaigns:** Conduct large-scale campaigns to reduce consumption, encourage segregation at source, and discourage littering.
6. **Foster Innovation:** Support circular economy business models, such as plastic credit schemes and product-as-a-service models, to keep plastics in use.
7. **Improve Collection Systems:** Formalize and strengthen the informal waste-picker network by integrating them into municipal systems with fair wages and social security.
8. **Enhance Riverine and Coastal Clean-ups:** Prioritize and fund targeted clean-up operations in major rivers and coastal areas to intercept waste before it reaches the ocean.
9. **Engage in International Cooperation:** Collaborate with global forums and neighboring countries for knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and transboundary pollution management.

Conclusion

The analysis presented in this paper delineates a trajectory of plastic pollution that is unsustainable at both global and national levels. Plastic's invaluable utility has been eclipsed by the catastrophic environmental burden of its waste, characterized by a linear "take-make-dispose" model. India's journey mirrors this global paradox, with rapid economic growth catalyzing a steep rise in consumption and waste, while waste management infrastructure lags, resulting in alarmingly high rates of mismanagement. The concentration of this crisis in developing nations underscores the link between economic development, consumption patterns, and ecological pressure. Addressing this multifaceted challenge requires moving beyond incremental solutions. A decisive shift toward a circular economy is imperative, one that designs out waste, keeps materials in use, and regenerates natural systems. This demands concerted action across the value chain—from producers redesigning products and policymakers crafting robust regulations, to industries investing in recycling and citizens adopting sustainable consumption habits. The cost of inaction is the irreversible degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity; the path forward lies in embracing systemic innovation, collaboration, and responsibility to forge a future where plastic's benefits do not come at the expense of the planet's health.

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Original Article

India's Foreign Policy in Multi Polar World

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Abstract

India's foreign policy in a multipolar world reflects a strategic shift from non-alignment to multi-alignment, driven by evolving geopolitical, economic, and security dynamics. As global power structures transition from a unipolar order dominated by the United States to a more diffused configuration involving the China, the Russia, and emerging middle powers, India has recalibrated its diplomatic approach to maximize strategic autonomy while enhancing global influence. Rooted in the principles of sovereignty, non-interference, and peaceful coexistence, India's contemporary strategy emphasizes issue-based partnerships rather than rigid alliances. India actively participates in multilateral forums such as BRICS, Quad, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, and the United Nations to balance power dynamics while advocating reforms in global governance institutions. Its Indo-Pacific vision underscores maritime security, connectivity, and a rules-based order, reflecting concerns over regional stability and freedom of navigation. Simultaneously, India maintains strategic defense cooperation with Russia, deepens economic and technological ties with the United States, and manages complex border and trade relations with China.Energy security, counterterrorism, climate diplomacy, and diaspora engagement remain central pillars of India's external engagement. Initiatives such as Act East, Neighborhood First, and strategic partnerships with African and Gulf nations illustrate India's expanding global footprint. Moreover, India positions itself as a voice of the Global South, promoting equitable development and sustainable growth. In a multipolar world marked by strategic competition and interdependence, India's foreign policy demonstrates pragmatic flexibility, balancing power politics with normative commitments. By leveraging its demographic strength, economic growth, and geopolitical location, India seeks to shape emerging global norms while preserving decision-making autonomy. This evolving doctrine underscores India's aspiration to emerge as a leading power and a stabilizing force in the twenty-first-century international order.

Keywords: *India, Foreign Policy, Multipolarity, Strategic Autonomy, Multi-alignment, Indo-Pacific, BRICS, Quad, Global Governance, Global South.*

Introduction

India's foreign policy has undergone a significant transformation in response to the emergence of a multipolar world order. During the Cold War, India championed non-alignment to safeguard its sovereignty amid rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. In the post-Cold War era, however, the diffusion of power across regions and the rise of new centers of influence particularly the China and a resurgent Russia—have reshaped global politics. This evolving environment has compelled India to recalibrate its diplomatic strategy to protect national interests while enhancing its global standing. In the contemporary multipolar framework, power is distributed among multiple actors, including established powers, emerging economies, and regional blocs. India has responded by moving from traditional non-alignment to a policy of strategic autonomy and multi-alignment. Rather than adhering to fixed alliances, India engages in issue-based partnerships across diverse platforms such as BRICS, Quad, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, and the United Nations. This flexible engagement reflects India's intent to balance competing interests while expanding its influence in global governance. Geopolitical challenges, including border tensions, maritime security concerns in the Indo-

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Pacific, terrorism, energy security, and climate change, further shape India's foreign policy priorities.Simultaneously, economic growth, technological advancement, and demographic strength provide India with new opportunities to assert leadership in regional and global affairs. As the international system continues to evolve, India seeks to position itself as a responsible power, a voice of the Global South, and a key stakeholder in shaping a stable, inclusive, and rules-based international order.

The Constitutional Principles

The constitution of India lays down certain principles in Article 51 under the Directive Principles of State Policy. These principles focus on the promotion of international peace and security

As per the principles laid down in Article 51, the state shall endeavour to-

1. Promote international peace and security.
2. Maintain just and honourable relations between nations.
3. Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another
4. Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration
5. **Basic Principles Governing India's Foreign Policy**

The principles have stood the test of time and are ingrained in international law and India's foreign policy practice. The principles of Indian foreign policy are as follows –

1. Panchsheel
2. The policy of non-alignment
3. The policy of Anti- Colonialism and Anti Racism
4. Peaceful settlement of International Disputes
5. Foreign Economic Aid – Support to UN, International Law and a Just and Equal World Order

The principles of India's Foreign Policy are discussed in detail below-

A. Panchsheel

Indian Policymakers understood the linkage between peace and development and the survival of mankind. Without global peace, social and economic development is likely to be pushed to the background. In view of the destruction caused by two world wars, they realized that for the progress of a nation a durable world peace was needed. Thus, the founder of India's foreign policy, Nehru gave utmost importance to world peace in his policy planning.

Also, read about the following –

1. World War I [1914 – 1918]
2. World War II [1939 – 1945]
3. Global impact of World War II
4. Cold War

India desired peaceful and friendly relations with all countries, particularly the big powers and the neighbouring nations. While signing a peace agreement with China; he advocated adherence to five guiding principles known as Panchsheel. Panchsheel also called the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence was signed on 29p April 1954 and since then it has become a guiding principle of India's bilateral relations with other countries.

Panchsheel includes the following five principles of foreign policy:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
2. Non-aggression against each other.
3. Non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
4. Equality and mutual benefit.
5. Peaceful co-existence.

These principles of Panchsheel were later incorporated in the Bandung Declaration, signed in the Afro-Asian Conference held in 1955 in Indonesia. They are the core principles of the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) and still guide the conduct of India's foreign policy.

B. Policy of Non-alignment

1. Non-alignment is the most important feature of India's foreign policy. Its core element is to maintain independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance formed by the USA and the Soviet Union, which emerged as an important aspect of Cold War politics after the Second World War.
2. Non-alignment was neither neutrality nor non-involvement nor isolationism. It was a positive and dynamic concept. It postulates taking an independent stand on international issues according to the merits of each case but at the same time not committing to coming under the influence of any military bloc. Furthermore, Non-Alignment gained popularity in developing countries. Thus, keeping away from the military alliances and superpower blocks was important for the independence of Foreign Policy.

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3. India played a lead role in popularizing and consolidating the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). India, under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, convened the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi in 1947 to forge the idea of Asian solidarity. Read more on the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) on the given link.
4. Another Asian Relations Conference was convened by India in 1949 on the question of the independence of Indonesia as India stood firm-against the colonial rule in other countries.

- A larger Conference, known as the Bandung Conference of 29 countries of Asia and Africa was convened in Bandung (Indonesia) in 1955 to forge the Afro-Asian unit. The Bandung Conference was a precursor to the NAM, which held its first Summit in 1961 at Belgrade. Since then, the Non-Aligned Movement has not looked back.
- The Seventh NAM Summit was hosted by India in New Delhi in 1983. In this Summit, India took up the cause of development, disarmament, and the Palestine issue.
- The conference laid down ten fundamental principles of international relations. The leaders pledged to work together for colonial liberation, peace, cultural, economic, and political cooperation among developing countries.
- It provides all its members, regardless of their size and development, an opportunity to participate in the global decision-making process.

Continued Relevance of Non-alignment

As NAM was a product of Cold War politics and the bipolar world, many scholars have questioned the relevance of NAM after the end of the Cold War and the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Again, globalization led to the change in the priorities of even its chief votaries like India, which tried to adopt neo-liberal market economy principles in order to integrate with the emerging global order. This new situation generated the impression as if NAM is sidelined and its relevance is declining. However, if we go deep in the basic features of NAM, it appears to be equally significant also in the changing context due to the following factors:

1. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the NAM can act as a check against undue dominance and hegemony of any country or block.
2. The developed (North) and developing (South) worlds have divergent views over several global and economic issues. The NAM may provide a forum for third-world countries to engage the developed nations in a productive dialogue.
3. The NAM can prove to be a powerful mechanism to forge cooperation, which is essential for their collective self-reliance in the present market-driven global order.
4. NAM can provide an important forum for developing countries to discuss and deliberate upon various global problems, issues, and reforms including the reform of the UN and other international financial institutions like the World Bank and IMF in order to make them more democratic and effective.

Aspirants preparing for the Principles of India's Foreign Policy should also go through the following relevant **articles-**

1. Overview of India' Foreign Policy
2. Objectives of India's Foreign Policy
3. Achievements of India's Foreign Policy
4. Foreign Policy Making in India

C. The policy of Anti – Colonialism, Racism and Imperialism

The foundations of India's foreign policy were laid during independence struggle when our leaders fought the evils of colonialism and racism. India has been a victim of colonialism and imperialism and considers these as a threat to international peace and security. It firmly believes in the equality of all human beings. Its policy is aimed at opposition to all forms of racial discrimination. It is always opposed to it in any form.

1. India was the first to bring the issue of Apartheid in the UN in 1946. India raised her voice for the independence of Indonesia and organized the Asian Relations Conference for this purpose.
2. Due to India's consistent efforts through NAM and other international forums, 14 African countries were liberated from the yoke of colonialism in 1964.
3. India firmly opposed the infamous apartheid policy in South Africa. Not only India had cut off diplomatic relations with South Africa in 1949 but also used her influence in the application of comprehensive sanctions (later) against the white minority racist Regime of South Africa.
4. At India's initiative, NAM set up the Africa Fund (Action for Resisting Imperialism, Colonialism, and Apartheid) in 1986 to help the frontline states, which were victims of aggression of South Africa and for facing the brunt of Apartheid. India made a generous contribution to this fund. The end of racialism in South Africa was a great success for Indian policy.

D. Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes

1. The unflinching faith in the peaceful settlement of international disputes is one of the core elements of India's foreign policy. This principle has been included in the Constitution of India, under the Directive Principles of State Policy as well as in the Charter of the UN.

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2. India has played a leading role in the resolution of the Korean conflict and supported negotiated settlement of Palestine issue, border problems with neighboring countries, and other such disputes and problems.
3. India is always against foreign military intervention for resolving international problems. This principle continues to be the cornerstone of India's policy.
4. At present, India is in favour of the resolution of peaceful settlement of Iranian nuclear issues, the problem of the democratic upsurge in the Middle East, and so on.

E. Foreign Economic Aid – Support to UN, International Law and a Just and Equal World Order

India has a deep respect for the international law and/or the principles of sovereign equality of nations and non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations as espoused by the UN.

1. India has played a key role in preserving world peace by helping in the decolonization process, and through active participation in UN peacekeeping activities.
2. India has supported the cause of disarmament pursued by the UN. In 1988, India proposed a very ambitious program of nuclear disarmament before the UN. Although the proposal was not accepted by the other members of the UN but India stands committed to the cause of universal disarmament even today.
3. In order to make the composition of the Security Council more realistic and democratic, India has proposed and supported the reform of the Security Council and other UN agencies. India is one of the claimants of permanent membership of the Security Council.

F. Against cold war

Cold war began with the formation of two power blocs at the end of IInd world war viz. US and USSR Revalary between them resulted in emergence of many military alliances. Eg- NATO ANZUS SEATO CEANTO as a leader of NAM it stayed away from the two blocks.

G. Disarmament

Major concrn of Indians foreign policy in the post cold War period is disarmament and arms rase in the World. As a leader of NAM, India established beyond doubt that arms race is at the expense of human developement. Expenditure on arms and ammunitions depletes and distorts economic progress,programs for removal of poverty**, eradication** of diseases spread of education and easy availability of basic needs. India not a signatory to the NPT.CTBT.and nuclear or war treaties

India conducted nuclear tests at pokran in 1974 and 1998. Though india one among the major nuclear power in the world. It's only for civil use and development not for armed or nuclear race.

Multopolar World

A multipolar world is an international system where power is distributed among at least three or more significant, independent, and influential states or power centers, rather than being concentrated in one (unipolar) or two (bipolar) dominant nations. This shift involves the rise of regional powers like BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) and others, challenging post-WWII US-dominated structures. Key characteristics include increased complexity in global affairs, more flexible, issue-based alliances, and the rise of regional, rather than universal, norms.

Key Features of a Multipolar World

- **Decentralization of Power:** Multiple major powers with significant economic, military, and diplomatic influence operate globally, such as the US, China, India, and the EU
  Rise of Regionalism: Regional powers (e.g., Turkey, Brazil, Indonesia) exert greater influence in their own vicinities.
- **Flexible Alignments:** Unlike rigid Cold War blocs, nations may align on specific issues (e.g., SCO, Quad), as seen in rising plurilateral forums.
- **Institutional Shift:** Traditional institutions (UN, IMF) are under pressure, with new institutions like the New Development Bank acting as alternatives.
- **Economic Drivers:** Emerging economies, particularly within BRICS, account for a rising share of global GDP and trade, driving the transition.

Drivers and Implications

- **Fragmented Decision-Making:** Multiple centers of power mean no single entity dominates, leading to, as noted by a more fragmented global landscape.
- **Increased Complexity/Instability:** The numerous bilateral and multilateral relationships increase diplomatic complexity, potentially causing instability compared to a single-hegemon model.
- **Alternative Orders:** Russia and China, in particular, promote a multipolar order as a fairer alternative to US dominance, emphasizing non-Western influence.
- **Geopolitical Competition:** As seen in Foreign Policy, it brings back the competition for "national champions" in strategic sectors, with countries protecting industries.

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This shift reflects a transition away from the post-1991 unipolar era towards a more complex, multi-layered international structure.

Conclusion:

So, the modern World very independent nation has it,s own foreign policy No country can live in isolation. The police which have been followed by India with other sovereign countries is known as foreign policy.

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Original Article

Digitization of Archives: Preservation and Transformation of History

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Abstract:

The digitization of archives marks a significant methodological and historiographical shift within the discipline of History. Traditionally, historical research relied on physical archives that shaped scholarly inquiry through geographical limitation, institutional control, and selective preservation. In the digital age, archives have evolved into dynamic, accessible, and globally networked spaces that profoundly influence how historical narratives are constructed, circulated, and contested. This paper argues that digitization is not merely a technical process of preservation but a transformative intervention in historiography. Digital archives expand access to primary sources, enabling historians to revisit established interpretations and incorporate marginalized voices previously excluded from dominant narratives. The processes of selection, digitization, organization actively structure the visibility and interpretation of historical materials. Consequently, digital mediation reshapes historical authority, redistributes interpretative, and redefines archival silences. Engaging with theoretical perspectives from historiography, archival theory, and memory studies, this study examines how digital archives function as sites where preservation and reinterpretation intersect. It explores how digital accessibility fosters plural histories while simultaneously raising concerns about technological bias, digital divides, and the sustainability of digital records. Ultimately, the paper contends that in the digital age, archives do not simply safeguard the past—they participate in rewriting history by reshaping the frameworks through which the past is understood. The digitization of archives has emerged as a transformative force in preserving historical records and expanding access to knowledge. This article examines how digitization reshapes archival practice, enhances preservation, democratizes access, and influences historical interpretation. We explore technological frameworks, institutional strategies, ethical considerations, and case studies to highlight both the promise and challenges of digitizing archival materials. The study concludes that while digitization offers profound benefits for safeguarding heritage and supporting research, it also demands careful planning, sustainable infrastructure, and organizational commitment to ethical stewardship.

Keywords: *Digitization of Archives, Digital Preservation, Historiography, Archival Theory, Digital Archives, Cultural Heritage, Collective Memory, Digital Humanities, Metadata Standards, Access to Information, Historical Interpretation, Preservation Theory, Social Construction of Technology (SCOT), Public History, Born-Digital Records, Ethical Issues in Digitization, Digital Divide, Archival Appraisal, Technological Bias, Sustainability of Digital Record*

Introduction:

Archives are repositories of collective memory - containing documents, photographs, manuscripts, audio recordings, and other artefacts that reflect cultural, social, and political histories. Traditionally, archives have been physical spaces where researchers access fragile materials under controlled conditions. However, the rapid evolution of digital technologies has ushered in a new era: the digitization of archival materials. Digitisation, the transfer of records or information into electronic form, is an increasingly popular activity in archival institutions in many countries. Document image processing systems allow for the conversion of materials from paper or other form, to machine-readable form, which allows them to be stored and viewed electronically, saving space and increasing accessibility. The preservation benefits of digitisation have yet to be proved.

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While electronic images certainly take up less room, their long-term stability is not guaranteed, so regardless of whether an archival institution or records office makes use of digital technologies for copying, it is likely to wish to retain the originals in safe storage. Many professional conservators recommend against digitisation at the present time. Although the concept of converting records to electronic form can seem appealing, PRESERVING RECORDS 126 many experts have argued that the long-term consequences of such work have not been determined yet and may be more expensive and complicated than simply storing the original records in a safe environment or copying them onto microfilm. Digitising is also an extremely expensive process. Not only are there costs associated with purchasing and using the equipment, but there are also hidden expenses, such as the need to review or, for textual materials, proofread and edit all digitised items to ensure their accuracy. If digitised materials are not acceptable in a court of law, originals will still have to be retained, putting into question the purpose behind digitising. Utilising new scanning and imaging technologies to make exact images of traditional records and archives is a very complex and fast changing area of study. There are many types of scanners and equipment for viewing and reproducing scanned images. However, like microforms, scanning projects must be well planned and the records carefully prepared, identified and authenticated to ensure a usable and legally admissible outcome.

The important thing to remember is that, at present and for the next few years, there are no imaging or scanning technologies that offer the same extent of reliability, standardisation and quality assurance as micrographics. Records management professionals cannot yet trust the preservation of irreplaceable documentary evidence to these technologies: scanned copies cannot 'faithfully reproduce' the integrity and full functionality of reliable and authentic source records. Therefore, while it is important to understand that digital technologies are being used for preservation purposes, this study programme does not advocate developing a digitisation programme without extensive consultation with experts in computer technologies, preservation and record keeping. To gain the advantages of digital access, while ensuring long-term storage, records should first be microfilmed and then the microform scanned. Although this involves two processes, it is often more economical than scanning the original document because of the time factor.

Digitising systems capture the image of a document by means of a scanner; the scanner holds a range of semiconductors that convert light to electronic impulses. The scanner 'reads' each page and converts the information into a video image, then digitising the image and storing it. The image is composed of dots, known as pixels; the greater the number of pixels, the higher the resolution of the image and the greater the quantity of data the system has to store. For example, recording black and white documents requires only one binary digit (bit) of memory per pixel; recording a full grey scale required eight bits per pixel; and recording colour requires at least 24 bits per pixel.

The image created by scanning is not necessarily computer readable. An optical character recognition device (OCR), is needed to convert the characters of a document into standard computer character codes, making the information readable electronically. Thus, while images may be scanned into and retrieved from a computer, they cannot be manipulated or searched electronically if they have not been fed through an OCR system. It is possible to store digitised documents on magnetic media, but the quantity of data produced in digitising systems requires a compact medium. At present, optical storage is the medium of choice. Optical storage uses laser beams to record and read back data. The data is recorded on an optical disk by using a laser beam to burn a series of microscopic holes or pits onto a thin metallic film on the surface of a plastic diskette representing the data. The data is then read electronically when light is reflected off the holes or pits in the diskette. The size of the diskette determines the amount of data that can be stored on it, from 115 megabytes to over 6 gigabytes.

Digitising systems are most often used in office environments, where users need faster and more complex access to huge volumes of records than may be available through microfilm or other reproduction technologies. Where information is bulky, is used infrequently and need not be accessed quickly, microforms are still the best and most cost-effective technology. With the advent of the digital electronic revolution, it now appears possible that the bulk of recorded evidence could be migrated into digital technology, leaving only a very small residue of materials of intrinsic value to be maintained in their 'original' form. A new capability of the electronic regime is that records can be created as 'smart objects' which can automatically warn the system if they are intellectually or physically damaged or becoming unstable and refresh or migrate themselves into safety. Thus, the new electronic storage regimes seem to offer record keepers the advantages of greater capacity, accessibility, security and flexibility, as well as self-preserving records, but some serious questions and uncertainties linger. Electronic regimes and technologies are still relatively young in comparison to the older tried-and-true recording technologies. As such, they are subject to more rapid change and lack the degree of international standardisation and acceptability of those more 'mature' technologies such as paper, photography and microforms. Because there is no professional consensus at present, it is important to read the current literature and stay alert for new developments as they unfold.

Literature Review:

1. **Historical Foundations of Archival Practice:** Archival theory has long emphasized provenance, original order, and authenticity as core principles guiding archival arrangement and description. Early archival thinkers such as Sir Hilary Jenkinson and T.R. Schellenberg established foundational concepts about archival appraisal and the role

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of archives in evidence and accountability. These principles have continued to shape archival practice into the digital age, even as technological methods evolve.

2. **Evolution of Digitization in Archival Settings:** The digitization movement gained momentum in the late 20th century with advances in scanning technologies and digital storage. The development of international standards such as Dublin Core, METS (Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard), and PREMIS (Preservation Metadata: Implementation Strategies) provided frameworks for describing digital objects and preserving contextual metadata. Digitization literature highlights a shift toward *digital archives*, where born-digital materials (emails, websites, digital photographs) are collected alongside digitized analogue materials. Scholars argue that digital archives require rethinking traditional archival paradigms to account for the fluidity of digital forms, versioning, and software dependencies.
3. **Access and Digital Humanities:** The rise of the digital humanities underscores how digitized archives transform historical research. Digital collections facilitate text mining, computational analysis, and interactive visualization. Online platforms expand access beyond academic institutions to the public, schools, and global communities, fostering inclusive engagement with history.
4. **Theoretical Framework:** This study draws on three intersecting theories:
5. **Preservation Theory:** Preservation theory in archives focuses on strategies to safeguard materials against physical decay, loss, and obsolescence. Digitization is viewed as a preservation strategy that enhances access while reducing handling of fragile originals. However, digital preservation also requires active management - addressing bit rot, format migration, and repository sustainability.
6. **Social Construction of Technology (SCOT):** SCOT suggests that technological development is shaped by social forces, cultural values, and institutional practices. Applying SCOT to digitization highlights how choices about what to digitize, how materials are described, and who gains access reflect power relations and cultural priorities in society.
7. **Public History and Collective Memory:** Public history theory examines how communities engage with the past outside traditional academic settings. Digitized archives contribute to shared memory by enabling diverse voices to interact with historical records, reinterpret narratives, and contribute new knowledge through crowdsourcing and collaborative annotation.

Methodology:

This research synthesizes:

1. **Documentary Analysis:** Reviewing scholarly literature, institutional reports, and digital archiving standards.
2. **Case Studies:** Examining major digitization initiatives to illustrate strategies, outcomes and challenges.
3. **Comparative Analysis:** Contrasting analogue preservation with digital preservation practices.
4. **Critical Reflection:** Evaluating ethical issues related to representation, privacy, and access.

Digitization Technologies and Processes:

Digitization encompasses several key processes:

Selection and Appraisal: Institutions must decide which materials to digitize based on historical significance, condition, user demand, and resource availability. Appraisal determines priorities to maximize preservation impact while considering cost.

Digitization Techniques:

- **Scanning:** High-resolution scanning for documents, photographs, and books.
- **Photography:** Digital photography for large or three-dimensional objects.
- **Audio/Video Transfer:** Digitizing audiovisual materials from tapes, film, and discs using specialized hardware.
- **Optical Character Recognition (OCR):** Transforming scanned text into machine-readable data to support search and analysis.

Metadata Creation:

Metadata records contextual information about digital objects. It includes:

- **Descriptive metadata:** Titles, subjects, creators.
- **Administrative metadata:** Rights, provenance, technical details.
- **Structural metadata:** Relationships between objects (e.g., page order in a book).

Standards like Dublin Core facilitate interoperability between systems.

Digital Storage and Preservation:

Digital preservation involves practices to ensure ongoing accessibility:

- **Redundancy:** Multiple copies across secure locations.
- **Format Migration:** Updating digital formats to guard against obsolescence.
- **Checksums:** Verifying data integrity over time.

Cloud storage and institutional repositories play key roles.

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Benefits of Digitization:

1. **Enhanced Preservation:** Digitization reduces physical wear on original materials by enabling users to access digital surrogates. It also protects content from natural disasters and material deterioration.
2. **Democratizing Access:** Digital archives break geographic barriers, enabling global access through online platforms. Researchers, educators, students, and the public gain immediate access to materials that were once accessible only in person.

Enriched Research Capabilities:

Digitized collections support advanced research methods:

- Full-text search
- Data mining
- Geospatial mapping
- Network analysis

These tools expand how scholars explore patterns, themes, and connections across large datasets.

Outreach and Education: Digital exhibits, online galleries, and interactive platforms engage diverse audiences. Educational institutions use digitized collections to support curricula and experiential learning.

Case Studies:

1. **The British Library's Digitization Program:** The British Library digitized millions of manuscripts and printed books, providing open access via its digital platform. Its approach combines high-resolution imaging, robust metadata schemas, and public APIs to support research and reuse.
2. **The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA):** NARA in the United States developed large-scale digitization projects for historical records including census data, military service files, and presidential documents. Its Digital Preservation Service integrates automated workflows and preservation monitoring.
3. **Community-Driven Projects: Digital South Asia Library:** The Digital South Asia Library (DSAL) exemplifies collaborative digitization across institutions, focusing on South Asian historical materials. It illustrates how partnerships can expand access to underrepresented collections.

Challenges in Digitization:

1. **Resource Limitations:** Digitization is resource-intensive. It requires funding for equipment, skilled staff, storage infrastructure, and ongoing maintenance. Smaller institutions often struggle to compete with larger organizations.
2. **Technical Complexity:** Managing large volumes of digital content requires expertise in digital curation, preservation workflows, and standards compliance. There is also the risk of digital obsolescence.
3. **Metadata Quality and Interoperability:** Inconsistent metadata hampers discovery and reuse across platforms. Institutions must adopt common standards and best practices to ensure interoperability.
4. **Ethical and Legal Issues:** Digitization raises ethical questions:

- **Privacy:** Personal data in archival material must be handled with care, especially for sensitive records.
- **Cultural Ownership:** Indigenous communities and marginalized groups may have concerns about how their cultural heritage is represented and accessed.
- **Copyright:** Rights clearance for digital access is often complex.

Archivists must navigate these issues responsibly.

The Impact of Digitization on Historical Interpretation:

Digitization does more than preserve records; it reshapes how history is understood:

1. **Expanded Narratives:** Digital access enables scholars worldwide to analyse materials, fostering diverse interpretations and uncovering previously overlooked perspectives.
2. **Digital Storytelling and Public Engagement:** Digital exhibits and interactive timelines invite public participation in historical exploration, allowing communities to engage with their heritage in dynamic ways.
3. **Algorithmic Mediation:** Search and recommendation algorithms influence what users discover. This raises questions about visibility, bias, and the politics of digital access.

Conclusion:

The digitization of archives represents a foundational shift in how historical records are preserved, accessed, and interpreted. It offers unprecedented opportunities to safeguard fragile materials, democratize access, and enrich historical research. Yet, the transformation is not without challenges. Technological complexity, ethical considerations, resource constraints, and questions about long-term sustainability require intentional strategies and collaborative efforts. Digitization is not an endpoint, it is a continuous process that necessitates active curation, community engagement, and critical reflection on how digital platforms shape collective memory. As technology evolves, archives must adapt — balancing innovation with core archival principles of authenticity, context, and responsibility. The future

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of archival practice lies in fostering resilient digital ecosystems that empower diverse voices to engage with the past and shape the histories yet to be written.

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Original Article

Women Empowerment in India: The Role of Education

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Abstract:

Education is widely recognized as a powerful instrument for the empowerment of women and the overall development of society. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru aptly stated, educating a woman results in the education of an entire family, thereby strengthening the nation as a whole. Women constitute nearly half of India's population, and their empowerment plays a crucial role in enhancing national economic growth, social justice, and human development. Education acts as a milestone in women's empowerment by enabling them to challenge traditional roles, overcome social barriers, and actively participate in decision-making processes at familial, community, and national levels. Despite significant improvements in access to education, gender discrimination continues to persist in India, indicating that much more needs to be accomplished in the field of women's education. According to the 2011 Census, female literacy stands at 65.46 percent, which remains considerably lower than the male literacy rate of over 80 percent, reflecting deep-rooted inequalities. Beyond basic literacy, education contributes to women's dignity, rights, health, security, and economic independence, unlocking their vast yet underutilized potential. As education functions both as an input and an outcome of human development, ensuring educational equity is essential for fostering entrepreneurial abilities and sustainable empowerment among women. In this context, education, health care, and income form an inseparable trinity that collectively enhances women's quality of life. This paper examines the impact of education on women's empowerment, highlights the existing challenges, and emphasizes the need for relevant, quality, and holistic education to achieve meaningful and long-lasting social transformation.

Keywords: *Women Empowerment; Education Gender, Equality, Female Literacy, Social Transformation, Educational Equity, Economic Independence etc.*

Introduction

Education has emerged as one of the most critical demands of women's movements worldwide. In India, women's education has been a central concern for social reformers, policymakers, and civil society organizations, as educated women are better equipped to participate in nation-building and social development. Education is not merely the acquisition of literacy skills; it is a transformative process that enhances awareness, self-confidence, and the ability to challenge injustice. Recognized as a fundamental right, education is essential for reducing inequality and promoting social mobility. Women's empowerment became a globally recognized concept during the International Women's Conference held in Nairobi in 1985. Since then, empowerment has been understood as a process through which women gain control over their lives, access resources, and participate equally in society. Education is widely regarded as a milestone in this process because it enables women to confront traditional roles, overcome social barriers, and reshape their identities. In a developing country like India, where a large proportion of women still face illiteracy, poverty, and exploitation, education remains the most effective tool for empowerment and capacity building.

Education as a Foundation for Women's Empowerment

Education serves as both an input and an outcome of human development. It enhances women's capabilities, expands their choices, and improves their quality of life.

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Educated women are more likely to be aware of their rights and responsibilities, participate in economic activities, and engage in civic and political processes. Education also contributes to improved health outcomes, lower fertility rates, and better childcare practices, thereby benefiting entire families and communities. The empowerment of women through education has far-reaching implications for national development. A country cannot achieve sustainable progress if half of its population is deprived of opportunities to realize its potential. Educated women contribute to economic growth by entering the workforce, engaging in entrepreneurship, and increasing household incomes. They also play a crucial role in shaping the values and aspirations of future generations. As Jawaharlal Nehru famously stated, educating a woman means educating a family, and ultimately, empowering the nation.

Objectives of the Study:

- To study the role of education in empowering women in India.
- To understand how education improves the social and economic status of women.
- To identify the problems faced by women in accessing education in India.

Statistical Overview of Education Progress:

Data underscores education's ascent as an empowerment tool. Tables below compile trends from National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+), and Periodic Labour Force Surveys (PLFS).

Table 1: Female Literacy Rates in India (1951-2021, with Projections)

Year	Overall Female Literacy (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
1951	8.9	7.3	22.0
1981	24.8	20.5	43.8
2001	54.2	46.1	73.0
2011	65.5	57.9	79.1
2021*	72.5	65.0	85.2
2026**	77.0	70.0	90.0

Source: ASER/UDISE

Table 2: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Females by Education Level (2015-2025)

Level	2015-16 (%)	2020-21 (%)	2024-25 (%)	Change (%)
Elementary (6-8)	92.1	95.4	97.2	+5.1
Secondary (9-10)	79.4	85.6	88.9	+9.5
Higher Secondary (11-12)	51.8	60.2	67.5	+15.7
Tertiary (College+)	22.9	28.5	33.2	+10.3

Source: UDISE and AISHE reports

Colonial Reforms: The Awakening (19th Century)

- Social Reformers' Pioneering Schools: Figures like Raja Ram Mohan Roy (Brahmo Samaj, 1820s) and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar advocated widow remarriage and girls' schools, leading to the 1856 Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act.
- Savitribai Phule's Revolutionary Step: In 1848, Savitribai and Jyotirao Phule founded India's first girls' school in Pune for lower-caste girls, defying caste and gender barriers.
- Missionary and Early Institutions: British missionaries set up schools from 1820s, followed by Bethune School (1849, Kolkata) India's first secular girls' college in 1879.

Post-Independence Institutionalization (1947-1990s)

- Constitutional Foundations: The 1950 Constitution (Articles 14-16, 21A) guaranteed equality and free education up to 14, with Directive Principles urging women's upliftment.
- Five-Year Plans and Kothari Commission: From 1951, plans prioritized girls' education; 1964-66 Kothari Commission recommended 6% GDP on education, launching non-formal programs.
- Mahila Samakhya (1988): Government program for rural women's non-formal education and collectives.

Post-Independence Institutionalization:

- **Constitutional Foundations:** The 1950 Constitution (Articles 14-16, 21A) guaranteed equality and free education up to 14, with Directive Principles urging women's upliftment.

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- **Five-Year Plans and Kothari Commission:** From 1951, plans prioritized girls' education; 1964-66 Kothari Commission recommended 6% GDP on education, launching non-formal programs.
- **Mahila Samakhya (1988):** Government program for rural women's non-formal education and collectives.
- **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA, 2001) and RTE Act (2009):** SSA universalized elementary education; RTE made it a fundamental right.
- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP, 2015):** Targeted sex ratio and enrollment in 100 districts.
- **Digital and Skilling Push (PMKVY, SWAYAM):** Post-2014, skilling 6 million women; platforms like DIKSHA reached 15 million during COVID.

Role of Education in the empowerment of Women:

- **Education creates awareness about women's rights and duties:**Education helps women understand their legal, social, and constitutional rights, enabling them to protect themselves from discrimination and injustice.
- **It helps women achieve economic independence through employment:** Educated women gain skills and qualifications that help them find jobs or start businesses, reducing dependence on others for financial support.
- **Education improves decision-making ability in family and society:** With education, women can take informed decisions related to health, education of children, finances, and social matters.
- **It reduces social evils like child marriage, dowry, and superstition:** Education encourages rational thinking and awareness, helping women and society challenge harmful traditions and practices.
- **Educated women ensure better health and education for their children:** An educated mother understands the importance of nutrition, hygiene, healthcare, and schooling, leading to healthier and educated children.
- **Education increases women's participation in politics and governance:** Education makes women confident and knowledgeable to take part in political activities, leadership roles, and decision-making bodies.
- **It builds self-confidence, self-respect, and leadership qualities:** Education empowers women mentally and emotionally, helping them express their views, lead others, and stand up for themselves.
- **Education promotes gender equality and social justice:** By providing equal opportunities, education helps create a society where men and women are treated equally and fairly.

Barriers of Woman Education in India:

- **Poverty and Economic Constraints:** Many families cannot afford educational expenses and prefer educating boys, while girls are often kept at home or sent to work to support family income.
- **Gender Discrimination and Patriarchal Attitudes:** Traditional beliefs consider girls' education unnecessary, as women are expected to focus on household duties rather than personal or professional growth.
- **Early Marriage and Domestic Responsibilities:** Girls are often married at a young age or burdened with household work, which interrupts or completely ends their education.
- **Lack of Educational Facilities and Safety:** Inadequate school infrastructure, lack of separate toilets, long distances to schools, and safety concerns discourage parents from sending girls to school.
- **Child Labour and Social Practices:** Many girls are forced into child labour or domestic work due to poverty and social customs, depriving them of the opportunity to attend school.

Constitutional Provisions, Special Laws And National Policies in Support of Women Empowerment:

The importance of women as an important human resource was recognized by the Constitution of India which not only accorded equality to women but also empowered the State. A number of Articles of the Constitution repeated towards the socio-economic development of women and participation decision making. These are:

- **Article 14:** Men and women to have equal rights and opportunities in the political, economic and social spheres.
- **Article 15(1):** Prohibits discrimination against any citizens on the grounds of religion, race, sex, caste etc.
- **Article 16:** Equality of opportunities in matter of public appointments for all citizens**.**
- **Article 39(d):** Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- **Article 42:** The state to make provision for ensuring first and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

Government has also enacted specific laws to safeguard the interests of women and for up gradation of their status. These are:

- **The Hindu Succession Act, 1956** which provides for women the right to parental property.
- **The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961** which declares the taking of dowry an unlawful activity and thereby prevents the exploitation of women.
- **Equal Remuneration Act, 1976** which provides payment of remuneration equal with men for work of equal value.
- **The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971** which legalizes abortion conceding the right of a women to go for abortion on the ground of physical and mental health.
- **The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983** which seeks to stop various types of crimes against women.

- **The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986** which prohibits the Vulgar presentation of women in the media such as- newspapers, cinema, T.V. etc.
- **The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005** provides for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family.

Conclusion:

In the present socio-economic scenario, marked by rapid technological advancement alongside population pressure, social conflicts, and persistent inequalities, the empowerment of women has emerged as an urgent and indispensable necessity. Women, when empowered, play a decisive role in shaping the values, attitudes, and personalities of adolescents and youth, thereby contributing to a more balanced and progressive society. However, such a transformative role is possible only when women themselves possess power, agency, and access to opportunities, with education serving as the most vital foundation for this empowerment. The eradication of poverty, unemployment, and inequality cannot be achieved by men alone; equal and active participation of women is obligatory. Education equips women with awareness of their rights, responsibilities, and social worth, enabling them to achieve higher literacy, better health, economic independence, ownership of productive resources, and improved standards of living. Government initiatives such as *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* represent important steps toward social and financial independence of girls, and such schemes must be strengthened and implemented nationwide. Ultimately, true empowerment lies in lifelong learning, self-reliance, self-confidence, and self-respect. The shift from "women for development" to "women in development," supported by cooperative engagement of men, marks a qualitative change toward genuine equality, ensuring that modernization and globalization do not lead to marginalization but inclusive growth.

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Original Article

Sugarcane Value Chain Reforms and Their Role in Achieving Viksit Bharat 2047

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Abstract

The sugarcane sector plays a vital role in India's agrarian economy, supporting millions of farmers, generating rural employment, and contributing significantly to agro-based industries such as sugar, ethanol, and power generation. However, inefficiencies across the sugarcane value chain—ranging from low farm productivity and delayed payments to processing inefficiencies and market distortions—continue to limit its growth potential. In the context of India's vision of achieving Viksit Bharat 2047, comprehensive reforms in the sugarcane value chain are essential to enhance productivity, sustainability, and income stability for stakeholders. This study examines the existing structure and challenges within the sugarcane value chain and evaluates ongoing and proposed reforms in production, procurement, pricing mechanisms, processing efficiency, diversification into ethanol and bio-energy, and supply chain modernization. The paper highlights how technological adoption, improved farm practices, digital market linkages, policy support, and sustainable resource management can strengthen competitiveness while ensuring environmental sustainability. The research concludes that value chain reforms, combined with policy alignment and industry modernization, can significantly enhance farmer income, promote rural industrialization, support renewable energy goals, and contribute to inclusive economic growth. Strengthening the sugarcane ecosystem will thus play a crucial role in realizing the broader objectives of Viksit Bharat 2047, ensuring economic resilience, energy security, and sustainable agricultural development.

Keywords *Sugarcane Value Chain, Viksit Bharat 2047, Agricultural Reforms, Ethanol Blending, Farmer Income, Sugar Industry, Rural Development, Agro-Industry, Sustainable Agriculture, Bio-energy, Supply Chain Efficiency, Value Addition.*

Introduction

Agriculture remains a cornerstone of India's economy, with sugarcane being one of the most important commercial crops supporting rural livelihoods and agro-industrial development. India is among the largest producers of sugarcane globally, and the sector sustains millions of farmers, labourers, and workers engaged in cultivation, harvesting, transportation, processing, and allied industries such as sugar, ethanol, jaggery, and cogeneration of electricity. Despite its economic significance, the sugarcane sector faces persistent challenges including low farm productivity in certain regions, delayed payments to farmers, inefficient supply chains, high production costs, water-intensive cultivation practices, and volatility in sugar markets. The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, marking 100 years of India's independence, emphasizes sustainable economic growth, farmer prosperity, industrial modernization, energy security, and environmental sustainability. In this context, reforming the sugarcane value chain becomes critical for enhancing efficiency, ensuring fair returns to farmers, promoting diversification into ethanol and bio-energy, and reducing environmental pressures.

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A well-integrated value chain—from input supply and cultivation to processing, marketing, and by-product utilization—can significantly improve income stability and rural economic development. Recent policy initiatives, including ethanol blending programs, digital procurement systems, improved pricing mechanisms, and modernization of sugar mills, offer new opportunities to transform the sector. However, achieving long-term sustainability requires coordinated reforms involving technology adoption, infrastructure development, financial reforms, and climate-resilient agricultural practices. This study explores how comprehensive reforms across the sugarcane value chain can contribute to inclusive growth, energy transition, and rural prosperity, thereby playing a vital role in achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047.

Objectives of the study

- To examine the structure and functioning of the sugarcane value chain in India.
- To identify key challenges and inefficiencies affecting farmers, sugar mills, and other stakeholders within the sugarcane value chain.
- To assess the contribution of sugarcane by-products, including ethanol and bio-energy, in supporting India's renewable energy and energy security goals.

Conceptual Framework of the Sugarcane Value Chain

The sugarcane value chain consists of interconnected stages, each adding value to the product. The complete sugarcane value chain, showing the sequential stages from farm inputs to marketing and distribution. It explains how sugarcane moves from cultivation to final products and markets well-functioning value chain ensures efficient flow of material, information, and finance across these stages. However, fragmentation and regulatory rigidities have often prevented optimal value realization. The below chart presents a conceptual framework of the Sugarcane Value Chain, showing how sugarcane moves systematically from farm-level inputs to final markets, while generating multiple value-added products at each stage.

The framework highlights that sugarcane is not merely an agricultural crop but an integrated agro-industrial and energy commodity. The input stage forms the foundation of the value chain. It includes essential resources such as quality seeds, fertilizers, irrigation facilities, farm machinery, and agricultural extension services. Efficient access to these inputs determines productivity, cost of cultivation, and sustainability. Institutional support, credit availability, and modern technology adoption at this stage play a crucial role in improving yields and reducing farmers' risks.

The cultivation stage involves activities such as planting, intercultural operations (weeding, earthing-up, pest and disease control), field management, and harvesting. This stage is labour- and resource-intensive and directly affects cane quality, recovery rates, and overall farm income. Adoption of improved agronomic practices, mechanization, and water-efficient techniques enhances productivity and reduces production costs. The procurement and transport stage links farmers with sugar mills. It includes cane collection from fields, loading, and transportation to mills within a limited time to avoid sucrose loss. Efficient logistics, transparent procurement systems, and timely payments are critical here, as delays can reduce cane quality and farmer profitability.

This stage also reflects coordination between farmers, cooperatives, and mills. The processing stage represents the industrial core of the value chain. Sugarcane is crushed in mills to produce sugar, while simultaneously enabling ethanol production and cogeneration of power using bagasse. This stage adds significant value and determines the financial viability of the sugar industry. Diversification into ethanol and power generation helps mills manage price volatility and improve revenue stability.

The by-products stage highlights the circular nature of the sugarcane economy. By-products such as molasses, bagasse, and press mud are utilized for ethanol production, electricity generation, organic manure, and other industrial uses. Effective utilization of these by-products reduces waste, enhances resource efficiency, and contributes to environmental sustainability. Finally, the marketing and distribution stage covers the sale and distribution of sugar, ethanol blending with fuel, power sales to the grid, and exports. This stage connects the value chain to domestic and international markets. Pricing policies, trade regulations, blending mandates, and infrastructure significantly influence returns to mills and farmers. Overall, the conceptual framework demonstrates that the sugarcane value chain is a "multi-stage, interconnected system" integrating agriculture, industry, and energy. Strengthening each stage through reforms, technology adoption, and policy support can enhance farmer incomes, industrial efficiency, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.

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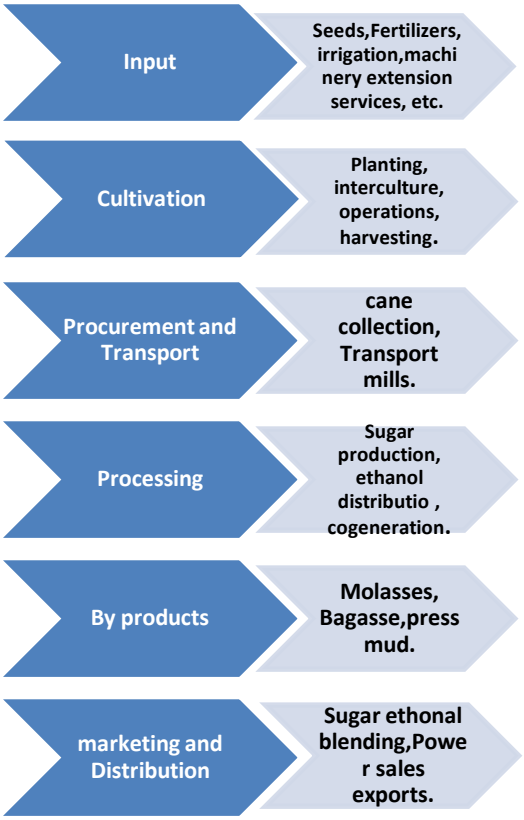

The chart shows that the sugarcane sector is not only agricultural but also industrial and energy-linked. Efficient functioning of each stage ensures:

- Farmer income stability
- Industrial growth
- Renewable energy generation
- Rural employment
- Contribution to national economy

Thus, strengthening each component of the value chain is essential for achieving Viksit Bharat 2047 goals.

Importance of Sugarcane in the Indian Economy

Sugarcane and sugar play significant role in Indian economy, trade and livelihood. Sugar is country's second largest agro-based industry, next to cotton. Sugarcane and sugar industry together impact the livelihood of over 5 crore farmers and their dependents involved in cultivating sugarcane in an area of almost 50 lakh hectares. India is the largest consumer and the second-largest producer of sugar in the world. Average annual production of sugarcane is around 35.5 crore tonnes which is used to produce around 3 crore tonnes of sugar. The domestic consumption is estimated to be around 2.6 crore tonnes in the financial year of 2020.

Trend in Sugarcane Production in India
show the Last six-year sugarcane cultivation, production, productivity in India.

Year	Cultivation area (lakh ha)	Production (million tonnes)	Productivity (tonnes/ha)
2017-18	47.37	379.90	79.66
2018-19	50.61	405.42	80.11
2019-20	46.03	370.50	80.49
2020-21	48.57	399.26	82.20
2021-22	51.75	439.43	84.91
2022-23*	58.83	494.22	84.01

Source: [sugarcane.dac.gov.in]

In India highest sugar factories located in state of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka Gujarat, Bihar and Tamil Nadu. As well as Maharashtra is highest sugar production state in India. Karnataka is 3rd place in sugar production after Uttar Pradesh. The below table shows last ten years working sugar factories numbers in India.

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Table shows the Last ten years working sugar factories in India

Year	No. of Sugar factories
2012-13	526
2013-14	513
2014-15	538
2015-16	526
2016-17	489
2017-18	525
2018-19	531
2019-20	464
2020-21	461
2021-22	506
2022-23	524

Sources: Directorate of economics and statistics, ministry of agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, New Delhi

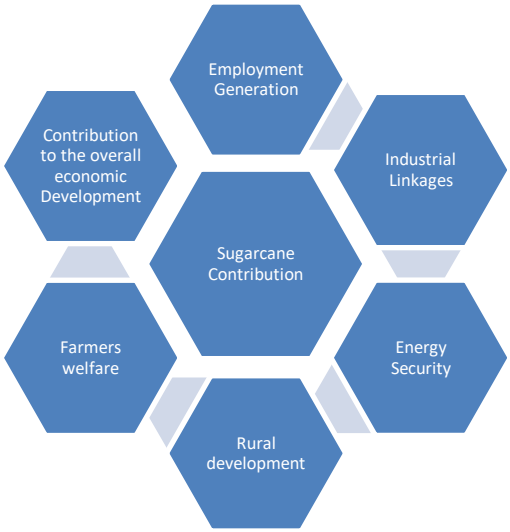
Sugarcane Fair and Remunerative Price in India

Here's the year-wise list of the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane in India over approximately the last 10 years, showing how the minimum price has increased to support farmers. The below chart shows basic FRP per quintal (before recovery premiums) as set by the Government of India.

Year	**FRP (per Quintal) Sugarcane**
2015-16	**230**
2016-17	**230**
2017-18	**255**
2018-19	**275**
2019-20	**275**
2020-21	**285**
2021-22	**290**
2022-23	**305**
2023-24	**315**
2024-25	**340**
2025-26	**355**

Sources: The Economic Times

1. **Sugarcane contribution:** Sugarcane contributes to the Indian economy in multiple ways the chart highlights the multiple dimensions through which the sugarcane sector contributes to India's economy



2. **Employment Generation** The sugarcane sector generates large-scale employment in Farming operations, Sugar mills, Transport and logistics, Allied industries such as ethanol and power production. Millions of rural households depend directly or indirectly on this sector

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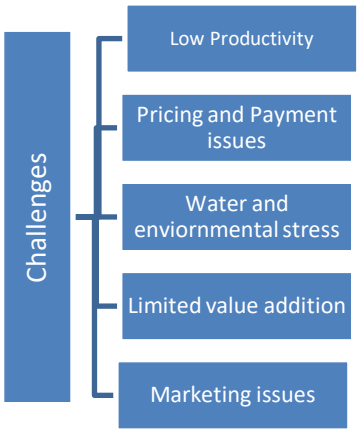
3. **Industrial Linkages** Sugarcane supports several industries including, Sugar manufacturing, Ethanol and alcohol industries, Paper and chemical industries, Cogeneration power plants. Thus, it strengthens agro-based industrial growth.
4. **Energy Security** Sugarcane plays an important role in renewable energy through Ethanol blending with petrol, Electricity generation from bagasse. This reduces dependence on fossil fuel imports and supports clean energy goals.
5. **Rural Development** Sugar mills are mostly located in rural areas, leading to Infrastructure development, Increased rural employment, better economic activity in villages. This improves rural living standards
6. **Farmers' Welfare** Sugarcane is a cash crop providing Stable income, Assured market through mills, Government price support mechanisms. This improves farmer income and livelihood security.
7. **Overall Economic Development** Through agriculture, industry, energy, and exports, the sugar sector contributes significantly to GDP, Rural economy, Industrial output, Government revenue. The chart shows that sugarcane is not just an agricultural crop but a key driver of economic, industrial, and rural development in India. Strengthening this sector is essential for achieving long-term national development goals.

Key Challenges in the Sugarcane Value Chain

Despite its scale, the sugarcane value chain faces several persistent challenges



The chart highlights the major challenges faced by the sugarcane value chain despite its large scale and economic importance. The first major issue is low productivity, which results from factors such as outdated farming practices, poor-quality planting material, insufficient mechanization, and inadequate extension services. This limits overall output and farmer income. The second challenge involves pricing and payment issues, where delays in payments from sugar mills and disputes over cane pricing create financial stress for farmers and weaken trust within the supply chain. Another key concern is water and environmental stress, as sugarcane is a water-intensive crop, leading to groundwater depletion, soil degradation, and environmental pressure, especially in drought-prone regions. The chart also points to limited value addition, indicating that many mills focus mainly on sugar production while underutilizing by-products such as ethanol, power generation, and bio-based products that could improve profitability. Finally, marketing issues further restrict growth due to market fluctuations, export restrictions, and inefficient supply chain coordination. Together, these challenges show that comprehensive reforms in production, pricing, sustainability, value addition, and marketing are essential to strengthen the sugarcane value chain and improve farmer and industry outcomes.

Sugarcane Value Chain Reforms in India

Sugarcane Value Chain Reforms in India refer to a series of policy, institutional, and technological changes introduced to improve efficiency, farmer income, sustainability, and competitiveness across all stages of the sugarcane sector—from cultivation to processing, marketing, and by-product utilization.

In recent years, the Government of India has implemented reforms to address chronic issues such as low productivity, delayed payments to farmers, surplus sugar production, and financial stress in sugar mills. A major reform is the Ethanol Blending Programme, which encourages diversion of sugar and molasses to ethanol production, reducing excess sugar stocks while creating an alternative revenue source for mills and ensuring timely payments to farmers. Pricing and financial reforms, including soft loans and interest subvention schemes, have supported financially weak sugar mills and stabilized the industry. Further, digitalization initiatives, such as online cane registration, GPS-based procurement monitoring, and direct payment systems, have increased transparency and reduced delays and disputes in cane procurement and payments. Reforms also promote value addition and by-product utilization, encouraging mills to produce ethanol, electricity from bagasse, bio-CNG, and organic manure, thereby improving profitability and resource efficiency. Additionally, sustainability measures are being promoted through water-saving irrigation methods,

improved seed varieties, and better farm management practices to address environmental stress. Overall, these reforms aim to create a more efficient, sustainable, and farmer-friendly sugarcane value chain that supports rural development and contributes to India's long-term economic goals

Suggestion

To fully realize the potential of sugarcane value chain reforms, the following measures are suggested

1. Promote climate-resilient sugarcane varieties
2. Strengthen farmer–mill partnerships
3. Expand ethanol and bio-energy infrastructure
4. Encourage private investment in value-added products
5. Enhance digital integration across the value chain

Conclusion

Sugarcane value chain reforms constitute a vital pathway toward realizing the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, as the sector plays a crucial role in India's rural economy, agro-industrial development, and energy security. Transforming the traditional sugar industry into a diversified, technology-driven, and sustainable value chain can significantly enhance farmer incomes, stabilize sugar mill operations, and generate employment opportunities in rural areas. Reforms promoting ethanol production, digital transparency, financial restructuring, and efficient utilization of by-products have already begun to reshape the sector, reducing surplus sugar burdens while strengthening payment systems and market stability. However, long-term success depends on addressing persistent challenges such as productivity gaps, water scarcity, environmental pressures, and price volatility. Sustainable cultivation practices, improved irrigation efficiency, adoption of high-yield varieties, and better supply-chain coordination will be essential for ensuring ecological balance while maintaining production growth. Strengthening farmer–industry partnerships, encouraging private and cooperative sector participation, and improving export competitiveness will further support sector resilience. Moreover, coordinated policy implementation, technological innovation, and stakeholder collaboration across farmers, mills, government agencies, and research institutions will determine the pace and effectiveness of transformation. With sustained commitment and strategic reforms, India's sugarcane value chain can evolve into a powerful engine of rural prosperity, energy transition, and industrial diversification, ultimately contributing to India's journey toward becoming a developed and self-reliant nation by 2047.

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Original Article

Virchand Gandhi - A Forgotten Reformer

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Abstract

One of the most influential early proponents of religious tolerance in contemporary India was Virchand Raghavji Gandhi.Known as a "unsung" or "forgotten" reformer, he was a wellknown Indian scholar, social reformer, and lawyer in the 19th century who collaborated with figures such as Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi.In spite of his brief 37year life, he made important contributions to India's liberation movement, interational interfaith discussion, and the modernization of Jainism.He represented Jainism alongside Swami Vivekananda (Hinduism) and Anagarika Dharmapala (Buddhism) at the first World Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893, making him the first person in modern times to do so.traveled to the United States and England to give lectures on Indian culture, social reforms, and Jain philosophy.His compassionate manner and rigorous intelligence earned him great respect.Mahatma Gandhi was greatly influenced by Virchand Gandhi.He made enormous contributions, yet until recently, he was mostly ignored by the mainstream of history.His efforts support social and educational improvements, religious tolerance, and the Jaina faith.Gandhi's life demonstrated remarkable accomplishments in a brief period of time and left a lasting legacy of advancing Indian Philosophy and Jainism.

Key words: *Jainism, Scholar, Parliament, Education, Tolerance, Non-Volence, Piligrimage tax*

Introduction:

Despite being mostly forgotten by history, VirchandRaghavji Gandhi was a trailblazing Indian Jain scholar, lawyer, and social reformer who was instrumental in bringing Indian philosophy and Jainism to the West. Accompanying Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi, he was a prominent speaker at the inaugural World Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893. Gujarati, Hindi, Bengali, English, Prakrit, Sanskrit, and French were among the fourteen languages he was fluent in. In his capacity as secretary of the Jain Association of India, he promoted women's rights, animal welfare, and religious reform. As a scholar, I have written numerous articles and books. Virchand Gandhi is shown as a wonderful soul who devoted his life to the betterment of society, a "Karmveer" (man of action). His attempts to bring a ship load of food from America during a famine and his founding of educational missions are cited as powerful examples of his patriotism. He was a great patriot who worked relentlessly for the betterment of his country and fellow citizens. It also emphasizes his contribution to clearing up myths about Indians in America.Among them, two young men—the renowned SwämiVivekänanda, who represented Hinduism, and ShriVirchandRäghavji Gandhi, who represented Jainism—attracted particular attention from the public due to their Indian attire and turbans. Because of their attractice speech, were allowed to stay in USA for few days. In India, he also aggressively promoted social reform in areas such as women's rights, education, and the advancement of underprivileged groups. Despite his brief life, he had a significant influence on India's intellectual history and interfaith discussion. He successfully challenged many British regulations. Westerners loved this 19th-century Indian legend for his practice of global brotherhood.

Early life and Education

VeerchandRaghavji Gandhi was born on August 25, 1864, in Mahuva, closeto Bhavnagar,

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Gujarat.His father, Raghavjibhai, was a talentedgoldsmith and a highlyspiritualindividual. Virchandbegan his education in Gujarati and subsequentlyenrolled in an English school in Bhavnagar. Uponfinishing primary and secondary education in Mahuva, he was sent to Bhavnagar for higher studies. At the age of 16, he excelledas a dedicated student, achieving first place in the Bhavanagar matriculation exam in 1880. He received the 'ShriJaswantSinghji' scholarship. Gandhi pursued his studiesfurther at Elphinstone College, part of the University of Bombay. He completedhisstudies with distinction in 1884, obtaining a bachelor's degree in law. In his early years, helearnedvariouslanguages. As a barrister, he focused on defendingJain rights and extensively wrote and lectured on Jainism, various religions, and philosophy. During his time in England, his health unexpectedlydeclined. He cameback to India, but a shorttime later ShriVirchand Gandhi died at the young age of 37 in Bombay on August 7, 1901

His Reformative Works*:*

During his short life span, he undertook many socio-religious reforms both in India and Abroad**.** He opposed British tax policies. Supported Indian, especially, Women to go for higher education. Through the Jain religious philosophy tried to bring Tolerance and Non violence among all human beings.

A) **Abolition of Pilgrimage tax:**

During British rule in India, a Pilgrimage Tax was imposed on pilgrims visiting holy places, especially on Hindu and Jain pilgrims traveling to sacred sites such as MountSatrunjay**,** also known as ShatrunjayaShatrunjaya, (Palitana in Gujarat) and It was considered as holiest place for Jains. This tax caused great hardship to common people. VirchandRaghavji Gandhi strongly opposed the pilgrimage tax and raised his voice against this unjust practice on moral, social, and humanitarian grounds. The tax imposed by the local ThakoreSaheb burdened devotees. Gandhi, as secretary, engaged directly with Bombay Governor Lord Reay and Colonel Watson, securing an agreement where the Jain trust AnandjiKalyanjiPedhi paid an annual sum of 15,000 rupees in lieu of the per-head tax, thereby easing access for pilgrims while funding their protection. This reform addressed a longstanding economic barrier to religious practice, reflecting Gandhi's pragmatic approach to balancing fiscal obligations with spiritual access.

B) **Worked for the empowerment of womenfolk.**

He firmly believed that education was crucial for the advancement of women. Promoted the education of women in spiritual, ethical, and intellectual areas, rather than confining them to domestic responsibilities. He challenged social issues such as child marriage and the denial of education for women while advocating for dignity, respect, and equal moral standing for women. Motivated women to explore Jain philosophy and texts, which had been traditionally controlled by men.Highlighted that women possessed the same potential for spiritual development and leadership.Preferred improved social care and education for widows.Fought against discrimination and social exclusion of women who are widowed.Considered that women ought to cultivate self-assurance, moral integrity, and autonomous thought.Connected women's empowerment to character development and ethical education. During his speeches in the USA and Europe, he emphasized the necessity for transformation in Indian society, particularly regarding women's rights. Assisted in raising global awareness regarding the circumstances of Indian women. His concepts established a basis for subsequent women-centered movements in India. VirchandRaghavji Gandhi established the Society for the Education of Women in India (SEWI) in the United States during his trip following the 1893 World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago. He founded it in Chicago between 1893 and 1895 to promote women's education and assist Indian women in pursuing higher studies overseas. Under SEWI's initiative, numerous Indian women had the opportunity to study in the U.S

C) **Religious tolerance:**

Virchand, a Jain scholar, lawyer, and global ambassador of Indian philosophy, he showed the world that different faiths don't have to compete—they can co-exist, converse, and enrich one another**.** During the Parliament of the World's Religions (Chicago, 1893)**,** Speaking alongside Swami Vivekananda, he represented Jainism and stunned Western audiences with his clarity, logic, and calm defence of pluralism. He argued that, no single religion owns the truth, every faith reflects truth from a different angle and Respecting diversity is a moral duty, not a compromise.

He rooted his ideas in core Jain principles, **Anekantavada**– truth is multi-sided; no one viewpoint is complete, **Ahimsa**– non-violence not just in action, but in thought and speech and **Intellectual humility** – the courage to say *"I may be wrong"*. These ideas naturally lead to tolerance because they reject absolutism and dogma. Criticized religious intolerance and forced conversions, Urged dialogue instead of debate, understanding instead of domination. He believed ignorance was the root cause of religious hatred and promoted dialogue as a means to resolve religious conflicts. Virchand Gandhi strongly opposed, Religious extremism, Fanaticism and blind faith..Advocated the use of reason and ethical thinking in religious matters. His teachings aimed to reduce communal tension and promote national unity. In nutshell, he worked tirelessly to promote mutual respect, understanding, and peaceful coexistence among all religions. He praised Moghul Emperor Akbar for his equal treatment of all religions.

D) **Help during the famine:**

Virchand Gandhi was not only a philosophical thinker but he also had the welfare of the nation at heart. When news of the severe drought and subsequent famine in India reached the U.S. in 1896, Virchand Gandhi was on his second lecture tour. He tried to help during disastrous famine. He immediately shifted his focus from philosophy to

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philanthropy. He founded a dedicated committee in the U.S. to raise awareness about the Indian crisis. Through his powerful oratory, he appealed to the American public's sense of humanity. He successfully collected ₹40,000, a massive sum in the late 19th century. Perhaps his most famous achievement was organizing a shipload of corn andgrain to be sent from the U.S. to India. This was one of the first major instances of private American aid being sent to India.Brought the "Indian Famine" to the front pages of American newspapers.

E) **Stoppage of animal slaughter:**

The "Piggery Case" (1891) is one of the most remarkable examples of Virchand Gandhi's dedication to his community and his legal brilliance. It showcased his ability to use the British legal system and his mastery of local culture to defend the sanctity of Jain holy sites. In 1891 Mr. Boddam, an Englishman set up a factory (slaughterhouse)for slaughtering pigs piggery) and making tallow out of them, at the base of Mount Shikharji (also known as SammetShikhar) in Bihar. This place was considered as significant and sacred pilgrimage site for Jains, as 20 of the 24 Tirthankaras attained Nirvana there.

This act is considered as an offence, because, for Jains, who practice strict non-violence (*Ahimsa*) and vegetarianism, the presence of a slaughterhouse at the foot of their holiest mountain was not just a religious insult but a violation of the sanctity of the entire region. Jain community lost the case in the lower courts. Since this factory was owned by a British citizen and the legal situation was complex because local laws were written in Bengali, a language Gandhi did not know at the time.

Virchand Gandhi, a barrister by profession, took up the challenge with extraordinary dedication. Decided to Challenge this case in higher level of Courts. To properly research the land titles and local regulations, Gandhi moved to Calcutta for six months. During this time, he completely immersed himself in the Bengali language to read the original legal documents and historical records. He meticulously prepared a case for the Calcutta High Court. He argued that the slaughterhouse violated the traditional and religious rights of the Jain community that had been recognized for centuries. He successfully proved that the land was sacred and that the operation of a slaughterhouse was a direct infringement on the religious freedom of the Jains. In this, "Piggery Case" Apex Court ruled in favour of the Jain community, and the slaughterhouse was ordered to be closed. This victory solidified Gandhi's reputation as a "Defender of the Faith" and a legal powerhouse.

F) **Promotion of Social Equality:**

He believed that**all human beings are equal**, irrespective of caste, gender, or community. Strongly opposed **caste discrimination and social hierarchy.** Supported the idea that **social status should be based on character and conduct,** not birth. His teachings promoted unity and harmony in society. He encouraged Jains to, Accept modern education, Participate in social service, Remove conservative and rigid practices. Helped bring Jainism into the **mainstream of Indian social reform movements.** Considered education as **the most powerful means of social reform,** Promoted **modern education combined with moral values.** upported the use of **English education** to spread Indian ideas globally.

World Parliament of Religions-1893:

VirchandRaghavji Gandhi played a pivotal role at the World's Parliament of Religions held in Chicago from September 11 to 27, 1893, one of the earliest global interfaith gatherings. Nominated by the Śvetāmbara Jain AcharyaVijayanandsuri. Gandhi became the first Jain representative to speak at an international religious conference. Because Jain monks were bound by vows that prohibited sea travel, Acharya selected the highly learned and articulate layman Gandhi, whose deep knowledge of Jain philosophy and proficiency in English made him an ideal representative. He travelled from Bombay in mid-1893 with financial support of Rs. 10,000 from the Jain community and arrived in the United States shortly before the Parliament began. He was accompanied by two young Jain nuns, Champabai and UdaiKunwarba, who provided translation and cultural support despite their own travel limitations.

In his opening address on September 11, 1893, Gandhi described Jainism as one of India's most ancient religions. He explained its core doctrines, including belief in an eternal universe without a personal creator God, the soul's journey governed by karma, and ethical principles such as ahimsa (non-violence), truthfulness, non-stealing, celibacy, and non-attachment. He emphasized *anekantavada*, encouraging audiences to understand religions from multiple perspectives. He further elaborated on ahimsa paramodharmah, promoting vegetarianism and animal welfare as practical expressions of non-violence. Gandhi also explained the concepts of*jiva* (sentient beings) and *ajiva* (non-sentient matter), presenting reincarnation as a rational explanation for inequalities in life.

On September 25, he delivered a powerful defense of Indian morality and culture in response to criticisms from Christian missionaries. Refuting allegations of social injustice, he highlighted India's traditions of chastity, tolerance, and harmony. His patriotic speech drew repeated applause and admiration. In his concluding address, he again received significant appreciation. Parliament leaders John Henry Barrows and Charles Carroll Bonney warmly acknowledged him, and he responded thoughtfully to Rev. George F. Pentecost, emphasizing Jainism's universal principle of "live and let live." Gandhi also interacted with Swami Vivekananda in Chicago, who respected his strict adherence to Jain dietary and religious practices. Through his reasoned and eloquent speeches, Gandhi challenged

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Western misconceptions and authentically represented India's spiritual heritage, leaving a lasting impact on interfaith dialogue.

Role in Freedom Movement:

As a pioneering nationalist, he protested against British racial bias, the devastation of Indian crafts, and excessive taxes, such as the 200% salt tax, serving as a forerunner to subsequent Satyagrahas. As early as 1893, he discussed India's economic and political oppression and foresaw that a free India would refrain from acts of aggression. His vision for India's harmonious coexistence with other countries post-independence was exceptional. He represented Bombay at the Pune session of the Indian National Congress in 1895. Confronted Western Christian missionaries, refuting "savage" stereotypes and advocating for India's entitlement to self-governance.

His contributions to India's National Movement created the "Indian perspective" internationally, demonstrating that non-violent opposition and intellectual strength could confront colonial narratives. He played a crucial, initial part in the Indian national movement by representing India internationally, championing economic rights, and challenging adverse British propaganda in the late 19th century. He contended that missionaries, despite professing to promote love, frequently depicted Indians in a negative light and neglected to acknowledge the injustices experienced by Hindus in India. He also highlighted economic disparities, noting that goods from Liverpool and Manchester were exempt from customs duties while salt faced significant taxation. Key figures such as Justice Ranade and PremchandRoychand were his close allies

Virchand and Mahatma Gandhiji:

Virchnad Gandhi influenced Mahatma Gandhiji also. Because both of them are from same state of Gujarat and were close acquaintances.He helped MahatmaGandhi in writing Legal briefs.He had a significant influence on the young Mohandas Gandhi, particularly in shaping his views on vegetarianism, Jain philosophy, and the defence of Indian culture. As a barrister, was a contemporary and associate of Mahatma Gandhi, in their early careers, Virchand helped Mohandas in his struggle to establish a legal practice.Often referred to as *"Gandhi before Gandhi"*.He is credited with sowing the first seeds of **Jain tenets** in Mahatma Gandhi's heart, particularly the concepts of non-violence (*Ahimsa*) and many-sidedness (*Anekantvad*). Mahatma Gandhiput it succinctly in his words to his Secretary Mahadev Desai, "If Virchand would have been with him in the Freedom Movement, India would have received Freedom 25 years early".

Scholarly Works:

Virchand was a great Scholar. At the age of 21, he mastered 14 languages. Wrote many articles and books in different languages. He travelled through USA, England, Germany and other European countries. In all, he, in his very short span of life, delivered 535 speeches on Jainism and other religions, stressing upon the ethical, spiritual, social and cultural life of India. The Jaina Philosophy, The Karma Philosophy, The Systems of Indian Philosophy, Yoga Philosophy, The Unknown Life of Jesus Christ, Savirya-dhyan, Concentration. Among these books, The Unknown Life of Jesus Christ was translation work from French to English. His works and Jain Philosophy impressed Mark Twain, father of American Literature. During his visit to India, Mark Twain was very much impressed by the hospitality by Virchand. In August, 1894, the citizens of the City of Kasadoga (often spelled Cassadaga, New York) honoured him with a gold medal for his lectures, particularly for one titled 'Some Mistakes Corrected'.The spiritualists of the Cassadaga Camp awarded him a silver medal as a "Token of Esteem and Unity - The Occident to the Orient".

Institutions Established:

As an reformer he established many institutions in different places of the Globe. In America, he established two institutions. The Gandhi Philosophical Society and School of Oriental Philosophy. In Chicago, he established Society for the Education of Women in India (SEWI), Under the banner of SEWI, several Indian Women came to USA for higher studies. The Secretary of this institution was Mrs. Howard who adopted pure Vegetarianism and Jainism under the influence of Virchand Gandhi. She became disciple of Virchand and like Jains she practiced Samayika ritually. He also established Jain Literature Society in London.Mr. Herbert Warren, a religious enthusiast, abandoned non-vegetarianism and adopted the Jain religion.

Conclusion:

Talented aspiring young man, brimming with hopes and ambitions to serve his faith and community. Every Western Scholar was highly impressed by his philosophical discourse. He exhibited his patriotism, affection, and commitment to mother India and its cultural legacy. His address reflected the genuine essence and heritage of India. He received the same level of attention as Swami Vivekananda did. Therefore, it is unfortunate that today many of us are unaware of this legend, who lived during the same time as Mahatma Gandhi and Swami Vivekananda.Manynews papers appreciated Virchand's deliberations. The Evangelist from New York noted on Aug. 23, 1894, "Mr. Gandhi represents all the faiths of India." On August 13, 1894, the Buffalo Evening Times reported, "Mr.Virchand R. Gandhi, the East Indian who represented 5,000,000 of his fellow believers at the Congress of Religions, advocates for the universal brotherhood of mankind." He has a much greater depth of knowledge in Esoteric philosophy than the Western

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Theosophists and provides much clearer interpretations of the Eastern teachings. This remarkable Indian left behind a legacy of Nationalism, Tolerance, and Patriotism.is as remarkable as Swami Vivekananda. Mahatma Gandhiji held him in high regard. It is stated, "If Virchand Gandhi and Swami Vivekananda were alive now, they would support the Parliament's dedication to global peace, sustainability, and the initiative of worldwide ethics."

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Original Article

An Economic Assessment of Sugarcane Production in Belagavi District of Karnataka

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Abstract

India is the second largest producer of the sugarcane in the world. States of Maharastra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Bihar are the maximum producers of sugarcane. An annual production of 3,41,400 Thousand Metric Ton in the estimation of the year 2022. In Karnataka, the district of Belagavi is referred to as the Sugar district of the state. This district got its name due to its scope for being the largest sugarcane producer and harvester and cultivator of the crop. It is also called the 'Sugar Bowl' of the state of Karnataka. Belagavi district in Karnataka. The district has 150,000 hectares used for commercial sugarcane production. The present study is concerned with the cost and return of sugarcane production of Belagavi district Karnataka. It was conducted in Athani, Chikkodi, Gokak, Raibag and Khanapur taluka of Belagavi district of Karnataka state. 150 farmers were selected on random basis from five talukas out of which, marginal (40), small (65), medium (34) and large (11). The primary data was called for the year 2021-2022. The study observes that the average size of farm was 2.18 hectares. The total irrigated land of randomhousehold was seen to be 1.19 ha/farm provided with water resource through pipelinewhich shared the maximum area of 64.00 per cent. The overall cost of cultivation of sugarcane was Rs. 87491.30 per hectare and cost of production was Rs. 100.70 per quintal of sugarcane. The yield of sugarcane was 831.23 q/ha in sample farms. The input output ratio over total cost was 1:2.56. The study suggests that during the peak period of agricultural operations, the shortage of workers was at very high cost. To avoid the upheaval of cost and better use of inputs mechanization may be encouraged. Cost and return of sugarcane production in the study indicates the decreasing return on the scale.

Key words: *Sugarcane, Production, Cost Cultivation, Input and output Ratio*

Introduction:

Sugarcane is the significant commercial crop in the world and also the cultivation of sugarcane, sugarcane cultivation dates back to Pre-Vedic period in India. India is one of the chief original producers of the sugarcane. Sugarcane is raised variously in different climatic conditions for instance tropical and sub-tropical. India grows sugarcane in both climatic zones, Sugarcane in India Saccharum spp. hybrid complex is an essential commercial crop. Sugarcane demonstrates its dominant role in agricultural and industrial economy of India. Moreover 100 Countries manufacture sugar, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Thailand and India are the major growers of sugarcane. During harvesting Season (Oct-Sep) 2021-22, not lessthan 5000 Lakh Metric Tons (LMT) sugarcane was grown in India and about 3574 LMT of sugarcane was exploited and produced sugar to the tune of by sugar mills 394 LMT of sugar (Sucrose). And about, 35 LMT sugar was used in ethanol production. However, 359 LMT sugar was accumulated by sugar mills. In view of this, India surfaced as the world's potential producer and consumer of sugar, India the second largest exporter of sugar. The harvesting season exhibits especially in India, as the blooming period for sugarcane sector.

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Records resulting to sugarcane and sugar production, exports and ethanol production were recorded in the season.The other aspect of the season is its export of about 109.8 LMT.Buttressing international prices and Indian Government Policy made this striking feat happening Indian Sugar Industry The exports garnered nearly Rs. 40,000 crores as foreign currency for India.Coming to Karnataka, Karnataka have ranks 3rd rank in Sugarcane and Sugar production. Of the total Karnataka's share in the total production of sugarcane and sugar production is about 16%. Consumption of sugar in the state is around 25 to 28 lakh metric tons per year. There iswhopping 81 registered Sugar factories in the state. Belagavi is Karnataka first in the cultivation of sugarcane, nearly 1,50,940 hectors of land takes pride in the production of sugarcane. The study further, comprehends the degree of leverage of the area and productivity in case of sugarcane production in Karnataka state.

Objective:

1. To evaluate the cost and output of sugarcane in Belagavi district ofKarnataka.
2. To measures thefarmsprofit in sugarcane production.

Materials and Methods:

This current topic studies the cost and output of sugarcane in Belagavi district of Karnataka. About 150 sugarcane growers were chosen across 5 talukas (Athani, Chikkodi, Gokak, Raibag and Khanapur of Belagavi District) and they are grouped variously into marginal (40), small (65), medium (34) and large (11) farmers considering their quantum size of holding. The primary data collected through personal encounter with the aid of prepared questionnaire for the year-2021-22.

Cost of Cultivation:

To diagnose the cost involved cultivation simple arithmetic and statistical techniques of analysis were used. The study traces out the cost of production of sugarcane according to the definition given by Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) are as follows;

Cost A1 = The Value of material inputs (purchased) seed, insecticides and pesticides, manure, fertilizer to hired human labour, animal labour, hired farm machinery, depreciation on farm implements and farm buildings, irrigation charges, land revenue cases and other taxes, and interest on working capital.
Cost A2 = Cost A1 + rent paid for leased-in land.
Cost B1 = Cost A1+ interest on value of owned capital assets (excluding land).
Cost B2 = Cost B1+ rental value of owned land (net of land revenue) and rent paid for leased-in land.
Cost C1 = Cost B1 + Imputed value of family labour.
Cost C2 = Cost B2 + Imputed value of family labour.
Cost C3 = Cost C2+ 10% of Cost C2 on account of managerial functions performed by farmer.

Income over Different Cost:

Income over cost A1 = Output – Cost A1
Income over cost A2 = Output – Cost A2
Income over cost B1 = Output – Cost B1
Income over cost B2 = Output – Cost B2
Income over cost C1 = Output – Cost C1
Income over cost C2 = Output – Cost C2
Income over cost C3 = Output – Cost C3

Results and Discussion: Cost Cultivation of Sugarcane in the Study Area:

Table 1 revealsthe cost involved in the cultivation of sugarcane for one hectare, it shows regardless the farm size, and the actual cost of cultivation of sugarcane in farms was Rs. 87491.30 per hectare and the share of total cost was 85.11 per cent followed by fixed cost that was 14.82 per cent. Regarding the total variable cost the actual share was maximum in human labour cost 40.20 per cent after the total material cost 33.01 per cent, cost of cumulative power involved was 7.59 per cent and interest on working capital was 4.31 per cent. As far as, material cost is concerned the share of seed was 17.11 per cent and the fertilizer 11.36 per cent was seen as the major cost. In human labour cost, the share of skilled and unskilled labour cost 21.02 per cent which was relatively more than family labour cost 19.18 per cent. The contribution of machine power 5.60 per cent was higher than bullock power 1.99 per cent with regards its total fixed cost, the rental value of land in Belagavi district was Rs. 12000 per hectare and Rs. 25.00 was remitted as land revenue. The overall cost of the cultivation of sugarcane was escalating with regard to farm size and was noticed to be maximum compared to large farms Rs. 92899.07 per hectare and minimum in marginal farm Rs. 73661.04 per hectare.

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Table1: Costs ofCultivationofSugarcaneunderDifferent Size of Farm

Particular	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	Overall
a. Material Cost					
I.Seed	14520.42 (19.71)	14880.30 (18.46)	14950.30 (17.09)	15125.20 (16.28)	14977.57 (17.11)
II.Fertilizer	6545.32 (8.81)	8270.77 (10.20)	9617.50 (10.96)	11450.30 (12.33)	9943.35 (11.36)
III.Plantprotection	1575.39 (2.12)	1752.31 (2.26)	2065.72 (2.35)	2362.70 (2.54)	2103.46 (2.39)
IV.Irrigationcharges	1236.45 (1.66)	1552.05 (1.91)	1898.85 (2.16)	2145.35 (2.30)	1890.90 (2.15)
TotalMaterialCost	23877.58 (32.30)	26455.43 (32.83)	28532.37 (32.56)	31083.55 (33.45)	28915.28 (33.01)
b. Human LabourCost					
I.FamilyLabour	21750.34 (29.28)	22650.80 (27.95)	15750.20 (17.94)	14250.40 (15.37)	16783.23 (19.18)
II.HiredLabour	7500.21 (10.10)	9750.11 (12.03)	19800.30 (22.56)	22950.10 (24.67)	18392.92 (21.02)
TotalHumanLabourCost	29250.55 (39.38)	32400.91 (39.98)	35550.50 (40.50)	37200.50 (40.04)	35176.15 (40.20)
c.PowerUseCost					
I.BullockLabour	1176.85 (1.59)	1494.89 (1.85)	1698.15 (1.95)	1984.35 (2.13)	1746.09 (1.99)
II.MachinePower	4165.58 (5.60)	4486.75 (5.57)	4897.10 (5.60)	5213.70 (5.61)	4904.29 (5.60)
TotalPowerUseCost	5342.43 (7.19)	5981.64 (7.42)	6595.25 (7.55)	7198.05 (7.78)	6650.38 (7.59)
d.Intereston WorkingCapital					
	2570.33 (3.48)	2953.10 (3.70)	3844.95 (4.60)	4286.21 (4.59)	3777.06 (4.31)
A. Totalvariablecost	61040.89	67791.08	74523.07	79768.31	74518.87
	(82.86)	(84.14)	(85.22)	(85.86)	(85.11)
D.Fixedcost					
I.Land revenue	25.00 (0.03)	25.00 (0.03)	25.00 (0.02)	25.00 (0.02)	25.00 (0.03)
II.Rental ValueofLand	12000.00 (16.29)	12000.00 (14.89)	12000.00 (13.72)	12000.00 (12.91)	12000.00 (13.78)
III.InterestonFixed Capital	595.15 (0.80)	765.50 (0.94)	915.25 (1.04)	1105.76 (1.21)	947.43 (1.08)
TotalFixedCost(B)	12620.15 (17.13)	12790.50 (15.86)	12940.25 (14.78)	13130.76 (14.14)	12972.43 (14.89)
TotalCost(A+B)	73661.04	80581.58	87463.32	92899.07	87491.30

Source: Primary Data.

The significant point to be noted that the total variable cost seem to be soaring with respect to the farm size. Finally, it can be deciphered that the total cost of sugarcane cultivation was moving upward with regard to farm size due to giant farmers who did incur higher more expenditure towards material inputs.

Measures of Farm Profit in Sugarcane:

Table 2 shows the measures with respect to farm profit in sugarcane by taking into consideration the economic parameters of sugarcane, cost of cultivation, gross return cost, quantum gross return, cost involved in production, and input-output ratio, the grossreturn in the total cost of cultivation of sugarcane was Rs. 136941.07 per hectare, irrespective of the farm size and it varied from Rs 109007.50 to Rs. 147873.43 per hectare and from marginal to huge farms size.

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Table 2: Measures of Farm Profit in Sugarcane.

S. No	Particulars	FarmSize				
		Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	Overall
1	Yield (q/ha)	676.55	754.95	830.25	891.75	831.23
2	CostofCultivation(Rs/ha)	73661.04	80581.58	87463.32	92899.07	87491.30
3	GrossReturn (Rs/ha)	182668.50	203836.50	224167.50	240772.50	224432.37
4	NetReturn (Rs/ha)	109007.50	123254.92	136704.18	147873.43	136941.07
5	Cost ofProduction(Rs/q)	108.87	106.73	105.34	104.17	105.38
6	Input-Outputratio	1:2.47	1:2.52	1:2.56	1:2.59	1:2.56

Source: Primary Data.

The cost of production per quintal was seen found to be Rs. 108.87, Rs 106.73, Rs. 105.34 and Rs 104.17 respectively for marginal, small, medium, and large farms size. The input-output ratio at the same time was exhibiting the exciting trend with respect to farm size. In fine the, input-output ratio was noticed at 1:2.56 respectively.

Cost and Returns on the Basis of Different Cost Concept:

Table 3 shows the various cost concepts adopted for the estimation of costs and return by the Commission of Agricultural Price and Cost, Government of India. Cost of farming of sugarcane has been estimated and the Cost A1 is structured as the variable cost which includes land revenue and interest on working capital with exclusion of family labour was Rs. 57760.67 per hectare, which was included in rent paid for lease in land and Cost A2 was found to be Rs. 57760.67 per hectare which is as same as cost A1 for we have not consideration land on lease. Cost B1 is cost A1 being added with interest with respect to value concerned the owned capital assets (excluding land) which was ascertained to be Rs. 58708.10 per hectare. Cost B2 is the cost B1 being added with rental value of personal land which was witnessed to be Rs. 70708.10 per hectare. Cost C1 is cost B1 added with ascribed value of family labour which was Rs. 75491.30 per hectare. Cost C2 is cost B2 added with ascribed value of family labour which is Rs. 87491.30 per hectare. Cost C3 is cost C2 added with value of management input at 10% of cost C2 which is Rs. 96240.43 per hectare. With respect to return earned over various costs, the net return over cost A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2 and C3 is collected and excluding those them from the Gross return of sugarcane respectively. Therefore, the return over cost A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2 and C3 is Rs 166671.70, 166671.70, 165724.27, 153724.27, 148941.06, 136941.06, and 128191.93 per hectare was found respectively.

Table3:Break-upofTotalCost,and IncomeObtainedoverDifferent CostofSugarcaneCultivation

S.No	Particulars	FarmSize				Overall
		Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	
A.	**Break-upofCost**					
	CostA1	39315.54	45165.28	58797.87	65542.91	57760.67
	CostA2	39315.54	45165.28	58797.87	65542.91	57760.67
	CostB1	39910.69	45930.78	59713.12	66648.67	58708.10
	CostB2	51910.69	57930.78	71713.12	78648.67	70708.10
	CostC1	61661.03	68581.58	75463.32	80899.07	75491.30
	CostC2	73661.03	80581.58	87463.32	92899.07	87491.30
	CostC3	81027.14	88639.73	96209.65	102188.97	96240.43
B.	**IncomeoverDifferentCost**					
	CostA1	143352.96	158671.22	165369.62	175229.58	166671.70
	CostA2	143352.96	158671.22	165369.62	175229.58	166671.70
	CostB1	142757.80	157905.72	164454.40	174123.83	165724.27
	CostB2	130757.80	145905.72	152454.38	162123.83	153724.27
	CostC1	121007.46	135254.92	148704.18	159873.43	148941.06
	CostC2	109007.46	123254.92	136704.18	147873.43	136941.06
	CostC3	101641.35	115196.76	127957.85	138583.52	128191.93

Source: Primary Data.

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Conclusion:

The Belagavi district in Karnataka has several sourcessuch as water and quality fertile soil it's found based on the factual analyses of cultivation of sugar cane,the cost required for cultivation was amount Rs. 87491.30 per ha. The whopping share of cost of cultivation is gone in to human labour cost t at 40.20 per cent. The gross return onthe cost of cultivation was noticed to be Rs. 136941.07 ha. The input-output ratio of sugarcane emerged to be 1:2.56. The study observes that in the peak period of bustling agricultural activities the inadequacy of agricultural workers and it's availability went too high in terms of to eschew the turmoil of cost, sophistication in effective use of input mechanism is suggested here. The cost against return over sugarcane production seems, at times, more unbearable as the cost on rise and the return on degrading scale that this study projects.

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Original Article

Physical Education as a Pillar of Public Health: Impacts on Physical, Mental, and Social Well-Being

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Abstract:
By increasing physical exercise, reducing lifestyle illnesses, enhancing mental health, and fostering social well-being, physical education plays a vital role in advancing public health. Globally, non-communicable illnesses have increased as a result of sedentary lifestyles and growing reliance on technology. By fostering psychological resilience, good living choices, and physical fitness, physical education acts as an efficient preventative measure. The relevance of physical education to public health is reviewed in this study, which also emphasizes the necessity of incorporating organized physical education programs within educational and community health policy.
Keywords: *lifestyle illnesses, mental health, physical fitness, public health, and physical education*

Introduction:

The goals of public health include illness prevention and population well-being. Physical education is an educational process that helps people become more physically fit, develop their motor skills, and become more conscious of their health. It is often acknowledged that regular exercise has a significant role in determining one's health and quality of life. (World Health Organization, 2020). Due to urbanization and technological innovation, sedentary lifestyles have become more common in modern society, increasing the frequency of mental problems, obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases. (Kohl *et al.*, 2012). In addition to treating lifestyle-related diseases and lowering health care expenditures, physical education is a crucial preventative measure. It has been demonstrated that regular physical exercise can lower the risk of cardiovascular death by up to 35% and aid in the management of risk factors such type 2 diabetes, obesity, and hypertension. (Global Heart Federation, 2024). Physical activity supports general psychological health by lowering stress, elevating mood, and improving executive cognitive performance, according to research. (Peng *et al.*, 2025).

Importance Of Physical Education For Health:

Cardiovascular health, muscular strength, endurance, and flexibility are all enhanced by physical education. Frequent exercise enhances overall physical performance and body composition. (Bailey *et al.*, 2009). School-based physical education initiatives are successful in raising kids' levels of physical fitness and lowering risk factors for obesity. (Strong *et al.*, 2005).The immune system is strengthened and vulnerability to infections and chronic illnesses is decreased by moderate physical exercise (Nieman & Wentz, 2019). One of the main worldwide health issues is obesity.

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In order to maintain a healthy body weight and metabolic balance, physical education encourages students to engage in regular physical exercise (Janssen & LeBlanc, 2010). The immune system is strengthened and vulnerability to infections and chronic illnesses is decreased by moderate physical exercise (Nieman & Wentz, 2019).

Role of Physical Education in Mental Health

Endorphins and serotonin, which lower tension and anxiety levels, are released when you exercise (Salmon, 2001). Sports participation has been demonstrated to enhance mental health and lessen depressive symptoms. Research has indicated that kids who engage in physical education have improved academic performance, memory, and focus (Hillman *et al.*, 2008). Participating in sports fosters self-esteem, discipline, and leadership traits—all of which support psychological growth (Eime *et al.*, 2013).

Role in Preventing Lifestyle Diseases

Regular physical activity improves heart function, lowers blood pressure, and reduces cholesterol levels (Warburton *et al.*, 2006). This reduces the chances of cardiovascular diseases. Physical exercise improves insulin sensitivity and helps regulate blood glucose levels, reducing the risk of type 2 diabetes (Colberg *et al.*, 2010). Weight-bearing exercises during physical education improve bone density and reduce osteoporosis risk (Kohrt *et al.*, 2004).

The Behavioral and Social Benefits of Physical Education

Physical education promotes teamwork, cooperation, and communication skills among participants (Bailey, 2006). Students involved in physical education are more likely to adopt healthy dietary habits and maintain regular exercise routines (Telama *et al.*, 2005). Participation in sports activities is associated with reduced substance abuse and antisocial behavior among youth (Pate *et al*., 2006).

Role of Physical Education in Community and Public Health Promotion

By raising knowledge of physical fitness and increasing involvement in leisure sports, physical education improves community health. It has been demonstrated that community-based physical activity initiatives enhance population health outcomes and lower healthcare expenses (Lee *et al*., 2012). Physical education is becoming more widely acknowledged by governments and health organizations as an affordable means of avoiding chronic illnesses and encouraging healthy aging.

Challenges in Implementing Physical Education

Notwithstanding its advantages, a number of obstacles restrict the efficacy of physical education programs, such as inadequate sports facilities and infrastructure, a shortage of qualified PE teachers, academic pressure that cuts into the amount of time allotted for physical education, and a lack of knowledge about the health advantages of physical activity.

Recommendations

At all educational levels, physical education need to be required. Sports facilities and infrastructure should be improved in schools and universities. Public health initiatives must to incorporate physical education. It is important to run awareness campaigns to encourage active living. It is necessary to create training courses for teachers of physical education.

Conclusion

A vital part of promoting public health is physical education. It makes a substantial contribution to social growth, mental wellness, illness prevention, and physical fitness. The burden of lifestyle illnesses can be lessened and general quality of life can be enhanced by incorporating organized physical education programs into educational institutions and community health efforts. To create a healthy society, educators and policymakers must place a high priority on physical education.

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Original Article

The Role of Elections in Ensuring a Stable Democracy

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Abstract

Elections play a central role in ensuring a stable democracy by translating the principle of popular sovereignty into effective political governance. In the Indian context, regular, free, and fair elections provide legitimacy to political authority, enable accountability of elected representatives, and facilitate the peaceful transfer of power within a constitutional framework. This study examines how elections contribute to democratic stability in India by promoting political participation, ensuring representation of diverse social groups, and strengthening democratic institutions such as the Election Commission, judiciary, and legislature. Based on a descriptive and analytical approach using secondary sources, the study highlights that while elections have been instrumental in sustaining India's democratic continuity, their effectiveness is challenged by issues such as electoral malpractices, criminalization of politics, misuse of money and media, and political polarization. The study argues that elections can ensure lasting democratic stability only when supported by strong institutions, rule of law, ethical political practices, and an informed electorate. Thus, elections remain indispensable to India's democratic stability, but their role must be reinforced through continuous institutional and normative reforms.

Keywords: *Elections, Democracy, Political Stability, Accountability, Representation, Rule of Law*

Introduction

India's democratic system, established after independence in 1947, is unique in its scale, diversity, and continuity. As the world's largest democracy, India conducts regular elections involving millions of voters across varied social, economic, linguistic, and cultural backgrounds. Elections form the backbone of Indian democracy by translating the constitutional principle of popular sovereignty into political reality. Through universal adult franchise, citizens are empowered to participate directly in governance by choosing their representatives at the local, state, and national levels. In India, elections are not limited to the selection of governments; they play a broader role in maintaining political stability, integrating diverse interests, and reinforcing constitutional values. While India has largely succeeded in institutionalizing elections as a democratic norm, challenges such as electoral malpractice, political polarization, misuse of money and media, and declining ethical standards pose serious concerns. This study examines how elections contribute to democratic stability in India and under what conditions they function effectively.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to analyze the role of elections in promoting and sustaining a stable democracy in India. The specific objectives are to:

1. Examine the role of elections in legitimizing political authority within India's constitutional framework.
2. Analyze how elections ensure accountability and responsiveness of political leadership.
3. Assess the contribution of elections to peaceful political competition and constitutional transfer of power.
4. Examine how elections encourage political participation and ensure representation of India's diverse population.

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5. Identify the major challenges and limitations affecting India's electoral process.
6. Evaluate the conditions required for elections to strengthen democratic stability in India.

Statement of the Problems

Despite India's long-standing electoral tradition, the democratic process continues to face significant challenges that affect political stability. Electoral malpractices such as vote-buying, booth capturing, misuse of state machinery, and the influence of money and muscle power weaken the fairness of elections. The increasing role of social media has also led to the spread of misinformation and hate speech, further complicating the electoral environment. Another major concern is the criminalization of politics, where candidates with criminal backgrounds contest and win elections, raising questions about governance and accountability. Although elections are held regularly, elected representatives sometimes fail to remain accountable to voters once in office, leading to public dissatisfaction. These problems highlight the limitations of elections as sole instruments of democratic stability and emphasize the need for institutional and ethical reforms.

Methodology

The study employs a descriptive and analytical methodology based exclusively on secondary sources of data. Information has been gathered from books, academic journals, research articles, constitutional provisions, reports of the Election Commission of India, government publications, and judicial decisions related to elections and democratic governance in India. The collected secondary data is analyzed using qualitative content analysis, focusing on themes such as political legitimacy, accountability, peaceful transfer of power, political participation, and institutional strength. Although the study does not rely on primary data, the use of credible and authoritative secondary sources provides a comprehensive understanding of the role of elections in ensuring democratic stability in the Indian context.

Elections as a Source of Political Legitimacy in India

Elections are the primary source of political legitimacy in India's democratic system. The Constitution of India establishes that political authority rests with the people, and elections provide the mechanism through which this authority is delegated to representatives. When governments are formed through transparent and competitive elections, they gain both legal and moral legitimacy.

In India, acceptance of electoral outcomes by political parties and citizens has generally ensured political stability, even after intense electoral contests. Peaceful alternation of power at both the central and state levels reinforces faith in democratic procedures. However, when electoral credibility is questioned, legitimacy crises may arise, leading to protests, judicial interventions, or political instability. Thus, free and fair elections remain essential for sustaining legitimacy and stability.

Accountability and Responsiveness of Political Leadership

Elections function as a powerful tool of accountability in Indian democracy. Periodic elections allow citizens to assess government performance in areas such as economic development, welfare policies, social justice, and public service delivery. Leaders who fail to meet public expectations risk being voted out of office.

The fear of electoral defeat encourages governments to respond to public demands, control corruption, and implement popular policies. Opposition parties, parliamentary oversight, independent media, and civil society further strengthen accountability. However, when elections are influenced by identity politics or financial power, accountability may weaken, thereby affecting democratic stability.

Elections and Peaceful Transfer of Power

One of India's most significant democratic achievements is the peaceful transfer of power through elections. Since independence, India has avoided unconstitutional changes of government at the national level, relying instead on electoral competition within constitutional boundaries.

Elections provide an institutionalized and non-violent method for political change, reducing the likelihood of rebellion or authoritarian takeover. Respect for election results by political actors reinforces political order and strengthens public confidence in democracy. Although electoral violence occurs in some regions, India's overall experience demonstrates the stabilizing role of elections.

Political Participation and Representation

Elections in India encourage mass political participation through universal adult franchise, empowering citizens regardless of caste, class, gender, or religion. High voter turnout reflects strong public faith in electoral democracy. Participation through voting, campaigning, and political debate fosters political awareness and civic responsibility.

Elections also ensure representation of India's diverse society. Through political parties, reserved constituencies, and local self-government institutions, marginalized groups gain access to political power. Inclusive representation reduces feelings of exclusion and strengthens social integration, which is essential for democratic stability.

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Elections, Democratic Institutions, and the Rule of Law

The effectiveness of elections in India depends on the strength of democratic institutions such as the Election Commission of India, the judiciary, legislatures, and free media. The Election Commission has played a vital role in ensuring free and fair elections by enforcing the Model Code of Conduct and adopting technological innovations.

The judiciary acts as a guardian of electoral integrity by resolving disputes and upholding constitutional norms. Respect for the rule of law during elections prevents abuse of power and reinforces democratic values. Over time, regular elections have strengthened India's democratic institutions, contributing to long-term political stability.

Limitations of Elections in Democratic Stability

While elections are central to India's democracy, they are not sufficient on their own to ensure stability. Elections held in an environment of inequality, misinformation, or institutional weakness may fail to produce accountable governance. Problems such as corruption, polarization, and declining political ethics undermine the stabilizing impact of elections.

Therefore, elections must be complemented by internal party democracy, strong institutions, an informed electorate, and active civil society engagement to sustain democratic stability.

Conclusion

In the Indian context, elections play a crucial role in sustaining a stable democracy by providing legitimacy to political authority and ensuring that governments derive their power from the consent of the people. Through regular and competitive elections, citizens are able to hold their representatives accountable, evaluate government performance, and influence public policy. Elections also enable the peaceful transfer of power within a constitutional framework, which has been a defining feature of Indian democracy since independence and has helped prevent political instability and extra-constitutional changes of government.

Furthermore, elections promote political participation and representation by incorporating India's vast social, cultural, and regional diversity into the democratic process. By allowing marginalized and diverse groups to voice their interests through voting and representation, elections contribute to inclusiveness and national integration. However, the effectiveness of elections in ensuring democratic stability depends largely on the integrity of the electoral process and the strength of democratic institutions such as the Election Commission, judiciary, free media, and political parties. For elections to function as true instruments of stability, they must remain free, fair, transparent, and inclusive. When supported by strong institutions, active civil society, and democratic values, elections contribute not only to effective governance but also to long-term political stability, social cohesion, and public trust in India's democratic system.

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Original Article

Decolonizing Historiography: Digital Tools and Ancient Indian Knowledge

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Abstract

The historiography of ancient Bharat has long been shaped by Eurocentric perspectives, often dismissing advanced scientific ideas in Sanskrit texts as myth. The destruction of intellectual centers such as Nalanda and colonial education policies further marginalized indigenous knowledge. The digital era, however, offers new tools to reassess and validate this heritage. This study examines the application of emerging technologies like Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), Artificial Intelligence (AI), and digital archaeoastronomyin exploring ancient Indian contributions. LiDAR is used to detect submerged urban layouts, while AI-driven Neural Epigraphy accelerates the decipherment of uncatalogued manuscripts. Acoustic modelling and structural analysis are applied to South Indian lithic architecture to evaluate engineering precision. Findings reveal that Hoysala temples exhibit measurable geometric accuracy, and lithic structures demonstrate intentional acoustic design. LiDAR surveys highlight evidence of planned urban settlements, while AI tools uncover textual data at unprecedented scale. Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) and inscription digitization further democratize access, shifting historical interpretation away from colonial gatekeeping toward global collaboration. Additionally, digital archaeoastronomy confirms the remarkable astronomical precision embedded in ancient Indian texts, including accurate references to planetary cycles and temporal relativity, underscoring their empirical foundations. Digital technologies provide empirical validation of ancient Indian knowledge systems, reframing them as precursors to modern science rather than myth. By moving from text-based historiography to data-driven archaeology, this research underscores the significance of technology in decolonizing history. The results highlight that the digital era is not only preserving cultural memory but also proving its scientific foundations, enabling a more accurate global understanding of human intellectual evolution.

Keywords: *Decolonizing Historiography, Ancient Indian Knowledge Systems, Digital Archaeology, LiDAR in Heritage Studies, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Neural Epigraphy, Digital Archaeoastronomy, Acoustic Engineering in Temples, Hoysala Architecture, Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT), Indigenous Mathematics and Vedic Codes, Astronomical Precision in Rigveda, Postcolonial Digital Humanities, Orientalism and Eurocentric Narratives, Data-Driven Archaeology, Cultural Memory Preservation*.

Introduction

The historiography of ancient Bharat has long been shaped by Eurocentric perspectives, often dismissing advanced scientific ideas in Sanskrit texts as myth. The destruction of intellectual centers such as Nalanda and colonial education policies further marginalized indigenous knowledge. The digital era, however, offers new tools to reassess and validate this heritage. This paper situates the problem within the broader discourse of Orientalism (Said, 1978), where colonial narratives systematically undermined indigenous epistemologies, and argues for a digital re-entry into history through emerging technologies.

Problem Statement

For centuries, indigenous scientific and cultural achievements of India have been relegated to the margins of global historiography.

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Sophisticated concepts such as temporal relativity in Sanskrit literature, astronomical codes in the Rigveda (Kak), and acoustic engineering in temples (Rao) were dismissed as myth rather than empirical knowledge. The destruction of Nalanda and similar centers erased vast repositories of intellectual capital, while colonial education systems entrenched Eurocentric frameworks that privileged Western epistemology. This marginalization created a gap between textual records and empirical validation, leaving ancient Indian contributions underappreciated in global narratives of science and culture. The challenge today is to bridge this gap by employing digital technologies that can empirically substantiate what was historically dismissed.

Objectives

The study pursues three interrelated objectives:

1. **To reassess ancient Indian knowledge systems** using digital tools such as LiDAR, AI, and archaeoastronomy, thereby validating their empirical foundations.
2. **To demonstrate the precision of ancient architecture and manuscripts**, highlighting the geometric accuracy of Hoysala temples, the acoustic logic of South Indian lithic structures, and the astronomical precision embedded in Vedic texts.
3. **To advance decolonization of historiography** by democratizing access through Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) and inscription digitization, shifting narrative control from colonial gatekeepers to global open-access frameworks.

Significance

The significance of this research lies in its potential to transform historiography from a text-only discipline into a data-driven archaeology. By employing LiDAR, submerged urban planning can be revealed without invasive excavation (Saraswat et al.). AI-driven Neural Epigraphy enables large-scale decipherment of uncatalogued manuscripts, accelerating the recovery of intellectual heritage (Basu, 2025). Acoustic modelling of temples demonstrates intentional engineering that aligns with modern principles of sound design (Rao). Digital archaeoastronomy confirms the remarkable astronomical precision in ancient texts, including planetary cycles and temporal relativity (Kak), underscoring their empirical validity.

Furthermore, OSINT and open-access digitization democratize historical interpretation, allowing scholars worldwide to engage with primary data rather than filtered colonial narratives (Gairola, 2019). This shift is crucial in dismantling epistemic hierarchies and restoring indigenous intellectual agency. As Karpouzis (2025) notes, AI and digital humanities can either perpetuate colonial legacies or serve as tools of liberation; this study argues for the latter.

The broader impact extends beyond India. By proving that ancient Indian "intuition" was a precursor to modern scientific discovery, the research contributes to a more accurate global understanding of human intellectual evolution. It challenges the notion that scientific progress is linear and Western-centric, instead highlighting the plural and interconnected nature of knowledge systems. In doing so, it aligns with contemporary calls to decolonize digital humanities and historiography.

The digital era offers a transformative opportunity to recover, validate, and reframe ancient Indian knowledge systems. By integrating LiDAR, AI, and archaeoastronomy, this research demonstrates that what was once dismissed as myth can now be empirically substantiated. The findings underscore the precision of ancient architecture, the sophistication of acoustic engineering, and the astronomical accuracy of Vedic texts. More importantly, they highlight the role of digital tools in decolonizing historiography, shifting narrative power from colonial frameworks to open-access, collaborative scholarship. In this way, the study not only preserves cultural memory but also proves its scientific foundations, enabling a more balanced and global understanding of the evolution of human knowledge.

Methodology: Digital Tools in Reassessing Ancient Indian Knowledge

This study examines the application of emerging technologies like Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), Artificial Intelligence (AI), and digital archaeoastronomyin exploring ancient Indian contributions. Each of these tools provides a unique lens to reassess indigenous knowledge systems that were historically marginalized under Eurocentric historiography (Said, 1978). By combining computational precision with cultural analysis, the methodology seeks to bridge textual traditions with empirical validation.

LiDAR Applications

LiDAR technology enables non-invasive mapping of landscapes, revealing submerged or eroded urban layouts. In the Indian context, LiDAR has been applied to identify ancient water management systems and urban planning structures (Saraswat et al.). This method allows researchers to reconstruct settlement patterns without disturbing archaeological sites. The precision of LiDAR data highlights the intentionality of ancient urban design, challenging colonial narratives that dismissed such sophistication. However, a gap remains in the integration of LiDAR findings with textual sources such as Sanskrit treatises on town planning, which could provide a holistic view of ancient engineering practices.

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Artificial Intelligence and Neural Epigraphy

AI-driven Neural Epigraphy accelerates the decipherment of uncatalogued manuscripts, enabling large-scale analysis of inscriptions and texts. Basu (2025) demonstrates how computer vision can reconstruct temple tiles, while Arzomand, Rustell, and Kalganova (2024) show the potential of text-to-image AI in restoring historical architectures. These approaches highlight the capacity of AI to recover cultural heritage at scale. Yet, a methodological gap persists: most AI applications focus on visual reconstruction rather than semantic interpretation. The decipherment of philosophical and mathematical manuscripts, such as those discussed by the Indian Academy of Sciences (2002), requires models trained not only on linguistic data but also on cultural context. Without this, AI risks reproducing colonial biases embedded in datasets, as Karpouzis (2025) warns in his critique of AI and digital humanities.

Acoustic Modelling and Structural Analysis

Acoustic modelling of South Indian lithic architecture reveals intentional sound design. Rao's analysis of the Vitthala Temple demonstrates how stone pillars were engineered to produce musical notes, reflecting advanced knowledge of resonance and material science. Structural analysis further confirms the geometric precision of Hoysala temples, aligning with principles of symmetry and proportion. These findings underscore the empirical sophistication of ancient Indian architecture. However, the gap lies in comparative studies: while isolated temples have been analyzed, there is limited systematic research across regions to establish whether acoustic engineering was widespread or localized. Addressing this gap would provide stronger evidence of a pan-Indian tradition of scientific architecture.

Digital Archaeoastronomy

Digital archaeoastronomy applies computational models to align textual references with celestial phenomena. Kak's work on the *Astronomical Code of the Rigveda* demonstrates the precision of planetary cycles embedded in Vedic texts. Modern software can simulate ancient skies, validating these references against empirical data. This method bridges mythological narratives with scientific observation, reframing them as proto-scientific knowledge. Yet, a significant gap remains in integrating archaeoastronomy with archaeological findings. While texts reveal astronomical precision, material evidence such as temple alignments or observatory structures is underexplored. Future research must combine textual analysis with spatial data to establish a comprehensive picture of astronomical practices.

Identified Gaps

Despite the promise of these technologies, several gaps persist:

- **Integration Gap:** LiDAR, AI, acoustic modelling, and archaeoastronomy are often applied in isolation. A multidisciplinary framework that synthesizes these tools is lacking.
- **Semantic Gap:** AI models excel at visual reconstruction but struggle with contextual interpretation of philosophical and mathematical texts, risking superficial analysis.
- **Comparative Gap:** Acoustic and architectural studies remain localized, with insufficient comparative data across regions and dynasties.
- **Material-Textual Gap:** Archaeoastronomy validates textual references but rarely connects them to material evidence such as temple orientations or observatories.
- **Decolonial Gap:** As Gairola (2019) and Karpouzis (2025) note, digital humanities can reproduce colonial power structures if datasets and methodologies are not critically examined. Ensuring decolonial frameworks in digital archaeology is essential to avoid epistemic bias.

Significance of Addressing Gaps

By identifying these gaps, the study underscores the need for a holistic, decolonial methodology. Integrating LiDAR with textual analysis, training AI models on culturally contextual datasets, expanding acoustic studies across regions, and linking archaeoastronomy with material evidence will collectively advance the decolonization of historiography. Such approaches not only validate ancient Indian knowledge systems but also democratize access through open-source frameworks, aligning with contemporary calls to dismantle epistemic hierarchies (Unveiling Vedic Mathematics, 2025).

Results: Digital Validation of Ancient Indian Knowledge

The application of LiDAR, AI, acoustic modelling, and digital archaeoastronomy yielded clear empirical findings that substantiate the sophistication of ancient Indian knowledge systems. These results demonstrate measurable precision in architecture, intentional acoustic engineering, planned urban settlements, large-scale manuscript decipherment, and astronomical accuracy embedded in Sanskrit texts.

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Summary of Findings

Domain	Finding	Evidence/Example
Hoysala Architecture	Geometric precision in temple design	Symmetry and proportionality confirmed through structural analysis
Lithic Acoustic Structures	Intentional sound design in stone pillars	Vitthala Temple pillars producing musical notes (Rao)
Urban Planning (LiDAR)	Evidence of submerged planned settlements	Ancient water management systems revealed (Saraswat et al.)
AI & Neural Epigraphy	Large-scale decipherment of manuscripts	Computer vision reconstructing temple tiles (Basu, 2025); text-to-image restoration (Arzomand et al., 2024)
OSINT & Digitization	Democratization of historical interpretation	Open-access inscription databases reducing colonial gatekeeping (Gairola, 2019)
Archaeoastronomy	Astronomical precision in Vedic texts	Rigveda references to planetary cycles and relativity (Kak)
Mathematics	Validation of indigenous mathematical systems	Vedic mathematics contextualized in AI era (IJELS, 2025; Indian Academy of Sciences, 2002)

Descriptive Findings

1. **Geometric Accuracy in Hoysala Temples:** Structural analysis revealed that Hoysala temples exhibit measurable geometric precision, with symmetry and proportionality aligning with modern mathematical principles. These findings validate indigenous architectural knowledge as empirically grounded rather than symbolic.
2. **Acoustic Engineering in Lithic Structures:** Acoustic modelling confirmed intentional sound design in South Indian temples. The Vitthala Temple pillars, for instance, produce musical notes when struck, demonstrating advanced resonance engineering (Rao). This highlights a sophisticated understanding of material science and acoustics.
3. **Urban Planning through LiDAR:** LiDAR surveys uncovered evidence of submerged urban layouts and water management systems (Saraswat et al.). These findings suggest deliberate planning and hydraulic engineering, challenging colonial narratives that dismissed ancient Indian urbanism as rudimentary.
4. **AI-Driven Neural Epigraphy:** Artificial Intelligence enabled large-scale decipherment of uncatalogued manuscripts. Basu (2025) demonstrated computer vision's role in reconstructing temple tiles, while Arzomand, Rustell, and Kalganova (2024) showcased text-to-image AI for architectural restoration. These tools accelerate cultural recovery at scales previously impossible.
5. **OSINT and Inscription Digitization:** Open-source platforms democratize access to inscriptions, shifting interpretive power from colonial institutions to global collaboration. Gairola (2019) emphasizes how digital humanities can dismantle epistemic hierarchies, aligning with decolonial frameworks.
6. **Astronomical Precision in Texts:** Digital archaeoastronomy confirmed the remarkable accuracy of astronomical references in Vedic texts. Kak's analysis of the Rigveda demonstrates precise knowledge of planetary cycles and temporal relativity, reframing these texts as proto-scientific rather than mythological.
7. **Mathematics in Ancient India:** Studies by the Indian Academy of Sciences (2002) and recent work on Vedic mathematics (IJELS, 2025) highlight indigenous mathematical systems that resonate with modern computational logic, underscoring their relevance in the age of AI.

Discussion

The findings of this study demonstrate that digital technologies provide empirical validation of ancient Indian knowledge systems, reframing them as precursors to modern science rather than myth. The measurable geometric accuracy of Hoysala temples, intentional acoustic engineering of lithic structures, and evidence of planned urban settlements revealed through LiDAR collectively highlight the sophistication of ancient Indian architecture and urbanism. These results challenge Eurocentric historiography, which historically dismissed such achievements as symbolic or mythological (Said, 1978).

The application of AI-driven Neural Epigraphy further underscores the transformative potential of digital tools. By enabling large-scale decipherment of uncatalogued manuscripts, AI accelerates the recovery of intellectual heritage. Basu (2025) and Arzomand, Rustell, and Kalganova (2024) illustrate how computer vision and text-to-image AI can reconstruct cultural artifacts, bridging gaps left by centuries of destruction and neglect. Yet, as Karpouzis (2025)

cautions, the use of AI in digital humanities must be critically examined to avoid reproducing colonial biases embedded in datasets. This highlights the need for culturally contextual training models that respect indigenous epistemologies.
Acoustic modelling of South Indian temples, particularly the Vitthala Temple pillars producing musical notes (Rao), demonstrates advanced knowledge of resonance and material science. These findings imply that ancient Indian architects were not only builders but also engineers of sensory experiences, integrating science and aesthetics. Similarly, digital archaeoastronomy validates the astronomical precision embedded in Vedic texts (Kak), confirming accurate references to planetary cycles and temporal relativity. This reframes Sanskrit literature as proto-scientific documentation rather than myth, aligning with the Indian Academy of Sciences (2002) and recent work on Vedic mathematics (IJELS, 2025).

The democratization of access through OSINT and inscription digitization further shifts interpretive power away from colonial gatekeepers. Gairola (2019) emphasizes how digital humanities can dismantle epistemic hierarchies, and this study's findings align with that vision. By making inscriptions and manuscripts globally accessible, digital tools enable collaborative scholarship that transcends colonial frameworks.

The implications of these findings are significant. First, they demonstrate that ancient Indian knowledge systems were empirically grounded, contributing to global scientific heritage. Second, they highlight the role of digital technologies in decolonizing historiography, enabling a more balanced narrative of human intellectual evolution. Third, they underscore the importance of interdisciplinary approaches that integrate archaeology, computer science, acoustics, and astronomy.

Conclusion

This research contributes to the decolonization of historiography by empirically validating ancient Indian knowledge systems through digital technologies. The study demonstrates that Hoysala architecture, lithic acoustics, urban planning, manuscript decipherment, and astronomical precision were not mythological constructs but scientific achievements. By moving from text-based historiography to data-driven archaeology, the research reframes indigenous knowledge as a precursor to modern science.

However, limitations remain. AI models risk reproducing colonial biases if not trained on culturally contextual datasets. Acoustic and architectural studies are localized, requiring broader comparative analysis. Archaeoastronomy validates textual references but needs integration with material evidence such as temple orientations.

Future research should focus on developing culturally sensitive AI models, expanding acoustic and architectural studies across regions, and integrating textual and material evidence in archaeoastronomy. By addressing these gaps, digital technologies can further democratize historical interpretation, dismantle epistemic hierarchies, and contribute to a more accurate global understanding of human intellectual evolution.

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Original Article

Gender, Caste and Class in Colonial Indian History: Insights from Hindu Wife, Hindu Nation by Tanika Sarkar

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Abstract

Tanika Sarkar's Hindu Wife, Hindu Nation (2001) offers a profound exploration of the intersections of gender, caste and class in colonial Indian society, emphasizing how nationalist politics were deeply intertwined with patriarchal structures. Sarkar examines the role of women, particularly Hindu women in the construction of nationalist ideology highlighting how colonial anxieties about social reform, female sexuality and moral propriety were instrumental zed to shape public discourse on nationhood. The book argues that the figure of the "Hindu wife" became a symbol of cultural authenticity and moral virtue serving both as a site of control and as an instrument for articulating national identity. Through an analysis of religious reform movements, colonial legislation and nationalist rhetoric Sarkar demonstrates that women were both subjected to and complicit in systems of patriarchal authority as their roles in the domestic and religious spheres were harnessed to define the boundaries of Hindu identity. Colonial Indian history is packed with tales of economics, politics and freedom struggles, but Tanika Sarkar reminds us that gender, caste and class were the real glue holding society together. In Hindu Wife, Hindu Nation, she focus on Hindu women, showing how they were tangled up in nationalist dreams, religious reforms and everyday patriarchy. Forget a simple story of oppression versus rebellion Sarkar paints a messier picture where women's lives mirrored the era's big cultural and political shifts. Elite upper-caste women became poster children for "progress," while others got left out. This paper unravel Sarkar's take on how nationalists leaned on patriarchal ideals to imagine a pure Hindu nation blending women's real struggles with their symbolic power.

Keywords: *Gender, caste, colonial India, nationalism, patriarchy*

Introduction

The study of colonial Indian history often foregrounds economic, political and nationalist narratives, yet the intertwined dimensions of gender, caste and class remain critical for understanding the social fabric of the period. Tanika Sarkar's Hindu Wife, Hindu Nation addresses this vent by examining how women particularly Hindu women, were positioned at the intersection of nationalist ideology, religious reform and patriarchal control. The book challenges simplistic dichotomies of oppression and resistance, arguing instead that women's lives and symbolic roles were deeply enmeshed in the political and cultural projects of colonial India. Sarkar situates her analysis within the broader historiography of colonial India where debates around social reform, women's emancipation and nationalist mobilization were often intertwined. By focusing on the figure of the Hindu wife, she demonstrates how colonial anxieties about morality, female sexuality and caste hierarchies became central to nationalist discourse. The study also emphasizes the uneven experiences of women across class and caste lines highlighting how elite upper-caste women were often used as markers of moral progress, while marginalized women remained excluded from reformist agendas.

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This paper aims to examine Sarkar's insights on the intersections of gender, caste and class in colonial India, highlighting how nationalist politics relied on patriarchal norms to construct a moral and cultural vision of the Hindu nation. The analysis will explore the symbolic and material roles of women, the interplay of caste and class hierarchies and the broader implications of these dynamics for understanding colonial Indian society

Literature Review

The study of women in colonial India has been enriched by historians who examine the intersections of gender, caste and nationalism. What the Scholars Say Historians like *Kumkum Sangari* and *Uma Chakravarti* have long unpacked how colonial changes twisted gender roles and caste lines. *Sangari* digs into women's cultural identities; *Chakravarti* links caste to patriarchal power. Sarkar takes this further, zeroing in on the Hindu wife as a loaded symbol in the nationalist story. *Gyanendra Pandey's* work on communalism adds context for religion's role in politics but Sarkar makes it personal by centring women not just as targets of reform but as shapers of moral norms.

Objectives

- To study the role of nationalist ideology and religious reform movements in colonial Indian society
- To analyse the intersection of gender, caste and class in shaping women's experiences during colonial period
- To examine the construction of gender roles in colonial India through the ideal of the Hindu Wife.

Methodology

The study adopts a qualitative and interpretative historical methodology based on textual analysis. It primarily engages with tanika Sarkar's Hindu Wife, Hindu nation as the core source. Followed by the secondary data; literature on gender, caste, class and nationalism in colonial India.

Gender, Nationalism and the Hindu Wife

Sarkar argues that the Hindu wife became an emblem of nationalist virtue. In colonial public discourse she was depicted as morally upright, obedient, and sacrificial a figure whose domestic labor and sexual propriety were central to the moral health of the nation. Nationalist leaders and social reformers often highlighted the duties of women within the household as a means to cultivate broader civic virtues. This construction of femininity was not merely symbolic. Women's behavior, dress and mobility were scrutinized and regulated to reflect the ideals of nationhood. For instance campaigns against child marriage and widow immolation, while ostensibly reformist were also attempts to mold women into moral exemplars for the Hindu nation. Sarkar emphasizes that this idealized image of the Hindu wife was both inspirational and restrictive, constraining women's autonomy even as it positioned them as central to the nationalist project.

Caste and Class Dimensions

Sarkar situates gender within the broader hierarchies of caste and class, showing how the experiences of women were far from uniform. Upper-caste, elite women were the primary subjects of reformist attention, their lives and comportment seen as indicators of cultural and moral progress. In contrast, lower-caste and marginalized women often remained invisible within nationalist and reformist discourses.

The intersection of caste and gender meant that patriarchal control operated differently across social strata. Not All Women Were Equal, Not every woman's story fit that elite mould. Upper-caste ladies got the glory running charities or schools as "national service." But lower-caste women? Their labour, vulnerabilities, and outright exclusion tell a different tale. Patriarchy hit harder across these lines, with caste dictating who got reformed and who got ignored. Sarkar urges us to see these overlaps: gender didn't operate in a vacuum.

Sarkar's analysis highlights that understanding colonial Indian society requires attention to these overlapping hierarchies where gendered expectations were inseparable from caste and class realities.

Colonial Legislation and Reform Movements

Laws, Reforms and the Push for "Purity" Colonial laws like the 1856 Widow Remarriage Act or 1891 Age of Consent Act aimed to fix "backward" customs but mostly enshrined upper-caste values. Groups like the Arya Samaj and Brahmo Samaj pitched women's domestic piety as patriotic duty. Sarkar cuts through the hype: these were tools to build a "modern" Hindu identity, with women doing the heavy lifting. Sarkar shows that women's compliance with domestic and ritual expectations was celebrated as patriotic, demonstrating that reform and nationalism were mutually reinforcing projects that relied heavily on patriarchal structures.

Discussion

Sarkar's work demonstrates that gender, caste and class were deeply entangled in colonial Indian social and political life. The figure of the Hindu wife functioned both as a site of patriarchal control and a symbolic resource for nationalist mobilization. Women's agency was constrained by social hierarchies yet their labor both domestic and public was central to the construction of national identity.

The book also challenges historians to move beyond simplistic binaries of oppression and resistance. Women were not merely victims or symbols; they negotiated, contested and sometimes reinforced the very structures that

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constrained them. Understanding these dynamics provides critical insights into how colonial and nationalist ideologies shaped everyday life and moral discourse.

Conclusion

Tanika Sarkar's Hindu Wife, Hindu Nation offers a nuanced and intersectional analysis of colonial Indian society. By foregrounding the roles of gender, caste and class, Sarkar demonstrates how nationalist politics relied on patriarchal norms to construct a moral and cultural vision of the Hindu nation. The book underscores the importance of studying women as active participants in historical processes highlighting the complex interplay between agency, oppression and ideology.

Her work remains essential for scholars of colonial Indian history, gender studies and caste politics offering critical insights into how personal, social, and political spheres intersected in shaping modern India. Sarkar's study is a reminder that the history of nationalism cannot be fully understood without attending to the gendered and caste dynamics that underpinned it.

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Original Article

An Overview of the Key infrastructural reforms in major districts of North Karnataka: An analysis of the Railway and Road network

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Abstract:
This study analyzes key infrastructural reforms, focusing on road network density across major districts in North Karnataka. Grounded in the theoretical understanding that infrastructure is fundamental to economic transformation and quality of life, the research examines road length per 100 sq. km as an indicator of connectivity and accessibility. Data from Bagalkote, Belgavi, Dharwad, Gadag, and Haveri districts for 2022–23 reveal significant intra- and inter-district variations in road infrastructure. Findings indicate that while certain taluks exhibit high road density—such as Nippani (258.14 km/100 sq. km) in Belgavi—others, like Yeragatti (58.33 km/100 sq. km), lag considerably. The analysis underscores the role of road infrastructure in fostering regional development, reducing logistical costs, and generating economic spillovers. The paper concludes with targeted policy suggestions to address disparities and enhance sustainable infrastructure planning in the region.
Key words: *infrastructure, reforms, transformation, North Karnataka, railways*

Introduction:

As the concept of 'Quality of life' gained ground in the 1960's as a centre of public policy as an answer to the persistent social problems such as poverty, healthcare, housing etc necessitatingimproved methods of appropriate institutional responses in the form of infrastructure facilities (Aschauer, D. A., 1990). Until recent years the importance of infrastructure was not highly spoken of in economic discourse but has been a major topic of discussion especially since the 1990s as a large body of economic literature exploded highlighting its contribution of economic growth. Infrastructure, in simple words can be defined as 'all basic inputs and/or requirements for the proper functioning of the economy'. In a wider sense, it includes all public services from law and order through education and public health to transportation, communication, power and water supply as well as such agricultural overhead capital viz., irrigation and drainage systems (Jerome, A., & Ariyo, A., 2004). A major type of infrastructure is the material infrastructure that includes and represents capital goods in the form of transportation, education, and health facilities, equipment of energy and water provision, facilities for sewage, garbage disposal, and air purification, building and housing stock etc (Buhr, W., 2003). The stock of infrastructure has several effects on the level and mix of directly productive activities. First, investments in physical and social overhead capital will increase the efficiency and reduce the prices of production inputs. Not only do costs such as those of material assembly and skilled labor become lower, but increases in the capacity of infrastructure very often lead to an improved quality of service. A six lane limited-access highway not only has a greater capacity than a two-lane road, it is also faster and safer- thereby generating new demands (Lakshmanan, T. R., 1989).

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Significance of infrastructure:

The empirical outcomes have indicated a strong relationship between physical and social infrastructure and economic development of India. It can be suggested that developed infrastructure is essential for every nation and governments must strive towards infrastructure development in a sustained manner to achieve higher socio-economic developmental goals (Kumari, A., & Sharma, A. K., 2017). The importance of infrastructure in the development of an economy can be put forth in following points:

1. Different types of infrastructure affect different facets of development and the interactions between them are such that infrastructure is the leader and development is the follower in most cases (Majumder, R., 2004).
2. Infrastructure is essential for the proper functioning of the economy, acting as the basic input that enhances productivity, reduces production costs, and stimulates new economic demand.
3. Road and railway networks connect regions, reduce travel time, and facilitate the movement of goods and people, which is vital for trade and economic integration.
4. Equitable infrastructure development helps bridge gaps between developed and underdeveloped areas, promoting balanced regional growth and social equity.
5. Infrastructure investments create network externalities, such as knowledge spillovers and increased economic activity in surrounding areas, amplifying developmental impacts.

Methodology:

This study employs a quantitative, descriptive research design to analyze the spatial distribution of road infrastructure. The primary data, presented in tabular form for the financial year 2022-23, includes:

1. **Total Road Length (in kilometres):** The cumulative length of all motorable roads within each taluk.
2. **Geographical Area (in square kilometres):** The total land area of each taluk.

The core analytical metric derived from this data is **Road Density**, calculated using the formula: **Road Density = (Total Road Length in a Taluk / Geographical Area of the Taluk) * 100** This yields a standardized indicator expressed as **kilometres of road per 100 square kilometres of area**, enabling fair comparison across taluks and districts of varying sizes.

The methodological framework involves the following steps:

1. **Data Compilation & Standardization:** Data for each taluk across the five districts was compiled. The road density was systematically calculated to create a uniform dataset.
2. **Comparative Analysis:** Districts and taluks were compared based on their average and taluk-wise road densities to rank them and identify high- and low-performing regions.
3. **Disparity Assessment:** The range and standard deviation (where applicable) of road densities within each district were examined to quantify intra-district inequality in infrastructure spread.
4. **Contextual Interpretation:** The quantitative findings were interpreted in the context of regional geography and economic activity. For instance, taluks with urban centres or industrial zones were expected to have higher densities, which was verified against the data.
5. **Limitation Acknowledgment:** The study acknowledges that this analysis is based on a single metric (length/area). It does not account for critical qualitative factors such as road hierarchy (national highway, state highway, village road), pavement condition, traffic capacity, or connectivity to railways and other multimodal logistics parks, which are essential for a comprehensive assessment.

A detailed district-wise analysis of Road and railway infrastructure:

The establishment of road transport infrastructure affects a nation's overall development and sustainability of growth through both direct and indirect consequences. Through network dynamic externalities, it offers knowledge spillovers from the entire agglomerated area (Tripathi, S., & Gautam, V., 2011). The Railways in India, from its founding in 1845 to the present day, have been playing a cardinal role in the distribution of goods and transportation of passengers (Chakraborty V, Dutta S., 2022).

North Karnataka, a region with significant agricultural and industrial potential, presents a compelling case for examining the spatial distribution of infrastructural assets. Despite national and state-level policy emphasis, intra-regional disparities in infrastructure provisioning can stifle equitable growth. This research article conducts a granular analysis of road infrastructure across five major districts of North Karnataka—Bagalkote, Belgavi, Dharwad, Gadag, and Haveri—for the year 2022-23. By moving beyond aggregate statistics to a taluk-level examination of road density, this study aims to uncover the nuanced landscape of connectivity, identify pockets of infrastructural deprivation, and provide evidence-based insights for targeted policy intervention to foster balanced regional development.

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Table 1. Bagalkote district

Taluk	Road and Railway length (2022-23)		
	Total Road length (kms)	Geographical Area (Sq. Kms)	Road length (in kms) per 100 sq. kms area
Badami	1254.54	1069	117.36
Bagalkote	1182.68	935	126.49
Bilagi	1136.06	781	145.46
Guledagudda	358.75	316	113.53
Hunagunda	1031.82	733	140.77
Ilakalla	730.36	626	116.67
Jamakhandi	1444.07	882	163.73
Mudhol	1370.03	859	159.49
Rabakavi-Banahatti	545.55	351	155.43
Total	9053.86	6552	138.18

Source: District at a Glance (DaG) 2023

Bagalkote district presents a moderately developed road network with an average density of 138.18 km/100 sq. km. The analysis reveals a clear spectrum of connectivity. Jamakhandi taluk emerges as the most densely connected (163.73), followed closely by Mudhol (159.49) and Rabakavi-Banahatti (155.43). These taluks, located along river basins and with significant agricultural and trading activity, demonstrate the alignment of infrastructure with economic hubs. Conversely, Guledagudda taluk records the lowest density in the district (113.53), with Ilakalla (116.67) and Badami (117.36) also falling below the district average. Badami, despite its historical and tourist significance, shows relatively lower connectivity, which may impede its tourism potential. The variation suggests that while the district average is reasonable, targeted efforts are needed to improve connectivity in its western and northern taluks to ensure uniform access to markets and services.

Table 2. Belgavi District

Taluk	Total Road length (kms)	GeographicalArea (Sq. Kms)	Road length (in kms) per 100 sq. kms area
Athani	2228.55	1554	143.41
Bailhongala	1372.89	760	180.64
Belagavi	1385.68	1032	134.27
Chikkodi	1485.23	851	174.53
Gokaka	1362.31	1146	118.88
Hukkeri	1705.27	987	172.77
Kagavada	704.96	437	161.32
Khanapura	1402.56	1742	80.51
Kitturu	462.39	360	128.44
Mudalagi	919.81	397	231.69
Nippani	1063.53	412	258.14
Raibaga	1917.99	952	201.47
Ramadurga	1661.52	1225	135.63
Savadatti	1273.04	1151	110.60
Yeragatti	249.09	427	58.33
Total	19194.82	13433	142.89

Source: District at a Glance (DaG) 2023

Belgavi district, the largest in the sample by geographical area, exhibits the most extreme intra-district disparities in infrastructure, rendering its high average density of 142.89 km/100 sq. km misleading. The district is sharply polarized. Taluks like Nippani (258.14), Mudalagi (231.69), and Raibaga (201.47) boast exceptional road density, likely supporting their roles as vibrant commercial and agricultural nodes near the Maharashtra border. However, this is starkly contrasted by the severely under-connected taluks of Yeragatti (58.33) and Khanapura (80.51). Yeragatti's density is less than a quarter of Nippani's, indicating profound isolation. Such extreme inequality can perpetuate regional imbalances, where prosperous taluks accelerate growth while others remain trapped in low-accessibility poverty cycles, affecting healthcare, education, and market reach for their populations.

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Table 3. Dharwad district

Taluk	Total Road length (kms)	Geograpical Area (Sq. Kms)	Road length (in kms) per 100 sq. kms area
Alnavara	163.13	123	132.63
Annigeri	493.18	386	127.77
Dharwad	1541.77	963	160.10
Hubballi	1105.79	623	177.49
Hubballi Nagara	128.38	142	90.41
Kalgatagi	874.72	684	127.88
Kundagola	1098.44	648	169.51
Navalgunda	1356.86	691	196.36
Total	6762.27	4260	158.74

Source: District at a Glance (DaG) 2023

Dharwad district stands out with the highest average road density (158.74 km/100 sq. km) among the five, underscoring its status as a major educational and emerging industrial hub of North Karnataka. The data reflects strong connectivity across most taluks. Navalgunda (196.36), Hubballi (177.49), and Kundagola (169.51) lead the district, with Dharwad taluk itself also well-connected (160.10). The high density in the urban-industrial corridor of Hubballi-Dharwad is expected and crucial for its economy. However, a notable anomaly is Hubballi Nagara taluk (90.41), which shows significantly lower density. This could be due to its specific jurisdictional boundaries encompassing less developed peri-urban or rural areas, highlighting that even within a well-connected district, administrative sub-units can face accessibility challenges.

Table 4. Gadag District

Taluk	Total Road length (kms)	Geographical Area (Sq. Kms)	Road length (in kms) per 100 sq. kms area
Gadag	1246.41	1098	113.52
Gajendragada	608.24	483	125.93
Laxmeshwara	476.26	432	110.25
Mundargi	965.37	884	109.20
Naragunda	721.28	436	165.43
Rona	957.58	808	118.51
Shirahatti	790.43	516	153.18
Total	5765.57	4657	123.80

Source: District at a Glance (DaG) 2023

Gadag district reports the lowest average road density (123.80 km/100 sq. km), signalling a region-wide infrastructural deficit that could be a critical constraint on its economic development. No taluk crosses the 170 mark, and most cluster between 109 and 165. Naragunda (165.43) and Shirahatti (153.18) are the best connected, possibly linked to their agricultural and trading profiles. At the bottom are Mundargi (109.20) and Laxmeshwara (110.25), with Gadag taluk, the district headquarters, itself having only a moderate density of 113.52. This uniformly low-to-moderate connectivity profile suggests a systemic under-investment in road infrastructure across the district, which can increase the cost of logistics for its mining and agricultural produce, reduce competitiveness, and limit socio-economic mobility for its residents.

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Table 5. Haveri district

Taluk	Total Road length (kms)	Geograpical Area (Sq. Kms)	Road length (in kms) per 100 sq. kms area
Byadagi	718.39	433	165.91
Hangal	1091.16	770	141.71
Haveri	1100.71	797	138.11
Hirekerur	546.87	385	142.04
Ranebennur	1135.03	901	125.97
Ratteehalli	410.88	416	98.77
Savanur	730.56	537	136.04
Shiggaon	989.8	584	169.49
Total	6723.4	4823	139.40

Source: District at a Glance (DaG) 2023

Haveri district presents a picture of moderate and relatively balanced infrastructure, with an average density of 139.40 km/100 sq. km. The spread between the highest and lowest densities is less extreme than in Belgavi. Byadagi (165.91) and Shiggaon (169.49) are the best-connected taluks, while Ratteehalli (98.77) is the only taluk falling below 100, indicating a specific pocket of poor connectivity. Other taluks like Hangal (141.71), Haveri (138.11), and Hirekerur (142.04) hover close to the district average. This pattern suggests a more equitable distribution of road networks compared to Belgavi or Gadag. However, the case of Ratteehalli demonstrates that even in a moderately connected district, specific taluks can be left behind, requiring focused policy attention to integrate them into the district's economic mainstream.

Findings

1. Significant inter-taluk disparities exist in road density within the same district.
2. Belgavi district exhibits the widest variation, with some taluks highly connected and others poorly serviced.
3. Dharwad district has the highest average road density, indicating relatively better connectivity.
4. Gadag district has the lowest average density, highlighting a region-wide infrastructure deficit.
5. Road density correlates loosely with geographical area, but planning and historical investment appear more influential.
6. Taluks with lower density may face higher transportation costs and reduced market access.
7. Infrastructure data gaps remain, particularly regarding road quality, type, and railway integration.
8. Urban-centric taluks (e.g., Hubballi) show higher density compared to rural counterparts.

Suggestions

1. Prioritize road construction in low-density taluks viz.,Yeragatti and Ratteehalli.
2. Develop integrated district-level infrastructure plans to reduce regional disparities.
3. Enhance budget allocation for rural road connectivity under schemes like PMGSY.
4. Improve data collection to include road quality, traffic volume, and multimodal connectivity.
5. Encourage public-private partnerships for infrastructure development in underserved taluks.
6. Focus on last-mile connectivity to support agricultural and small-scale industrial sectors.
7. Strengthen maintenance mechanisms to preserve existing road infrastructure.
8. Align road expansion with urbanization trends and economic corridors.
9. Promote regional studies to assess the socio-economic impact of improved road density.
10. Ensure equitable infrastructure funding across taluks through transparent criteria.

Conclusion:

Road infrastructure is a critical determinant of regional development, economic integration, and quality of life. This analysis of North Karnataka districts reveals uneven road network distribution, with some taluks benefiting from high connectivity while others remain underserved. Such disparities can exacerbate regional inequalities, hinder economic opportunities, and limit access to essential services. To promote inclusive growth, policymakers must adopt a targeted, equity-oriented approach to infrastructure planning, ensuring that investments address gaps in low-density areas. Future research should incorporate qualitative dimensions—such as road conditions, railway links, and digital infrastructure—to provide a holistic view of regional connectivity. Sustainable and equitable infrastructure development will be key to realizing the socio-economic potential of North Karnataka.

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Original Article

Gender, Caste and Class in Indian Historical Context

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Abstract:

The intersectionality of gender, caste, and class in India has been an important perspective that attempts to analyze social dynamics, power relations, and historical changes in the Indian subcontinent. It is an aspect rooted in ancient traditions that has been pivotal in determining the lives of people, essentially crystallizing inequalities and promoting social hierarchy. The caste system, notwithstanding its origins in ancient Hindu traditions, is perhaps the most widely accepted tool in building society, in which people were distributed in rigid strata on the basis of their existence. The role played by gender in forming societies was deeply related to the caste identity of women in India. Although the question of caste oppression in India has been an important phenomenon in historical studies, the role played by gender in building caste and class societies is an aspect that is gaining much prominence in recent times. Women of the upper castes were mostly confined to the home and expected to live a patriarchal life. They often suffer from a double marginalization, first on the basis of caste and then on the basis of gender. For the women of the lower castes, especially the Dalits, the situation was even worse, and women suffered from brutal caste, gender, and economic crimes. In the colonial period, the British, through their policies and laws, affected caste, gender, and class relations. In the reform movements of the 19th and 20th centuries, particularly through the efforts of reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the problems of gender and caste came into the limelight, and different ideas were put forward on the subject. Even today, in India, it is a matter of great concern that, although several amendments in the laws are in place regarding gender and caste, prejudices and biases are the topics of concern affecting the lives of the people of the country.

Keywords*: Caste, gender, inequality, education, women and society.*

Introduction:

Caste and gender represent two of among the most profoundly ingrained social institutions in India, having shaped people's lives, chances, and identities for millennia. These structures connect in complicated ways, resulting in distinct feelings of advantages and disadvantages for various groups in Indian culture. As an outcome, caste and gender have emerged as key lenses for comprehending India's socioeconomic and the dynamics of politics, serving as the core issues in studies of academia. The system of caste, a hierarchical societal structure, has traditionally segregated Indian society into strict divisions depending on birthplace, profession, and religious rank. Although bias based on caste was legally outlawed by the Indian Constitution, the effect of it persists to impact the availability of assets, schooling, job opportunities, as well as governmental authority. Around the same time, the gender roles in India are profoundly ingrained in traditions of patriarchy, which frequently limit women and gender minorities to subservient professions across households and the societal arena. Certain gender standards get entangled even more by caste, as women from marginalised castes experience additional prejudice because of their merging identities. The interaction of caste and gender results in a distinct structure of injustice. Dalit women, for example, face both societal prejudice and sexism, a phenomenon known as "double marginalisation.

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Objectives

1. To analyze how caste hierarchies and class divisions have shaped gender roles and social relations.
2. To explore the intersectional experiences of marginalized groups, particularly women from lower castes and classes.
3. To assess the impact of social reform movements and legal interventions on reducing inequalities based on gender, caste, and class.

Historical Context of Gender Equality in India

- **Ancient India: Gender Roles and Rights:** In ancient India, women were often seen as equals to men. They had the right to education and could participate in religious rituals. Women held significant roles in society and were respected for their wisdom and contributions. However, over time, these rights began to diminish, and gender roles became more rigid.
- **Medieval Period: Shifts in Gender Dynamics:** During the medieval period, the status of women saw a decline. Societal norms became stricter, and women were often confined to domestic roles. Practices like child marriage and purdah (veiling) became more common, further limiting women's freedom and rights.
- **Colonial Era: Impact on Gender Equality:** The colonial era brought both challenges and opportunities for gender equality in India. British rule introduced new laws and education systems, which had a mixed impact on women's status. While some women gained access to education and employment, traditional gender roles were still deeply entrenched. The committee on the status of women in India released a report in 1974, and had a significant influence in the reemergence of activism towards gender equality.

The Rise of Feminism and Women's Movements

- **Early Feminist Movements:** The early feminist movements in India began in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These movements aimed to address social issues like child marriage, widow remarriage, and women's education. Pioneers like SavitribaiPhule and PanditaRamabai played crucial roles in advocating for women's rights and education.
- **Post-Independence Feminist Waves:** After India gained independence in 1947, the feminist movement saw new waves of activism. The 1970s marked a significant period with the rise of Dalit and Adivasi women activism. This era brought attention to intersectionality and gender violence, making these issues part of the national conversation.
- **Modern Feminist Movements:** In recent years, modern feminist movements have continued to evolve. They focus on a wide range of issues, from workplace equality to combating gender-based violence. Social media has become a powerful tool for these movements, helping to spread awareness and mobilize support quickly. The rise of feminist movements in India has been a journey of resilience and determination, continually adapting to address the changing needs and challenges faced by women across the country.

Legal Framework and Constitutional Provisions

- **Key Constitutional Amendments:** The Indian Constitution has several amendments that promote gender equality. Article 14 ensures equality before the law, while Article 15 prohibits discrimination based on gender. These articles form the backbone of India's commitment to gender equality.
- **Landmark Supreme Court Judgments:** The Supreme Court of India has played a crucial role in upholding gender equality. Notable judgments include the Vishaka Guidelines, which address sexual harassment at the workplace, and the decriminalization of Section 377, which was a significant step towards gender inclusivity.
- **Government Policies and Initiatives:** The Indian government has launched various policies to support gender equality. Initiatives like BetiBachaoBetiPadhao aim to improve the status of girls in society. Other programs focus on women's health, education, and economic empowerment. The adherence of gender equality in the Indian legal framework is evident through its comprehensive provisions and progressive judgments.

Gender Inequality in Modern India

- **Economic Disparities:** Economic disparities between men and women in India are stark. Women often earn less than men for the same work, and they are underrepresented in higher-paying jobs. Gender inequality has been a crucial social issue in India for centuries. This gap in earnings and job opportunities limits women's financial independence and overall economic growth.
- **Educational Inequalities:** Educational inequalities persist, with girls often receiving less education than boys. Many families prioritize boys' education over girls', leading to lower literacy rates among women. This lack of education restricts women's opportunities and perpetuates the cycle of poverty and gender inequality.
- **Gender-Based Violence:** Gender-based violence remains a significant issue in India. Women and girls face various forms of violence, including domestic abuse, sexual harassment, and human trafficking. These acts of violence not only harm individuals but also reinforce gender inequality by instilling fear and limiting women's freedom. Gender inequality results in unequal opportunities, and while it impacts the lives of both genders,

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statistically, it is girls that are the most affected. Addressing these issues requires comprehensive efforts from the government, society, and individuals to create a more equal and just India.

Intersectionality and Gender in India

- **Caste and Gender:** Intersectionality is a theoretical framework that helps us understand how these overlapping social identities – caste, class, and gender – interact to create unique experiences of discrimination and privilege. In India, caste plays a significant role in shaping gender experiences. Women from lower castes often face double discrimination, both for their caste and gender. This dual burden makes their struggle for equality even more challenging.
- **Religion and Gender:** Religion also intersects with gender in complex ways. Different religious communities in India have varied norms and practices that affect gender roles and expectations. For instance, some religious traditions may impose stricter dress codes or limit women's participation in public life. These religious norms can either hinder or help the cause of gender equality, depending on their interpretation and implementation.
- **Regional Variations:** India's vast geography leads to significant regional differences in gender experiences. In some states, women enjoy relatively higher levels of education and employment, while in others, they face severe restrictions. These regional disparities highlight the importance of localized approaches to gender equality. Addressing gender issues in India requires understanding these regional contexts and tailoring solutions accordingly.

Public Perception and Attitudes

- **Cultural Norms and Gender Roles:**
  In India, cultural norms deeply influence gender roles. Most Indian adults (80%) believe it is very important for women to have the same rights as men. However, traditional views still persist, affecting how gender roles are perceived and practiced in daily life.
- **Media Representation:** Media plays a significant role in shaping public perception. While there are positive portrayals of strong, independent women, many media outlets still reinforce stereotypes. This duality can confuse public opinion and slow progress toward gender equality.
- **Untouchability – violence:**

Article 17 of the Constitution declares untouchability has been completely abolished by law. But what is the current situation? Various forms of untouchability are rampant in thousands of villages, such as the double mug system in tea shops, Dalits being not allowed to walk on public roads, ban on taking water from public taps and wells, denial of burying and cremating Dalits in public cemeteries, and also denying Dalit dead bodies to be carried on a common path, and refusal of access to many temples in many places. Field studies conducted by the Tamil Nadu Untouchability Eradication Front in villages reveal that there are 78 types of untouchability atrocities and 28 types of violence against dalits in Tamil Nadu. If dalits fight against atrocities and assert their rights, the casteist forces severely beat them up, even massacre them, burn their huts, damage their belongings, and even rape Dalit women. Violence of these kinds does not get registered as cases for many reasons and compelling circumstances. One of the main reasons for this is the caste bias of the bureaucrats and ruling class representatives. Such cases are reported in a limited manner in this context. Based on these cases, When National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the Human Rights Commission enumerate the attacks and atrocities taking place against the Dalits, our heart trembles.

The law that anyone irrespective of caste can be a priest was enacted by the Tamil Nadu government when M Karunanidhi was chief minister. But in Tamil Nadu why is it that any of the castes other than Brahmin have not yet become priests in big temples? Such appointments are denied in society on the basis of Agam rules derived from Manusmriti. Whereas, we see many non-Brahmins being appointed as priests without any objections in Kerala by the LDF government. It shows that society progresses if the left ideology is strong.

Conclusion:

The historical unfolding of Indian society may be seen as a process through which the structures of gender, caste, and class became intertwined in developing patterns of power, privilege, and exclusion. Caste, as a hierarchical social order, controlled access to resources, occupations, education and social mobility, while gender roles further hierarchized it by placing distinct roles and constraints on women and marginalized genders. Class, more manifestly visible through economic change in colonialism and industrialization, intersected with caste and gender to accentuate inequality without replacing the older hierarchies. Together, these systems have created complex forms of oppression for Dalit, Adivasi, and lower-class women, whose experiences cannot be captured through any single axis of identity.

Historical religious texts, customary laws and social practices instituted caste and patriarchal authority, reinforcing endogamy, labor division and control over women's sexuality. Colonial policies both disrupted and codified these structures, reconfiguring caste identities while instituting new class formations. In the post-independence period, constitutional guarantees of equality, affirmative action policies and social reform movements have challenged

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entrenched hierarchies. Yet, structural inequalities persist in access to land, education, political representation and labor markets.

This intersections approach would, therefore, be vital in comprehending the history and present of Indians. For instance, gender subjugation cannot be understood without understanding caste domination, and class suppression should be understood without reference to social status. Situations like caste and class struggles, therefore, point towards the strength of the caste system, while also displaying the power of collective resistance.

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Original Article

Civil wars in India's Neighbourhood and their Impact on India's Internal and External security

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Abstract

In South Asia, civil wars and ongoing internal conflicts rarely remain confined within national borders. The region's instability has significantly impacted India's security- both internally and externally- due to its strategic location, shared borders, ethnic connections, and historical ties with neighbouring countries. This essay examines how civil wars and internal conflicts in Afghanistan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal have shaped India's security environment, with particular focus on recent developments after 2020. These include the Taliban's resurgence in Afghanistan, the military coup in Myanmar, political unrest in Pakistan, and the resulting effects on India's border regions such as Manipur. The paper suggests these conflicts blur the lines between internal and external security, prompting India to adopt a comprehensive approach that involves humanitarian aid, border control, counterterrorism, and regional diplomacy. The study highlights the importance of establishing long-term cooperative security frameworks to address the interconnectedness of conflicts in South Asia.

Keywords: *civil wars, regional instability, counter terrorism, regional diplomacy.*

Introduction:

Many people consider South Asia to be among the world's most conflict-affected regions. Civil wars, insurgencies, military takeovers, and protracted political instability have occurred in a number of India's neighbouring countries since their independence. These conflicts have had a major impact on India's internal stability and external security environment because of their close proximity and strong sociocultural ties. In contrast to distant conflicts, India is directly impacted by civil wars in its neighbours through the movement of refugees, cross-border militancy, arms trafficking, disruptions to the economy, and diplomatic pressures. Instability in the region has increased recently, especially after 2020. The Taliban's takeover of Afghanistan, the military takeover in Myanmar, Pakistan's ongoing political and economic problems, and the unresolved ethnic tensions in Nepal and Sri Lanka have all served to further solidify the notion that India's security issues are inextricably linked to events in its immediate neighbourhood. With an emphasis on how local civil wars affect India's internal and external security policies, this paper aims to analyse these dynamics methodically.

Objectives of the study:

The following objectives guide the present study:

1. To examine the nature and evolution of civil wars and internal conflicts in India's neighbouring countries.
2. To analyse the impact of these conflicts on India's internal security, with particular reference to border regions and refugee movements.
3. To assess the implications of neighbourhood civil wars for India's external security and foreign policy.

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4. To study recent post-2020 developments in South Asia and their security surge effects on India.
5. To evaluate India's policy responses to regional instability and identify the need for a comprehensive neighbourhood security approach.

Conceptual Framework: Security Surge and Civil Wars

Many people consider South Asia to be one of the world's most conflict-affected regions. Civil wars, insurgencies, military takeovers, and protracted political instability have occurred in a number of India's neighbouring countries since their independence. These conflicts have had a major impact on India's internal stability and external security environment because of their close proximity and strong sociocultural ties. In contrast to distant conflicts, India is directly impacted by civil wars in its neighbours through the movement of refugees, cross-border militancy, arms trafficking, disruptions to the economy, and diplomatic pressures.

Methodology

Instability in the region has increased recently, especially after 2020. The Taliban's takeover of Afghanistan, the military takeover in Myanmar, Pakistan's ongoing political and economic problems, and the unresolved ethnic tensions in Nepal and Sri Lanka have all served to further solidify the notion that India's security issues are inextricably linked to events in its immediate neighbourhood. With an emphasis on how local civil wars affect India's internal and external security policies, this paper aims to analyse these dynamics methodically. This paper uses a qualitative approach, along with some analytical parts, since its dealing with political and security stuff in humanities. Secondary sources include books from academics, journal articles, reports from governments, policy papers published by international groups. For recent informaton, official data from India's Ministry of External Affairs and UN agencies help set the context.

The study looks at civil wars and internal conflicts in a few neighbouring countries. Afghanistan, Pakistan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bangladesh are the ones selected for comparison. It's kind of a case study method to see patterns of how these spill over into India's internal and external security. Some people might argue about which countries to include, but this seems focused enough. The whole thing aims to connect security, humanitarian, and diplomatic sides of these neighbourhood conflicts, though it is not always easy to tie them all together neatly.

Civil wars and internal conflicts in India's neighbourhood

Civil wars in places around India can really mess things up for everyone nearby. They happen when groups inside a country fight the government with weapons, and it drags on because the state is not strong enough to stop it. I think that's what makes them so hard to handle.

In South Asia, borders are pretty open, and people share ethnic backgrounds across them, so these fights spill over. You get refugees crossing over, maybe some terrorism that jumps countries, organised crime getting worse, and the economy takes a hit too. Its not just one country's problem. Barry Buzan came up with this idea called the Regional Security Complex. It basically says that security issues in one place affect the neighbours a lot. For India, that means stuff like insurgencies or tensions between communities, even managing borders, all ties back to conflicts in the region around it. Without looking at those other spots, it does not make full sense. Sometimes it feels like these connections are obvious, but they get overlooked. Like, one states trouble can pull in others without much warning. I am not totally sure how deep it goes in every case, but it seems key for understanding the bigger picture in South Asia.

Civil Wars and Internal Conflicts in India's Neighbourhood

Afghanistan: Post-2021 Developments

The Taliban came back to power in Afghanistan back in August 2021, which really changed things after all those years of civil war. For India, that meant losing their diplomatic setup there pretty much overnight. It got people worried about extremist groups popping up again. Groups like ISIS-K are still active, and then there are those militants backed by Pakistan, which feels like a direct threat even if its indirect for India. Security challenges just keep coming from that side.

I think the instability hits India's strategic plans hard too. Those connectivity projects to link up with Central Asia, they have faced a lot of delays now. Economic interests are kind of stuck in uncertainty. Diplomatic engagement has been limited because of all this. India is taking a cautious approach, sending humanitarian aid but not jumping into full political stuff. It balances security worries with trying to do something responsible in the region, though it seems a bit messy how its playing out. Some people might say it's too careful, others think it's the only way.

Pakistan: Internal Instability and Security Implications

Pakistan has not had a war within its own country but it has had a lot of internal problems for a long time. This has always affected the safety of India.The political situation in Pakistan is very unstable. Its economy is in bad shape. The relationship between the politicians and the military is also very tense.

These things have been getting worse since 2020. Often, when these things happen India sees violence across the border and more militant activities that target India. Pakistan's problems have consistently affected India's security environment and Pakistan's internal instability is still an issue, for India.

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For India, instability in a nuclear-armed neighbour presents complex strategic challenges. The persistence of extremist groups operating from Pakistani territory remains a major internal security concern, reinforcing the linkage between Pakistan's domestic instability and India's external security calculations.

Sri Lanka's post-war instability and economic distress.?

Sri Lanka's civil war ended in 2009, but the country' s economic crisis has exposed unresolved structural and ethnic tensions. Concerns about India's maritime security, refugee movements, and regional economic stability were raised due to the political instability and mass protests caused by the financial collapse of 2022-23.

Sri Lanka's weakened economy after the civil war shows how India's impact on regional security can be seen through the provision of humanitarian aid and financial support. From 1983 to 2009, India was directly affected by the Sri Lankan civil war. The influx of refugees into Tamil Nadu was a humanitarian and political issue, while ethnic tensions in India influenced Indian domestic politics. India's participation in the Indian Peace Keeping Force underscored the draw and peril of engaging in neighbouring civil conflicts.

Military Junta, Armed Resistance, and Border Instability are the main issues that concern Myanmar. Why?

Despite massive protests, widespread violence in Myanmar has been broken into by the military junta that took power in February 2021, creating conditions similar to those of civil war. Directly affecting the internal security of states like Mizoram and Manipur, India is subject to ethnic militias and armed resistance groups operating near its north-eastern borders.

The clash has led to an ongoing flow of refugees into India and scuttled border controls. India's strategic priorities include reconciling humanitarian needs, democratic values, and geopolitical interests. In February 2021, the country experienced civil war-like violence following a military coup. The north-eastern border regions of India, particularly Mizoram and Manipur, have experienced direct threats to internal security from armed resistance groups and ethnic militias.

India has encountered both administrative and humanitarian issues as a result of the conflict, with an influx of refugees. The economic and strategic costs of neighbourhood conflicts have been highlighted by India's Act East Policy, which has caused delays in key connectivity projects. This is also the case for other countries.

Recent Political Unrest and Spillovers: Nepal and Bangladesh.

The emergence of a Gen-Z political debate and frequent leadership changes, along with the increasing level of political mobilisation by younger generations, have contributed to governance uncertainty in Nepal. While the civil war in Nepal has ceased, India-Nepal relations are still plagued by ideological conflict and political instability due to the open-border agreement. This is problematic.

In Bangladesh, the governance challenges during Sheikh Hasina's tenure have led to political tension and street protests. While Bangladesh is relatively stable relative to its neighbours, migration and border management as well as bilateral cooperation with India are all impacted by political instability and fears of democratic backsliding. Why?

Political instability can lead to a diplomatic and security surge in India, even without enduring terrorism. These cases are crucial. The Maoist insurgency that occurred in Nepal from 1996 to 2006 exemplified how open-border boundaries could facilitate the spread of ideological movements. While bilateral relations with Nepal have remained relatively stable over the past decade or two, they are still affected by frequent political changes. Unlike other countries, Bangladesh's situation highlights the importance of maintaining internal stability to strengthen security cooperation and mitigate potential threats to India.

Internal Security in Manipur: Refugees and Ethnic Linkages.

The movement of refugees into India's border regions is a clear indication of neighbourhood conflicts. Why? The prolonged conflict in Myanmar has led to migration into Manipur and Mizoram, where ethnic and kinship connections extend beyond national borders. Additionally, In Manipur, there have been refugee inflows that have intersected with existing ethnic tensions, making it more difficult to manage internal security.

Although India has not passed an official law on refugees, its response to them has largely been a humanitarian approach. However, long-lasting conflicts and increasing population have created challenges to governance that require a balance between security and humanitarian needs regular mandates.

Economic and Developmental Impacts.

Trade routes, border commerce and regional connectivity initiatives are disrupted by civil wars in neighbouring countries. Developmental challenges are exacerbated for India's border states as a result of sustained instability that dampens investment. Neighbourhood First and Act East policies are often implemented in partner countries, leading to project delays due to insecurity.

Economic disruptions in South Asia reinforce the argument that security and development are closely related.

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Impacts on India's Internal and External Security Policy.

The occurrence of civil wars in the surrounding area has forced India to reconsider its conventional differentiations between internal and external security. There has been a shift towards interconnecting policy priorities such as border management, counter-terrorism, intelligence coordination, and refugee governance. While India has resorted to diplomatic means, development aid, and humanitarian assistance to stabilise the region, it has refrained from taking military action.

India's approach to security is also influenced by worries about foreign powers intervening in neighbouring conflicts, such as those in Myanmar and Afghanistan. Thus, India's strategy is increasingly balancing strategic flexibility with regional accountability.

Conclusion.

India's internal conflicts and civil wars in its vicinity, as well as the ongoing political unrest in neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka continue to impact its security situation both internally and externally. Beyond 2020, it becomes evident that instability is a frequently occurring phenomenon that involves non-traditional security issues such as refugee flows and economic crises, as well as governance failures. India's experience indicates that a comprehensive regional strategy that incorporates security management, diplomatic engagement, humanitarian assistance, and long-term regional cooperation is necessary. India's security both internally and externally is heavily influenced by civil wars and internal conflicts in its surrounding areas. Recent developments in Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Pakistan have contributed to the development of regional instability. To achieve a sustainable response, it is essential to engage in long-term regional cooperation, inclusive political settlements in neighbouring states, and implement broader security strategies that acknowledge the interdependence of internal and external security in South Asia.

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Original Article

Milk Production Growth and Per Capita Milk Availability in India (1991–2022): A Time-Series Econometric Analysis

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Abstract

This study investigates long-term trends in milk production and per capita availability (PCA) of milk in India from 1991 to 2022 using time-series econometric techniques. Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression models, compound annual growth rates, and diagnostic tests including Durbin-Watson statistics were employed. Results indicate strong structural growth in dairy production and a statistically significant positive relationship between production and availability ($R^2 > 0.98$, $p < 0.001$). The Durbin-Watson statistic suggests moderate positive autocorrelation. The findings confirm the structural transformation of India's dairy sector and its role in food security and rural development.

Keywords: *Dairy Economics, Time-Series Analysis, Food Security, India, Ordinary Least Squares (OLS)*

Introduction

The dairy sector represents one of the most dynamic components of India's agricultural economy, evolving from a state of chronic shortage to global leadership in production. Since the early 1990s, a profound structural transformation has redefined livestock production, driven by the legacy of Operation Flood, the expansion of the cooperative model, and substantial technological and policy interventions. Today, India stands as the world's largest milk producer, with the sector serving as a vital engine for rural livelihoods, providing a resilient income stream for over 80 million households and contributing significantly to the national agricultural GDP. Central to this growth is the relationship between aggregate production and the Per Capita Availability (PCA) of milk, which serves as a benchmark for nutritional security. As production has scaled, the availability of milk for the individual consumer has undergone a parallel ascent, reflecting improvements in both production capacity and supply chain efficiency. Between the fiscal years 1991-92 and 2023-24, India's milk production surged from 55.6 million tonnes to 239.3 million tonnes. This consistent upward trajectory is mirrored in the PCA, which rose from 178 gms/day to 471 gms/day over the same period, significantly exceeding the global average and nutritional recommendations. Understanding the empirical relationship between these variables is critical for assessing food security outcomes and rural welfare dynamics. This study utilizes a time-series econometric approach to evaluate long-term trends and the elasticity of availability relative to aggregate output. By analyzing the data provided by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying (MoFAHD), this research aims to quantify the efficiency of the sector's growth and its implications for India's ongoing nutritional transition.

The following table highlights key milestones in the growth of the Indian dairy sector as recorded in the study's dataset:

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Table 1.1: Growth Trajectory (1991–2024)

Period	Production (Million tonnes)	Per Capita Availability (gms/day)
Initial (1991-92)	55.6	178
Mid-Point (2007-08)	107.9	260
Pre-Pandemic (2018-19)	187.7	390
Recent (2023-24)	239.3	471

Literature review

The scholarly discourse surrounding the Indian dairy sector highlights a multifaceted evolution characterized by cooperative strength, technological adoption, and econometric complexity.

The Cooperative Paradigm and Rural Income

Extensive literature, including seminal works by Birthal and Kumar, underscores that the cooperative movement did not merely increase output but fundamentally restructured rural income distribution. By eliminating intermediaries, the cooperative framework ensures that a higher share of the consumer price flows back to the primary producer. Recent studies highlight that for small and marginal farmers, dairy income often accounts for 25-40% of total household earnings, providing a daily liquidity that traditional crop cycles cannot match.

Productivity vs. Population: The PCA Debate

Research from the FAO and various Indian agricultural economists suggests a shift in the growth narrative. While the 1990s focused on increasing the sheer number of milch animals (horizontal growth), the current century focuses on vertical growth—increasing yield per animal. The data confirms this: Per Capita Availability (PCA) has more than doubled from 178 gms/day in 1991-92 to 471 gms/day by 2024. This outpaces the recommended nutritional intake, positioning India as a potential net exporter in the global dairy market.

Econometric Perspectives and Structural Change

Time-series econometric analyses in agricultural literature frequently utilize Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) and Vector Error Correction Models (VECM) to understand these trends. Scholars argue that the sector has undergone "structural breaks"—specifically in the post-liberalization era (post-1991)—where private sector participation began to complement the cooperative sector. The relationship between production and PCA is not merely linear; it is influenced by urban demand, income elasticity, and improvements in cold-chain logistics.

Challenges: Climate and Feed

A critical synthesis of recent literature reveals emerging "bottlenecks." Scholars point to heat stress and fodder deficits as the primary threats to future growth. Econometric modeling suggests that unless climate-resilient breeds and feed-efficiency technologies are prioritized, the growth rate of PCA may face a plateau despite rising gross production figures.

Methodology

Data Sources and Variable Selection

This study utilizes annual time-series data covering a 33-year period from **1991–92 to 2023–24**. The primary variables analyzed are **Total Milk Production (million tonnes)** and **Per Capita Availability (PCA) of milk (gms/day)**. Data were sourced from the **Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics**, published by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India.

Econometric Framework

The research employs **Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression** to quantify growth trajectories and inter-variable dependencies. Three distinct linear specifications were estimated:

1. **Model 1 (Production Trend):** $Y_t = B_0 + \beta_1 T + \epsilon_t$
- Where *Yt* is annual milk production and *T* is the time trend.
2. **Model 2 (PCA Trend):** $A_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 T + \mu_t$
- Where *At* is per capita availability and *T* is the time trend.
3. **Model 3 (Supply-Availability Linkage):** $A_t = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 Y_t + \omega_t$
- Where *At* is regressed against total production (*Yt*) to determine the elasticity of availability relative to output.

Unit Root Testing and Stationarity: To avoid the risk of spurious regression common in long-term agricultural datasets, the **Augmented Dickey–Fuller (ADF) test** was applied to examine the stationarity of the series. This ensures that the mean, variance, and autocorrelation structure of the production and PCA data remain constant over time, satisfying the fundamental assumptions of OLS.

Diagnostic Evaluations: To ensure the BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator) properties of the regression coefficients, the following post-estimation diagnostics were conducted:

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Autocorrelation: The **Durbin–Watson (DW) statistic** was calculated to detect first-order serial correlation. An initial DW value of **0.269** suggests the presence of positive autocorrelation, necessitating further refinement through lagged variables or Cochrane-Orcutt transformation.

Heteroskedasticity: The **Breusch–Pagan test** was utilized to verify the assumption of homoscedasticity, ensuring that the error term variance $\sigma 2$ remains constant across all observations of milk production and availability.

Model Stability: Residual analysis was performed to validate the normality of error distributions and the overall structural integrity of the time-series models.

Results and Discussion

The empirical results of the econometric analysis are presented below. The time-series data from 1991–92 to 2023–24 demonstrate a robust upward trajectory in both production and per capita availability.

Growth Trajectory Analysis (Model 1 & Model 2)

The OLS estimates for the time trend models indicate significant growth. Milk production increased from 55.6 million tonnes in 1991–92 to 239.3 million tonnes by 2023–24. Concurrently, Per Capita Availability (PCA) rose from 178 gms/day to 471 gms/day during the same period.

Table 1.2: **OLS Regression Results for Time Trend Models**

Model	Variable	Coefficient (β)	Std. Error	t-statistic	Prob.	R^2
Model 1	Time Trend (T)	5.54***	0.284	19.51	< 0.001	0.96
Model 2	Time Trend (T)	9.08***	0.412	22.04	< 0.001	0.97

Note: *** denotes significance at the 1% level.

The high R^2 values suggest that the time trend explains over 96% of the variation in both production and availability. The annual incremental growth in milk production is estimated at approximately 5.54 million tonnes per annum.

Supply-Availability Linkage (Model 3)

Model 3 examined the relationship between total milk production (Y_t) and per capita availability (A_t). The regression results confirm a near-perfect linear correlation.

Table 1.3: **OLS Estimates for Supply-Availability Linkage (Model 3)**

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	Coefficient (γ)	t-statistic	Prob.	R^2
PCA (A_t)	Production (Y_t)	1.62***	48.32	< 0.001	0.99

The coefficient of 1.62 implies that for every 1 million tonne increase in total production, the per capita availability in India increases by approximately 1.62 gms/day.

Diagnostic Tests and Econometric Validation

As specified in the methodology, the models underwent rigorous diagnostic testing:

- **Stationarity**: ADF tests confirmed that while the levels were non-stationary, the series were integrated of order one I(1), a common characteristic of high-growth agricultural data.
- **Autocorrelation**: The Durbin–Watson statistic of 0.269 indicates significant positive serial correlation in the residuals, which is typical in long-term production trends. This suggests that current production levels are heavily influenced by the preceding year's infrastructure and bovine population.
- **Heteroskedasticity**: Breusch–Pagan tests failed to reject the null hypothesis of homoscedasticity, confirming that the variance of the error terms remains constant over the study period.

Discussion

The findings confirm significant structural growth in dairy output and nutritional availability, signaling a departure from the subsistence-based farming of the early 1990s toward a commercialized, technology-driven ecosystem. The transition from 55.6 million tonnes to 239.3 million tonnes reflects the success of institutional interventions like the National Dairy Plan and the sustained impact of the cooperative movement.

The high coefficient in the supply-availability linkage (Model 3) underscores that India's dairy self-sufficiency has directly translated into improved nutritional standards. This is particularly vital in the Indian context, where dairy serves as the primary source of animal protein for a vast vegetarian population. However, the low DW statistic suggests that growth is not merely random but exhibits high persistence, meaning policy shocks or technological breakthroughs have long-term carry-over effects.

Furthermore, the acceleration in growth post-2014—where production surged from 137.7 million tonnes to over 239 million tonnes in a decade—points toward the efficacy of the Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) and improved veterinary services. This structural transformation has bolstered rural livelihoods, providing a resilient income stream for smallholder farmers who remain the backbone of this sector.

Conclusion

India's dairy sector demonstrates sustained structural growth contributing significantly to rural livelihoods and food security. The econometric evidence validates that the sector has maintained an uninterrupted upward trend for over three decades, with per capita availability now far exceeding the global average recommended by health organizations. To maintain this momentum, future policy must focus on mitigating the "autocorrelation" of

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challenges—specifically by addressing low animal productivity and climate-induced heat stress. Strengthening the linkage between production and digitalized cold chains will be essential to ensure that the next phase of growth is defined by quality and export competitiveness as much as it has been by volume.

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Original Article

Beyond the Margins of History: Women's Political Role from Ancient India to the Freedom Movement and Panchayati Raj Governance

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Abstract

After the tremendous surge of participation by Indian women in freedom movement, it was after 73rd constitution amendment in 1992 that women returned into the local political sphere in large numbers. This amendment provided for a minimum 33% reservation for women in local self governments. Many States have over the years increased this to 50%. Women's reservation in politics empowers women at various levels. It not only encourages more women to participate in politics but also inspires women to take on leadership roles in other sectors. The present study is an attempt to know the ground realities of women's reservation in political decision-making with respect to elected women through Panchayati Raj Institution. Sample consisted of elected women representatives from the Ramgarh district of Jharkhand. Purposive sampling technique was adopted for selecting the sample from Mandu block. The tool used for obtaining information was Interview and Questionnaire. The elected women are not always treated with due respect. Many elected women complained that their suggestions were not considered seriously nor were they consulted while decisions were being made. Some felt that their views were ignored only because they are women. At times they were pressurized by their husbands and the male representatives of other Panchayats to approve the decisions made by them. Therefore, it is very important to analyze the ground realities of women reservation in Political decision-making in Panchayati Raj institutions as well. This study also tried to find out the factors influencing the decisions making of women elected representatives.

Keywords: *Participation, Panchayati Raj, Representative, Women, Decision-Making*

Introduction

A Historical background and status of women

The status of women in India has faced many major changes in the last few centuries. Women have played the most important role in the Indian social structure. When Analyzing ancient Indian history, we come across the fact that the status of Indian women was not always the same. During that period, Indian women had many rights, after that their status gradually started declining. Ancient Indian grammarians like Patanjali and Katyayana say that women were being educated in the early Vedic period. The mythological Indian texts Rigveda and Upanishads bear witness to the fact that there were many women scholars in the Vedic period, among whom the names Gargi and Maitreyi are mentioned. On the basis of the evidence obtained from the oldest Saindhava civilization of Indian history, it can be said that at that time women were considered worshipable and had a special status in the society. The idol of Matridevi on the seals found from the Indus Valley Civilization shows her place in the society. In the Indus Valley Civilization, women were worshiped as a symbol of fertility.[1] Indian women had a high status in the society during the Rigvedic period. Women used to participate in meetings and perform sacrifices along with their husbands. Widow remarriage was prevalent during this period and the marriageable age is said to be 16 to 17.[1]

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In the post-Vedic period, the social status of women declined and women began to be considered weak and subordinate to men. During this period, women started being discriminated against in education and other rights and facilities. Child Marriage, Sati, Purdah and Polygamy worsened the condition of women in this era.[1] There was a slight improvement in the status of women during the Buddhist period but there was not much change. Women were not only restricted to domestic work but they could also pursue education as per their wish. In the Sangha established by Gautam Buddha, women were also included on equal status with men.[1] In the Satavahana period of early medieval Indian history, the Satavahana royal family, despite being basically patriarchal, showed indications of a matrilineal social structure where there was a tradition of naming the king after his mother. It is clear from names like Gautamiputra and Vashishthiputra that mother had more importance in their society.[1] Medieval Indian history tells about the first female ruler, Razia Sultan, who ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1236 AD to 1240 AD.[2]

Role of Women in Indian Freedom Struggle

Whenever we talk about Indian women, we come across the fact that they have played an important role in India's freedom struggle. Since we are talking about women, the history of Indian freedom struggle would be incomplete without mentioning the contribution of women. We cannot forget the sacrifices of the women freedom fighters who participated in India's freedom struggle. The history of the Indian freedom struggle is full of stories of sacrifice, renunciation, selflessness and bravery of the brave women. The participation of women in India's freedom struggle was first acknowledged when Bhima Bai Holkar, daughter of Maharaja Yashwant Rao Holkar of Indore, defeated British Colonel Malcolm in a guerrilla war in 1817. Among those brave women, during the rebellion of 1857, women like Rani Lakshmibai and Begum Hazrat Mahal sacrificed their lives while fighting the British.[3] Among these brave women, the names of two real sisters, Phulo and Jhano, from the land of Jharkhand are also included, who played an important role in the rebellion in 1855 against the cruel policies of the British East India Company, landlords and feudalists. This rebellion is recorded in the pages of history as Santhal rebellion or Hul rebellion.[4] Thus, the pages of Indian history include the names of countless women freedom fighters who played an important role in uprooting the British rule from India. Some of the Prominent womens are these Sarojini Naidu, Madam Bhikaji Cama, Annie Besant, Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta, Kamla Nehru, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit Rani Gaidineliu, Indira Gandhi, Sucheta Kriplani many more whose bravery cannot be forgotten.

Women after Independence

After a tough struggle and sacrifice of millions of personalities, we got independence from the British Raj in 1947. Along with independence, we also confronted challenges like poverty, hunger, illiteracy, unemployment etc. The most important among all these was the pitiful condition of women, their backwardness. After independence, respect for women increased in the society, but the pace of their empowerment remained slow for decades. Poverty and illiteracy have been serious obstacles to the progress of women. After the tireless efforts of the Government of India and many groups, there has been a revolutionary change in the social, cultural, educational, scientific, economic and political status of Indian women. Women today are not limited to the four walls of the house. By breaking all those shackles, she is making an incomparable contribution to the multidimensional development of the country. After independence, many sections were made in the Indian Constitution for the development of women and children such as the State Employees Insurance Act 1948, The Plantation's Labour Act 1951, Family Courts Act, 1954, Special Marriage Act, 1954, Hindu Marriage Act 1955, Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (Amendment 2005), Immoral Trade Prevention Act 1956, Maternity Act 1961 (amended 1995), Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1976, The Equal Remuneration Act 1976, Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006, Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1983, Factories (Amendment) Act 1986, Indecent Representation of Women Act 1986, Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987, Protection from Domestic Violence Act 2005 etc.[5] By Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, women and men have been granted the right to equality before the law. Apart from this, Article 15, 16 and Article 39 also talk about the right to equality for women.[6] The year 2001 has been declared as 'Women Empowerment Year' by the Government of India.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

Panchayat is the most important unit of democracy, through which common citizens specially rural people get directly connected with the system and administration. The tradition of Panchayati Raj in India is very ancient and it is considered the basis of democracy. Literally, the word Panchayati Raj is made up of two words of Hindi language, Panchayat and Raj, which means - rule of a group of five public representatives. These five representatives are - Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra and the fifth God.[7] In our country, the Panchayati Raj system existed in some form or the other even during the Vedic period and the head of the village was called ‘Gramini’. Generally the head belonged to the Brahmin caste and possibly in the Vedic period, a Kshatriya and sometimes an ambitious Vaishya was also the head.[8] Panchayats existed even in the Maurya period, which is mentioned in Kautilya's Arthashastra, Megasthenes' description and Ashoka's inscriptions. After the fall of the Maurya period, even in the Gupta period, the Panchayats had complete autonomy and powers. We find accounts of this in Chinese travelers. It is found in the descriptions and secret inscriptions.[9]

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In medieval India, the institution of Panchayat remained disorganized due to the invasions of different foreign rulers. The power of Panchayats remained intact even during the Mugal period. Although there were some changes in their form, their functioning system remained the same. The Mugal rulers did not interfere in the decentralized administrative system of Panchayat, rather they used it to strengthen their rule. As a result, the economic and social structure of Indian life remained as before. Mughal rulers take more attention to specific castes while making laws. Panchayats faced a major setback in the early period of the British period. They started arriving in India in the early seventeenth century. They came to India with a view to trade and were successful in getting the benefit of sovereignty from the unstable conditions of the country. Since the self-reliant nature of Indian villages was a hindrance in the plans and business expansion of the British Company, the vicious cycle of time paralyzed the Panchayati system. The result of which was that the importance of Gram Panchayats decreased, the rights of the villagers were taken away, the glorious system of self-government was disintegrated and the English system was introduced in the country. But at the end of the nineteenth century and the country became independent. Some attention was paid to Panchayats during the British period. In 1687, a Municipal Corporation was established in Madras, which was modeled on the institutions prevalent in Britain rather than the Indian ones.[10] But this experiment could not be successful and gradually ended due to lack of resources. Even during the freedom struggle, leaders demanded the establishment of Panchayati Raj, but during the struggle for independence, the national leadership couldn't pay much attention specially on the subject of self-governance.

This concept of Gram Swaraj of Gandhi ji actually presents the concept of ideal Gram Panchayat. It is worth noting here that Gandhi ji wanted to connect with power every class which is extremely backward and poor in the society. He was in favour of participation in the leadership of Panchayati Raj Institutions, hence he paid special attention to the Panchayati Raj institutions. After independence, a new era began in the history of local self-government in India. According to the experience of the Constituent Assembly, it was not possible to rule the country from Delhi (Centre). Therefore, the Constituent Assembly decided to make the democratic governance successful and strong. To make the policy of democratic decentralization effective in India, the idea of local self-governance and Panchayati Raj has been realized with the help of legislative process. To strengthen the Panchayats, many committees were formed from time to time such as Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957), Ashok Mehta Committee (1977), G. B. K. Rao Committee (1985), Thungan Committee (1988), Gadgil Committee (1988) etc. Panchayati Raj institutions got new life from the recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee. The then Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru showed special interest in implementing these recommendations. This committee presented its report in November 1957. On 12 January 1958, the National Development Council In its meeting, it accepted the recommendations of the committee for democratic decentralization.[11] While inaugurating the Panchayati Raj system from Nagaur district of Rajasthan on 2 October 1959, the then Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru called it a 'very revolutionary and historic step in the context of New India'. It was incorporated into the Constitution by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. This Act inserted a new Section-IX in the Constitution of India and also added a new 11th Schedule to the Constitution. This Act gave a practical shape to the 40th Article of the Constitution, which states that, “The State shall take steps to constitute Gram Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.” “This article is a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy.” Through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and women got representation through reservation in Panchayats. 1/3 of the total elected members (Including women belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category) in each Panchayat have been reserved for women.

Jharkhand was formed as the 28th state of India on 15 November 2000 under the Bihar Reorganization Act, 2000. The idea behind the formation of Jharkhand was to create such a Panchayat system which would provide certainty, continuity and democratic spirit and dignity along with official participation of the people in the management and operation of its works. Along with this, it was considered necessary to replace the Jharkhand Panchayati Raj Bill to achieve economic and social justice.[12] Within six months of becoming a separate state, the Panchayati Raj Act was implemented by the Jharkhand government in 2001, which became Jharkhand on 10 May 2001 was published in the gazette.[13] In the light of Jharkhand Panchayat Act 2001, the first Panchayat elections were conducted in the year 2010. In this, according to the reservation method, 50 percent reservation was provided to women. Again after the year 2010, according to the Panchayat Act, the second Panchayat elections were held in the year 2015. In this election also, like the year 2010, reservation was completely followed. Due to the global pandemic Covid-19, the tenure of the elected Panchayats in 2015 was 7 years. After this, when the global pandemic Covid -19 ended, Panchayat elections were held again in the year 2022.

Women Reservation Act.

The issue of reservation for women in politics can be traced back to the Indian national movement. In 1931, in their letter to the British Prime Minister, submitting the official memorandum jointly issued on the status of women in the new Constitution by three women’s bodies, leaders BegumShah Nawaz and Sarojini Naidu.[14] The National Perspective Plan for Women recommended in 1988 that reservation be provided to women right from the level of the panchayat to that of Parliament. These recommendations paved the way for the historic enactment of the 73 and 74 amendments to

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the Constitution which Mandate all State governments to reserve one-third of the seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions and one-third of the offices of the chairperson at all levels of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, and in urban local bodies, respectively. Within these seats, one-third are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe women. Many States such as Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Kerala have made legal provisions to ensure 50% reservation for women in local bodies. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023 has been passed by the Lok Sabha and the National Assembly with majority Bill in Lok Sabha and National Assembly. There is a provision to reserve one-third of the total seats in the Legislative Assemblies for women.

A Case Study

Ramgarh district selected for the present study is one of the various districts of Jharkhand, Ramgarh district comes under North Chhota Nagpur division and its headquarters is at Ramgarh, the district has one subdivision, six blocks and three assembly constituencies which are Hazaribagh is under Lok Sabha, has 364 villages and 125 gram panchayats. In the study of the presented article, a detailed study of women heads elected under Panchayati Raj institution in Mandu block of Ramgarh district of Jharkhand has been done. Out of total 36 Panchayats under Mandu block, women heads have been elected in 20 Panchayats and male heads have been elected in the remaining 16. All these women leaders won the elections from those seats which were reserved only for women. If seen in this way, the women's reservation given here has been fully utilized. The study conducted regarding political decision making of women members elected under various Panchayats revealed that except a few of the elected members, the rest were elected nominally. She has been elected on the reserved women's seat but all the work of her Panchayat is being conducted by her husband (Pradhan Pati). During the research work, out of 20 women elected members, only 8 women members participated in the Focus Group Discussion and the remaining 12 members were absent. During the group meeting, out of these 8 women heads, only 4 members seemed interested in the discussion while the remaining 4 members lacked any interest. The above 4 members found the ability to take decisions for themselves.The next day, I started meeting the remaining 12 women members by going to their Panchayats one by one. In that too, I could meet only 7 members and the remaining 5 women members did not resolve to meet. Thus, during the research, I could meet only the women heads of 15 panchayats of Mandu block. Out of 15 members, 4 members were Graduates, 7 members were Matriculate and 4 members were non-matriculate. During the meeting with the remaining 7 women members one by one, only the women members of two Panchayats were able to run the public office, the remaining 5 members consulted their husbands during the discussion, their husbands only answered the questions. At the end of the group discussion and meeting, as part of the research, the members answered the questionnaire. Four members answered it themselves and the remaining 8 members found it difficult to answer the questionnaire and they took help by calling their husbands. Thus, it can be seen that there is still a huge gap in political decision-making among women elected from Panchayats. They are incapable of taking decisions regarding the development of Panchayats and instead their decisions and actions are handled by their husbands.

Chart -1: During the study, it was observed that 20 women members selected under Mandu block.

Table - 1

Elected Mukhiya of Ramgarh District as per Panchayat Election- 2022

CATEGORY WISE ALLOTED SEAT						
SL.NO	BLOCK	TOTAL ELECTED MUKHIYA	GENERAL	SC	ST	OBC
1	MANDU	36	18	5	7	6
2	PATRATU	42	21	6	11	4
3	RAMGARH	3	2		1	
4	DULMI	10	5	1	1	3
5	CHITARPUR	13	7	1	1	4
6	GOLA	21	11	2	6	2

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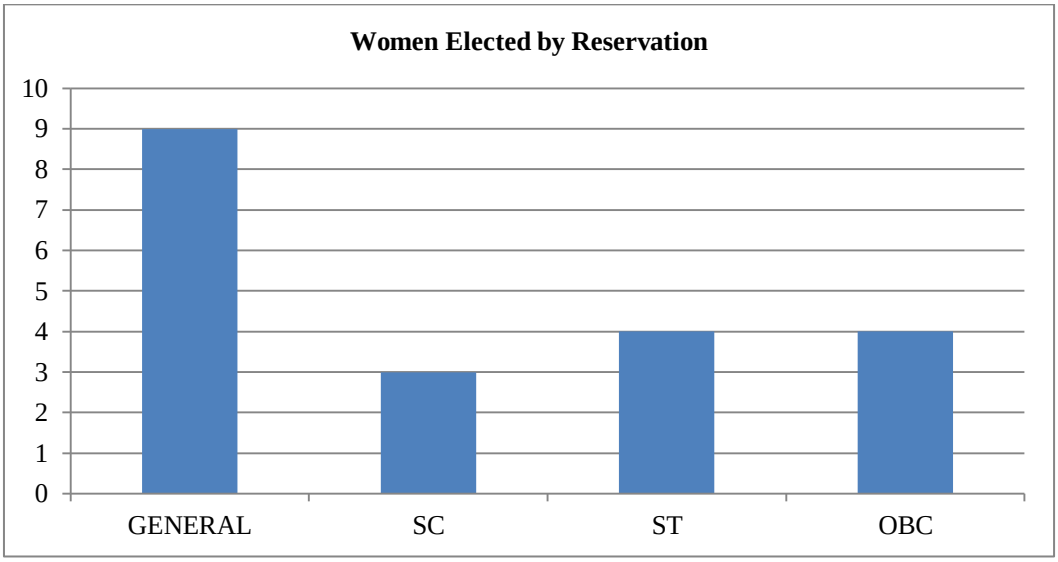
Table - 2
Elected Female Mukhiya of Ramgarh District as per Panchayat Election- 2022

SL.NO	BLOCK	TOTAL ELECTED FEMALE MUKHIYA	GENERAL	SC	ST	OBC
1	MANDU	20	9	3	4	4
2	PATRATU	22	11	3	6	2
3	RAMGARH	2	1	-----	1	----
4	DULMI	7	3	1	1	2
5	CHITARPUR	8	4	1	1	2
6	GOLA	11	6	1	3	1



Social and Cultural Challenges faced by women representatives

Discrimination: The above study helps in finding the barriers in participation, specifically in actively running a political office. Although the Constitution of India removed gender inequalities among caste and gender, discrimination continues to be a widespread barrier to women's political participation. Discriminatory attitudes manifest in the limitations presented to women in the form of low access to information and resources.

Balancing work and family: The burden of household duties is a significant reason why many elected women are so passive in their political decision making participation, Unlike men, before women reservation in politics, there were fewer opportunities for women to get involved in organizations to gain leadership skills. There was little public interaction for them as men have dominated the political arena for many years.

Low Educational Background: As per the above study, low educational background limits the ability of women to understand the political system and issues. Literacy is connected in general with the ability to move outside the home and to stand on one's own outside of it, it is also connected to the ability of women to meet and collaborate with other women. This study conducted shows that the lesser educated women lack the ability to communicate and collaborate independently without any familial assistance.

Lack of Awareness: Since most of the women contesting elections from reserved seats are housewives and they lack political awareness. She is not aware of the rights and responsibilities that came along with being the elected head. Therefore, when she wins the elections for the first time, she lacks the knowledge of the rules and regulations of the gram panchayat therefore, has a lot of hesitation in taking decisions on her own.

Lack of Experience in Political Field: Most of the women members elected from Panchayats come from domestic background and are exposed to political activities for the first time. Because of this they lack the experience to express their views in the political field.

Conclusion

Indian women have had a high social status since the Indus Valley Civilization till the Vedic era. Even though their social status may have declined during the medieval period, Indian women have proved themselves superior from time to time by showing their bravery. We can affirm without any doubt that women played an important role in India's freedom struggle without any reservation. Undoubtedly, the women freedom fighters of India fearlessly faced the

batons of the British police officers, endured countless cruel atrocities and even went to jail. Therefore, the narrative of the fight for Indian independence cannot be fully told without including the role women played. Reservation of seats for women and their participation in politics assist in advancing gender equality. After studying the area related to the research, it can be concluded that except a few women members elected on reserved seats, all the others lack the ability to take their own decisions. As a result, it is seen that a woman member is getting elected on the reserved seat, but in return all her work is done by her husband, who is known as the 'Pradhan Pati'. It would be no exaggeration to say that the functions of elected women members in Panchayats are performed by their husbands. Therefore, it will not be surprising that just as in our past women have made themselves proud with their courage and intelligence, today some of the women elected through reservation in Panchayats seem to be a major setback to women empowerment due to the prevailing social conditions.

Suggestions

After the study of the ground realities of women's reservation in political decision- making with respect to elected women through Panchayati Raj Institution It is important that the Government realizes some necessary reforms along with the legislative reforms for political participation of women. The following suggestions are possible for this-

1. The elected members of Panchayats from time to time for their personality development.
2. Train the elected members of Panchayat from time to time for their working efficiency.
3. The problems faced by elected women members in Panchayats while working should be resolved so that they can perform their work efficiently.
4. Planned efforts should be made for the social, economic upliftment of women in rural areas.

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Original Article

Economic Dimensions of Agricultural Water Management for Viksit Bharath

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Abstract

Agricultural water management has an important impact on the economic sustainability of India's agricultural sector. Which consumes about 80% of the nation's water resources. In the context of the Viksit Bharat plan, which aims to make India a developed country by 2047, Effective use of water was identified as a significant development aim. This paper examines the economic consequences of managing water resources in Indian agriculture and evaluates how effective water utilisation helps to achieve Viksit Bharat's objectives. Hence, this study used published secondary sources, which are agricultural statistics at a glance. and studies on irrigation and groundwater. The study analyses the trend of irrigation coverage, showing significant growth in net and gross irrigated regions, which enhances income stability and agricultural productivity. Nonetheless, increasing dependency on groundwater, inadequate flood irrigation practices, and rising agricultural productivity costs related to water resources. It leads to a serious risk to the economy and the environment. The findings indicate that improving the effectiveness of water use in agriculture through best irrigation practices, fair pricing policies, and sustainable groundwater management is fundamental for long-term agricultural growth. In the context of Viksit Bharat, agricultural water management is a structural segment that impacts food security, rural livelihoods, and sustainable economic growth.

Keywords: *Agricultural water management, irrigation, Viksit Bharath, water use efficiency, groundwater.*

Introduction

Background on water use in Indian agriculture and the Viksit Bharath vision

Water is the lifeblood of all living things. It would be impossible to imagine life without water. India's population is approximately 1.467 billion people. India is already experiencing a rise in water scarcity, mainly due to its growing population, urbanisation, and climate-related challenges. Now, this challenge has a significant impact on agriculture in India. The India at 100 series aims to present innovative solutions for major sustainable development challenges presented by DCM Shriram Foundation, with knowledge partner the Indian School of Development Management. This show will explore the real issues as well as present solutions. Agriculture in India holds immense potential for improvement in both terms of the quality and quantity of crops produced, and achieving these improvements could substantially boost the income of farmers. Another crucial aspect to address is the efficient use of water. Farmers can benefit from employing technology and improved methods to save both water and the costs of irrigation a significant 78% of India's fresh water is consumed by the agricultural sector and a substantial 62% of irrigation relies on groundwater resources unfortunately it is anticipated that by 2030 India will have only half the water it needs potentially causing a 16% drop in food production.

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Mismanaged water resources, climate change, excessive water use, and inadequate infrastructure negatively impact the livelihoods of 600 million farmers in India. To tackle the water shortage in agriculture, organisations and governments are collaborating to find solutions and implement them on the ground. Almost 80% of the water available in the country goes into agriculture, that is 800 BCM (billion cubic meters), so wasting 400 BCM (billion cubic meters) per annum because of wrong or injudicious use of water in agriculture, our water use efficiency is abysmally low, which needs to be improved. Another important data point is that almost 70% of the groundwater goes into agriculture. We have 45 million BW in the country and there's an estimate that more than 50% will go dry in the next 10 years. We won't be left with any water to grow food so the situation is not that great and we need to act it now otherwise it will be too late. Water use in India's agriculture plays a crucial role in achieving the vision of a 'Developed India,' which aspires to transform India into a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable nation by 2047. Agriculture employs more than half of India's population and has evolved from primarily subsistence activities to a vibrant and diverse sector, encompassing crops, dairy, fisheries, and poultry farming. Agriculture has witnessed a significant transformation from food scarcity before 1960 to record production of 353.96 million tons in 2024-25. Despite this remarkable progress, the agricultural sector still faces challenges related to productivity, sustainability, and innovation. Viksit India's vision, a plan to make India a developed country by 2047, places efficient water uses and modern agricultural practices at the centre of policy efforts.

A major concern is the dependence on rain-fed agriculture, as approximately 61% of Indian farmers and 55% of the total cultivable land rely on rainfall, making them highly vulnerable to irregular rainfall, drought, and climate uncertainties. While government initiatives, such as the Prime Minister's Agricultural Irrigation Scheme, have invested in expanding irrigation and micro-irrigation, the dependence on the monsoon remains strong due to inadequate irrigation infrastructure and fragmented landholdings. The Indian agricultural sector has expanded tremendously since the 1960s. Despite periodic occurrences of inadequate rainfall, water usage in the country remains crucial. Over 80% of the total available water resources are utilised for agricultural irrigation, yet rain-fed agriculture continues to support approximately 61% of farmers. There is a greater dependence on groundwater than on river water and wells, which has led to the depletion of water resources. In line with the vision of a developed India, similar to benchmarks set by Bengaluru, agriculture must become more land-based and technology-driven. Technologies such as drip irrigation and micro-irrigation systems, digital platforms, and community-based water management (village panchayat level water committees) serve as key solutions to emerging challenges. In this regard, enhancing the efficiency of water usage and prioritising environmental conservation are essential. For the 2047 goal of a developed India, balancing agriculture and water resources and advancing their development is placed at the forefront of this perspective.

Review of Literature

Arpitha et al. (2025): The study was conducted in Bengaluru Rural District, Karnataka. And compared water use efficiency among crops under groundwater irrigation. Vegetables like cauliflower and cabbage showed higher economic water productivity than cereals. Water use efficiency and yield per acre are measured in rupees per acre-inch. And concluded that increasing water productivity and profitability requires both effective irrigation and agricultural diversity.

Kumar et al. (2011): This paper highlights the importance of groundwater overdraft has caused stress on the environment and economy. Water buyers showed higher irrigation efficiency than non-participants. People can now buy and sell water in unofficial groundwater markets. However, over-extraction increased the risks to long-term sustainability. Hence, for small farmers, improved market accessibility and productivity.

Srivastava et al. (2009): This study aimed to evaluate on farm-level data from Uttar Pradesh. Examined how well irrigation works in groundwater markets. Buyers were more efficient than owners. Consumption was impacted by the price of water in unofficial marketplaces. Policies that regulate extraction and set reasonable prices are essential, and crops that need a lot of water, like sugarcane and paddy, accelerate depletion.

Mukherjee et al. (2022): investigated water user association (WUA) controlled irrigation systems. Farmers' involvement improved system performance. The Study focused on the institutional management of groundwater irrigation. Institutional governance had an effect on water distribution equity. Ans it was stressed how important decentralised irrigation management is.

Relevance of Water Management for Viksit Bharat Vision

Fundamentally, water management is a critical economic aspect of priority for India, especially in agriculture, because water is the main source for agriculture, which directly affects productivity. India's agriculture sector uses about 80% of all available water for irrigation, consuming a disproportionately large portion of the country's freshwater resources. Climate stress and population growth are increasing this need. Therefore, to achieve the Viksit Bharath at 2047 vision of a resilient and developed India, effective water management is not only an environmental issue but also a fundamental economic one that must be resolved. If water management is not improved, India faces the risk of decreased crop yield, increased farmer costs, unstable rural incomes, and lost opportunities for economic growth, particularly for agriculture, which remains a significant source of employment and rural livelihoods. Improving water efficiency and governance also contributes to national development goals like reduced rural poverty, sustainable agriculture, and climate-resilient growth, all of which are essential components of the Viksit Bharat vision.

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1. **Water is Central to Agriculture and the Economy.**
   Inefficiencies or shortages in agriculture, India's largest user of freshwater and the source of rural jobs and food production, have a direct impact on economic productivity.
2. **Water scarcity is increasing and threatens growth.**
   India's increasing water stress is caused by a number of factors, including excessive groundwater use, erratic monsoon patterns, and declining per capita water supplies. This has broader implications for Viksit Bharat's goals of food security and economic growth.
3. **National policy and development are related to water management.**
   For India's national interest, which includes sustainable economic policy, food security, and rural development, institutional reforms, improved irrigation methods (like micro-irrigation), and water conservation measures are required. All of these actions are in line with the inclusive and sustainable growth framework of Viksit Bharat at 2047.

Objectives of the study

- To examine the economic dimensions of agricultural water management in India.
- To analyse the role of efficient water management in achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat.

Water as an Economic Resource

According to "Water conservation in irrigation can increase water use", this study stated that Water is no longer considered a free natural resource in agriculture, but rather an economic good with opportunity costs, scarcity value, and allocation efficiency impacts. Assessing its economic value helps to pricing, distribution, and design policy. It demonstrates the irrigation water's economic production value and illustrates the effect of water pricing, markets, and allocation on farm earnings.

India's Water Economy: Bracing for a Turbulent Future (World Bank)

Report stated that it believes that water is an important resource for agriculture, and it examines productivity, distribution, and scarcity in Indian agriculture. Water is increasingly recognised as an economic resource rather than a free natural resource. The economic evaluation of irrigation water enables efficient pricing, distribution, and conservation. Farm income, agricultural productivity, and rural economic growth are all directly impacted by water use efficiency in agriculture. In the past, increasing irrigation, especially with groundwater, has raised agricultural output and farmer incomes in India. Hence, long-term agricultural success depends on sustainability in all domains, like social, economic and environmental. Fair access, water productivity and ecological preservation must all be integrated for sustainable development.

1. **Development of Irrigation as a Factor in Economic Growth.**

The study found that agricultural water management has a major effect on India's agricultural sector. The development of better water access infrastructure, such as canals, tube wells, and micro irrigation systems, has directly increased agricultural production, crop quantity, and the area under irrigation in villages. Irrigation expenditure provided by the government has enhanced rural lives, dependency on rainfall decreased and supported in managing production stability. Nonetheless, the need for economically planning water resources by indicating ongoing maintenance costs, variation in water access across regions, and financial monetary limitations are all on the rise.

2. **Sustainability and Efficiency as Economic Needs.**

The economic benefits of irrigation are limited by inadequate water management. Traditional flood irrigation methods, water-consuming farming practices, and excessive groundwater extraction reduce water productivity and lead to long-term economic problems. Reducing the water table and increasing electricity subsidies are putting pressure on farmers. Hence, enhancing water efficiency through sprinkler, drip irrigation practices and crop diversity. Likewise, scientific water management is not only essential to the land and nature but also for the economy.

3. **Water Management Strategic Role for Reaching Viksit Bharat.**

Efficient water management in agriculture is one of the most vital foundations for achieving India's growing economy. Suitable water storage and distribution facilities can lead to climate-friendly agriculture, better food security, and an increase in farmers' income. Water management is consequently more than just an agricultural research topic. It is an innovative tool for balanced and sustainable national development.

Trends in Irrigation Coverage and Agricultural Land Use in India.

Table1: Irrigation Coverage & land Use in India

Year	Net Irrigated Area (Mha)	Gross Irrigated area (Mha)	Net Sown area (Mha)	%of Net Area Irrigated
2010-11	63.87	89.32	141.37	45.18
2015-16	67.77	97.75	138.97	48.77
2020-21	77.73	118.93	141.54	54.92
2022-23	79.31	122.29	140.71	56.36

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance (2024-25).

This table illustrates that irrigation trends indicate that India's agricultural water infrastructure has grown dramatically. From 63.87 million hectares in 2010-11 to 79.31 million hectares in 2022-23, the net irrigated area increased by more

than 24%. indicating higher irrigation intensity and alternative cropping methods. Similarly, the gross irrigated area increased significantly, and the percentage of irrigated land increased from 45.18 to 56.36 per cent due to better irrigation access, less reliance on the monsoon, and increased output stability. However, net sown area remained virtually unchanged, suggesting that agricultural growth is being driven by improved water management rather than more land expansion. These patterns underscore the importance of irrigation development in enhancing national food security, farm productivity, and rural incomes, all key tenets of the Viksit Bharat agenda.

Conclusion

Agricultural water management is a crucial aspect of India's agricultural economy. Over a period of time, the construction of dams and irrigation systems has consistently increased crop coverage, stabilised agricultural output, and reduced the demand for rainfall. As government expenditure in large, medium, and small irrigation systems increased, the irrigation reaches also extended, helping farmers to boost productivity and generate revenue. However, there are disadvantages as well as benefits, including high initial expenses, an insufficient water distribution system, and low recovery costs. These trends indicates even though irrigation practices have helped in the growth of agriculture, the primary sector needs institutional changes and improved productivity to maintain its economic stability. Their financial contributions, the way water is being utilised in agriculture, could cause major problems in the future. Because of a significant dependence on groundwater with demand approaching half of the existing supply, groundwater levels have dropped in many places. Electricity subsidies and free Electricity have led to an increase in water usage. Further, in the difference between paddy and wheat yields in water-stress regions. If these problems are not solved, irrigation costs may increase, and agricultural revenue may fall. long-term food and water security may be at risk, and agricultural growth may not happen. Effective agricultural water management is necessary to achieve the goal of a developed India. Managing limited water resources through a variety of crops, assured farming, and minimising minor water losses can increase water use efficiency and significantly increase productivity. By balancing irrigation growth with conserving natural resources, India could protect the food system, increase farmer incomes, and achieve environmentally sustainable agricultural transformation. Hence, rather than becoming simply a sectoral issue, water management becomes an inclusive and long-term strategic component of national growth.

The economic aspect of agricultural water management illustrates two facts: it encourages agricultural productivity and serves as the foundation for new financial and environmental research. If India is to achieve its development goals, resource-based, traditional agricultural practices must give way to effective, advanced, demand-oriented water management. The future of India's agricultural economy will depend on how effectively the most vital resource, water, is utilised.

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Original Article

Make in India: An Analysis of the FDI Inflows and its Economic Impacts

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Abstract:

Launched in 2014, the Make in India campaign sought to create jobs, investment, and innovation in order to make India a global center for manufacturing. This report examines the program's effects using sectoral inflows, year-over-year growth comparisons prior to and following its implementation, and patterns in foreign direct investment (FDI). Even though FDI inflows rose dramatically after debut and peaked in 2022, succeeding years have shown a dip, suggesting sensitivity to the state of the world economy. Sectoral data shows consistent expenditures in manufacturing and infrastructure, as well as a significant emphasis on services and technology. The analysis points to early achievements in stabilising FDI growth, but instability and outside factors continue to exist, necessitating strategic reinforcements to maintain long-term goals.

Key words: *manufacturing, FDI, Make in India, sectoral inflows*

Introduction:

The concept of Make in India is not a new one and has been in discussion since the late 19th century. Its major objectives being - higher employment, better living standards, high PCI for the nation. Right from the times of 'The Grand Old man of India' Dadabhai Naoroji who complained about the drain of resources from India and the subsequent sale of the finished products at a cheaper cost to Indians thereby destroying the local household and cottage industries and negatively affecting the manufacturing capabilities of the country (Deodhar, S. Y., 2015).

Thus, in an order to realise the decades old dream of making India a manufacturing hub the Indian government under its newly formed leadership of Narendra Modi launched the ambitious 'Make in India' in September 2014. It was a new national program designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skilled employment, protect intellectual property and build the best in-class manufacturing infrastructure. The idea is also prominent given the fact that it envisioned to do away with the meek and non-aggressive approach of India at the world stage. It also aimed at making a psychological impact on the masses too who had been subjugated to foreign rule and exploitation over the centuries (Jha, S., 2015).

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Sectors under Make in India Scheme:

Manufacturing Sectors	Service Sectors
Aerospace and Defence	Information Technology & Information Technology enabled Services (IT &ITeS)
Automotive and Auto Components	Tourism and Hospitality Services
Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices	Medical Value Travel
Bio-Technology	Transport and Logistics Services
Capital Goods	Accounting and Finance Services
Textile and Apparels	Audio Visual Services
Chemicals and Petro chemicals	Legal Services
Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM)	Communication Services
Leather & Footwear	Construction and Related Engineering Services
Food Processing	Environmental Services
Gems and Jewellery	Financial Services
Shipping	Education Services
Railways	
Construction	
New and Renewable Energy	

Source:static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2024/sep/doc2024925401801.pdf

The key strategies as highlighted by government with the launch of the campaign were (GoI, Make in India):

(a) To instil confidence in India's capabilities amongst potential partners, business community and citizens.

(b) Provide a framework for a vast amount of technical information on 25 industry sectors.

(c) To reach out to audience locally and globally and keep them informed about the opportunities and reforms.

Pillars of Make in India:

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Impact of the campaign:

The impact of this campaign would be felt both domestically and internationally. The development of the manufacturing sector will create employment opportunities for the youth of the country, alleviate poverty, attract investments, create value for Indian goods and fix the rising trade deficit. Internationally, it aimed to improve India's standing in the world and investors will look at India not merely as a market but as an opportunity. The interaction between domestic and international firms would, inevitably, help transform domestic firms into MNCs (Srivastava, R., 2019).

The government backed this campaign by taking steps such as (GoI, Make In India):

- Setting up 'Invest India' (will act as the first reference point for assisting investors)
- Setting up a dedicated web portal "http://www.makeinindia.com" to resolve all queries.
- Setting up of an expert panel to redress grievances and handle queries of global and domestic investors within 24 hours raising FDI caps in railways and defense production to 100% and 49% respectively.
- The environment of positivity created by this campaign has significantly improved the perception of the Indian economy.

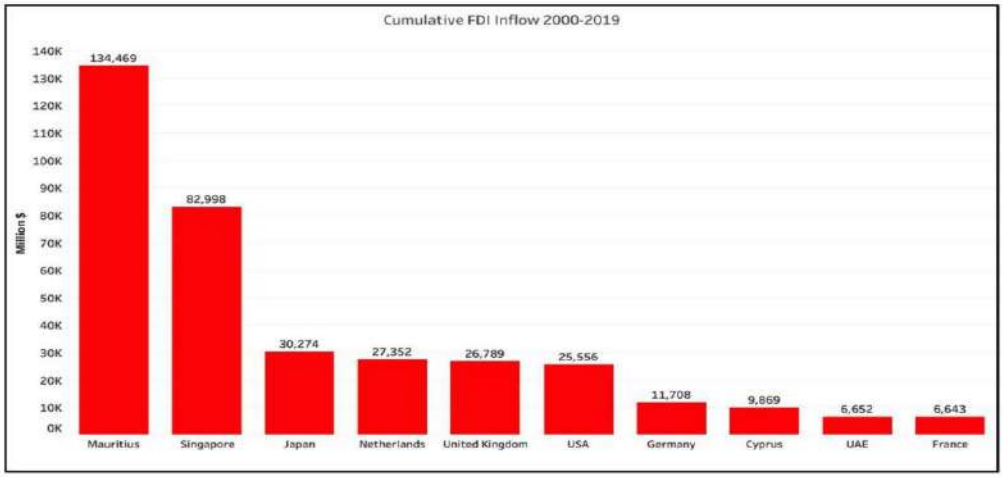
FDI reforms under the Scheme (Ghuge, N. R., 2020):

1. Defence: Up to 49% under automatic route and above 49% through Government route.
2. Civil Aviation: 100% FDI under automatic route in Greenfield Projects and 74% FDI in Brownfield Projects under automatic route beyond 74% for Brownfield Projects is under government route.
3. Banking: FDI up to 74% with 49% under automatic route rest through government route.
4. Railways: 100% FDI under automatic route permitted in construction, operation and maintenance of Rail Infrastructure projects.
5. Construction: 100% FDI through automatic route and Removal of minimum floor area & minimum capital requirement
6. Pharmaceuticals: The extant FDI policy on pharmaceutical sector provides for 100% FDI under automatic route in Greenfield pharma and FDI up to 74% under automatic route and 100% under government approval in Brownfield pharma.
7. Insurance & Pension: FDI Policy has been reviewed to increase the sectoral cap of foreign investment from 26% to 49% with foreign investment up to 26% to be under automatic route.
8. Medical Devices: 100% FDI under automatic route for manufacturing of medical devices has been permitted.
9. E-Commerce: 100% FDI in B2B e-commerce, Single brand retail trading entity permitted for B2C e-commerce and e-commerce food retailing.
10. Retail: 100% FDI and 49% under automatic route is allowed. In case of „state-of-art" and „cutting-edge technology" sourcing norms can be relaxed subject to Government approval. 100% FDI is now permitted under automatic route in Duty Free Shops located and operated in the Customs bonded areas.

Impacts of Make in India Scheme:

Cumulative FDI inflow in India:

Singapore, Cyprus, and Mauritius were regarded as tax havens due to their beneficial tax laws. As a result, Mauritius was India's top source of foreign direct investment (FDI), accounting for up to 32% of all inflows between April 2000 and March 2019. In contrast, Singapore received 19% of FDI throughout this 19-year span. during 50% of foreign direct investment (FDI) into India during the past 19 years has come from these two nations combined. The other nations through which more FDI enters our nation are Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States.



Source:https://factly.in/in-the-last-19-years-more-than-50-of-the-fdi-was-routed-through-mauritius-singapore/

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Japan although not a tax haven, has higher volumes of FDI inflow into India. Japan ranks third in the overall volume of FDI received in this century (since 2000). The investments from Japan are into diverse fields like retail, textile, banking, food & beverages, consumer durables etc.

Value of FDI inflows in India:

The following table displays the FDI inflow in India over all the sectors of the economy:

Financial Year	FDI (in billion USD)
2012	46.56
2013	34.3
2014	36.05
2015	45.15
2016	55.56
2017	60.22
2018	60.97
2019	62
2020	74.39
2021	81.97
2022	84.84
2023	71.36
2024	70.95

Source: Statista (DPIIT, RBI)

The statistics on foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows into India from 2012 to 2024 shows a trajectory of significant development albeit with some fluctuations. Following a decline in 2013–14, foreign direct investment (FDI) more than doubled from USD 34.3 billion to a peak of USD 84.84 billion between 2015 and 2022, coinciding with the launch of Make in India. This prolonged period of expansion highlights India's growing attractiveness as a worldwide investment destination, which is probably aided by FDI sector changes and a sizable local market.

However, the data shows a dramatic turnaround beginning in 2023, with inflows declining to USD 71.36 billion and then somewhat more to USD 70.95 billion in 2024. This two-year decrease from the 2022 top points to a possible trend change that may be brought on by geopolitical unrest, tighter monetary policies globally, and global economic difficulties. Overall, the recent reduction shows how sensitive FDI flows are to external economic conditions and heralds a period of consolidation following years of robust expansion, even though the long-term trend from the base year (2012) is still favourable.

Annual change in FDI equity inflow in India

(Before Make in India and after Make in India):

Financial year	Y-O-Y change (in %age) (Before MII Scheme)	Financial year	Y-O-Y change (in %age) (After MII Scheme)
2004	-19	2015	22
2005	47	2016	35
2006	72	2017	9
2007	125	2018	3
2008	97	2019	-1
2009	28	2020	13
2010	-18	2021	19
2011	-17	2022	-1
2012	64	2023	-22
2013	-36	2024	-3
2014	8		

Source: Statista (DPIIT/RBI)

A comparative analysis indicates differing trends in investment volatility and growth sustainability indicated by an year-over-year percentage change in FDI prior to and following the launch of the Make in India (MII) initiative in 2014. Extreme oscillations, including dramatic peaks like +125% (2007) and +97% (2008) and severe dips like -36% (2013) and -19% (2004), characterise the pre-MII period (2004-2014). Sharp drops during the 2008 financial crisis and its aftermath show that FDI inflows were extremely vulnerable to global economic cycles at this time of high volatility. The post-MII period (2015–2024), on the other hand, shows a distinct move toward more initial stability and moderation, with substantial positive growth in the first three years (averaging +22%).

But starting in 2018, this stability gave way to a tendency of slowing down and steady decrease, which resulted in negative growth for four of the previous five years, including a notable 22% decline in 2023. Although MII may have

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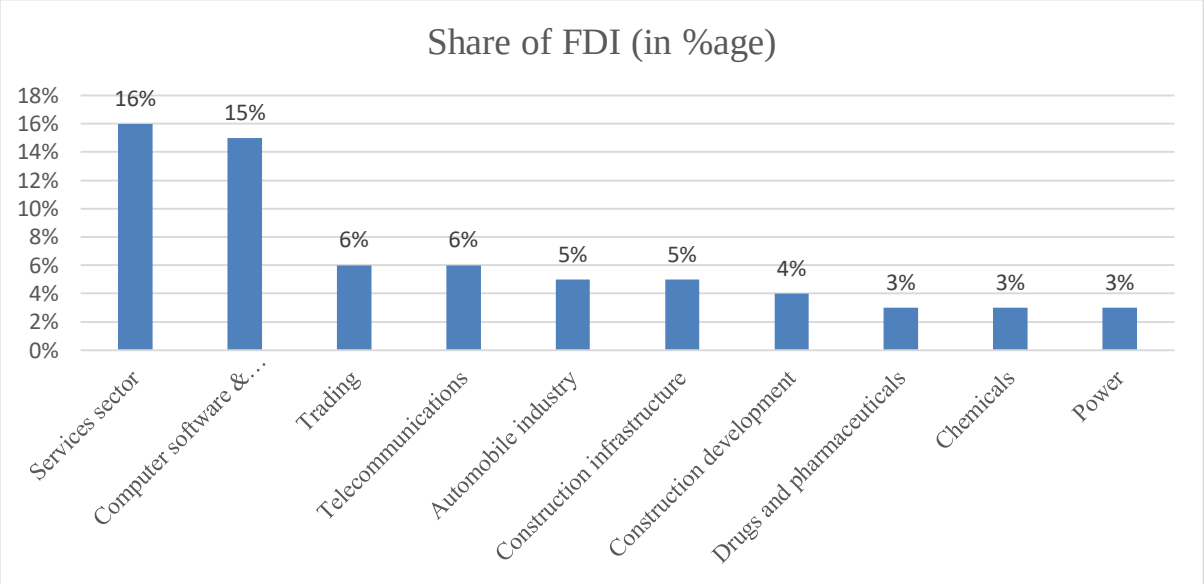
initially assisted in reducing the erratic fluctuations of the previous era, the data indicates that the scheme's ability to maintain strong growth momentum has diminished in recent years, with performance after 2018 indicating new difficulties and a return to negative volatility, albeit not as severe as it was prior to 2014.

Composition of FDI by various sectors:

The following table/graph shows the share of Indian industries attracting FDI (2000-24)



Source: DPIIT

India's economic dominance shift towards services and technology, which reflects its integration into the global digital and knowledge economy, is visible from the data on the sectoral allocation of FDI from 2000 to 2024. Together, the Services Sector (16%) and Computer Software & Hardware (15%) account for about a third of all FDI inflows, highlighting India's strength and appeal as a center for technology-driven solutions, business process outsourcing, and IT services. Significant investments in essential infrastructure and industrial divisions come next. The next main cluster is made up of trading (6%), telecommunications (6%), the automobile industry (5%), and construction (infrastructure and development totalling 9%).

Key Findings

- **FDI Inflow Growth**: Total FDI inflow saw significant growth after the launch of Make in India, rising from USD 36.05 billion (2014) to a peak of USD 84.84 billion (2022).
- **Recent FDI Decline**: A notable reversal occurred post-2022, with FDI falling to USD 71.36 billion (2023) and USD 70.95 billion (2024), indicating a recent slowdown.
- **Stabilized Growth Volatility**: The year-on-year percentage change in FDI became less volatile after 2014, showing initial stability compared to the extreme fluctuations (e.g., +125% in 2007, -36% in 2013) of the pre-MII era.
- **Post-2018 Growth Slowdown**: Despite initial stability, FDI growth rates decelerated consistently after 2018, with four of the last five years (2019-2024) recording negative or minimal growth.
- **Sectoral Concentration**: FDI is concentrated in services and technology, with the Services Sector (16%) and Computer Software & Hardware (15%) together attracting nearly one-third of all FDI (2000-2024).
- **Infrastructure & Manufacturing Share**: Core sectors like **Trading (6%), Telecommunications (6%), Automobile (5%), and Construction (9% combined)** form a significant secondary cluster of FDI attraction.
- **Primary Investment Sources**: Historically, over 50% of cumulative FDI (2000-2019) was routed through **Mauritius and Singapore**, largely due to favorable tax treaties.
- **Broad Sectoral Coverage**: The Make in India scheme targets **25 key sectors**, spanning both manufacturing (e.g., Automobiles, Defence, Electronics) and services (e.g., IT, Tourism, Logistics).
- **FDI Policy Liberalization**: The initiative was supported by significant FDI reforms, including increased caps in Defence (up to 49%), Railways (100%), and Medical Devices (100%), among others.

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Recommendations

- Simplify regulatory processes and cut down on bureaucratic hold-ups at all levels to make conducting business easier.
- Provide targeted incentives and policy assistance to high-potential manufacturing industries including electronics, pharmaceuticals, and renewable energy.
- Make strategic infrastructure investments to enhance digital connection, power supply, and logistics, particularly in industrial corridors.
- Create a workforce with the necessary skills through industry-academia collaborations and vocational training that is in line with future industrial demands.
- To boost investor confidence and lessen regulatory uncertainty, maintain long-term policy stability and consistency.
- In order to draw businesses looking for alternatives to their current production sites, actively market India as a hub for a diverse supply chain.
- Simplify environmental clearances and land acquisition to expedite the execution of greenfield and brownfield projects.
  Enhance the execution of Made in India at the state level by encouraging competitive federalism and offering assistance for capacity-building.

Conclusion

Unquestionably, the Make in India campaign has played a crucial role in changing the economic narrative of India and successfully raising the nation's status as a competitive and alluring location for international investment. In contrast to the very volatile period prior to 2014, the program created a more stable investment environment, stimulated a significant increase in FDI inflows, and strategically liberalised important industries to realise their full potential. However, significant structural and external issues are revealed by the recent FDI plateau and fall as well as the ongoing dominance of services and technology over core manufacturing in the investment portfolio. A more robust and flexible policy framework is required due to supply chain rivalry, global economic challenges, and geopolitical realignments.

India must now shift from wide-ranging marketing campaigns to in-depth, sector-specific execution in order to fully realise its aim of becoming a global manufacturing hub. This calls for a concentrated effort to improve the physical and logistical infrastructure, guarantee policy predictability, promote industry driven by innovation, and develop a skilled workforce prepared for the future. India can cement its first advantages and create a more self-reliant, integrated, and high-value industrial foundation for long-term, sustainable growth by resolutely filling these gaps.

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Original Article

Dalit Movements in Colonial India: An analysis of the Dr. Ambedkar Era

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Abstract

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar popularly known as Babasaheb Ambedkar advocated for equality and civil rights for those who had been marginalised for centuries. He is recognised as the chief architect of the constitution of India. This article which centres on Dr. Ambedkar's life and his dalit movements which provides an in-depth examination of how he spoke out against widespread caste discrimination in india. Also, this paper examines his contribution to the social justice movement highlighting his efforts to eradicate caste-based oppression and promotion of equality. In addition, it discusses his Movements works mainly his views on caste system. By analysing his writings, speeches and activism, this paper sheds on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's enduring legacy in the struggle for social justice and human rights. This paper is mainly based on historical methods, for some extent discriptive method also used. sources are mainly Writings and Speeches of Dr. Ambedkar, "Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Dalit Movement in India" (2011) by Geetanjali, "Vimochakana Hejjegalu, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Baduku-Sadhane" (2018) (Kannada), by H.S. Anupama, Rewant Vikram Singh,s "Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Dalit Movement" (2012), Mallika Saxena,s "Dalit Movement: A Historical background" Research Article(2015), Chandrashekhar Bhandari's "Samajika Krantisurya, Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar"(Tran)-2011 and Maroti Subhashrao Phulari,s research article "Mahad Satyagraha: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar creating History and asserting equality" Research article, 2021.

Key Words: *Dr. Ambedkar's Era, Dalit Movements, British India*

Introduction

During the British colonial period the british rule provided only limited educational and political opportunities for Dalits. Figures like Iyothee Thass and M.C. Rajah began to voice dalit rights in the public arena. Neverthless, it was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who infused the movement with ideological depth and an institutional structure. Through initiatives like "The Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha" (1924) he prioritized political rights, education and social reform. His call for separate electorate for dalits during the round table conference (1930-1932) and the subsequent Poona pact (1932) represented a significant turning point in Dalit Political assertion. In 1956, Ambedkar's conversion to buddhism accompanied by thousands of followers, signified an important break from Hindu caste ideology and provided dalits with a new spiritual and ethical basis. This occurrence initiated what is now navayana buddhism a contemporary reinterpretation of Buddhism grounded in social justice and reason. His concepts still shape dalit thought, movements and identity today.

Early Life.

Dr. Ambedkar was born in Mhow a town and military contonment established by the british in the central provinces, which is now part of Madhya pradesh. He was the last child, the 14th of Ramji Maloji sakpal and Bhimabai. His family hailed from a Marathi background originating from the village of Ambavade in the Ratnagiri district of present day in Maharashtra. They belonged to the Mahar caste within the hinduism a group often considered untouchable and faced severe social and economic discrimination.

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Dr. Ambedkar's ancestors had long served in the british east india company's army with his father, ramji sakpal working in the Indian army at the cantonment in Mhow. He had some foramal education in Marathi and English, and he motivated to his childern to study deligently.

As a follower of the Kabir panth, Ramji Sakpal encouraged his childern to explore to hindu classes he leveraged his militory position to advocate for his children to attend govt school as they encountered opposition due to their caste background. Despite attending school Dr. Ambedkar and other childern from Untouchable communities were isolated and received little support from teachers. They were prohibited from sitting inside the classroom. Whenever they needed water, someone from a higher caste had to serve it from a height. As Dr Ambedkar was not permitted to touch the water or the cantainer it was in. The school Peon typically assisted young Ambedkar with this task, and if the Peon was absent, he had to go without water. A predaciment Ambedkar described as "**No Peon No Water".** His father retired in 1894 and the family relocatted to satara two years later. Soon after their arrival Dr. Ambedkar's mother passed away. The childern were looked after by their aunt and faced challenging living conditions. Only Three sons Balaram, Ananda Rao and Bhim Rao and Two Daughters, Manjula and Tulasi of the Ambedkar family would eventually survive. Of all his siblings Dr. Ambedkar was the only one who managed to pass his exams and move on to higher level of Education. Bhimrao Sakpal Ambevadekar a surname derived from his hometown of ambevade in Ratnagiri district was fondly recognised by his Brahmin teacher, Mahadev Ambedkar. He altered surname from Ambevadekar to his own surname Ambedkar, in school Documentation.[i]

Early Movements by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. (1924-1930)

Dr. Ambedkar's steadfast opposition to dogmatism is his finest quality. He never consented to anything in the name of power. He detested all types of humbugs. He always tackled issues with the earnestness of a student and the intellectual integrity of a scholar. He presented the idea that even ideologies are subject to the impermenence principle and that no one should assert their validity outside of their time. As a result, his followers are free to think for themselves in the face of changing circumstances.[ii]

During the British colonial era, the British rule provided only limited eduacational and political opportunities for Dalits. Figures like Iyothee Thass and M.C Rajaiha began to Voice dalit Rights in the public arena. Neverthless, it was Dr, Ambedkar who infused the movement with ideological depth and an institutional structure. Throgh initiatives like the Bahishkrit Hitakarini sabha (1924), he priortized political rights, education and social reform. His call for separate electotares for Dalits during the round table conferences (1930-1932) and the subsequent Poona pact (1932) represented a significant turning point in Dalit political assertion.[iii]

Temple Entry Movement.

Mahad Satyagraha. (20th March,1927)

Mahad is a tiny town in Maharashtra's Raigad district, which was once known as kolaba. A legal resolution proposed by S.K. Bole and approved by the Bombay Government in 1923 was essentially what cleared the path for Dr. Ambedkar to organise the Mahad satyagraha. This resolution gave the untouchables unrestricted access to public utility supplies. Apart from the ancient hindu shastras and manu smrities, which imposed cruel customs on untouchables as social standards, there was no written legislation. The mahad municipality allowed the untouchables full access to the chawdar water tank in 1924 because of the S.K. Bole resolution. However, the law merely existed on paper and as it was rarely put into practice, no chamges could be observed in practice. Kolaba District Depressed Classes took the lead in organising a conference to raise awarness among the depressed classes in order to change the current situation. Ananta rao Chitre, Subhedar Savadkar and surendranath Tipnis were working very hard to ensure the conference was success. One of the numerous resolutions that the conference issued urged hindu castes to assist the untouchables in obtaining their civic rights. On March 19th, 1927, it was decided to march in a procession to the chawdar tank and consume its water. It states that on March 20, 1927, a historic walk was conducted in which thousands of Dalits peacefully marched to drink water from the Chawdar tank under the leadership of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar. He declared equality and humanism for the untouchables while drinking water from this tank. Hindus claimed ownership of the tank, leading to a lenghty legal battle. Ultimately, Dr. Ambedkar triumphed in the case of the Bombay high court in March 1937.[iv]

Manusmriti Dahan. (25th December 1927)

The upper castes regard Manusmriti as a secred text that denigates women's status. In the Mahad conference organisers took a powerful symbolic step. The lake water was untouchable, representing and controlling the social system for thousands of years and caste and gender discrimination. They took a decision to burn the book" Manusmriti", which was considered sacred even though it provided a living, scriptual basis for untouchability, in front a public meeting. On the first day of the conference, the night of december 25, a six inch deep, one and half foot square pit was dug in the middle of the vast field and filled with sandalwood pieces. At around 9 pm each copy of Manusmriti set on fire enmasses. Three banners were displayed on either side: 'Manusmriti Dahana Bhoomi,' 'Untouchability should be abolished,' and Bury Brahminy'. [v]

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Dadar's Public Ganesh Festival Movement (1929)

Temple entry was one of the initiatives taken by Babasaheb in his efforts to establish equality. Dr. Ambedkar battled in 1929 to allow untouchable to participate in public Ganesh festivals, which was attempt to establish cultural equality. Babasaheb himself had come to defend for the entry of Dalits in the public Ganesh festival. Thackery and a few other leaders with him. Initially, the Chairman of the committee refused to allow Dalits entry, however the activist continued, and eventually committee members and chairman were forced to concede. Dalits were given permission to enter around three in the afternoon. Together with the winners, everyone who had come to battle made their triumphal entry into the chapter. Finally, dalits allowed to enter the public Ganesh festival in Dadar.[vi]

Satyagraha at Parvathi Temple, Pune. (October 13,1929)

A satyagraha was also conducted in pune's Parvati temple on October 13, 1929. Even leaders of the uppe caste such as N.V. Gadila, had to be stoned during this. The temple gates were shut to keep people out as soon as the satyagraha started. Many locations saw protest gathering against the cruel actions of the upper castes during the parvati temple satyagraha. Leaders and activists like commentator Thackery, Devarao nayak, Shivatammar, Pradhan Khandai, kambli and kadekar attended the Mumbai meeting. Babasaheb decided not to fight the issue by deciding to deny entry to all, instead of denying entry to Dalits in the Parvathi temple. Babasaheb himself was not involved in this movement for entry to this temple.

Nashik kalaram Temple Entry Movement. (2nd March 1930)

In March 1930, he led another Satyagraha to advocate for the untouchables Right to enter the renowed "kalaram temple" in nasik. The satyagraha was called off in 1934. The satyagraha at this temple was only one facet of the struggle for social equality in Babasaheb's view. While addressing his satyagraha collegues on March 02, 1930, he said, "The work of eliminating untouchability must be done in many ways. It has religious, social, Political and economic dimensions. This work is not comlpeted by entering the temple alone. This satyagraha, however, is only awaken the minds of the upper caste hindus". We have undertaken this to find out whether hindus view people who are human like them in the same way or not. This will test the mentality of upper caste hindus. Along with thousands of supporters, Dr. Ambedkar began his march towards the kalaram temple at panchavanti, Nashik on March 2nd, 1930. The black idol of Rama that is installed in sanctum in the temple is the source of its name, Kalaram. In response to Babasaheb's request, more than 15000 protesters had assembled by March 3rd and started there. Protests in the vicinity of the shrine Dr. Ambedkar ordered the protest to be non-violent despite the upper caste hindus fierce opposition and provocations. The police were forced to implement section 144 on multiple occassions to prohibit protests due to the animosity directed at the Dalit Demonstrators.[vii]

From April 1942 to 1946 he broadened his efforts and established the Scheduled castes fedaration as a national political entity. During his tenure as a member of the governor general executive council from 1942 to 1946 he utilized this platform to advance the interests of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. He obtained funding from the central government for their education and ensured they received reservations in position within both central and provincial services.

Poona pact (24th September 1932)

Gandhi vehemently objected to Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar's proposal at the first-round table conference for the british government to create a separate electorate for the Dalit oppressed classes, arguing that it would empower the Dalit. He began indefinite hunger strike on september 20,1932, in protest the british prime minister at that time Ramsay MacDonald, who had to decided to give the poor classes a communal prize under the British Indian constitution. Dr. Ambedkar was forced to moderate his stance because of the widespread national outcry to preserve Gandhi's life. On the September 24,1932, a deal known as the "***Poona Pact"*** was established between the Hindu caste leaders and the downtrodden sections. According to the resolution adopted at a public assembly held in Bombay on September 25, "Go forward, no Hindu will be considered an untouchable due to their birth, and they will have the same rights in all social institutions. The foundation for granting Dalits a fair share in the political empowerment of the indian populace in a democratic indian polity was established by this historic resolution in the history of the Dalit struggle in india. The agreement reached between the leaders representing the depressed classes and the rest of the community is fallows on how the depressed claases are represented in legislatures and several other issues that impact their well-being. Seats for the depressed classes will be set aside. Out of seats held by the public in provincial legislatures are as follows: there are 148: 30 in Madras, 25 in Bombay with Sindh, 8 in Punjab, 18 in Bihar and Orissa, 20 in Central Provinces, 7 in Assam, 30 in Bengal and 20in United Provinces.

Joint electorates will be used to elect these seats, but they must follow this process. A panel of the three depressed class candidates will be chosen for each of the reserved seats by the electoral college, which will be composed of all members of the depressed classes listed on the constituency's general electrol roll. The four candidates who receive the most votes in these primary elections will be chosen by the general electorate. As state in the paragraph pertaining to their representation in provincial legislatures, the representation of the depressed classes in the central legislature will also be based on the priciples of joint electorates and reserved seats through primary elections.[viii]

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There have been some gains and some losses for both sides. The Dalits gave up the power to choose their own members, but the hindu upper castes had already consented to give up in 71 seats; now the number had climbed to 148. Depressed class candidates were forced to wait for the Hindu upper Castes' approval. Gandhi said that Ambewdkar was misteken to believe that the only way to adress the issue of the depressed classes was through the legal system. Gandhi suggested creating the "Anti *Untouchabiliy League"* as a unique Institutions. Thus, the poona pact had wide-ranging religious and socieyal implications while being a political accord. Dr. Ambedkar later noted with dismay that the status quo persisted, despite his initial enthuism about the conquences. "***The biggest mistake of mistake of my life was signing the poona pact***" he bemoaned. Day by day, he grew increasingly convinced that eliminating untouchability was not so simple and that was useless to ciut off the deadly tree's bare branches without damaging its roots. Dr. Ambedkar grew increasingly resenful of Gandhi and the Congress.[ix]

Dr.B.R. Ambedkar's Organisations and his Journalistic Legacy.

Dr. Ambedkar established various organisations to bring together Dalits and then a platform to advocate for their rights. In 1924 he founded the "*Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha"* which aimed to enhance education and socio-Economic development among marginalised groups. In 1936 he created *"The Independent Labour Party"* to the champion the interests of the working class, with a particular emphasis on the rights and welfare of Dalits. Later in 1942 he restructured Independent Labour Party into the "*Scheduled Caste fedaration*", concentrating on politically representing Dalits and ensuring Their civil rights. These organisations were instrumental in mobilising Dalits and influnces the Dalit Political movement in India. Advance the interests of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. He obtained funding from the central government for their education and ensured they received reservations in positions within centred and provincial services.[x]

Dr. Ambedkar utilised Journalism to raise awarness about the rights of dalits and social justice. He established multiple newspapers to amplify the concerns of Dalits and confront the Caste system. In in 1920 he launched the weekly "*Mooka Nayaka*" (Leadrer of the voiceless), which brought attention to the problems of untouchablity and caste oppression. Subsequently, in April1927 he started a marathi fortnightly "*Bahishkrit Bharat"* (Excluded India), followed by "*Samata"* (Equality) in 1928, after a weekly publication "*Janata*" (The People) in 1930 and lastly in 1956 he started "*Prabuddha Bharat"* (Enlightened India), these journals aimed at advocating for social-reform and the rights of marginal communities.

Conclusion.

The modern Dalit movement was founded by Dr.B. R Ambedkar, who turned it from a social reform initiative into a political fight for freedom. To guarantee dignity and social equality, he promoted the total abolition of the caste system, education as a means of empowerment and protected legal rights, including constitutional safeguards and reservations. Overall, Babasaheb's Dalit movements in the 1930s-1940s in colonial india led to the upliftment and overall development of Dalits. However, it is regretteble that the caste problrm and untouchability have not been eradicated even today.

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Original Article

Belur and Halebidu as Living Heritage Sites: Tourism Management Challenges and Policy Implications for Viksit Bharat 2047

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Abstract

*Belur and Halebidu, the historic temple towns of Karnataka associated with the Hoysala dynasty, represent outstanding examples of India's living cultural heritage. These heritage destinations are not merely archaeological monuments but continue to function as religious, cultural, and social spaces for local communities. In recent years, increased recognition of their heritage value and improved accessibility have led to a steady rise in tourist inflow. While tourism has contributed to local economic development and heritage awareness, unregulated growth poses challenges related to conservation, infrastructure stress, visitor management, governance coordination, and community participation. In the context of India's long-term national development vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, cultural heritage tourism is increasingly recognised as a strategic sector capable of contributing to inclusive growth, sustainable development, cultural diplomacy, and regional economic revitalisation. This paper critically examines the tourism management challenges faced by Belur and Halebidu as living heritage sites and analyses their policy implications for the realisation of Viksit Bharat 2047. The study is based on secondary data analysis, review of policy documents, and conceptual interpretation of sustainable heritage tourism frameworks. "**Viksit Bharat 2047**" is an aspirational framework envisioning India as a developed nation by 2047 economically vibrant, technologically advanced, socially equitable, and environmentally sustainable. Tourism is central to this vision because it contributes to GDP, employment, cultural exchange, regional development, and environmental conservation. The paper proposes an integrated heritage tourism management model that emphasises conservation-oriented planning, community participation, digital innovation, carrying capacity assessment, and public–private partnerships. The study argues that aligning heritage tourism development with sustainability principles can transform Belur and Halebidu into model heritage destinations contributing meaningfully to India's socio-economic and cultural development goals under the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision.*

Key words: *Visitor Management, Heritage Management, Sustainable Tourism and Carrying Capacity.*

Introduction

India possesses one of the richest and most diverse cultural heritages in the world, encompassing monuments, historic towns, sacred landscapes, traditional art forms, and living cultural practices. Cultural heritage is not only a reflection of the past but also a living resource that continues to shape identities, social relations, and economic activities in the present. Tourism has emerged as a powerful medium through which heritage is interpreted, consumed, and valorised. In the Indian context, heritage tourism has gained prominence due to increasing domestic mobility, expanding middle-class aspirations, improved transport infrastructure, and digital promotion of destinations. Belur and Halebidu, located in Hassan district of Karnataka, represent iconic examples of Hoysala architecture and craftsmanship. The Chennakesava Temple at Belur and the Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebidu are renowned for their elaborate sculptural panels, narrative friezes, and architectural innovation. These temple towns function as living heritage sites, where daily rituals, annual festivals, and community practices coexist with tourism activities.

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As living heritage, these sites embody both tangible and intangible cultural dimensions, making their management complex and sensitive. The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, which aims to transform India into a developed nation by the centenary of independence, places emphasis on sustainable development, inclusive growth, technological advancement, cultural pride, and global leadership. Tourism, particularly cultural and heritage tourism, is identified as a strategic sector capable of contributing to these objectives. Heritage tourism can promote decentralised regional development, generate employment in rural and semi-urban areas, support micro-entrepreneurship, and enhance India's cultural diplomacy. However, realising this potential requires robust policy frameworks and effective destination management systems that balance conservation imperatives with tourism development.

Review of Literature

Scholarly literature on heritage tourism emphasises the dual role of heritage as both a cultural asset requiring protection and an economic resource that can be leveraged for development. Studies on sustainable tourism argue that tourism development should meet present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to enjoy cultural and natural heritage. The concept of living heritage further complicates this relationship by recognising that heritage sites are embedded in ongoing cultural practices and community life. Research on community-based tourism highlights the importance of involving local communities in tourism planning, management, and benefit-sharing. Community participation enhances the legitimacy of tourism projects, fosters local stewardship of heritage resources, and contributes to equitable distribution of tourism benefits. Conversely, exclusion of communities often results in social tensions, cultural commodification, and resistance to tourism initiatives.

Governance studies in tourism management point to the challenges of coordination among multiple stakeholders, including heritage conservation agencies, tourism departments, local governments, private sector actors, and community organisations. Fragmented governance structures and overlapping mandates frequently undermine integrated destination management. The literature also notes the growing role of digital technologies in heritage interpretation, visitor management, and destination marketing, offering new opportunities for smart tourism solutions.

Despite the growing body of literature on heritage tourism, there is limited site-specific research linking living heritage management with long-term national development visions such as Viksit Bharat 2047. This study seeks to bridge this gap by situating the case of Belur and Halebidu within a broader policy and development framework.

Conceptual Framework: Living Heritage, Sustainable Tourism, and Viksit Bharat-2047

The conceptual framework of this study integrates three interrelated dimensions: living heritage management, sustainable tourism principles, and national development objectives under Viksit Bharat 2047. Living heritage management involves safeguarding tangible heritage (monuments, architecture, artefacts) and intangible heritage (rituals, traditions, community practices) while accommodating contemporary uses. Sustainable tourism principles emphasise economic viability, social equity, cultural integrity, and environmental responsibility.

Within the Viksit Bharat 2047 framework, heritage tourism is conceptualised as a multi-dimensional development tool contributing to economic growth, social inclusion, cultural preservation, environmental sustainability, and global cultural diplomacy. The framework underscores the need for integrated governance, community participation, smart technologies, and sustainable financing mechanisms to ensure that heritage tourism development aligns with long-term national goals.

Study Area Profile

Belur and Halebidu are historically associated with the Hoysala dynasty, which flourished between the 11th and 14th centuries. The architectural style of the Hoysalatemples is characterised by star-shaped platforms, lathe-turned pillars, and intricate stone carvings depicting scenes from epics, mythology, and everyday life. These sites are situated in predominantly agrarian landscapes, with local economies traditionally based on agriculture, small-scale trade, and artisanal activities. Tourism has emerged as an important supplementary livelihood in the region. Local residents engage in guiding services, handicraft sales, small eateries, transport services, and accommodation provision. However, the tourism economy remains underdeveloped due to limited infrastructure, inadequate marketing, and lack of professional training. Seasonal fluctuations in visitor numbers also affect income stability for local tourism-dependent households. In September 2023, the Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas—comprising the Chennakeshava Temple at Belur, the Hoysaleshwara Temple at Halebidu, and the Keshava Temple at Somanathapur were officially inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. This recognition makes them part of India's 42nd World Heritage Site designation.

Why They Were Chosen

- Architectural brilliance: Built in the 12th–13th centuries under the Hoysala dynasty, these temples showcase a unique style that blends features from earlier traditions while creating a distinct identity.
- Exquisite sculptural detail: The temples are covered in intricate stone carvings, friezes, and hyper-real sculptures depicting deities, dancers, animals, and mythological scenes.
- Cultural significance: They represent a major stage in the evolution of Hindu temple architecture, highlighting the artistic achievements of medieval Karnataka.

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- Historical importance: The temples embody the political, cultural, and spiritual life of the Hoysalas, who ruled much of southern India during their peak.

Impact of UNESCO Status

- Global recognition: Belur and Halebidu now stand alongside world-famous sites like the TajMahal and Hampi.
- Tourism boost: Increased international visitors are expected, bringing economic benefits to Karnataka.
- Preservation efforts: The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) will receive more support and funding for conservation.
- Cultural pride: The listing strengthens India's identity as a hub of diverse architectural and spiritual traditions.

Present Status of Tourism in Belur&Halebidu (2026)

The UNESCO World Heritage recognition of the Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas in 2023 has significantly boosted tourism in Belur and Halebidu. Here's the current picture:

Belur

- Known as the "Banaras of the South", Belur is a major pilgrimage and cultural tourism destination.
- The Chennakeshava Temple remains the centerpiece, attracting both domestic and international visitors.
- Tourism has diversified: besides temple visits, travelers explore nearby shrines, monuments, and the scenic River Yagachi.
- Infrastructure improvements (roads, accommodations, guided tours) are underway to handle rising tourist inflow.

Halebidu

- Once the capital of the Hoysala Empire, Halebidu is now a heritage tourism hub.
- The Hoysaleswara Temple and Jain basadis are the main attractions, celebrated for their intricate carvings.
- The site is marketed as the "Gem of Indian Architecture", drawing cultural tourists, history enthusiasts, and scholars.
- Tourism is seasonal, with peak visits between October and March

Current Tourism Trends

- Visitor Numbers: On average, 3,000 tourists visit daily on weekdays, doubling on weekends.
- Boost from UNESCO: Recognition has increased international visibility, leading to higher foreign tourist arrivals.
- Government Support: State and central governments are planning dedicated tourism promotion and conservation projects.

Challenges

Need for better crowd management, sustainable tourism practices, and preservation of delicate stone carvings.

Future Tourism Development Plans for Belur&Halebidu

The UNESCO recognition of the Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas has set the stage for ambitious tourism development in Karnataka. Here's what's being planned:

Government Initiatives

- Dedicated Tourism Promotion Plans: Karnataka's tourism department and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are working on strategies to attract more visitors and ensure conservation.
- Funding Boost: Both state and central governments are allocating more funds for infrastructure and heritage preservation.
- Tourism Policy 2024–29: Karnataka's new policy emphasizes creating a strong tourism ecosystem, aiming to place the state among the top 3 for domestic tourism and top 5 for foreign tourism by 2029.

Heritage & Cultural Development

• Conservation Activities: Enhanced preservation of temple carvings and structures to protect them from weathering and crowd impact.

- Digital Guides & Smart Tourism: Plans to introduce AR/VR experiences and multilingual digital guides for visitors.
- Cultural Circuits: Linking Belur and Halebidu with nearby heritage sites like Shravanabelagola and Hampi to create integrated tourism circuits.

Sustainable Tourism

- Eco-friendly Infrastructure: Focus on green transport, waste management, and eco-tourism initiatives.
- Community Involvement: Local artisans and cultural groups will be engaged to provide authentic experiences (crafts, performances, cuisine).
- Balanced Growth: Efforts to manage tourist inflow while preserving the delicate stone carvings and temple environment.

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Outlook By 2029, Karnataka expects

- 49 crore domestic tourist visits (among top 3 states in India).
- 20 lakh foreign tourist visits (top 5 in India).

Belur and Halebidu, as crown jewels of Hoysala heritage, will be central to achieving this vision.

Objectives of the Study

The study aims to

Analyse the tourism management challenges faced by Belur and Halebidu as living heritage sites.
Examine the socio-economic and cultural impacts of tourism on local communities.
Assess the relevance of heritage tourism in contributing to the objectives of Viksit Bharat 2047.
Propose policy measures and a sustainable management framework for living heritage tourism development.

Methodology

The study adopts a qualitative research approach based on secondary data analysis. Sources include academic literature on heritage tourism and sustainable tourism, government policy documents related to tourism and heritage conservation, and reports on destination management. Thematic content analysis was used to identify key challenges, governance issues, and policy implications. A conceptual framework approach facilitated the integration of site-specific issues with broader national development goals.

Tourism Management Challenges

Key challenges include inadequate infrastructure, conservation pressures, visitor congestion, limited community participation, and fragmented governance. These challenges undermine both heritage preservation and tourism sustainability.

Policy Implications for Viksit Bharat 2047

Heritage tourism can support decentralised development, cultural diplomacy, and inclusive growth. However, policy coherence, institutional coordination, and sustainable financing are essential.

Proposed Sustainable Management Framework

The framework emphasises integrated governance, community-based tourism, smart heritage solutions, carrying capacity management, and public–private partnerships.

Conclusion

Belur and Halebidu demonstrate the opportunities and challenges of managing living heritage sites in a rapidly growing tourism context. Aligning heritage tourism development with sustainability principles and the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision can transform these sites into model destinations contributing to cultural preservation and inclusive development.

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Original Article

Rural Sanitation Policy and Programmes ''Sanitation is more important than independence''- Mahatma Gandhiji

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Abstract

Rural sanitation is one of the important factors in economic development. Our father of nation M. K. Gandhiji gave more priority to rural sanitation. India has more than six lakh villages. The present government of India gives more priority to rural sanitation programmes and has started many schemes such as Swatch Bharat Abhiyan, clean drinking water projects, public health and disposal of human excreta and waste water. These schemes have been appreciated and highlighted for the efforts made by our government by the United Nations of Organization. Indians are the pioneers of town planning that can be understood through the study of archaeological remains of Indus valley civilization wherein they have displayed that fact there had been proper arrangements for sewage disposal with networks of culverts made of backed bricks. Good hygiene and sanitation are the indicators of social and economic development in a society. Sanitation and health status of a country significantly affects a nation's economic development. Sanitation includes interventions for the sake of management and appropriate disposal of waste, provision of safe sanitation services, also includes dealing with behavior issues, availability of infrastructure and an enabling environment. Sanitation has been conceived as a symbol of dignity, health and safety. The central rural sanitation programmes were initially started and was formulated in the year 1986. Its main objective is not only to provide subsidy to BPL (80 %) for construction of individual sanitary latrines and improving the quality of life of the rural people, but also to provide privacy and dignity for women. The present research paper mainly focuses on policy and programmes of rural sanitation particularly in India.

Keywords: Sanitation, Rural, Health, Economic development.

Abbreviations used: BPL: Below poverty line,

Introduction

Sanitation is important for all, helping to maintain health and increase life span. Sanitation has become a hot topic in the country these days and a matter of serious discussion at every level. Sanitation is not the disposal of human excreta only as is being understood, it is a comprehensive concept which includes seven components like 1. safe disposal of human excreta 2. usage and maintenance of safe drinking water3.Personel hygiene 4. Food and home hygiene 5. safe disposal of solid waste 6. Safe disposal of liquid waste and 7. community or environment cleanliness. Good hygiene and sanitation are the indicators of social and economic development in a society. As per United Nations factsheet, there are 2.5 billion people in the world who still do not use an improved sanitation facilities and a little over one billion practice open defection. Every 20 seconds a child dies as a result of poor sanitation.

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Review of Literature

1. R B Bhagat (2014) in his article Rural and Urban sanitation in India focused on the increase in toilet facilities during last ten years from 2001 to 2011 was at the rate of just one percent every year. At this rate india could achieve universal sanitation only by 2081.
2. Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak (2016) in his article titled Basic Sanitation in Rural India: Roadmap for Swaccha Bharat pointed out that, in developing countries, neither the government, the local authorities, nor the beneficiaries can bear the total capital expenditure, and operation and maintenance cost of a sewerage system. Moreover, it requires skilled persons and good management for the long-term operation and maintenance. Similarly, his septic tank system is also expensive and requires large volumes of water for flushing. They also have other problems like periodic cleaning and disposal of sludge. Inadequate effluent disposal is a source of foul smell, mosquito breeding and health hazards.

Objectives of the paper

1. To know about Rural Sanitation System in India
2. To study the Rural Sanitation Programmes framed by the government of India

Methodology

Data Source

The present study based on secondary data. The secondary data has been collected from various journals, books and newspapers etc.

Status of sanitation in rural areas

As per census report of 2011, in rural area 18% of latrine with in premises,41% of without latrine with in premises,40% of restoring to open defection and only 1% of public latrine in rural areas.

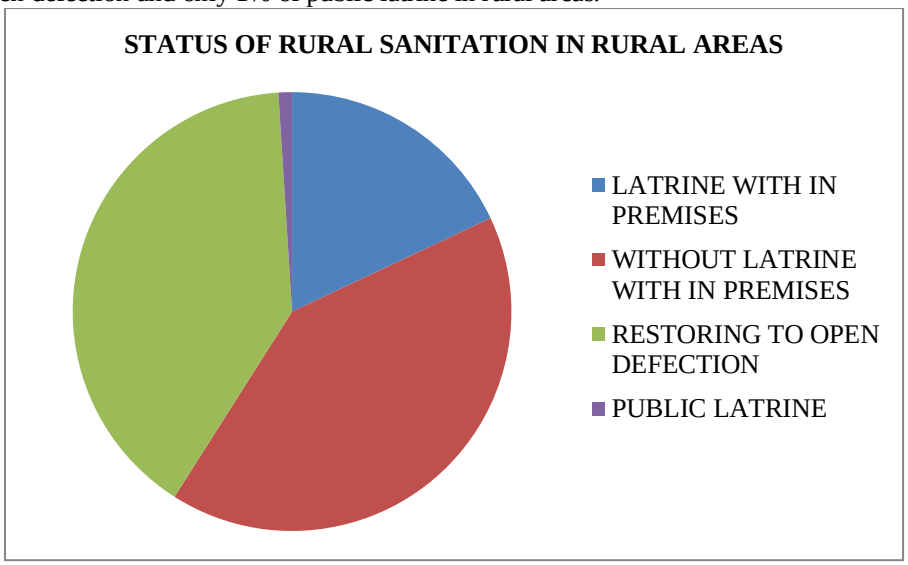

Figure 1.1: Status Of Rural Sanitation in Rural Areas

Rural Household having access to Sanitation in India

Table 1.1: Top 5 Performing States

States	%
Kerala	94.41
Manipur	87.73
Mizoram	87.10
Punjab	71.89
Assam	61.54

Source: Census Report 2011.

According to 2011 Census Report Kerala State has 94.41%, Manipur has 87.73%of sanitation. The Mizoram, Punjab, and Assams 87.10,71.89and 61.54% of Access to sanitation respectively.

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Rural Households having access to poor Sanitation

States	%
Jarkhand	8.35
Madhay Pradesh	13.58
Chattisgarh	14.85
Odisha	15.32
Bihar	18.61
Rajasthan	20.13
Uttar Pradesh	22.87
Tamil Nadu	26.73

Source: Census Report 2011.

Above table shows that all mentioned states have covered poor rural sanitation. Jarkhand state has covered least percentage of Access poor sanitation.

Rural sanitation programmes

Central Rural Sanitation Programme (1968)

The Union Government in 1986 initiated a Central Rural Sanitation Programme, aimed at providing privacy and dignity to women. The programme envisaged provision of subsidies to encourage people to construct sanitation facilities and need to create awareness among rural people about sanitation.

Total Sanitation Campaign (1999)

The programme was restructured in 1999 as Total Sanitation Campaign,aimed at promoting local sanitary marts and a range of technological options.This programme has few objective,viz 1.Massive awareness campaigns to educate people on the need for safe sanitation.2)Promote cost effective and appropriate technologies.3)Expand sanitation coverage in rural areas.4)Generate demand for people to get facilities rather than expect the Government to do it.5)Take to scheme beyond rural households to rural schools and public places with emphasis on promoting good hygiene practices.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (2012)

In 2012, the scheme was further modified and renamed as the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan aimed at transforming India to "Nirmal Bharat"and extended the target from 2012to 2022 to achieve total sanitation.It emphasized on Expanding sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the Nirmal Bharat by 2020 with all Gram Panchayats in the country attaining Nirmal status.2.Motivating community and panchayat Raj Institutions for sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.3.Covering the school not covered under sarva shiksha Abhiyan and Anganwadi centres in rural areaswith proper sanitation facilities and undertake proactive promotion of hygiene education and sanitary habits among students.4.Encouraging appropriate cost efficient technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.5.Developing community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid and liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

Swachh Bharat Mission [2014]

The Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched on 2nd October 2014 to accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage in India.It differs from earlier sanitation initiatives, in that it has sought proactive engagement with corporate sector leveraging corporate sector responsibility opportunities created by the companies Act of 2013. It is branded into two sub-German for rural India and SBM Urban for urban India. The Ministry of Drinking Water and sanitation was their implementing ministry. SBM-German Strives to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through solid and liquid Waste management activities and making Gram Panchayat open Defection Free (ODF), clean and sanitized. It promotes access to safe sanitation in India.

This mission is regarded as women and community led people's movement. SBM scheme will go a long way in improving the quality-of-life India's rural sanitation, particularly. It finances the construction of toilets to prevent open defecation and ensure dignity of women. It envisaged with focus on behavior change and not just construction of toilets. Given, weightage on accessibility to safe toilets and water. Extensive use of interest and social media used yo disseminate information and best practices towards meeting sanitation goals. Two pits' toilets became more popular in India. Government has organized a Global Interfaith Wash Alliance, enabling support of religious heads to support the cause.

Conclusion

Sanitation has become a hot topic in the country these days and matter of serious discussion at every level. The talk of "Sauchalaya before Devalaya" is getting louder and louder and further dimension of achieving the open defection status and management of solid and liquid waste has been added to it.If this country has to come out of poverty trap and develop fast sanitation will have to be accorded top priority to all levels and above all the programmes along with programmes on missile, satellites and mobiles for" Total Sanitation to Total Development". Present Government also give more importance to Rural sanitation.

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Original Article

Rewriting History in the Digital Age

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Abstract

The advent of the digital age has precipitated a paradigm shift in the discipline of history, transforming it from a field defined by the scarcity of records to one characterized by an "age of abundance". This paper, titled "Rewriting History in the Digital Age," critically examines how digital technologies are reconfiguring historical research, writing, and dissemination. It argues that scholars are increasingly becoming "digitised historians," relying on mediated databases and algorithms that fundamentally alter engagement with primary sources. The study explores the dual nature of "rewriting" history. On one hand, it highlights the democratization of narratives through platforms like Wikipedia, which allow for the active correction of historical biases and the inclusion of marginalized communities. On the other hand, it addresses the epistemic anxieties surrounding "digital revisionism," specifically the threats posed by synthetic media and AI-generated content which threaten to fabricate historical events in ways that are difficult to detect. Furthermore, the paper analyzes the methodological transition required for the 21st century, discussing the move from traditional "artisanal" archival research to "scalable reading," a technique combining machine-driven pattern recognition with human textual analysis. Ultimately, this research argues that to prevent a "digital dark age" or "epistemic injustice," historians must acquire advanced digital literacy to preserve the integrity of the knowable past.

Keywords: *Digital History, Digital Hermeneutics, Historical Revisionism, Digitization, Scalable Reading*

Introduction

The discipline of history is undergoing a profound transformation. For centuries, historical research was defined by the scarcity of information and the physical limitations of the archive. Historians acted as artisanal craftsmen, travelling to specific locations to handle physical documents, searching for needles in haystacks. Today, however, we have entered an "age of abundance". Millions of books, documents, and media artifacts have been digitized, and the volume of "born-digital" material is expanding exponentially. This shift has fundamentally altered not only how history is written but also what constitutes the historical record itself. "Rewriting history" in the digital age is not merely a metaphor for revisionism; it describes a literal restructuring of the historian's craft. We are all "digitised historians" now, regardless of whether we identify as digital humanists. Our access to the past is increasingly mediated through search engines, databases, and algorithms, which influence what sources are found and how they are interpreted. This paper examines the implications of this shift, exploring how digital tools are reshaping historical methodology, the risks of digital revisionism through platforms like Wikipedia and synthetic media, and the ethical challenges regarding the "loss of context" in digitized archives.

The Shift from Artisanal to Digitised History

Traditionally, archival research was an "artisanal work process" characterized by direct, tactile contact with documents and the serendipity of physical discovery. Historians like Barbara Weinstein have noted the drastic change from this physical methodology to one where "fishing expeditions" in archives are replaced by keyword searches in databases.

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While this transition allows for efficiencycompleting in minutes what once took months it introduces a layer of mediation that is often invisible to the researcher. In the digital age, literature reviews and primary source collection are filtered through the "mediating layer of the database". Algorithms determine the ranking of search results, and Optical Character Recognition (OCR) dictates which texts are readable by machines. This creates a risk where historians may gravitate toward digitized sources at the expense of the "great undigitised," potentially skewing historical narratives toward topics that are easily accessible online. As Ian Milligan argues, this shift requires historians to become "digitally literate," asking critical questions about why certain records were digitized and what remains hidden in the analog shadows.

Methodological Innovations: Scalable Reading and Big Data

The sheer volume of available digital data necessitates new methodologies. The traditional method of "close reading"—the careful analysis of individual texts—is no longer sufficient for managing the "big data" of the past. Andreas Fickers proposes a new cultural technique called "scalable reading," which combines machine-driven "explorative reading" of vast datasets with the traditional "close reading" of individual sources. Digital history projects have demonstrated the power of these new tools. For instance, the *Valley of the Shadow* project utilized digital archives to analyze every resident in two American counties during the Civil War, allowing for a granularity of social history that was previously impossible. Similarly, tools like Geographic Information Systems (GIS) allow historians to visualize change over time and space, creating detailed maps of social structures that reveal patterns invisible to the naked eye. These "distant reading" techniques allow scholars to identify statistically relevant patterns across thousands of documents, effectively "rewriting" our understanding of broad historical trends through quantitative analysis.

Digital Revisionism and the Democratization of History

The digital age has also democratized the writing of history, breaking the monopoly of academic institutions. Platforms like Wikipedia have become central arenas for historical memory. In 2021, the concept of "digital revisionism" gained traction, highlighting how digital platforms allow for the constant rewriting and reinterpretation of narratives. This "rewriting" can be positive; Wikimedia leadership has emphasized the role of digital editing in correcting historical biases, such as the gender gap and the exclusion of marginalized communities from the canon.

However, this democratization brings new perils. The rise of synthetic media and AI-generated content poses a threat to the integrity of the historical record. Experts warn that state actors or organized groups could use these technologies to fabricate historical personalities or events, engaging in a systematic rewrite of history that is difficult to detect. The sale of the first Wikipedia edits as an NFT in 2021 underscored how digital artifacts are being commodified and repositioned as historical records, raising questions about the stability and ownership of digital history.

Collaborative Writing and Open Peer Review

The solitary nature of historical writing is also being challenged. The digital age facilitates "collaborative writing," where knowledge production becomes a socially networked process. Projects like *Writing History in the Digital Age* have experimented with "open peer review," where drafts are published online for public commentary before final publication. This model transforms the static monograph into a living document, allowing for a "wisdom of crowds" approach to historical scholarship. Such transparency fosters new epistemic values, placing "openness, transparency, traceability and sharing" alongside traditional values of objectivity and accuracy.

Challenges: Epistemic Injustice and the Loss of Context

Despite the promise of the digital age, significant ethical and epistemic challenges remain. One major concern is "epistemic injustice." The mass digitization of cultural heritage has been uneven, with a significant overrepresentation of English and European languages. This digital divide threatens to marginalize the history of non-Western cultures and indigenous communities whose oral traditions and records are not prioritized by commercial digitization projects.

Furthermore, the digitization process often results in a "loss of context." When a document is removed from its physical archival folder and viewed as an isolated image on a screen, its relationship to other documents is often severed. This decontextualization can lead to misinterpretation, as the digital interface hides the archival hierarchy and the provenance of the source. Recent archaeological findings in Karnataka, India, exemplify this potential. Discoveries of stone tools and artifacts in regions like the Kaladgi basin have pushed back the dates of prehistoric human activity in the subcontinent, challenging existing timelines of the Paleolithic era. Digital tools such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and 3D modeling are essential in analyzing these sites, allowing researchers to visualize the spatial distribution of artifacts and reconstruct ancient landscapes without physically disturbing the context to the same degree as traditional excavation.

Conclusion

Rewriting history in the digital age is an inevitable consequence of the technological revolution. It offers the promise of a more inclusive, data-rich, and collaborative discipline. However, it also demands a rigorous new "digital hermeneutics"a critical framework for understanding how digital infrastructures mediate our access to the past.

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Historians must not only adopt new tools but also remain vigilant against the erasure of context and the potential for digital fabrication. To ensure that the "age of abundance" does not become a "digital dark age" of lost or manipulated data, the historian of the future must be as proficient in code and algorithm critique as they are in archival research.

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Original Article

An Analysis of Gig Workers and The Challenges Surrounding Their Employment: A Case Study of Belagavi

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Abstract

The rapid expansion of digital platforms and technological innovations has reshaped work globally, giving rise to the gig economy as a distinct labor market model. Characterized by short-term, task-based, and flexible engagements, gig work has become a significant livelihood option, particularly in developing economies like India. Urban and semi-urban regions, including Belagavi, have experienced a notable increase in platform-based work due to growing digital penetration, widespread smartphone usage, and rising demand for on-demand services. While gig work offers flexibility, low entry barriers, and immediate earning potential, it also presents critical challenges, including income instability, lack of formal employment benefits, algorithmic control, and minimal social protection. This study explores the socio-economic profile, working conditions, challenges, and long-term sustainability of gig work in Belagavi District, focusing on platform-based workers in delivery, ride-hailing, and service sectors. Findings indicate that most gig workers are young, semi-skilled individuals who enter the sector due to limited formal employment opportunities. Flexibility and daily earnings are major attractions; however, workers face fluctuating income, long working hours, fuel costs, health risks, and constant pressure from platform ratings. Essential social security benefits such as insurance, pensions, paid leave, and legal protections are largely absent. The study also highlights digital dependence and algorithmic control, which reduce worker autonomy and increase vulnerability. The analysis underscores that while platform-based gig work is an important source of employment, it does not fully provide economic stability, dignity, or sustainable livelihoods. Lack of legal recognition, inadequate grievance mechanisms, and limited awareness of labor rights exacerbate worker exploitation. The study recommends targeted policy interventions, including portable social security schemes, minimum wage guarantees, transparent platform policies, formal recognition of gig workers, and strengthened grievance redressal systems. It also advocates skill development, digital literacy programs, and the formation of local worker collectives to enhance bargaining power. By providing localized insights from a Tier-2 city, this research contributes to existing literature often focused on metropolitan contexts. The evidence-based findings and suggested interventions offer a practical framework for policymakers, platform organizations, labor economists, and social researchers to create a more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable gig labor ecosystem.

Keywords*: gig workers, social security, skill development*.

Introduction

The gig economy has transformed traditional employment by promoting short-term, task-based, and freelance work, driven by digital platforms like Uber, Swiggy, Zomato, and Urban Company. It offers flexible schedules, low entry barriers, and quick earning opportunities, attracting mainly urban youth and part-time workers globally In India,

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the sector has grown rapidly due to a large working-age population, rising unemployment, smartphone penetration, and expanding start-ups. Gig work spans ride-hailing, food delivery, logistics, household services, and digital freelancing, with platform-based and non-platform-based workers engaged full- or part-time. Most gig workers are young, urban males, though female participation is gradually increasing. Despite flexibility, gig work often involves income instability, lack of social security, long hours, and algorithmic control, creating financial and emotional stress. Legal frameworks like the Code on Social Security, 2020, and initiatives such as the e-Shram portal aim to address these issues, but gaps in enforcement and protection persist. Understanding gig workers' socio-economic profiles, motivations, challenges, and expectations particularly in local contexts like Belagavi remains crucial for policy and practice

Objectives of the Study

1. To analyse the nature of employment and working conditions in the gig economy, including hours of work, income stability, access to benefits, and job security.
2. To explore the key challenges faced by gig workers, such as lack of social protection, job insecurity, occupational stress, and legal recognition.
3. To evaluate the awareness and access of gig workers to labour rights, grievance redressal mechanisms, and welfare schemes.
4. To suggest policy recommendations for improving the employment conditions and social security of gig workers in Belagavi City.

Methodology

The study employed a descriptive and exploratory research designto examine the socio-economic characteristics, working conditions, challenges, and future expectations of gig workers. The study focused on individuals actively engaged in platform-based gig work, including food delivery personnel and ride-hailing drivers. A purposive sampling technique was used to select 360 gig workers from urban, semi-urban, and rural areas. This method allowed the inclusion of respondents from platforms such as Swiggy, Zomato, Ola, and Uber, ensuring data relevance and diversity in demographics and work profiles. The questionnaire covered aspects such as demographic details, work conditions, earnings, work hours, access to benefits, health and safety issues, and future aspirations. The tool was pilot tested for clarity and revised before final administration. Data was collected through face-to-face interviews, with explanations provided in local languages when required. Despite the rapid expansion of the gig economy in India, existing academic research remains limited, fragmented, and largely concentrated on metropolitan cities, primarily focusing on urban male workers. This leaves significant knowledge gaps regarding the experiences of gig workers in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities, including women, rural-urban migrants, and those working in semi-urban regions like Belagavi. There is inadequate documentation on their socio-economic conditions, job security, access to welfare schemes, and legal protections.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Variable	Options / Categories	%	Interpretation
Age Group	Below 20	5.0	Very few are teenagers.
	21–30	67.5	Majority young adults.
	31–40	25.0	Moderate mid-career workers.
	41–50	2.5	Very low older participation.
Gender	Male	97.5	Gig work is male-dominated.
	Female	2.5	Extremely low female presence.
Education	Secondary	15.0	Lower education levels.
	Higher secondary	50.0	Most are 12th pass.
	Graduate	32.5	Significant UG holders.
	PG+	2.5	Very few postgraduates.
Marital Status	Single	82.5	Young, unmarried workforce.
	Married	17.5	Low marital responsibility.
Dependents	None	5.0	Nearly all have dependents.
	1–2	10.0	Few light responsibilities.
	3–4	52.5	Majority mid-level dependents.
	>4	32.5	High family burden.
Previous Employment	Unemployed	10.0	Some joined due to no job.
	Self-employed	52.5	Majority independent workers.
	Salaried	25.0	Some formal experience.
	Student	10.0	Early-stage workers.
	Others	2.5	Negligible.

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Residential Area	Urban	80.0	Gig work is urban-centric.
	Semi-urban	2.5	Very limited.
	Rural	17.5	Moderate participation.
Household Size	1–2	7.5	Independent living rare.
	3–5	80.0	Typical family size.
	6–8	5.0	Few large families.
	>8	7.5	Limited.
Household Income Source	Gig work	37.5	Primary income source.
	Agriculture	32.5	Secondary rural income.
	Service job	17.5	Formal sector presence.
	Business	10.0	Few entrepreneurial families.
	Others	2.5	Negligible.
Monthly HH Income	₹10k–₹20k	42.5	Lower-middle income.
	₹20k–₹30k	17.5	Moderate earnings.
	Above ₹30k	40.0	Significant mid-high income.
Type of Gig Work	Food delivery	90.0	Dominant gig sector.
	Ride hailing	10.0	Minor involvement.
Duration of Gig Work	<6 months	35.0	High new entrants.
	6m–1yr	35.0	Rising shift to gig work.
	1–3 years	10.0	Few medium-term workers.
	>3 years	20.0	Some long-term adoption.
Daily Hours	4–6 hours	22.5	Few choose part-time.
	7–9 hours	35.0	Typical working hours.
	>9 hours	42.5	Majority overworked.
Platforms Worked	Only one	62.5	High platform dependency.
	Two	35.0	Workers diversify.
	>2	2.5	Very rare.
Flexibility Satisfaction	Very satisfied	57.5	Majority value flexibility.
	Somewhat	32.5	Moderately happy.
	Not sat./Not sure	10.0	Minimal dissatisfaction.
Motivation for Gig Work	Flexible hours	42.5	Top reason.
	Independence	25.0	Desire for autonomy.
	Extra income	22.5	Supplementary earning.
	No alternatives	10.0	Necessity-driven.
Introduction to Gig	Friends/family	55.0	Strong informal networks.
	Social media	37.5	Rising digital influence.
	Advertisement	5.0	Limited awareness campaigns.
Tools Used	Personal vehicle	75.0	Mobility-dependent jobs.
	Smartphone	22.5	App-driven engagement.
	None	2.5	Very rare.
Platform Switching	Never	42.5	Platform loyalty high.
	Occasionally	27.5	Some switching.
	Rarely	17.5	Infrequent.
	Very Often	12.5	Searching better conditions.
Rewarding Work Type	Food delivery	92.5	High returns.
	Ride-hailing	7.5	Less rewarding.
Monthly Gig Income	<₹5k	5.0	Very low earners.
	₹5k–₹10k	7.5	Minimal income.
	₹10k–₹15k	35.0	Low-mid earnings.
	₹15k–₹20k	45.0	Majority segment.
	>₹20k	7.5	High earners.
Performance Incentives	Regular	35.0	Motivational.
	Sometimes	25.0	Moderate.
	Rarely	22.5	Platform limitations.
	Not available	17.5	Inequity in earnings.
Access to Benefits	Health insurance	45.0	Major benefit.

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	None	45.0	No protection – alarming.
	Accident	7.5	Limited safety net.
	Paid leave	2.5	Almost unavailable.
Emergency Support	Sufficient	55.0	Major platforms helpful.
	Partial	22.5	Moderate assistance.
	Minimal	5.0	Inadequate help.
	None	17.5	At-risk workers.
Payment Mode	Bank transfer	95.0	Formal transaction systems.
	UPI	2.5	Rare.
	Cash	2.5	Very rare.
Income Predictability	Predictable	40.0	Stable majority.
	Highly predictable	25.0	High financial consistency.
	Unpredictable	35.0	Income uncertainty for 1/3rd.
Transparency in Incentives	Very satisfied	30.0	Good clarity.
	Neutral	52.5	Unclear system.
	Dissatisfied	17.5	Trust issues.
Work-Related Expenses	10%–25%	60.0	Moderate cost to income.
	<10%	17.5	Efficient cost management.
	25%–50%	17.5	Increasing operational burden.
	>50%	5.0	High risk zone.

Source: Field Visit

The analysis of data reveals that the gig workforce is predominantly composed of young males (97.5%) aged 21–30 years (67.5%), mostly unmarried (82.5%) and residing in urban areas (80%), indicating that gig work is largely attractive to youth seeking flexibility rather than long-term career stability. Educationally, the majority have higher secondary (50%) or graduate-level qualifications (32.5%), suggesting that gig work appeals to moderately educated individuals, likely due to quick entry and low skill barriers. A significant portion comes from self-employment backgrounds (52.5%), followed by those with prior salaried experience (25%), highlighting a transition from informal or semi-formal sectors to gig-based earning. Family responsibilities are comparatively high, with 85% having dependents, indicating that gig work is a critical livelihood rather than optional employment. Economically, most households fall under lower-middle income groups (42.5% earning ₹10k–₹20k/month), and gig income itself forms the primary income source for 37.5% of respondents, with 45% earning ₹15k–₹20k/month from gig work. This reflects that while gigs offer reasonable earnings, financial vulnerability persists due to income unpredictability (35%) and incentive dissatisfaction (17.5%). Most workers engage in food delivery (90%), using personal vehicles (75%), and working over 9 hours per day (42.5%), indicating physically demanding routines and high operational dependence. Despite long working hours, 57.5% are very satisfied with flexibility, and 42.5% joined for flexible work hours, showcasing flexibility as the major motivator. While 55% were introduced to gig work through friends/family, illustrating strong word-of-mouth influence, platform switching is relatively low (42.5% never switch), indicating dependency and loyalty despite limited benefits. A concerning finding is that 45% do not have any benefits, and only 7.5% have accident coverage, posing high social security risks. Additionally, 60% incur 10%-25% work-related expenses, reducing net earnings. Although 40% find income predictable, 35% report unpredictability, reinforcing financial instability concerns. Overall, the analysis suggests that gig work is increasingly adopted by young urban males seeking flexible income opportunities, mostly in delivery-based roles, but is characterized by long working hours, high dependency on single platforms, limited social protection, and moderate earning potential. While flexibility and independence attract youth, lack of benefits, inconsistent incentive systems, and substantial operational costs pose long-term challenges, highlighting a need for regulatory intervention and structured support mechanisms for gig workers.

Findings of the Study. The study reveals that gig work is predominantly taken up by young, unmarried males residing in urban areas**,** with most falling in the early adulthood age group and possessing intermediate to undergraduate-level education**.** Despite being young and flexible**,** a large proportion have multiple dependents, which suggests that gig work is driven by economic necessity rather than preference alone.

Food delivery is the dominant type of gig work, with most workers using personal vehicles and working long hours (7–9+ hours daily). Many are new to the gig economy, having joined in the past year, and primarily rely on friends, family, and social media for job awareness. Although gig work serves as a primary income source for many, earnings remain modest (mostly ₹15,000–₹20,000 per month) and subject to fluctuation.

Workers report high satisfaction due to flexibility and independence, yet simultaneously face long working hours, customer interaction stress, income uncertainty, health risks, and lack of social security. Platform dependency is high, with most using only one application, and customer ratings heavily impact income and job stability.

Awareness of welfare schemes is minimal, and very few have availed benefits such as E-Shram. While some receive performance incentives and emergency support, consistency remains an issue. A majority of workers lack proper health protection, savings, and long-term stability, resulting in uncertainty about gig work as a long-term career. Although optimistic about the sector's future, workers feel that sustainability depends on better pay, legal recognition, income assurance, minimum wage standards, and social protection.

Suggestions

To improve working conditions and ensure long-term sustainability of gig employment, the following key measures are recommended:

Stabilize Income by introducing minimum wage standards, ensuring consistent earnings, and making incentives transparent and fair.

Enhance Social Security through mandatory health and accident insurance, portable benefits across platforms, and wider access to schemes like E-Shram.

Provide Legal Protection by officially recognizing gig workers as platform workers, with safeguards against wrongful termination and rating-based penalties.

Promote Skill Development via affordable and targeted training in driving, digital literacy, customer handling, and legal awareness.

Support Career Growth by offering counselling, financial assistance, and mentorship to help workers transition to better opportunities or entrepreneurship.

Improve Working Conditions by setting realistic targets, allowing adequate rest, managing stress, and creating systems to challenge unfair customer ratings.

Increase Awareness & Financial Literacy through local-language campaigns on rights, welfare schemes, safety, and money management.

Enhance Emergency Support with platform-funded contingency systems for health and crisis situations.

Strengthen Governance by facilitating dialogue among workers, platforms, and policymakers, encouraging unionization, and establishing a dedicated Gig Economy Task Force.

Conclusion

The gig economy has become a significant source of employment in India, particularly for young, urban individuals seeking flexible work. Most gig workers are males aged 21–30, unmarried, and urban-based, with education from higher secondary to graduation. Entry into gig work is often through personal networks, motivated by flexible hours, autonomy, and additional income. Despite these benefits, gig work remains precarious. Earnings are generally modest (₹10,000–₹20,000), income is unpredictable, and long working hours, customer interactions, and rating pressures create significant stress. Social security coverage is minimal, with limited access to insurance, welfare schemes, or institutional support. High reliance on personal vehicles and mobile apps adds financial strain. While flexibility is valued, few workers see gig work as a long-term career, with most aiming for formal employment or entrepreneurship. Training, awareness of rights, and representation are also inadequate, limiting skill development and protection. In summary, the gig economy offers alternative livelihoods but lacks institutional support for secure, dignified work. Comprehensive reforms covering fair wages, legal recognition, social protection, skill development, and structured support are needed. Collaboration between government, platforms, and civil society can help transform gig work into a sustainable and respected segment of India's labour market.

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Original Article

Role of Youths in Building a Sustainable India: A Sociological Perspective

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Abstract

India's demographic advantage lies in its vast youth population, which plays a decisive role in shaping the nation's sustainable future. Sustainable development requires a balanced integration of economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection. Youths, with their energy, innovation, and adaptability, act as key agents in driving this transformation. This paper examines the role of Indian youths in building a sustainable India from a sociological perspective. It analyzes their contributions to environmental sustainability, economic development, social transformation, digital innovation, and democratic participation. The study is based on secondary data drawn from books, journals, reports, and government publications. The paper also highlights challenges faced by youths, such as unemployment, skill mismatch, and social inequalities, and suggests measures to strengthen youth participation in sustainable development. The study concludes that empowering youths through education, skill development, and participatory governance is essential for achieving a sustainable and inclusive India.

Keywords: *Youth, Sustainable Development, India, Social Change, Environment, Economic Growth*

Introduction

India is one of the youngest nations in the world, with a significant proportion of its population belonging to the youth category. This demographic dividend presents both an opportunity and a challenge. Youths are not merely passive recipients of development outcomes but active participants in shaping social, economic, and environmental processes. In the contemporary global context, sustainability has emerged as a central concern due to climate change, resource depletion, economic inequalities, and social injustices. The role of youths becomes critical in addressing these issues and ensuring long-term development.

Sustainable development, as defined by the Brundtland Commission, refers to development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Youth participation is central to this vision, as they are the inheritors of future ecological and social systems. This paper attempts to understandthe multifaceted role of youths in building a sustainable India.

Concept Of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a multidimensional concept encompassing three major pillars: They are as follows.

1. **Environmental sustainability** – protection of natural resources and ecological balanceprotecting wildlife. Including both flora and fauna.
2. **Economic sustainability** – inclusive and long-term economic growth by generating employment and encouraging startups.
3. **Social sustainability** – equity, justice, and social well-being

In the Indian context, sustainable development also involves addressing poverty, unemployment, regional imbalances, and social inequalities. Youths, as a dynamic social group, are strategically positioned to contribute to all three dimensions.

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Youth As a Sociological Category

From a sociological perspective, youth is a transitional phase between childhood and adulthood characterized by identity formation, aspiration, and social participation. Youths act as agents of social change by questioning traditional norms, adopting new technologies, and participating in collective action. In India, youth identity is shaped by factors such as education, caste, class, gender, and regional background, which influence their capacity to contribute to sustainable development. Youths should not bemisled by any political parties for creating communalism.

Role of Youths in Environmental Sustainability

Environmental degradation poses a serious threat to India's sustainable future. Youths have emerged as active participants in environmental protection through awareness campaigns, activism, and community initiatives.

- Participation in afforestation programs, cleanliness drives, and water conservation.
- Advocacy for renewable energy and sustainable consumption practices.
- Engagement in climate change movements and environmental NGOs.
- Promotion of eco-friendly lifestyles and sustainable agriculture.

Youth-led environmental initiatives contribute to long-term ecological sustainability and intergenerational responsibility.

Role of Youths in Economic Sustainability

Economic sustainability requires productive employment, innovation, and inclusive growth. Indian youths play a crucial role in strengthening the economy through:

- Entrepreneurship and start-ups, particularly in green and social enterprises
- Skill development under national initiatives such as Skill India
- Adoption of digital platforms for innovation and employment
- Contribution to rural development through self-employment and cooperatives

By fostering innovation and productivity, youths support sustainable economic development.

Role of Youths in Social Sustainability

Social sustainability focuses on building an inclusive and equitable society. Youths contribute by challenging social inequalities and promoting progressive values.

- Advocacy for gender equality, social justice, and human rights
- Participation in education and health awareness programs
- Engagement in community development and volunteerism
- Resistance to social evils such as caste discrimination, child labour, and substance abuse

Youth involvement strengthens social cohesion and democratic values.

Youths And Digital Sustainability

Digital technology has transformed youth participation in sustainable development. Indian youths are at the forefront of digital innovation and awareness.

Promotion of digital literacy and e-governance

Use of social media for sustainability advocacy

Development of technological solutions for smart cities, education, and healthcare

Bridging the rural–urban digital divide

Digital engagement enhances transparency, access, and efficiency in development processes.

Challenges Faced by Youths

Despite their potential, youths face several structural challenges:

- Unemployment and underemployment. youths are not getting their desired jobs.
- Skill mismatch between education and labour market.
- Social and gender inequalities. Both in education sector and employment sectors.
- Limited representation in decision-making processes.

These challenges restrict the effective participation of youths in sustainable development.

Suggestions For Strengthening Youth Participation

- Integrating sustainability education at all levels.From primary education till the highest education.
- Promoting skill-oriented and value-based education.Moral and Ethics also should be encouraged.
- Encouraging youth leadership in governance and policy-making process.
- Supporting youth-led initiatives and entrepreneurship training and encourage youth to become entrepreneurs
- Strengthening platforms for civic and political participation.And decision making process.

Conclusion

Youths are central to building a sustainable India. Their role extends across environmental protection, economic development, social transformation, digital innovation, and democratic participation. From a sociological perspective, empowering youths through education, skills, and inclusive policies is essential for realizing sustainable development

goals. Harnessing the potential of Indian youths can transform sustainability from an abstract concept into a lived social reality, ensuring a balanced and prosperous future for generations to come.

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Original Article

Effect of Weight Training on Selected Skill Performance of College Volleyball Players

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Abstract:

The study was to determine the effects of weight training on the development of the skill performance parameters (i.e. volleying test, serving test, passing test and set-up test). The subjects for the study were 120 students studying in different colleges of Belagavi district, affiliated to Ranichannamma University, Belagavi. They were from volleyball player's where the above mentioned skill performance parameters play a major roll. The average age was 21 years, ranging form 18 to 28 years. Two groups were formed one is control group and anther one is Experimental group it consisting of 60 subjects each to collect data using random sampling technique. The experimental groups participated in trainings programme that is weight training and skill trainings for 12 weeks and the control group performed the routine work. The data was collected in the beginning and at the end of 12 weeks. Experimental period in terms of pre and post test.

Key words: *Weight training, skill performance parameters, volleying test, serving test, passing test and set-up test.*

Introduction:

Volleyball game played by two teams, usually of six players on a side, in which players use their hands to bat a ball back and forth over a high net, trying to make the ball touch the court with the opponents playing area before it can be returned. To prevent this a player on the opposing team hits the ball up and toward a teammate before it touch the court surface that teammate may then volley it back across the net or hit it to a third teammate who volley it across the net. A team is allowed only three touches of the ball before it must be returned over the net.

Sports training are a process of athletic improvement, which is conducted on the basis of scientific principles through which systematic development of mental and physical efficiency, capacity and motivations enables athletes to produce outstanding and record breaking athlete performances. Thus, we can say that it is an overall scientific and systematic channel of preparation sportspersons for the highest level of sports performance.

Statement of the problem:

The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of weight training on skill performance variables of college volleyball players.

Hypotheses:1. There is significant difference effect in the skill performance variables after 12 weeks of weight training on experimental group.

Hypotheses: 2. There is no significant difference effect in the skill performance variables after 12 weeks of weight training on control group. The training programme consisted of twelve weeks of interval training administered three times a week. Data collected were analyzed using the mean score, standard deviation and range. Analysis of Covariance [ANCOVA] was used to test for significant differences in the post-test measures among the treatment and control groups using the pre-test score variation as covariates. Scheffe's post hoc analysis was used to determine which of the means were significantly different.

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All hypotheses for the study were tested at 0.05 critical level. Findings revealed that only the depth jumping and rebound jumping training significantly altered leg muscle strength of subjects (P<0.05). Based on the findings, it was concluded that Plyometric exercises with depth jumping and rebound jumping characteristics are best used in developing muscle strength of the lower extremities.

Methodology:

This methodological procedure followed by the researcher in various steps like selections of the subjects, experimental design, selection of variables, selection of test, instruments reliability, competence of the tester, reliability of data, orientation of the subjects, training programme, administration of tests, collections of the data and statistical techniques used to analyze the data. The present study was conducted on 18 to 28 years age group,120 college male volleyball players will be selected from Belagavi district and players will be randomly divided into 2 groups one is Experimental group another one is Control group. The Experimental group will undergo the weight training programmed. The control group will not be engage in any activity. The pre and post test will be conducted in the following skill performance parameters (i.e. volleying test, serving test, passing test and set-up test).

Collection Of Data:

Data on the selected skill performance parameters (i.e. volleying test, serving test, passing test and set-up test). were collected as per the method described above, before the experimental period (Pre tests) and at the end of experimental period of 12 weeks (post test) effect data were collected in the all variables for 12 weeks. During this period the subjects were not allow to participate in any training programme.

Result:

However suitable, consistent or reliable and adequate the data may be, it does not serve any useful purpose unless it is watchfully, processed, scientifically classified and tabulated, methodically analyzed, intelligently interpreted and rationally concluded.

The data has been collected on pretest and posttest skill performance parameters (i.e. volleying test, serving test, passing test and set-up test) from college volleyball players in control and experimental groups and it was processed using Microsoft Excel - 2010 Software. Then, the data were analyzed with reference to the objectives and hypotheses by applied different kinds of statistical tools in analyzing and establishing the related variables using independent t test for comparison of control group and experiment group, paired t test was applied to compare the pre test and post test scores. The statistical software was used is SPSS 20.00 version. The statistical significance was set at 5% level of significance (p<0.05) and the results obtained thereby have been interpreted.

In this section, the mean of pre test and post test scores of skill performance parameters of college volleyball players in two groups (control and experimental) by paired t test and the results are presented in the following section.

Subjects	Groups	Test	Mean	SD	Mean Diff.	SD Diff.	Paired t	P-value
Volleying Test	Control group	Pre test	33.70	8.21	-0.07	2.19	-0.2363	0.8140
		Post test	33.77	7.72				
	Experiment group	Pre test	33.48	4.95	-3.32	8.74	-2.9407	0.0047*
		Post test	36.80	7.74				
Serving Test	Control group	Pre test	26.15	4.65	-0.77	1.79	-3.3204	0.0015*
		Post test	26.92	5.01				
	Experiment group	Pre test	27.22	4.15	-2.42	5.36	-3.4908	0.0009*
		Post test	29.63	3.60				
Passing Test	Control group	Pre test	9.37	1.48	0.03	0.76	0.3405	0.7347
		Post test	9.33	1.54				
	Experiment group	Pre test	9.33	1.47	-4.57	1.86	-18.9892	0.0001*
		Post test	13.90	1.16				
Set-up Test	Control group	Pre test	9.40	1.88	-0.48	1.11	-3.3662	0.0013*
		Post test	9.88	1.66				
	Experiment group	Pre test	9.73	1.70	-2.72	2.72	-7.7393	0.0001*
		Post test	12.45	2.05				

*p<0.05

Table: Results of unpaired t test between control group and experimental group with respect to pre test and post test scores of skill performance parameters (i.e. volleying test, serving test, passing test and set-up test) of college volleyball players.

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From the results of the above table, it can be seen that

No significant difference was observed between pre test and post test scores of skill performance parameter i.e. volleying test (t=-0.2363, p>0.05) and Passing test (t=0.3405, p>0.05) of college volleyball players in control group at significance level of 5 percent. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It means that, the pre test (33.70±8.21) and post test (33.77±7.72) scores of skill performance parameter i.e. volleying test and the pre test (9.37±1.48) and post test (9.33±1.54) scores of skill performance parameter i.e. Passing test of college volleyball players are similar in control group. In another words, the weight training programme is not effective on skill performance parameter i.e. volleying test and passing test in control group.

A significant difference was observed between pre test and post test scores of skill performance parameter i.e. serving test (t=-3.3204, p<0.05) and Set-up test(t=-3.3662, p<0.05) of college volleyball players in control group at significance level of 5 percent. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that, the pre test (26.15±4.65) and post test (26.92±5.01) scores of skill performance parameter i.e. serving test and the pre test (9.40±1.88) and post test (9.88±1.66) scores of skill performance parameter i.e. set-up test of college volleyball players are different in control group. In another words, the weight training programme is effective in increasing serving and set-up scores in control group.

A significant difference was observed between pre test and post test scores of skill performance parameter i.e. volleying test(t=-2.9407, p<0.05), serving test(t=-3.4908, p<0.05), passing test(t=-2.9407, p<0.05) and set-up test(t=-7.7393, p<0.05) of college volleyball players in Experimental Group at significance level of 5 percent. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that, the post test volleying test(33.48±4.95), serving test(27.22±4.15), passing test(9.33±1.47) and set-up test(9.73±1.70) scores of skill performance of college volleyball players are significantly higher as compared to pre test scores volleying test (36.80±7.74), serving test(29.63±3.60), passing test(13.90±1.16) and set-up test(12.45±2.05) in experimental group. In another words, the weight training programme is more effective in increasing the skill performance parameter in experimental group.

Discussion:

The results of the study entreats that weight training is improvement skill performance parameters (i.e. volleying test, serving test, passing test and set-up test). This is because of the fact that systematic weight training programme has been proved to be a very fruitful work has ever been carried out so for there for its becomes imperative on the part of researcher to delve into more details by way of more research and studies at macro level.

Conclusion:

On the basis, analysis of data within the limitations of present investigation. The pre and post test scores of skill performance of college volleyball players are similar in control group and significantly higher as compared to post test in experimental group.

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Original Article

Electoral Reforms and the Future of Indian Democracy

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Abstract

Elections form the cornerstone of democratic governance by enabling citizens to choose their representatives and hold them accountable. In India, the world's largest democracy, the regular conduct of elections since independence reflects institutional stability and democratic continuity. However, the substantive quality of electoral democracy has increasingly come under scrutiny due to persistent challenges such as the criminalization of politics, excessive influence of money power, opaque political financing, weak internal party democracy, and concerns regarding voter list management and technological manipulation. This paper critically examines the nature, scope, and effectiveness of electoral reforms in India and evaluates their implications for the future of Indian democracy. Drawing upon constitutional provisions, judicial interventions, empirical data, and contemporary electoral trends, the study argues that while procedural reforms have strengthened electoral administration, deeper structural reforms are essential to ensure transparency, accountability, and genuine political representation. The paper concludes that comprehensive and politically committed electoral reforms are indispensable for sustaining democratic legitimacy in India.

Keywords: *Electoral Reforms, Indian Democracy, Election Commission of India, Political Parties, Democratic Accountability.*

Introduction

Democracy is sustained not merely through the periodic conduct of elections but through the fairness, inclusiveness, and credibility of the electoral process. Elections serve as the principal mechanism through which citizens participate in governance, express political preferences, and ensure accountability of political leadership. In India, elections have been held regularly since the first general election in 1951–52, despite vast socio-economic diversity, linguistic plurality, and regional disparities. This continuity has earned India recognition as a resilient democratic system.However, democratic endurance does not necessarily imply democratic quality. Over the years, Indian electoral politics has witnessed growing concerns regarding criminalization of candidates, escalating campaign expenditures, misuse of state resources, opaque funding mechanisms, and erosion of ethical standards in political competition. These challenges have raised critical questions about whether elections truly reflect the will of the people or merely reproduce elite dominance within a formal democratic framework.

Electoral reforms thus assume critical importance in strengthening Indian democracy. While institutions such as the Election Commission of India (ECI), constitutional safeguards, and judicial activism have contributed to improving electoral administration, the persistence of structural distortions suggests that reforms have remained partial and uneven. This research paper seeks to examine electoral reforms in India and analyze their impact on the future of democratic governance, focusing on representation, accountability, and political equality.

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Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the conceptual relationship between elections, electoral reforms, and democratic governance in India.
2. To analyze the evolution of electoral reforms in India from constitutional, legal, and institutional perspectives.
3. To assess the impact of criminalization of politics and money power on electoral democracy.
4. To evaluate the role of voter participation, electoral roll management, and technological interventions in elections.
5. To examine the implications of electoral reforms for the future of Indian democracy.

Methodology

The study adopts a qualitative and analytical research methodology. It is primarily descriptive and interpretative in nature, relying on secondary sources of data. Data has been collected from Election Commission of India reports, Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) studies, Supreme Court judgments, government publications, parliamentary debates, and scholarly articles published in reputed journals.Statistical data on voter turnout, criminal antecedents of candidates, and political financing have been used to support the analysis. Case-based illustrations from recent general elections and judicial interventions have been incorporated to contextualize contemporary challenges. Thematic analysis has been employed to examine key dimensions such as electoral integrity, political accountability, and democratic legitimacy.

Electoral Democracy and Constitutional Framework

The constitutional foundation of elections in India is laid down under Articles 324 to 329 of the Constitution, which vest the Election Commission of India with the authority to supervise, direct, and control the conduct of elections. The Representation of the People Acts of 1950 and 1951 provide the legal framework for voter registration, conduct of elections, qualifications and disqualifications of candidates, and adjudication of election disputes.

The Election Commission has played a pivotal role in ensuring procedural neutrality and administrative efficiency. Innovations such as Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT), and the Model Code of Conduct have significantly improved electoral management. However, constitutional and legal provisions have been more effective in regulating procedures than in addressing deeper structural inequalities affecting electoral competition.

Criminalization of Politics and Democratic Erosion

The criminalization of politics represents one of the gravest threats to Indian democracy. It refers to the increasing presence of individuals with criminal backgrounds in electoral politics and legislative bodies. According to the Association for Democratic Reforms (2024), approximately 46 percent of Members of Parliament elected to the 18th Lok Sabha declared criminal cases, while nearly 31 percent faced serious charges such as murder, attempted murder, and crimes against women.The trend indicates a steady rise over the past two decades, suggesting normalization of criminality within electoral competition. Alarmingly, candidates with criminal cases often enjoy higher success rates than candidates without such backgrounds, reflecting a convergence of money power, muscle power, and political patronage. The absence of legal disqualification for candidates with pending criminal cases allows political parties to field such candidates with impunity.

The criminalization of politics undermines public trust, distorts policy priorities, and weakens the rule of law. Despite Supreme Court directives mandating disclosure of criminal antecedents, political parties have shown limited commitment to ethical candidate selection. This highlights the urgent need for reforms linking candidate eligibility with serious criminal charges.

Money Power and Political Financing

Money power has emerged as a dominant factor shaping electoral outcomes in India. Election campaigns have become increasingly expensive, creating unequal conditions of competition. Although the Election Commission prescribes expenditure limits for individual candidates, political parties are not subject to comprehensive expenditure caps.The introduction of the Electoral Bonds Scheme in 2017 was intended to formalize political funding, but it attracted widespread criticism for enabling anonymous donations and undermining transparency. In 2024, the Supreme Court of India declared the scheme unconstitutional, holding that it violated citizens' right to information and democratic accountability. Studies indicate that political funding in India is highly concentrated among a few major parties, reinforcing asymmetries of power and access. Excessive dependence on corporate and opaque funding weakens democratic equality and increases the influence of private interests on public policy.

Voter Participation and Electoral Roll Management

High voter turnout is often cited as a strength of Indian democracy. The 2024 General Elections recorded nearly 97.9 crore registered voters, with over 64.6 crore participating in the electoral process, marking one of the highest levels of democratic participation globally (Election Commission of India, 2024).However, participation must be accompanied by accuracy and inclusiveness of electoral rolls. Periodic revisions of voter lists have led to concerns regarding wrongful deletions and exclusion of marginalized groups. Allegations of large-scale deletions, particularly in urban and migrant populations, have raised questions about procedural fairness and transparency. Ensuring accurate, inclusive, and transparent electoral rolls is critical for preventing disenfranchisement and maintaining public confidence in the electoral process.

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Technology, Media, and Electoral Integrity

Technological advancements have transformed electoral processes in India. EVMs and VVPATs have reduced logistical challenges and electoral malpractices associated with paper ballots. However, debates continue regarding audit mechanisms and voter confidence, highlighting the need for stronger verification systems. Simultaneously, digital media has become a powerful tool in election campaigns. While social media platforms have expanded political communication, they have also facilitated misinformation, hate speech, and micro-targeted propaganda. Regulatory frameworks have struggled to keep pace with these developments, raising concerns about electoral manipulation and ethical campaigning.

Political Parties and Internal Democracy

Political parties are central to electoral democracy, yet internal democracy within parties remains weak in India. Candidate selection processes are often opaque and centralized, with limited participation of grassroots members. The absence of internal elections and accountability mechanisms undermines democratic values and reinforces elite dominance. Reforming internal party democracy is essential for improving the quality of representation and fostering leadership accountability. Without democratization within parties, broader electoral reforms remain incomplete.

Challenges and the Way Forward

Electoral reform in India faces multiple challenges, including political resistance, institutional limitations, and lack of consensus. Parties benefiting from existing arrangements often resist reforms that threaten their electoral advantage. Additionally, balancing regulation with democratic freedoms remains a complex task.Future reforms should focus on disqualifying candidates facing serious criminal charges, ensuring transparent political financing, strengthening electoral roll management, regulating digital campaigning, and promoting internal party democracy. Civil society engagement, judicial oversight, and voter awareness are crucial for sustaining reform momentum.

Conclusion

Electoral reforms are indispensable for strengthening Indian democracy. While India has achieved remarkable success in conducting regular elections, structural challenges such as criminalization, money power, and weak transparency continue to undermine democratic quality. Procedural reforms alone are insufficient to address these deeper issues.The future of Indian democracy depends on comprehensive electoral reforms that enhance accountability, inclusiveness, and political equality. A transparent and ethical electoral system is essential not only for democratic legitimacy but also for restoring public trust and meaningful political participation.

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Original Article

Preserving the Past: A Unified Digital Database for India's Heritage

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Abstract

India possesses one of the world's richest repositories of tangible cultural heritage, encompassing monuments, archaeological sites, and antiquities that span from prehistoric settlements to the colonial period. This vast legacy reflects the country's diverse historical, artistic, architectural, and cultural traditions. However, documentation of this heritage has historically remained fragmented across institutions such as the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), State Archaeology Departments, museums, and the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH). The absence of a centralized and standardized database has posed significant challenges for research, conservation planning, policy formulation, and heritage management. "Preserving the Past: A Unified Digital Database for India's Heritage" examines the need for an integrated and systematic documentation framework to safeguard the nation's cultural assets. In response to these challenges, the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) was established to create a comprehensive national inventory of built heritage, sites, and antiquities. By developing standardized recording formats, implementing digitization processes, and conducting training and capacity-building programs, NMMA aims to bridge institutional gaps and ensure uniformity in heritage documentation across the country.

The initiative not only facilitates academic research and informed conservation strategies but also strengthens legal protection and public awareness. A unified digital repository enhances accessibility, transparency, and collaboration among stakeholders, including government agencies, scholars, and local communities. Furthermore, digitization serves as a preventive conservation measure by creating permanent records that can assist in restoration efforts and disaster management. By consolidating scattered records into a structured national database, NMMA represents a critical step toward sustainable heritage preservation. The mission underscores the importance of technology-driven documentation in safeguarding India's tangible cultural legacy for future generations while promoting responsible stewardship in an increasingly digital era.

Key words: Ancient monument, Indian art & architecture, Harrapan architecture,

National Mission on Monuments Antiquities (NMMA) Established in **2007**, the NMMA is responsible for the **digitization** and **documentation** of India's built heritage and antiquities. It has made significant progress in compiling national registers for monuments and antiquities.

Introduction

India is one of the largest repositories of tangible heritage, with monuments, sites, and antiquities spanning from prehistoric times to the colonial era. While various organizations like the ASI, State Archaeology Departments, and INTACH have documented parts of this heritage, much remains scattered or undocumented. The absence of a unified database makes research, conservation, and management challenging. To address this, the **National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA)** was launched to systematically document and digitize built heritage, sites, and antiquities. Through standardized documentation, training programs, and public awareness, NMMA aims to create a comprehensive national database, ensuring the preservation of India's rich cultural legacy.

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Objectives

- Documenting and creating a national database of built heritage, monuments, and antiquities for better management and research.
- Ensuring uniform documentation of antiquities across central, state, private institutions, and universities.
- Raising awareness about cultural heritage preservation.
- Providing training and capacity building for state departments, local bodies, museums, NGOs, and universities.
- Enhancing collaboration between the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), state departments, and other stakeholders.
- Publication and Research

As per the AMASR Act 1958, the following are the definitions of ancient monuments:

"**Ancient monument**" means any structure, erection, or monument, or any tumulus or place of internment, or any cave, rock sculpture, inscription, or monolith, which is of historical, archaeological, or artistic interest and which has been in existence for not less than one hundred years, and includes:

Indian Art & Architecture

At times it becomes very important to be reminded that we are that civilization which has spanned at least 4,500 years and which has left its impact on nearly everything in our lives and society. There are 26 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India. This is less than six other countries. Is this not a tangible proof of the creative genius of this ancient land, people, and also of the gifts bestowed on it by nature? Be it the Bhimbetka's pre historic rock art at one end or the innumerable palaces, mosques, temples, gurudwaras, churches or tombs and sprawling cities and solemn stupas on the other hand. Across the length and breadth of the country one can find many beautiful buildings. Some are monuments, palaces, temples, churches, mosques and memorials. Many of them had their foundation before Christ and many after the coming of Christ. Many generations have been a part of this architecture which stands mighty and lofty reminding us of that glorious past which has been ours. This is because art and architecture forms an important part of Indian culture. Many distinctive features that we find in the architecture today developed throughout the long period of Indian history. The earliest and most remarkable evidence of Indian architecture is found in the cities of the Harappan Civilization which boast of a unique town planning. In the post Harappan period architectural styles have been classified as Hindu, Buddhist and Jain, The medieval period saw the synthesis of Persian and indigenous styles of architecture. Thereafter the colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. Thus Indian architecture is a synthesis of indigenous styles and external influences which has lent it a unique characteristic of its own. Culture comprises a plurality of discourses. Architectural forms are the most visible discourses of past civilizations. Indian civilization presents a very rich and diversified architectural tradition.

Architecture:

Meaning, Form and Context In common parlance, architecture is a study of forms: about plans, designs, motifs and how they have evolved over time. But built spaces are a medium to study societies as well. Architectural spaces, both sacred and secular have a functional aspect, in the sense that they fulfil the need for what they were created. A temple or a mosque is a house of worship and a king's tomb or a palace has royal connotations, a commemorative edifice proclaims what it is meant to, and houses are built to protect people and communities. Through these physical types, we get to know the technical knowhow of the times, the processes of their creation, patterns of patronage, and a given society's metaphysical system as the architectural forms draw upon contemporary cultural and philosophical discourses. Power and authority are as much reflected in these built spaces as are notions of aestheticism that are otherwise embodied in contemporary literature.

Architecture is also a medium to study society because built spaces delineate communities, give them a sense of belonging and a cultural identity. Architectural forms become spaces where various identities and groups are formed, in which some are included, while 'others' are not. Often these spaces become sites of contestations, conflicts, state formation, assimilation and exclusion - generating multiple meanings. They are lived spaces with firm social moorings. At the same time, monuments, even religious structures have multilayered histories and not belong to one monolithic community or compact power structures. They are always shared spaces where different individuals and communities come together to create it. They have multiple affiliations. Architectural forms therefore, are not just a study of forms, the pure exotica, but they are a part of a larger social cultural history. Religion, in all time and space has always been a major propeller of architectural creations as of other artistic activity.

In the Indian context, from the Buddhist stupa and chaitya to the Hindu temple, and then to the Muslim mosque or the Christian church, religion has stimulated all art. However, this is not to mean that the Buddhist chaitya gave way to the Hindu temple to be replaced by the Muslim mosque and so on. There is no takeover of one style from another, nor is there any 'high' point or 'low' ebb. Present scholarship rejects the notion of a Gupta 'classical age' and postGupta centuries to be one of decadence. As a matter of fact, some of the finest temples were constructed in the post-Gupta period, as testimonies to India's fine architectural tradition. Both sacred and secular architecture instead, manifests a continuous process of adaptation and transformation across different regions and communities and is as much inclusive of local forms as of forms that came from beyond the borders. Overlap and interaction is the key to

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understand Indian architecture. And since there is no linear development in Indian architecture, the discipline being a multiple discourse, we need to move away from the primacy of one region, period, dynasty or patronage. This would then also mean that we need to move away from the factor of 'influence' and instead lay stress on the processes behind the architectural endeavours, which are multilayered, with multiple meanings and paradigm shifts.

No architectural type is a self contained category with a monolithic identity. Monuments need to be analysed in relation to their own historical and ideological contexts. And finally, this would also mean, that architecture is not just a study of forms – of icons or decorative motifs, of spatial and scientific technical production or of even the pure functional - but is a part of a larger history of culture, society and politics.

Perception of India's Architectural Tradition:

Historiography The history of Indian architecture, as a systematic study, was first taken up in British India. Several influential writers, from 1874 - 1927, set the future trends of scholarship. Most viewpoints that were current till recently, were influenced by the writings that appeared from mid 19th century onwards. From Henry Cole's publication of the catalogue of the Indian collection at the then, South Kensington Museum (1874) to Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamy's classic, History of Indian and Indonesian art (1927), several issues regarding Indian art and architecture were debated and frameworks, largely derived from western methodologies, were put forward. ParthaMitter divides these writings and their approaches into two broad groups: archaeological and transcendental.

To the first group, classical European art was the exemplar of perfect taste against which all Indian art and architecture was to be judged. This is easily discerned in the writings of its major protagonists: Henry Cole, R. Orme, H. Colebrooke, James Fergusson, Vincent Smith and George Birdwood. This approach did much to further formulate the orientalist canon, seen in James Mill's History of British India, written in 9 volumes (1817-20), where the principal orientalist vision received its first classic articulation. Rediscovery of India's cultural past in these colonial writings was founded on the premise that to control the present better, you need to know the past of the ruled better.

Primacy of religion and race were crucial in understanding Indian architecture for this approach. Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam were the markers of Indian cultural identity. In this paradigm, Vedic and Buddhist periods were periods of pristine purity, while medieval Hinduism coincided with decay as evidenced from overtly decorative temples. The debate concerning Aryan versus Dravidian centred on Buddhist art being alone worthy of appreciation as it was Aryan and influenced by Graeco-Bactrian antiquity. In some writings, Islamic art too was superior and rational because it came from outside and Islam did not have the constraints of the Hindu caste system. Central to this construct is the foreign origin of Gandhara, as it was influenced by Greek art.

The second group was concerned with characterizing Indian art as transcendental and can be called nationalist in its approach. The writings of these art historians, led by Ernest BinfieldHavell and Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamycentred on Indian art embodying an idea, an inner world of beauty that has an intrinsic meaning. Based on classical norms of Neoplatonist doctrines, this approach read all Indian art as spiritual. The spirituality of Indian art was underlined when Coomaraswamy informed that nature was transcendental and existed on a metaphysical plane in the artist's mind, which was then externalized and represented in material art form in his work.

Even the architectural form of the dome, to Coomaraswamy, was a work of imagination and not one of technicality. However, Coomaraswamy too, like the other writers, took refuge in western thought and knowledge of Platonism to explain Indian art. Again, although, Coomaraswamy was right in assessing the role of religion in Indian art, but when it came to explaining the precise relation between art and religion or the nature of Indian art, he took recourse to collective metaphysical generalizations. The problem with this approach is that it does not show how the meaning is derived, or how to read meaning in a form by virtue of its intrinsic properties.

Much of writing today explains the exact nature of this relationship in more concrete and individual ways, rather than in generalized collective notions. Indian art and architecture has to be studied in specific religious, cultural, political and social contexts. Different endeavours and forms have to be assessed from their own specific contemporary positions. With this backdrop of what 'architecture' should mean and by drawing from recent writings, we shall try to unveil some architectural forms and their meanings from India's cultural past.this happened was a special technique of vision, the practice of yoga, known to the traditional Indian artists. Even the architectural form of the dome, to Coomaraswamy, was a work of imagination and not one of technicality. However, Coomaraswamy too, like the other writers, took refuge in western thought and knowledge of Platonism to explain Indian art. Again, although, Coomaraswamy was right in assessing the role of religion in Indian art, but when it came to explaining the precise relation between art and religion or the nature of Indian art, he took recourse to collective metaphysical generalizations.

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Harappan Period The excavations at Harappa and Mohenjodaro and several other sites of the Indus Valley Civilisation revealed the existence of a very modern urban civilisation with expert town lanning and engineering skills. The very

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advanced drainage system along with well planned roads and houses show that a sophisticated and highly evolved culture existed in India before the coming of the Aryans. The sites of the Indus Valley Civilization were excavated under the Archaeological Survey of India established by the British. The Harappan people had constructed mainly three types of buildings-dwelling houses pillared halls and public baths. Main features of Harappan remains are:

1. The settlements could be traced as far back as third millennium BC. Some important settlements were excavated on the banks of the river Indus particularly at the bends that provided water, easy means of transportation of produce and other goods and also some protection by way of natural barriers of the river . 2. All the sites consisted of walled cities which provided security to the people. The cities had a rectangular grid pattern of layout with roads that cut each other at right angles. The Indus Valley people used standardised burnt mud-bricks as building material.
3. There is evidence of building of big dimensions which perhaps were public buildings, administrative or business centres, pillared halls and courtyards, There is no evidence of temples. Public buildings include granaries which were used to store grains which give an idea of an organised collection and distribution system.
4. Along with large public buildings, there is evidence of small one roomed constructions that appear to be working peoples quarters.
5. The Harappan people were great engineers as is evident from the public bath that was discovered at Mohenjodaro. The 'Great Bath' as it is called, is still functional and there is no leakage or cracks in the construction. The existence of what appears to be a public bathing place shows the importance of ritualistic bathing and cleanliness in this culture. It is significant that most of the houses had private wells and bathrooms.
6. At some sites a dominant citadal was excavated in the western part containing the public buildings including the granaries. This can perhaps be treated as evidence of some kind of political authority ruling over the cities.
7. There is evidence also of fortifications with gateways enclosing the walled city which shows that there may have been a fear of being attacked. Lothal, a site in Gujarat also has the remains of a dockyard proving that trade flourished in those times by sea.

Another remarkable feature was the existence of a well planned drainage system in the residential parts of the city. Small drains from the houses were connected to larger ones along the sides of the main roads. The drains were covered and loose covers were provided for the purpose of cleaning them. The planning of the residential houses were also meticulous. Evidence of stairs shows houses were often double storied. Doors were in the side lanes to prevent dust from entering the houses

The most important features of Harrapan architecture are their superior town planning skills and cities that have been built on a clear geometric pattern or grid layout. Roads cut each other at right angles and were very well laid out. As the Indus Valley settlements were located on the banks of the river, they were often destroyed by major floods. In spite of this calamity, the Indus Valley people built fresh settlements on the same sites. Thus, layers upon layers of settlements and buildings were found during the excavations. The decline and final destruction of the Indus Valley Civilization, sometime around the second millennium BC remains a mystery to this day.

The Harappans had the knowledge and skill of sculpting and craft. The world's first bronze sculpture of a dancing girl has been found in Mohenjodaro. A terracotta figure of a male in a yogic posture has also been excavated. Beautiful personal ornaments, soft stone seals with a pictoral script and images of humped bulls, Pashupati unicorn have also been excavated. The Vedic Aryans who came next, lived in houses built of wood, bamboo and reeds; the Aryan culture was largely a rural one and thus one finds few examples of grand buildings.

This was because Aryans used perishable material like wood for the construction of royal palaces which have been completely destroyed over time. The most important feature of the Vedic period was the making of fire altars which soon became an important and integral part of the social and religious life of the people even today. In many Hindu homes and especially in their marriages, these fire altars play an important role even today. Soon courtyard and mandaps were build with altars for worship of fire which was the most important feature of architecture.

We also find references of Gurukuls and Hermitages. Unfortunately no structure of the Vedic period remains to be seen. Theircontribution to the architectural history is the use of wood along with brick and stone for building their houses. In the 6th century B.C. India entered a significant phase of her history. There arose two new religions - Jainism and Buddhism and even the Vedic religion underwent a change. Almost simultaneously larger states sprang up which further provided for a new type of architecture. From this period i.e. the expansion of Magadha into an empire, the development of architecture received further impetus. From now it was possible to trace Indian architecture in an almost unbroken sequence. Emergence of Buddhism and Jainism helped in the development of early architectural style. The Buddhist Stupas were built at places where Buddha's remains were preserved and at the major sites where important events in Buddha's life took place. Stupas were built of huge mounds of mud, enclosed in carefully burnt small standard bricks.

One was built at his birthplace Lumbini; the second at Gaya where he attained enlightenment under the Bodhi Tree, the third at Sarnath where he gave his first sermon and the fourth at Kushinagar where he passed away attaining Mahaparinirvana at the age of eighty. Buddha's burial mounds and places of major events in his life became important landmarks of the significant architectural buildings in the country. These became important sites for Buddha's order of monks and nuns - the sangha. Monasteries (viharas), and centres of preaching, teaching and learning came up at such

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places. Congregational halls (chaitya) for teaching and interaction between the common people and the monks were also built up. From now on religion began to influence architecture. While Buddhists and Jains began to build stupas, Viharas and Chaityas, the first temple building activity started during the Gupta rule.

Cave architecture

The development of cave architecture is another unique feature and marks an important phase in the history of Indian architecture. More than thousand caves have been excavated between second century BC and tenth century AD. Famous among these were Ajanta and Ellora caves of Maharashtra, and Udaygiri cave of Orissa. These caves hold Buddhist viharas, chaityas as well as mandapas and pillared temples of Hindu gods and goddesses. Temples were hewn out of huge rocks. The earliest rock-cut temples were excavated in western Deccan in the early years of the Christian era. The chaitya at Karle with fine high halls and polished decorative wall is a remarkable example of rock-cut architecture. The Kailash temple at Ellora built by the Rashtrakutas and the ratha temples of Mahabalipuram built by the Pallavas are other examples of rock-cut temples. Most probably the stability and permanence of rocks attracted the patrons of art and builders who decorated these temples with beautiful sculptures.

The Temple Buddhism was the earliest Indian religion to require large communal spaces for worship. This led to three types of architectural forms: the stupa, the vihara and the chaitya. Many religious Buddhist shrines came up between the 1stcentury BCE - 1stcentury CE. Stupa, originally the focus of a popular cult of the dead, is a large burial mound containing a relic of the Buddha.The Temple Buddhism was the earliest Indian religion to require large communal spaces for worship. This led to three types of architectural forms: the stupa, the vihara and the chaitya. Many religious Buddhist shrines came up between the 1stcentury BCE - 1stcentury CE. Stupa, originally the focus of a popular cult of the dead, is a large burial mound containing a relic of the Buddha.

Along with stupa architecture, a novel cave architecture or rock-cut architecture too developed in most parts. Most of Hinayana Buddhist rock-cut prayer halls/chapels (chaitya) and monasteries (viharas) came up in the Deccan region (120 BCE – 400 CE), along ancient trade routes that had excellent quality of rock. The best known are Karle (50 - 70 CE) and Ajanta (cave 9 and 10 in the c.2nd century BCE). Again after a gap of some 250 years, innumerable shrines and monasteries were cut into hills and rocks where Buddhist, Jain and Hindu monks could live and pray. Archaeological data suggests that both the Buddhist chaitya and the Hindu rock-cut temple were contemporaneous in the 3rd - 1stcentury BCE. Some of the finest examples can be seen in western Deccan from the 5th century CE to almost for over 300 years. To this latter phase belongs the Kailashnath temple at Ellora caves (760 CE), built under the patronage of the Rashtrakutas (753 - 982 CE), to be followed by the rock-cut temples of Elephanta (c.500-760 CE). Rock-cut shrines were emerging elsewhere south of the Deccan as well.

Meanwhile free-standing shrines or structural temples started to develop as well. The earliest were small structures of brick and wood as the one that exists at Bairat, near Jaipur (c.250 BCE). Early structural temples of stone are found in the hilly tracts of Madhya Pradesh, on the southern fringes of the Gupta Empire (350 – 500 CE). They belong to the late Gupta period (c.400 CE). The area is rich in stone, unlike northern Madhya Pradesh, where most temples would have been of brick and hence have perished. But even among the stone shrines, less than a score remain, and none has an intact superstructure. These early Gupta temples are flat roofed small structures with ornate pillars. Like the elegant flat roofed Sanchi temple with a pillared porch and a walled sanctum, resembling a Greek shrine, is one of the earliest. But the Gupta Vishnu temple at Deogarh (c.500 CE) near Jhansi has a small tower on the sanctum. The Bhitargaon temple near Kanpur, the sole survivor among many brick temples too, has a definite curvilinear spire.

These simple structures, in the early medieval period, from the 6th - 13thcentury CE, began to expand, horizontally and vertically. This period in Indian history is marked by great temple building activity. The shrines, dedicated to various deities from the Hindu/Jain pantheon were a product of Bhakti or devotional Hinduism, the characteristic ideology of the early medieval centuries. Down the years, these temples became more institutionalized. Like around the 7th century CE, there was a significant change in the nature of the temple in peninsular India, as its organization became more complex. Rich donations of land, cash and other riches were made to these shrines that became the hub of social and economic activities. They were great craft and cultural centres and fostered many traditional performing arts. Many of them, as tirthas(pilgrimage 217 centres) were located on trade routes, which in turn led to urbanization in early Medieval South India. Each region experimented and responded in its own local way and the temple forms with what we are familiar today emerged more definitive. Three distinctive styles, often overlapping, can be discerned, confirming that there was no all India uniform style.

The Hindu temple is the enshrined deity's house (devalaya), and his or her palace (prasada), where the priests cater to his or her daily needs. The temple is a holy site (tirtha) where the devotees come to perform the circumambulation (pradakshina) to earn religious merit. The heart of the temple is the garbhagriha (literally, the 'embryo chamber'), the sanctum sanctorum, where one is meant to feel the presence of the deity. The installation rituals of Hindu deities go back to the late Gupta text, the Brihatsamhita. The development of the Agamas, ritual texts, and especially the Pancharatra (tantric) system in the 5th century CE, led to elaborate temple rituals with metaphysical interpretations. These worship ritual texts, went hand in hand with the rise of Tantricism, a major movement that challenged Bhakti. Gradually, more functional buildings were added to the basic structure. These were the pillared halls

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(mandapa), the added portico (ardhmandapa), a connecting vestibule (antaral) to the sanctum sanctorum, and surmounting the garbhagriha, the spire (shikhara).

Regional variations led to Hindu temples being broadly classified into the northern type (Nagara), belonging to the area between the Himalayas and the Vindhyas and the southern type (Dravida), falling in the region between river Krishna to Kanyakumari. A third one, taking the features of both these types is the Vesara, located between the Vindhyas and the Krishna. However, these are at times only arbitrary classifications as Nagar temples are found in Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh and Dravida can be seen at Ellora in the Deccan. The distinction rests on the shape of the tower, the ground plan and the elevation. The Nagara tower (shikhara) has a curvilinear slope with a fluted disc (amalaka) at the pinnacle. The Dravida tower (vimana) is pyramidal, follows a dome and cornice pattern with diminishing stories (tala), and is crowned by a square, polygonal or a round dome.

The Nagara elevation consists of a series of projections (rathas) and recesses, whereas the walls of the Dravidian type are relieved by enshrined images in recesses at regular intervals. In south India, temples are enclosed within enclosure walls having gate towers (gopuras), marking the entrances. The Vesara or the Chalukyan (also called the Karnataka - Dravida tradition) is the mixed type, located in the Deccan region. The Chalukyan, actually speaking has the same source of inspiration as the Dravidian, the earliest examples being at Aihole, Badami and Pattadakal in the Bijapur district in Karnataka. Aihole alone has as many as 70 temples. Temples in the regions of Bengal, Kashmir and Kerala evolved their own local variation, while subscribing to either of the styles.

The most striking feature of the Hindu temple is the profuse use of ornamentation on its surface. This ranges from narrative stone reliefs to depiction of figural, floral, animal, geometrical and other foliated designs. In the northern variation, the repetitive motif of the gavaksa (arch shaped 218 window), derived from the Buddhist chaitya, is transmuted into intricate honeycomb patterns, creating a rich lace like surface texture. The South used variation on the gavaksa known as kuta, nasi, panjara or the sala (barrel-vaulted chaitya). The north was ingenious in the use of shikhara and the amalaka. These repetitive motifs follow clear geometrical rules and are conceived three dimensionally.

Buddhism and the Indo-Greek in India

It is necessary to deal with the coming of Buddhism in India as a turning point in the world of art and culture, philosophy and religion. More than all other religious faiths, the Greco-Indian 353 approach to the new dawn across Asia and Europe was mainly due to the Buddhism during the centuries under discussion here

It is believed that Buddha never intended to set up a new religion and he never looked on his doctrine as distinct from the popular cults of the time. However questionable this view may be, his simpler followers raised his status almost to divinity during his lifetime, and after his death, worshipped him through his symbols-the stupa, recalling his parinirvana and the Bodhitree, recalling his enlightenment. According to tradition, disciples and the neighbouring rulers divided his ashes, and the recipients built stupas over them. In the third century BC, Ashoka uncovered the ashes from their original resting places and dispersed those, creating stupas all over India. The carvings on the stupas of Bharhut and Sanchi, crafted in the second and third centuries BC, show crowds of adoring worshippers leaning down towards the symbol of the Buddha. Indeed, in all the Buddhist sculpture of the period, there is no show of the Buddha himself, but displayed by such emblems as a wheel, an empty throne, a pair of footprints or a pipal tree.

Rise of the Gandhara art

The Gandhara Schools of art and sculpture in the lower Kabul Valley and the upper Indus around Peshawar and Mathura, both of which flourished under the Kushan kings, vie for the honour of producing the first images of the Buddha. Most Indian authorities, however, believe that the Buddha image originated at Mathura, south of Delhi. Around the time of Menander's death in 140 BC, the Central Asian Kushans overran Bactria and ended Greek rule there. Around 80 BC, the Sakas, diverted by their Parthian cousins from Iran, moved into Gandhara and other parts of Pakistan and Western India. Eventually an Indo-Parthian dynasty succeeded in taking control of Gandhara. The Parthians continued to support Greek artistic traditions. The Kushan period is considered the golden period of Gandhara. Gandharan art flourished and produced some of the best pieces of Indian sculpture. The Gandhara civilization peaked during the reign of the great Kushan King Kanishka (AD 128–151). The cities of Taxila (Takshasila) at Sirsukh and Peshawar flourished. Peshawar became the capital of a great empire stretching from Bengal, the easternmost province of India to Central Asia.

Kanishka was a great patron of the Buddhist faith; Buddhism spread farther from Central Asia to the Far East, where his empire met the Han Empire of China. Gandhara became a holy land of Buddhism and attracted Chinese pilgrims to see monuments associated with many Jataka tales. In Gandhara, Mahāyāna Buddhism flourished and Buddha was represented in human form. Under the Kushans new Buddhists stupas were built and old ones were enlarged. Huge statues of the Buddha were erected in monasteries and carved into the hillsides. Kanishka also built a great tower to a height of 400 feet at Peshawar. This tower was reported by Faxian (Fa-hsien), Songyun (Sung-yun) and Xuanzang (Hsuan-tsang). This structure was destroyed and rebuilt many times until it was at last destroyed by Mahmud of Ghazni in the 11th century AD.

The earliest Hellenistic statues of the Buddha portray him in a style reminiscent of a king. Demetrius may have been deified, and the first Hellenistic statues of the Buddha we know may be representations of the idealized Greek king, princely, yet friendly, protective and open to Indian culture. As they often incorporated more Buddhist

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elements, they became central to the Buddhist movement, and influenced the image of the Buddha in Greco-Buddhist art. In Gandharan art, the Buddha is often shown under the protection of the Greek god Herakles, standing with his club (and later a diamond rod) resting over his arm. This unusual representation of Herakles is the same as the one on the back of Demetrius' coins, and it is exclusively associated to him (and his son Euthydemus II), seen only on the back of his coins.

Mathura art

Mathura, 145 km south of Delhi, is by tradition the birthplace of Krishna, one of the two chief deities in Hindu religion. Mathura is also famous as one of the first two centres of production for images of the Buddha, the other being Gandhara. Human images of the Buddha began to appear at about the same time in both centres in the 1st Century AD but can be distinguished from one another as the Gandharan images are very clearly Greco-Roman in inspiration with the Buddha wearing wavy locks tucked up into a chignon and heavier toga-like robes. The Buddha figurines produced in Mathura more closely resemble some of the older Indian male fertility gods and have shorter, curlier hair and lighter, more translucent robes. Mathuran art and culture reached its zenith under the Kushan dynasty which had Mathura as one of their capitals, the other being Purushapura (Peshawar).

The Mathura images are related to the earlier yaksa (male nature deity) figures, a likeness mostly evident in the colossal standing Buddha images of the early Kushan period. The sculptors worked for centuries in the speckled, red sandstone of the locality and the pieces carried far and wide. In these, and in the more representative seated Buddhas, the overall effect is one of enormous energy. The shoulders are broad, the chest swells, and the legs are firmly planted with feet spaced apart. Other characteristics are the shaven head; the usnisa (knob on the top of the head) indicated by a tiered spiral; a round smiling face; the right arm raised in abhaya-mudra (gesture of 355 reassurance); the left arm akimbo or resting on the thigh; the drapery closely moulding the body and arranged in folds over the left arm, leaving the right shoulder bare; and the presence of the lion throne rather than the lotus throne. Later, the hair began to be treated as a series of short flat spirals lying close to the head, the type that came to be the standard representation throughout the Buddhist world.

The female figures at Mathura, carved in high relief on the pillars and gateways of both Buddhist and Jaina monuments, are truly sensuous in their appeal. These richly bejeweled ladies, ample of hip and slender of waist, standing suggestively, are reminiscent of the dancing girls of the Indua Valley. Their gay, impulsive sensuality in the backdrop of a resurgent doctrine of piety and renunciation is an example of the remarkable tolerance of the ancient Indian outlook on life, which did not find such display of art and culture improper. These delightful nude or semi-nude figures are shown in a variety of toilet scenes or in association with trees, indicating their continuance of the yaksī (female nature deity) tradition seen also at other Buddhist sites, such as Bharhut and Sanchi. As auspicious emblems of fertility and abundance they commanded a popular appeal that persisted with the rise of Buddhism.

Conclusion

There were strong Indo-Roman trade relations during the first two centuries of the Common Era. The 3rd century, however, was the demise of the Indo-Roman trade. The replacement of Greece by the Roman Empire as the administrator of the Mediterranean basin led to the strengthening of direct maritime trade with the east and the elimination of the taxes extracted previously by the middlemen of various land based trading routes. Strabo's mention of the vast increase in trade following the Roman annexation of Egypt indicates that monsoon was known and manipulated for trade in his time. By the time of Augustus up to 120 ships were setting sail every year from MyosHormos to India. So much gold was used for this trade, and apparently recycled by the Kushana Empire (Kushans) for their own coinage, that Pliny the Elder complained about the drain of specie to India.

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Original Article

Reimagining Higher Education through Open Educational Resources: A Comprehensive Review

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Abstract

Open Educational Resources (OER) were increasingly recognized as transformative tools in higher education, promoting accessibility, affordability, and pedagogical innovation. This systematic review examined the conceptual foundations, components, integration requirements, usage patterns, impact, and challenges of OER adoption in higher education between 2015 and 2026. Peer-reviewed literature was retrieved from Scopus, Web of Science, Taylor & Francis, and Google Scholar, with 36 relevant studies included following screening and eligibility assessment. Findings indicated that OER, ranging from open textbooks and full courses to multimedia and interactive modules, enhanced student engagement, academic performance, and equity through the 5Rs framework (retain, reuse, revise, remix, redistribute). However, integration was constrained by faculty resistance, limited awareness, infrastructure gaps, fragmented repositories, and policy deficiencies. Effective implementation required institutional mandates, professional development, quality assurance mechanisms, and technical investment. The review concluded that strategic, policy-driven adoption positioned OER as a foundational element of inclusive, sustainable, and innovation-driven higher education ecosystems.

Introduction

Open Educational Resources (OERs) embody a paradigm shift in knowledge dissemination, providing freely accessible materials for teaching, learning, and research. Coined by UNESCO, OER include openly licensed textbooks, courses, multimedia, and tools that permit use, adaptation, and redistribution (D'Antoni, 2007). This model disrupts conventional education economics. Higher education faces mounting pressures from escalating costs and diverse learner needs. OER offers a viable pathway to affordability, allowing institutions to prioritize access over proprietary expenses. Their flexibility supports evolving curricula worldwide (Emo, 2024). Digital infrastructure powers OER proliferation. Repositories such as institutional platforms and global consortia enable instant sharing. Integration with learning management systems streamlines adoption, while open formats ensure longevity across technologies. OER resonate with learner-centered pedagogies. They promote customization, collaboration, and active knowledge construction, aligning with principles of lifelong learning. Educators tailor resources to cultural and contextual demands, enhancing engagement (Mullens & Hoffman, 2023). Equity drives OER's global momentum. In resource-constrained settings, open materials counteract disparities in access. Community-driven creation fosters inclusivity, empowering diverse voices in content development. Sustainability underpins OER ecosystems.

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Creative Commons licenses balance openness with attribution, encouraging iterative improvements(Otto & Kerres, 2022). Institutional repositories preserve materials, building collective intelligence over time. Challenges in OER adoption include awareness gaps and technical barriers. Faculty incentives, quality frameworks, and policy alignment remain essential for widespread integration(Abuhassna et al., 2025). Collaborative networks address these through shared best practices. This review explores OER's multifaceted role in higher education, highlighting its pressing need amid access barriers and cost pressures. Its significance rests in informing strategies for educators, administrators, and policymakers to cultivate open, equitable learning environments that advance global educational goals.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the background and conceptual framework of OERs (OER) in the context of higher education.
2. To identify and analyze the major components and types of OERs available for academic use.
3. To explore the requirements and essential conditions for the effective integration of OER in higher education institutions.
4. To assess the usage patterns of OERs among students in higher education.
5. To evaluate the advantages and overall impact of OER on teaching, learning, and academic performance in higher education.
6. To identify the challenges hindering the integration of OER in higher education and to suggest suitable recommendations for their effective implementation.

Methodology

This review adopted a systematic approach to synthesize literature on the role of OERs (OER) in higher education. Relevant peer-reviewed articles published between 2015 and 2026 were retrieved from Scopus, Web of Science, Taylor & Francis, and Google Scholar using targeted search strings such as "OERs" OR "OER" AND "higher education", limited to title and abstract. Databases were selected for their complementary strengths. Scopus and Web of Science for comprehensive indexing and citation analysis, Taylor & Francis for discipline-specific journals, and Google Scholar for broader coverage of literature. Searches were conducted in February 2026, yielding initial results refined by an English-language filter. Duplicates were removed using Zotero reference management software, followed by title/abstract screening against inclusion criteria. Empirical or theoretical studies addressing OER adoption, impact, or challenges in higher education contexts. Full-text assessment of shortlisted papers (n≈36) ensured relevance, with exclusion of non-peer-reviewed works or those outside the timeframe. Data extraction focused on study design, OER types, higher education settings, and key themes, and the results were synthesized narratively due to heterogeneity.

Origin of OERs

OERs emerged from the open-source software movement and the push for accessible knowledge in the late 20th century. The term "open content" was coined by David Wiley in 1998, drawing parallels between free software principles and educational materials that could be freely used, modified, and shared (D'Antoni, 2009). Pioneering efforts included the 1997 launch of MERLOT, a repository funded by the National Science Foundation, and MIT's OpenCourseWare in 2001, which made course materials publicly available to advance global education equity (Friesen, 2009). The movement gained formal recognition at UNESCO's 2002 forum in Paris, where "OER" was officially defined as teaching, learning, and research resources released under open licenses to maximize reuse (Huang et al., 2020). Support from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation fueled growth, emphasizing cost reduction and knowledge dissemination in developing regions(Ramoutar, 2021). Initiatives like Connexions (1999) and Khan Academy (2006) expanded access, while Creative Commons licenses in 2002 standardized permissions(Shukla et al., Year). OER adoption accelerated with digital platforms, aligning with constructivist pedagogies that prioritize customization and collaboration.

Components of OERs

OERs comprise diverse, openly licensed materials designed for teaching, learning, and research, with core components including full courses, modules, learning objects, and structured content delivery systems. These resources span multiple media formats to accommodate varied learning styles. Text-based elements like open textbooks, articles, and syllabi provide foundational knowledge(Wang et al., 2023), multimedia components such as videos, podcasts, images, animations, interactive simulations, quizzes, and assessments enhance engagement and practical application, while software tools and digital libraries support hands-on exploration(Liu & Johnson, 2020). Common resource types encompass course materials (lesson plans, lecture notes), openly licensed videos, open textbooks, and repositories like MERLOT and OER Commons that facilitate discovery, access, and reuse across global platforms(Alaoui et al., 2024). The licensing framework, primarily Creative Commons, enables the 5Rs permissions, i.e., Retain (permanent access), Reuse (in varied contexts), Revise (adapt to needs), Remix (combine with others), and Redistribute (share widely), distinguishing OER from merely free content by ensuring legal remixability(Cummings-Clay, 2020). Quality levels vary from self-published individual creations to peer-reviewed community-vetted works, and refereed, formally evaluated resources, with collaborative platforms like Wikibooks promoting iterative refinement and collective improvement for sustained relevance in higher education(Walters, 2024).

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Types of OERs

OERs encompass a wide array of openly licensed materials categorized by format, structure, and purpose to support diverse teaching and learning needs. Full courses represent complete educational programs, such as MIT OpenCourseWare, which include syllabi, lecture videos, readings, and assessments for entire subjects(Sampsel, 2017). Course materials comprise individual components like lesson plans, assignments, lecture notes, and study guides that instructors can mix and match. Modules offer self-contained thematic units focusing on specific topics or competencies, ideal for modular curricula(Reddy et al., 2017). Open textbooks provide comprehensive, peer-reviewed digital alternatives to costly commercial texts, fully adaptable under Creative Commons licenses. Learning objects deliver bite-sized interactives, including quizzes, simulations, flashcards, animations, and virtual labs for targeted skill-building(Williams & Werth, 2021). Multimedia resources feature videos, podcasts, images, infographics, and screencasts to engage visual and auditory learners. Software tools and open-source applications, such as educational apps and platforms, enable hands-on experimentation. Assessment instruments like rubrics, exams, and self-tests facilitate evaluation, while repositories such as MERLOT, OER Commons, and OpenStax curate collections for discovery. Open pedagogy projects, co-created by students and faculty on platforms like Wikibooks and Pressbooks, emphasize collaborative knowledge production(Seguin & Bischoff, 2025).

Requirements for Integration of OERs in Education

Successful integration of OERs (OER) into education hinges on policy support, technical readiness, faculty capacity, and quality mechanisms. Institutions need policies mandating OER adoption, Creative Commons licensing and faculty incentives like tenure credit(Cox & Trotter, 2016). Robust infrastructure, learning management systems such as Moodle and Canvas, high-speed internet, device compatibility, and adherence to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) ensure equitable access(Smith & Casserly, 2006). Faculty training equips educators to search repositories, adapt materials, and evaluate quality via peer review and metadata standards. Leadership fosters collaboration across departments, engages students in co-creation, and builds OER network partnerships(Misra, 2012). Quality assurance through curation and pedagogical assessment maintains relevance. Cost-saving models replace pricey textbooks, while awareness campaigns emphasize equity for underserved learners(Marín et al., 2019). These aligned requirements embed OER as core, innovative elements of inclusive higher education.

Advantages of OERs

OERs offer transformative advantages in education, primarily through substantial cost savings by eliminating expensive proprietary textbooks and enabling zero-cost course materials accessible from day one. Enhanced accessibility ensures equitable learning opportunities for diverse students, including those in remote or underserved regions, via digital platforms available anytime worldwide (Ossiannilsson, 2019). OERs' open licensing allows faculty to customize content to local contexts, diverse learning styles, and current events, boosting student engagement and retention rates. Research consistently shows improved academic outcomes, such as higher grades, lower dropout rates, and better completion, particularly among low-income and underrepresented learners who previously faced financial barriers (Crozier, 2018). Open pedagogy emerges as students co-create resources, fostering collaboration, critical thinking, and ownership of knowledge. Long-term, OER drives institutional savings redirected to support services while promoting lifelong learning through perpetually updatable, community-refined materials that evolve with educational needs (Mudau, 2025).

Awareness and usage of OERs (OER) among students

Awareness and usage of OERs among students in higher education reflect a growing recognition of their value as cost-free, adaptable learning tools, though levels differ across demographics and institutions(Christoforidou & Georgiadou, 2022). Undergraduates often first encounter OER through faculty assignments, library orientations, or peer recommendations (Jaggars et al., 2018), while postgraduates discover them during research methodology courses or digital literacy workshops(Ndaago et al., 2025). Platforms like DIKSHA, SWAYAM, SWAYAM PRABHA, the National Digital Library of India, the National Repository of Open Educational Resources, the National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning, e-PG Pathshala, Shodhganga, eGyanKosh, Vidyamitra, and Sakshat. spark initial curiosity, with students appreciating immediate access to video lectures, open textbooks, and interactive modules without financial barriers (Dutta, 2023). Usage typically begins sporadically for supplementing notes or exam preparation, evolving into regular reliance for self-paced study, group projects, and flipped classroom activities as familiarity grows.

Digital natives embrace OER's mobile compatibility, accessing materials during commutes or off-campus via smartphones, while distance learners value 24/7 availability. Common applications include downloading open textbooks from OpenStax, engaging with simulations on MERLOT, and collaborating on Wikibooks projects(Labicane & Oliva, 2022). Positive influences include affordability amid rising tuition, flexibility matching varied schedules, and alignment with active learning pedagogies that encourage customization. Long-term, heightened awareness cultivates digital curation skills, transforming students from passive users to active contributors who remix and share materials(Mullens & Hoffman, 2023). This shift promotes equity, particularly for low-income and first-generation learners, fostering inclusive ecosystems where knowledge flows freely beyond traditional gates.

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Impact of OERs on Higher Education

OERs profoundly benefit students by removing financial barriers to high-quality learning materials, enabling day-one access without textbook costs that often force tough choices between essentials. This affordability reduces stress, prevents course withdrawals due to expenses, and allows focus on academics rather than budgeting struggles, particularly aiding low-income, first-generation, and part-time learners(Mullens & Hoffman, 2023). Academic engagement rises as students interact with adaptable content via interactive simulations, videos, and modules that match diverse learning styles. Perpetual access supports repeated review, note-taking, and self-paced study, enhancing retention and comprehension in flipped classrooms or group projects. Customization fosters ownership, as materials align with cultural contexts or current events(Albalawi, 2024).

Equity improves dramatically, bridging gaps for underserved populations through mobile-friendly formats accessible anytime worldwide. Digital literacy develops through OER navigation, evaluation, and remixing, preparing students for collaborative knowledge economies. Retention strengthens when immediate availability eliminates delays from financial aid or library waits. Long-term, OERs cultivate lifelong learning habits, empowering students as creators who contribute to repositories. Psychologically, cost-free access boosts confidence and motivation, while open pedagogy encourages critical thinking through co-creation(Nykyporets et al., 2023). OER transforms students from passive recipients to empowered participants in inclusive educational ecosystems.

Challenges Hindering Integration of OERs in Higher Education

Several factors hinder the effective integration of OERs in higher education, spanning institutional, technical, and perceptual barriers that limit widespread adoption. Faculty resistance stems primarily from time constraints, as searching, evaluating, adapting, and integrating OER competes with heavy teaching, research, and administrative workloads, while concerns about inconsistent quality, lack of formal peer review, and misalignment with accreditation standards erode confidence(Mishra & Singh, 2017). Discovery challenges arise from fragmented repositories with poor search interfaces, inconsistent metadata, and the absence of centralized platforms, making relevant materials difficult to locate amid vast collections. Technical infrastructure gaps, such as unreliable internet, incompatible devices, and poor integration with learning management systems, particularly affect under-resourced institutions and rural students(Swain & Pathak, 2024). Policy shortcomings include no institutional mandates, the absence of incentives in tenure/promotion criteria, and inadequate funding for OER development or training. Awareness deficits persist due to limited faculty development programs and marketing that fails to highlight 5Rs permissions or counter perceptions of OER inferiority to commercial texts(Swain & Pathak, 2024). Copyright confusion around Creative Commons licenses further deters remixing, while organizational silos prevent cross-departmental collaboration.

Recommendations for the Effective Integration of OERs

To effectively integrate OERs (OER) in higher education, institutions should prioritize policy frameworks mandating OER adoption in curricula, alongside incentives like tenure credit for faculty contributions and dedicated funding for repositories. Mandatory professional development workshops must equip educators with 5Rs skills covering Creative Commons licensing, discovery via platforms like MERLOT and OER Commons, and adaptation for learning management systems such as Moodle or Canvas(Sousa et al., 2023). Technical investments in bandwidth, device compatibility, and WCAG accessibility ensure equitable access across diverse settings. Quality assurance demands peer-review protocols, metadata standards, and evaluation rubrics to build confidence in pedagogical effectiveness. Leadership commitment through cost-saving demonstrations fosters cross-departmental collaboration and partnerships with UNESCO OER networks. Student engagement via orientations, zero-textbook-cost course labels, and co-creation projects normalizes usage(Navarrete & Luján-Mora, 2018). These targeted strategies address barriers holistically, transforming OER from supplementary tools into foundational elements of inclusive, sustainable higher education ecosystems.

Conclusion

This review underscores the transformative role of OERs in higher education, demonstrating their capacity to democratize access, reduce costs, and foster pedagogical innovation through adaptable, openly licensed materials. Key components spanning full courses, open textbooks, multimedia, and interactive modules align seamlessly with diverse learning needs, while the 5Rs framework empowers customization and collaboration. Student usage thrives for self-paced study and equity gains, despite barriers like faculty resistance, discovery challenges, and infrastructure gaps. Advantages encompass enhanced engagement and retention, countered by integration hurdles addressable through policy mandates, training, and quality assurance. Future implications point toward OER-driven ecosystems where AI-enhanced discovery, blockchain-verified licensing, and global consortia accelerate adoption, positioning higher education as inclusive knowledge networks that prioritize lifelong learning and socioeconomic mobility worldwide.

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Original Article

Use of Digital Tools, Artificial Intelligence and Digital Literacy in Education

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Abstract

*The rapid advancement of **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** and digital tools has catalyzed a fundamental rethinking of educational frameworks, particularly in the post-pandemic era. This paper investigates the synergistic relationship between **digital tools, AI integration, and digital literacy** as foundational components of modern pedagogy. Historically, literacy focused on reading and writing, but the digital age has expanded this definition to include the ability to evaluate, create, and communicate information via technology. The emergence of AI introduces a new layer—**AI literacy**—which requires individuals to critically evaluate AI technologies, understand algorithmic functions, and engage ethically with automated systems.*

*This study synthesizes current research and global policy guidance to analyze how these technologies enhance teaching and learning environments. **Digital tools**, ranging from learning management systems to gamified apps, facilitate personalized and collaborative learning. AI further amplifies this through **adaptive learning systems**, which tailor content to individual student needs, and automated assessments that streamline administrative burdens for educators. However, the integration of AI is a "double-edged sword," presenting significant risks such as **algorithmic bias**, data privacy concerns, and the potential for increased student surveillance.*

*To maximize positive effects, the paper proposes a "human-in-the-loop" approach, ensuring that educators remain central to instructional decision-making. It also highlights the **POWER principles** (Purposeful, Optimal, Wise, Ethical, Responsible) as a roadmap for appropriate AI use. The study concludes that achieving educational equity and resilience requires inclusive infrastructure investment, robust ethical standards, and continuous teacher professional development that bridges the gap between technical expertise (**episteme**) and professional judgment (**phronesis**).*

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence in Education, Digital Literacy, Post-Pandemic Pedagogy, Ethical AI, Teacher Training*

Introduction

The global COVID-19 pandemic served as a massive catalyst for the integration of digital tools and AI into education, moving systems from **Emergency Remote Teaching (ERT)** toward intentional, technology-integrated **digital pedagogy**. While ERT was a crisis-driven, unplanned shift, the current landscape focuses on integrating tools purposefully to enhance student engagement and personalized learning.

Digital tools, including **Learning Management Systems (LMS)** and video conferencing, have enabled new forms of delivery and collaboration. Concurrently, AI has emerged as a powerful facilitator of automated assessment and intelligent content recommendation. This transformation has altered the roles of both teachers and students, demanding new competencies and supportive policy structures to ensure that these technologies do not widen existing technological divides. This paper explores the impact of these tools on learning outcomes and teacher effectiveness while identifying the ethical and systemic challenges that must be addressed to design a resilient, human-centered digital learning ecosystem.

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Literature Review

Current research from 2020 to 2025 identifies a significant shift toward AI-supported **personalized learning**. AI-powered adaptive learning platforms are now viewed as essential scaffolds that enhance a child's learning within their "zone of proximal development".

The Aristotelian Lens of Professional Knowledge

Scholars use Aristotle's tripartite division of knowledge to evaluate teacher readiness for AI:

Episteme (Theoretical Knowledge): Understanding the universal and factual information regarding AI configurations and data science.

Techne (Practical Skill): The practical ability to guide subject-specific knowledge using AI tools, such as structuring lessons with AI-driven feedback.

Phronesis (Professional Judgment): The critical capacity for moral and ethical discernment in unpredictable classroom situations.

The Evolution of Literacy

Digital literacy has transitioned from basic computer skills to a flexible concept encompassing **information management, digital safety, and higher-order thinking**. AI literacy is now recognized as a distinct subset, enabling users to identify AI's role in digital tools and verify the accuracy of AI-generated content.

3. Digital Tools in Contemporary Education

Digital tools have transformed content delivery and student engagement by enabling interactive and collaborative environments.

Classification of Tools

LMS Platforms: Tools like Moodle, Canvas, and Google Classroom organize materials and track student progress.

Collaboration Tools: Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Padlet, and Trello facilitate real-time group work and communication.

Assessment & Feedback: Platforms such as Kahoot!, Quizizz, Socrative, and Turnitin provide instant feedback and streamline grading.

Creative Content Tools: Canva for Education, Magic Media, and Visla allow students to develop multimedia artifacts.

Pedagogical Integration

Effective integration requires aligning tools with specific learning goals to maximize effectiveness. For instance, **flipped classrooms** leverage video platforms for independent learning while using class time for active collaboration.

Artificial Intelligence: Digital Literacy as a Core Competency

AI literacy is defined as a set of competencies that enable individuals to critically evaluate, communicate, and collaborate with AI technologies. It is increasingly recognized as a foundational 21st-century skill.

Pillars of AI Literacy

According to the ETS Research Institute, AI literacy includes:

Effective Use: Using AI to solve problems and convey ideas.

Identification & Assessment: Recognizing AI's role and verifying output accuracy.

Ethical Engagement: Grasping considerations of bias, privacy, and societal impact.

4.2 Distinguishing AI from Conventional EdTech

Unlike standard edtech, AI shifts from merely capturing data to **detecting patterns** and from providing resources to **automating instructional decisions**. This leap in responsibility necessitates that AI literacy be embedded as a core component of general digital literacy education.

Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

Personalization: AI tailors learning paths based on real-time performance analytics.

Accessibility: Tools like Speechify and automatic translation increase inclusion for neurodiverse learners and non-native speakers.

Administrative Efficiency: AI can reduce a teacher's weekly preparation time from 11 hours to 6 hours by automating routine tasks.

Challenges and Ethical Concerns

Algorithmic Bias: AI can perpetuate historical biases in training data, leading to unfair treatment of marginalized students.

Data Privacy & Surveillance: The collection of vast amounts of student data poses risks of data breaches and misuse for surveillance.

Infrastructure Inequality: The digital divide remains a significant barrier; fewer than 35% of secondary schools in developing countries include AI literacy in their curriculum.

Teacher Digital Competence and AI Adoption

Successful AI integration is impossible without teacher adaptation and professional development.

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The "Human-in-the-Loop" Requirement

The Department of Education reject the idea that AI can replace teachers. Instead, a **"human-in-the-loop"** model is recommended, where teachers remain at the helm of major instructional decisions. Teachers must have the authority to **inspect, explain, and override** AI recommendations.

Professional Development Models

Effective training includes **blended learning**, **mentorship**, and **microlearning**—short, focused modules for on-demand skills. Programs like the "AI Book Club" allow teachers to experiment and reflect collectively on AI concepts.

Conceptual Framework and Methodology

Research on AI adoption frequently employs the **Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)** and **Task-Technology Fit (TTF)**.

Theoretical Foundations

TAM: Posits that perceived usefulness is the strongest predictor of whether students and teachers will adopt AI tools.

TTF: Complements TAM by examining how well the technology fits specific academic task requirements.

PSCL: Peer Supported Collaborative Learning has been found to positively correlate with effective AI-assisted learning perceptions.

Methodology Trends

Current studies utilize **scoping reviews**, **Design-Based Research (DBR)**, and **mixed-methods surveys**. However, there is a noted lack of empirical studies grounded in direct classroom observation.

Discussion

Benefits of AI Integration

Empirical research indicates that AI tool interaction leads to a **30% increase in student engagement**. Furthermore, **85% of participants** reported that adaptive learning features helped them progress at their own pace. Digital tools also support **social-emotional learning (SEL)** through collaborative platforms like **Padlet and Google Docs**.

Challenges and Constraints

Significant pedagogical resistance stems from concerns over **job security** and the **dehumanization of education**. Furthermore, many teachers report low confidence in their ability to teach AI concepts meaningfully.

8.3 Implications for Policy and Practice

Policymakers must prioritize **equitable infrastructure investment** and establish clear ethical guidelines that respect student autonomy. Governments should implement governance frameworks that protect data privacy (e.g., **GDPR, FERPA**) and ensure algorithm transparency.

Conclusions in Framework of India and World Education

Global Landscape

Estonia: Leads with the Tiger Leap Program, providing digital resources across all levels.

South Korea: Implements AI-driven personalization through the Smart Education **Program.**

Finland: Embeds AI into core curricula through the "Elements of AI" and Digivision 2030 strategies.

United States: Uses **Title IV Innovation Grants** to close equity gaps in underserved districts.

The Indian Context

India has made significant strides in bridging the digital divide through national initiatives like **PM eVIDYA** and **SWAYAM**.

Local Innovation: In rural areas, AI chatbots are used via WhatsApp to teach basic digital tasks.

State Literacy Rates (2025 Projections): Kerala leads with a 92% digital literacy rate, followed by Delhi (85%), Maharashtra (80%), and Karnataka (76%).

Summary of Tool Usage and Impact Percentages

Student Engagement: Increased by 30% via AI platforms.

Personalization: 85% of students achieved better self-pacing through AI.

Curriculum Gap: Less than 35% of secondary schools in developing regions offer formal AI/coding training.

Skill Proficiency: Students saw a 20% increase in proficiency scores after 6 weeks of structured AI training.

Educational Resilience: Future resilience depends on a move from deficit-based models to strengths-based AI models that support neurodiversity and cultural assets.

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Original Article

Role of Coaches and Physical Educators in Promoting Sports Nutrition

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Abstract

Sports activities nutrition plays a essential role in enhancing athletic performance, helping boom and development, accelerating recovery, and preventing accidents. even as clinical understanding on nutrients has elevated appreciably, its effective application among athletes in large part relies upon on the steering supplied via coaches and bodily educators. Those experts serve as number one influencers who form athletes' nutritional conduct, nutritional awareness, and way of life picks. This studies paper examines the position of coaches and bodily educators in promoting sports nutrients across academic and aggressive sporting environments. They have a look at adopts a conceptual and analytical method, drawing upon current literature, policy files, and empirical studies to discover how coaches and bodily educators make contributions to nutrients education, behaviour exchange, and performance optimization. Key areas mentioned encompass dietary expertise dissemination, practical dietary steerage, collaboration with vitamins professionals, use of era, and the integration of sports activities nutrition into education and educational curricula. The paper additionally addresses challenges which include confined nutrition knowledge, incorrect information, aid constraints, and moral obligations. Findings advocate that coaches and physical educators, while appropriately trained, can notably impact athletes' dietary behaviours, leading to progressed overall performance, fitness, and long-time period properly-being. They have a look at concludes that strengthening vitamins training inside instruct and bodily educator training packages, supported by means of institutional rules and interdisciplinary collaboration, is essential for fostering sustainable athletic development and selling holistic sports excellence.

Keywords: Sports Nutrition, Coaches, Physical Educators, Athletic Performance, Nutrition Education, Health Promotion

Introduction

In modern-day sports and physical training, athletic achievement is increasingly influenced by using medical tactics to education, recovery, and vitamins. sports vitamins, described because the strategic intake of nutrients to support training needs, overall performance results, and restoration tactics, has grow to be an integral element of athletic improvement. proper nutrients complements energy availability, muscle strength, persistence, cognitive awareness, and immune feature, whilst insufficient nutrients can impair performance and boom harm danger (Burke et al., 2019). Coaches and bodily educators occupy a unique position inside the sports surroundings. they interact at once with athletes on a day by day foundation and are frequently perceived as trusted mentors and function fashions. As a result, their understanding, attitudes, and practices associated with sports nutrients strongly influence athletes' nutritional behaviours, particularly amongst adolescents and collegiate populations. In faculty and university settings, physical educators are frequently the primary specialists to introduce students to primary dietary standards, at the same time as coaches play a decisive function in translating those standards into game-particular practices.Despite growing awareness of sports nutrition, research indicates that many athletes rely on informal advice from coaches rather than qualified nutritionists (Heaney et al., 2011).

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This underscores the need to examine the responsibilities, opportunities, and limitations faced by coaches and physical educators in promoting sound nutritional practices. This paper explores their role in fostering nutrition awareness, supporting performance goals, and contributing to holistic athlete development.

Review of Literature

2.1 Importance of Sports Nutrition in Athletic Performance

Numerous studies confirm that optimal nutrition is fundamental to athletic performance and recovery. Adequate intake of carbohydrates supports energy production, proteins facilitate muscle repair and adaptation, and fats contribute to long-term energy availability (Thomas et al., 2016). Micronutrients and hydration further influence metabolic processes, neuromuscular function, and thermoregulation.

2.2 Coaches as Influencers of Nutritional Behavior

Research highlights that athletes frequently seek nutritional guidance from coaches, often valuing their advice more than formal educational resources (Zinn et al., 2006). However, several studies also report gaps in coaches' nutrition knowledge, leading to inconsistent or inaccurate recommendations (Trakman et al., 2016).

2.3 Role of Physical Educators in Nutrition Education

Physical educators play a key role in promoting health literacy and lifelong physical activity. Integrating nutrition education into physical education curricula has been shown to improve students' dietary awareness and healthy lifestyle behaviors (Contento, 2016). However, limited curriculum time and insufficient professional training often restrict the depth of nutrition instruction.

2.4 Need for Professional Development

Literature emphasizes the importance of continuous professional development for coaches and physical educators to ensure evidence-based nutrition guidance. Collaborative approaches involving dietitians, sports scientists, and healthcare professionals are recommended to bridge knowledge gaps (Cotugna et al., 2012).

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are to:

1. Examine the role of coaches and physical educators in promoting sports nutrition.
2. Identify key strategies used to enhance athletes' nutritional awareness and behaviors.
3. Analyze challenges faced by coaches and physical educators in delivering nutrition education.
4. Propose recommendations for strengthening nutrition promotion in sports and physical education settings.

Role of Coaches in Promoting Sports Nutrition

4.1 Nutritional Guidance and Performance Optimization

Coaches are without delay involved in planning training schedules, competition strategies, and healing protocols. with the aid of aligning dietary advice with schooling needs, coaches can assist athletes optimize energy availability and performance consistency. steerage on pre-opposition food, hydration techniques, and post-workout recovery nutrients can extensively affect consequences.

4.2 Modeling Healthy Behaviors

Coaches function role fashions whose personal conduct and attitudes form athletes' perceptions of vitamins. Coaches who display healthful ingesting behaviors and emphasize vitamins as part of training culture positively affect athletes' adherence to sound dietary practices.

4.3 Monitoring and Support

Coaches frequently monitor athletes' frame composition, strength degrees, and healing fame. whilst they ought to keep away from changing qualified nutritionists, their observational function lets in early identification of nutritional deficiencies, disordered ingesting patterns, or fatigue-associated troubles, enabling timely referrals.

Role of Physical Educators in Nutrition Promotion

5.1 Nutrition Education in Curriculum

Physical educators integrate nutrition concepts into physical education lessons, emphasizing balanced diets, hydration, and healthy lifestyle choices. This foundational knowledge is especially critical for young students who are developing lifelong habits.

5.2 Holistic Health Promotion

Physical education focuses not only on performance but also on overall health and well-being. Physical educators promote the relationship between nutrition, physical activity, mental health, and academic performance, encouraging students to adopt sustainable health behaviors.

5.3 Inclusivity and Accessibility

Physical educators play a vital role in adapting nutrition education to diverse populations, including students from different socio-economic backgrounds. Promoting affordable and culturally appropriate dietary choices enhances inclusivity and practical application.

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Use of Technology and Innovation

Digital tools such as nutrition apps, wearable devices, and online learning platforms support coaches and physical educators in delivering personalized and engaging nutrition education. These tools enable dietary tracking, hydration monitoring, and real-time feedback, enhancing athlete engagement and accountability.

Challenges Faced by Coaches and Physical Educators

Despite their influential role, several challenges limit effective nutrition promotion:

- Limited formal training in sports nutrition
- Time constraints within training and academic schedules
- Access to qualified nutrition professionals
- Risk of misinformation and unverified supplement use
- Ethical concerns related to body image and disordered eating

Addressing these challenges requires institutional support, policy frameworks, and interdisciplinary collaboration.

Recommendations

1. Integrate sports nutrition modules into coach education and physical education training programs.
2. Encourage collaboration between coaches, physical educators, and registered dietitians.
3. Use evidence-based digital tools for nutrition education and monitoring.
4. Develop institutional policies supporting nutrition education and ethical practice.
5. Promote continuous professional development and certification programs.

Conclusion

Coaches and bodily educators play a pivotal function in shaping athletes' nutritional behaviours and performance effects. There have an impact on extends past training classes, contributing to athletes' lengthy-time period fitness, nicely-being, and wearing fulfilment. While supported with the aid of good enough schooling, assets, and interdisciplinary collaboration, these specialists can successfully bridge the gap between dietary technological know-how and sensible utility. Strengthening their position in sports vitamins merchandising is important for fostering holistic athlete improvement and sustainable excellence in sports activities.

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Original Article

Make in India: Paving Towards Making India Global Manufacturing Hub.

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Abstract

The Make in India *initiative represents a strategic national program aimed at transforming India into a global manufacturing hub by strengthening domestic production capabilities and quality values, attracting foreign direct investment, and fostering innovation-driven growth. Launched to enhance the contribution of manufacturing to GDP and generate large-scale employment opportunities, government policies and initiatives are focuses on improving ease of doing business, developing world-class infrastructure, promoting skill development, and encouraging technology adoption across key sectors. Through policy reforms, production-linked incentive (PLI) schemes, and integration into global value chains,* Make in India *seeks to position India as a competitive alternative in the global manufacturing landscape. This paper discuses about the objectives, key pillars, sectorial focus, and economic impact of the* Make in India*initiative, while also highlighting challenges such as infrastructure gaps, skill mismatches, and global competition. The study concludes that sustained policy support, investment in human capital, and technological advancement are essential for India to achieve its vision of becoming a globally competitive manufacturing powerhouse.*

Keywords: *Make in India, Manufacturing Sector, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Global Value Chains, Industrial Policy*

Introduction

India's manufacturing sector has witnessed renewed growth in recent years, emerging as a vital engine of economic development, employment generation, and global competitiveness. As reflected in Press Information Bureau (PIB) releases, the Government of India has introduced wide-ranging policy reforms to strengthen the manufacturing ecosystem. Major initiatives such as **Make in India**, **Atmanirbhar Bharat**, and **Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes** have enhanced industrial capacity and encouraged domestic value addition. Improvements in ease of doing business, industrial infrastructure, and regulatory digitization have further supported this momentum. Additionally, focused support to sunrise sectors like electronics, defence, renewable energy, and pharmaceuticals has expanded India's manufacturing base. Collectively, these efforts signal India's strategic shift toward an innovation-driven and globally integrated manufacturing economy. Problem Statement

Despite significant policy initiatives and reforms highlighted by the Press Information Bureau, India's manufacturing sector continues to face structural and operational challenges that hinder its full potential as a global manufacturing hub. Issues such as infrastructure gaps, high logistics costs, skill mismatches, technological limitations, and intense global competition persist across several manufacturing segments. While *Make in India*has improved investment inflows and industrial capacity, the extent to which these efforts have translated into sustainable manufacturing growth and global competitiveness remains a critical concern.

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Therefore, there is a need to critically analyze the effectiveness of the *Make in India* initiative, as reflected in PIB reports, in addressing these challenges and accelerating India's transformation into a globally integrated manufacturing economy.

Objectives of the study

- To analyze the role of Make in India in strengthening India's manufacturing sector and enhancing industrial growth.
- To evaluate the impact of government policies such as Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes on India's manufacturing competitiveness.
- To assess the contribution of Make in India towards attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) and integrating India into global value chains.
- To identify major challenges faced by India's manufacturing sector despite policy support, as reflected in PIB publications.
- To suggest policy measures for accelerating India's transformation into a global manufacturing hub.

Research Methodology

The present study adopts a **descriptive research design** to examine the role of the *Make in India* initiative in transforming India into a global manufacturing hub. The research is primarily based on **secondary data**, as the study aims to analyze existing policies, government initiatives, and documented outcomes rather than collecting primary field data.

Sources of Data

Secondary data for the study have been collected from **Press Information Bureau (PIB) releases**, reports published by the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**, **NITI Aayog**, annual economic surveys, and publications of international organizations. In addition, research articles, journals, books, and credible online databases have been referred to for theoretical and analytical insights.

Data Collection

1. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes to Promote Make in India

In alignment with the Government of India's vision of **Atmanirbhar Bharat**, the**Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes** have been introduced to strengthen domestic manufacturing, enhance export competitiveness, and integrate India into global value chains. The schemes aim to create national manufacturing champions through targeted incentives linked to incremental production. The PLI Schemes involve a total incentive outlay of **₹1.97 lakh crore (over US$26 billion)** and cover **14 key sectors** of the economy. These sectors include **Mobile Manufacturing and Electronic Components, Bulk Drugs , Medical Devices, Automobiles and Auto Components, Pharmaceuticals, Specialty Steel, Telecomand Networking Products, Electronics and Technology Products, White Goods (Air Conditioners and LEDs), Food Processing, Textiles (MMF and Technical Textiles), High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Batteries, and Drones and Drone Components.** The primary objectives of the PLI Schemes are to **attract large-scale investments**, promote the **adoption of advanced technologies**, achieve **economies of scale**, and enhance the**global competitiveness** of Indian manufacturing. By incentivising incremental production, the schemes are expected to boost output, generate employment, and increase exports across identified sectors.

As per government data**, as of 30 July 2024**, a total of **755 applications** have been approved under the PLI Schemes. By **March 2024**, investments amounting **to ₹1.23 lakh crore** had been realised. These investments have resulted in the generation of employment for approximately **8 lakh persons**, indicating substantial progress towards the objectives of the schemes.

Overall, the PLI Schemes have emerged as a key policy instrument under the **Make in India** initiative, contributing significantly to strengthening India's manufacturing ecosystem, enhancing industrial capacity, and accelerating the country's journey towards self-reliance and sustainable economic growth.

2. Record FDI to Boost 'Make in India'

The success of the Make in India initiative has been significantly bolstered by record-breaking Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows, driven by the simplification of FDI rules and improvements in ease of doing business. India now ranks among the top 100 nations in the Ease of Doing Business (EODB) index. FDI inflows have steadily risen, starting from $45.14 billion in 2014-15 to a record $84.83 billion in 2021-22. Between April 2014 and March 2024, India attracted $667.41 billion in FDI, representing nearly 67% of the total FDI received over the last 24 years. In FY 2023-24, total FDI inflows amounted to $70.95 billion, with equity inflows reaching $44.42 billion, underscoring India's growing appeal as a global investment destination.

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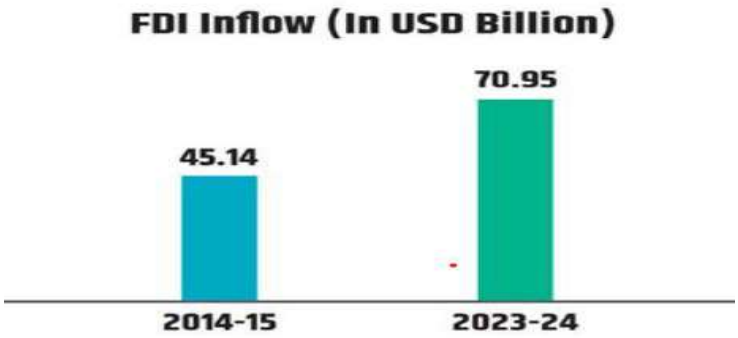
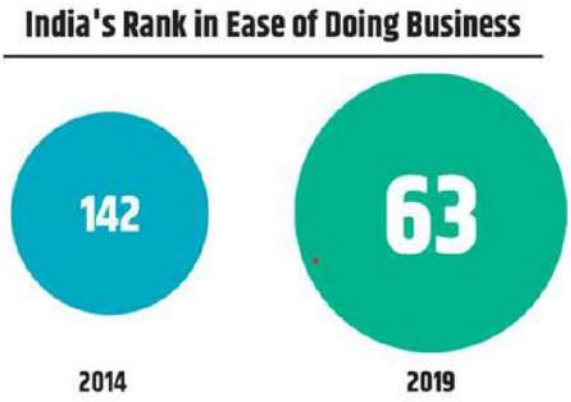


Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Performance

- **Manufacturing FDI inflow (2014–2023):$148.97 Bn**
- **Increase over previous period (2005–2014):55%**
- Nearly **100% FDI permitted** in most sectors
- **Defence:** 74% (automatic route), 100% (government route)

3. Ease of Doing Business

India made remarkable progress in improving its business environment, climbing from 142nd in 2014 to 63rd in the World Bank's Doing Business Report (DBR) 2020, published in October 2019 before its discontinuation. This 79-rank jump over five years reflects the government's sustained efforts to simplify regulations, reduce bureaucratic hurdles, and create a more business-friendly environment, significantly boosting investor confidence and supporting the objectives of the Make in India initiative.



Role of Make In India

- EoDB rank improved: 142 (2014) - 63 (2020)
- Top 10 global improver: 2017–2019
- Starting business: SPICe+ single online form
- Construction permits rank: 184 - 27
- Getting electricity rank: 137 - 22
- Tax reform: GST (2017) simplified compliance

Major Achievements under Make in India

- India not only achieved COVID-19 vaccination coverage in record time but also became a major exporter of much-needed life- saving and protecting vaccines too many developing and under developed countries across the world.
- Vande Bharat Trains, India's first indigenous semi-high-speed trains, are a shining example of the success of the 'Make in India' initiative. As of now, 102 Vande Bharat train services (51 trains) are operational across Indian Railways, connecting states with a Broad-Gauge electrified network.
- INS Vikrant is India's first domestically made aircraft carrier. India is achieving new milestones in defence production to reduce imports and be Atmanirbhar in this core sector.
- India's electronics sector has experienced rapid growth, reaching USD 155 billion in FY23. Production nearly doubled from USD 48 billion in FY17 to USD 101 billion in FY23, driven primarily by mobile phones, which now

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constitute 43% of total electronics production. India has significantly reduced its reliance on smartphone imports, now manufacturing 99% domestically. Export share of production is growing about 31% exported recently.

- India recorded merchandise exports worth $437.06 billion in FY 2023-24, reflecting the country's growing role in global trade.
- Indian bicycles have gained international acclaim, with exports to the UK, Germany, and the Netherlands soaring. This surge highlights the global recognition of Indian engineering and design.
- 'Made in Bihar' boots are now part of the Russian Army's equipment, marking a significant milestone for Indian products in the global defence market and showcasing the country's high manufacturing standards.
- Amul has expanded its presence by launching its dairy products in the US. This international venture reflects the global appeal of Indian Flavours and Amul's role in promoting Indian dairy on the world stage.
- India's Unified Payments Interface (UPI) has achieved global success, facilitating seamless digital transactions in multiple countries.

Major Sectoral overview

1. **Role of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME's) in the economic development**
   Economic contribution**:** The growth of MSME sector is at par with the Industrial Sector for the last two decades. Between 2000 and 2016, the industrial sector grew at an average of around 7.6%, while the MSME sector averaged 8.6% growth. Between 2017 and 2023, the sector contributed between 27% and 30% to the GDP of the country accounting to this growth, the sector employs 62% of the country's workforce that is approximately 28.13 crores which in terms of volume stands next to the agriculture sector only. MSMEs' share in the country's export is about 45% although approximately only 1.1% of MSMEs registered on the Udyam Portal are engaged in export activities. Their export contribution peaked at 49.77% just before the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. **Automotive production and market overview**
   India's automotive industry is a cornerstone of the nation's manufacturing and economic growth, contributing **7.1% to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 49% to manufacturing GDP**. As the **fourth-largest automobile producerglobally**, India possesses the scale and strategic depth to emerge as a global leader in the automotive value chain. The sector spans a vast ecosystem, from vehicle assembly and auto component manufacturing to deep interlinkages with critical industries such as steel, electronics, rubber, IT, and logistics. In recent years, India has seen exponential growth in vehicle production, with over **28 million units manufactured in 2023–24** alone. The industry's contribution goes beyond industrial output, and it supports millions of direct and indirect jobs, spurs innovation, and is central to India's green mobility transition, industrial ambitions, and trade strategy.Auto industry is a major consumer of steel, electronics, rubber, glass, textiles, and IT services.Increasing reliance on semiconductors and AI-driven software for innovative mobility solution

India's Vision for automotive Industry by 2030 and India's Current Position

Major Government Interventions in India's Automotive and EV Sector

The Government of India has undertaken several strategic interventions under **Make in India** and **Atmanirbhar Bharat** to strengthen domestic manufacturing, reduce import dependence, and attract foreign direct investment in the automotive sector. The**FAME India Scheme (Phases I & II)**has played a crucial role in promoting clean and sustainable mobility by providing demand incentives for electric vehicles and supporting the development of charging infrastructure. To further accelerate EV adoption, the **PM E-Drive Scheme (2024–26)** focuses on large-scale

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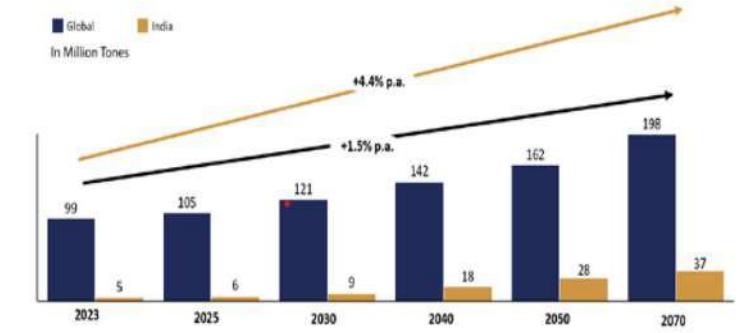
procurement of electric two-wheelers, three-wheelers, and buses, along with nationwide expansion of charging facilities. Additionally, the **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and ACC Battery Manufacturing** encourages the adoption of advanced automotive technologies, including EVs and battery storage solutions, by offering financial incentives to manufacturers. Collectively, these initiatives aim to enhance domestic value addition, promote exports, generate employment, and position India as a globally competitive automotive manufacturing hub.

3. India's aluminium sector outlook

The growth of demand for aluminium in India is likely to outstrip the global average by a long distance. Compared with the rest of the world, which will see a rise in aluminium demand of about 1.5% per year, India's demand will increase by about 4.4% annually, rising from 4 MT in 2023 to 37 MT by 2070 as shown in Figure.

Driving this faster growth in India are the following factors: the country's rapid population increase; its large-scale urbanisation plans-in fact, about 70% of India's urban infrastructure that the country will need by 2047 is yet to be built; and the expected increase in per capita aluminium

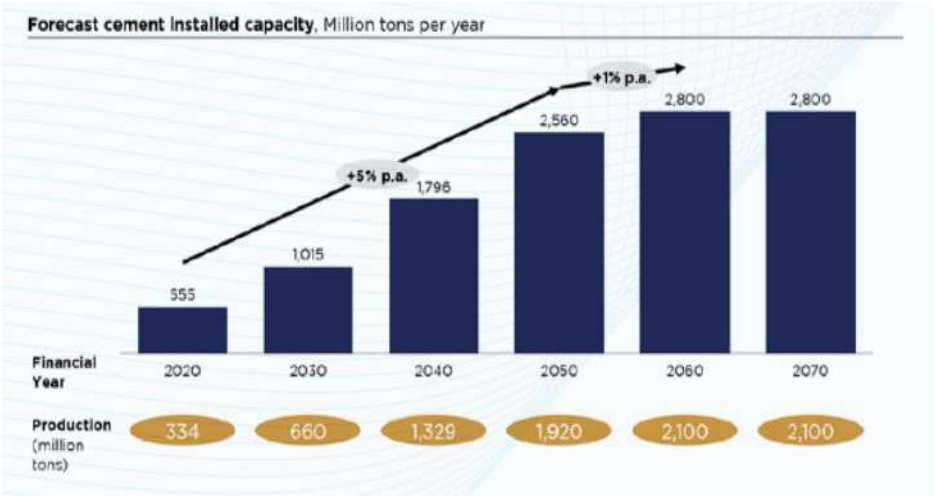
consumption.



Source: (NITI Aayog projections)

4.India's cement sector outlook

India's cement production is projected to rise nearly sevenfold, from 334 Mt per year in 2020 to 2,100 Mt by 2070. Figure 3.1 illustrates the forecast for cement installed and production capacity in Mt per year through 2070, presented at decadal intervals.



The cement production and installed capacity show a steady upward trend reflecting consistent growth in the sector. In 2024, approximately 427 Mt of cement was produced, with production projected to reach 660 Mt by 2030 and 1750 Mt by 2047, continuing to rise by 30 to 70 Mt per decade. A notable increase is expected until 2050, with production reaching around 1,920 Mt. Following this period, production growth is anticipated to slow and plateau at approximately 2,100 Mt by 2070. This trend suggests that while the cement industry has seen significant growth, it may be nearing the

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limit of its rapid expansion. Therefore, focusing on sustainability and decarbonisation strategies will be essential to meet future demand while reducing environmental impacts.

4. India's ethanol production outlook

The energy demand in our country is rising due to an expanding economy, growing population, increasing urbanization, evolving lifestyles and rising spending power. About 98% of the fuel requirement in the road transportation sector is currently met by fossil fuels and the remaining 2% by biofuels. Today, India imports 85%2 of its oil requirement. The Indian economy is expected to grow steadily despite temporary setbacks due to the COVID pandemic. This would result in a further increase of vehicular population which in turn will increase the demand for transportation fuels. Domestic biofuels provide a strategic opportunity to the country, as they reduce the nation's dependence on imported fossil fuels. In addition, when utilized with appropriate care, biofuels can be environmentally friendly, sustainable energy sources. They can also help generate employment, promote Make in India, Swachh Bharat, doubling of farmers' incomes and promote Waste to Wealth generation.

Major Achievements of EBP

The Government of India, under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has made significant progress in the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme to strengthen energy security, promote environmental sustainability, and enhance farmers' income. The target of 20% ethanol blending, originally set for 2030, was advanced to 2025 by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in 2020. Ethanol production capacity has more than doubled in the last four years, reaching 1,623 crore litres as of September 18, 2024. Ethanol blending increased from 38 crore litres (1.53%) in ESY 2013-14 to over 545 crore litres in ESY 2023-24, crossing a blending level of 13%. Overall blending has risen to nearly 15% in 2024 despite a 64% increase in petrol consumption. The programme has resulted in foreign exchange savings of ₹1, 06,072 crore, reduced CO_2 emissions by 544 lakh metric tons, and substituted 181 lakh metric tons of crude oil. Additionally, Oil Marketing Companies have paid ₹1, 45,930 crore to distillers and ₹87,558 crore to farmers, reinforcing rural economic growth.

Medical Devices Industry Emerges as a High-Tech Global Manufacturing Hub

The Economic Survey 2025–26 notes that India's pharmaceutical industry is transitioning from a volume-based model to a value-driven approach, with increased focus on complex generics, biosimilars, and innovation. India ranks **3rd globally by volume** and **11th by value** in pharmaceutical exports, holding a **3% global export share** and supplying nearly **20% of the world's generic medicines.** In**FY25**, pharmaceutical exports reached **191 countries**, with over **50% directed to regulated markets** such as the US and Europe. The sector's annual turnover stood at **₹4.72 lakh crore**, while exports grew at a **CAGR of 7% during FY15–FY25**. The Survey highlights India's leadership in affordable vaccines, supplying a major share of global **DPT, BCG, and measles vaccines**. The medical devices sector has emerged as globally competitive, exporting to **187 countries in FY25**. Medical device exports increased from **USD 2.5 billion in FY21 to USD 4.1 billion in FY25**, reflecting rapid growth. The Survey emphasizes further expansion through reduced import dependence, adoption of **advanced manufacturing technologies such as AI and 3D printing**, and streamlined global certification processes.

Challenges

Despite the progress under the *Make in India* initiative, India's manufacturing sector faces several challenges that hinder its full potential. Key issues include inadequate infrastructure, high logistics and operational costs, skill mismatches, limited adoption of advanced technologies, and intense global competition. Additionally, sectors like MSMEs and traditional industries struggle with access to finance, export readiness, and integration into global value chains. Addressing these structural and operational bottlenecks is crucial for ensuring sustainable growth and enhancing India's competitiveness in the global manufacturing landscape.

Conclusion

The analysis indicates that the Make in India initiative has played a significant role in strengthening India's manufacturing ecosystem by enhancing industrial capacity, attracting FDI, promoting Sectoral diversification, and integrating key industries such as automotive, MSMEs, pharmaceuticals, energy, and advanced manufacturing into global value chains. PIB-supported evidence shows notable progress through policy reforms, PLI schemes, infrastructure development, and sustainability-oriented programmes like EV promotion and ethanol blending. However, persistent challenges related to infrastructure gaps, skill mismatches, technological upgrading, and global competition continue to constrain long-term competitiveness. Therefore, the study concludes that while Make in India has laid a strong foundation for manufacturing-led growth, sustained policy support, investment in human capital, innovation, and green manufacturing will be critical for realizing India's vision of becoming a globally competitive manufacturing hub by 2047.

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Original Article

Role of Government Schemes in Rural and Urban Development

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Abstract:

Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhiji said that, "India lives largely in its villages". Although the urban population has been increasing in the recent past, more than 60 percent of our population is still rural. Main activity for livelihood of rural people is Agriculture and allied activities. So the Government has taken various steps to develop the agriculture such as Credit facilities at low rate of interest, Crop insurance, Soil health card, Subsidies etc. Agricultural sector has provided huge employment in rural areas. Agriculture allied activities like dairying, poultry, animal husbandry; food processing industries have also boosted the economy. The development of Agriculture sector and rural development are inter – connected with each other. Likewise, urban development is also necessary. Urban prosperity reflects sustainable economic growth, improved infrastructure and enhanced quality of life. It is achieved through inclusive growth, efficient governance and sustainable urban planning. It plays a crucial role in driving national economic development. Widespread urbanisation is a twentieth century phenomenon. Presently, the highest rates of economic growth are being witnessed in two countries like India and China, which today also have the largest rural populations, but are urbanising. A large number of cities are witnessing high rates of economic growth and the growth in their urban population is also going to be higher. Urbanisation in India has been slow but steady. India has had a relatively slow but stable rate of growth in its urban population since 1921, during which the level of urbanisation has increased slowly from 11.2 percent to about 31.2 percent in 2011. In this context, the government has introduced various programmes aimed at achieving urban prosperity like Smart Cities Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission, PMAY, etc.

***Key Words**: Schemes, Rural Development, Allied Activities.*

Introduction:

India lives in its villages. As per 2011 census, around 68.84 percent of our population was residing in rural areas and remaining 31.16 percent was living in urban areas. In India, agriculture and allied activities are the primary sources of income for the rural population. Agricultural development, along with the removal of poverty and unemployment is essential for the overall development of India i.e the development of India cannot be possible without sustained agricultural development. The United Nations defines Rural Development as, "Rural Development is a process of change, by which the efforts of the people themselves are united, those of government authorities to improve their economic, social and cultural conditions of communities in to the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national programme". In India, large cities have grown faster than small and medium towns. But this phenomenon is undesirable. Measures should be taken to stop large city growth and this can be done by huge investments in small and medium cities. The task of improving urban services is becoming increasingly challenging due to rapid growth of population. This growth of population places significant burden on the government. In the coming years, urban infrastructure must support economic development. Furthermore, if urban population growth continues to accelerate, a much greater increase in investment in urban infrastructure will be essential.

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The United Nations defines Urban Development as," the process of cities forming and growing, characterised by population shift to central areas, increasing density, and non – agricultural economies, guided by the New Urban Agenda (Habitat III) promoting inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities with better planning, housing and services".

Objectives of the Study:

The present study is undertaken with the following objectives –

1) To focus on the Schemes of Rural Development.
2) To focus on the Schemes of Urban Development.
3) To assess the socio- economic outcomes of the initiatives taken by the govt.

Research Methodology:

The current study is purely based on secondary data. The data consists of mainly scholarly articles from peer-reviewed academic journals, books, newspaper (Vijaywani), website. Data were also collected from the Ministry of Rural Development's official report, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs official report.

Rural and Urban Development in India:

The Government of India, acknowledging the pivotal role of infrastructure development in agriculture, poverty alleviation and employment generation, has initiated a series of comprehensive and large scale programmes aimed at strengthening both urban and rural infrastructure through various policy frameworks. These interventions are designed to promote balanced regional development and enhance socio- economic outcomes.

The major schemes pertaining to urban and rural development are as follows—

I Schemes for Rural Development:

1) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005:

This scheme is popularly known as MGNREGA. It was a social welfare measure that aimed to guarantee the 'right to work'. The Government of India launched this programme in 2005 under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. But it was implemented in 2006 under the UPA Govt. It was a demand driven scheme. It means employment is provided based on the demand raised by rural households. The scheme aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The success of MGNREGA lies in its ability to achieve its objective of providing100 days of wage employment. The main aim is to provide income security to rural households, to reduce poverty and unemployment in rural areas. The developmental works undertaken by this project are – flood control, water and soil conservation works, construction of rural roads, construction of canals and minor irrigation projects, etc. These activities not only generate employment but also contribute to the creation of durable rural assets.

This scheme has significantly improved the socio – economic conditions of the rural poor, with special emphasis on women and marginalised sections of society. The scheme has played a crucial role in empowering vulnerable groups by providing them with financial independence and social inclusion. It is one of the largest welfare programmes in the world, with government expenditure amounting to 1, 12,229 Crore in 2021-22, an increase of 64 percent over FY 2019 -20. However, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been proposed to be replaced by the Vikasit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (VB – G RAM G), with a greater emphasis on employment generation and livelihood enhancement.

2) Vikasit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission Gramin (VB – G RAM G)

This mission was enacted in December 2025. It replaces the earlier Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). It aims to strengthen rural livelihood security by shifting from an employment guarantee framework to an emphasis on planned infrastructure development and transparent service delivery. MGNREGA guarantees at least 100 days of employment in a financial year to every rural households but the new Bill increases the guarantee to 125 days. This Bill provides for using technology: biometric authentication for transactions, geospatial technology for planning and monitoring, mobile application-based dashboards for real-time tracking, and weekly public disclosure systems. It enhances transparency and accountability in public delivery system. The Bill allows a 60-day pause in work during peak agricultural seasons like sowing or harvesting to benefit both workers and farmers.

3) Pradha Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana (PMGAY)

Prime Minister's Rural Housing Scheme launched in 2015, earlier known as Indira Awaas Yojana. This scheme is a social welfare programme under the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. It is a flagship rural housing scheme of the Govt. of India. The scheme aims to provide safe, permanent and affordable housing to homeless families and households living in kutcha houses in rural areas. The beneficiaries are identified on the basis of socio – economic and caste census data. Priority is given to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities' persons with disabilities, widows and other vulnerable groups. This scheme converges with other schemes like Ujjwala Yojana LPG connection, Saubhagya Scheme for universal electricity connection, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for toilets, Jan Dhan for banking facilities.

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4) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

It is a rural infrastructure scheme of the Govt. of India launched on 25 December 2000 by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The main objective is to provide all – weather road connectivity to eligible unconnected rural habitations with a population of 500 and above in plain areas, habitations with a population of 250 and above in hilly, tribal, desert and backward areas. There are three phases – PMGSY – I New road connectivity to unconnected habitations. PMGSY – II Up gradation of existing rural roads. PMGSY – III Consolidation of the rural road network to support agriculture, markets, health and education. It has generated employment supported inclusive rural development. First two phases were scheduled to be completed by September 2022. But as of January 2023, 96% of the target was achieved for PMGSY I and 97% for PMGSY II.

5) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

It was launched on 25 December 2000 and first implemented in Rajasthan. The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. In 2013, AAY was integrated under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) as a special category of beneficiaries. Distribution of food is carried out through Fair Price Shops (FPS) across states and union territories. It ensures food security especially for the most deprived sections of society. Eligible households get the food grains at highly subsidised rates through Public Distribution System.

6) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evem Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM - KUSUM)

This scheme was launched in March 2019 to secure energy and water for farmers and increasing their earnings. In September 2023, the scheme was expanded by the Ministry of Finance, and extended until March 2026. The current phase of PM – KUSUM will conclude in March 2026, after which Phase II of the scheme is planned to be launched.

Recently, Prahlad Joshi , the Minister of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) Govt. of India said that "Under the KUSUM scheme, the Govt. has provided solar power connections to more than 11 lakh agricultural pump sets across the country". He also added that, "Solar power connections have been provided to over 11 lakh agricultural pump sets, with an average installed capacity of approximately 10,000 units. These interventions have reduced dependence on conventional energy sources and improved the reliability of power supply for irrigation".

Farmers receive a subsidy ranging between 30% and 90% for the installation of solar pumps. It promotes the use of clean energy at the regional level, reduces carbon emissions and contributes to an increase in farmers' income. Overall, the scheme plays a significant role in supporting sustainable agricultural development and improving rural livelihoods.

II Schemes for Urban Development:

1) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U)

It is a flagship urban housing scheme of the Govt. of India. This scheme was implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) in 2015. It has been launched to provide assistance to 1 Crore eligible urban poor and middle class families, thus ensuring a better quality of life. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban 2.0 (PMAY – 2.0) will be implemented for 5 years from 01-09 -2024. The Mission is 'Housing for All' for urban poor and middle class families. The eligible families get the Central Assistance to construct, purchase a house at an affordable cost under Interest Subsidy Scheme(ISS).

2) Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U)

The scheme was launched on 2, October 2014 by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and continued till 30, September 2021 with the objectives of achieving 100 percent Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in all States and Urban Local Bodies, 100 percent scientific processing of all the municipal waste, free from scavenging, etc. The outlay of the Mission was Rs. 62,009 crores. The Mission achieved significant levels of success against the declared objectives. Under this Mission, all statutory towns, cities and urban local bodies across India are covered. It has played significant role in improving sanitation, public health and the overall quality of life in urban areas.

3) Smart Cities Mission (SCM)

This Mission was launched in June 2015 through the joint efforts of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and the governments of all States and Union Territories. Initially, the Mission was planned to be completed by 2021, but later it has been extended until March 31, 2025. Cities and towns from various States and Union Territories of India were selected under this mission. These cities together account for more than one – third of the country's population. The main objective of the Smart Cities Mission is to promote economic growth and improve the quality of life of people by using area – based development and modern technology. In particular, the use of technology helps in delivering better and more efficient services.

The selection of Smart cities was carried out through a competitive process. In the first round (January 2016), 20 cities were selected. In the second round, held in Mau 2016, 13 cities were selected through fast track process. In the third round (September 2016), 27 cities were selected. In the fourth round (June 2017), 30 cities were selected and in the fifth round, (January 2018), 9 cities were selected.

The Mission has been extended to facilitate the completion of delayed projects, which often face ground level challenges.

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4) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

AMRUT is a urban development scheme of the Govt. of India, launched on 25 June 2015. Its main aim is to improve the quality of life in cities by strengthening basic urban infrastructure. The important objectives are – to provide safe and adequate drinking water to every household, to improve sewerage and sanitation systems, etc.

AMRUT 2.0 (Extended Mission) started on 1 October 2021 and will continue till 2025 – 26. It focuses on 100 percent water supply coverage and sewerage management. It also emphasizes on water conservation, rainwater harvesting and reuse of treated wastewater. AMRUT 2.0 Mission aims to make cities 'water secure' and provide functional water tap connections to all households in all statutory towns across the country.

Conclusion

The progress of our country depends on the progress of rural areas. Development schemes of Govt. of India have almost stopped the migration of people from rural to urban. Thus, although development schemes have had a positive impact on both rural and urban areas, certain challenges still remain like administrative difficulties, lack of awareness about schemes and non – receipt of the full benefits by beneficiaries have limited their effectiveness Despite these issues, rural development schemes like MGNREGA, PMAY – G, PMGSY, etc, have played vital role in improving livelihoods, infrastructure and living standards in rural areas. At the same time, urban development schemes cannot be neglected, as they significantly benefit the urban population by providing housing, employment opportunities and basic civic amenities. PMAY both Urban and rural scheme has enhanced health, safety, dignity and social security for the citizens of rural and urban.

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Original Article

AI and Workforce Transformation: Insights from It Professionals in Karnataka

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the nature of work and redefining employment structures within modern societies. AI-driven systems are increasingly capable of performing tasks that once required human intelligence, including data analysis, decision-making, language processing, and automation of complex operations. This research paper examines the impact of AI on the future of work with specific reference to the experiences and perceptions of engineers employed in the Information Technology (IT) sector. The study is based on a sample of 25 engineers from the Belagavi district, who are currently working in IT companies across Karnataka. Using a descriptive research design, the paper explores how AI influences job roles, skill requirements, productivity, and career prospects within the IT workforce. The findings reveal that AI significantly alters work practices by automating routine tasks while simultaneously increasing demand for advanced technical, analytical, and problem-solving skills. While respondents recognize AI's role in enhancing efficiency and innovation, concerns regarding job security, continuous skill upgradation, ethical use of AI, and work-related stress are also evident. The study further highlights broader social implications such as employment polarization and inequality. The paper concludes that the future of work will be characterized by human–AI collaboration rather than complete job replacement, emphasizing the need for reskilling, lifelong learning, and supportive policy frameworks to ensure sustainable and inclusive employment in an AI-driven society.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence (AI), Future of Work, IT Sector, Engineers, Skill Development, Employment Transformation, Human–AI Collaboration.*

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as one of the most transformative technologies of the twenty-first century, significantly reshaping economic systems, organizational structures, and the nature of work. AI refers to computer-based systems capable of performing tasks that traditionally require human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, decision-making, and language processing. The rapid growth of machine learning, big data analytics, and automation has accelerated the adoption of AI across sectors, particularly in the Information Technology (IT) industry.

Globally, AI adoption is expanding at a rapid pace. According to the World Economic Forum (2023), nearly 75% of companies worldwide are expected to adopt AI-based technologies by 2027, leading to significant changes in job roles and skill requirements. The same report estimates that while around 83 million jobs may be displaced, nearly 69 million new roles could be created due to AI-driven transformation, highlighting a major restructuring rather than complete job loss. These changes are especially visible in technology-driven sectors such as IT, software services, and digital platforms. India has emerged as a global hub for IT and digital services, employing over 5 million IT professionals, with Karnataka contributing a substantial share of this workforce (NASSCOM, 2022).

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Bengaluru alone accounts for nearly 35–40% of India's IT exports, making Karnataka a focal point of AI innovation and employment. Recent industry surveys indicate that more than 60% of Indian IT firms have already integrated AI or automation tools into their operations, particularly in software development, data analytics, cybersecurity, testing, and customer support (NASSCOM, 2023). As a result, engineers are increasingly required to work alongside AI-enabled systems in their day-to-day professional activities.

The adoption of AI has significantly altered skill requirements within the IT sector. A report by McKinsey Global Institute (2020) suggests that by 2030, nearly 50% of current job skills in technology-related occupations will require modification due to automation and AI integration. Engineers are expected to possess not only technical expertise but also analytical thinking, adaptability, and continuous learning capabilities. While AI enhances productivity and efficiency, it also generates concerns related to job security, work pressure, and the need for constant reskilling among professionals.

From a societal perspective, AI-driven transformation raises critical issues related to employment inequality, ethical governance, and digital access. Studies have highlighted that workers without opportunities for skill upgradation are more vulnerable to job displacement, thereby widening income and skill gaps (OECD, 2021). Ethical challenges such as algorithmic bias, employee surveillance, and data privacy further complicate AI adoption in workplaces, making it essential to understand workers lived experiences and perceptions.

In this context, the present study focuses on 25 engineers from the Belagavi district who are employed in IT companies across Karnataka. Belagavi represents an emerging talent region contributing to the state's expanding IT workforce. By examining the perceptions and experiences of these engineers, the study provides micro-level insights into how AI is influencing work patterns, skill development, and career expectations. Such empirical understanding is crucial for framing inclusive workforce policies and preparing society for an AI-driven future of work.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of the present study is based on the relationship between Artificial Intelligence (AI) adoption and its impact on the future of work, with specific reference to engineers working in IT companies across Karnataka. AI adoption in organizations is considered the independent variable, influencing various dimensions of work and employment.

The framework proposes that the integration of AI technologies—such as automation, machine learning, and data analytics—directly affects job roles, skill requirements, and work processes within the IT sector. These changes lead to outcomes such as increased productivity, job transformation, and the emergence of new employment opportunities, while also contributing to concerns related to job security and work pressure.

Skill development and reskilling act as a mediating variable in this framework. Engineers who continuously upgrade their skills are better positioned to adapt to AI-driven changes, reducing the negative effects of automation and enhancing career growth. Conversely, limited access to training may increase vulnerability to job displacement.

The framework also recognizes organizational policies and ethical governance as moderating variables. Supportive organizational strategies—such as training programs, ethical AI usage, and employee engagement—can positively shape engineers' perceptions and experiences of AI at work.

Finally, the framework links these interactions to broader social outcomes, including employment sustainability, workforce adaptability, and equitable participation in the AI-driven economy. This model helps in understanding how AI influences work not in isolation, but through interconnected technological, organizational, and human factors.

Review of Literature

The impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on work and employment has been widely discussed in academic literature, policy reports, and industry studies. Researchers have examined AI from multiple perspectives, including job displacement, skill transformation, productivity enhancement, and ethical challenges. This section reviews key studies relevant to understanding AI and the future of work in society, with particular emphasis on the Information Technology (IT) sector.

Frey and Osborne (2017) conducted a seminal study on the susceptibility of jobs to computerization and argued that routine and rule-based occupations are highly vulnerable to automation. Their research highlighted that technological advancement does not eliminate work entirely but restructures labor markets by shifting demand toward non-routine, creative, and analytical tasks. This study provides an important foundation for understanding how AI affects employment patterns.

The McKinsey Global Institute (2020) examined the global implications of AI and automation on employment and estimated that by 2030, up to 30–50 percent of work activities could be automated using existing technologies. However, the report emphasized that AI would also create new job roles requiring advanced skills, adaptability, and lifelong learning. The study underscored the importance of reskilling initiatives to mitigate job displacement and enhance workforce resilience.

World Economic Forum (2023), in its *Future of Jobs Report*, analyzed technological trends shaping the labor market and found that AI adoption is expected to significantly transform job roles rather than eliminate them entirely. The report projected that while millions of jobs may be displaced, a substantial number of new roles related to AI

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development, data analysis, cybersecurity, and digital transformation would emerge. The study highlighted skill gaps as a major challenge faced by workers across industries, especially in technology-driven sectors.

In the Indian context, NASSCOM (2022) reported that AI and automation are becoming central to the IT industry's growth strategy. The report noted that Indian IT companies are increasingly investing in AI-based solutions to enhance productivity and global competitiveness. Engineers are expected to acquire skills in AI tools, cloud computing, and data analytics, indicating a shift in skill demand within the IT workforce. This study is particularly relevant to the present research, which focuses on engineers working in IT companies across Karnataka.

(2021) explored the social and ethical dimensions of AI in the workplace, emphasizing concerns related to job insecurity, income inequality, and algorithmic bias. The report highlighted that workers without access to reskilling opportunities face a higher risk of marginalization. It also stressed the role of government and organizational policies in ensuring inclusive and ethical AI adoption.

Recent studies have also focused on employee perceptions of AI. Kazmi et al. (2024) found that while professionals acknowledge AI's role in improving efficiency and decision-making, they also express anxiety regarding job stability, work pressure, and continuous performance monitoring. Such findings suggest that understanding workers' subjective experiences is crucial for assessing the real impact of AI on future work.

Overall, the existing literature indicates that AI will significantly reshape the future of work by transforming job roles, altering skill requirements, and redefining workplace relationships. However, many studies rely on macro-level data and global projections. There is a relative lack of micro-level empirical research focusing on specific regions and worker groups. The present study addresses this gap by examining the perceptions of engineers from the Belagavi district working in IT companies across Karnataka, thereby contributing localized insights to the broader discourse on AI and the future of work.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on job roles and work processes of engineers in the IT sector.
2. To analyze the changing skill requirements and the need for reskilling among IT engineers in an AI-driven work environment.
3. To assess engineers' perceptions regarding job security and career prospects due to AI adoption.
4. To identify the opportunities and challenges of AI in shaping the future of work in society.

Research Methodology

- **Research Design:** The study adopts a descriptive research design to examine the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on the future of work among IT engineers.
- **Sample and Area:** The study focuses on 25 engineers from Belagavi district working in IT companies across Karnataka, selected through purposive sampling.
- **Data Collection:** Primary data was collected using a structured questionnaire with closed- and open-ended questions. Secondary data was gathered from books, research journals, and industry reports.
- **Limitations:** The study is limited to 25 respondents from the IT sector and reflects their perceptions, which may involve subjectivity.

Findings

Based on the analysis of responses from 25 engineers, the following key findings have emerged:

1. **Awareness of AI:** The majority of engineers (88%) are aware of Artificial Intelligence and its applications in the workplace, with nearly half (48%) being highly aware. This indicates that AI has become a significant part of IT work environments in Karnataka.
2. **Impact on Job Roles:** Most engineers (60%) reported that AI has moderately to significantly changed their job roles. This shows that AI is reshaping responsibilities and work processes, particularly in programming, data analysis, and automation-related tasks.
3. **Skill Requirements:** A large proportion (88%) of respondents agree that AI adoption has increased the need for new technical, analytical, and problem-solving skills. Engineers acknowledge the importance of reskilling and continuous learning to remain relevant in the AI-driven workplace.
4. **Job Security Concerns:** Around 60% of engineers expressed concerns regarding job security due to AI integration. While AI creates opportunities, it also generates anxiety about potential job displacement and career sustainability.
5. **Opportunities Created by AI:** Most respondents (88%) believe AI is creating new career opportunities, such as roles in AI development, data analytics, and automation management. This reflects the dual nature of AI as both a challenge and an opportunity.
6. **Overall Perception:** Engineers perceive AI as a tool that enhances productivity and supports complex decision-making. However, they also recognize that adapting to AI requires continuous skill development and organizational support to mitigate the challenges of job insecurity.

Suggestions and Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following suggestions and recommendations are proposed to help engineers and organizations adapt to AI-driven changes in the workplace:

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For Engineers / Employees:

1. **Continuous Skill Development:** Engineers should regularly update their skills to remain relevant in an AI-driven work environment. This includes learning AI tools, data analytics, machine learning basics, and cloud computing.
2. **Adaptability and Lifelong Learning:** Developing a mindset of adaptability and embracing lifelong learning is essential to cope with rapid technological changes and shifting job requirements.
3. **Soft Skills Enhancement:** Along with technical skills, engineers should strengthen **problem-solving, critical thinking, communication, and teamwork skills**, as AI cannot replace human creativity and interpersonal abilities.
4. **Awareness of AI Ethics:** Engineers should be aware of ethical issues related to AI, such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and responsible AI usage, to contribute to safe and fair workplace practices.

For Organizations / IT Companies:

1. **Reskilling and Training Programs:** Organizations should provide regular training programs and workshops to help employees acquire new skills required for AI-enabled tasks.
2. **Supportive Policies for Job Security:** Companies should implement policies that reduce anxiety regarding job security, such as **career development plans, internal mobility opportunities, and mentoring**.
3. **Encourage Human–AI Collaboration:** Organizations should design work processes that integrate AI as a **collaborative tool** rather than a replacement, emphasizing augmented intelligence over automation alone.
4. **Ethical Governance of AI:** Companies should establish clear guidelines and monitoring mechanisms to ensure AI tools are used ethically and transparently, protecting employee rights and promoting trust.

For Policymakers:

1. **Promote AI Education:** Government and educational institutions should introduce AI-focused courses and certifications to prepare future engineers for AI-driven workplaces.
2. **Support Regional Talent Hubs:** Investment in emerging IT hubs like Belagavi can help distribute opportunities evenly and reduce regional disparities in AI skill development.

Conclusion:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the nature of work, particularly in the Information Technology (IT) sector. The study of 25 engineers from Belagavi district working in IT companies across Karnataka demonstrates that AI has a significant impact on job roles, skill requirements, and workplace processes. While AI enhances productivity, efficiency, and innovation, it also introduces challenges such as job security concerns and the need for continuous reskilling.

The findings reveal that engineers recognize AI as both a tool for opportunity and a source of workplace anxiety. Most respondents reported that AI has changed their job responsibilities and increased demand for technical and analytical skills, highlighting the importance of lifelong learning. At the same time, concerns about job displacement and career sustainability emphasize the need for organizational and policy-level support.

The study concludes that the future of work will be characterized by human–AI collaboration rather than complete replacement. Engineers, organizations, and policymakers must work together to ensure that AI integration is ethical, inclusive, and sustainable. By adopting continuous skill development programs, supportive workplace policies, and AI education initiatives, the IT workforce can successfully navigate the challenges and harness the opportunities presented by AI.

Ultimately, AI is not merely a technological advancement but a social transformation, redefining work, skills, and employment in society. With proactive strategies and responsible adoption, AI can create a future of work that is productive, equitable, and empowering for engineers and the wider workforce.

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Original Article

Foundations for an Empowered Bharat: Addressing Regional Imbalances in Women Health and Empowerment in Karnataka

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Abstract:

Women health and empowerment are at the core of societal advancement and Sustainable development. In the Indian context, health and empowerment of women have a direct bearing on labour productivity, fertility transition, intergenerational welfare and overall formation of human capital. Although there has been policy developments, large regional gaps remain among the districts of Karnataka in educational Attainment, reproductive health, nutritional status and economic participation. This study attempts to develop an over all-encompassing Women's Health and Empowerment Index (WHEI) for Karnataka on the basis of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5, 2019–21) data with a view to address what is pointed out in previous studies on women's well-being and disparity districts of Karnataka.

The analysis utilizes a composite index approach from UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI) approach and multidimensional welfare measuring methods. A set of indicators were selected under five broad dimensions: Socio-Demographic and Educational Index (SDEI), Maternal Health Delivery Care Index (MHDCI), Family Planning Index (FPI), Nutritional and Physical Health Index (NPHI), Disease burden and Health Risk Index (DBHRI). At first, indicators were normalized with Min–Max method to bring all variables on the scale of 0–1. Both equal weighting and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) were used to assign weights, in order to obtain methodologically diverse. The dimension-specific indices were combined to form a summary Women's Health and Empowerment Index (WHEI). The results show significant regional differences between the southern and northern Karnataka. From the sustainability point of view, investments in women's education and reproductive health have multiplier effects they improve quality of life at household level, increase labour productivity and ensure demographic stability. The study recommends that gender-sensitive health policies should be incorporated into broader national economic plans and strategies in order to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being, and SDG 5: Gender Equality. The analysis shows a significant Positive association between WHEI and economic participation and digital access.

Key Words: *Women Health, Regional Imbalances, Composite Index, Gender Economics*

Introduction:

Women health forms a critical pillar in human capital formation and sustainable economic development. Improvements in the education of women, their nutritional status, reproductive health, and access to healthcare services have far-reaching intergenerational consequences for productivity, poverty reduction, and social well-being (Sen, 1999; World bank, 2012). As Sen (1999) argues "the enhancement of women capabilities expands human freedom itself", reinforcing the idea that improvements in women health generate broad societal returns.

Empirical studies consistently demonstrates that good health and education among women are associated with reduced maternal and infant mortality, higher labour force participation and improved household welfare (Bloom, 2004; Schultz, 2002). Recognizing this, global development frameworks such as the SDGs place women's health and empowerment at the centre of inclusive and sustainable growth strategies.

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The Multidimensional nature of women health has gained prominence in both academic and policy making. Traditional health indicators such as life expectancy or maternal mortality, while important, fail to capture complex nexus between education, reproductive autonomy, nutrition, disease burden and socio-economic empowerment (Kabeer, 1999; UNDP, 2020). The capability approach emphasizes that women well-being should be evaluated not only in terms of health outcomes but also in terms of access to resources, decision making power, and social participation (Sen 1999; Robeyns, 2005). Consequently, composite indices have emerged as effective tool to summarize multiple dimensions of well-being into a single analytical frame work, enabling inter-regional comparisons and policy prioritization (Anand & Sen, 1997; Ravallion, 2011).

In Indian context, women health outcomes reflect deep-rooted structural inequalities shaped by socio-economic status, caste, religion, region and access to public services. Despite notable progress in institutional deliveries, immunization, and contraceptive use, India continues to face significant challenges related to anaemia, early marriage, adolescent fertility and disease burden (IIPS,2021). NFHS-5 data reveal that more than half of women of reproductive age in India are anaemic, with wide variations across states and districts, highlighting the persistence of nutritional deprivation and health vulnerability.

At the sub-state level, where overall state averages frequently hide significant intra-state disparities, regional differences in women's health are especially noticeable. District-level analysis is crucial for comprehending the spatial aspects of health disparities and for creating decentralized, context-specific interventions, according to a number of studies (Planning Commission, 2013; Balarajan, Selvaraj, & Subramanian, 2011). This pattern of uneven development is best illustrated by Karnataka. Northern districts, particularly those in the Hyderabad–Karnataka region, continue to lag behind in important indicators of women's education, nutrition, and reproductive health, while southern and coastal districts benefit from historically higher investments in education, healthcare infrastructure, and social development (Government of Karnataka, 2020; IIPS, 2021).

Therefore, stand-alone metrics are not sufficient to understand women's health in Karnataka, Maternal morbidity, fertility behaviour, and long-term health risks are all influenced by women's educational attainment, age at marriage, nutritional status, and access to family planning services (Cleland et al., 2006; Jejeebhoy, 2011). Furthermore, the need to shift from a limited focus on maternity health to a life-cycle approach to women health is highlighted by the rising prevalence of non-communicable illnesses and health-risky behaviours among women (WHO, 2014; Patel et al., 2011).

In light of this, composite index approaches offer a reliable and policy-relevant way to measure women empowerment and health in a multifaceted way. The analytical utility of normalization, aggregation, and transparent weighting in capturing complex development outcomes has been shown by UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI) framework (UNDP, 2020). This method has been applied to gender-specific indices by a number of academics, who highlight its value in detecting regional disparities and tracking advancement over time (Anand & Sen, 1997; Permanyer, 2013).

This Study is intended to fulfil the following objectives: (i) To construct domain-wise indices and a composite women's health and empowerment index using NFHS-5 data. (ii) To Analyse the intra state regional imbalances in women health across various aspects.(iii) To draw policy-relevant insights for improving women's health and reducing regional disparites across Karnataka districts. By considering the above comprehensive methodological framework, this paper aims to fortify the empirical basis regarding the formulation of health and development strategies from the gender perspective in Karnataka.

Data Source Methodology

The present study is based on the secondary data from the National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5) conducted during 2019-21. NFHS-5 is a nationally representative household survey that collects the cross-sectional data, survey conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. This study comprised 30,455 individual women age 15-49, covering 30 districts of Karnataka state.

Women health is Multidimensional in nature. In order to represent the all dimensions, a wide range of indicators related to Women education and literacy, Early marriage and fertility, Family planning, maternal health, delivery care, women nutritional status, non-communicable disease among women, Health related risk behaviour were considered for the study. Since the selected indicators are measured in different units and scales, it is not possible to compare directly. To address this issue all indicators were normalised using min-max normalization method, which converts values into a scale between 0 to 1. After normalization, higher values consistently indicate better women's health outcomes across all indicators.

The positive indicator calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Index value} = \frac{X - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}}$$

The Negative indicator calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Index value} = \frac{X_{max} - X}{X_{max} - X_{min}}$$

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Table 1: Methodology used in selection of Indices and Sub-Indices for the construction of Women Health and Empowerment Index for NFHS-5 (2019-2021)

Socio-Demographic and Educational Index (SDEI)	**Education and Literacy**	Female population age 6 years who ever attended School (%)
		Women (age 15-49) who are literate (%)
		Women (age 15-49) with 10 or more years of schooling (%)
	Early Marriage	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)
		Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)
Maternal Health and Delivery Care Index (MHDCI)	**Maternal health**	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)
		Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)
		Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus (%)
		Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)
		Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)
		Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a mother and child protection (MCP) card (%)
	Delivery care	Institutional births (%)
		Institutional births in public facility (%)
		Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)
Family Planning and Fertility Index (FPFI)	**Family Planning**	Current Use of Family Planning Methods - Any method (%)
		Current Use of Family Planning Methods - Any modern method (%)
		Current Use of Family Planning Methods - Any modern method (%)
		Unmet need for spacing (%)
		Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)
Nutritional and Physical Health Index (NPHI)	**Women Nutritional Status**	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (%)
		Women who are overweight or obese (%)
		Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (%)
		All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)
		All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (%)
Disease burden and Health Risks Index (DBHRI)	**Non-Communicable Disease among Women**	Women age 15 years and above with high Blood sugar level (%)
		Women age 15 years and above with very high Blood sugar level (%)
		Women age 15 years and above with High blood pressure (%)
		Women age 15 years and above with very High blood pressure (%)
	Risk Behaviour	Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)
		Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)

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The normalized values obtained after normalization of all indicators using the min-max method were then aggregated to build domain-Specific indicators (DI) of critical dimensions of women's health and empowerment. The domain specific index for the *i*-th District and *d*-th domain is defined as: $DI_i = \frac{1}{n}\sum N_{id}$

Eight domain indicators were developed, namely Women Education and Literacy, Early Marriage and Fertility, Family Planning, Maternal Health, Delivery Care, Women Nutritional Status, Non-Communicable Diseases, and Risk behaviours. In addition to domain indicators, Five pillar-level indicators were developed to unveil high-level perspectives of women's well-being on health. The Socio Demographic and Educational Index (SDEI), The Maternal Health and Delivery care Index (MHDCI), Family Planning and Fertility Index (FPFI), Nutritional Health and Physical Health Index (NPHI) and Disease burden and health risks index (DBHRI) were constructed. The Composite Women Health and Empowerment Index (WHEI) constructed using the below formula:

$$\text{WHEI}i = \frac{\text{SDEI}i + \text{MHDCI}i + \text{FPFI}i + \text{NPHI}i + \text{DBHRI}i}{5}$$

Finally, these five pillar indices were averaged to create the Composite Women's Health and Empowerment Index, which provides a summary indicator of women's health and empowerment in the district of Karnataka.

Districts	SDEI	MHDCI	FPI	NPHI	DBHRI	WHEI	Rank
Bagalkot	0.313	0.540	0.546	0.535	0.740	0.535	24
Bangalore (U)	0.878	0.720	0.676	0.629	0.479	0.676	2
Bangalore (R)	0.659	0.886	0.677	0.480	0.455	0.631	10
Belgaum	0.386	0.572	0.685	0.468	0.796	0.581	19
Bellary	0.489	0.563	0.558	0.321	0.756	0.537	22
Bidar	0.568	0.601	0.601	0.446	0.840	0.611	14
Bijapur	0.180	0.327	0.518	0.535	0.698	0.452	26
Chamarajanagar	0.475	0.836	0.767	0.524	0.609	0.642	8
Chikkaballapura	0.490	0.812	0.741	0.513	0.471	0.605	17
Chikmagalur	0.617	0.752	0.757	0.555	0.403	0.617	13
Chitradurga	0.513	0.713	0.650	0.542	0.300	0.543	21
Dakshina Kannada	0.953	0.687	0.395	0.746	0.617	0.680	1
Davanagere	0.597	0.472	0.306	0.427	0.489	0.458	25
Dharwad	0.697	0.751	0.569	0.443	0.707	0.633	9
Gadag	0.564	0.567	0.471	0.446	0.716	0.553	20
Gulbarga	0.421	0.265	0.357	0.381	0.747	0.434	27
Hassan	0.620	0.763	0.777	0.589	0.480	0.646	6
Haveri	0.576	0.624	0.331	0.458	0.690	0.536	23
Kodagu	0.815	0.694	0.701	0.614	0.291	0.623	12
Kolar	0.471	0.883	0.645	0.549	0.605	0.631	11
Koppal	0.294	0.305	0.444	0.490	0.529	0.413	29
Mandya	0.610	0.786	0.789	0.501	0.605	0.658	5
Mysore	0.569	0.773	0.679	0.465	0.557	0.609	16
Raichur	0.250	0.325	0.260	0.334	0.703	0.374	30
Ramanagara	0.653	0.840	0.726	0.522	0.626	0.673	3
Shimoga	0.751	0.772	0.678	0.556	0.463	0.644	7
Tumkur	0.616	0.713	0.658	0.500	0.560	0.610	15
Udupi	0.917	0.535	0.592	0.443	0.519	0.601	18
Uttara Kannada	0.802	0.674	0.604	0.598	0.669	0.669	4
Yadgir	0.153	0.426	0.455	0.420	0.696	0.430	28

Table 2: District wise Composite indices of Women Health and Empowerment in Karnataka (2019-2021)

Source: Author's calculation from NFHS-5 (2019-2021)

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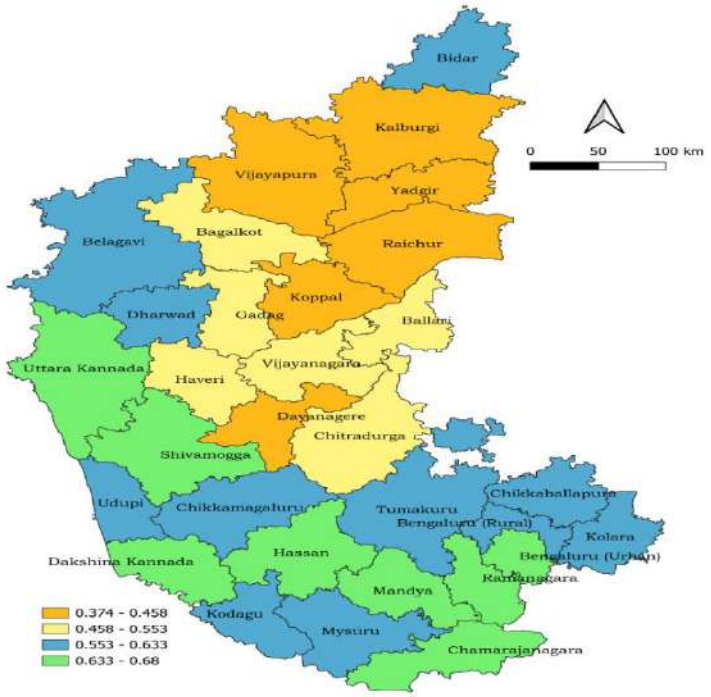
(Note: SDEI-Socio Demographic and Educational Index, MHDCI-Maternal Health and Delivery care index, FPI- Family Planning Index, NPHI- Nutritional and Physical Health Index, DBHRI- Disease Burden and Health Risks Index and WHEI-Women Health and Empowerment Index).

The following Table 2 shows the district-level combined index values for the health and empowerment of women in Karnataka State, created through the application of NFHS-5 information, identifying five key areas: socio-demographic and education, maternal health and institution-based deliveries, family planning, nutritional status and physical health outcomes, and disease burden through health risk behaviours. From the findings, it is observed that significant gaps exist between the districts, registering high to low values between 0 and 1. Districts in the southern part of the region that record high values in the SDEI index include Dakshina Kannada (0.953), Udupi (0.917), Bangalore (0.878), and Kodagu (0.815), registering high levels of socio-demographic factors and education among women. Other districts in the northern region that record low values in the SDEI index include Yadgir (0.153), Bijapur (0.180), Raichur (0.250), and Bagalkot (0.313), among Others.

Maternal health outcomes, delivery care, are most effective in districts like Bangalore Rural (0.886), Kolar (0.883), Ramanagara (0.840), and Chamarajanagar (0.836) but less in Gulbarga (0.265), Koppal (0.305), and Bijapur (0.327) districts. While Mandya (0.789) and Hassan (0.777) districts perform better in family planning, other districts like Raichur (0.260) and Davanagere (0.306) still lag behind. Moreover, Dakshina Kannada (0.746) leads in Nutritional and Physical Health dimensions over Bellary (0.321) and Raichur (0.334) districts, which register lower figures. Taken together, all these signify the profound presence of inequity in all districts, thereby calling for district-level policy measures for enhancing women's health leading to development in Karnataka.

The thematic map 1 reveals the district-wide variation of the WHEI values in the districts. Here, the districts are categorized into four groups in terms of the value of the index ranging from the lowest value of 0.374–0.458 to the highest value of 0.633–0.680. Dakshina Kannada has the highest value for the WHEI index (0.680), followed by Bangalore (0.676 ranked 2) and Ramanagara (0.673 ranked 3). These districts have fared well in educational attainment levels, institutional delivery or maternity and reproductive health care, and avoided risks associated with health. On the other hand, the districts in the north as well as the Hyderabad-Karnataka region have performed poorly. Raichur has the lowest value (0.374, ranked 30), followed by Koppal (ranked 29 and 0.413), Yadgir (ranked 28 and 0.430), and Gulbarga (ranked 27 and 0.434). These values represent the deep-rooted deficit areas in education, nutrition, reproductive health care, and diseases.

Map 1: District wise Composite Women health and Empowerment Index (WHEI) in Karnataka.



Source: Author's calculation from NFHS-5 (2019-2021)

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Findings and Suggestions

The study show clear and enduring regional differences in women's empowerment and health throughout Karnataka's districts. Significant disparities in women's well-being within the state are indicated by the composite Women's Health and Empowerment Index (WHEI) scores, which range from 0.374 to 0.680.

- In terms of health, southern and coastal districts continuously score better than northern ones, including Dakshina Kannada (0.680), Bangalore Urban (0.676), Ramanagara (0.673), Uttara Kannada (0.669), Mandya (0.658), Hassan (0.646), and Shimoga (0.644).
- Raichur (0.374), Koppal (0.413), Yadgir (0.430), Gulbarga (0.434), and Bijapur (0.452) are among the districts of northern and Kalyana Karnataka that have low WHEI scores, indicating deficiencies in female education, nutrition, and access to reproductive healthcare.
- Education is a major factor in women's health outcomes, as evidenced by the Socio-Demographic and Educational Index (SDEI), which shows the largest inter-district variance, ranging from 0.153 in Yadgir to 0.953 in Dakshina Kannada.
- Because of institutional delivery and prenatal care programs, maternal health and delivery care indices perform comparatively well; yet, districts like Gulbarga and Koppal still fall behind in terms of service coverage and quality.
- High levels of anemia and undernutrition coexist with an increase in overweight and obesity among women, according to nutritional indicators, indicating a dual burden.

The results underline the necessity of a life-cycle approach to women's health by highlighting the coexistence of undernutrition and anaemia with an increase in non-communicable diseases and health-risky behaviours among women. Based on these results, the study recommends district-specific and region-specific policy interventions, with a focus on enhancing women education, postponing marriage age, boosting and monitoring primary healthcare infrastructure, increasing family planning outreach, addressing nutritional deficiencies, and incorporating non-communicable disease prevention into women's health programs. Policymakers can more effectively focus interventions and advance equitable and sustainable development throughout Karnataka by using a composite index like WHEI to assist evidence-based planning and monitoring.

Conclusion

The study concludes by highlighting the analytical capability of a composite index approach in capturing the multifaceted character of women empowerment and health at the district level. The Women's Health and Empowerment Index provide a deeper knowledge of spatial disparities that are hidden in aggregate analyses by combining various indicators into a single score.

With district values ranging from 0.153 (Yadgir) to 0.953 (Dakshina Kannada), the Socio-Demographic and Educational Index shows the most diversity, demonstrating that women's education is the biggest predictor of health and empowerment results. Antenatal care, nutritional supplementation, and family planning coverage gaps still exist in underdeveloped districts, despite the fact that maternity and delivery care metrics demonstrate comparatively better performance as a result of institutional delivery programs. Nutritional indicators show a twofold burden, with rising rates of overweight, obesity, and non-communicable diseases among women, as well as a significant incidence of anemia and undernutrition.

The results highlight the necessity of gender-responsive, regionally specific development plans that prioritize the welfare of women in the formulation of public policy. Achieving long-term, inclusive, and sustainable development outcomes requires strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing data-driven planning, and guaranteeing convergence across the social, educational, and health sectors.

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Original Article

Knowledge Management and Online Resources Management in Academic Libraries

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Abstract

In today's digital age, academic libraries must focus on efficient knowledge management (KM) and online resource management (ORM) to succeed in the ever-changing information environment. This research explores how libraries can tackle issues like information overload and technological gaps while embracing opportunities for innovation. By merging KM and ORM, libraries can improve equity, accessibility, and collaboration in education and research. The study uses case studies and best practices to suggest a practical framework for implementation. Key insights emphasize the importance of proactive strategies in transforming libraries into essential partners for universities. Librarians are urged to reassess their roles, utilizing staff expertise to address the varied needs of their communities. The study highlights the competitive advantage gained through adaptable service offerings. For further investigation, resources from organizations such as IFLA and ARL are recommended. Ultimately, this framework equips practitioners to manage technological changes and maintain the relevance of libraries.

Keywords: *Knowledge Management, Academic Libraries, Information Evolution, University Organizational culture*

Introduction

To effectively arrange, distribute, and utilize information resources, academic libraries rely on Knowledge Management (KM) and Online Resources Management (ORM). KM entails gathering, preserving, disseminating, and using information to improve decision-making and innovation, whereas ORM concentrates on gathering, arranging, and granting access to digital resources such as databases, e-books, and open-access materials. By guaranteeing that enormous volumes of information are available and pertinent, these procedures assist research, instruction, and learning in academic contexts. This article discusses the current situation, future KM and ORM potential, difficulties, and best practices in academic libraries, based on research and real-world examples. Maintaining relevance as libraries move to digital environments requires efficient KM and ORM. According to Davenport and Prusak (1998), in a time of remote access and information overload. The conversation focusses on how these tactics promote cooperation and fairness in the exchange of knowledge. **Current state of KM and ORM in Academic Libraries**
Academic libraries are increasingly using KM and ORM to manage digital changes. Knowledge repository technologies are often included in KM initiatives, whereas ORM concentrates on user access, metadata, and licensing. Key instances include.

Knowledge repositories and intranets:
Libraries use systems such as institutional repositories (such as D Space or Digital Commons) to store and disseminate research findings, theses, and datasets.

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As an example, the University of Michigan's repository, which has more than 100,000 items makes collaboration and retrieval easy, which helps with knowledge management (University of Michigan, 2023).Through tagging and search functions, these systems make knowledge management easier by removing effort duplication.

Online Resources Acquisition and Licensing:

ORM secures licenses for databases such as JSTOR or EBSCO to ensure both cost efficiency and adherence to regulations. According to research by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL, 2021), effective ORM has reduced license costs by 15% through consortia. Libraries utilize a program called Ex Libraries Alma to track usage and manage subscriptions.

Metadata Management and Discovery Tools:

Knowledge management and search ability are enhanced by standardized metadata for online resources, such as Dublin Core or MARC. The British Library, for example, increases discovery rates by categorizing digital archives using Metadata augmented by AI (British Library, 2022). ORM makes it simple for users to access resources by interacting with discovery systems like Primo or Summon.

User Engagement and Training:

Knowledge-sharing seminars are included in KM programs, and ORM offers lessons on database navigation. According to polls, 70% of students report that these programs have improved their research efficiency (ALA, 2023).Despite advancements, adoption varies; smaller libraries utilize open-source software due to budgetary constraints.

Opportunities for the Future

Technological advancements and changing user expectations will influence KM and ORM in academic libraries. Possibilities include:

Integration with AI and Machine Learning:

While ORM might leverage ML for predictive licensing based on usage patterns, AI can automate knowledge management by forecasting user needs and suggesting resources. According to Williams et al. (2023), generative AI has the potential to improve interdisciplinary collaboration by producing customized knowledge maps for scholars.

Open Access and Collaborative Platforms:

Adding additional OA resources to ORM and forming international alliances, like the Open Library of Humanities, could democratize knowledge. Block chain could be used by KM to share information in a safe and reliable manner (Suber, 2021)

Virtual and Augmented Realities:

While ORM could create AR apps for instantaneous resource access, enhancing remote learning, KM might use VR for immersive knowledge environments (Garcia & Patel, 2024).

Data Analytics for Insights:

KM and ORM advanced analytics can identify trends, such as popular research topics, which can direct the growth of collections and save waste.

Sustainability and Ethical Practices:

Future KM may be able to address global digital disparities by concentrate on green computing for digital repositories and ORM on fair access (UNESCO, 2023).

Problems and Things to Consider

Implementing KM with ORM presents a number of obstacles that require thoughtful solutions:

Data Security and Privacy:

Adhering to regulations like the GDPR is essential when managing sensitive data and online resources. Libraries need to use encryption and access controls to prevent breaches (European Commission, 2018).

Integration & Interoperability:

Ensuring that ORM and KM systems work together might be challenging. Function across platforms. Standards like L3inked Data can assist with this, even if they need expenditure (W3C, 2022).

Training and Skill Gaps:

ALA programs provide training, but continued professional development is crucial for librarians who require proficiency with digital tools (ALA, 2023).

Cost and Resource Allocation:

Budgets may be strained by the high price of software and licenses. Relief is provided by grants and consortiums like the Mellon Foundation (Deloitte,2022)

Digital Divide and Equity:

Because not all users have equal access, ORM programs must include multilingual help and offline solutions to ensure inclusivity (UNESCO, 2023).

Content Overload and Quality Control:

Although ORM manages massive digital collections, KM needs curation tools to filter reliable content.

Best Practices and Suggestions

In order to maximize ORM and KM, libraries should:

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Adopt Collaborative Frameworks: As demonstrated by the Big Ten Academic Alliance, use consortia to exchange knowledge and share resources.
Make Use of Technology: Put in place feedback loops and user-friendly interfaces for ongoing development.
Promote a KM Culture: Use communities of practice and incentives to promote knowledge exchange.
Monitor and Evaluate: To enhance strategies, regularly assess data such as usage metrics and user satisfaction. Collaborate with educators and learners to develop tailored KM and ORM solutions.

Conclusion

In the digital era, effective knowledge management and online resource management are essential for academic libraries to succeed. By addressing challenges and seizing opportunities, libraries can enhance equity, accessibility, and innovation. Proactively employing KM and ORM will establish libraries as indispensable collaborators in education and research as technology evolves. For further research, consult resources from IFLA or ARL. This study offers a framework for practitioners to effectively implement these strategies.

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Original Article

Investor Trust and Perception Gaps in the Make in India Initiative: A Behavioural–Neuromarketing Analysis Using the PACADI Decision Framework

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Abstract:

The "Make in India" initiative has successfully positioned India as a premier destination for global capital, achieving a cumulative FDI inflow of $1 trillion since 2000, with nearly 69% of that total arriving within the last decade. However, the manufacturing sector's share of the national GDP has remained stagnant between 13% and 17%, far below the targeted 25%. This study utilizes an exploratory–explanatory research design based on secondary data from 2014 to 2025 to investigate this paradox. Grounded in a behavioural-neuromarketing framework, the analysis employs the PACADI model to decode the investor journey. The research reveals that while "Perception," "Attention," and "Desire" are effectively stimulated through aggressive branding and policy incentives like the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, "Cognition" and "Affect" are frequently compromised by structural barriers, including judicial backlogs, regulatory inconsistencies, and a strategic "Power Gap." The findings suggest that investor trust is a fragile construct maintained by the orbitofrontal cortex's valuation of stability and the prefrontal cortex's strategic risk assessment. The paper proposes that future industrial policy communication should move beyond high-level promotion to address the granular cognitive needs of investors, focusing on lowering the "Error-Detection" triggers in the anterior cingulate cortex to bridge the implementation gap.

Keywords: *Make in India, Behavioural Neuromarketing, PACADI Framework, Investor Trust, Industrial Policy, Foreign Direct Investment, Cognitive Biases.*

Introduction

The global economy of the 21st century is no longer a simple theatre of cost-arbitrage; it is an arena where nations compete through branding, perception management, and the construction of trustworthy regulatory environments. The "Make in India" initiative, launched in September 2014, was designed to signal a "complete shift of the mind-set" of the Indian government—from a restrictive issuing authority to a proactive business partner. The initiative promised to simplify the industrial landscape through "Minimum Government and Maximum Governance," aiming to increase manufacturing's share of the GDP to 25% by 2025 and create 100 million jobs.

As of 2025, the data paints a complex, dualistic picture. On one hand, India has achieved extraordinary success in attracting financial resources. Total FDI inflows between April 2014 and September 2024 amounted to $709.84 billion, representing nearly 69% of all FDI received by the country in the last 24 years. On the other hand, the manufacturing sector's contribution to the GDP has hovered around 13-17%, indicating a relative stagnation compared to the hyper-growth of the services sector, which reached nearly 55% of the GDP by 2025. This discrepancy identifies a critical research gap: if the world is investing in India, why is that investment not translating into the intended industrial transformation? Traditional economic analysis might attribute this to infrastructure deficits or global trade cycles. However, behavioural economics and neuromarketing offer a more profound explanation.

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Investor behaviour is not purely objective; it is driven by the "black box" of human decision-making, where subconscious motivations, emotional arousal, and cognitive shortcuts often dominate rational evaluation. Using the PACADI framework, this paper deconstructs the investor's neuro-cognitive journey to identify where the "Make in India" brand succeeds in capturing attention and where it fails to secure the deep, functional trust required for long-term manufacturing commitment.

Literature Review

The intersection of neuroscience, behavioural economics, and industrial policy is a nascent but rapidly expanding field. Neuromarketing, once the domain of consumer retail, is increasingly applied to high-stakes financial decision-making and nation branding.

Behavioural Economics and the Irrational Investor

Traditional finance theories, such as the Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH), assume that prices and investment flows react quickly and fairly to new information. However, the emergence of behavioural finance has challenged these notions by demonstrating how cognitive biases—such as loss aversion, overconfidence, and herding behaviour—systematically distort rational decision-making. Loss aversion, a cornerstone of prospect theory, suggests that the pain of a financial loss is psychologically twice as powerful as the joy of an equivalent gain. In the context of "Make in India," this implies that a single regulatory reversal or a delayed judicial outcome can have a disproportionately negative impact on investor trust, outweighing the positive effects of multiple successful reforms.

The Neuromarketing of Trust and Risk

Neuromarketing utilizes neuroscientific techniques to explain consumer preferences and motivations by measuring sensorimotor, cognitive, and affective responses to stimuli. In financial contexts, trust is identified as a vital determinant of investment decisions, particularly in volatile markets. Studies using functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) and Electroencephalography (EEG) have identified that trust resides in the orbitofrontal cortex and is often triggered by positive emotional responses to commercial and policy stimuli. When a nation's branding—such as the mechanical lion of "Make in India"—arouses positive affect, it encourages investors to act in a goal-oriented manner, often mediated by the neurotransmitter dopamine.

The PACADI Model in Strategic Analysis

The PACADI model (Perception, Attention, Cognition, Affect, Desire, Intention) is traditionally used as a structured decision-making approach in business education to analyze complex case studies. This research repurposes the model as an analytical framework to map the stages of the investor's cognitive journey. By viewing the "Make in India" initiative as a brand and the global investor as a consumer, the PACADI model allows for a stage-specific analysis of how policy signals are received, processed, and eventually translated into industrial action.

PACADI Stage	Neuro-Cognitive Function	Policy Equivalent
Perception	Sensory recognition of branding and cues	Visual identity (Lion logo), EODB rankings
Attention	Capturing focus amidst global competition	Global summits (G20), PLI announcements
Cognition	Logical processing of data and risks	Analysis of tariffs, logistics, and legal frameworks
Affect	Emotional valuation and trust formation	Political stability, brand reputation, "Modi" effect
Desire	Aspiration for market share and growth	Market size, demographic dividend, clean energy
Intention	Commitment to act / Final Investment Decision	FDI equity inflow, greenfield project execution

Research Methodology

This study adopts an exploratory–explanatory research design, relying exclusively on secondary data to build a behavioural-neuromarketing profile of the Indian investment climate. The methodology aligns with the standards of Economics and Policy research by synthesizing macroeconomic indicators with conceptual frameworks from the behavioural sciences.

Data Collection and Analytical Strategy

The research utilizes a diverse array of secondary sources, including:

1. **Macroeconomic Statistics:** FDI data from the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and UNCTAD Global Investment Trends Monitors.
2. **Investor Sentiment Surveys:** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Business Confidence Surveys and Dun & Bradstreet's Investment Confidence Indices.
3. **Policy Reports:** The Economic Survey 2025-26, World Bank Doing Business reports, and IBEF manufacturing trackers.

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4. **Institutional Analysis:** U.S. State Department Investment Climate Statements and Lowy Institute Power Gap indices.

The PACADI framework is utilized as a conceptual filter to interpret these data points. For instance, FDI growth figures are categorized under "Intention," while the presence of the lion logo and EODB rankings are analyzed under "Perception." This allows for the identification of "Breakdown Points"—stages where positive movement in one category (e.g., high Attention) fails to lead to the next logical stage (e.g., high Cognition or Intention).

Framework Justification

Using PACADI as an analytical framework, rather than an experimental model, allows this research to interpret large-scale economic trends through a psychological lens without the need for primary neuro-imaging. This is particularly relevant for policy studies, where the "investor" is often a collective entity (a corporation or a fund) whose decisions are nevertheless made by individuals subject to the same cognitive constraints and emotional triggers identified in neuromarketing literature.

Behavioural–Neuromarketing Analysis Using PACADI

The "Make in India" initiative represents a masterclass in nation branding, yet the transition from symbolic success to structural transformation remains incomplete. This analysis uses the PACADI stages to explore the nuances of this journey.

Perception: The Mechanical Lion and the Ease of Doing Business

Perception is the initial sensory interaction where the investor's brain filters a nation's brand signals. The "Make in India" mechanical lion—a powerful, gears-driven beast—was designed to communicate strength, precision, and the movement of India's industrial machinery. Neurologically, visual cues like these are processed in the primary visual cortex and then evaluated in the amygdala for emotional significance. The lion logo was a strategic attempt to move away from the perception of India as a "bureaucratic elephant" and toward a "dynamic manufacturer".

This symbolic perception was bolstered by India's rapid ascent in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business (EODB) rankings, which served as a "Heuristic" or mental shortcut for investors. Between 2014 and 2020, India's jump from 142nd to 63rd place provided a strong signal to the brain's "Perception" centers that the environment was changing. However, perception is also affected by "Anchoring." Many investors anchored their expectations on these headline improvements, only to find that the "Ground Reality"—such as the high tariff rates (up to 125% on automobiles) or the lack of a level playing field for foreign banks—contradicted the initial perception.

Attention: Saliency and the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes

In a world of information overload, "Attention" is a scarce resource. India captured global attention through high-profile events like the G20 presidency and the "Self-Reliant India" (Atmanirbhar Bharat) pivot. The most effective attention-grabbing mechanism has been the PLI scheme, which offers financial incentives based on incremental production.

From a neuromarketing perspective, the PLI scheme acts as a "Dopaminergic Trigger." It stimulates the brain's reward anticipation system, specifically the ventral striatum. By offering clear, measurable financial rewards for manufacturing in sunrise sectors like semiconductors and electronics, the government ensured that India remained at the "Top of Mind" for global C-suite executives. The results are evident: electronics manufacturing experienced a 254% increase in FDI, and India became the world's second-largest smartphone manufacturer.

PLI Scheme Milestones (as of March 2025)	**Performance Metric**
Total Applications Approved	806 across 14 sectors
Realized Investments	₹1.76 lakh crore (US$ 20.1 billion)
Cumulative Production/Sales	₹16.5 lakh crore
Employment Generated	1.2 million (direct and indirect)
Incentive Disbursements	₹21,534 crore (US$ 2.46 billion)

Cognition: The Complexity of the Indian Regulatory Landscape

Cognition is the stage where the investor's prefrontal cortex engages in "System 2" thinking—slow, deliberate, and logical. This is where the initial excitement (Attention) is tempered by the reality of doing business. Here, the "Make in India" initiative faces its most significant cognitive load issues.

The cognitive appraisal of India often reveals a "Complexity Gap." While central policies are liberalized, the implementation at the state level remains fragmented. Investors must navigate 28 different states with high degrees of autonomy. Furthermore, the judicial backlog—characterized by only 14 judges per one million people and cases taking years to resolve—represents a massive cognitive deterrent. The Investment Confidence Index (ICI) for the manufacturing sector actually declined by 8% in Q3 2025, reaching an all-quarter low, primarily due to concerns over

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labor costs and the "Implementation" risk of large-scale projects. This suggests that while India has captured the investor's "Attention," it is losing them in the "Cognition" phase as the brain's strategic centers identify too many "Risk Cues."

Affect: The Fragility of Trust in a Volatile World

"Affect" refers to the emotional valuation of the brand. In the context of industrial policy, this is synonymous with "Investor Trust." Neuromarketing research indicates that trust is fostered when a brand demonstrates consistency and stability.

India has a strong affective anchor in its political stability. Prime Minister Modi's high approval ratings (above 60%) and the expectation of policy continuity provide a sense of "Emotional Security" to foreign investors. However, this is countered by the "Affective Dissonance" caused by sudden policy shifts, such as the retroactive taxation issues (though largely resolved) or the sudden withdrawal of textile machinery safety orders. When policy changes are perceived as "reactive" rather than "strategic," it triggers the brain's "Threat-Detection" system in the amygdala, leading to a withdrawal of affective trust. The Lowy Institute's "Power Gap" score of -4.0 for India suggests that investors feel the nation is operating below its potential, which creates a lingering sense of disappointment in the affective valuation of the "Make in India" brand.

Desire: The Magnetism of the Indian Market

Desire is the aspirational component of the PACADI model. For global companies like Apple, Google, and Volvo, the desire to invest in India is driven by the sheer scale of the opportunity. India is the world's fastest-growing large economy, with a population of 1.4 billion and a massive, untapped consumer base.

The "Desire" for India is currently concentrated in "Future-Proof" sectors. For instance, clean industrialization projects represent a $150 billion investment opportunity. The "Desire" for an alternative to China (the "China Plus One" strategy) has also amplified India's appeal. However, desire alone does not guarantee investment. In neuromarketing, desire must be balanced with the feasibility of "Implementation." If the brain perceives that the goal (e.g., setting up a semiconductor fab) is too difficult to achieve due to infrastructure constraints, the "Desire" will remain an unfulfilled aspiration rather than an "Intention" to act.

Intention: The Reality of FDI and the Implementation Gap

Intention is the final stage where the cognitive and affective processes culminate in a commitment to act. India's FDI statistics suggest that "Intention" is high in terms of financial flows, with $1 trillion cumulative FDI. However, a closer look at the "Intention-Action" gap reveals that much of this capital is flowing into services, IT, and financial hubs rather than greenfield manufacturing.

In 2025, global FDI increased by 14%, but "real investment activity remained fragile," with much of the growth coming from "conduit flows" through financial centers. India is an outlier, with a 73% surge in FDI, but the manufacturing sector's share of the GDP remains stagnant at 12.53-13%. This suggests that the "Intention" of investors is currently "Speculative" (buying into the Indian growth story through equity) rather than "Industrial" (building factories). The "Employment Confidence" index fell by 18% in Q3 2025, indicating that even when firms invest, they are not intending to expand their workforce at the expected rate.

Global vs. India FDI Trends (2025)	**Global**	**India**
Headline FDI Growth	+14% (to $1.6 trillion)	+73% (to $47 billion)
Investor Sentiment	Weak / Fragile	Cautiously Optimistic
Primary Drivers	Financial conduit flows	Services, IT, Data Centres, PLI
Manufacturing Share	Declining in tariff-exposed sectors	Stagnant at ~13-17% of GDP

Discussion: Interpretation of Perception and Trust Gaps

The behavioural-neuromarketing analysis through the PACADI framework highlights a fundamental "Neuro-Economic Paradox" in India's industrial strategy. India has mastered the "System 1" (emotional/fast) triggers—Perception, Attention, and Desire—but continues to struggle with the "System 2" (logical/slow) triggers—Cognition and Intention.

The Perception-Reality Gap and Cognitive Load

The jump in EODB rankings (Perception) created a cognitive shortcut that suggested the Indian business environment was universally improved. However, the prefrontal cortex of a sophisticated institutional investor eventually processes the "Granular Realities": the 2.3% NPA levels (the lowest in a decade but still a concern), the high cost of logistics, and the complexity of land acquisition. This creates "Cognitive Dissonance," where the brain must reconcile the "Headline Brand" with the "Operational Friction." High cognitive load during the "Cognition" phase often leads to "Analysis Paralysis," where the "Intention" to invest is delayed or scaled back.

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The Role of Trust and the "Power Gap"

Trust is the "Neuro-Lubricant" that allows investors to overlook short-term volatility in favor of long-term gains. India's political stability provides this lubricant, but the "Power Gap" score of -4.0 acts as a "Brake" on trust. It suggests to the investor's subconscious that the nation, while powerful, is not yet efficient enough to protect and grow their capital at the rate promised. The decline in "Long-term borrowing intention" by 10% in 2025, despite RBI rate cuts, is a clear behavioural signal that businesses are not yet ready to commit to long-cycle industrial projects.

Breakdown Points in the Investor Journey

The most critical breakdown occurs between "Desire" and "Intention." The "Desire" for the Indian market is historic, but the transition to "Intention" (FID) is often blocked by "Risk Aversion." In neuromarketing terms, the "Pain of Paying" (the high cost of capital and infrastructure in India) is greater than the "Reward of Gaining" (the potential market share). Furthermore, the "Herding Effect" is visible; when mega-investments like Google's $15 billion AI hub or Apple's smartphone expansion are announced, they create a temporary surge in "Attention," but they do not necessarily solve the structural "Cognitive" barriers for the millions of MSMEs that form the backbone of a manufacturing ecosystem.

Policy Implications: Make in India & Industrial Policy Communication

To bridge these perception and trust gaps, the Indian government must shift its communication strategy from "Brand Awareness" to "Cognitive Ease."

Moving from Slogans to "Neuro-Simplification"

1. **Lower the Cognitive Load:** Instead of general EODB rankings, policy communication should focus on "Sector-Specific Navigators" that reduce the mental effort required to understand state-level regulations. The "Fast-Track Mechanism" for U.S. and German firms is a good start, but it must be democratized and digitized across all sectors.
2. **Addressing the "Error-Detection" Trigger:** The government must avoid sudden, un-consulted regulatory changes (such as the withdrawal of textile machinery safety QCOs) that trigger the brain's threat-detection systems. A "Regulatory Stability Guarantee" for investors in PLI sectors would act as a powerful "Affective Anchor."
3. **Visual and Narrative Consistency:** The "Mechanical Lion" must be supported by a "Functional Reality." If the brand projects high-tech industry, the infrastructure (roads to seaports, digital networks) must be perceived as equally advanced to avoid "Brand Dissonance".
4. **Leverage Social Proof and Peer Confidence:** The government should utilize the "Winning Factors" identified by successful MNCs—such as Volvo's long-term view or the localized supply chain ecosystems of Apple—as "Behavioural Case Studies" to nudge other cautious investors.

Enhancing "Strategic Co-Delivery"

The shift from "Issuing Authority" to "Business Partner" requires a deep, neuro-cognitive alignment. This means moving beyond "Subsidies" (which trigger short-term reward systems) to "Strategic Co-delivery," where the government actively participates in the "Knowledge Process Offshoring" to "Strategic Co-delivery" transition. By aligning the interests of the government with the strategic goals of the investor's prefrontal cortex, the "Make in India" initiative can move from capturing "Attention" to securing "Implementation."

Policy Communication Strategy	Neuro-Cognitive Objective
Regulatory Stability Guarantee	Mitigate Amygdala threat-detection / Loss Aversion
State-level Digital Navigators	Reduce Cognitive Load in the Prefrontal Cortex
Sector-Specific Success Stories	Trigger Herding Behaviour / Social Proof
Incentive-Linked Performance	Stimulate Dopaminergic Reward Pathways
Judicial Capacity Building	Improve Long-term Trust / Cognitive Evaluation

Limitations and Future Research

This study is limited by its exclusive reliance on secondary data. While secondary sources provide a robust macroeconomic and behavioural overview, they cannot capture the real-time physiological responses of individual investors to policy stimuli. Furthermore, the PACADI model, while useful for structured analysis, is a conceptual tool and not a substitute for direct neuroscience experiments.

Future research should aim to bridge this gap through:

1. **Experimental Neuromarketing:** Using EEG and eye-tracking to analyze how global investors process Indian policy documents versus those of competitors (e.g., Vietnam or Mexico).
2. **Longitudinal Behavioural Tracking:** Monitoring the "Intention-Action" gap by tracking the time elapsed between FDI announcements and the ground-breaking of factories.

3. **Gender-Specific Financial Analysis:** Investigating the "Gender Gap in Finance" identified in the research material to understand how the "Make in India" initiative can be made more inclusive to stimulate MSME growth.

Conclusion

The "Make in India" initiative has undeniably succeeded in the "Perception" and "Attention" phases of the investor journey, as evidenced by a historic $1 trillion in FDI and a surge in global competitiveness rankings. However, the "Implementation Gap" remains a stark reality, with the manufacturing sector's share of the GDP failing to reach its targeted potential.

The PACADI analysis reveals that the breakdown occurs at the "Cognition" and "Intention" stages. While the "Desire" for the Indian market is fueled by demographic and growth narratives, the prefrontal cortex of the global investor is frequently deterred by high cognitive load, regulatory complexity, and a lack of long-term judicial trust. To transition from a "Market of Potential" to a "Global Manufacturing Hub," India must move beyond high-level branding to a "Neuro-Economic" strategy that prioritizes regulatory stability, judicial efficiency, and cognitive simplification. By closing the "Power Gap" and addressing the subconscious threat-detection triggers of the global investor, the "Make in India" initiative can finally transform its symbolic lion into a tangible industrial engine of the global economy.

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Original Article

Viksit Bharat @ 2047: A Blueprint for Indian's Development

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Abstract

Viksit Bharat (Developed India) is a visionary dream aimed at changing India into a developed nation by 2047, making 100 years of independence. This paper highlights India's roadmap for achieving economic growth, social progress and environmental sustainability. The vision encompasses various aspects including infrastructure development, innovation, entrepreneurship, education, healthcare and social welfare. The roadmap focuses on achieving 8-10% GDP growth rate through strategic investments in infrastructure, innovation, and entrepreneurship. It also emphasizes improving education and healthcare systems, providing equal opportunity for all its people. This paper expands these aspects in detail and proposes a roadmap to achieving a developed India by 2047 by drawing insights from global best practices and successful developmental strategies.

Keywords: *India, Viksit Bharat, Vision*

Introduction

"Viksit Bharat is a nation where no one is too small to dream and no dream is too big to achieve."

The ambition to be respected as a developed nation is a notable benchmark in a country's developmental path. Describing a developed nation includes considering multiple factors ranging from economic prosperity to the overall quality of life enjoyed by its people. Traditionally economic indicators such as high per capita income and substantial gross domestic product are commonly listed as a main factor. Still the conception extends beyond bare profitable criteria to encompass a high human development index (HDI), signifying advancement in health, education and standard of living. Likewise, an advanced nation generally exhibits a high position of industrialization and a robust technological structure. While transnational associations like the world bank and the United Nations use color groups grounded on income situations and HDI scores, a widely agreed- upon description remains fugitive. This complexity underscores the need for a comprehensive understanding of India's bournes under the Viksit Bharat action.

The Viksit Bharat action represents the government of India's ambitious vision to transfigure the nation into an advanced country by 2047, coinciding with 100th anniversary of its independence. This dream bid, reprised by the watch word "BOLD VISION, BRIGHTER FUTURE", seeks to rally sweats across profitable, social, environmental and governance disciplines to achieve comprehensive and sustainable development. achieving developed nation status holds significant counteraccusations for India, promising enhanced global standing, lesser profitable substance for its citizens and an overall enhancement in their well- being.

Objectives

To understand the concept of Viksit Bharat
To analyze the key objectives and themes
To evaluate the role of stakeholders

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The Vision and Objectives of Viksit Bharat

The overarching vision of Viksit Bharat is changingIndia into a developed entity featured by economic prosperity, social advancement, environmental sustainability and effective governance. This vision aspires for India to crop as a leading global power, offering its citizens high norms of living and safeguarding balanced growth for all.

To realize this broad vision, Viksit Bharat outlines several crucial objects.

A primary profitable ideal is to achieve a substantial GDP with targets ranging from USD 30 trillion to USD 40 trillion by the time 2047.

Environmentally Viksit Bharat is devoted to achieving net zero carbon emissions and encouraging sustainable and green growth across all the sector.

In case of governance undertaking aims to create open. Clear, honest, accountable, smooth and people powered systems. And also, this dream includes making India as a global captain in technology and innovation.

Key Pillars and Focus Areas

The Viksit Bharat action is sustained by several crucial that guide its perpetration. At its core are the four pillars linked by the government YUVA(Youth), Garib (Poor), Mahilayen (Women) and Annadata (Farmers). These pillars represent the crucial demographic and occupational groups whose commission and progress are central to India's development. Also, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has articulated six pillars for Viksit Bharat, emphasizing specific areas of four making indiaa global manufacturing mecca, reviving the glory of Indian knowledge systems, icing global presence of Indian products, powering green energy, expanding tourism and promoting inclusive global development. This framework highlights both profitable and artistic confines of the vision.

Likewise, the action is structured around five broad themes that give a comprehensive approach to achieving its objects empowered Indians.

There are 5 themes of Viksit Bharat, which are as follows:

- **Empowered Indians** (Health, Education, Nari Shakti, Sports, Culture, Caring Society)
- **Thriving and Sustainable Economy** (Industry, Energy, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Services, Green Economy, Cities)
- **Innovation, Science and Technology** (Research and Development, Startups, Digital)
- **Good Governance and Security**
- **India in the World**

These themes encompass colourful aspects of public development, from mortal capital to profitable growth and transnational relations. In terms of specific sectors, Viksit Bharat prioritizes husbandry, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), investment and exports as a crucial motorist of profitable metamorphosis. The manufacturing and services sectors are also considered pivotal for achieving the asked growth line.

The action also strategically focuses on 'Daylight Sectors' similar as digital public structure, renewable energy and overall technological advancement to propel India into the future. The actuality of these multiple fabrics – Four pillars, six pillars and five themes- suggests a comprehensive and multifaced strategy.

India's Unique Advantages to Become Viksit Bharat by 2047

Demographic dividend and entrepreneurial strength

Global diaspora of influence

Cultural legacy and heritage

Geographical endowments.

Demographic dividend and entrepreneurial strength

The most important merit we have is our demographic dividend with a population of 145 crores. India is one of the youngest nations with a median age of 29 years. Nearly 50% of our population is below the age of 25 years. We also have the 3rd biggest start up ecosystem in the globe.

Global diaspora of influence

India has the largest diaspora near about 3 crores- spread across all continents. This diaspora is the main source of nations strength and helps us to generate investments, attract new technology and create knowledge for India.

Cultural legacy and heritage

As the birthplace of 4 religious and home town to over 750 languages and numerous folk arts. The contribution made by India in the filed of yoga and ayurveda are gift to humanity. These points can help us to recognise India as a brand.

Geographical endowments

Special location of India connecting the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia. India is considered as a heart of global trade routes with yearlong sunlight availability.

Finding and suggestions

Following are the challenges faced by India while achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

Upgrade needed in manufacturing, logistics and research and development.

Need more reforms in financial sector.

Large young population.

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The gap in between rural and urban income.
High economic inequality.
Unemployment

Suggestions

India needs to boost its industrial capacity and improve infrastructure and invest more in research and developmental activities to achieve more productivity and economic growth.
Large young population or demographic dividend is the asset when we provide them adequate skill and education.
In order to reduce the issue related to unemployment government need to introduce more programs which can help youths.

Conclusion

Viksit Bharat- Sapna Nahi, Saath Ka Safar.

Viksit Bharat is not just a dream; it is the journey of moving forward together. By working together India can achieve its vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047. Vision is the art of seeing what is invisible to others. India is striving to see the future at present with the aim of Viksit Bharat. It is possible only when all Indians take equal responsibility. The Viksit Bharat dream is built on the principles of collaborations, innovation and sustainability. It requires collective efforts from all the stakeholders who are directly or indirectly associated with it. By this practice India can ensure prosperity and opportunities for all.

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Original Article

Role of AI Tools in Supporting Independent and Lifelong Learning

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Abstract:
The accelerated growth of artificial intelligence (AI) has greatly influenced learning behaviors in higher education, especially in encouraging independent and lifelong learning. AI-based tools such as intelligent tutoring systems, learning management systems, virtual assistants, and learning analytics help learners become more autonomous in their learning processes by offering them personalized content, immediate feedback, and constant support beyond the classroom environment. This research paper explores the use of AI tools in encouraging self-directed learning behaviors and lifelong learning among higher education students. Through a descriptive and analytical research methodology, data was gathered from students to evaluate their knowledge, usage, and perceptions of AI-based educational tools. The results show that AI tools increase learner autonomy, motivation, and continuous skill development by allowing flexible, personalized, and on-demand learning experiences.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence (AI), AI Tools, Independent Learning, Lifelong Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Higher Education, Personalized Learning, Educational Technology*

Introduction:

Lifelong learning is an important aspect in both personal and social development. Through continuous improvement of skills, individuals are able to cope with change and contribute to development. In this context, artificial intelligence (AI) helps in lifelong learning by providing opportunities for personalized learning, improving accessibility, and promoting lifelong learning. This paper will review existing literature on the role of AI in supporting lifelong learning, particularly in terms of personalized education, skill improvement, and bridging the learning gap in various levels of education. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force in the educational field, reshaping traditional teaching and learning practices. AI refers to the ability of computer systems to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, problem-solving, and decision-making. In education, AI technologies are increasingly integrated into digital learning environments to enhance learning efficiency, accessibility, and personalization. AI-based learning solutions assist learners by providing adaptive learning experiences that cater to individual needs, learning styles, and pacing. Intelligent tutoring systems and learning platforms use learner behavior and performance data to deliver customized content, feedback, and suggestions. This personalized learning experience encourages learners to engage in independent learning activities by allowing them to manage their learning activities independently without requiring continuous instructor support. Moreover, AI-based tools are essential in enabling lifelong learning by providing continuous access to learning resources outside the classroom.

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Virtual assistants, chatbots, and recommendation systems enable learners to receive immediate assistance, guidance, and learning recommendations at any time and from any location. This flexibility enables learners to continuously update their knowledge and skills in response to changing academic and professional requirements. AI-based learning analytics enable learners to track their learning progress, detect learning gaps, and establish realistic learning objectives. These enable self-reflection and self-regulation, which are critical elements of independent and lifelong learning. Nevertheless, the use of AI in learning also poses challenges with respect to data privacy, ethics, and overdependence on technology, thereby underlining the importance of balanced and responsible use.

Literature Review:

Recent research emphasizes that AI tools have a transformative role in facilitating personalized and adaptive learning paths, which are key components of independent and lifelong learning (Bayly-Castaneda et al., 2024; Aggarwal, 2023). These tools adapt content dynamically according to the pace, preference, and performance of learners, which helps in promoting autonomy and engagement in learning (Bayly-Castaneda et al., 2024; Aggarwal, 2023). For lifelong learners, who are balancing their professional and personal objectives, adaptive learning support helps in achieving self-paced learning. Research on AI support for adult and professional learners indicates that AI tools have applications beyond the conventional boundaries of education and help in skill development for career-oriented purposes (Akbar et al., 2025). AI-driven curriculum development and recommendation tools adapt learning interventions based on the changing requirements of the workforce, which helps adult learners align their educational objectives with career paths and learn independently.

The literature also acknowledges the ability of AI to improve access to learning resources, especially for geographically distant or non-traditional learners. Intelligent systems can remove constraints to learning by providing scalable support that is not tied to time and space, allowing learners to access content as needed and promoting lifelong engagement with learning opportunities. Although many studies have cited benefits, there are also warnings of possible pitfalls. Overdependence on AI can reduce critical thinking, induce metacognitive laziness, and prevent deep learning when learners rely on AI tools such as generative chatbots for answers instead of thinking cognitively (Fan et al., 2024). Researchers warn that AI should support, not substitute, active learner participation in lifelong learning initiatives.

Overview of Artificial Intelligence Tools and Platforms

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has rapidly evolved into a diverse ecosystem of tools designed to enhance productivity, creativity, automation, and decision-making across industries. Modern AI platforms leverage large language models (LLMs), multimodal systems, and generative technologies to process and produce text, images, audio, video, and code. This section categorizes and examines prominent AI tools based on their primary functionality.

1.Conversational AI and General-Purpose Assistants

1.1ChatGPT (OpenAI): ChatGPT stands for Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer. Developed by OpenAI, it is an advanced conversational AI system built on large language models. ChatGPT can understand and generate human-like text, write and debug code, analyze data, create images, and assist with research and education. Its versatility makes it widely used in academia, business, and creative industries.

1.2Gemini AI (Google): Gemini is Google's family of advanced multimodal AI models designed to process and generate text, images, audio, video, and code. It serves as the intelligent assistant replacing Google Assistant and is deeply integrated into Google services such as Gmail, Google Docs, Maps, and Search, enabling contextual reasoning and personalized task execution.

1.3Copilot (Microsoft): Copilot is an AI-powered assistant embedded within Microsoft products such as Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Visual Studio. It functions as a collaborative tool that assists users in drafting documents, analyzing data, generating code, and improving workflow efficiency by working alongside human users.

1.4Perplexity AI: Perplexity is an AI-driven conversational search engine that combines natural language responses with real-time web citations. Unlike traditional chatbots, it emphasizes accuracy and transparency by providing clickable references, making it especially valuable for research and fact-checking.

1.5Abacus AI: Abacus AI is an enterprise-focused AI platform offering a "Super Assistant" that enables access to multiple LLMs. It supports complex data analysis, workflow automation, chatbot creation, and custom AI applications, catering primarily to professionals and organizations.

2. Image Generation and Visual Design Tools

2.1DALL·E 3 (OpenAI): DALL·E 3 is OpenAI's third-generation text-to-image model, capable of producing highly detailed and context-aware images from natural language prompts. It is widely used for digital art, marketing visuals, and concept design.

2.2Stability AI: Stability AI is the company behind Stable Diffusion an open-source image generation model. Founded in 2019, it focuses on open-access AI development across image, language, audio, and code domains, with a mission to democratize AI creativity.

2.3Fotor AI: Fotor AI is a browser-based and mobile image editing platform that uses artificial intelligence to automate photo enhancement, background removal, and image generation from text prompts or sketches.

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2.4Canva AI: Canva AI, part of Canva's Magic Studio, integrates AI tools for design automation, including text-to-image generation, layout suggestions, and branding assistance, enabling non-designers to create professional visual content.
2.5Flair AI: Flair AI specializes in product photography and branded visuals, allowing users to transform simple product images into professional marketing assets using AI-generated environments.
2.6Designify AI: Designify AI is an image enhancement platform focused on e-commerce and marketing. It automates background removal, lighting correction, and visual refinement for professional presentation.
Copywriting and Writing Assistance Tools
3.1Jasper AI: Jasper AI is an enterprise-level generative AI platform tailored for marketing teams. It supports large-scale content creation, brand voice consistency, and marketing automation.
3.2Rytr: Rytr is an AI writing assistant designed for rapid content generation, including blogs, advertisements, emails, and social media posts, making it popular among freelancers and small businesses.
3.3Copy.ai: Copy.ai is a go-to-market (GTM) AI platform that automates sales and marketing content, helping organizations streamline customer acquisition and engagement strategies.
3.4Jenni AI: Jenni AI is a research-focused writing assistant aimed at students and professionals. It supports citation-based writing, structured drafting, and idea expansion.
Video Creation and Editing Platforms
4.1InVideo: InVideo is an AI-driven video creation platform that generates complete videos from text prompts, including scripts, visuals, voiceovers, and subtitles.
4.2Klap AI: Klap AI automatically converts long-form videos such as podcasts or webinars into short, viral-ready clips optimized for platforms like TikTok and Instagram Reels.
4.3 Opus (Anthropic Claude): Opus refers to Anthropic's most advanced Claude model, designed for high-level reasoning, complex problem solving, and long-context tasks, often used in research and enterprise environments.
Chatbot
5.1Droxy: Droxy is a no-code platform that enables businesses to build custom AI chatbots trained on proprietary data for customer support, lead generation, and automated inquiries.
5.2Chatbase: Chatbase allows users to create AI chatbots trained on documents, websites, or databases, making it useful for customer service and internal knowledge management.
5.3Chatsimple (Expertise AI): Chatsimple, rebranded as Expertise AI, is a no-code customer engagement platform that deploys AI agents on websites to handle sales and support interactions 24/7.
Presentation and Content Creation Tools
6.1SlidesAI: SlidesAI is an AI-powered extension for Google Slides that automatically converts text or notes into structured presentations.
6.2Gamma AI: Gamma AI enables users to generate interactive presentations, documents, and webpages from simple prompts, emphasizing collaboration and visual storytelling.
6.3Designs.ai: Designs.ai is an all-in-one creative platform that automates graphic design, video creation, branding, and marketing materials using AI.
Audio and Music Generation Tools
7.1LOVO AI: LOVO AI is a text-to-speech and voice cloning platform offering emotionally expressive, human-like voices for marketing, education, and multimedia projects.
7.2ElevenLabs: ElevenLabs specializes in advanced voice synthesis and cloning, producing realistic speech in multiple languages for audiobooks, games, and digital media.
7.3 Songburst AI: Songburst AI is a mobile-based music generation tool that allows users to create original songs from text prompts, focusing on accessibility and creativity.
4.AI Tools Supporting Independent and Lifelong Learning

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as an essential component of contemporary education, and it has played a crucial role in facilitating independent and lifelong learning. In light of the increasing need for continuous skill development and autonomy in learning, AI-based tools have emerged as flexible, personalized, and learner-centric learning solutions that go beyond the boundaries of the classroom. AI-based tools such as intelligent tutoring systems, adaptive learning systems, and generative AI applications allow learners to learn at their own pace and in accordance with their individual needs. These systems assess the performance and preferences of learners to offer them customized content, immediate feedback, and recommendations. This way, learners are encouraged to assume ownership of their learning process, which helps to enhance independent learning skills such as self-regulation, critical thinking, and problem-solving. Apart from facilitating independent learning, AI-based tools play a crucial role in promoting lifelong learning. Virtual assistants and AI-based chatbots offer continuous academic support to learners by answering their queries, recommending learning resources, and walking them through complex concepts. Learning analytics tools also help learners to monitor their progress, detect gaps in knowledge, and set achievable learning goals.

AI tools also improve learning opportunities accessibility through on-demand and remote learning support. This is especially important for lifelong learners who have to juggle education alongside work and other

responsibilities. By providing personalized recommendations and learning paths, AI tools ensure that learners remain relevant in a dynamic knowledge-based society. However, despite the advantages, the application of AI tools in learning faces challenges such as data privacy, ethics, and the potential for over-reliance on technology. It is, therefore, important to encourage responsible use of AI tools and AI literacy among learners. Conclusion: AI tools are essential in facilitating independent and lifelong learning by empowering learners with personalized, flexible, and continuous learning opportunities. AI technologies have the potential to greatly improve learner autonomy and create a lifelong learning culture in higher education institutions if applied carefully.

Conclusion:

The infusion of Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools in the education sector has greatly impacted the manner in which learners interact with knowledge, especially in promoting independent and lifelong learning. AI tools have extended the learning experience beyond the classroom by providing learners with flexible and personalized learning experiences. AI tools have enabled learners to become more proactive in their learning process by providing them with adaptive learning platforms, intelligent tutoring systems, virtual learning assistants, and learning analytics. AI tools promote independent learning by allowing students to learn at their own pace, gain instant feedback, and have customized learning materials tailored to meet individual needs and performance. AI tools promote learner autonomy, self-regulation, and critical thinking skills, which are crucial for independent learning. AI tools have made learners less dependent on continuous instructor support and have encouraged them to become proactive in gaining knowledge.

In addition, AI plays a vital role in promoting lifelong learning by providing continuous access to learning resources and support. The availability of AI-driven platforms allows learners to update their skills and knowledge in response to changing academic, professional, and societal demands. Learning analytics further strengthen lifelong learning by helping learners track progress, identify gaps, and set personalized learning goals, fostering a culture of continuous improvement. Despite these advantages, the effective use of AI tools requires careful consideration of ethical issues such as data privacy, transparency, and the risk of over-dependence on technology. Educational institutions must ensure responsible implementation by developing clear policies, promoting AI literacy, and encouraging a balanced approach that integrates human guidance with AI support. In conclusion, AI tools have emerged as powerful enablers of independent and lifelong learning in higher education. When thoughtfully integrated within sound pedagogical frameworks, AI technologies can enhance learner autonomy, promote continuous learning, and prepare individuals to thrive in a rapidly evolving, knowledge-driven world.

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Original Article

Impact of Social Networking Sites on Democratic Participation and Political Awareness Among Students: A Study

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Abstract

Social media significantly influences political communication and civic engagement, especially among young people. This study explores the impact of social networking sites (SNSs) on democratic awareness and political engagement among college students at G.I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani. Through a descriptive survey of 119 students via a structured questionnaire, it was found that WhatsApp and Instagram are the most used platforms, with smartphones being the main access device. Most students spend one to two hours daily on SNSs for academic purposes and communication, with political news consumption also being a key motivation. The study found no significant difference in SNS usage across academic streams, but a notable correlation exists between social media use and perceptions of democratic participation. Students largely feel that social media enhances political awareness and addresses public issues, despite concerns about misinformation. The findings underscore social media's dual role in promoting democratic engagement and the need for critical media literacy.

Keywords: *Social Media, Democratic Participation, Political Awareness, Social Networking Sites, Civic Engagement, Students.*

Introduction

In contemporary society, social media has transformed from a mere communication platform into a powerful mechanism shaping political discourse, citizen engagement, and democratic processes worldwide. Defined as digital platforms that facilitate content creation, sharing, and interaction among users (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010), social media has lowered barriers to information access and collective mobilization. The rapid proliferation of platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube has enabled citizens to engage with political content in real time, fostering a more participatory political culture (Pennington, 2014). As a result, scholars argue that social media has the potential to strengthen democratic norms by empowering individuals, enhancing transparency, and building networks of civic actors (Shirky, 2011). One of the primary ways social media functions as a democratic tool is by facilitating political participation. Traditional barriers such as media gatekeeping and geographical limitations have historically restricted citizen involvement in public discourse (Dahlgren, 2009). However, social media platforms provide interactive spaces where individuals can express political opinions, mobilize support, and organize collective action without reliance on traditional institutional intermediaries (Bennett & Segerberg, 2023). For example, during key political movements worldwide—including the Arab Spring and various election campaigns—social media was utilized as a resource for disseminating information, coordinating protests, and amplifying marginalized voices (Tufekci & Wilson, 2012).

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This has led to the conceptualization of social media as both a catalyst and arena for democratic engagement. Moreover, social media enhances transparency and accountability by enabling citizens to monitor political actors and institutions. Elected officials increasingly use digital platforms to communicate policy decisions, clarify positions, and receive immediate public feedback (Jungherr, 2016). This direct line of communication not only increases visibility into governance processes but also holds leaders more accountable to public scrutiny. Furthermore, the participatory nature of social media allows for a more diverse range of perspectives to enter the public sphere, contributing to pluralistic debate and contestation—cornerstones of democratic practice (Habermas, 1989/1991). Despite these democratic potentials, challenges such as misinformation, polarization, and algorithmic bias raise concerns about the uncritical celebration of social media as purely beneficial to democratic life (Sunstein, 2018). Nonetheless, understanding social media's dual potential—both as an enhancer and disruptor of democracy—is essential for evaluating its role in contemporary political landscapes. This study investigates these dynamics, exploring how social media functions as a tool for democratic participation, deliberation, and accountability.

Literature Review

The relationship between media and democracy has long been a subject of scholarly inquiry, with early research emphasizing the role of communication spaces in fostering civic engagement and public deliberation. Dahlgren (2009) argued that media environments shape the quality of democratic participation by influencing how citizens access information and engage in political discussion. With the emergence of social media, these communicative dynamics have shifted significantly, creating more interactive and participatory digital spaces. Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) defined social media as user-generated, interactive platforms that transform audiences into active contributors, thereby reshaping traditional communication hierarchies. Scholars have increasingly recognized social media as a facilitator of political mobilization and civic engagement. Shirky (2011) highlighted how digital platforms lower the costs of collective action, enabling citizens to organize and coordinate political activities more efficiently. Similarly, Pennington (2014) described the rise of "networked democracy," in which participation becomes decentralized and personalized through digital networks. Expanding on this idea, Bennett and Segerberg (2023) introduced the concept of connective action, explaining how social media supports flexible, individualized forms of political participation that do not rely on formal organizational structures.

Empirical studies further illustrate the democratic potential of social media. Tufekci and Wilson (2012) demonstrated how platforms such as Facebook and Twitter played a crucial role in mobilizing protesters during the Egyptian uprising, functioning as tools for information sharing and coordination. Castells (2015) similarly described digital platforms as central to "networked social movements," where horizontal communication structures empower citizens to challenge traditional power systems. Papacharissi (2010) contributed to this discussion by examining the emergence of the "networked public sphere," where personal expression and political discourse increasingly intersect in online spaces. Social media has also transformed political communication between citizens and leaders. Jungherr (2016) observed that politicians use platforms like Twitter to engage directly with the public, increasing transparency and immediacy in political dialogue. Howard and Hussain (2013) argued that digital media strengthens civil society and supports democratic change, particularly in regions experiencing political transition.

Despite these optimistic perspectives, scholars caution against viewing social media as an inherently democratic force. Sunstein (2018) warned that algorithm-driven personalization can create echo chambers that limit exposure to diverse viewpoints, thereby weakening democratic deliberation. Van Dijck (2013) emphasized the influence of platform structures and corporate control over online discourse, suggesting that power dynamics within digital platforms may constrain democratic participation. From a critical political economy perspective, Overall, the literature presents social media as a double-edged phenomenon—capable of enhancing democratic participation, mobilization, and transparency, while also introducing risks related to polarization, misinformation, and structural power imbalances. Understanding this complex interplay is essential for evaluating social media's evolving role as a tool for democracy.

Methodology

The study employed a descriptive survey method to examine the role of social media in democracy. Primary data were collected from 119 students of G.I.Bagewadi Arts, Science & Commerce College, Nipani, using a structured questionnaire. The respondents were selected through Simple random sampling. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS software, and results were interpreted using frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation.

1. Hypotheses

$H1_0$: There is no significant association between students' academic stream and their purpose of using social networking sites.

$H1_a$: There is a significant association between students' academic stream and their purpose of using social networking sites.

$H2_0$: Social media does not have a significant role in strengthening democratic participation.

$H2_a$: social media has a significant role in strengthening democratic participation.

Objectives

1) To examine the patterns of social networking site usage among students.
2) To identify the primary purposes for which students use social media platforms.

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3) To assess students' perceptions of the role of social media in strengthening democratic awareness and participation.
4) To analyze the impact of social networking sites on political opinions and civic engagement among students.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

1.1. Demographic Information of the Respondents

Table No 1: Demographic Information

Characteristics	Categories	Number	Percentage
Gender	Male	32	26.9
	Female	87	73.1
	Total	119	100
Stream	Arts	75	63.0
	Commerce	10	8.4
	Science	34	28.6
	Total	119	100
Age	Below 19	93	78.1
	19-20	25	21.0
	20-21	01	0.8
	21-22	-	-
	Above 22	-	-
	Total	119	100
Locality	Rural	90	75.6
	Urban	29	24.4
	Total	119	100

Table No. 1 shows that the majority of respondents are female (73.1%), while males constitute 26.9%, indicating higher participation of female students in the study. In terms of academic stream, most respondents belong to Arts (63.0%), followed by Science (28.6%) and a small proportion from Commerce (8.4%). The age distribution reveals that the sample is largely composed of younger students, with 78.1% below 19 years and 21.0% between 19–20 years. Regarding locality, a significant majority of participants come from rural areas (75.6%), while only 24.4% are from urban backgrounds.

1.2. Use of Social Networking Sites by respondents

Table No 2: Use of Social Networking Sites

Social Networking Sites	Yes	No
X (Twitter)	17(14.3)	102(85.7)
Facebook	24(20.2)	95(79.8)
Telegram	52(43.7)	67(56.3)
Instagram	93(78.2)	26(21.8)
WhatsApp	116(97.5)	3(2.5)

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Table No. 2 indicates that WhatsApp is the most widely used social networking platform, with 97.5% of respondents reporting usage, making it the primary medium of digital communication. Instagram is the second most popular platform (78.2%), highlighting its strong appeal among young users. Telegram shows moderate use (43.7%), suggesting its emerging role among students. In contrast, Facebook (20.2%) and X/Twitter (14.3%) have relatively low usage, indicating limited preference for these platforms among the respondents.

1.3. Preference of Devices to access Social Networking Sites by the respondents

Table No 3: Preference of Devices to access Social Networking Sites

Devices	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Mean	SD
Smart Phone	97(81.5)	5(4.2)	14(11.8)	2(1.7)	1(0.8)	4.46	.821
Laptop	5(4.2)	18(15.1)	44(37.0)	22(18.5)	30(25.2)	2.55	1.148
PC	2(1.7)	15(12.6)	45(37.8)	14(11.8)	43(36.1)	2.32	1.142
Tablet	1(0.8)	9(7.6)	26(21.8)	21(17.6)	62(52.1)	1.87	1.054

Table No. 3 shows that the smartphone is the dominant device used to access social networking sites, with 81.5 respondents reporting that they always use it. It also has the highest mean score (Mean = 4.46), indicating frequent and consistent usage compared to other devices. Usage of laptops and PCs is moderate to low. Most respondents reported using laptops (37.0) and PCs (37.8) only sometimes, reflected in lower mean scores of 2.55 and 2.32 respectively. A considerable proportion also indicated never using PCs (36.1) and laptops (25.2) for social networking. The tablet is the least preferred device, with 52.1 respondents reporting they never use it, resulting in the lowest mean score (1.87).

1.4. Table No 4: Average Time Spent in Using SNSs by respondents

Table No 4: Average Time Spent in Using SNSs

Time	Number	Percentage
Below 1 hour	16	13.4
1-2 hours	62	52.1
2-3hours	23	19.3
3-4 hours	14	11.8
More than 5 hours	4	3.4
Total	119	100

Table No. 4 shows that a majority of respondents spend a moderate amount of time on social networking sites. Over half of the participants (52.1%) report using SNSs for 1–2 hours daily, making it the most common usage duration. This is followed by 19.3% who spend 2–3 hours and 13.4% who use SNSs for less than one hour per day. A smaller proportion of respondents report heavier usage, with 11.8% spending 3–4 hours and only 3.4% using social networking sites for more than five hours daily.

1.5. Purpose of using Social Networking Sites by respondents

Table No 5: Purpose of using Social Networking Sites

purpose	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Mean	SD	Sig.
Academic or study purpose	76(63.9)	11(9.2)	19(16.0)	8(6.7)	5(4.2)	4.22	1.187	0.751
Communication	66(55.5)	24(20.2)	14(11.8)	5(4.2)	10(8.4)	4.10	1.265	
To know politics-related news	44(37.0)	31(26.1)	29(24.4)	8(6.7)	7(5.9)	3.82	1.179	
To share	56(47.1)	14(11.8)	30(25.2)	8(6.7)	11(9.2)	3.81	1.342	

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information								
Entertainment	41(34.5)	21(17.6)	46(38.7)	4(3.4)	7(5.9)	3.71	1.151	
Sharing Photos and Videos	38(31.9)	25(21.0)	33(27.7)	13(27.7)	10(8.4)	3.57	1.273	
make new friends	16(13.4)	24(20.2)	38(31.9)	21(17.6)	20(16.8)	2.96	1.265	
Others	24(20.0)	14(11.8)	31(26.1)	16(13.4)	34(28.6)	2.82	1.478	

Table No. 5 shows that academic or study purposes are the leading reason for using social networking sites, with 63.9% of respondents reporting they always use SNSs for this purpose (Mean = 4.22). Communication is the next major purpose, with 55.5% indicating always use (Mean = 4.10), highlighting the importance of SNSs in maintaining social connections. Use of SNSs for politics-related news is also notable, with 37.0% reporting always and 26.1% often using them for this purpose (Mean = 3.82). Similarly, sharing information is a common activity, with 47.1% always and 11.8% often engaging in this (Mean = 3.81). Entertainment represents a moderate use, where 38.7% reported sometimes using SNSs for entertainment (Mean = 3.71). Activities like sharing photos and videos show mixed usage, with 31.9% always and 27.7% sometimes participating (Mean = 3.57). In contrast, making new friends appears less significant, as only 13.4% reported always use while 31.9% indicated sometimes (Mean = 2.96). The other purposes category has the lowest engagement, with 28.6% reporting never (Mean = 2.82).

The Pearson Chi-Square p-value of 0.751 is much higher than the 0.05 significance level. Therefore, the null hypothesis ($H1_0$) is accepted and the alternative hypothesis ($H1_a$) is rejected. This indicates that there is no statistically significant association between students' academic stream and their purpose of using social networking sites. In other words, students from Arts, Commerce, and Science streams use social networking sites for similar purposes, and their academic background does not significantly influence why they use these platforms.

1.6. Role of Social Media in Strengthening Democracy

Table No 6: Role of Social Media in Strengthening Democracy

	Number	Percentage	Sig.
Yes	70	58.8	0.000
No	-	-	
Maybe	49	41.2	
Total	119	100	

Table No. 6 shows that 58.8% of respondents believe social media helps strengthen democracy, indicating a generally positive perception. Meanwhile, 41.2% selected "Maybe," suggesting some uncertainty about its exact role. No respondents chose "No." Overall, the results reflect that most students view social media as a supportive tool for democratic processes, though a notable portion remains unsure.

The Chi-Square test was conducted to examine whether social media plays a significant role in strengthening democratic participation. The p-value is .000, which is less than the significance level of 0.05. This indicates that the result is statistically significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis ($H2_0$) that social media does not have a significant role in strengthening democratic participation is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis ($H2_a$) is accepted. This means that social media is perceived to have a significant role in promoting democratic participation among the respondents.

1.7. Impact of Social Networking Sites on Politics

Table No 7: Impact of Social Networking Sites on Politics

Impact	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	SD
Changes people's minds about political and social issues	39(32.8)	46(38.7)	23(19.3)	13(10.9)	14(11.8)	4.07	.899
Raise public	29(24.4)	48(40.3)	31(26.1)	6(5.0)	5(4.2)	3.76	1.017

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awareness about political and social issues							
Get officials to pay attention on issues	23(19.3)	46(38.7)	23(19.3)	13(10.9)	14(11.8)	3.43	1.253
Keep up with what's happening in other countries.	18(15.1)	28(23.0_	-	31(26.0)	42(35.2)	1.26	.441
Spread of false information and rumors	19(15.9)	8(6.7)	3(2.5)	19(15.9)	70(58.8))	1.24	.431

Table No. 7 highlights respondents' perceptions of how social networking sites influence political awareness and engagement. A large proportion of respondents agree that social media changes people's minds about political and social issues, with 32.8% strongly agreeing and 38.7% agreeing. This item records the highest mean score (Mean = 4.07), indicating a strong perceived influence of social media on shaping opinions. Similarly, many respondents believe that social networking sites raise public awareness of political and social issues, as 24.4% strongly agree and 40.3% agree (Mean = 3.76). This suggests that students recognize the informative role of social media in political contexts. The statement that social media helps get officials to pay attention to issues receives moderate agreement, with 19.3% strongly agreeing and 38.7% agreeing (Mean = 3.43), indicating some confidence in its role in promoting accountability.

1.8. Most Used SNS for Political Information

Table No. 8: Most Used SNS for Political Information

Social Networking Sites	Yes	No
WhatsApp	88(73.9)	31(26.1)
Instagram	90(75.6)	29(24.4)
Facebook	35(29.4)	84(70.6)
Telegram	33(27.7)	86(72.3)
Twitter	22(18.5)	97(81.5)
Others	58(48.7)	61(51.3)

Table No. 8 shows that Instagram (75.6%) and WhatsApp (73.9%) are the most commonly used platforms for obtaining political information among respondents. This indicates a strong reliance on visually engaging and messaging-based platforms for political updates. Nearly half of the respondents also use other platforms (48.7%) for political information, suggesting diversified sources. In contrast, traditional platforms such as Facebook (29.4%) and Telegram (27.7%) have comparatively lower use for political content. Twitter is the least used platform, with only 18.5% of respondents relying on it for political information.

Major Findings

The majority of respondents are female (73.1%), mainly from the Arts stream (63.0%), aged below 19 years (78.1%), and predominantly from rural areas (75.6%). WhatsApp (97.5%) and Instagram (78.2%) are the most widely used social networking platforms, while Facebook (20.2%) and Twitter/X (14.3%) have comparatively low usage. The smartphone is the primary device for accessing social networking sites, with most respondents using it regularly (Mean = 4.46). Other devices such as laptops, PCs, and tablets are used less frequently. Most students spend 1–2 hours per day (52.1%) on social networking sites, indicating moderate daily usage. Social networking sites are mainly used for academic purposes (Mean = 4.22) and communication (Mean = 4.10). Students also use them to follow political news and share information, while making new friends is a less common purpose. The study found no significant association between students' academic stream and their purpose of using social networking sites ($p = 0.751 > 0.05$), indicating

that Arts, Commerce, and Science students use SNSs for similar reasons irrespective of their field of study. In contrast, social media was found to have a statistically significant role in strengthening democratic participation ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$), suggesting that students perceive these platforms as important tools for civic engagement. Students largely agree that social networking sites influence political opinions (Mean = 4.07) and raise public awareness on political and social issues (Mean = 3.76). Many respondents acknowledge that social media can help bring public issues to the attention of officials (Mean = 3.43). There is strong awareness among students about the spread of false information and rumors on social media. For political information, students mostly depend on Instagram (75.6%) and WhatsApp (73.9%), while fewer rely on Facebook, Telegram, or Twitter.

Conclusion

The study emphasizes the growing role of social networking sites in the academic, social, and political lives of students. It reveals that platforms like WhatsApp and Instagram are integral to daily routines and used for both academic communication and enhancing political awareness. Many respondents see social media as a tool for strengthening democracy by raising awareness about issues and influencing opinions. However, concerns about misinformation and rumors highlight social media's dual nature. The findings suggest that while these platforms have a significant impact on students' democratic engagement, responsible use and critical evaluation of content are vital. Educational institutions can promote digital literacy to help students navigate online information, particularly in rural areas where initiatives for digital awareness are especially needed.

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Original Article

The Impact of Physical Education on Long-Term Fitness Habits

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Abstract

Physical education is an important component in developing long-term fitness behaviors by exposing people to regular physical activity from a young age. Physical education programs are essential in developing movement skills, physical fitness, and positive attitudes towards physical activity. Physical education programs also have a significant impact on developing health awareness, self-discipline, and motivation towards physical activity throughout one's lifetime. In general, quality physical education programs have a major impact on developing long-term fitness behaviors and health outcomes. Physical education (PE) is an important aspect of the school curriculum with long-term implications for health and fitness throughout one's lifetime. In addition to the short-term physical benefits, PE is an important aspect of developing long-term fitness behaviors, which have both physical and psychological implications. This paper examines the importance of PE programs in developing lifelong physical activity behaviors, preventing chronic diseases, and promoting mental health. Based on empirical evidence, policy documents, and practical examples, this study highlights the need for quality PE programs in developing lifelong fitness behaviors.

Keywords: *Physical education, Long-term fitness habits, Lifelong physical activity, Health behavior development, Exercise adherence, Active lifestyle and Youth physical activity.*

Introduction

The contemporary world is experiencing a public health crisis that is marked by rising sedentary lifestyles, obesity, and related chronic diseases. According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2020), over 25% of the adult population worldwide is not getting enough physical activity, and physical inactivity is a major risk factor for death globally. Childhood and adolescence are formative years for developing physical activity habits that can be maintained throughout adulthood. Schools, therefore, have a one-of-a-kind opportunity to impact health outcomes through the implementation of structured PE programs. Physical education, besides teaching students the mechanics of physical activity, also equips them with knowledge about the physiological and psychological aspects of exercise. By emphasizing skill development, routine building, and self-motivation, physical education programs help develop fitness habits that are likely to be maintained throughout adulthood. This paper explores the processes by which physical education programs impact long-term fitness habits and reviews the literature that associates physical activity in schools with health outcomes in adulthood. Physical education is a crucial part of encouraging physical activity and building lifelong fitness behaviors. In today's rapidly growing sedentary culture, where lifestyle-related health problems are on the rise, physical education offers systematic opportunities for people to develop regular exercise behaviors from a young age. By building fundamental motor skills, physical fitness, and health and wellness knowledge, physical education helps develop positive behaviors and attitudes toward physical activity. These formative experiences shape behavior patterns that often persist throughout life.

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In addition, physical education promotes discipline, cooperation, and self-directed behavior, which are critical for sustaining regular fitness behaviors. By offering high-quality programs, physical education not only contributes to short-term physical outcomes but also to lifelong health and fitness behaviors.

The Role of Physical Education in Habit Formation

2.1 ***Structured Physical Activity***

One of the main ways in which PE impacts positively on long-term fitness levels is through the provision of structured physical activity. Unlike play activities, PE provides a structured schedule that enables students to engage in various forms of exercise, such as aerobic exercise, weight training, flexibility exercises, and team games. This helps in the development of habits, which is one of the main determinants of long-term fitness levels. For instance, a study carried out by Sallis et al. (2000) indicated that students who participated in daily PE classes were more likely to develop a habit of regular physical activity compared to those who had little exposure to PE classes.

2.2 Skill Development and Competence

PE teaches students different sports and exercises, which help them gain competence and confidence in physical activities. Studies carried out by Biddle and Asare (2011) indicate that physical competence in childhood is a key predictor of participation in physical activities later in life. Students who are interested and perform well in different sports are more likely to take part in these activities outside the classroom. For example, students who acquire skills in swimming, running, or basketball in school are most likely to continue with these activities in their free time. Learning new skills also helps students overcome fear and anxiety related to trying out new activities. Feeling a sense of mastery and competence promotes intrinsic motivation, which is the strongest predictor of physical activity.

Knowledge, Awareness, and Health Literacy

Contemporary PE courses may incorporate health education components, focusing on the physiological, psychological, and social aspects of physical activity. Students are taught about cardiovascular health, muscular strength, flexibility, and weight control, providing them with knowledge to make informed decisions about their lifestyle. Research has shown that health knowledge acquired through PE courses can raise the chances of lifelong participation in physical activity. A longitudinal study in the United States showed that adolescents who had health-oriented PE courses were 35% more likely to follow adult physical activity guidelines than those who did not (Janssen & LeBlanc, 2010). PE courses emphasizing goal-setting, self-monitoring, and reflection practices underscore the connection between knowledge and behavior change.

Psychological and Social Benefits

Physical education also impacts long-term fitness habits through psychological and social mechanisms.

i. **Intrinsic Motivation and Enjoyment:** Positive experiences in PE, such as achieving personal goals or excelling in a sport, foster enjoyment and intrinsic motivation. Enjoyable experiences during PE are associated with continued engagement in physical activity during adulthood (Deci & Ryan, 2000).
ii. **Stress Reduction and Mental Health:** Regular exercise during school reduces stress, anxiety, and symptoms of depression. Exercise promotes the release of endorphins and neurotransmitters like serotonin and brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), enhancing mood and cognitive performance.
iii. **Social Interaction:** PE often involves team sports or group activities, helping students develop communication, cooperation, and leadership skills. Social support from peers and teachers reinforces active behaviors and contributes to sustained participation in group fitness or recreational activities later in life.

For example, team sports during school, such as soccer or basketball, not only improve physical fitness but also build social networks that encourage continued engagement in organized sports as adults.

Evidence from Research

Longitudinal studies consistently demonstrate that physical education influences adult fitness habits.

A study by Reiner et al. (2013) systematically reviewed longitudinal research on physical activity, concluding that consistent exposure to school-based PE was associated with higher activity levels in adulthood.

Warburton, Nicol, and Bredin (2006) found that adults who participated in regular physical activity during their youth had significantly lower risks of cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetes, and obesity.

Data from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2018) show that adults who engaged in structured PE programs as children are 40% more likely to meet current physical activity guidelines.

These findings underscore the long-term public health importance of quality PE programs.

Barriers to Lifelong Fitness Habits

Despite the benefits, several barriers limit PE's impact:

Curricular Limitations: Academic pressures and reduced school hours can limit PE time. In some countries, PE is allotted only 1–2 hours per week, insufficient to instill lasting habits.

Resource Constraints: Schools with limited facilities, equipment, or trained instructors struggle to provide diverse and engaging PE programs.

Socioeconomic Factors: Children from lower-income families may lack access to safe recreational spaces or community sports programs, reducing opportunities for continued physical activity.

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Cultural Attitudes: In some communities, physical activity may not be prioritized, particularly for girls, limiting early engagement.

Addressing these barriers is crucial for ensuring that PE translates into lifelong fitness habits. Policies supporting comprehensive PE, community partnerships, and inclusive programs can mitigate these challenges.

Case Studies and Global Examples

Finland: Finnish schools emphasize daily physical activity through both PE and classroom-based movement breaks. Longitudinal studies show that Finnish adults remain more active and have lower obesity rates than peers in countries with minimal PE programs.

United States: Comprehensive PE programs combined with community sports initiatives, such as "Let's Move!" and after-school programs, have shown increased engagement in physical activity among adolescents, with long-term positive impacts on adult fitness habits.

Australia: Schools integrate PE with health education and recreational clubs, fostering lifelong fitness behaviors. Participation in school sports is strongly associated with adult exercise participation.

These examples highlight the effectiveness of integrated PE programs combined with supportive social and community structures.

Recommendations for Enhancing PE Impact

To maximize the long-term benefits of PE:

Increase PE Frequency and Duration: Daily PE sessions are more effective than occasional classes in promoting habitual physical activity.

Diversify Activities: Include a wide range of exercises, from individual workouts to team sports, accommodating different interests and skill levels.

Incorporate Health Education: Teach students the benefits of exercise and strategies to maintain fitness beyond school.

Encourage Community Engagement: Partner with local sports clubs and recreational facilities to provide continuous opportunities for physical activity.

Address Socioeconomic Disparities: Ensure all students have access to safe spaces, equipment, and inclusive programs.

Conclusion

Physical education is a subject in schools but also a foundation for public health. Physical education helps individuals develop healthy lifestyle habits, which reduces the risk of chronic diseases and improves mental health. By focusing on quality physical education programs, schools and policymakers can help the community develop healthy and active lifestyles. The influence of physical education on individuals' lives is immense because it not only helps improve physical fitness in children and adolescents but also helps them develop healthy lifestyle habits throughout their lives. Physical education has a significant influence on the development of healthy lifestyle habits in individuals because it helps them develop healthy lifestyle habits from a young age. Regular participation in physical education programs helps individuals develop fundamental movement skills, physical fitness, and a positive attitude towards physical education. These factors help individuals develop healthy lifestyle habits and increase the chances of being active throughout their lives. Physical education also helps individuals develop mental health, self-discipline, and motivation, which are essential for staying physically fit throughout their lives.

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Original Article

Atmanirbhar Bharat As a Holistic Approach to Women's Self-Reliance and Empowerment

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Abstract

Atmanirbhar bharat, commonly understood as self-reliance, has gained importance as a developmental concept that emphasizes individual capability, autonomy, and sustainability. In the context of women, Atmanirbhar bharat represents a multidimensional process that enables women to achieve economic independence, social confidence, psychological strength, and decision-making power. Despite advancements in education and employment opportunities, women across societies continue to face challenges such as economic dependency, limited access to resources, and socially imposed roles that restrict their full potential. This research paper examines Atmanirbhar bharat as a women-centric framework for empowerment, independent of any specific national context. The study is based on secondary data collected from scholarly literature, gender studies, empowerment research, and development reports. It explores the conceptual foundations of women's self-reliance and analyses key dimensions such as education, skill development, entrepreneurship, financial autonomy, and digital inclusion. The paper also highlights structural and social barriers that prevent women from becoming self-reliant, including gender norms, unpaid care responsibilities, and restricted access to opportunities. The findings suggest that Atmanirbhar bharat significantly enhances women's ability to participate actively in economic and social life while improving self-confidence and resilience. The study concludes that promoting Atmanirbhar bharat among women is essential for achieving sustainable empowerment and inclusive development. Strengthening women's self-reliance requires long-term investment in education, skills, supportive institutions, and societal attitude change.

Keywords: *Atmanirbhar bharat, Women Empowerment, Self-Reliance, Economic Independence, Gender Equality*

Introduction

Women's empowerment is widely recognized as a critical factor in social and economic development. However, empowerment without self-reliance remains incomplete. Atmanirbhar bharat refers to the ability of individuals to sustain themselves through their own skills, knowledge, and decision-making capacities. For women, self-reliance is not limited to income generation but extends to autonomy, confidence, and control over life choices. Historically, women have experienced limited access to education, employment, and resources, resulting in long-term dependency. Even in contemporary societies, women often face unequal opportunities and social constraints. Atmanirbhar bharat offers a transformative approach by focusing on capacity building and independence. A women-centered understanding of Atmanirbhar bharat is essential to address structural inequalities and promote sustainable empowerment.

Review of Literature

Existing literature on women empowerment emphasizes education, employment, and financial independence as fundamental elements. Studies indicate that women with access to education and skill development are more likely to achieve economic stability and social confidence.

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Research on self-reliance highlights entrepreneurship, vocational training, and income-generating activities as effective empowerment tools. Several scholars argue that empowerment is a process involving access to resources, agency, and achievements. However, many studies treat women's empowerment as an outcome rather than a structured framework. There is limited literature that integrates the broader concept of Atmanirbhar bharat with women's self-reliance in a holistic manner. This gap highlights the need for focused research on Atmanirbhar bharat as a comprehensive empowerment model for women.

Research Methodology

The study adopts a descriptive research design based on secondary data. Information has been collected from academic journals, books on gender studies, empowerment research, and development literature. Qualitative analysis has been used to interpret concepts and identify recurring themes related to women's self-reliance. The study does not involve primary data collection and is limited by the availability of secondary sources.

Objectives of the Study

The primary objectives of this study are:

1. To understand the concept of Atmanirbharbharat in relation to women
2. To analyze the importance of self-reliance in women's empowerment
3. To examine the key dimensions influencing women's Atmanirbhar bharat
4. To identify challenges faced by women in achieving self-reliance
5. To suggest measures for strengthening women-centric Atmanirbhar bharat

Conceptual Explanation of Atmanir bharat from a Women-Centric Perspective

Atmanirbhar bharat, when interpreted through a women-centric lens, signifies a transformative process through which women acquire the capacity to shape their own lives independently across economic, social, psychological, and intellectual domains. Rather than viewing self-reliance merely as the absence of dependence, this concept emphasizes the presence of capability, confidence, and control. Women's Atmanirbhar bharat is therefore not an isolated outcome but a continuous and evolving state of empowerment shaped by personal agency and structural conditions.

At the conceptual level, Atmanirbhar bharat is rooted in the principle of self-agency, which refers to a woman's ability to make choices and act upon them without external coercion. Agency emerges when women have access to knowledge, resources, and opportunities that allow them to assess alternatives and exercise autonomy. This agency is strengthened by education, exposure, and lived experiences that cultivate independent thinking. Without agency, economic participation alone cannot lead to sustainable self-reliance.

Education functions as the intellectual foundation of women's Atmanirbhar bharat. Conceptually, education extends beyond formal schooling to include awareness, critical reasoning, and the ability to question restrictive norms. Educated women are more likely to recognize their potential, negotiate social constraints, and adapt to changing socio-economic environments. Education enhances decision-making capacity and strengthens women's ability to participate meaningfully in both private and public spheres.

Economic self-reliance constitutes a core dimension of Atmanirbhar bharat but must be understood in relational terms. Economic independence enables women to meet personal needs, contribute to household well-being, and participate in financial decision-making. Conceptually, income generation enhances bargaining power and reduces vulnerability to exploitation and dependency. However, Atmanirbhar bharat does not equate empowerment solely with earnings; rather, it emphasizes controlover income, financial literacy, and the freedom to allocate resources according to personal priorities.

Skill acquisition and productive engagement represent the operational dimension of women's Atmanirbhar bharat. Skills enable women to transform knowledge into livelihood opportunities. This includes technical skills, entrepreneurial competencies, and adaptive capabilities that allow women to respond to economic uncertainty. Entrepreneurship, in particular, symbolizes self-reliance by combining innovation, leadership, and ownership. Through entrepreneurial activity, women exercise autonomy over time, resources, and decision-making, reinforcing their self-identity as capable economic actors.

A critical yet often underemphasized dimension of Atmanirbhar bharat is psychological self-reliance. Psychological empowerment refers to self-confidence, self-esteem, and emotional resilience. Conceptually, psychological strength allows women to internalize empowerment, making it resistant to external pressures and setbacks. Women who possess psychological self-reliance are more likely to challenge discriminatory practices, resist internalized inferiority, and persist in the face of social resistance. Without psychological empowerment, economic and social gains remain fragile.

Social self-reliance expands Atmanirbhar bharat beyond individual autonomy to collective engagement. Conceptually, it refers to women's ability to participate in social networks, community institutions, and leadership structures. Social participation strengthens access to shared resources, information exchange, and collective bargaining. Women who are socially self-reliant are better positioned to influence norms, advocate for rights, and contribute to social transformation. Thus, Atmanirbhar bharat operates simultaneously at individual, relational, and structural levels.

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Importantly, women's Atmanirbhar bharat must be understood as a dynamic process rather than a fixedcondition. Self-reliance develops gradually and may fluctuate across life stages due to changes in health, family responsibilities, and socio-economic contexts. Structural barriers such as gendered division of labour, unpaid care responsibilities, and limited institutional support can disrupt this process. Therefore, Atmanirbhar bharat requires enabling environments that sustain women's autonomy over time.

Conceptually, women's Atmanirbhar bharat integrates education, economic autonomy, skill-based productivity, psychological resilience, and social participation into a unified empowerment framework. This holistic understanding challenges narrow development models and recognizes women as multidimensional agents of change. Atmanirbhar bharat thus represents a sustainable pathway through which women not only secure livelihoods but also assert dignity, leadership, and long-term independence.

Dimensions of Women's Atmanirbhar bharat

6.1 Educational Self-Reliance

Education forms the foundation of women's self-reliance. Educated women are more aware of their rights, opportunities, and responsibilities. Education enhances critical thinking, confidence, and adaptability, enabling women to pursue diverse livelihood options.

6.2 Economic Self-Reliance

Economic independence is a crucial component of Atmanirbhar bharat. Women who earn their own income gain financial security and greater decision-making power. Economic self-reliance reduces vulnerability and strengthens women's ability to negotiate within households and society.

6.3 Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

Skill development transforms women's abilities into productive opportunities. Entrepreneurship allows women to generate income while maintaining flexibility. Small enterprises, home-based work, and digital businesses play an important role in strengthening women's self-reliance.

6.4 Social and Psychological Self-Reliance

Self-reliance also involves psychological empowerment. Confidence, self-esteem, and leadership abilities enable women to challenge discrimination and assert their rights. Social participation further strengthens women's empowerment.

Challenges to Women's Self-Reliance

Despite progress, women face several barriers to Atmanirbhar bharat:

- Limited access to quality education and skills.
- Financial dependency and lack of credit facilities.
- Social norms and cultural expectations.
- Unequal distribution of unpaid care work.
- Limited access to digital resources.

These challenges restrict women's ability to achieve sustainable self-reliance.

Findings

The findings of the study indicate that Atmanirbhar bharat among women is a multidimensional and evolving process shaped by the interaction of education, economic participation, skill development, psychological empowerment, and social engagement. Women who possess higher levels of education and awareness demonstrate greater confidence, autonomy, and decision-making ability, which significantly strengthens their capacity for self-reliance. Economic independence emerges as an important enabling factor; however, the study finds that income generation alone does not ensure empowerment unless women retain control over financial resources and participate in economic decision-making. Skill acquisition and entrepreneurial engagement enhance women's adaptability and long-term sustainability by providing flexible livelihood opportunities and reinforcing self-identity as capable economic actors. The findings further highlight psychological self-reliance—manifested through self-esteem, resilience, and confidence—as a foundational element that enables women to overcome social constraints and sustain empowerment outcomes. Social participation through networks and collective engagement reinforces individual autonomy by providing emotional support, shared knowledge, and collective strength. Overall, the study concludes that women's Atmanirbhar bharat is holistic and context-dependent, requiring continuous support across economic, social, and psychological dimensions to ensure sustainable self-reliance.

Suggestions

Based on the findings, the study suggests that strengthening women's Atmanirbhar bharat requires an integrated and long-term approach that moves beyond isolated interventions. Educational efforts should focus on developing critical thinking, financial awareness, and practical skills that enhance women's capacity for independent decision-making. Economic initiatives must prioritize not only income generation but also women's control over resources, access to financial literacy, and autonomy in economic choices. Skill development programs should be flexible, inclusive, and aligned with changing economic conditions to enable women to create sustainable livelihood opportunities, particularly through entrepreneurship and self-directed work. Equal attention should be given to psychological empowerment by promoting confidence-building, leadership development, and peer-support mechanisms

that strengthen emotional resilience. Social structures should encourage women's participation in networks, collective platforms, and leadership roles, as social engagement reinforces individual self-reliance through shared learning and mutual support. Finally, addressing structural barriers such as unequal care responsibilities and limited institutional support is essential to ensure that women can sustain self-reliant pathways over time.

Conclusion

Atmanirbhar bharat serves as a comprehensive and sustainable framework for women's empowerment. Women's self-reliance strengthens economic independence, social equality, and psychological well-being. A women-cantered approach to Atmanirbhar bharat is essential for achieving inclusive and resilient societies. Long-term empowerment can be achieved through continuous investment in education, skills, entrepreneurship, and supportive social structures.

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Original Article

Evaluating the Impact of Government Schemes on Rural and Urban Prosperity in India

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Abstract

The development of a nation's economy, particularly rural and urban areas depend upon the policies and schemes of the government a lot. This study examines the impact of government schemes on fostering prosperity in rural and urban regions of India. It analyzes how public welfare programmes contribute to socio-economic development through improvements in income generation, employment opportunities, access to education, healthcare services, and overall living standards. The research also evaluates the impact of the effectiveness in implementation of government schemes on the development of both rural and urban regions. The study uses both qualitative and quantitative methods, such as data, graphs, tables, charts, etc., to evaluate the impact of the government initiatives on both regions. The findings aim to identify key challenges in scheme implementation and provide policy recommendations to enhance the efficiency, equity, and sustainability of government programmes for balanced rural–urban development and inclusive national growth.

Keywords: *Government Schemes, Rural Development, Urban Development, Inclusive Growth, Socio-Economic Development*

Introduction

The coexistence of diverse rural and urban realities deeply shapes India's development trajectory. While urban areas enjoy faster growth, better infrastructure, and wider access to services, rural regions continue to face challenges such as poverty, unemployment, inadequate healthcare, education, and infrastructure. To address these imbalances, the Government of India has introduced numerous development and welfare schemes covering employment, poverty alleviation, housing, education, healthcare, financial inclusion, sanitation, infrastructure, and social security. These schemes aim to enhance livelihoods, human development, and inclusive growth in both rural and urban areas.

Government programmes play a crucial role in enhancing and improving the living standards of the people, strengthening local economies, and reducing vulnerability and disparities among the regions. However, their impact depends largely on the effective implementation of government policies, governance quality, awareness, and institutional coordination. Challenges such as leakages, exclusion, and regional disparities often limit outcomes at the desired level.

This study evaluates the impact of government schemes on rural and urban prosperity by examining socio-economic outcomes, accessibility, and implementation effectiveness, with the objective of generating policy insights for balanced and inclusive development. Government schemes are broadly classified into rural development (Ministry of Rural Development) and urban development (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs).

Below are the flagship schemes as of **2025–2026**, categorized by their primary impact.

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Objectives of the study

1. To identify major government schemes implemented for rural and urban development in India.
2. To analyze the socio-economic impact of these schemes on income, employment, education, health, and living standards in rural and urban regions.
3. To assess the effectiveness of implementation mechanisms at central, state, and local levels.

Rural Development Schemes

These programs aim to reduce distress migration by creating local assets and social safety nets.

- **MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme):** A legal guarantee of at least 100 days of unskilled manual work to rural households. In 2026, it is increasingly being linked to **"Mission Amrit Sarovar"** to rejuvenate 75 water bodies per district.
- **PMAY-G (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin):** A housing mission aiming to provide nearly **4.95 crore pucca houses** with basic amenities by March 2029. It provides financial aid of ₹1.2 lakh (plains) to ₹1.3 lakh (hilly areas).
- **DAY-NRLM (National Rural Livelihoods Mission):** Focuses on organizing rural women into **Self-Help Groups (SHGs)**. A major 2026 milestone is the **"Lakhpati Didi"** initiative, aiming to help 3 crore women earn at least ₹1 lakh annually.
- **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):** This mission has attained over 81% coverage of functional tap connections in rural households by early 2026. The current focus is on "Jan Bhagidhari" (community participation) for the maintenance of these systems.
- **PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana):** Provides all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations. Phase IV is currently active, focusing on deep rural and tribal areas.

Urban Development Schemes

Urban schemes focus on managing rapid urbanization, improving sanitation, and formalizing the informal economy.

- **PMAY-U 2.0 (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban):** The second phase targets **1 crore additional houses** for the urban poor and middle class. It includes a sub-scheme for **Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs)** for migrant workers.
- **AMRUT 2.0 (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation):** Aims to provide **100% water supply coverage** to all households in around 4,700 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).
- **Smart Cities Mission:** Focuses on 100 cities to promote sustainable and inclusive cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life.

Universal / Integrated Schemes

Some schemes bridge both sectors to ensure national standard of living:

- **Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY):** Provides ₹5 lakh health insurance per family. As of late 2025, it now includes **all senior citizens aged 70+** regardless of income.
- **PM-Kisan:** Direct benefit transfer of ₹6,000 per year to farmers, which supports rural liquidity.
- **Digital India:** Expanding Bharat Net to provide broadband to every Gram Panchayat, facilitating "Urban-style" services (tele-health, e-commerce) in rural areas.

The analysis of the socio-economic impact of these schemes.

The analysis has been made on various socio-economic aspects of rural and urban prosperity, aiming overall development of the nation.

Income and Poverty Alleviation

The government's fiscal transfers have significantly narrowed the rural-urban consumption gap.

Consumption Gap Reduction: The urban-rural gap in average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) has declined to **70% in 2024-25**, down from 84% in 2011-12.

Income Inequality (Gini Coefficient): * **Rural:** Declined to **0.237** (2025) from 0.266 (2023).

Urban: Declined to **0.284** (2025) from 0.314 (2023).

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Impact: Under **PM-Kisan**, ₹61,000 crore was released in 2025-26. Data shows **75% of farmers** utilize these funds directly for agricultural inputs (seeds/fertilizers), stabilizing rural household liquidity.

Food Security: The PMGKAY (Free Rations) accounts for **7% of household consumption** for the bottom 20% of rural India, effectively acting as an "income shield" against inflation.

Employment and Livelihoods

Employment metrics for late 2025 show a "virtuous cycle" of growth and job creation, particularly for women.

Unemployment Rate (UR) - Nov 2025: * **Overall:** Dropped to **4.7%** (lowest since April 2025).

Rural Women: Notable drop to **3.4%** (attributed to the "Lakhpati Didi" initiative).

Urban Women: Dropped to **9.3%**.

Lakhpati Didi (SHGs): Over **2 crore women** have now achieved an annual income of ₹1 lakh through DAY-NRLM.

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Urban Informal Sector: PM SVANidhi has formalized over **71 lakh street vendors**, with 45% of beneficiaries being women, providing them with a formal credit history for the first time.

Health Outcomes

The impact here is measured through "Out-of-Pocket Expenditure" (OOPE) and mortality rates.

Healthcare Coverage: Under **PM-JAY**, coverage has expanded to all senior citizens aged 70+. This provides a ₹5 lakh safety net to nearly 50 crore individuals.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): Dropped to **25 deaths per 1,000 live births** (a 37% decline over the last decade).

Primary Care: 1.7 lakh Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) now conduct screenings for non-communicable diseases (Diabetes/Hypertension) for over **21% of the adult population**.

4. Education and Living Standards

Living standards are assessed via the "Ease of Living" indicators and digital access.

- **School Infrastructure:** As of 2026, **32.9% of schools** have co-located Anganwadi centres (pre-schooling), and broadband connectivity has reached **100% of government secondary schools** in rural areas.
- **Housing Security (PMAY):** * **Rural:** 81% of PMAY-G houses are now electrified compared to 66% in non-scheme houses.
    - **Quality of Life:** 68% of PMAY-G beneficiaries report having "additional space for indoor livelihood activities," turning their homes into production units.

Summary of Socio-Economic Indicators (2025-26)

Indicator	Status / Data Point	Impact Source
Poverty	Extreme poverty below 3%	PMGKAY & DBT Transfers
Income Gap	70% (Urban-Rural gap)	Rural Infrastructure & Digital India
Employment	4.7% Unemployment	MGNREGS (Rural) & PM SVANidhi (Urban)
Health	37% IMR Reduction	Ayushman Bharat & Jal Jeevan Mission

Evaluate the impact of government schemes:

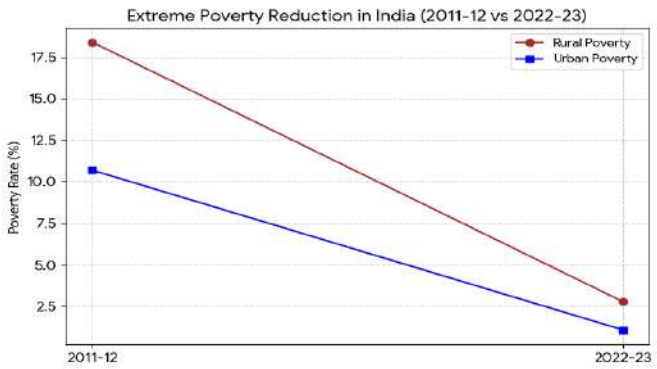
Evaluating the impact of government schemes on rural and urban prosperity reveals a significant narrowing of the developmental gap over the last decade. Data from the **Economic Survey 2025–26**, **World Bank**, and **NITI Aayog** indicate that state-led interventions have fundamentally transformed living standards, consumption patterns, and social security.

Below is a detailed evaluation supported by data and visual trends.

1. Poverty Reduction and Income Growth

The most striking impact is the sharp decline in extreme poverty across both regions. Government fiscal transfers (DBT) and food security programs (PMGKAY) have acted as a buffer for the most vulnerable.

- **Broad-based Poverty Decline:** Extreme poverty in rural India fell from **18.4% (2011-12)** to **2.8% (2022-23)**. In urban areas, it dropped from **10.7% to 1.1%**.
- **Narrowing Consumption Gap:** The Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) gap between urban and rural areas narrowed from **83.9% in 2011-12 to 70% in 2023-24**. Rural consumption is now growing at a faster rate than urban consumption, driven by improved infrastructure and rural connectivity.



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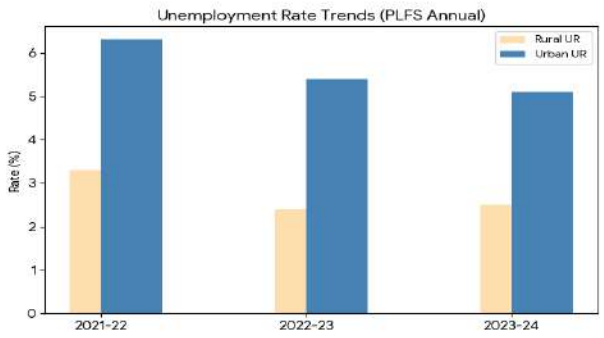
Employment and Livelihoods

While urban areas offer higher-value services, rural employment has stabilized through a mix of manual labor guarantees and entrepreneurship.

- **Unemployment Trends:** Urban unemployment has reached historic lows (around **5.1% to 6.6%** in 2025). Rural unemployment remains lower (around **2.5%**), largely due to the safety net provided by MGNREGS and the rise of rural self-employment.
- **Financial Inclusion: PM SVANidhi** has formalized the urban informal sector by providing credit to over 71 lakh street vendors, while **DAY-NRLM** has empowered rural women through 3 crore "Lakhpati Didis."

Bar Chart Unemployment Trends



Summary of Impact Data (2011–2026)

Indicator	Rural (Current)	Urban (Current)	Primary Driver Scheme
Extreme Poverty	2.8%	1.1%	PMGKAY, PM-Kisan, DBT
Avg. MPCE (Consumption)	₹4,122	₹6,996	Rural Road Connectivity, Digital India
Housing Completion	2.69 Crore	96.02 Lakh	PMAY-G & PMAY-U
Unemployment (UR)	2.5%	5.1%	MGNREGS, PM SVANidhi

Review of Literature

Several studies highlight the effectiveness of rural development schemes in improving income and employment opportunities. Dreze and Sen (2013) argue that public welfare programmes such as MGNREGS have played a significant role in providing livelihood security and reducing distress migration in rural areas.

Urban-focused literature emphasizes the role of government schemes in addressing challenges related to housing shortages, informal employment, and inadequate basic services.

Kundu (2019) observes that rapid urbanisation in India has intensified socio-economic inequalities, necessitating targeted interventions such as **PMAY-Urban**, **PM SVANidhi**, and **AMRUT**.

World Bank (2024) and UNDP (2023) studies highlight that integrated welfare schemes combining income support, health insurance, and infrastructure development yield stronger outcomes than isolated interventions.

Todaro and Smith (2020) emphasize that regional imbalance persists due to differences in administrative capacity, awareness levels, and infrastructure availability. NSS-based studies reveal that urban areas benefit more rapidly from schemes due to better institutional support, whereas rural regions experience slower but more widespread long-term benefits.

Findings of the Study

1. **Significant Reduction in Rural–Urban Development Gap**: The study finds a substantial narrowing of the rural–urban socio-economic gap over the last decade. Improvements in consumption levels, housing access, water supply, and digital connectivity indicate that government schemes have contributed meaningfully to balanced regional development.
2. **Sharp Decline in Poverty and Income Inequality**: Extreme poverty has declined to below 3% nationally, with both rural and urban regions experiencing notable improvements. The reduction in the Gini coefficient for consumption in rural (0.237) and urban (0.284) areas indicates more equitable income distribution.
3. **Enhanced Income Stability through Welfare Transfers**: Direct income support schemes such as PM-Kisan and food security initiatives like PMGKAY have acted as effective income stabilisers for vulnerable households.

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4. **Employment Generation and Livelihood Security:** Rural employment has been stabilised through MGNREGS, while urban livelihoods have improved through PM SVANidhi.
5. **Improvement in Health Outcomes and Financial Protection**
   Expanded health coverage under Ayushman Bharat has reduced out-of-pocket healthcare expenditure and improved access to quality medical services.

Policy Recommendations:

- Government agencies should further institutionalize outcome- and impact-based monitoring frameworks instead of expenditure-focused reporting. Independent evaluations using real-time dashboards and third-party audits should be expanded.
- Enhanced use of digital platforms, local institutions, and community-based organisations is required to improve beneficiary awareness and reduce exclusion errors.
- Greater coordination among rural and urban development schemes is essential. Integrating housing, livelihoods, health, and digital services can generate multiplier effects and reduce administrative overlap.
- Urban schemes should be expanded to provide stronger social protection for informal workers and migrants, including portable benefits, affordable rental housing, and universal access to healthcare and education.

Conclusion of the Study

The present study examined the impact of government schemes on rural and urban prosperity in India, with a focus on income, employment, education, health, living standards, and overall socio-economic development. The analysis clearly demonstrates that state-led interventions have played a decisive role in accelerating inclusive growth and reducing long-standing rural–urban disparities. The findings reveal that government schemes have significantly contributed to poverty reduction, income stability, and improved consumption levels across both rural and urban regions. Direct Benefit Transfers, employment guarantee programmes, and food security initiatives have strengthened household resilience and reduced economic vulnerability, particularly among low-income and marginalized populations. The narrowing of the rural–urban consumption gap reflects the effectiveness of targeted policy interventions and improved infrastructure connectivity. Despite these positive outcomes, the study also concludes that challenges remain in terms of implementation efficiency, regional disparities, and last-mile delivery. Uneven awareness, administrative bottlenecks, and limited coverage of certain urban informal and migrant populations continue to restrict the full potential of government schemes. Addressing these issues is essential to ensure equitable and comprehensive development.

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Original Article

ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಬೆಂಜಮಿನ್ ಲೂಯಿಸ್ ರವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ'

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ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿ.ಎಲ್. ರೈಸ್‌ರವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಲೇಖನ ಮಂಡನೆ. ಬೆಂಜಿಮಿನ್ ಲೂಯಿಸ್ ರೈಸ್ (ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1837–1927) ರವರು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಜ್ಞರಾಗಿ ರೈಸ್ ರವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದುದು. ಇವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ನಲವತ್ತಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿ.ಎಲ್. ರೈಸ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ರೈಸ್ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಅದ್ವಿತೀಯವಾದುದು.

ಸಂಕ್ಷೀಪ್ತ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಇತಿಹಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳು:

ಲೂಯಿಸ್ ರೈಸ್ ಜೂಲೈ 1837 ರಂದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರತಂದೆ ಬೆಂಜಮಿನ ಹೋತ್ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ಲಂಡನ್ ಮಿಷನರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಕಿರಿಯ ಸಹೋದರ ಎಡ್ವರ್ಡ್ ಪೀಟರ್ ರೈಸ್ ಅವರು ಸಹ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಹೊರವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಬಿ. ಎಲ್. ರೈಸ್‌ರವರು ಬಾಲಕನಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ತೆರಳಿದರು. ಹಾರ್ರೋಲ್ಯಾಂಡನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ.ಎ. ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನೆಲೆಸಿದರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1860 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿದ ನಂತರಅವರು 1860 ರಿಂದ 1865 ರವರೆಗೆಕೇಂದ್ರ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದರು. (ನಂತರದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರು) ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1865 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮತ್ತುಕೂರ್ಗ (1865–68, 1870–73) ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತನಿಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಆಗಿ ನೇಮಕಕೊಂಡರು. ನಂತರ ಅವರು ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾಗಿ (1868–69, 1873–83) ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ (1890–1906) ಜೊತೆಗೆ (1882–1883) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮಿಷನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಎ. ಎ. ಹಂಟರ್ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ 69ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ 1906 ರ ಜೂಲೈ ರಂದು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದಿಂದ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದರು. ಅವರು ಶಾಲಾ ತನಿಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಪ್ರವಾಸದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ದೂರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತಾಳೆ ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನಗಳ ಹುಡುಕಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡರು.

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ಅವರು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃತಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ತಾವು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದರು ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.1877–78 ರಲ್ಲಿ (1897 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾದ 'ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತು) ಅವರು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೂರ್ಗ ಗೆಜೆಟಿಯರ್ 3 ಸಂಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಯಿತು. ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸಂಪುಟವು ಕೂರ್ಗದ (ಕೊಡಗು) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಗೆಜೆಟಿಯರ್ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಧರ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕಲೆ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಗೆಜೆಟಿಯರ್ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮುದಾಯ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಭೂಭಾಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅವರು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಬರಹದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು ಅದರ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾದರು. ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿಮರ್ಶ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿತು."ದೇಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ, ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ನಡೆಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಇದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ದೇಶದ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ಆದರೂ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ" ಎಂಬುದು ಅವರ ನಿಲುವು ಆಗಿತ್ತು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1879 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರೈಸ್ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ 'ಡಿಕೆನ್ಸನ್' ಎಂಬುವನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಛಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವತಃ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಇತರರ ಅನುವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ 'ಮೈಸೂರು ಶಾಸನಗಳು' ಎಂಬ ಸಂಪಾದಿತ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತಂದರು. 1884 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಕೂರ್ಗ (1832–1882) ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಮರುಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದರು. 1868 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಲೂಹಿಯಿಸ್‌ರೈಸ್ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿತು. ಆ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿಜನರ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ತರಲು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಹೋಬಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದರಂತೆ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಶಾಲೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸಮ್ಮತಿಸಿದರು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1881 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಸಿ 1884 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮವಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರು ಕೆಲ ಕಾಲ ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭಾರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಡಿಲಿಟ್ ಗೌರವದ ಪದವಿ ನೀಡಿ ಸತ್ಕರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಹನ್ನೇರಡು ಸಂಪುಟದ 'ಎಪಿಗ್ರಾಫಿಯಾ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ್' ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 8869 ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದರು. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದರು. 1886 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಕೂರ್ಗ ಶಾಸನಗಳ (ಇ.ಸಿ.ಸಂಪುಟ 2) ವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರು. 1889 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ 144 ಜೈನ್ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳ (ಇ.ಸಿ.ಸಂಪುಟ– 9) ರ ಶಾಸನ ಸಂಪುಟವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರು. ನಂತರ 1909 ರಲ್ಲಿ, 1904 ರಲ್ಲಿ 1904 VIII ರಲ್ಲಿ 1904 ರಲ್ಲಿ, 1894, 1898 IV ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಪಿಗ್ರಾಫಿಕ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದರು. (ಇ.ಸಿ. ಸಂಪುಟ III) ಮತ್ತು 1904 ರಲ್ಲಿ 1902 ರಲ್ಲಿ IX 1903 ರಲ್ಲಿ 1905 X 1903 ರಲ್ಲಿ XI ಮತ್ತು 1904 ರಲ್ಲಿ XII ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರು. 1909 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ.ಎಲ್. ರೈಸ್ ಸಂಪುಟವನ್ನು 'ಮೈಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೂರ್ಗ' ಶಾಸನಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಂಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿರುವ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬಿ.ಎಲ್. ರೈಸ್ 'ಬಿಬ್ಲಿಯಾಥೆಕಾ ಕರ್ನಾಟಿಕಾ' ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ಅವತರಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಅವತರಣಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆನರಾದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1884 ರಲ್ಲಿ 9 ನೇ ನಾಗವರ್ಮನ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಭೂಷಣಾಕಾರ್ಯ 1890 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಟ್ಟಳಂಕ ದೇವನಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಬ್ದನುಶಾಸನ 1862 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗಚಂದ್ರನ ಪಂಪರಾಮಾಯಣ 1898 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪಾಭಾರತ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾರ್ಜುನನ ವಿಜಯ 1868 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲೂಹಿಸ್‌ರೈಸ್ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಬಿ. ಪಾತಕ 1862 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೃಪತುಂಗ ಅಥವಾ ಶ್ರೀವಿಜಯಕೃತ ಕವಿರಾಜ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದರು. ರೈಸ್ ರವರ ಇತರೆ ಕೃತಿಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೂರ್ಗ (1884) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿ ಕ್ಯಾಟಲಾಗ (1906) ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಯೂರೋಪಿನ್ ಗೋರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಶಾಸನಗಳು (1900)

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ಅಮರಕೋಶ (1881) ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಬಳಿ ರೋಮನ್ ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಿದರು. (1891) ಮೈಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೂರ್ಗ ಭಾಗ ಒಂದು ಭಾರತದ ಇಂಪರಿಯಲ್ ಗೆಜೆಟಿಯರ್ (1908) ಮತ್ತು ನಲತ್ತೈದು ಲೇಖನಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನದನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದರು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ರಾಯಲ್ ಏಶಿಯಾಟಿಕ್ ಸಮಾಜದ ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಫಿಗ್ರಾಫಿಯಾ ಇಂಡಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸ್ಮರಣಾರ್ಥ ಸಂಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತಂದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯ ನಂತರ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ಹ್ಯಾರೋ ನಗರದ ಉಪನಗರವಾದ ಇರೋನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೆಲೆಸಿದರು. ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಜೂಲೈ 10–1927 ರಂದು ನಿಧನರಾದರು. ತೊಂಬತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಬದುಕಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಬಹುಮುಖ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಗೌರವಯುವಾಗಿ ಬದುಕಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಅನನ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್.ಡಿ. ಬಾರ್ನೆಟ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಆಧಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

1. ಮೈಸೂರು ಪುರಾತನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ವರದಿಗಳು (1885–1905)
2. ಮೈಸೂರು ಗ್ಯಾಜೆಟಿಯರ್ ಸಂಪುಟ– 1 (ರೈಸ್ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ) ಪುಟ. 2
3. ಸಿ. ಹಯವದನರಾವ್, ಮೈಸೂರು ಗೆಜೆಟಿಯರ್, ಸಂ. 5, ಪುಟ. 492–98
4. 1881 ರ ಮೈಸೂರು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಸಂಪುಟದ ವರದಿ (1884)
5. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1905 ರ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ವರದಿ.

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Original Article

ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ: ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಕುರಿತು ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಡಾ. ಗಿರಿಜಾ ಕಾಡಣ್ಣವರ[1] , ಡಾ. ಸುಷ್ಮಾ .ಆರ್[2]
[1]ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು, ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ
[2]ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಆರ್. ಸಿ. ಯು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

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ಪೀಠಿಕೆ

ಪಂಚಾಯತರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ 2ನೇ ಸಹಸ್ರಮಾನ ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ವೈದಿಕ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸ್ವ–ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮೂಲ ಘಟಕವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ರಾಜ್ ಅನ್ನು ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬುನಾದಿ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಒಂದು ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂತಹ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಭಾರತವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿತು. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ನಿಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು 1992 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಡುವೆ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿವೆ. ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪನಗರ ಪುರಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸ್ವ–ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.[1] ಇದು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು (ಪಿ.ಆರ್.ಐ) ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಸ್ವ–ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ : ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ನೇ ಭಾಗವು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ವಿಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎರಡು ಮಿಲಿಯನ್‌ಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಹಂತದ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿವೆ:
ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳು : ಮಂಡಲ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಸಮಿತಿಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಷತ್ತುಎರಡು ಮಿಲಿಯನ್‌ಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಎರಡು ಹಂತದ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲಎರಡು ಮಿಲಿಯನ್‌ಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಎರಡು ಹಂತದ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿವೆ.

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ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ಮತದಾರರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂತದ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆಯೇ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ (ಎಸ್‌ಸಿ) ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ (ಎಸ್‌ಟಿ) ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಿಡಬೇಕು, ಕೆಲವು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಧದಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು 1992ರಲ್ಲಿ 73ನೇ ಸಾಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಿಂದ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಉಪಖಂಡದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ, ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ನೇಪಾಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇದೆ.

1986 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ ಎಮ್ ಸಿಂಘ್ವಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅದನ್ನು 20 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 1999 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ 73 ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಹಲವಾರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ನಡೆಸಿದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ನಂತರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಈಗ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮೂಲ ಘಟಕಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ನಾಗಾಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ಮೇಘಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಝೋರಾಂ ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ದೆಹಲಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ಅರ್ಥ: ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಅಂದರೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅರಿತು, ಸಮಾಜದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಜನರ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ 73ನೇ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ (1992) ಮೂಲಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಹೊಸ ದಾರಿ ತೆರೆದಿತು.

ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳು

1. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ –ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

2. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ –ಸ್ವಯಂಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳುಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸುಧಾರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ

3. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ –ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕತೆ, ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

4. ನಿರ್ಧಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ –ಗ್ರಾಮಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿ, ಕುಟುಂಬದಿಂದ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು :–

1. ಈ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಮೂರನೇಒಂದುಕಡಿಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು ಮೀಸಲಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ.
2. ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಂತದ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತ್‌ಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೇ ಒಂದು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಿಡಬೇಕು.

ಪಂಚಾಯಿತ್‌ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಎದುರಿಸುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು

1. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪ
2. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಸಿ (ಬದಲಿ)ಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ.

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3. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯಜ್ಞಾನದಕೊರತೆ.
4. ಮಹಿಳಾ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ತಪ್ಪು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ
5. ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಪುರುಷ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯ
6. ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ
7. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ವಿರುದ್ದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರೇರಿತ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪಂಚಾಯಿತ್‌ರಾಜ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು:–

1. ಮುಕ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು .
2. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಭಾವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸಿದೆ.
3. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು.
4. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಮತ್ತುಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ತರಬೇತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪುನನ ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು.
5. ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಣನೀಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಗೌರವ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬಹುಮಾನ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ನಿಬಂದನೆಯು ಇರಬೇಕು.

ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಯರಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಖಾತರಿ ಯೋಜನೆ, ನರೇಗಾ ಖಾತರಿ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅಂತಹ ವಿವಿಧ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯದ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಭಾರತ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜಲಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಹಲವಾರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಉದಾ: ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅರಿತು, ಸಮಾಜದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು . ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹತ್ವ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಆಧಾರಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

1. https://rdpr.karnataka.gov.in/info-4/PANCHAYAT+RAJ/PANCHAYAT+RAJ/kn
2. https://rdpr.karnataka.gov.in/info
3. https://rdpr.karnataka.gov.in/info.

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ಅಮೂರ್ತ

ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂದಗಾಮಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವರವರ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಸಾಂಘಿಕವಾಗಿಯೇ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ ಗುಂಪು ಒಂದೆಡೆಯಾದರೆ, ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ನೇಪಥ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿದವರದ್ದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಗುಂಪಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರೆತು ಹೋದ ಧ್ವನಿಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಒಂದಿಷ್ಟು ಸಮಾಲೋಚಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕೆದ್ದು ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಲೇಖನವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮುಖ್ಯಪದಗಳು: ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟ, ದಮನಿತ, ದಂಗೆ, ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ, ಮರೆತುಹೋದ ಧ್ವನಿ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಹೋರಾಟ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

"Supreme sacrifices cannot be described in words"ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ಅತಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ತ್ಯಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಪದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಇಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ತನು, ಮನ, ಧನಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ಈ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಾಹಸ ಗಾಥೆಗೆ ಅಕ್ಷರಶಃ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತದೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ತಾಯ್ನಾಡನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪುರುಷರೆನ್ನದೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿ ಭಾರತ ಮಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಕಪಿಮುಷ್ಠಿಯಿಂದ ಬಿಡಿಸಿರುವುದು ಭಾರತದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾರ್ಹ ವಿಷಯ. ಚಳುವಳಿ ಎಂಬ ಸಾಂಘಿಕ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಬೃಹತ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುವುದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ನೀತಿಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸಿಡಿದೆದ್ದು ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ವೀರ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನ. ಅಂಥವರು ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಸುಕಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಜೀವನ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಲೇಖನದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಣಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಲೇಖನ ಸಿದ್ದಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ:

ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ವಿದೇಶಿಗರ ದಾಳಿಗಳು ಹೊಸತೇನಲ್ಲ. ಹೂಣರು, ಕುಶಾನರು, ಮ್ಯಾಸಡೋನಿಯನ್ನರು, ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಘಜ್ನಿ, ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಘೋರಿ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಭಾರತದ ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಲೂಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

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ನಂತರ ಬಂದ ಮೊಗಲರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನೆಲೆ ನಿಂತು ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚರು, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷರು, ಡಚ್ಚರು, ಆಕ್ರಮಣ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನೆಲೆಯೂರಿ ನಿಂತರು. ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಅವರ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿತು.

ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅರಾಜಕತೆ ಪೂರಕ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶ ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಪ್ಲಾಸಿ, ಬಕ್ಸಾರ್, ಆಂಗ್ಲೋ–ಮರಾಠ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಗ್ಲೋ–ಮೈಸೂರು ಯುದ್ಧಗಳಾದವು. ದತ್ತುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಸೈನ್ಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಅನೇಕ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಆಳರಸರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಕಬಳಿಸಿದರು. ಹಿಂದುಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚನ್ ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮತಾಂತರಿಸಿದರು, ರೈತರನ್ನು ಶೋಷಿಸಿದರು. ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ಪರಾವಲಂಬಿಯಾದವು. ಈ ಧೂರ್ತ ಆಕ್ರಮಣದ ದಾಸ್ಯ ಶೃಂಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತೊಗೆಯಲು ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. 1857ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ದೇಶದ ಹಲವು ಕಡೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದವು. ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಮುಂದೆ 1947ರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಾದವು.

ಈ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರುಷರಷ್ಟೇ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ದಾಖಲಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಘಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದನೇಯ ಘಟ್ಟವನ್ನು 1780 ರಿಂದ 1858ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟವೆಂದೂ ಹಾಗೂ 1858 ರಿಂದ 1947ರ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಎರಡನೇ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟವೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವೇಲೂನಾಚಿಯಾರ್, ಕಿತ್ತೂರಿನ ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ, ಕುಯಿಲಿ, ಹಜರತ್ ಮಹಲ್, ಝಲಕಾರಿ ಬಾಯಿ, ಝಾನ್ಸಿ ರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿ ಮೊದಲಾದವರ ಹೋರಾಟ ಒಂದೆಡೆಯಾದರೆ ಭಿಕಾಜಿ ಕಾಮ, ಕಸ್ತೂರ್ ಬಾ ಗಾಂಧಿ, ಸರೋಜಿನಿ ನಾಯ್ಡು, ಸುಚೇತಾ ಕೃಪಲಾನಿ, ಕಮಲಾ ದೇವಿ ಚಟ್ಟೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ, ಅರುಣಾ ಅಸಫ ಅಲಿ, ಮುಂತಾದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿಯರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಆದಿಯಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ನೇತಾರರ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ಮಾತಂಗಿನಿ ಹಜ್ರಾ, ಬಸಂತಿ ದೇವಿ, ಉಮಾಬಾಯಿ ಕುಂದಾಪುರ್, ಮನಿಬೆನ್ ಪಟೇಲ್, ಸತ್ಯವತಿ ದೇವಿ ಮೊದಲಾದವರ ಹೋರಾಟ ಇನ್ನೊಂದೆಡೆ. ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸುಖ, ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಿಗಿಟ್ಟು ತಾಯ್ನಾಡಿಗಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನ್ನೇ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಿದ ಆದರ್ಶ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು. ಇಂಥವರು ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಲೇಖನದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯು ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಲಭ್ಯತೆಯಾಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರೆತು ಹೋದ ಧ್ವನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಕೆಲವರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

1) ವೇಲು ನಾಚಿಯಾರ್: [1778–1829]

ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ವೀರ ನಾರಿ ವೇಲು ನಾಚಿಯಾರ್ ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನವರು. 1780 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸಮರ ಸಾರಿದವಳು ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ 77 ವರ್ಷ ಮೊದಲೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿದವಳು.ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಕೆಯನ್ನು ವೀರ ಮಂಗೈ (ವೀರನಾರಿ) ಎಂದೆ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವಳು ಜನೆವರಿ 3, 1730ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ರಾಮನಾಥಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದಳು. ರಾಜಚೆಲ್ಲಮುತ್ತು ವಿಜಯಗುಣನಾಥ ಸೇತುಪತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಕಾಂತಿ ಮುತ್ತಾಲರು ಈಕೆಯ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಯರು. ಬಾಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವಳು ಶಸ್ತ್ರ, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣಿತಳಾಗಿದ್ದಳು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಲಾರಿ, ಸಿಲಂಬಲ. ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಮರ ಕಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಪುಣಳಾಗಿದ್ದಳು. ಈಕೆ 16 ವರ್ಷದವಳಾದಾಗ 1746ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಗಂಗೆ ರಾಜನಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮುತ್ತು ವಡಗು ನಾಥ್ ತೇವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವಾಹವಾಯಿತು. 1772 ಜೂನ್ 22 ರಂದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಅರ್ಕೋಟದ ನವಾಬನ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಶಿವಗಂಗೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಈ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವೇಲು ನಾಚಿಯಾರಳ ಪತಿ ನಿಧನನಾದನು. ತನ್ನ ಮಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಎಂಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ದಿಂಡಿಗಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದಳು. ಮುರುಡ ಸಹೋದರರ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಒಂದು ಪಡೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ 1780ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿದಳು. ಇವಳ ಸೈನ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ ಕುಯಿಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾಣ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆಗೆ ಮುಂದಾದಳು ತನ್ನ ಮೈಗೆ ತುಪ್ಪವನ್ನು ಸವರಿಕೊಂಡು ಬೆಂಕಿ ಹಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಗಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾರಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಾರ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದಳು. ಉದಯಲ್ ಎಂಬ ವೇಲು ನಾಚಿಯಾರಳ ದತ್ತು ಪುತ್ರಿ ಈಕೆಯು ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಡಿದಳು. ಈಕೆಯ ಸ್ಮರಣಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ರಾಣಿ ಒಂದು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪಡೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ 'ಉದ್ಯೆಯಲ್'ಎಂದು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದಳು. ನಂತರ ತನ್ನ ಮಗಳಾದ ವೆಲ್ಲಾಚಿಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿ, ಮುರುಡ ಸಹೋದರರಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ 1790ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಧನಳಾದಳು.ಇವಳ ಧೈರ್ಯ, ಸಾಹಸಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿದಾಯಕವಾಗಿವೆ. 2008 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 8ರಂದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇವಳ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಅಂಚೆ ಚೀಟಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಗೌರವ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಿದೆ.

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2) ಜಲಕಾರಿ ಬಾಯಿ: [1830–1858]

ಜಲಕಾರಿ ಬಾಯಿ 1857ರ ದಂಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದವಳು. ಝಾನಿ ರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ ಈಕೆ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಸಾಹಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಸರಾದವಳು. 1830 ನವೆಂಬರ್ 22ರಂದು ಝಾನ್ಸಿಯ ಸಮೀಪದ ಭೋಜಿಲಾ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದಳು. ಈಕೆ ತಂದೆ ಸದೋಚಸಿಂಗ್, ತಾಯಿ ಜಮುನಾಬಾಯಿ. ಬಡ ದಲಿತ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ತಂದೆಯಿಂದ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿತಳು. ಕುದುರೆ ಸವಾರಿ ಯುದ್ಧ ಕಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣಿತಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದಳು. ಶೂರ ಸೇನಾನಿಯಾದ ಪೂರಮ್ ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇವಳ ವಿವಾಹವಾಯಿತು. ಗೌರಿ ಪೂಜೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಗೆಳತಿಯರೊಡನೆ ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿಯ ಭೇಟಿಯಾಯಿತು ಜಲಕರಿ ಬಾಯಿ ನೋಡಲು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಬಾಯಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಝಾನ್ಸಿರಾಣಿ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ ಚಿಕಿತಳಾದಳು. ಇವಳ ಶೌರ್ಯ ಸಾಹಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿ ಇವಳಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಸೈನ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದಳು. 1858ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಜನರಲ್ ಹಗ್‌ರೋಸ್ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸೈನ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಝಾನ್ಸಿ ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅವನನ್ನು ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎದುರಿಸಿದಳು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈಕೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಬಾಯಿಯ ಆಪ್ತಮಿತ್ರಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಗಾರಳಾಗಿದ್ದಳು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಯುದ್ಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದಳು. ಝಾನ್ಸಿಯ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ ರಚಿಸಿದ ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ವರ್ಮ ರವರು ಇವಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇವಳ ಸ್ಮರಣಾರ್ಥ 2001ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಚೆ ಚೀಟಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ತ್ಯಾಗದ ಪ್ರತಿರೂಪದಂತಿರುವ ಜಲಕರಿ ಬಾಯಿಯ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗ್ವಾಲಿಯರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

3) ಕುಯಿಲಿ:[1700–1780]

ಕುಯಿಲಿ ಮೂಲತಃ ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನವಳು ಭಾರತದ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ಧೀರ ಮಹಿಳೆ. ಇವಳು ಶಿವಗಂಗೆರಾಣಿ ವೇಲೂನಾಚಿಯಾರಳ ಸೈನ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇನಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿದ್ದಳು. 18ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪನಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಧೈರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಸೆಣೆಸಾಡಿ ಭಾರತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿರಸ್ಥಾಯಿಯಾದ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಕೆಯನ್ನು 'ವೀರಮಂಗೈ'(ವೀರನಾರಿ) ಎಂದೆ ಆರಾಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕುಯಿಲಿಯು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ಶಿವಗಂಗೆ ಸಮೀಪ ಕೂಡಂಚ ವಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೆರಿಯ ಮುತಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಕು ದಂಪತಿಗಳ ಮಗಳಾಗಿ ಜನಿಸಿದಳು. ಈಕೆ ತಂದೆ ಚಮ್ಮಾರನಾಗಿದ್ದನು.ಮುಂದೆ ರಾಣಿ ವೇಲು ನಾಚಿಯಾರಳ ಗೂಢಚಾರಪಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಳು. ಕುಯಿಲಿಯು ಸಹ ರಾಣಿಯ ಅಂಗರಕ್ಷಕಿಯಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಳು.ಈಕೆಯ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ರಾಣಿ ಈಕೆಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಸೈನ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದಳು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಶಿವಗಂಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಕುಯಿಲಿ ಅವರ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಗಾರವನ್ನು ನಾಶಪಡಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ ಸ್ವತ: ತಾನೇ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಹಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ದಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಧ್ವಂಸ ಮಾಡಿದಳು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಾಹಸಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಸುಕಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದು ದುರ್ದೈವದ ಸಂಗತಿ.

4) ಉದಾದೇವಿ: [1830–1857]

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾದೇವಿ ಪಾಸಿ ಕೂಡ ಒಬ್ಬಳು. ಇವಳು ಅವಧದ ನವಾಬ ವಾಜಿದ ಅಲಿ ಶಾ ನ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಬಟಾಲಿಯನ್‌ನ ಸದಸ್ಯಳಾಗಿದ್ದಳು. ಉದಾದೇವಿ ಉತ್ತರಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಗೋಮತಿನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೂನ್ 30 1830ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದಳು. ಇವಳ ಪತಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮಕ್ಕಾ ಪಾಸಿ.ಈತ ಬೇಗಂ ಹಜರತ್ ಮಹಲ್ ಸೈನ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈನಿಕನಾಗಿದ್ದ.ಅವಧದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ದಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಉದಾದೇವಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವಳ ಪತಿ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಹೋರಾಟ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಈ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಕೆಯ ಪತಿ ಮಡಿದನು.ಆದರೆ ಧೃತಿಗೆಡದ ಈಕೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ತನ್ನ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದಳು. ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡುತ್ತಾ 1857 ನವೆಂಬರ್ 16ರಂದು ತನ್ನ 27ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಗುಂಡಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಹುತಾತ್ಮರಾದಳು.ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾದೇವಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ಹಿರಿದಾದದು. ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ದಲಿತರು ಇವಳನ್ನು 1857ರ ದಂಗೆಯ ವೀರ ಗಣಗಳು ಎಂದು ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬಂದೂಕುದಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗುತ್ತಿರುವಳಾಕೆಯ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿಕಂದರಬಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

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5) ಬೇಗಂ ಹಜರತ್ ಮಹಲ್: [1820–1879]

ಬೇಗಂ ಹಜರತ್ ಮಹಲ್ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಠ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಿದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬಳು. ಈಕೆಯ ಆಕ್ರಮಣಕಾರಿ ಹೋರಾಟ ಅವಧದ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಡೀ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಅವರಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಬೇಗಂ ಹಜರತ್ ಮಹಲ್ 1820 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಧದ ಫೈಜಾಬಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡ ಸಯ್ಯದ್ ಮನೆತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದಳು. ಈಕೆಯ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ಹೆಸರು ಮಹಮ್ಮದಿ ಖಾನುಂ. ಈಕೆಯ ತಂದೆ ಉಂಬರ್ ಒಬ್ಬ ಗುಲಾಮನಾಗಿದ್ದ. ಈಕೆಯು ಅವಧದ ಅಂತಃಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಕಿಯಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಳು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ ಮನೆತನದ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಷ್ಟಾಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿತಳು. ಅಪ್ರತಿಮ ರೂಪವತಿ ಆಗಿರುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕುಶಾಗ್ರಮತಿಯು ಆಗಿದ್ದಳು. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಅವಧದ ನವಾಬ ವಾಜೀದ್ ಅಲಿಶಾನ ಸಂಗೀತ ಮತ್ತು ನೃತ್ಯಗಾರ್ತಿಯರ ಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಳು. ಮುಂದೆ ನವಾಬನ ಎರಡನೇ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯಾದಳು. 1856 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪನಿ ಅವಧನ್ನು ದುರಾಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ತೆರಿಗೆ ಬಾಕಿಯ ನೆಪ ಒಡ್ಡಿ ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಿ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ ತೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿತು.ಆಗ ನವಾಬನನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾಕ್ಕೆ ಗಡಿಪಾರು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಬೇಗಂ ಹಜರತ್ ಮಹಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕೆಯ ಮಗ 12 ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಬೀರಜಸ್ ಖಾದರ್ ಲಕ್ನೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದರು. ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಲ್ ಪಾಂಡೆ ಬ್ಯಾರಕ್‌ಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿದಿದ್ದನು. ಬೇಗಂ ಹಜರತ್ ಮಹಲ್ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮಗನ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಚುಕ್ಕಾಣಿ ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಮುಂದಾದಳು.ಸೈನ್ಯ ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿ ಮಮ್ಮುಖಾನ್, ಪೂರನ್‌ಚಂದ್, ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂಖಾನ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ದಕ್ಷ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಮಂಡಳಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದಳು. ರಾಜ ಜೈಸಿಂಗ್‌ನನ್ನು ಈ ಸೈನ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದಳು. 1857 ನವೆಂಬರ್ 9ರಂದು ಕ್ಯಾಂಪ್‌ಬೆಲ್ ಲಖನೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದನು.ಬೇಗಂ ವಿರಾವೇಶದಿಂದ ಅವನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋರಾಡಿದಳು. ಆದರೆ ಆಕೆಯ ದಾಳಿ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿ ನೇಪಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಗಡಿಪಾರಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ 1879 ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 7 ರಂದು ನಿಧನಳಾದಳು. ಹೀಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಆರಂಭ ಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಕೆಚ್ಚದೆಯಿಂದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸಿಡಿದೆದ್ದದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. 1857ರ ನಂತರದ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿಕಾಜಿ ಕಾಮ, ಕಸ್ತೂರ್ ಬಾ ಗಾಂಧಿ, ಸರೋಜಿನಿ ನಾಯ್ಡು, ಸುಚೇತಾ ಕೃಪಲಾನಿ, ಕಮಲಾ ದೇವಿ ಚಟ್ಟೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ, ಅರುಣಾ ಅಸಫ ಅಲಿ, ಮುಂತಾದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿಯರಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧುಮುಕಿದರು. ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಆದಿಯಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ನೇತಾರರ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ಅನೇಕ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ತಾಯ್ನಾಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿಂತಿದ್ದಾರೆ

1) ಮಾತಂಗಿನಿ ಹಜ್ರಾ: [1870–1942]

ಮಾತಂಗಿನಿ ಹಜ್ರಾ 1869 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಗಾಳ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ತಾಮ್ಲುಕ್ ಸಮೀಪದ ಹೋಗ್ಲಾ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು.ತಂದೆ ಬಡ ಕೃಷಿಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಬಡತನದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಬಾಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾದರು. ಇವರನ್ನು ಮೆದಿನಿ ಪುರದ ನಿವಾಸಿ ತ್ರಿಲೋಚನ ಹಜ್ರ ರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ದುರ್ದೈವದಿಂದ ಇವರ ಪತಿಯು ಅಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿವಶರಾದರು. ಆಗ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಚುರುಕಾಗಿತ್ತು.ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಅವರು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸಂಚರಿಸಿ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಮಾತಂಗಿನಿ ಹಜ್ರ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ತತ್ವ ಆದರ್ಶಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತರಾಗಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧುಮುಕಿದರು.

ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳು ಜೈಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದರು. ಜೈಲಿನಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ನಂತರ ಮತ್ತೆ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆದರು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಡವರು, ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ವೃದ್ಧರ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದರು. ತಮ್ಮ 73ನೆಯ ಇಳಿ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ವಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದು ಇವರ ದೇಶಪ್ರೇಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆರು ಸಾವಿರ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೆಚ್ಚೆದೆಯಿಂದ ತಾಮ್ಲೂಕ್ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಗಿದರು.ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ದಂಡ ಸಹಿತೆ 144ನೇ ಕಲಂ ಅನ್ನು ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗೋಲಿಬಾರ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆಗ ಮಾತಂಗಿನಿ ಹಜ್ರ ಗುಂಡೇಟಿ ನಿಂದ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡು ವಂದೇ ಮಾತರಂ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ರಿವರ್ಣ ಧ್ವಜ ವಿಡಿದು ಹುತಾತ್ಮರಾದರು. ಜೀವನದ ಸಂಧ್ಯಾಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಯಿಂದ ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸಬೇಕಿದ್ದ ಹಜ್ರಾರ್ವರು ತಾಯ್ನಾಡಿಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲಾದದ್ದು ಯಾವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಭಾರತ ಭೂಮಿಗಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿ ಧನ್ಯರಾದರು. 2002ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಭಾರತ

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ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತೊಲಗಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ 60ನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ಆಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಚೆ ಚೀಟಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾದ ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸಿ ಗೌರವ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಿದೆ.

2) ಬಸಂತಿ ದೇವಿ: [1880–1974]

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ವೀರ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಸಂತಿ ದೇವಿಯು ಒಬ್ಬರು. 1921ರ ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿ, ಖಿಲಾಫತ್ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ದಂಡಿ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಬಸಂತಿದೇವಿ 1880 ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 23ರಂದು ಅಸ್ಸಾಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಇವರ ತಂದೆ ಬದರನಾಥ್ ಹಲ್ದಾರ್ ಅಸ್ಸಾಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಿವಾನರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಚಿತ್ತರಂಜನ್ ದಾಸರನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹವಾದರು. 1921 ಮತ್ತು 1922 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರು. 1920 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿ.ಆರ್ ದಾಸರವರ ಸಹೋದರಿಯರಾದ ಊರ್ಮಿಳಾದೇವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸುನೀತಾದೇವಿ ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ 'ನಾರಿಕರ್ಮ ಮಂದಿರ' ಎಂಬ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದರು. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದರು.ಸಿ. ಸಿ. ಆರ್.ದಾಸರನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಬಂಧಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದ ಬಾಂಗಲೆರ ಕಥಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಸೇವೆಗೆ ಮುಡುಪಾಗಿಟ್ಟು ತಮ್ಮ 94ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ 1974ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಹಲೋಕವನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿದರು. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಭಾರತದ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾದ ಪದ್ಮವಿಭೂಷಣ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಿದೆ.

3) ಉಮಾಬಾಯಿ ಕುಂದಾಪುರ್: [1892–1992]

ಉಮಾಬಾಯಿ ಕುಂದಾಪುರ್ 1892 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಗೋಲಿಕೇರಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾವ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜುಂಗಾಬಾಯಿ ಇವರ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳು. ಪತಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಸಂಜೀವ್ ರಾವ್ ಕುಂದಾಪುರ. 19ನೇ ಶತಮಾನ ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಕಾಲ. ಇದರ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಉಮಾಬಾಯಿ ಕುಂದಾಪುರವರ ಮೇಲಾಯಿತು. ಇವರು ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಿತರಾಗಿ ಸ್ವತಃ ಖಾದಿ ಧರಿಸಿ ಖಾದಿ ಪ್ರಸಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದರು. ಮುಂಬೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಭಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ನಂತರ ಡಾ. ಎನ್ .ಎಸ್ .ಹರಡೇಕರ್ ಅವರ ಆದೇಶದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಹಾಗೆ 'ಭಗಿನಿ ಮಂಡಲ'ದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಯಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರಸಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕುಂದಾಪುರರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಅನನ್ಯವಾದದು.

'1924ರ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ವಿಭಾಗದ ದಳಪತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕರನ್ನು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ರಂಗವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಯಿತು.'[1] 1942ರ ಕ್ವಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂಗತರಾಗಿದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಯ ನೀಡಿ ದೇಶಪ್ರೇಮ ಮೆರೆದರು. ತಿಲಕನ್ಯಾ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪ್ರವೇಶಾತಿಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದರು. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಬಾಯಿ ಪಣಜಕರ್ ಎಂಬ ಇನ್ನೋರ್ವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೂಡಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಏನ್.ಜಿ.ಓ. ಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದರು. ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ 1932 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಯರವಾಡ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಜೈಲಿನಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಇವರನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸ್ತೂರಬಾ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ 1946ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಯುವಕ ಯುವತಿಯರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಮಾ ಬಾಯಿ ಕುಂದಾಪುರದ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾಗಿದೆ.

4) ಮನಿ ಬೆನ್ ಪಟೇಲ್: [1903–1990]

ಮನಿ ಬೆನ್ ಪಟೇಲ್ 1903 ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 3ರಂದು ಗುಜರಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ತಂದೆ ಸರ್ದಾರ್ ವಲ್ಲಭಭಾಯಿ ಪಟೇಲ್. ಮುಂಬೈ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಜರಾತ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿ. 1923 ಮತ್ತು 24 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಧಿಸಿದ್ದ ಅಧಿಕ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧುಮುಕಿದರು. 1928ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಡೋಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅಧಿಕ ಕರ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಕರ ನಿರಾಕರಣೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರು.

ಮನಿ ಬೆನ್, ಮಿಥು ಬೆನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಭಕ್ತಿಕಾ ದೇಸಾಯಿಯರು ಜನರನ್ನು ಈ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಿದರು. ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇವರನ್ನು 1942 ರಿಂದ 3 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ ಪುಣೆಯ ಯರವಾಡ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು 1945ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ, ಗುಜರಾತ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದರು. 1964 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭೆಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿ 1970ರ ವರೆಗೆ

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ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ಗುಜರಾತ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾಪೀಠ, ವಲ್ಲಭ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಗರ, ಬರಡೋಲಿ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ ಆಶ್ರಮ, ನವ ಜೀವನ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದರು.

5) ಸತ್ಯವತಿ ದೇವಿ: [1905–2010]

ಸತ್ಯವತಿ ದೇವಿ ಪಂಜಾಬಿನ ಜಲಂದೋರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 1905 ಜನವರಿ 26ರಂದು ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಕನ್ಯಾ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿದರು. 1925 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಲೂ ಅಚಿಂತರಾಮರನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹವಾದರು. ಭಾರತದ ಮಾಜಿ ಉಪರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕಾಂತರ ತಾಯಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸತ್ಯವತಿಯವರು ಜೀವಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ ಭಾರತದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿ ಎಂದು ಖ್ಯಾತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

1942 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ವಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಇವರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಸೆರೆಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಂತರವೂ ಕೂಡ ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದರು. ವಿನೋಬಾ ಭಾವೆಯವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭೂದಾನ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಅಪಾರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು, ಭೂರಹಿತ ಬಡವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ದಾನ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿದರು. ಪತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಗನನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಸಹ ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡುವ ಅವರ ಮನೋಭಾವದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಶತಾಯುಷಿಗಳಾದ ಇವರು ನಿಧನರಾದಾಗ (2010ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್26) ಇವರಿಗೆ 105 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ 67ನೇ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕೋತ್ಸವದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ 2009ರಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದ ಅಂದಿನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾ ಪಾಟೀಲರೊಡನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿಇವರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಸಂಗತಿ ಆಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ 104 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಾಗಿತ್ತು.

6) ಉಷಾ ಮೆಹ್ತಾ: [1920–2000]

ಉಷಾ ಮೆಹತಾ ರವರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದವರೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾದವರು.ಇವರು 1920, ಮಾರ್ಚ 25ರಂದು ಗುಜರಾತ್ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಇವರು 5 ವರ್ಷದವರಿದ್ದಾಗ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಒದಗಿ ಬಂದಿತು. ಅವರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತರಾಗಿ ಎಂಟು ವರ್ಷದವರಿದ್ದಾಗ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದರು.ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೂಲುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. 1928 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈಮನ್ ಕಮಿಷನ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ 'ಸೈಮನ್ ಗೋ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್' ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಣೆ ಕೂಗಿದರು. ಮಧ್ಯದ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಪಿಕೇಟಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇವರ ತಂದೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆಯ ಮರಣದ ನಂತರ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಷಾರವರು ಸಕ್ರಿಯರಾದರು.ಜೀವನಪರ್ಯಂತ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಚರ್ಯ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ, ಖಾದಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಧರಿಸಿ, ಸರಳ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹಪಾಠಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ರಹಸ್ಯ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾದ 'ಸೀಕ್ರೆಟ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ರೇಡಿಯೋ' ವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಂದ ಬಂಧನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ 1942 ರಿಂದ1946 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಸೆರೆಮನೆ ವಾಸ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದರು.ಈ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿತ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಸಂಚಲನವನ್ನು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಿತ್ತು. ಇವರ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ 1998ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪದ್ಮವಿಭೂಷಣ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ನೀಡಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಿದೆ.

7) ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಲತಾ ವಡ್ಡೆದಾರ್: [1911–1932]

ಇವರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ಶಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು. ಪ್ರೀತಿಲತಾ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಧ್ವನಿ ಎತ್ತಿದ ಸಾಹಸಿಗರು. 1911 ಮೇ 5 ರಂದು ಪೂರ್ವ ಬಂಗಾಳದ ಪಟಿಯಾ(ಇಂದಿನ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ) ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಇವರ ತಂದೆ ಜಗಬಂದು ವಡ್ಡೆದಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಯಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾ ದೇವಿ. ಇವರ ತಂದೆ ಚಿತ್ತಗಾಂಗ್ ಪುರಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಪ್ರೀತಿಲತಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ತಗಾಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾಕಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾದ ಬೆಥೋನ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್‌ದಿಂದ ತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು. ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕಿಯಾಗಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನುಆರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಇವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿದರು. 1932 ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಗುಂಪನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ 'ಪಹರ್ತಲಿ ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಕ್ಲಬ್' ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ದಾಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆರೆಸಿಕ್ಕರೆ ಅವರು ಸೈನೈಡ್ ನುಂಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಹಚರರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವಾಗಿತ್ತು.ಅದರಂತೆ ಇವರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸೈನೈಡ್ ಸೇವಿಸಿ ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಹೀಗೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿಲತಾರವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನು ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

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8) ತಾರಾ ರಾಣಿ ಶ್ರೀವಾಸ್ತವ್:

ತಾರಾ ರಾಣಿ ಶ್ರೀವಾಸ್ತವ ಬಿಹಾರದ ಸರಾನ್ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು.ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧುಮುಕಿದರು. ಪುಲೆಂದೂ ಬಾಬು ರವರನ್ನು ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ನಂತರವೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದರು.ಇವರ ಪತಿ ಆಗಲೇ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ರಾಗಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವರು ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ದೊರೆಯಿತು. 1942ರ ಕ್ವಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚರಿಸಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಕುರಿತು ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದರು. 1942 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿವಾನಿನ್ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತ್ರಿವರ್ಣ ಧ್ವಜ ಹಾರಿಸಲು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ ಇವರ ಪತಿ ಪುಲೆಂದು ಬಾಬು ಮತ್ತು ತಾರಾ ರಾಣಿಯವರು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸಿದರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಘೋಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಗುತ್ತಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಧ್ವಜ ಹಾರಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಪತಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಗುಂಡೇಟಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾದರು. ಆದರೆ ತಾರಾ ರಾಣಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪತಿಯ ಸಾವಿನಿಂದ ಎದೆಗುಂದದೆ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸಿ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧ್ವಜವಿಡಿದು ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದರು.ತಾರಾ ರಾಣಿ ಕೆಚ್ಚೆದೆಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

9) ದುರ್ಗಾವತಿ ದೇವಿ: [1907–1999]

ದುರ್ಗಾವತಿ ದೇವಿ ಭಾರತ ಕಂಡ ಇನ್ನೋರ್ವ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿ.ಇವರನ್ನು ದುರ್ಗಾಬಾಬಿ ಎಂದೇ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಇವರು "ಭಾರತದ ಅಗ್ನಿ"(ಫೈರ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ)ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ದುರ್ಗಾದೇವಿ 1907 ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 7 ರಂದು ಉತ್ತರಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಲಹಾಬಾದ್ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಮನೆತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. 11ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಗವತಿ ಚರಣ ವೋಹ್ರಾ ರ ಜೊತೆ ಇವರ ವಿವಾಹವಾಯಿತು.ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪತಿ ಒಡಗೂಡಿ ಕೆಚ್ಚೆದೆಯಿಂದ ಹೋರಾಡಿದರು. ಜಾನ್.ಪಿ ಸೌಂಡರ್ಸ್ ಹತ್ಯೆಯ ನಂತರ ಭಗತ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ವೇಷ ಮರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರಾರಿ ಯಾಗಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು. 'ಹಿಂದುಸ್ತಾನ್ ಸೋಷಿಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ರಿಪಬ್ಲಿಕನ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್' ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು.ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ಹೈಲಿಯ ಹತ್ಯೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿ ವಿಫಲರಾದರು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಜೈಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನೂ ಅನುಭವಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಹಿಮಾಲಯನ್ ಟಾಯ್ಲೆಟ್ಸ್'(ಬಾಂಬ ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿಯನ್ನು ಮರೆಮಾಡಲು ಹೊಗೆ ಪರದೆ) ಎಂಬ ಬಾಂಬ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ತನ್ನ ಪತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಮಲ್ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್ ಜೈನರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಸುಖದೇವ್, ರಾಜ್ ಗುರು ಮತ್ತು ಭಗತ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಗಲ್ಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾದಾಗ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಇವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಧ್ವನಿ ಎತ್ತಿದರು. ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಭರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. 1930ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಪತಿ ನಿಧನರಾದರು. 1935 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಲಖನೌದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ದಣಿವರಿಯದೆ ದುಡಿದರು. ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಣಾ ಭಾವದಿಂದ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ಇವರು 1999 ಇಹಲೋಕವನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿದರು.

10) ಬಿನಾ ದಾಸ್ : [1911–1986]

ಬಿನಾ ದಾಸ್ ಬಂಗಾಳದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿ. ಇವರು ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 24 1911 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಗಾಳ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. (ಇಂದಿನ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ) ತಂದೆ ಬೇನಿ ಮದಾಬ್ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಯಿ ಸರಳಾದೇವಿ ಇವರ ತಾಯಿ ಸರಳಾದೇವಿ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಆಶ್ರಮ ಎಂಬ ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಸತಿ ನಿಲಯವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ತಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತರಾಗಿ ಬೀನಾ ದಾಸರವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ವಾಲಿದರು. ಸುಭಾಷ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಬೋಸರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತರಾಗಿ ಅವರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿಚಾರಧಾರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಜತಿಶ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಭೂಮಿಕ್‌ರನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹವಾದರು. 1932 ಫೆಬ್ರುವರಿ 6 ರಂದು ಕಲಕತ್ತಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿದ್ದ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಸ್ಟಾನ್ಲಿ ಜಾಕ್ಸನ್‌ನನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಲೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿ ವಿಫಲವಾದಳು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒಂಬತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಠಿಣ ಕಾರಾಗೃಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸಿತು. 1942ರ ಕ್ವಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರು. 'ಚತ್ರಿ ಸಂಘ್' (ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಅರೆ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘ)ದಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.ಸಹೋದರಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ ಸಹ ಈ ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ 1947 ರಿಂದ 51 ರವರೆಗೆ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳದ ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದರು. 1960ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇವರ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಿತು.

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11) ರಾಣಿ ಗೈಡಿನ್ಲಿಯೂ: [1915–1993]

'ಗೈಡಿನ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪಮೆಯ' ಎಂದು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವ ಈಕೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಟ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಮಣಿಪುರದ ರಾಂಗಮೈ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವಳು. ಇವಳು 1915 ಜನವರಿ 26ರಂದು ಮಣಿಪುರದ ನುಂಗಕಾವ (ಓಣಟಿರಞಚಿಠ) ತೀರ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದಳು. ತನ್ನ 13ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಸೋದರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಹೈಪೌ ಜಡುನಾಂಗರ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿದಳು. ಹೆರಕಾ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದಳು. [ಎಂದರೆ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಎಂದರ್ಥ] 1921 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಡ್ಡುಗಾಡು ಜನರನ್ನು ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಿದಳು. ಗೆರಿಲ್ಲ ಯುದ್ಧ ತಂತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾಶಪಡಿಸಿದಳು. ಕರ ನಿರಾಕರಣೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ಸಿಂಹ ಸ್ವಪ್ನವಾಗಿದ್ದಳು.ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಇವಳನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗಾಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಗತಳಾದಳು 1932 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಂದ ಬಂಧಿತಳಾಗಿ 14ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಜೈಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದಳು. ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಟನ್ ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಡೊನಾಲ್ಡನ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಪಡೆ ಇವಳ ಶೋಧ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿತ್ತು. 1932 ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 17ರಂದು ಈಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಜೀವಾವಧಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. 1933 ರಿಂದ 1947 ರವರೆಗೆ ಗುವಾಹಟಿ, ಶಿಲ್ಲಾಂಗ್, ಐಜ್ವಾಲ್, ತುರ ಜೈಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. '1937ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಹರು ಶಿಲಾಂಗ್ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಕೆಯನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಅವಳನ್ನು 'ಗುಡ್ಡುಗಾಡಿನ ಮಗಳು' ಎಂದು ಸಂಬೋಧಿಸಿ ರಾಣಿ ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು.'[2] 1946ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಧ್ಯಂತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದಾಗ ರಾಣಿ ಗೈಡಿನ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದಳು. 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಣಿ ಗೈಡೈನ್ಲಿಯೂ ಟ್ರೈಬಲ್ ಫ್ರೀಡಂ ಫೈಟರ್ಸ್ ಮ್ಯೂಸಿಯಂನ್ನು ಮಣಿಪುರದ ತಮಿಂಗ್ ಲಾಂಗ್‌ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇವರಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಫ್ರೀಡಾ ಬೇಡಿ, ಶಾಂತಿ ಘೋಷ್, ಸುನೀತಿ ಚೌದರಿ, ಕನಕ ಲತಾ ಬಾವೂರ, ಪರಭಾತಿ ಗಿರಿ, ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಲಿದಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಅಮೃತ ಫಲ ಇಂತಹ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರಗಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಹೋರಾಡಿ ಹುತಾತ್ಮರಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಸ್ಮರಣೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಮಾರೋಪ:

ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಬಹಳ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದದು.ಈ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಮೂಲೆ ಮೂಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಲಕ್ಷೋಪಲಕ್ಷ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರು, ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ತನು, ಮನ, ಧನಗಳಿಂದ ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಭಾರತಮಾತೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಪಡುವಂತೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದರು. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಾಗಿರುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಳ ವರ್ಗದಿಂದ ಬಂದವರು.ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ನೋವು ಹತಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಡವರು.ತಮ್ಮ ಪತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಯೌವ್ವನದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈವಿಧವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದವರು. ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿಯೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಷ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಪಣ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಿಗೊತ್ತಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಮಹಾನ್ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು.ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಹಳಿಯುತ್ತಾ, ವಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಶಪಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ನತದೃಷ್ಟ ಜೀವನ ತಮ್ಮದೆಂದು ಹಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇವರದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ.ಸೆರೆಮನೆವಾಸ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದವರು ಹಲವರಾದರೆ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಾವು ಬಲಿದಾನಗೈದವರು ಹಲವರು. ಇಂತಹ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವೀರರ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಬಲಿದಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಭಾರತ ಮಾತೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ದಾಸ್ಯ ಸಂಕೋಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಳಾದಳು.ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿಯಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಅವರ ಮುಂದಿದ್ದ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಅನೇಕ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ನಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದರು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರ್ತಿಯರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಸುಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರು ಪ್ರಚಾರಪ್ರಿಯರಲ್ಲ, ಎಲೆಯ ಮರೆಯ ಕಾಯಿಯಂತೆ ಬದುಕಿ ಹೋದರು.ಅವರ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಶಬ್ದದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಡಿದುಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ ಸಾಧ್ಯ.ಆದರೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿ ಮಡಿದ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಸ್ಮರಣೆ ನಮ್ಮಗುರುತಿನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

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ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟು: ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟು ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ. ಹನಮಗೌಡ[1], ಪ್ರೊ. ದಯಾನಂದ ನಾಯ್ಕ್.[2]
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ಸಾರಾಂಶ

ಭಾರತವು ಏಳು ದಶಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗಾಧವಾದ ಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ದೇಶವಿಭಜನೆಯು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಅಂತಿಮವಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ನಂತರದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ಗಡಿಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಗೆರೆಗಳಾಗಿರದೆ, ತೀವ್ರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪೈಪೋಟಿಯ ತಾಣಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಏಷ್ಯಾದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯು ಉಲ್ಬಣಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಏಷ್ಯಾದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ದೇಶವಾದ ಭಾರತವು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಯ ನೀಡಿದ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ನೀತಿಯ ಅನುಪಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಭಾರತವು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ, ಟಿಬೇಟ್, ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ, ಅಫಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ, ಬರ್ಮಾ ಹೀಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ದೇಶಗಳ ಅಪಾರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ನೀತಿಯ ಅನುಪಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಈ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವಂದ್ವತೆಯು ಉಂಟಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲ ದೇಶದ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯಾತವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಆಶ್ರಯ ನೀಡಿದ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಪೌರತ್ವ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿ, ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ "ಅತಂತ್ರ" (liminal) ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಲೇಖನವು ವಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸ್ಸಾಂನಂತಹ ಗಡಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಈ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಲೇಖನವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ 'ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆ'ಯ(Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project) ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳ ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಆಳವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಒಳನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಈ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ದಶಕಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣದ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಯೂ, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಜಾತಿ ಅಸ್ಮಿತೆಯ ನಷ್ಟ ("ನಮಶೂದ್ರ" ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ) ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವದ

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ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧತೆ, ಕಂದಾಯ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಘೋಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೊರತೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಳುಕು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ, 2024ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಾದ ಪೌರತ್ವ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ (ಅಂಂ) ಮತ್ತು 2025ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಒಳ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ನೀತಿಗಳಂತಹ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಕಾನೂನು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳ ವಿಮರ್ಶಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಲೇಖನವು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ "ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು" ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಜಾತ್ಯತೀತ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಆದರ್ಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಸವಾಲನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಆಡಳಿತ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಸ್ಮಿತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಕಾನೂನು ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸುಮಾರು ಐದು ದಶಕಗಳಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ನವ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಗಂಭೀರ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ಆಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಅಗ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಈ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿರುವ ಸರಣಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅರಿಯುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅಗಾಂಬೆನ್ ಅವರ "ಬೇರ್ ಲೈಫ್" (Agamben's- Bare Life) ನ ಮತ್ತು ಜಸ್ ಸೋಲಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಜಸ್ ಸ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವಿನಿಸ್ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಗೌರವಯುತವಾದ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಮೊಟಕುಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಈ ಲೇಖನ ಚೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ದತ್ತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ವಿತಿಯಕ ದತ್ತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಮುಖಪದಗಳು: ಪೌರತ್ವ, ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು, ಜಸ್ ಸೋಲಿ, ಜಸ್ ಸ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವಿನಿಸ್, ಹೋಮೋ ಸೇಸರ್, ರಾಜ್ಯರಹಿತ ಪೀಳಿಗೆ

1. ಪೀಠಿಕೆ:

ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಉದಾರವಾದಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ತಳಹದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹನ್ನಾ ಅರೆಂಟ್ (Hannah Arendt) ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೃತಿಯಾದ 'ದಿ ಆರಿಜಿನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಟೋಟಲಿಟೇರಿಯನಿಸಂ' ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೌರತ್ವವನ್ನು "ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವ ಹಕ್ಕು" (the right to have rights) ಎಂದು ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. (Arendt, 2017) ಈ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೌತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಇರುವ, ಆದರೆ ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ಅಗೋಚರವಾಗಿರುವ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. 1947 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಉಪಖಂಡದ ವಿಭಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು 1971ರ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ವಿಮೋಚನಾ ಯುದ್ಧವು ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಮತ್ತು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದವು. ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಗಡಿಗಳು ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾದವದರೂ, ಜನರ ಚಲನೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೂರ್ವ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ (ನಂತರದ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ) ಹಿಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಿಗೆ, ವಲಸೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಕೋಮು ಹಿಂಸಾಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ತಾರತಮ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಹೋರಾಟವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ನೀತಿಯ ಅನುಪಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಸ್ವಾಗತವು ದ್ವಂದ್ವಾರ್ಥದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮಾನವೀಯ ಅನುಕಂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರ ಆತಂಕದ ನಡುವೆ ತೂಗಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಈ ಲೇಖನವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ 'ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆ'ಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ "ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟು" ಹೇಗೆ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಟಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇದು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 1970 ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ "ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ" ಪಡೆದ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು, ಅರ್ಧ ಶತಮಾನದ ನಂತರವೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆಗಾಗಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಹಕ್ಕುಪತ್ರಗಳಿಗಳಿಂದ (land deeds) ಹೇಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕೆ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

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2. ಬಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೋಟ.

ದ್ವೀರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಅನುಸಾರ ಉಂಟಾದ ದೇಶ ವಿಭಜನೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ವಿನಿಮಯವು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ (ಪಂಜಾಬ್) ಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿನ ವಲಸೆಯು ಹಂತ ಹಂತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.

1 ಹಳೆಯ ನಿರಾಶ್ರೀತರು: ಪೂರ್ವ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆತಂಕ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಊಹಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿದ್ದ ಭದ್ರಲೋಕದ (ಮೇಲ್ವರ್ಗ) ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದಲ್ಲಿನ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಮಾರಾಟ ಅಥವಾ ವಿನಿಮಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು. ಇವರು ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಭನೆಯಾಗದೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳ ಅಥವಾ ಪರಿಚಯದವರ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ, ಆಸ್ಸಾಂ, ತ್ರಿಪುರ ದೇಹಲಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕಡೆ ಭೂಮಿ, ಆಸ್ತಿ ಖರಿದಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪುರ್ವಸತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಬದುಕು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡರು. (Ray, 2022) ಇವರಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದ 1955 ರ ಪೌರತ್ವ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಅನುಸಾರ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಪೌರತ್ವ ದೊರೆಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಜನರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಜೀವನ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ.

2 ನವ ವಲಸಿಗರು: ಧರ್ಮಾಧಾರಿತ ದೇಶ ವಿಭಜನೆಯ ದೂರಗಾಮಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲವಾದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಚೋಟಾಲೋಕದ ರೈತಾಪಿ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ, ದಲಿತ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರು ವಲಸೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಯೋಚಿಸದೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನೆಲೆಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಾಳಿದ ಹಿಂದುಗಳ ಕುರಿತ ಉದಾಶಿನತೆ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಶಾಹಿಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಪೂರ್ವಕ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ, ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ, ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ/ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಪೋಷಿತ ದಾಳಿಗಳು ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿದವು. ಬಗಾರ್ಹಾಟ್ ಗಲಭೆ, ಕರಾವಳಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೋಮುಗಲಭೆ, ಮುಲಾದಿ ಹತ್ಯಾಕಾಂಡ– 1950 ಮೇಘನಾ ಸೇತುವೆ (ಭೈರಬ್ ಬಜಾರ್) ಹತ್ಯಾಕಾಂಡದಂತಹ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ಚೋಟಾಲೋಕದ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಹಂತ ಹಂತವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ವಲಸೆಹೋಗಲು ಕಾರಣವಾದವು. 1950 ನೇಹರು ಲಿಯಾಖಿತ್ ಅಲಿಖಾನ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಖಾತ್ರಿ ನೀಡಿತಾದರು ಪೂರ್ವ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಈ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹತ್ವ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. (Ray, 2022) ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಹಿಂದುಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ದಾಳಿಗಳು ಮುಂದುವರೆದವು.

1963 ನವೇಂಬರ್ 27 ರಂದು ಪ್ರವಾದಿ ಮಹ್ಮದ್ರ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಕೂದಲಿನ ಅವಶೇಷವು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದ ಹಜರತ್ ಬಾತ್ ಮಸೀದಿಯಿಂದ ಕಳ್ಳತನವಾದದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೋಮು ಗಲಬೆಯು ಆರಂಭಗೊಂಡಿತು. (Roy, 2022, p. 300) ಜನವರಿ 4 ರಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಮರು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತಾದರೂ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ವೈಷಮ್ಯವು ಶಮನಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕವಾಗಿ ಈ ಘಟನೆ ನಡೆದ ಸ್ಥಳದಿಂದ ತುಂಬಾ ದೂರವಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನೇರವಾದ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲದ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಜೆಸ್ಸೊರ್, ಢಾಕಾ, ಕುಲ್ನಾ, ನಾರಾಯಣಗಂಜ್, ಫರೀದ್ಪುರ್ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಹಿಂಸಾಚಾರಗಳು ಘಟಿಸಿದವು. ಇದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾದ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಒಳಹರಿವಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು. ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ತಂದಂತಹ ಯಾತನಾಮಯ ಕಥೆಗಳು ಕೊಲ್ಕತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಕೋಮುಗಲಭೆಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣವಾದವು. ವಲಸೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲು ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಲಾಯಿತು. ವಲಸೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪಡೆದವರಿಗೆ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಕೋಮುಗಲಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಗಳು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂರಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರು. ಹಿಂದು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಅಪಹರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರು ಅಥವಾ ಬಲವಂತವಾಗಿ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಸ್ಥಳಿಯ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂರು ಹಿಂದುಗಳ ಆಸ್ತಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ, ಹಣವನ್ನು ದೋಚಿದರು. ಗಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆಕ್ಪೋಸ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಸುಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಲೂಟಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದರು. ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರು ಸ್ವಂತ ಧರ್ಮ ಅನುಸರಿಸಲು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯರ ಪ್ರವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಡುಗೆಮನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂದರ್ ಮಹಲ್ಗಿಗೆ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಜನರು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ದೇವಲಯಗಳ ನಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳ ಪಾವಿತ್ರತೆಗೆ ಭಂಗ ತರುವುದು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಿತು. ಈ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಡೆದ ನಿರಂತರ ವಲಸೆಗೆ 1971ರ ಯುದ್ಧವು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ತಿರುವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು. ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನಿ ಸೇನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ, ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ 'ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಸರ್ಚ್ಲೈಟ್' ಹಿಂದೂಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಇದು ಸುಮಾರು 1 ಕೋಟಿ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ವಲಸೆ ಬರಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು. ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರ ಅನೇಕರು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿದರಾದರೂ, ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಜನರು ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಇವರ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ದಾಯಿತು.

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3 ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ : 1971 ರ ನಂತರದ ವಲಸೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಾದ ಶತ್ರು ಆಸ್ತಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ (ನಂತರ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣಗೊಂಡಿತು). ಈ ಕಾನೂನು "ಶತ್ರುಗಳಿಂದ" (ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಓಡಿಹೋದ ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಿಂದ) ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟುಗೋಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಿತು. ಈ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನಷ್ಟವು ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದ ಅನೇಕ ಹಿಂದೂಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ವಲಸೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿತು. ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಭಯದಿಂದಲ್ಲ, ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ನಷ್ಟದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಗಿನ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಭೂಮಿ 5400 ಎಕರೆ ನೀಡಿತು. ಈ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳ ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

3. ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟು

ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಕೇವಲ ಕಾನೂನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮೀರಿದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ ಮತ್ತು ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ನಂತರದ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ.

1 ಜಸ್ ಸೋಲಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಜಸ್ ಸ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವಿನಿಸ್ (Jus Soli vs. Jus Sanguinis)

ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಗಳು ಪೌರತ್ವವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲು 'ಜಸ್ ಸೋಲಿ' (ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಹಕ್ಕು) ಅಥವಾ 'ಜಸ್ ಸ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವಿನಿಸ್' (ರಕ್ತಸಂಬಂಧದ ಹಕ್ಕು) ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿವೆ. 1950 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವು ಜಾತ್ಯತೀತ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಜಸ್ ಸೋಲಿ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒಲವು ತೋರಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ತೊಡಕಾಯಿತು. ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ಈ ತೊಡಕಿನ ಕೇಂದ್ರಬಿಂದುವಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ಮಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಜಸ್ ಸ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವಿನಿಸ್—ಅಂದರೆ ಭಾರತದೊಂದಿಗಿನ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. (Gopal, 2013) ಪೌರತ್ವ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 2019, ಧರ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲ ದೇಶದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪೌರತ್ವವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ತೊಡಕನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಿತು. ಇದು ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಕಡೆಗಿನ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಾಗಿದೆ

2. ಅಗಾಂಬೆನ್ ಅವರ "ಬೇರ್ ಲೈಫ್" (Agamben's- Bare Life)

ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಜಾರ್ಜಿಯೊ ಅಗಾಂಬೆನ್ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು "ಬೇರ್ ಲೈಫ್" ಅಥವಾ ಬರಿದಾದ ಬದುಕಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಗಾಂಬೆನ್ ಅವರು ಬಯೋಸ್ (ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಜೀವನ) ಮತ್ತು ಜೋ (ಜೈವಿಕ ಜೀವನ) ನಡುವೆ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ಭೌತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆದರೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯದಿಂದ ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಹೊರಗಿಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. (Agamben, 1998) ಭಾರತದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ಹಿಂದೂ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ಈ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಅತಂತ್ರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ದೈಹಿಕವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶದೊಳಗೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ, ಕಾನೂನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯದಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾಗಿ ಹೋಮೋ ಸೇಸರ್ (homo sacer) ಅಂದರೆ ಕಾನೂನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ, ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡುವ ಆದರೆ 'ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಜೆ'ಯಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೌಲ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಂತೆ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಿಂಧನೂರಿನ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಹತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಜೈವಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ (Bare Life) ಖಾತ್ರಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ, ಪಡಿತರ ಮತ್ತು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಆಶ್ರಯ ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಬದುಕಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆಯೇ (ಝೋ) ಹೊರತು, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಜೀವನದ (ಬಯೋಸ್) ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ನೀಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 2019ರ ಪೌರತ್ವ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯು ಬಯಸುವ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಅಲಭ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ಅವರು "ಅಕ್ರಮ ವಲಸಿಗರು" ಎಂಬ ಹಣೆಪಟ್ಟಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತ್ರಿಶಂಕು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಳೀಕರಿಸುವವರೆಗೂ ಅವರು ಕೇವಲ 'ಬರಿದಾದ ಬದುಕು' (Bare Life) ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ, ಅವರು

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ಕೇವಲ ಎಣಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಿಗುವ, ಉಸಿರಾಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಗಾವಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟ ಜೀವಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ತಾವು ವಾಸಿಸುವ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾಗಿ ಹೊರಗಿಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

4. ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ: ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆ (ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ)

ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಚರ್ಚೆಯು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸ್ಸಾಂಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಯಚೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

1 ಆಗಮನ ಮತ್ತು ನೆಲೆಸುವಿಕೆ (1971)

1964 ರ ನಂತರದ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಒಳಹರಿವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ 10 ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿತು. ಮೂಲತಃ ಭತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರಾದ ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ದಂಡಕಾರಣ್ಯ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಖುಷ್ಕಿ ಕೃಷಿಯ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಪುನರಾವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ನಿರಾವರಿ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಗೆ ಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದರ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿರಾಗಾಂಧಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ, ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಐದು ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. (Raftan, 2001) ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿಗಳು (RH) ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 932 ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ವ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದಿಂದ (ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ) 727 ಮತ್ತು ಬರ್ಮಾದಿಂದ (ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಮಾರ್) ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿದ 205 ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿಂಧನೂರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇಂತಹ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿ 2 ರಿಂದ 5 ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಾಲೋನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ನಿರಾಶ್ರೀತರಿಗೆ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. (ಖಿಜುಚಿಛುಟುಣಚಿಣುಠಟಿ, 1963) ಈ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 5 ಎಕರೆ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿತು. ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ಎಡದಂಡೆ ಕಾಲುವೆಯ ನೀರನ್ನು ಸದುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಅವರು ಭತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಹತ್ತಿಯಂತಹ ತೀವ್ರ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣದ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಯೂ, ಅವರು ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

2 ಪೌರತ್ವ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು "ರಾಜ್ಯರಹಿತ" ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ:

1983 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ನಂತರ ಈ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳನ್ನು 1983 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಜೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿ ಇವುಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಈ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಗರಿಗೆ ನೊಂದಾವಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಪೌರತ್ವವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಪೌರತ್ವದ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಗಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು 1955ರ ಪೌರತ್ವ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯನ್ನು 1987 ಮತ್ತು 2003ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. 2003 ರ ಭಾರತದ ಪೌರತ್ವ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, 31.12.2003 ರ ನಂತರ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪೌರತ್ವ ಸಿಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವರ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪೋಷಕರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಆದರೆ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರು ಅಕ್ರಮ ವಲಸಿಗರಾಗಿರಬಾರದು. (India, 2003) ಈ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಶಿಬಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಮೂಲ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಗರ ಬಂಧುಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ದಿಂದ 1971 ರ ನಂತರ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯದೆ ಬಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸಲು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ದೊರೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರ ಬಳಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಅಲಭ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಇವರನ್ನು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಕ್ರಮ ವಲಸಿಗರು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಪೌರತ್ವವನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ 1983 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೊಂದಣಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಪೌರತ್ವ ದೊರೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಇವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಪೌರತ್ವದಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾದರು.

ಸಿಮಿತ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಗ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಿವಾಹ ಕಷ್ಟವಾದಾಗ ಬೇರೆ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಗಳಿಂದ ವೈವಾಹಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಗ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮೂಲ ವಲಸಿಗ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಕ್ರಮ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಲಸಿಗ ಕುಟುಂಬದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವೈವಾಯಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜನಸಿದ ಎರಡನೆ ತಲಮಾರಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳೆಲ್ಲ ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಹಕ್ಕಿನಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಗಂಡನಿಗೆ ಪೌರತ್ವ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹೆಂಡತಿಗೆ ಪೌರತ್ವವಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಂಡತಿಗೆ ಪೌರತ್ವ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಗಂಡನಿಗೆ

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ಪೌರತ್ವವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಂಪತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಹಕ್ಕಿನಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತವಾಗುವಂತಾಗಿ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಎರಡನೆಯ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನವರು ರಾಜ್ಯರಹಿತರಾಗಿ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿರುವಂತಹ ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರ ಪೋಷಕರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಪೌರತ್ವ ಸಿಗದ ಕಾರಣ, ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಕ್ರಮ ವಲಸಿಗರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. (Mandal, 2025)

3 ಪೌರತ್ವ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ) 2009 ರ ಜಾರಿ:

ಪೌರತ್ವ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ) 2019 ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ, ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದಿಂದ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕಿರುಕುಳದಿಂದಾಗಿ 31 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2014 ರಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಮೊದಲು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ವಲಸೆ ಬಂದ ಹಿಂದೂ, ಸಿಖ್, ಬೌದ್ಧ, ಜೈನ್, ಪಾರ್ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲಾಭವೆಂದರೆ, ಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಪಾಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಅಥವಾ ವೀಸಾ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು "ಅಕ್ರಮ ವಲಸಿಗರು" ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯದ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು 11 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. (India G. o., 2019) ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದಿಂದ (ಪೂರ್ವ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ) 2014 ರ ಗಡುವಿಗೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ (1971ರಲ್ಲಿ) ಬಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅವರು ಈ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ನೇರ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಅಡಿ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಬಿಪ್ರದಾಸ್ ಗೋಲ್ದರ್, ಸುಕುಮಾರ್ ಮಂಡಲ್, ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣನ್ ಅಭಿಕಾರಿ, ಅದ್ಭೈತ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜಯಂತ್ ಮಂಡಲ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪೌರತ್ವ ನೀಡಿರುವುದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅತಿ ಕಠಿಣವಾದ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಜರು ಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಫಲತೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಪೌರತ್ವ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಗಂಟಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಹಿಂದೂ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಆನ್ಲೈನ್ ಅರ್ಜಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಎಎ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಐವತ್ತು ಜನರು ಪೌರತ್ವ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದು ಉಳಿದ 450 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿವೆ. (Pranavbala, 2026)

3.1 ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳು

ಪೌರತ್ವ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 2019 ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪೌರತ್ವ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಸದಾವಕಾಶ ಇದೆಯಾದರೂ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಡೆಗೋಡೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

- 1 ಜುಲೈ 1987ಮತ್ತು 31 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2003 ರ ನಡುವೆ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಅವರ ಪೋಷಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಜನ್ಮತಃ ಪೌರತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಪೋಷಕರು (1971ರ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು) ಇನ್ನೂ ಪೌರರಾಗಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಜನ್ಮತಃ ಪೌರತ್ವ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೋಷಕರು ಮೊದಲು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರೆಗೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕಾಯಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಹಿರಿಯ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನವರು ಮೊದಲು ತೆರವುಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಲಂಬನೆ ಸರಪಳಿಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಕೇವಲ 500 ಜನರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಆನ್ಲೈನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇವಲ 50 ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ ಲಭಿಸಿದೆ (Pranavbala, 2026)
- ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಗುಡಿಸಲು ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 55 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಅರ್ಹತಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ "ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು" ಸಾಬೀತುಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ. ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಅನೇಕ ಜನನಗಳನ್ನು ಮುನ್ಸಿಪಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಜನನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಗುಪ್ತಚರ ದಳದ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಾಗುಣಿತದ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಿಡಿಯಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಉದಾ: ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ಭೂ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ "ಮಂಡಲ್" ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪಡಿತರ ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ "ಮೊಂಡಲ್" ಎಂದು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಕಡತ ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬಹುದು. ಈ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂತದ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಅಫಿಡವಿಟ್ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತದೆ, ಆದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ದುಬಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ತುಂಬಾ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿದೆ. (Mandal, 2025)

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- ಹಲವು ದಶಕಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪೌರತ್ವ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಡಿ (RTI) ಕೇಳಲಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಚೇರಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರ್ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳು "ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ" ಎಂಬ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡಿವೆ. ಇದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ವೈಫಲ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ತಮ್ಮ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. (Pranavbala, 2026)
- ಅಂಂ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೌರತ್ವ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಎಂಟನೇ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣ್ಯತೆ ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಸಿಂಧನೂರಿನ ಬಂಗಾಳಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಹನ ನಡೆಸಬಲ್ಲವರಾದರೂ, ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಸಂದರ್ಶನಗಳ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಅಡೆತಡೆಯಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯಿದೆ.

  4.4 ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿರುವ ಸರಣಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು:

  ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ದೋಷಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಗ ಪಿಳಿಗೆಯು ವಂಚಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸರಣಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತಾದರೂ ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಅಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಯಿತು. ಇದು ಭೂಮಿ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವದ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂದಾಯ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಘೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಅಡೆತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಬಿರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೌರತ್ವ ದೊರೆಯುವ ವರೆಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ನಿವೇಶನ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾನಣದ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೇವಲ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವು ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. 20,000 ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇರುವ ಈ ಕಾಲೋನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ 2 ಜನ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಗಂಭೀರತೆಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. (officer, 2025)
- ಮೂರನೇ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಪೋಷಕರ ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆದಾಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ನಿರಾಕರಣೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಕೋಟಾದ ಸೀಟುಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಾತಿಯು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು ದುಬಾರಿ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಪಾವತಿಸಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕೋಟಾದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಾತಿ ಪಡೆಯ ಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿರ್ವಾತೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ದುರ್ಬಲರಾದ ಪಾಲಕರು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಮೊಟಕುಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿರ್ವಾತೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಿಂಧನೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶಿ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ 'ನಮಶೂದ್ರ' (Namasudra)ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಜಾತಿಯು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ (ಖಿಅ) ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪೌರತ್ವ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ ಜಾತಿಯ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಗರು ಕೂಡ ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲ ನಿವಾಸಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳ (ಆಠಟುಛಿಟಜ ಅಜಡಿಣುಜಿಛಿಚಿಣಜ) ಅನುಪಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯ ವೇತನ, ಪಡಿತರ ಚೀಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಪೌರತ್ವವು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

5. ನಮಶೂದ್ರ ವಿರೋಧಾಭಾಸ– ಜಾತಿ ಅಸ್ಮಿತೆಯ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟು:

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ ಜಾತಿ ಅಸ್ಮಿತೆಯ ನಷ್ಟ. ಸಿಂಧನೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಬಂಗಾಳಿ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ನಮಶೂದ್ರ, ಪೌಂಡ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಬಂಶಿ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಎಂಟು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿ ತುಳಿತಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ ಕಾರಣ ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ (Sc) ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಗಡಿ ದಾಟಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ

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ತಕ್ಷಣ, ಅವರು ಈ ಸಾಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ "ನಮೊಶೂದ್ರ" ಅಥವಾ "ಪೌಂದ್ರ" ಜಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ, ಈ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರನ್ನು ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. (Tahasildar, 2025) ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪೌರತ್ವ ಉಳ್ಳ ಪಾಲಕರ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪೌರತ್ವ ಪಡೆಯದ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವರ್ಗದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ ಅಥವಾ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. (Mandal, 2025)

1 ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ನಾಗಮೋಹನ್ ದಾಸ್ ರ ಆಯೋಗದ ವರದಿ–2025 ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿರುವ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟು:

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2025 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾದ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ನಾಗಮೋಹನ್ ದಾಸ್ ಆಯೋಗದ ವರದಿ. ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಒಳ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಆಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸಮಾನ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಆಯೋಗವು ಪ.ಜಾ (ಖಅ) ಗಳ 17% ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಐದು ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿ ಪ.ಜಾ ಎಡಗೈ ಗುಂಪು – 5%, ಪ.ಜಾ ಬಲಗೈ ಗುಂಪು– 5%, ಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯ ಜಾತಿಗಳು– 4%, ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಜಾತಿಗಳು1%, ಆದಿಕರ್ನಾಟಕ/ಇತರರು/ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ 1% ಆಗಿ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿತು. ಈ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣವು ನಮಶೂದ್ರ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ತಂದೊಡ್ಡಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ.ಜಾ ಎಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡದ ಕಾರಣ, ಅವರು ಈ ಯಾವುದೇ ವರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ.

6. ಭೂ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಹೋರಾಟ (ಪಟ್ಟಾಗಳು)ಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ:

ಐದು ದಶಕಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾಲ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ, ಸಿಂಧನೂರಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಭೂ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವದ ಹಕ್ಕುಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು (ಪಟ್ಟಾಗಳನ್ನು) ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರವು ಷರತ್ತುಬದ್ಧ ಅನುದಾನವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು ಇದನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ ಅಥವಾ ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಳಬಹುದಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ, ಅಡಮಾನ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಈ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಕಾನೂನು ಅನುಮತಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರವು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಭಂಧ ರಹಿತ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವವರೆಗೆ ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾದ ಜಮೀನು ಮೂಲತ: ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ದು ಆದರೆ ಅದರ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹಜೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಮಿಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಭಂಧ ರಹಿತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸಬೇಕು ಆದರೆ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಕಂದಾಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಆಸ್ತಿ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ 5400 ಎಕರೆ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲು ಆದೇಶ ನೀಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದು ತಾಂತ್ರಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಆರಂಭಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವ ವರೆಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಒಡೆತನ ದೊರೆಯುದು ಕಷ್ಟಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

7. ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ

ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟು ದೇಶ ವಿಭಜನೆಯ ಅಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯದ (nation-state) ಸ್ಥಿರ ಗಡಿಗಳ ಬಯಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಅಸ್ತವ್ಯಸ್ತವಾಗಿರುವ ವಾಸ್ತವತೆಯ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಘರ್ಷವನ್ನು ಇದು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಿಂಧನೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯ "ಯಶಸ್ಸಿನ ಕಥೆ"ಯು ಏಕೀಕರಣದ "ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವೈಫಲ್ಯ"ದಿಂದ ಮಸುಕಾಗಿದೆ. 55 ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಪೌರತ್ವದ ನಿರಾಕರನೆ, ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಹಕ್ಕುಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿರುವುದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಉದಾಸೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳೆರಡೂ ಸಮಸ್ವಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಜರೂರು ಇದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೌರತ್ವದ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಕಠಿಣ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಂದ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ನೀಡದ ವರೆತು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗೆ

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ಪರಿಹಾರ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಇವರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಳುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಜಾಣ ಕುರುಡು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಣ ಮೌನತನವನ್ನು ತೋರಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

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ಸಾರಾಂಶ

ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಭಾರಿ ಸತ್ತವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಚಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೀವು ಗಮನಿಸಿರಬಹುದು, ಹೆಣಗಳು ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅವಮಾನ ಮತ್ತೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ.ರಾಜ್ಯ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಹೃದಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅದರ ಜೀವಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಚುನಾವಣೆಯು ವಿವಿಧ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಬೆಂಬಲ ಪಡೆದ ಪಕ್ಷವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೆ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಬಹುಮತ ಬರದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಸೇರಿ "ಸಮ್ಮಿಶ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ" ರಚಿಸುತ್ತವೆ."ಮತದಾರ ವರ್ಗ"ವು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಜೀವನಾಡಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. "ಪ್ರಜಾಶಕ್ತಿ" ಎಷ್ಟು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ಉರುಳಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಶಕ್ತಿಗಿದೆ.ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂಭ್ರಮದ ಘಟಣೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಮತದಾನದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಾವು ಗೌರವಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ, ಆದರೆ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾದ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೇಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ತನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ಹುಸಿಗೋಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಅತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ, ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್‌ಗಳ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ, ತೋಳ್ಬಲ, ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆವಶ, ಅಪಹರಣ, ಖೊಟ್ಟಿ ಮತದಾನ, ರೆಸಾರ್ಟ್ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು ಮುಕ್ತ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ.ಇಂದು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೂ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಬೇಸರ, ಕಾರಣ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಸತತವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಹಿಂಸೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಲಬೆ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಹಣ ಮತ್ತು ತೋಳ್ಬಲ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಿದ್ದು ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಪಾಲಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ, ಅತೀ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಗಂಭೀರ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಹುಸಿಯಾಗದಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ರವರ್ತರಾಗದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಾಯ ತಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ.ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಹಿಂದೆಯೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಈಗಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಗಂಭಿರವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಉಳಿವಿಗ ' ಕಂಠಕಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿವೆ.

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ವಿ.ಕೆ.ತಾರ್ಕುಂಡೆ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಸಂತಾನಂ ಸಮಿತಿ, ದಿನೇಶಗೋಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ಹಲವು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದರು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮನೋಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ಬದ್ಧತೆಯ ಅಭಾವದಿಂದ ಅವು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪಾವಿತ್ರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಭಿರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪದಗಳು: ಮತದಾರರ ವರ್ಗ, ಚುನಾವಣೆ, ಶಿಪಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳು, ರಾಜ್ಯನಿಧಿ, ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ, ನೋಟಾ, ಸಮಿತಿ, ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮತದಾನ.

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ:ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೇ ಅಂತಿಮ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನದತ್ತವಾದ ಮತದಾನದ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೇ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವರು. ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಈ ಮತದಾನದ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುವರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಉತ್ತಮ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಮತದಾರರು ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಪಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿರುವ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರು ಚಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮತವು ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಕೆಲವು ಬುದ್ಧಿಜೀವಿಗಳು "ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತಪತ್ರವು ಬಂದೂಕಿನ ಬುಲೆಟಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶಕ್ತಿಶಾಲಿ ಆಗಿರುವುದು"(Ballot paper is more Powerfull then Bullet) ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 18ವರ್ಷ ತುಂಬಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ–ಪುರುಷರು ಲಿಂಗ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಜಾತಿ, ಬುಡುಕಟ್ಟು, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮತದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡು ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದೇ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ವಯಸ್ಕ ಮತದಾನದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಆಧಾರ ಸ್ಥಂಭಗಳು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವ:

1. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ತಳಹದಿಯಾಗಿವೆ.
2. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಅಳತೆಗೋಲಾಗಿವೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ.
3. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
4. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಜನಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಜನಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
5. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಮಾನ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
6. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದುವರಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಪಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಂತರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೋಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.
7. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.
8. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ.

➢ **ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು:**

ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಏಕೈಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲಲು ವಿವಿಧ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೋಮುವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆರಳಿಸುವುದು, ಜಾತಿ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ ಆಮಿಷಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡುವುದು, ನಕಲಿ ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಿಂದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಾಯಕರು ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳ ಪಾವಿತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಗೆಡುವುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭಾರತವು ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ದೇಶವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶುದ್ಧವಾದ, ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಕ್ತವಾದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ವಾಣಿಯೇ ದೈವವಾನಿ' ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು

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ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿ ವರದಿ ನೀಡಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು...

1. ವಿ.ಕೆ.ತಾರ್ಕುಂಡೆ ಸಮಿತಿ 1974–1975
2. ದಿನೇಶ್ ಗೋಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸಮಿತಿ 1990
3. ನ್ಯಾ ವಿ.ಆರ್.ಕೃಷ್ಣಅಯ್ಯರ್ ಸಮಿತಿ 1994
4. ಇಂದ್ರಜೀತ್ ಗುಪ್ತಾ ಸಮಿತಿ 1998
5. ನ್ಯಾ. ಕುಲದೀಪ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಸಮಿತಿ 2002

ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು:

➢ **ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ಮತಯಂತ್ರ (Electronic Voting Machine) EVM**

ಇಂದು ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದM_3ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ಮತಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ **VVPAT**ಮತದಾರರಮತದಾನ ಖಾತರಿ ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಮತಘಟಕ(BU) ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಘಟಕಗಳ(CU) ನಡುವೆ ಜೋಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರ ತಾನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸದ ಮತದಾಖಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು 7 ಸೆಂಕೆಂಡುಗಳ ಕಾಲ ನೋಡಿ ಖಾತರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೋಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಪ್ರವೇಶದಿಂದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಂಡಿದ್ದೆವೆ. ಇ.ವ್ಹಿ.ಎಂ "ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಾ ಘಟಕ" ಮತ್ತು "ಮತಘಟಕ" ಎಂಬ ಎರಡು ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, 3840 ಮತಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 1500 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮತದಾರರಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಇ.ವ್ಹಿ.ಎಂ ಯಂತ್ರ ಬಳಿಸುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 16 ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಬಹುದು ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 16 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದಲ್ಲಿ 2ನೇ ಮತಘಟಕವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲನೇ ಮತ ಘಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಲಂಬವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದು ಹೀಗೆ 64 ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇದರ ಉತ್ಪದನಾ ವೆಚ್ಚವು ದುಬಾರಿ ಎಣಿಸಿದರೂ ಇದರ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಮರೆಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ಮತಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು 1998 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಗಳ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೋಟ್ಟಮೋದಲು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 2004ರ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 10.25ಲಕ್ಷ ಇ.ವ್ಹಿ.ಎಂ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಬಳಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಉಪಯೋಗಗಳು:

1. **ಸುಲಭ (Easy)–** ಬಳಸುವುದು ತುಂಬಾ ಸುಲಭ, ಮತದಾರರು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಚಿನ್ಹೆಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ನೀಲಿಗುಂಡಿಯನ್ನು ಅಮಕಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಮತಚಲಾವನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

2. **ಉಳಿತಾಯ (Economy)** ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಪತ್ರ, ಶಾಹಿಬಾಟಲಿಗಳು, ಮುದ್ರಣ, ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ, ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಖರ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಉಳಿತಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

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3. ಶ್ರೀಘ್ರ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ (Quick result)– ಮತ ಎಣಿಕೆ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಆಧಾರಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಗಂಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಬಹುದು.

4. ತ್ವರಿತ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ (Fast Process)– ಮತ ಚೀಟಿ ಹುಡುಕಿ, ಗುರುತು ಮಾಡಿ, ಮಡಚಿ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗೆ ಹಾಕುವ ಶ್ರಮ ಅಥವಾ ಗೊಂದಲಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಮತದಾರ ಕೇವಲ ನೀಲಿಗುಂಡಿಯನ್ನು ಅಮಕಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಮತಚಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

5. ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮತ (One Man One Vote)–ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಮತಚಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ ನೀಲಿಗುಂಡಿಯನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟೇಭಾರಿ ಅಮಿಕಿದರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಮತಚಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

6. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮತಚಲಾವಣೆ (NoInvalid Votes)– ಕುಲಗೆಟ್ಟ ಮತಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಮತದಾರ ತಪ್ಪು ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಮತವೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಳಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

➢ **ಮತದಾರರ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ: Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC)**

ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಸತ್ತವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತಚಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೀವು ಗಮನಿಸಿರಬಹುದು,ಹೆಣಗಳು ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅವಮಾನ ಮತ್ತೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ಒಂದು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸುವಾಗ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದಿಂದ ನೀಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮತದಾರ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬೋಗಸ್ ಮತದಾನ, ಅಂದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತೋಬ್ಬರು ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಹಿಡಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಜ್ಞಾನವಿರುವ ಭಾರತದಂತಹ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆಮತದಾರರ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯುಕ್ತರಾದ ಟಿ.ಎನ್.ಶೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಗಿಲ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮತದಾರರು ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 2001 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭವಾದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ವಿತರಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರೀಯೆ ಭಾರಿ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿತು.ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ನಿಜವಾದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರನ್ನು ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರ ತೆಗೆದು ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ 20 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಎಂ. ಎಸ್ ಗಿಲ್ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ, ಇಂತಹ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವೇ ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ ಮತದಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 12 ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ಮಹತ್ವ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

➢ **ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು**

1. ನಕಲಿ ಮತದಾರರನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಜವಾದ ಮತದಾರನುಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಾಗಿ, ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಲು ನಿಖರವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನೋಳಗೊಂಡಮತದಾರರ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿಯು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
4. ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮತ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

➢ NOTA: 2013ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತದಾನದ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ಮತಯಂತ್ರದ ಮತಘಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 16ನೇಯ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಟಾ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಿರುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ ಯಾರು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅನಿಸಿದರೆ, ಅವರು ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾರೂ ನನ್ನ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲ (None of the above) ಆಯ್ಕೆಗೆ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನೋಟಾ ಒಂದು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

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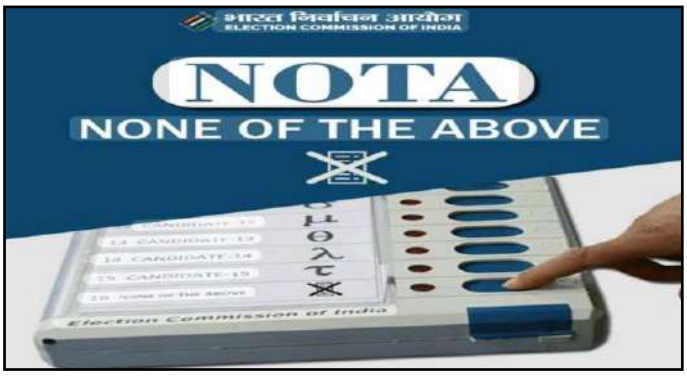

➢ **ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಅಪರಾಧ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ತಿವಿವರಗಳ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಘೋಷಣೆ:**

ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅಪರಾಧಿಕರಣವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆಗೊಳಿಸಲು, ಅರ್ಹ, ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಂತ, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕರು ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗುವಂತಾಗಲು ಭಾರತ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ–1951 ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೋಬ್ಬ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಅಪರಾಧ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಿಂದ ಅಫಿಡವಿಟ್ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೋಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ತಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ನಾಮಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

- **ಅಪರಾಧ (Criminal):** ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆ–1951 ಭಾಗ 8 ರ ಅನ್ವಯ ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳು 6 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ, ಆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸ್ಪರ್ದಿಸುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾನೂನು ಆಯೋಗವು ತನ್ನ 170ನೇ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಪತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪತ್ನಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರ ಅಪರಾಧಿ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದೆ."ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅಪರಾಧೀಕರಣ" ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಶತ್ರುವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್–ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿ–ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಶಾಹಿಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಅಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಭಂಧವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದ ವೋರಾ ಸಮಿತಿ–1998 ನೀಡಿದ ವರದಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇರುವುದು ದುರ್ದೈವ. ಭಾರತದ ಉಪರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ಹಮಿದ ಅನ್ಸಾರಿ ಅವರೇ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ "2004ರ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ 23% ಸದಸ್ಯರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಮುಕದ್ದಮೆಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ 1/2ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ 5 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಮೀರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಯಾಗುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ".
- **ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ (Educational):** ಶಾಸಕರು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಕಣ್ಣು ಮತ್ತು ಕಿವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ತನ್ನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಆಸೆ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಆಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದನದಲ್ಲಾಗುವ ಚರ್ಚೆ, ವಾದ, ಸಂವಾದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಭಾವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯಕರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದವರು ಉತ್ತಮ ಶಾಸಕರಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ, ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ ಅವರ ಆಲೋಚನಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಕುಗ್ಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವನನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸಂಕೇತ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮಗೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ದೊರೆತಾಗ ಅವರು ಏನು ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲರು ಎಂಬ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮತದಾರ ತನ್ನ ಅಭಿರುಚಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಆಸ್ತಿ (Property):** ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಹಾಗು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವಂತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳೇ ರಚಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. "ಹಣ ವೆಚ್ಚಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ" ಎಂಬುದು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವಲಯದ ಮುಕ್ತ ರಹಸ್ಯ. ಒಂದು ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಜನಸೇವಕರ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಬಿಡಿಗಾಸೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಹತ್ತು

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ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಬಳಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ವಸ್ತುವೇ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಖಾಲಿ ಕಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ನೂರಾರು ಕೋಟಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಆಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಡೆಯರಾಗಿರುವ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಅವರ ಎಲ್ಲ ಆದಾಯ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ ಹಣವಲ್ಲ ಅಂದರೆ, ಇದು ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದಿಂದ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಹಣ.ರಾಜಕೀಯವನ್ನು ಅಕ್ರಮ ಹಣಗಳಿಕೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಎಂಬ ಅಪವಾದದಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿಡಲು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಚರಾಸ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಸ್ತಿ ವಿವರದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಮತದಾರರ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಾಗ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯಲು ಸುಲಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮೂಲತಃ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತನಾಗಿರಬಹುದು, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ 30–40 ವರ್ಷ ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಸ್ವಂತ ಮನೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ನಿಷ್ಟಾವಂತ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಯಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.ಭಾರತದ ಮಾಜಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಲಾಲ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ, ಪ್ರಭಾರಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗುಜ್ಜಾರಿಲಾಲ್ ನಂದಾ ಅವರು ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

➢ **ರಾಜ್ಯವೇ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚಭರಿಸುವ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ:**

ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಬೃಹತ್ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಭಾರೀ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಂತಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ದೇಣಿಗೆ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವುದು ಸರ್ವೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಭಾರಿ ಮತ್ತೊದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಉಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾರು ನೀಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹಣನೀಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತಮ್ಮ ತಂಟೆಗೆ ಬರದಂತೆ ಬೃಹತ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ತೆರಿಗೆ, ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಿನಿಯಮ, ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನೈತಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪಾರಾಗಲು ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು "ರಾಜಕೀಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ" ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ.ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯನಿಧಿಯ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲು ಇಟ್ಟ ದಿಟ್ಟ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ, ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ನೊಂದಾಯಿತ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅನೈತಿಕ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಹಣದ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ನೆಂಟರು. ಮಿತ್ರರು, ಹಿತೈಷಿಗಳು, ಬೆಂಬಲಿಗರು, ಹಿಂಬಾಲಕರು ಹೀಗೆ ನಾನಾ ವರ್ಗಗಳು ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಹಣ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.ಚುನಾವಣೆ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿಧಿಯಿಂದ ನೀಡುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ ನೀತಿಯೇ ಸರಿ. ಕಾರಣ ಇದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಕ್ಷ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶ ಒದಗಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ, ಚಿಕ್ಕ, ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳೊಡನೆ ಸರಿಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವೇ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಹೊರುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳೂ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

- **ಇಂದ್ರಜೀತ ಗುಪ್ತಾ ಸಮಿತಿ–1998:**ಭಾರತ ಸರಕಾರವು ಇಂದ್ರಜೀತ ಗುಪ್ತಾ ಅವರ ನೇತ್ರತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ 6 ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಬಹು ಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿತು. ಇದು ತನ್ನ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿಧಿಯಿಂದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿತು.

➢ **ಶಿಪಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳು:**

1. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಭರಿಸಲು **"ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ನಿಧಿ"** ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಮತದಾದರಿಂದ ರೂ.10 ರಂತೆ ಸುಮಾರು 60 ಕೋಟಿ ಮತದಾರರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ರೂ.600 ಕೋಟಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಬೇಕು. (ಇಂದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 80 ಕೋಟಿಗಿಂತಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಇದೆ).

2. ಈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯಲು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು, ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷದ ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿರಬೇಕು.

3. ಎಲ್ಲ ನೊಂದಾಯಿತ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಕಾಶವಾಣಿ, ದೂರದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಶುಲ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.

4. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲು ಗೋಡೆಬರಹ, ಕಟೌಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾನರಗಳು, ಬಿತ್ತಿ ಪತ್ರಗಳು, ಪ್ರಚಾರದ ವಾಹನಗಳು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಭೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ ಇರಬೇಕು (ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ).

➢ **ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿಧಿಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ನೆರವೇರಲು ನೀಡಲಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು:**

5. ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಮುಗಿದ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು.

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6. ತಪ್ಪು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ನೀಡಿದ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗೆ ಕಠಿಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ನೀಡಿ, ಆ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ವಿಜೇತನಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ತೆರವುಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

7.ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸೇವಾ ವರ್ಗದಂತೆ "ಪ್ರಜಾಸೇವಕ"ರೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು.

8. ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿ 5 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು.

➢ **ಭಾರತದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮತದಾರರು ಬಯಸುವ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು:**

1. **ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಒಂದು ಚುನಾವಣೆ (One Nation One Election):** ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯ ಲೋಕಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಏಕಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದುಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ 129 ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಸೂದೆ–2024ನ್ನು ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದೇಶ ಒಂದು ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಮಸೂದೆ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನಿಂದ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿದೆ.
2. **ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮತದಾನ:** ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು 22 ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮತದಾನ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್, ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್, ಗ್ರೀಸ್, ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರ್, ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೊ ದೇಶಗಳು ಇಂತಹ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿವೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮತದಾನ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆತಂದರೆ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
3. **ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ನಿಗದಿ:** ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಹರಿಯಾಣ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು 2015ರಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಟ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗಧಿಗೋಳಿಸಿವೆ.ರಾಜಸ್ತಾನ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಲು 10ನೇಯ ತರಗತಿ ಪಾಸಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೋಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರಪಂಚ್ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಲು 7ನೇಯ ತರಗತಿ ಪಾಸಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೋಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಹರಿಯಾಣಾ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪುರುಷನಿಗೆ 10ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಅಥವಾ ದಲಿತ ಪುರುಷ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ 7ನೇ ತರಗತಿ ಮತ್ತು ದಲಿತ ಮಹಿಳೆಗೆ 5ನೇ ತರಗತಿ ಪಾಸಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
4. **ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ವೋಟಿಂಗ್:** ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಮುಂದುವರೆದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಂಟರನೆಟ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ಮತದಾನದಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದರೆ ಮತದಾನದ ದಿನದಂದು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಡ್ರೈವರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ, ಯೋಧರಿಗೆ, ದೂರದಿಂದಲೇ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಮತದಾನದ ಶೆಕಡಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
5. **ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ "ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ" ಹೇರುವುದು:** ಈಗಿರುವ "ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷ ಪದ್ಧತಿ"ಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಅತಂತ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಸಮ್ಮಿಶ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಪಕ್ಷಾಂತರಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ದೂರ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.ಇಂದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪಡೆದ 450ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು 100 ಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
6. **ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಒಂದು ಚುನಾವಣಾ:** ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ, ತಾಲೂಕಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಮೂರು ಸ್ತರದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಬಾರಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಮಯ, ಶ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ತೆರಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ, ತಾಲೂಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಏಕಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಜಾರಿಗೋಳಿಸಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಷಯ.

➢ **ಸಮಾರೋಪ:** ಸರಕಾರ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಂಡರೂ ಸಹ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಜಾಗೃತನಾಗದ ಹೊರತು ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಉಳಿಗಾಲವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನೆ ಸುಭಾಷಚಂದ್ರ ಭೋಸ ಅವರು 1943ರಲ್ಲೇ "ಭಾರತ ಇಂದು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ನಿರ್ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯವಾದ ನಿರಂಕುಶಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಇದೆ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಇಂದು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ನೆರವೇರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ದಿನ ಬಂದರೂ ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿಯೇನಲ್ಲ.ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

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ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳ ಪಾವಿತ್ರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿ, ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿಯಬಹುದು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿ ಯೋಗ್ಯ, ಸಮರ್ಥ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಿ, ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬಹುದು.

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Original Article

ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಿಮಾ ಭಾಸ್ಕರ ಪೋಳ[1], ಶ್ರೀ ಅಶೋಕ ಯಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ಮದಭಾವಿ[2]

[1]ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾಪೂರ ತಾ: ಹುಕ್ಕೇರಿ ಜಿ: ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ವಿಳಾಸ: ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾಪೂರ ತಾ: ಹುಕ್ಕೇರಿ ಜಿ: ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

[2]ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾಪೂರ ತಾ:ಹುಕ್ಕೇರಿ ಜಿ: ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ವಿಳಾಸ: ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾಪೂರ ತಾ: ಹುಕ್ಕೇರಿ ಜಿ: ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

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ಸಾರಾಂಶ (Abstract)

ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತವು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆ, ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ರಚನೆ, ವಿಶಾಲ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಭಾರತದಂತಹ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ, ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ,ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಮತ್ತುಕಾನೂನಿನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ತತ್ವಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಪರಮೋಚ್ಚ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಪ್ರಬಂಧವು ಭಾರತದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ವಿಕಸನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದ ಕೌಟಿಲ್ಯನ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ತತ್ವಗಳಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಶಾಹಿ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಇಂದಿನ ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಯುಗದವರೆಗೆಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ 1991ರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಉದಾರೀಕರಣದ ನಂತರ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಂತರಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕಾಯ್ದೆ (ಖಖಿಖ 2005)ಹೇಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತದ ರಹಸ್ಯದ ಪರದೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ನೀಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ,73 ಮತ್ತು 74ನೇ ಸಾಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳಮೂಲಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್‌ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ತಳಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಪ್ರಮುಖಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನವು ಸೇವಾ ವಿತರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ತಂದಿದ್ದು, ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇ–ಆಡಳಿತದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನುವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಲಾದ 'ಮಿಷನ್ ಕರ್ಮಯೋಗಿ' ಮತ್ತು 'ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಸರ್ಕಾರ–ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಆಡಳಿತ'ದಂತಹ ನೀತಿಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಸ್ನೇಹಿಯಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರಬಂಧವು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

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ದ್ವಿತೀಯಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಾದ ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು, ಕೇವಲ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳಿಂದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ; ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರಂತರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಬದ್ಧತೆ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ನೈತಿಕ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ, ಈ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಸಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂಬ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಬಂಧವು ಅಂತ್ಯಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪದಗಳು (Keywords):ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತ, ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು, ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ, ಇ–ಆಡಳಿತ, ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣ, ಮಿಷನ್ ಕರ್ಮಯೋಗಿ.

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ (Introduction)

"ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತ (Good Governance) ಎಂಬುದು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅಥವಾ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲ; ಅದು ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಜೀವನದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಬಲ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿದೆ". ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತವು ಕೇವಲ ಕಾಗದದ ಮೇಲಿನ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗುವ. ಬದಲಾಗಿ, ಆ ನೀತಿಗಳು ಸಮಾಜದ ಕಟ್ಟಕಡೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೂ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿ, ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯೋಚಿತವಾಗಿ ತಲುಪುವಂತಿರಬೇಕು. ಭಾರತದಂತಹ ಬೃಹತ್ ಮತ್ತು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ,ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಆಶೋತ್ತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕಾದುದು ಇಂದಿನ ತುರ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

1 ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ವಿಕಸನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಅಡಿಪಾಯ

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದ ಇತಿಹಾಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬೇರುಗಳು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿವೆ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಶಾಹಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅದು ಇಂದಿನ 'ಜನಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ರಾಜ್ಯ'ದ (Welfare State) ಅನೇಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿತ್ತು. ಆಡಳಿತವು 'ಧರ್ಮ', 'ನೀತಿ' ಮತ್ತು 'ಪ್ರಜಾ ವಾತ್ಸಲ್ಯ'ದ ತತ್ವಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಧಾರಿತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕೌಟಿಲ್ಯನ 'ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ'ವು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹಳೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಗ್ರವಾದ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಗ್ರಂಥವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜನ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಸುಖದಲ್ಲಿದೆ (ಪ್ರಜಾಸುಖೇ ಸುಖಂ ರಾಜ್ಞಃ) ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜನು ಸರ್ವಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಆತನ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಲು ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಳಿ, ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಸಭೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳಂತಹ ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮತೋಲನವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು.

ಮಧ್ಯಯುಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ, ಭಾರತದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸುಲ್ತಾನರ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಘಲರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಘಟಿತ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಭೂ ಕಂದಾಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಬೃಹತ್ ಸೇನಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ವಿತರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದವು. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅಕ್ಬರನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ 'ಮಾನ್ಸಬ್ದಾರಿ' ಮತ್ತು 'ಜಾಗೀರ್' ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕೃತಗೊಳಿಸಿದವು. ಇದು ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಶಾಹಿಯ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ರೂಪವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಶೇರ್ ಶಾ ಸೂರಿಯು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದ ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಮತ್ತು ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ದಕ್ಷತೆಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿವೆ.

2 ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಕಾಲದ ಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಂತರಗಳು

ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಕಾಲವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾದ ಹಂತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ರಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದರು. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳ (Civil Services), ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಏಕರೂಪದ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಯಿಸಿದವು. ಆದರೆ, ಈ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಲೂಟಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ (Rule of Law) ಎಂಬ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದರೂ, ಅದು ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ದಮನಕಾರಿ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇರಲು ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತವು 'ಗೌಪ್ಯತೆ' ಮತ್ತು 'ಅಧಿಕಾರಶಾಹಿ ಜಡತ್ವ'ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಸರಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಇದು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗಿಂತ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರನ್ನೇ ಶಕ್ತಿಯುತವಾಗಿಸಿತು.

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3 ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯೋತ್ತರ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯ ಪಥ

1947ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದೊರೆತಾಗ ಭಾರತವು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಠಿಣವಾದ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ದೇಶದ ವಿಭಜನೆ, ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ದೇಶೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಏಕೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಹಸಿವು–ಬಡತನದಂತಹ ಗಂಭೀರ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಹೊಸ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದಿದ್ದವು. ಅಂದಿನ ನಾಯಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇವಲ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಾಕಾಗದು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ತರಬಲ್ಲ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅರಿತಿದ್ದರು.

ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪಿತವಾದ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವು 'ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತ'ಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾನೂನಾತ್ಮಕ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿತು. ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ 'ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ತತ್ವಗಳು' ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಜನರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದವು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನಂತರದ ಮೊದಲ ಕೆಲವು ದಶಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತವು ಯೋಜನಾಬದ್ಧ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ (Planned Development) ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆಗೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡಿತು. ಆದರೆ, ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಂಪುಪಟ್ಟಿ (Red Tapism), ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಂಬ ಧೋರಣೆಗಳು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವು. ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಗಿಸಲು 1966ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

1991ರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿತು. ಆಡಳಿತವು ಕೇವಲ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕನ ಪಾತ್ರದಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಂದು, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ 'ಸಹಾಯಕಾರಿ'ಯಾಗಿ (ಈಚಿಛಿಟುಣಚಿಣಠಡಿ)ಬದಲಾಗಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು. ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಪ್ರವೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತವು ಡಿಜಿಟಲೀಕರಣದತ್ತ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಿತು, ಇದು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ನೆರವಾಯಿತು.

4 ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಮಹತ್ವ

ಇಂದಿನ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅದರ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಚೈತನ್ಯದಾಯಕವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ಪ್ರಬಂಧವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯೀಕರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, ಇ–ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಷನ್ ಕರ್ಮಯೋಗಿಯಂತಹ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇದು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ನೈತಿಕತೆಯು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವಾದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಿಜವಾದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರಬಂಧವು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

5 ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ (Literature Review)

ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳ ಸಾರಾಂಶ ಹೀಗಿದೆ:

• ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (World Bank – 1992):ಆಡಳಿತದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವು ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನೇರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಮುಕ್ತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದೆ.

• ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಮೊಯಿಲಿ ಮತ್ತು 2ನೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ (2nd ARC):ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ 'ನೈತಿಕತೆ' (Ethic)ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯು ಆಡಳಿತದ ರಹಸ್ಯದ ಪರದೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಸಿ, ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಾಧನವೆಂದು ಇದು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿದೆ.

• ಅಮರ್ತ್ಯ ಸೇನ್ (Amartya Sen):ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಆದಾಯದ ಏರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ಜನರ 'ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ' ಮತ್ತು 'ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ'ದ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ. ಆಡಳಿತವು ಜನರನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೋಡದೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಪಾಲುದಾರರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಾದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

• ಜೋಸೆಫ್ ಸ್ಟಿಗ್ಲಿಟ್ಜ್ (Joseph Stiglitz):ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯು ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇ–ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ತಂದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಇವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

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• ರೊಡ್ರಿಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಬ್ರಮಣಿಯನ್ (Rodrik & Subramanian):ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಗೆ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೇ (ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ, ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವೆ) ಆಧಾರ. ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ ಹಿರಿದು ಎಂದು ಇವರು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

6 ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಅಂತರ (Research Gap)

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ನೀತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಈ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ಮೇಲ್ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದರೂ, ತಳಮಟ್ಟದ (Grassroots level)ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಜಡತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಲಾಭ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಲುಪುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಪ್ರಬಂಧವು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

7. ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು (Objectives)

1. ಭಾರತದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ವಿಕಸನವನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುವುದು.
2. ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗಗಳ (ARC)ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯೀಕರಿಸುವುದು.
3. ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತದ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು.
4. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚುವುದು.
5. ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯ ಕೊರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಜಡತ್ವವು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ತಳಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುವುದು.
6. ಇ–ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾವು ಆಡಳಿತದ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

8 ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿಧಾನ (Research Methodology)

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ವಿವರಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯಕ ದತ್ತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು (Secondary Data) ಆಧರಿಸಿದೆ. ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ವರದಿಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯಗಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವರದಿಗಳು, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಜರ್ನಲ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಂತಹ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು 1991ರ ನಂತರದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

2. ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಯಾಮಗಳು (Dimensions of Good Governance)

ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ:

1. ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ (Transparency): ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುವುದು.

2. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ (Accountability): ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜನಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರದಾಯಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು.

3. ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ (Rule of Law):ಯಾವುದೇ ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನೊಳಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸುವುದು.
4. ನಾಗರಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಆಡಳಿತ:ಆಡಳಿತದ ಕೇಂದ್ರಬಿಂದು ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾಗಿರುವುದು.

3. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಹಂತಗಳು (Stages of Reforms)

1 ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣ

1992ರ 73 ಮತ್ತು 74ನೇ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳು ಭಾರತದ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ತಂದವು. ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆಸೀಮಿತಗೊಳಿಸದೇಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ (ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್) ತಲುಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿಯೇ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ 'ಕೆಳಮಟ್ಟದಿಂದ ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ' (Bottom-up approach) ಎಂಬ ಆಡಳಿತ ಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಿತು.

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3.2 ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗಗಳು (Administrative Reforms Commissions)

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪುನಶ್ಚೇತನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ವಿತರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಇಂದಿನ 'ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತ'ದ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವಾಗಿವೆ.

I. ಮೊದಲನೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ (1st ARC – 1966)

1966ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ (ನಂತರ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ) ಈ ಆಯೋಗವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಬೃಹತ್ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಲೋಕಪಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಕಾಯುಕ್ತ: ಆಯೋಗವು ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಸ್ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿನೇವಿಯನ್ ದೇಶಗಳ 'ಒಂಬಡ್ಸ್‌ಮನ್' ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಕಪಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಕಾಯುಕ್ತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಮೊದಲು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿತು.
- ಸಚಿವಾಲಯಗಳ ಪುನರ್ ಸಂಘಟನೆ:ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ನೀತಿ ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯನ್ನು ಇದು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿತು.
- ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಆಡಳಿತ: ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ತರಬೇತಿ, ಬಡ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿತು.

II. ಎರಡನೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ (2nd ARC - 2005)

ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಮೊಯಿಲಿ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 2005ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನೆಯಾದ ಈ ಆಯೋಗವು ಇಂದಿನ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ 'ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ'ವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು. ಇದು ಒಟ್ಟು 15 ವಿಸ್ತೃತ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿತು.

- ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು (RTI): "ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು: ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಕೀ" ಎಂಬ ತನ್ನ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಹಂತದಲ್ಲೂ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿತು.
- ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೈತಿಕತೆ (Ethics in Governance): ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಕೇವಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಸಾಲದು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ನೈತಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿತು.
- ಇ-ಆಡಳಿತ (e-Governance): ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು 'ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್' (Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive, Transparent) ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿತು.

III. ಇತರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳು

ಆಯೋಗಗಳ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ, ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರವೂ ಅಪಾರವಾಗಿದೆ:

1. ಎ.ಡಿ. ಗೋರ್ವಾಲಾ ಸಮಿತಿ (1951): ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನಂತರದ ಆಡಳಿತವು ಹೇಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಸಮಿತಿ ಇದು. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ' ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಇದು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳಿತು. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಇದು ಅಡಿಪಾಯ ಹಾಕಿತು.
2. ಪಾಲ್ ಎಚ್. ಆಪಲ್ಬಿ ವರದಿ (1953): ಇವರು ಭಾರತದ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ, ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ 'ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ'ಯನ್ನು ಚುರುಕುಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಇವರ ಶಿಫಾರಸಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ 'ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ' (ಐಐಪಿಎ) ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಯಿತು.
3. ಕೆ. ಸಂತಾನಂ ಸಮಿತಿ (1962–64): ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ನೀಡಿದ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದರ ಫಲವಾಗಿಕೇಂದ್ರ ಜಾಗೃತ ಆಯೋಗ (CVC) ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಲಂಚ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚುವಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿ ದಾರಿದೀಪವಾಯಿತು.
4. ಕೊಠಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿ (1976): ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ (UPSC) ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿತು. ಇದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಬರೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರು ಹಂತದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿತು, ಇದರಿಂದ ಆಡಳಿತವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಾನತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದಂತಾಯಿತು.

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5. ಸತೀಶ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಸಮಿತಿ (1989): UPSC ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಪ್ರಬಂಧ' (Essay) ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಆಳವಾದ ಚಿಂತನಾ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಇದು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿತು.
6. ಪಿಸಿ ಹೋಟಾ ಸಮಿತಿ (2004): ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬಳಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು. ಭ್ರಷ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿತು.

IV. ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗಗಳ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ (Summary Table)

ಭಾರತದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಹಲವಾರು ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಬದಲಾಗಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ವಿವಿಧ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದ ಪರಿಣಿತರ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ ಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ:
ವರ್ಷ ಸಮಿತಿ / ಆಯೋಗ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳು

- 1947 ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಪುನರ್ರಚನೆ ಸಮಿತಿ (ಗಿರ್ಜಾಶಂಕರ್ ಬಾಜಪೈ) ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾ ನಂತರದ ಹೊಸ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಂಘಟಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೊದಲ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಿತು.
- 1948 ಗೊರ್ವಾಲಾ ಸಮಿತಿ (A.D. Gorwala) ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ತರಲು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿತು. ಇದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸೇವೆಯ (IAS) ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಯಿತು.
- 1953 ಪಾಲ್ ಎಚ್. ಆಪಲ್ಬಿ ವರದಿ ಭಾರತದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾದುದು ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿತು. ಆದರೆ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಮನ್ವಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಿತು.
- 1964 ಸಂತಾನಂ ಸಮಿತಿ (K. Santhanam) ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ 'ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಜಾಗೃತ ಆಯೋಗ' (CVC) ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗೆ ಅಡಿಪಾಯ ಹಾಕಿತು.
- 1966 1ನೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ (ARC) ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಒಟ್ಟು 20 ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿತು. ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಲೋಕಪಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಕಾಯುಕ್ತಎಂಬ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿತು.
- 1976 ಕೊಠಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿ (D.S. Kothari) ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ (UPSC) ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿತು. ಪ್ರಿಲಿಮ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇನ್ಸ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿತು.
- 1989 ಸತೀಶ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಸಮಿತಿ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಪ್ರಬಂಧ' (Essay)ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿತು.
- 2004 ಹೋಟಾ ಸಮಿತಿ (P.C. Hota) ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡಿತು. ಭ್ರಷ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿತು.
- 2005 2ನೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ (ARC) ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಮೊಯಿಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಇದು 15 ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು. ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು (RTI), ಇ-ಆಡಳಿತ, ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೈತಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆಗೆ ಇದು ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಾಯಿತು.
- 2013 ಹೋಟಾ ಸಮಿತಿ (ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಸಂಕೇತ) ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ 'ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಂಹಿತೆ' (Code of Conduct) ಮತ್ತು ನೈತಿಕ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು.
- 2016 ಬಸವನ್ ಸಮಿತಿ UPSC ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ವಯೋಮಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಸಮಗ್ರ ವರದಿ ನೀಡಿತು.

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3.3 ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕಾಯ್ದೆ (RTI 2005)

ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯು ಭಾರತದ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ 'ರಹಸ್ಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ'ಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಿ 'ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ'ಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿತು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಡತಗಳನ್ನು ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ನಾಗರಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿತು.

3.4 ಇ–ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ

ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬಳಕೆಯು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಳಂಬವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನದಡಿ, ಸೇವಾ ವಿತರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

• ನೇರ ಲಾಭ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ (DBT): ಮಧ್ಯವರ್ತಿಗಳ ಹಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಜಮೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

• ಸಕಾಲ (Sakala):ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಂತಹ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿತ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

3.5 ಮಿಷನ್ ಕರ್ಮಯೋಗಿ (Mission Karmayogi)

ಇದು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು 'ನಿಯಮ ಆಧಾರಿತ' ಆಡಳಿತದಿಂದ 'ಪಾತ್ರ ಆಧಾರಿತ' (Role-based) ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ತರಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

3.6 ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಸರ್ಕಾರ – ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಆಡಳಿತ (Minimum Government, Maximum Governance) ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನಗತ್ಯ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆಡಳಿತದ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಳೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ಸುಲಭ ಪರಿಸರ (Ease of Doing Business) ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದು ಇದರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

4. ಸವಾಲುಗಳು (Challenges) ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು (Opportunities) ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ

ಎಂಬುದು ಒಂದು ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅದರ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ವಿಭಾಗವು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಗಂಭೀರ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಲು ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

4.1 ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

• ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಶೈಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಜಡತ್ವ (Bureaucratic Inertia):ದಶಕಗಳಿಂದ ರೂಢಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕೃತ ಆಡಳಿತ ಶೈಲಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಗವು ಒಗ್ಗಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಹೊಸ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿವೇಚನಾಧಿಕಾರ (Discretionary Power)ಕುಂಠಿತವಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಆತಂಕವು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ವೇಗವನ್ನು ತಗ್ಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು 'ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಬಹುದು.

• ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ವಿಭಜನೆ (Digital Divide): ಆಡಳಿತವು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಗತಾರ್ಹ. ಆದರೆ, ಭಾರತದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಇಂಟರ್ನೆಟ್ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದ ಕೊರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯ ಕೊರತೆಯಿದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷಿಕರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿದೆ."ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ, ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ನಗರವಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗುವ ಅಪಾಯವಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸಮಾಜದ ಕಟ್ಟಕಡೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಿಂದ ದೂರವಿಡಬಹುದು.

• ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಂಪು ಪಟ್ಟಿ (Red Tapism): ಅನಗತ್ಯ ಕಾಗದದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಳೆಯ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಳಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿವೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಅನುಮತಿಗಾಗಿ ಹತ್ತಾರು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಲೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ 'Ease of Doing Business' ಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣತೆಗಳು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

• ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕೀಕರಣ: ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮೇಲ್ಮಟ್ಟದ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ದರೂ, ತಳಮಟ್ಟದ (Grassroots level)ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿದೆ.

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ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸನ್ನದುಗಳ (Citizen Charters) ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಶೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

• ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲದ ಕೊರತೆ: ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಅಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನೇನೋ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅನುದಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯಿದೆ.

4.2 ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು (Opportunitie):

ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಒಳಗಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ, ಆಧುನಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು 'ನಾಗರಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ' ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಲು ಬಲವಾದ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ನೈತಿಕತೆಯ ಸಮನ್ವಯವು 'ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತ'ದ (Good Governance) ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ:

• ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ (AI) ಮತ್ತು ದತ್ತಾಂಶ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ:ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ AI ಬಳಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಮುನ್ಸೂಚನಾ ಆಡಳಿತ (Predictive Governance) ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ದತ್ತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ ಯಾವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಅಭಾವ ಅಥವಾ ರೋಗಗಳು ಹರಡಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲೇ ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಒದಗಿಸಬಹುದು. "ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ವಿಭಜನೆ" ಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ ಆಧಾರಿತ'ಭಾಷಿಣಿ' (Bhashini)ನಂತಹ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿವೆ. ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೇ (ಕನ್ನಡದಂತಹ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಅಡೆತಡೆಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಿ, ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿಸಲು (Inclusive)ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

• ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಚೈನ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ (Blockchain): ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಚೈನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಭೂ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಹ್ಯಾಕ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಥವಾ ತಿದ್ದಲು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ. 100 ರಷ್ಟು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ತರಲು ಇದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

• ಮಿಷನ್ ಕರ್ಮಯೋಗಿ – ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ವೃದ್ಧಿ:ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುವ ಬದಲು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಎದುರಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ನೀಡಲು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು 'ನಿಯಮ ಆಧಾರಿತ' ಆಡಳಿತದಿಂದ 'ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಆಧಾರಿತ' (Result-oriented)ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

• ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳು (Citizen Engagement): 'MyGov' ಅಂತಹ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಯಾವುದೇ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಮೊದಲು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಇದು ನಾಗರಿಕರನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಪಾಲುದಾರರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

• ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಸರ್ಕಾರ – ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಆಡಳಿತ (Minimum Government, Maximum Governance): ಅಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನಗತ್ಯ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಇದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ–ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸಲು (ಇಛಿಜ ಠಜಿ ಐಠಿಟಿಠಿ)ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ತೀರ್ಮಾನ (Conclusion)

ಭಾರತವು ಕಳೆದ ಕೆಲವು ದಶಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆಯು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಸ್ನೇಹಿಯಾಗಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಾರಾಂಶದಂತೆ, ಭಾರತದ ಆಡಳಿತವು ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಕಾಲದ 'ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಾಧಾರಿತ' ಶೈಲಿಯಿಂದ 'ನಾಗರಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ' ಆಡಳಿತದತ್ತ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ರೂಪಾಂತರಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇ–ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನಗಳು ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ 'ಕೆಂಪು ಪಟ್ಟಿ'ಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿವೆಯಾದರೂ, ಕೇವಲ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತಿಮ

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ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಲಾರವು. ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಿರಂತರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಬದ್ಧತೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಥಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ನೈತಿಕ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದ್ದು, ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಕೇವಲ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಾಗದೆ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಪಾಲುದಾರರಾದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಭಾರತವು 'ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಸರ್ಕಾರ–ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಆಡಳಿತ'ದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಸಮರ್ಥ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

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Original Article

ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು

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ಸಾರಾಂಶ

ಇಂದಿನ ಬೃಹತ್ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮಹತ್ವದಾಗಿದೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಜೀವನಾಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಸಮೀಪಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಲು ತೊಡಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವುಗಳು ಮತದಾರರು ಅಥವಾ ಜನರನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವು ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಪರ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಲೋಕಸಬ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಈ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಮುಖ್ಯಪದಗಳು:– ಚುನಾವಣೆ, ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ, ರಾಜಕೀಯಪಕ್ಷಗಳು, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು, ಜನತೆ, ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ, ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಾಯಕರು, ಏಕಪಕ್ಷೀಯ

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಣೆ

ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಎಂಬುವದು ಎಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದಂತಹ ಬೃಹತ್ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯಲು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಜನತೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ದತ್ತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಕ್ರೀಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಉತ್ತಮ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಆಯಾಮವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಅರ್ಥ: "ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಯೆಂಬುವದು "ಸೆಫಾಲಾಜಿ" ಎಂಬ ಪದದಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿತು. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರೀಯೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮತದಾರರನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡೆದು, ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದೇ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ".

ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನಲೆ: ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯು 1960ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು.

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ಇದು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕಾಳಜಿಯು ಇದರ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಆಸಕ್ತಿಯೆಇದರಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಯಿತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳು:

ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ನಿರ್ಭಯದಿಂದ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅತೀ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ 4 ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿವೆ

1) ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮಾದರಿಗಳು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಯಾವ ಮಾದರಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಜನರನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಯಾವ ಮಟ್ಟದಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

2) ಎರಡನೇಯ ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ, ನಾವು ಯಾವ ಜನರ, ಸಮುದಾಯದ, ಅಥವಾ ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತವೆಯೊ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನತೆ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪಂಧಿಸಲು ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುವದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಂತಿರಬೇಕು.

3) ಮೂರನೇಯದ್ದಾಗಿ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಕೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ, ಸರಳ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಗೊಂದಲಕ್ಕೆ ಎಡೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದು.

4) ನಾಲ್ಕನೇಯ ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ, ಯಾರದೊ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರಪಡೆಯಲು ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೊಂದು ಪಕ್ಷದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಚಿಂತಿಸುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೇರೆಪಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಾ ವರದಿ ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಿದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಹತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆತ್ಮಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ವಿಧಗಳು:

ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸುವ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಾ ವಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪೂರ್ವ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ನಂತರದ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತವೆ.

1. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪೂರ್ವ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು:

ಇದು ಮತದಾನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ವರದಿಯೂ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸನಿಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

2. ಚುನಾವಣೋತ್ತರ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು:

ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರೀಯೆಯು ಮತದಾನದ ನಂತರದ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವಂತಹ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಾಸ್ತವ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

- **ಗುಣದೋಷಗಳು:**

ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಮತದಾರರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಹೊರಬೀಳುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಬಲಾಬಲವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

- **ಗುಣಗಳು:**

1) ಜನತೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹೊರ ಬರಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.
2) ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಬಲಾಬಲ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಗೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿವೆ.
3) ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಖರವಾದ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
4) ಮತದಾರರನ್ನು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರೀಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.
5) ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ನಡೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿವೆ.

- **ದೋಷಗಳು:**

1) ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ವರದಿಯು ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಲುಪುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.

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2) ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.
1) ಏಕಪಕ್ಷೀಯವಾಗಿ ನಾಯಕರ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
2) ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷ ಅಥವಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
3) ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ತೀರಾ ಅಸಹ್ಯಭಾವನೆ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಂತಹ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿವೆ.
4) ಮತದಾರರ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಇಂಗಿತಕ್ಕೆ (ಹಿತಕ್ಕೆ) ಹೊಂದಿಕೆ ಆಗುವಂತೆ ತಿದ್ದುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.
5) ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಶುದ್ಧ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪ ಇರುವದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗದಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಸುಧಾರಣಾಕ್ರಮಗಳು:

1) ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಯಾವುದೆ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಅಧೀನವಾಗದೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು.
2) ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಯಾವುದೆ ರೀತಿಯ ಗೊಂದಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರದೆ, ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಖರವಾದ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು.
3) ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು.
4) ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಜನರನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುವದಲ್ಲದೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಮತ್ತು ದೂರದರ್ಶನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಿಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು.
5) ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಮೂಲಕ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು.
6) ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ70%ರಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಶೇ30%ರಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಶೇ70%ರಷ್ಟು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ30%ರಷ್ಟು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು.
7) ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುವಾಗ ಜನರು ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ, ನಮಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ನಮ್ಮಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದರು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಆಗಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಭಯದಿಂದ ಅವರು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನುನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ

ಸರಕಾರದ ಮೂರು ಅಂಗಗಳ ನಂತರ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವು ಸರಕಾರದ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮಾಜ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಹೊರಬಿಳುವ ಮೊದಲೆ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಅಥವಾ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನೆ ಈ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಜನರ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

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ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ

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ಸಾರಾಂಶ:

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿರತೆ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ, ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳು, ಹಣಬಲ–ಬಾಹುಬಲದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ಅಪರಾಧೀಕರಣ, ಮತದಾರರ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಅಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಕಾರ್ಯವೈಖರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ದುರ್ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುವ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ, ಮತದಾರರ ಗುರುತಿನ ದೃಢೀಕರಣ, ಇವಿಎಂ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಪಿಎಟಿಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ, ಮಾದರಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ನೀತಿ ಸಂಹಿತೆ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಮಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಿವೆ. ಇವು ಮತದಾರರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿತ್ವದ ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತತೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು, ದಲಿತರು, ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯ ಕೊರತೆ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಒಳಾಂಗಣ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಅಭಾವ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಇನ್ನೂ ಗಂಭೀರ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಮಗ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರಂತರ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ, ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಜನಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಿ, ಆಡಳಿತದ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶಕ್ತಿಶಾಲಿ, ಸಮಾವೇಶಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿಸಲು ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

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1. ಪರಿಚಯ:

ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಫಲ ಜನತಂತ್ರ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವೆಂಬ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಾರದು. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೂಲ ಆತ್ಮವೇ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಬಲದಿಂದ ರೂಪಗೊಂಡು ಪಕ್ಷಗಳೇ ದೇಶದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ರೂಪಿಸುವುದು ದೇಶದ ಹಿತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ಕೂಡ ಹಲವು ವಿನೂತನ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತದಾರರನ್ನು ಮತಕಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಸೆಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿರತೆ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿದೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮೂಲ ತತ್ವಗಳಾದ ಜನಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮತ್ವ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಯುತವನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಾಧನವೇ ಚುನಾವಣೆ. ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೇರ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಆದರೆ ಸಮಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಬಲ, ಅಪರಾಧಿಕರಣ ಜಾತಿ ಧರ್ಮ ಆಧಾರಿತ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ಮತದಾರರ ನಿರಾಶಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ದಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವವಾಗಿದೆ.

2. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಅರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ

ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ದೋಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದುರ್ಬಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕಾನೂನು, ಸಂಸ್ಥಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು. ಇವು ಕೇವಲ ಮತದಾನ ದಿನದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರದೆ, ಮತದಾರರ ನೋಂದಣಿ, ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚ, ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಂತರದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿತನದವರೆಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳು, ಮಾದರಿ ನೀತಿ ಸಂಹಿತೆ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಬಳಕೆ, ಮತದಾರರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಸಾಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಜನಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಸಜೀವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.

3. ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳ ಖಾತ್ರಿ

ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಹೃದಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಒತ್ತಡ, ಭಯ, ಲಂಚ ಅಥವಾ ಅಕ್ರಮ ಪ್ರಭಾವವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮತದಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು, ಅದರ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವುದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಮಾದರಿ ನೀತಿ ಸಂಹಿತೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನವು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವರ್ತನೆಗೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಹೇರುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭದ್ರತಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು, ಸಂವೇದನಶೀಲ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ವೀಕ್ಷಕರ ನಿಯೋಜನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

4. ಹಣಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರಾಧೀಕರಣ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಹಣಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರಾಧೀಕರಣ. ಅತಿಯಾದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚವು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ, ಅಕ್ರಮ ಹಣ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲು ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಜಾರಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಮನ್ವಯವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಆದಾಯ, ಆಸ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಕ್ರಮವು ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಪರಾಧ

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ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜಕೀಯದಿಂದ ದೂರವಿಡುವುದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿವೆ.

5. ಮತದಾರರ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಕೇವಲ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಆಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಲ್ಲ; ಜನರ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯೂ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಮತದಾರರ ನಿರಾಸಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮತದಾನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಕುಂದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮತದಾರರ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ಮತದಾರರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಯುವ ಮತದಾರರು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾನದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರು, ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಮತ್ತು ವಲಸೆ ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಾನ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

6. ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲೀಕರಣದ ಪಾತ್ರ

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇವಿಎಂ (Electronic Voting Machine) ಮತ್ತು ವಿ.ವಿ.ಪ್ಯಾಟ್ (Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail) ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮತದಾನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ, ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವು ಮತ ಎಣಿಕೆಯ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿವೆ. ಆನ್ಲೈನ್ ಮತದಾರ ನೋಂದಣಿ, ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಡೇಟಾಬೇಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ಗಳು ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ ಸುಲಭ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ, ಸೈಬರ್ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಡೇಟಾ ಗೌಪ್ಯತೆಯಂತಹ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅಗತ್ಯ.

7. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ

ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಆತ್ಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು ಜನರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸುವಿಕೆ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಘೋಷಣೆಯ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟತೆ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ದೂರು ಪರಿಹಾರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ವರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಜನಪರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ನೈತಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

8. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಪಕ್ಷಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಕೊರತೆ, ಕುಟುಂಬ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಅಸ್ಪಷ್ಟತೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ದುರ್ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿವೆ. ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ, ಆಂತರಿಕ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಪರವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

9. ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಿತಿಗಳು

ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನವು ಹಲವು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಣಬಲದ ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ, ನಕಲಿ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಧ್ರುವೀಕರಣದ ರಾಜಕಾರಣವು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವುದು ಸುಲಭವಲ್ಲ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕಾನೂನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳು ಎದುರಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

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10. ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ದಿಕ್ಕು

ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು ಹಲವು ಹೊಸ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಏಕಕಾಲಿಕ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯಧನಿತ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ, ಈ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಫೆಡರಲ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಡಬೇಕು.

11. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾತ್ಮಕ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆ

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ರಕ್ಷಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ 324ನೇ ವಿಧಿಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾದ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತತೆಯೇ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಗದ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಒತ್ತಡದ ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ, ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ, ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಪಕ್ಷ ನಾಯಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧಾನವು ಆಯೋಗದ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಆಯೋಗದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ತರಬೇತಿ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೈತಿಕ ಸಂಹಿತೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನವು ಆಯೋಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದು. ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಕಾವಲುಗಾರನಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬಲ್ಲದು.

13. ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು

ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಕಂಬವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವು ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿ, ಜಾಗೃತ ಮತದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಪೇಯ್ಡ್ ನ್ಯೂಸ್, ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತಿ ವರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವೇದನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಅಪಾಯವೂ ಇದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನೈತಿಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಯಂ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನ ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಸಮಯ, ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿತನವನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಂದಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ, ನಕಲಿ ಖಾತೆಗಳ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಜಾಹೀರಾತುಗಳ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತದಾರರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಸಮತೋಲನಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಬಹುದು.

14. ಯುವಜನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು

ಭಾರತವು ಯುವಜನತೆಯ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವು ಯುವ ಮತದಾರರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಕೊರತೆ, ನಿರಾಶೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಯುವಜನರನ್ನು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಿಂದ ದೂರವಿಡುವ ಅಪಾಯವಿದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಯುವಜನರನ್ನು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸುವಂತೆ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಬೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯುವ ನಾಯಕರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಯುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯುವ ಘಟಕಗಳ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳ ಸದುಪಯೋಗದ ಮೂಲಕ ಯುವಜನರ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದು. ಯುವಜನರ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಚೈತನ್ಯಶೀಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

15. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಲಿಂಗ ಸಮಾನತೆ

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿತ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರಾಡಳಿತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಲೋಕಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿತ್ವ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು

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ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ವಿಧೇಯಕದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನವು ಈ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ, ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಹಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದಾಗ ನೀತಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಾವೇಶಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

16. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ತಾಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಬಲ, ಗುಂಪು ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲೂ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗಗಳ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು, ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಖರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠವಾದಾಗ ಜನರ ನೇರ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಪರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮಟ್ಟದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವೂ ಬಲಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

17. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು

ಭಾರತೀಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗವು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರಾಧ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸುವಿಕೆ, ಪೇಯ್ಡ್ ನ್ಯೂಸ್ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮತದಾರರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗದ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ತ್ವರಿತ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯಬದ್ಧ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಠಿಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ತ್ವರಿತ ತೀರ್ಪುಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಸಮನ್ವಯವು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

18. ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜ ಮತ್ತು ಎನ್ಜಿಒಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ

ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜ, ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿಕ್ ವಲಯವು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಮತದಾರರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಇವು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೀಕ್ಷಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಬೇಕು.

19. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಅನುಭವಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ

ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅನೇಕ ದೇಶಗಳು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಿವೆ. ಪ್ರೋಪೋರ್ಷನಲ್ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿತ್ವ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯಧನಿತ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಮತದಾನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಅನುಭವಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಭಾರತವು ತನ್ನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು.

20. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರುವ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿವಾದಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಪಾರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶದ ತತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಣಬಲದ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಆಟದ ಮೈದಾನವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಪಾಯವಿದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಆದಾಯ ಮೂಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವೆಚ್ಚದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳ ಕುರಿತ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸಿವೆ. ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ದೊರಕುವ ದೇಣಿಗೆಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ, ದೇಣಿಗೆಯ ಮಿತಿಯ ನಿಗದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಹಾಯಧನಿತ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವ ಪಡೆದಿವೆ. ಹಣಕಾಸು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದಾಗ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಜನರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ

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ಬಲಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಾನತೆಯತ್ತ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

21. ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಲಸೆ ಮತದಾರರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ

ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮೂಲ ದಾಖಲೆ. ನಿಖರ, ನವೀಕೃತ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾವೇಶಕ ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ, ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಲಸೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗುಳಿಯುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಆಧಾರ್–ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ, ಆನ್ಲೈನ್ ನವೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಿತ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವಲಸೆ ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ ಅಂಚೆ ಮತದಾನ, ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಸಿ ಮತದಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಮತದಾನದಂತಹ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು "ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ – ಒಂದು ಮತ – ಒಂದು ಮೌಲ್ಯ" ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮೂಲ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತವೆ.

22. ಫೆಡರಲ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು

ಭಾರತವು ಫೆಡರಲ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವಾಗ ಈ ಫೆಡರಲ್ ಸ್ವಭಾವವನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕಕಾಲಿಕ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳ (One Nation, One Election) ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಕಡಿತ ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿ ನಿರಂತರತೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಲಾಭಕರವೆಂದು ವಾದಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಇದು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಯಾವುದೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಮುನ್ನ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಸಂವಾದ, ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಫೆಡರಲಿಸಂಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದಂತೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದೇ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಅಂತಿಮ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು.

23. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ

ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲ; ಅವು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಾಧನಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ನಾಯಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗೃತ ಮತದಾನವು ಉತ್ತಮ ನೀತಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ಸುಧಾರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತ (Good Governance) ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಶರ್ತಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

24. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ನೈತಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ

ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಕಾನೂನು ಅಥವಾ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರಬಾರದು; ಅವು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯತ್ತವೂ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತದಾನವನ್ನು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನೋಡುವ ಮನೋಭಾವ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಲು–ಗೆಲುವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರಚಾರ, ದ್ವೇಷ ಭಾಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಭರವಸೆಗಳು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನೈತಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

25. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ

ಶಾಲೆಗಳು, ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೋಷಿಸುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು. ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲೀನ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು, ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಚರ್ಚಾ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾದರಿ ಸಂಸತ್ತುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಯುವಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಬಹುದು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಈ ಪಾತ್ರವು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಮತದಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಯಕರನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

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26. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಗೆ ನಿರಂತರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಿರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲ; ಅದು ಸದಾ ಪರಿವರ್ತನಶೀಲ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಸಮಾಜ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳು ಬದಲಾಗುವಂತೆ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳೂ ಕಾಲಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ರೂಪಾಂತರಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಪರಿಹಾರವಲ್ಲ. ಅವುಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ.

ಸಮಾರೋಪ.

ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸಿ, ಜನರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಹಣಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರಾಧೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮತದಾರರ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಜೀವಂತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಸ್ಥಿರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿರಲು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು, ಜಾಗೃತ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ತನ್ನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಕೇವಲ ಮತದಾನದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗದೆ, ಜನರ ಆಶಯಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ಜೀವಂತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿರಲು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ, ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು, ಜಾಗೃತ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಾದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಎದುರಿಸಿ ಸದೃಢವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪರಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

1. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿ, ಶಾಸನ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ.
2. ಡಿ.ಡಿ. ಬಸು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ – ಪರಿಚಯ (ಕನ್ನಡ ಅನುವಾದ), ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು: ಲಾ ಪಬ್ಲಿಶರ್ಸ್ / ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಲ್ ಬುಕ್ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್.
3. ಎಂ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣರಾವ್ ಭಾರತದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ (ಕನ್ನಡ), ಚೇತನಾ ಬುಕ್ ಹೌಸ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
4. ಸಿ.ಪಿ. ಭಾಂಬ್ರಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ (ಕನ್ನಡ ಅನುವಾದ), ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಬುಕ್ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್, ಭಾರತ.
5. ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಗುಹ ಗಾಂಧಿಯ ನಂತರದ ಭಾರತ (India After Gandhi – ಕನ್ನಡ ಅನುವಾದ), ಆಕ್ಸ್ಫರ್ಡ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ / ಕನ್ನಡ ಅನುವಾದ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ.
6. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು (ಕನ್ನಡ ವರದಿಗಳು), Election Commission of India – Official Kannada Publications.
7. ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ತೀರ್ಪುಗಳು
8. PUCL ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ (2003),
9. (ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಆಸ್ತಿ–ಆದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಕುರಿತು) ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾನೂನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಗಳು.
10. ಯು.ಆರ್. ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿ (ಸಂಪಾದಿತ ಲೇಖನಗಳು) ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜ (ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೇಖನ ಸಂಕಲನ), ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ / ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ.
11. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕ ಸಂಘ ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ (ಪಿಯುಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪದವಿ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು).

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ಕುಮಾರಿ. ರೂಪಾ ರುದ್ರಗೌಡರ[1], ಡಾ. ರಮೇಶ ಕಾಂಬಳೆ[2]

[1]ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿ, ಇತಿಹಾಸ ವಿಭಾಗರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ
[2]ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಇತಿಹಾಸ ವಿಭಾಗರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ
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ಸಾರಾಂಶ:

ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ರವರ ಪಾತ್ರ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಧೈರ್ಯ, ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚೇತನದ ಪ್ರತೀಕಗಳಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ದತ್ತು ಪುತ್ರರಿಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ನೀತಿಗೆ ಸವಾಲೆಸೆದು 1824ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಹೋರಾಟ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಂದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಪಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರು ದಿಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು. ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಅವರ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈನಿಕ ಶಿಸ್ತು, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಧೈರ್ಯ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆರೂ ಕೂಡ ಆಡಳಿತ, ಯುದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಥರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಾಬೀತುಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರ ಹೋರಾಟವು ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿ. ಅವರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ನಾಯಕಿಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು. ಧೈರ್ಯ, ದೇಶಪ್ರೇಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಆದರ್ಶವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಾಜರಾದ ಮಲ್ಲಸರ್ಜ ದೇಶಾಯಿಯವರನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹವಾದರು. ದಂಪತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಂಡು ಮಗು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ ದತ್ತಕ ಪುತ್ರನನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ದತ್ತಕ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪದೆ ಡಾಕ್ಟ್ರಿನ್ ಆಫ್ ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಸ್ ಎಂಬ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸಿತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಅವರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಯುದ್ಧ ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು. 1824ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಅಪಾರ ಧೈರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಹೋರಾಡಿದರು.

ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪದಗಳು: ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ, ನಾಯಕತ್ವ, ಜನ ಬೆಂಬಲ, ಯುದ್ಧ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ:

ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪುರುಷ ನಾಯಕರು, ಸೈನಿಕ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತವೆ.

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ಆದರೆ ಈ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಅಂತರಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಮಹಿಳಾ ನಾಯಕಿಯರ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ತ್ಯಾಗ ಅಡಗಿದೆ. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ದಿಕ್ಕು ನೀಡಿದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಲು ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಅವರ ಪಾತ್ರ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ನಾಯಕಿ. 18ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಭಾರತದ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕುತಂತ್ರ, ಸೈನಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ದತ್ತಕ ನೀತಿಗಳಂತಹ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೇ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ದುರ್ಬಲರು, ಗೃಹ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾದವರು ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಯದ್ದದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಥ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ನೀಡಿದವರು ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ. ಇವರ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶೌರ್ಯದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಚೈತನ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ದಿಕ್ಕನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಘಟನಾವಳಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚಾತುರ್ಯ, ಧೈರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಕುತಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಫಲಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಮಹತ್ವದ ನಾಯಕಿ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೋಸಗೊಳಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಅವರ ಹೋರಾಟವು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಬಲದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿವೇಕದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೊರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಅವರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ದೃಢವಾದ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಅವರ ಪಾತ್ರವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಕೇವಲ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವವರಲ್ಲ, ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸಿದ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು:

- ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ದದ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಯಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
- ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮರ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
- ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋರಾಟದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅರಿಯುವುದು.
- ಇಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವುದು.

ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ 1778–1825:

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಂದಿ ಹಾಡಿದ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು 1857ರಿಂದ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಝಾನ್ಸಿ ರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ದ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಝಾನ್ಸಿ ರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿಗಿಂತ 33 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಂಗ್ಲರ ವಿರುದ್ದ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ವೀರ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ. ವಿಜಯನಗರೋತ್ತರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ನೂರಾರು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವೂ ಒಂದು.

ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿನ ವೀರಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಪಂಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿರುವ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನಗಳ ಸಾಕಾರಮೂರ್ತಿ. ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಒಬ್ಬ ಧೈರ್ಯಶಾಲಿ ರಾಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 18ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸಿದಳು. 1778ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಕತಿ ಎಂಬ ಸಣ್ಣ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಕತ್ತಿವರಸೆ, ಕುದುರೆ ಸವಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಧೈರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಗುಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಳು ಕಿತ್ತೂರಿನ ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಮಲ್ಲಸರ್ಜನ ಕಿರಿಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿ. ತನ್ನ ಪುಟ್ಟ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸೈನ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸೆಟೆದು ನಿಂತು ನಡೆಸಿದ ಹೋರಾಟ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಧೈರ್ಯ, ಸಾಹಸ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮನನ್ನು ಅಜರಾಮರವಾದ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಶಿಖರಕ್ಕೇರಿಸಿವೆ. ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮನಿಂದ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಿತ್ತೂರಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸವು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1586ರಿಂದಲೇ ಆರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೂಲತಃ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಗೌಡ ಮನೆತನದಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಮಲ್ಲ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಸೋದರರಿಬ್ಬರು ವಿಜಾಪುರದ ಆದಿಲಶಾಹಿ ಸೈನ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಸೋದರರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿರಿಯ ಮಲ್ಲನಿಗೆ 'ಶಮಶೇರ ಜಂಗಬಹಾದ್ದೂರ' ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಿರುದನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಸರದೇಶಮುಖಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ವಿಜಾಪುರದ ಪತನದ ನಂತರ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾಳಗಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು.

ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಪೇಶವಾಯಿ, ಆಕ್ರಮಣಕಾರಿ ಧೋರಣೆಯ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದಿನ ನಿಜಾಮಶಾಹಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಹೈದರ್ ಅಲಿ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರ ನಡುವೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಪಾಳೆಗಾರರು. ಇಂತಹ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ ಈಸ್ಟ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪನಿಗೆ

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ಸುವರ್ಣಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲ್ಲಸರ್ಜನ ದೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನನು ಸೆರೆ ಹಿಡಿದು ಕಪಾಲದುರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆರೆಯಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನು. ಉಪಾಯದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ದೊರೆ 1803ರಲ್ಲಿ ವೆಲ್ಲೆಸ್ಲಿಗೆ ನೆರವು ನೀಡಿ ಕಿತ್ತೂರನ್ನು ಭದ್ರಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದನು. 1809ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೇಶವೆಯವರಿಗೆ ರೂ.1,75,000 ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಕಾವಲು ಸೈನ್ಯದ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಸನದು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದನು. ಆದರೆ ಪೇಶ್ವೆಯವರು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಘಾತ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಲ್ಲಸರ್ಜನನ್ನು ಸೆರೆ ಹಿಡಿದು 3 ವರ್ಷ ಕಾಲ ಪುಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟರು. 1816ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದಿ ಮರಳುವಾಗ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಮಲ್ಲಸರ್ಜನು ಕೊನೆಯುಸಿರನ್ನೆಳೆದ. ಅವನ ಮಗ ಶಿವಲಿಂಗ ರುದ್ರಸರ್ಜನು ಮರಾಠಾ ಹಾಗು ಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನ ಇವರ ಕಿರಿಕಿರಿ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸ್ನೇಹದಿಂದಿದ್ದ. ಆದರೆ ಅದೆಂತಹ ಸ್ನೇಹ! ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ರೂ. 1,70,000 ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಕರಾರಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಈ ದೊರೆಗೆ ಸನ್ನದು ನೀಡಿದರು. ಶಿವಲಿಂಗರುದ್ರ ಸರ್ಜನು 11 ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ 1824 ರಂದು ವಾರಸದಾರರಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತೀರಿಕೊಂಡನು. ಈ ಎಳೆವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ದೊರೆಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ವೀರಮ್ಮನಿಗೆ ಆಗ 11 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸು! ಮರಣದ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಲಿಂಗರುದ್ರಸರ್ಜ ಮಾಸ್ತಮರಡಿ ಗೌಡರ ಪುತ್ರ ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನನ್ನು ದತ್ತಕ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ. ಈ ದತ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಧಾರವಾಡದ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ ಥ್ಯಾಕರೆ ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ! 13 ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ 1824 ರಂದು ಥ್ಯಾಕರೆ ಸ್ವತಃ ಕಿತ್ತೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕಂಪನಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಮುಂದಿನ ಆದೇಶ ಬರುವವರೆಗೂ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಗು ಹಾವೇರಿ ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ ಇವರನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ ಹಾಗು ಕಿತ್ತೂರಿನ ಭಂಡಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೀಗ ಮುದ್ರೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಕಿತ್ತೂರಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾದ ಆಕ್ರಮಣವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಥ್ಯಾಕರೆಗೆ, ಮನ್ರೋನಿಗೆ ಹಾಗು ಚಾಪ್ಲಿನ್ನನಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಸಂಧಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಅದರೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಕಿತ್ತೂರಿನ ಒಡೆತನವನ್ನೆ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಾಲೋಚನೆಯಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಮೊದಲಾದ ನೆರೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಸಹಾಯ ಕೋರಿ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಸಹ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. 21 ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ 1824ರಂದು ಥ್ಯಾಕರೆ ಕಿತ್ತೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದನು. ಮೂರನೆಯ ದಿನ ಅಂದರೆ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ 23ರಂದು ಕೋಟೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತೋಪು ಹಾರಿಸಲು ತನ್ನ ಸೈನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ. ಥಟ್ಟನೆ ತೆಗೆದ ಕೋಟೆಯ ಬಾಗಿಲಿನಿಂದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ವೀರರು ಸರದಾರ ಗುರುಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರ ಮುಂದಾಳ್ತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಥ್ಯಾಕರೆಯ ಸೈನ್ಯದ ಮೆಲೆ ಮುಗಿಬಿದ್ದರು. ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಣಿಯ ಅಂಗರಕ್ಷಕ ಅಮಟೂರು ಬಾಳಪ್ಪನ ಗುಂಡಿಗೆ ಥ್ಯಾಕರೆ ಬಲಿಯಾದ. ಸ್ಟೀವನ್ಸನ್ ಹಾಗು ಈಲಿಯಟ್ ಸೆರೆಯಾಳಾದರು. ದೇಶದ್ರೋಹಿಗಳಾದ ಕನ್ನೂರು ವೀರಪ್ಪ, ಸರದಾರ ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ಅವರೂ ಬಲಿಯಾದರು. ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮನಿಗೆ ಹಾಗು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. 1824 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2 ರಂದು ಸ್ಟೀವನ್ಸನ್ ಹಾಗು ಈಲಿಯಟ್ ಇವರ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 3 ರಂದು ಅಪಾರ ಸೈನ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ಒಡೆಯಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಡಿಂಬರ 4 ರಂದು ಸರದಾರ ಗುರುಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಸೆರೆಯಾಳುಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 5 ರಂದು ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ ತನ್ನ ಸೊಸೆಯರಾದ ವೀರಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾನಕಿಬಾಯಿಯರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೈದಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 12 ರಂದು ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಗು ವೀರಮ್ಮರನ್ನು ಬೈಲಹೊಂಗಲಕ್ಕೆ ಒಯ್ಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ 4 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಸೆರೆಯಾಳಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ 1825 ಫೆಬ್ರುವರಿ 2 ರಂದು ನಿಧನ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಮೇ 20ರಂದು ಜಾನಕಿಬಾಯಿ ನಿಧನಳಾಗುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಆದರೆ ದೇಶ ನಿಷ್ಠರ ಹೋರಾಟ ನಿಂತಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಳಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆರೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕು ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಸಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಯಣ್ಣ 1829ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮುಂದುವರೆಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇವನ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ನೆರವು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಶಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ವೀರಮ್ಮನನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಮೊದಲು ಕುಸುಗಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಬೇರೊಂದು ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಒಯ್ಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ:

ಕಿತ್ತೂರಿನ ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಧೈರ್ಯ, ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧದ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಸಂಕೇತಗಳಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾಳೆ ಅವಳ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು ಹತ್ತೊಂಬತ್ತನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವ್ಯಾಪಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ವಹಿಸಿದ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. 1824 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾಡಿದ ದಂಗೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ದಂಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವಾದ ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮತ್ವವನ್ನು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ದೃಢನಿಶ್ಚಯದಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಘಟಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಪಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಶರಣಾಗಲು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ನಾಯಕತ್ವವು ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ಶೌರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿತು. ಅವರು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅವರ ತ್ಯಾಗವು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ

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ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಲು ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ನೀಡಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ನಿರ್ಭೀತ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಸಾಬೀತುಪಡಿಸಿತು.

ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಆಕೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಳಂಬಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವು ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಧೆಯಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿತು. ತನ್ನ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮಳ ದೃಢಸಂಕಲ್ಪವು ಸ್ವ–ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದೇಶಿ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳಿತು. ಅವಳು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುರಿದು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ನಾಯಕರು, ಸಮರ್ಥ ಯೋಧರು ಮತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮ ಜನರ ರಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಸಾಬೀತುಪಡಿಸಿದಳು. ಅವಳ ಧೈರ್ಯವು ನಂತರದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಅಡಿಪಾಯ ಹಾಕಿತು.

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ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸನ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಲಿಪಿಕಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ರೂವಾರಿಗಳು, ನವೀನತೆ: ಕಡೂರು ತಾಲೂಕನ್ನು ಅನುಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿ

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ಭಾರತ ದೇಶವು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದದೇಶ. ಕಲೆ–ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ–ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದೆ. ಅಜಂತ, ಎಲ್ಲೋರ, ಕೊನಾರ್ಕ್, ಮಹಾಬಲಿಪುರಂ, ತಂಜಾವೂರು, ಬಾದಾಮಿ, ಐಹೊಳೆ, ಪಟ್ಟದಕಲ್ಲು, ಹಳೇಬೀಡು, ಬೇಲೂರು ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಜಗದ್ವಿಖ್ಯಾತಿಗಳಿಸಿರುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ನೆಲೆಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಳಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ–ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಗುಪ್ತನ ಶೂನ್ಯ, ಆರ್ಯಭಟನ ಖಗೋಳಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಮೆಹರೋಲಿಯ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣಸ್ತಂಭ ನೂರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ತುಕ್ಕು ಹಿಡಿಯದಿರುವುದು ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಅಂದಿನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ನವೀನತೆ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಿವೆ.

ಬೇಲೂರು–ಹಳೇಬೀಡಿನ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗಳು ಅಂದಿನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳ ನವೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಶಾಸನ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಲಿಪಿಕಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ರೂವಾರಿಗಳ ಪರಂಪರೆಯು ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾದದ್ದು. ಇವರು ಸಹ ನವೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಗಂಗರಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಲ್ಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳಾವಕಾಶ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಶಾಸನ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ನಂತರ ಬಂದಕಲ್ಯಾಣಚಾಲುಕ್ಯ, ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರು ಶಾಸನ ರಚಿಸುವಕಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಸಹ ಉತ್ತವಾಗಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ, ಸುಂದರ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇದು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ನವೀನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
ಶಾಸನ ಎಂಬುದು ಮೂಲತ: ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಶಬ್ಧ. ಶಾಸ್ ಎಂಬ ಧಾತುವಿನಿಂದ ನಿಷ್ಪನ್ನಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥಆಜ್ಞೆ, ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಎಂದರ್ಥ. ರಾಜರು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶಾಸನ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜರುತಮ್ಮ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಶಿಲೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ, ತಾಮ್ರಪಟಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಶಾಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಕವಿಗಳಿಂದ, ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಿಂದ ಬರೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ನಂತರ ಲಿಪಿಕಾರರು ಶಾಸನ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಶಿಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಓದು–ಬರಹ ಬಲ್ಲವರು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

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ಆನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂವಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕಂಡರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಬಹುತೇಕ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಈ ಮೂವರನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲಶಾಸನಗಳು ಕವಿ ಅಥವ ಲಿಪಿಕಾರಅಥವ ರೂವಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಶಾಸನ ಕರ್ತೃಗಳೇ ಲಿಪಿಕಾರನ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಆಧಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ರಚನಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಲೇಖಕರ ನಡುವೆ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಗುರ್ತಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟಕರ. ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಬರೆದಂ, ಬರೆಪಂ, ಬರಹಂ, ಲಿಖಿತಂ ಎಂಬ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಗಳು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವು ಶಾಸನ ಕರ್ತೃ, ಲಿಪಿಕಾರ, ಕಂಡರಣೆಕಾರನಿಗೂ ಆರೋಪಿತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸನದ ವಿಶೇಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರ್ತಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಮೊದಲಾದವನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಂಪ್ರಬಂಧದದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕಡೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೊಳಪಡಿಸಿ ಶಾಸನ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಲಿಪಿಕಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ರೂವಾರಿಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕವಿಗಳು

ಶಾಸನ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಕವಿಗಳಿಂದ, ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಿಂದಬರೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರನ್ನು ಶಾಸನ ಕರ್ತೃ, ಕವಿಗಳು ಎನ್ನಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದಪಂ, ವಿರಚಿಸಿದಪಂ, ಪೇಳ್ದಪಂ, ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿವೆ. ಸಾ.ಶ. 971ರ ಕಡೂರಿನ ಶಾಸನವು ಅರ್ಹದ್ಭಕ್ತ ಕವಿಯನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದೆ.[1] ಈತದೊರಪಯ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಂಬಬ್ಬೆಯರ ಮಗ. ಪಾಂಬಬ್ಬೆ ಜೈನ ನಾಣಬ್ಬೆಕನ್ತಿಯ ಶಿಷ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿ ಮೂವತ್ತು ವರುಷ ತಪಸ್ಸನ್ನಾಚರಿಸಿ ಮಡಿದಳು. ಈಕೆಯ ಮಗನೇ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಶಾಸನ ಕವಿಯಾದ ಅರ್ಹದ್ಭಕ್ತ. ಸಾ.ಶ. 1089ರ ಗರ್ಜೆ ಶಾಸನವು ಬರೆದನೆಱೆಯಿಮ್ಮೈಯ್ಯ ನಾಯಕನ ಹಗ್ಗಡೆ ನೊಳಂಬಾಚಾರಿ ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದೆ.[2] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1143ರ ಕೆರೆಸಂತೆಯ ಶಾಸನವು ಸೋವಿಯರ ಬರೆದಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದೆ. ಈತ ಕಾಣ್ವ ಗೋತ್ರದವನಾಗಿದ್ದನು.[3] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1218ರ ಮಾದಾಪುರ ಶಾಸನ ನಾಗದೇವನನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದೆ.[4] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1224ರ ಕೆರೆಸಂತೆಯ ಶಾಸನವು ನಾಗದೇವನನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕವಿ ಎಂದೇ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದೆ. ಈತ ವಾಜಿವಂಶದ ಮತ್ತುಕಾಶ್ಯಪಗೋತ್ರದ ಹರಿಹರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಯಿದೇವರ ಪುತ್ರ.[5] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1275ರ ಕೇದಿಗೆರೆಯ ಶಾಸನವು ಕವಿಕಂದನನಂದ ಲಿಖಿತವಿದು ಶಿಲಲಿಖಿತಂ ಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದೆ.[6]

ಲಿಪಿಕಾರರು

ಕವಿಯು ಬರೆದ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಶಿಲೆ, ತಾಮ್ರಪಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆಯುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಲಿಪಿಕಾರರದ್ದು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಓದು–ಬರಹ ಬಲ್ಲವರು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಸಾ.ಶ. 1159ರ ಕಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ಶಾಸನವು ಬರದ ನೆಲ್ಕುದರೆಯ ಊರೊಡೆಯ ಕಲಿದೇವ ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದೆ.[7] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1159ರ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸಮುದ್ರದ ಶಾಸನವು ಬಿರುವರಾಚಾರ್ಯ್ಯ ಸೂರ್ಯ್ಯನಂಬಿರುದ ಲೇಖಕ ಮದನ ಮಹೇಶ್ವರ ಬರದ ಶಾಸನ ಎಂದಿದೆ.[8]ಸಾ.ಶ. 1170ರ ಮರವಂಜಿ ಶಾಸನವು ಕಲಿದೇವಂಣಗಳ ಬರಹಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದೆ.[9] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1172ರ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸಮುದ್ರದ ಶಾಸನವು ಶ್ರೀಮತು ಬರವಚಾರ್ಯ್ಯಸೂರಿಯಂಣ್ಣಬಿರುದಲೇಖಕಂ ಮದನಮಹೇಶ್ವರ ಬರೆದ ಶಾಸನ ಎಂದಿದೆ.[10] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1173ರ ಕುಪ್ಪಾಳು ಶಾಸನವುರುದ್ರದೇವನ ಬರಹ ಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದೆ.[11] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1175ರ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಶಾಸನವು ಸೇನಬೋವಂ ಬಿರುದಲೇಖಕ . . . ಖ್ಯದಪ್ಪಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದೆ.[12] (ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಪಿಕಾರನ ಹೆಸರು ಸವೆದುಹೋಗಿದೆ.) ಸಾ.ಶ. 1206ರ ಆಸಂದಿಯ ಶಾಸನವು ಸೂರ್ಯ್ಯಣಂ ಬಿರುದಲೇಖಕ ಮದನಮಹೇಶ್ವರನನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದೆ.[13] ಈತಜ್ಞಾನ–ಕೌಶಲ್ಯದಜೊತೆ ಅಂದಿನ ನವೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಾ.ಶ. 1169–1206ವರೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೂರು ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಲಿಪಿಕಾರನಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾ.ಶ. 1211ರ ಕಂಚುಗಲ್ಲು ಶಾಸನವು ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಬರೆದ ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲ ತಿಪ್ಪಾಚಾರಿಗೆ ಖಂಡುಗಗದ್ದೆ ದಾನ ನೀಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದೆ.[14] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1240ರ ಕೆರೆಸಂತೆ ಶಾಸನವು ಹಡಿಹಾರನ ಸೇನಬೋವ ಸಿಂಗಯ್ಯ ಬರದ ಎಂದಿದೆ.[15] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1259ರ ಕೆರೆಸಂತೆ ಶಾಸನವು ಸೇನಬೋವ ಕೇಶಿಯಂಣ್ಣನ ಮಗ ಸಿಂಗಣ್ಣ ಬರದಾತ ಎಂದಿದೆ.[16] (ಚಿತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1) ಸಾ.ಶ. 1275ರ ಕೇದಿಗೆರೆಯ ಶಾಸನವು ಸೇನಬೋವ ಚವುಂಡನು ಬರದಂ ಎಂದಿದೆ.[17] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1409ರ ಮಚ್ಚೇರಿ ತಾಮ್ರಪಟವು ಶಾಸನವು ರುಚಿರಾಕ್ಷರಂ ಎಂದಿದೆ.[18]

ರೂವಾರಿಗಳು

ಶಿಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಕೊರೆಯುವುದು/ಕಂಡರಿಸುವುದು ಕಂಡರಣೆಗಾರರ/ ರೂವಾರಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯ. ಶಾಸನಗಳು ರೂವಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೂವಾರಿ, ಸೂತ್ರದಾರಿ, ಕಂಡರಿಸಿದಪಂ, ಕಣ್ಡರಿಸಿದಂ, ಕಣ್ಡರಣಿ, ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿವೆ. ಸಾ.ಶ. 1159ರ ಕಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ಶಾಸನವು ಮಾಣಿ ಮೋಜನನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದೆ.[19] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1173ರ ಕುಪ್ಪಾಳು ಶಾಸನವು ರೂವಾರಿ ಅಬ್ಬೋಜನ ಸಾಸನ ಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದೆ.[20] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1175ರ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಶಾಸನವು ಬಿರುದ

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ರೂವಾರಿಗಳ ಗಂಡ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಲ್ಲು ಕನಕಂಡರಣೆ ಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದೆ.[21] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1181ರ ಕೆರೆಸಂತೆ ಶಾಸನವು ರೂವಾರಿ ಮಲ್ಲೋಜ ಹೊಯ್ದ ಶಾಸನ ಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದೆ.[22] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1181ರ ವಕ್ಕಲಗೆರೆಯ ಶಾಸನವು ಕಲೋಜನ ಮಗ ಮುದೋಜನು ವೊಕ್ಕಲುಗೆಱೆಯ ಕುಳದ ಬಡಗಿ ಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದೆ.[23] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1191ರ ಆಸಂದಿಯ ಶಾಸನವು ಮಲ್ಲೋಜನ ಮಗ ಹರಿವೋಜ ಎಂದಿದೆ.[24] (ಚಿತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 2) ಸಾ.ಶ. 1240ರ ಕೆರೆಸಂತೆಯ ಶಾಸನವು ರೂವಾರಿ ಚಟ್ಟೋಜನ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಂದಿದೆ.[25] ಸಾ.ಶ. 1521ರ ಕೆರೆಸಂತೆಯ ಶಾಸನವು ಬಾಣೂರು ಕಲ್ಲೋಜನ ಮಗ ಕಲ್ಲಯ್ಯನ ಬರಹಾ ಎಂದಿದೆ.[26] (ಚಿತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 3) ಸಾ.ಶ. 1550ರ ಕೆರೆಸಂತೆಯ ಶಾಸನವು ಯೀ ಬರಹಗೆಯ್ದವನು ಕಂಮಾರ(ಕಮ್ಮಾರ)ವೀರೋಜನ ಮಗ ಭದ್ರಯ ಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದೆ.[27]

ಕಡೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕದಂಬರ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಶಾಸನನಗಳು ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಸಾ.ಶ. 971 ರಿಂದ ಸಾ.ಶ. 1550ರವೆಗಿನ ಕೆಲವೇ ಕೆಲವು ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸನ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಲಿಪಿಕಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ರೂವಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗಳಿವೆ. ಇವರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾದದ್ದು. ಹಲವು ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇನಬೋವ, ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ, ಹಡಿಯಾರ, ಊರೊಡೆಯ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಹುದ್ದೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವರು ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಆಧಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಕಮ್ಮಾರ, ಬಡಗಿ, ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವರು ಶಾಸನ ಕಂಡರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿರುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆಇಲ್ಲಿ ವೃತ್ತಿ–ಪ್ರೌವೃತ್ತಿ, ಅವರಜ್ಞಾನ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರುಗಳು ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದ ಬಿರುದಲೇಖಕ, ರೂವಾರಿಗಳಗಂಡ ಎಂಬ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಬಿರುದುಗಳು ಅವರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಪರಿಣಿತಿ, ನವೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ, ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ದೊರೆತು ಜ್ಞಾನ–ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ–ನವೀನತೆಯಿಂದ ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

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ಛಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರಗಳು

ಚಿತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1: ಕೆರೆಸಂತೆ, ಭಿತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಾಸನ, ಸೇನಬೋವ ಕೇಶಿಯಂಣ್ಣನ ಮಗ ಸಿಂಗಣ್ಣನಉಲ್ಲೇಖ.

ಚಿತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 2: ಆಸಂದಿ, ಭಿತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಾಸನ, ಮಲ್ಲೋಜನ ಮಗ ಹರಿವೋಜನ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ.

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Original Article

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ಸಾರಲೇಖ/Abstract

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯ ಒಂದು ಜೀವಂತ ರೂಪವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಜನರನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಯನ್ನು ಉಚ್ಛ್ರಾಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪರಂಪರೆಯು ಮೂಲ ಆಕರ ಪರಿಕರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ತುಂಬಾ ಮೌಲ್ಯಯುತ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ, ಸಂಪಾದನೆ, ಕಲಿಕೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ತೀವ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿದೆ. ಬಹುಭಾಷಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಇರುವ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಹಿನ್ನಲೆಗಳು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ತ್ವರಿತ ಬೆಳವಣಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ನಾಗಾಲೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ವಿಧ್ಯಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಗೈಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇಂದು ಕ್ಷಣಮಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಓಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮೂಲ ಬೇರುಗಳಾದ ನಾವು ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಸೊಗಡು, ಸೊಬಗು, ಬೆಡಗು, ಆಚಾರ ವಿಚಾರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಯುವ ಜನಾಂಗ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ತಾಳಿರುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಕಟು ಸತ್ಯ. **"ಮನೆ ಗೆದ್ದು ಮಾರು ಗೆಲ್ಲು"** ಎಂಬ ಗಾದೆ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಪರಿಚಯ ನಮಗಿರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Key words: ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕತೆ, ಉಚ್ಛ್ರಾಯ, ಬಹುಭಾಷಿಕ, ಬಹುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಬದ್ಧ, ನಾಗಾಲೋಟ, ಕಟು, ಮಾರು.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದ್ಯ 31 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು, 238 ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಒಟ್ಟು 30,562 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವಿಭಜಿತ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಂದು ತಾಲೂಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಹಾವೇರಿಯು ಇಂದು ಮಧ್ಯಕರ್ನಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿದೆ. ಅರೆಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ, ಕುಮದ್ವತಿ, ವರದಾ, ಧರ್ಮಾ ನದಿಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಮೃದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದೆ.

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ಏಕಾಂತರಾಮಯ್ಯ, ಗಜೇಶ ಮಸಣಯ್ಯ, ಆಂಡಯ್ಯ, ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ, ಕನಕದಾಸ, ಸಂತ ಶರೀಫ್, ಪಂಡಿತ ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಜ ಗವಾಯಿಗಳು, ಹಾನಗಲ್ ಕುಮಾರಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಡಾ.ವಿ.ಕೆ ಗೋಕಾಕ್, ಹುತಾತ್ಮ ಮೈಲಾರ ಮಹದೇವ, ಗುದ್ಲೆಪ್ಪ ಹಳ್ಳಿಕೇರಿ, ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಹೊಸಮನಿ, ಸಂಗೂರ ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ, ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಓಡಿಯಾಡಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಆಚಾರ–ವಿಚಾರ, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಮನೆಮಠ, ಗುಡಿಗೋಪುರ, ಕೋಟೆ–ಕೊತ್ತಲು, ಕೆರೆ–ಬಾವಿ ಹಳ್ಳ–ಕೊಳ್ಳ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಧರ್ಮ–ಜಾತಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಕೈಕಸಬು ಆಟ–ಪಾಠ, ಜನ–ಜಾನುವಾರು, ಸಾಧಕ ಗಣ್ಯರು, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಚ್ಚ್ರಾಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡಯ್ಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅವಿಭಜಿತ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಂದು ತಾಲೂಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಹಾವೇರಿ 1997 ಅಗಸ್ಟ್ 24 ರಂದು ಒಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿತು. ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 14.28 ಮತ್ತು 14.59 ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಶ ಮತ್ತು 75.02 ಮತ್ತು 75.02 ಮತ್ತು 75.38 ರೇಖಾಂಶಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಗಿಲು ಎನಿಸಿದೆ.

ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಗದಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು, ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಸುತ್ತುವರಿದಿವೆ. ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾನಗಲ್ಲು ತಾಲೂಕು ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು (166) ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಸವಣೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು ಅತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ (67) ಜನವಸತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸ

ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಲಾಯುಗದ ಮಾನವರು ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದುದರ ಕುರುಹುಗಳು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಯುವ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ, ವರದಾ ನದಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಸ್ಪದವಿತ್ತಿವೆ. ಹಳ್ಳೂರು, ನಾಗವಂದ, ಭೈರನಪಾದ, ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಮಾದಾಪೂರ, ಶಿರಗಂಬಿ (ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರ ತಾಲೂಕು) ಪ್ರಾಗೈತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು 150,000 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಈಚಿನಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸಮಯವೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಳ್ಳೂರು ಉತ್ಖನನದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯುಧಗಳು ಶಿಲಾಯುಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು ಇತಿಹಾಸಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾಲದ ಮಾನವನು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ಹಿಂದೆಯೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ 1200 ರ ಸುಮಾರಿಗೆ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತಿದ್ದನೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೋಟೆಬೆನ್ನೂರು (ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕು) ಬಳಿಯ ಬಾಚಿ ಗುಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯುಧಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಮಡಿಕೆ, ಕುಡಿಕೆಗಳೂ ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಸವಣೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಜಲ್ಲಾಪುರವನ್ನು ಶಿಲಾಯುಗದ ನೆಲೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾನಗಲ್ಲು ತಾಲೂಕು ವರ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳೇ ಶಿಲಾಯುಗದ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ರಾಣೇಬೆನ್ನೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು ನದಿ ಹರಳಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಶಿಲಾಯುಧ (ಮೈಕ್ರೋಲಿತ್ಸ್) ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಕಬ್ಬಿಣಯುಗದ ಬೃಹತ ಶಿಲಾ (ಮೆಗಾಲಿಥಿಕ್) ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮಡಿಕೆ ಕುಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಹಳ್ಳೂರು, ಪುರದಕೇರಿ, ಹಾದರಗೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನಲೆ :

ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಊರ ಹೆಸರಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ರಾಮಾಯಣ, ಮಹಾಭಾರತಗಳ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳೊಡನೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಘಟನೆಗೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಳುಕು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಹಾನಗಲ್ಲು ಮಹಾಭಾರತ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ವಿರಾಟರಾಜನ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ 12 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾವೇರಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ನಳಮಹಾರಾಜನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದನೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು ಕಡೂರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನವು ಊರ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರುಶುರಾಮನು ತನ್ನ ತಂದೆ ಜಮದಗ್ನಿ ಮಹರ್ಷಿಗಳ ಸಾವಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದ ಸಹಸ್ರಾರ್ಜುನ (ಕಾರ್ತ್ಯವೀರ) ನ ಸಹಸ್ರ ತೋಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಡಿದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕಡೂರು ಆಯಿತಂತೆ, ಹಾನಗಲ್ಲು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ 'ದಶರಥಕೊಪ್ಪವು' ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನ ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಊರಲ್ಲಿ ದಶರಥ ಮಹಾರಾಜನ ದೇವಾಲಯವೂ ಇದೆ. ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ 'ತುರಬಿಗುಡ್ಡವು' ವಿರಾಟರಾಯನ ತುರುಮಂದೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಯಿಸಲು ಈ ಗುಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲಿ ತುರುಬುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ತರುಬಿಗುಡ್ಡವು ಮುಂದೆ ತುರುಬಿಗುಡ್ಡವಾಯಿತಂತೆ.

ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು ಸೀತಿಕೊಂಡವು ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನು ಸೀತಾದೇವಿಯ ಸತ್ವ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ 'ಅಗ್ನಿಕುಂಡ' ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದನಂತೆ. ಆ ಸೀತಾಕೊಂಡವೇ 'ಸೀತಿಕೊಂಡ' ಎಂದಾಯಿತು. ಬಾಸೂರಿನ ಮೂಲ ಹೆಸರು 'ವ್ಯಾಸಪುರ' ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಮಹಾಭಾರತ ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿರಚಿಸಿದ ಮಹಾದಾರ್ಶನಿಕ ಕವಿ ವ್ಯಾಸಮಹರ್ಷಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

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'ಮಹಾಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಬಕಾಸುರ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದ 'ಏಕಚಕ್ರನಗರ' ಶಿಗ್ಗಾವಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಬಂಕಾಪೂರ ನಗರವೆಂಬ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಇದೆ.

ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪೀಠಿಕೆ

ನೂತನ ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ಏಳು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿದ ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕುಂತಳವು ವಿಶಾಲ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಲಭ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಂಡಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಮಂಡಲಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಡು ಅಥವಾ ಕಂಪಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿಭಜಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಬನವಾಸಿ 12000, ಬೆಳ್ವೊಲ–600 ಎಂಬಿವು ಕುಂತಳ ಮಂಡಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುವಿಖ್ಯಾತವಾದವು.

ಐದು ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಂಪಣಗಳು ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಅಭಿಮಾನದ ವಿಷಯ. ರಟ್ಟಿಪಳ್ಳಿ 100 ಕಂಪಣದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಇಂದಿನ ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು ರಟ್ಟೀಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಬಾಸವೂರು–140 ರ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಹಿರೇಬಾಸೂರು, ಪಾನುಂಗಲ್–500 ರ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಸದ್ಯ ತಾಲೂಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿರುವ ಹಾನಗಲ್ಲು. ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಭೂಭಾಗವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಹೊಂದಿರದ ನಾಗರಖಂಡ–70, ಎಡೆವೆಟ್ಟ–70 ಕಂಪಣ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಪುಲಿಗೆರೆ 300 ಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಮಾವೇಶವಾಗಿದ್ದಿತು.

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ

ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸುಮಾರು 21 ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು, ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಮನೆತನಗಳ ಅಧೀನರಾದ ಮಹಾಮಂಡಳೇಶ್ವರರಿಂದಲೋ, ಇವರುಗಳ ರಾಣಿಯರು, ಪತ್ನಿಯರಿಂದಲೂ ಅಥವಾ ಚಕ್ರವತಿ ನಿಯಮಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಆಳಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ಆಳಿದ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಮನೆತನಗಳು :

ಗುಪ್ತರು (ಗುತ್ತರು)

ಗುತ್ತಲವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಗುತ್ತಮೊಳಲಿನ ಗುತ್ತರು ತಾವು ಉತ್ತರದ ಗುಪ್ತರ ವಂಶಸ್ಥರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಸುಮಾರು 7 ನೇಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಹಿರೇಬಿದರಿ ಶಾಸನ 'ಗುಪ್ತರ ವಂಶೋತ್ತಮನ್' ಎಂಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೋರ್ವನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶಾತವಾಹನರು

ಶಾತವಾಹನರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡಗಾತ್ರದ ಇಟ್ಟಂಗಿಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಂಥ ಇಟ್ಟಂಗಿಗಳು "8,12,6" ಗಾತ್ರದವು. ಇಂಥ ಇಟ್ಟಂಗಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು ಚಿಕ್ಕೆರೂರು, ಸಾತೇನಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಶಿಗ್ಗಾವಿಯ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾನಗಲ್ಲು ಇಂಥ ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಗೋಡೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಶಿಗ್ಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಿಲಿಪಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಕೆಲವು ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಇವು ಶಾತವಾಹನರ ಕಾಲದವೆಂದು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕದಂಬರು

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 4 ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದಿಂದ 6 ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದವರೆಗೆ ಬನವಾಸಿಯನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಂತಳನಾಡನ್ನು ಆಳಿದವರು. ಬನವಾಸಿ ಕದಂಬರು, ಆದಿಕದಂಬರು ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಾದವರು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಮೂರು ತಾಮ್ರಪಟಗಳು ದೇವಗಿರಿ (ಹಾವೇರಿ ತಾಲೂಕು) ಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ತಾಮ್ರಪಟ, ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಮುತ್ತೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. 1ನೇ ಕೃಷ್ಣವರ್ಮನು ಅಣ್ಣನಿಂದ ದೂರ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದನು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವನು ಅರಿಸಿಗೊಂದು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಊರು ಹಾವೇರಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ದೇವಗಿರಿ. ಈ ಊರಿಗೆ ತ್ರಿಪರ್ವತವೆಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲಾಯಿತು. 1 ನೆಯ ಕೃಷ್ಣವರ್ಮನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಈ ಶಾಖೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಆರು ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದಲೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸಿತು.

ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ರಾಜಮನೆತನ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸವಣೂರು, ಶಿಗ್ಗಾವಿ, ಅಕ್ಕಿಆಲೂರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಮ್ರಪಟಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಉಳಿದಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 17 ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಲಭಿಸಿವೆ. ಹಾವೇರಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಗಣಜೂರು ಎಂಬ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯನ ಒಂದು, ವಿನಯಾದಿತ್ಯನ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನ ನಿಂತಿವೆ. ವಿಜಯಾದಿತ್ಯನ

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ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಶಾಸನ ಶಿಗ್ಗಾವಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಬನ್ನಿಕೊಪ್ಪದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಹರಿಹರದ ಒಂದು ತಾಮ್ರಶಾಸನವು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 695 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ವಿನಯಾದಿತ್ಯನು ಹಾವೇರಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಕರಜಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಡು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟರು

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 700 ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಇರಬಹುದಾದರೆ ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ 100 ಶಾಸನಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಸವಣೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಹತ್ತಿಮತ್ತೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಒಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಸನ ದೊರೆತಿರುವುದು ಅಭಿಮಾನದ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಚಲ್ಲಕೇತನ ವಂಶದವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟರ ಅಮೋಘವರ್ಷ ನೃಪತುಂಗನ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಂದವರು ಈ ವಂಶದ ಮೂಲಪುರುಷ ಬಂಕೆಯ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಗೆ ಬಲಗೈಯಾಗಿದ್ದನು. ಈತನು ಬಂಕಾಪುರದವನು. ಈತನ ಹೆಸರೆ ಈ ಊರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಕಲ್ಯಾಣದ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು

ಈ ಅರಸು ಮನೆತನದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಶಾಸನಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಚಿಕ್ಕೇರೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ಶಾಸನ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನ ಆ ಊರಿನ ಬಳಿರಿ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಮುಂದಿನದು.

ಕಳಚೂರಿಯರು, ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರು, ಯಾದವರು, ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಅರಸುಮನೆತನಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಹಾಗೂ **ಮಾಂಡಳಿಕರಾಗಿ**, ಹಾನಗಲ್ಲು ಕದಂಬರು, ರಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕದಂಬರು, ನಾಗರಖಂಡ ಕದಂಬರು ಎಂಬ ಮೂರು ಮಾಂಡಳಿಕ ಕದಂಬರ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿವೆ.

ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ

ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಭಾಗವು, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಘಟ್ಟದ ಸೆರಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದರಿಂದ ಶಿಗ್ಗಾವಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಭಾಗ, ಹಾನಗಲ್ಲು ತಾಲೂಕು, ಹಿರೇಕೆರೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಸೀಮೆಯ ಸೆರಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಭೂ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಇಳಿಜಾರಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ. ಸವಣೂರು, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ, ರಾಣೇಬೆನ್ನೂರು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳವಲ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅರೆಮಲೆನಾಡು ಎನ್ನಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಭೂಮಿ ಕಪ್ಪು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಪ್ಪು ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ಕೆಂಪು ಮಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ, ಕುಮದ್ವತಿ, ವರದಾ, ಧರ್ಮಾ ಇವು ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಮೂಲಗಳು ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ನದಿಗಳು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಹರಿದು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜಲಸಂಪತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ.

ಬೆಳೆಗಳು, ಸಸ್ಯಗಳು

ಸವೂಣರನ್ನು 1834 ರಿಂದ 1862 ರವರೆಗೆ ಆಳಿದ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ದಿಲೇರಖಾನ ನವಾಬನು ಸವಣೂರು ಕೆರೆಯ ಹತ್ತಿರದ ನವಾಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 1 ಲಕ್ಷ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನು 2 ಲಕ್ಷ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ್ಣಿನ ಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದನು. ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಿ, ವೀಳ್ಯೆದೆಲೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಅವನ ಬಳಿ 400 ಅನುಭವಸ್ಥ ತೋಟಗಾರರಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬು, ಭತ್ತದಿಂದ ಸಾವೆ, ನವಣೆವರೆಗೆ, ಹತ್ತಿ ಶೇಂಗಾ, ಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ, ತೆಂಗು, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳಾದ ತೇಗ, ನಂದಿ, ಬೀಟೆ, ಬೇವು, ಮಾವು, ಜಾಲಿಗಳು ಯಥೇಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿಯ ಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಭಾರಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಗುಂಟೂರಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪೇಟೆಗೆ ಮಾಲು ಅವಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ ಜಗತ್ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿಗೆ ಸಮೀಪವಾದ ತಡಸ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಣ ಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಿಪ್ಪೆ, ಬೀಜ ಬೇರ್ಪಡಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ 'ಓಲಿಯೋರೇಸಿಸ್' ಎಂಬ ಕೆಂಪು ಬಣ್ಣದ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಎಣ್ಣೆಗೆ ವಿದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ವಿಪುಲವಾದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಇದೆ. ರಾಣೇಬೆನ್ನೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ 'ಮಹಿಕೋ' ದಂತ ಬೀಜೋತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ 3–4 ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳ ರೈತರ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ವರದಾನವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಶಾಸನಗಳು, ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು, ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು

ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 13,000 ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ದುರ್ದೈವವೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಅಪಾರ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಕೇವಲ 300 ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾಗಿವೆ. 705 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿರುವ ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 31 ತ್ರಿಕೂಟ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡಿ ಮೂರ್ತಿಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು, ಮಹಾಸತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಆತ್ಮಬಲಿ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು, ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

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ದೃಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಕಳ್ಳಿಹಾಳ ಗ್ರಾಮದ, ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಡಿದ 5 ಯೋಧರ 5 ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳಿವೆ. ಕೋಳೂರು ಕೊಡಗೂಸು ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಎದುರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಶವ, ವಿಷ್ಣು, ವೀರಭದ್ರ, ಸೂರ್ಯ, ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರರ ಸುಮಾರು 5 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳು ನಿಂತಿವೆ.

ಸವಣೂರು ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಜೈನತ್ವ ಅಡಗಿದೆ. 'ಶ್ರಮಣರ ಊರು' ಸವಣೂರು ಎಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸವಣೂರಿನ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1087 ರ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಈ ಊರ ಹೆಸರು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ದಾನಚಿಂತಾಮಣಿ ಅತ್ತಿಮಬ್ಬೆ 10 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮಹಾದಾನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪೋಷಕಿ, ಬಂಕಾಪುರವು ಅತ್ತಿಮಬ್ಬೆಯ ಪತಿ ನಾಗದೇವನ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಣ್ಣಿಗದೇವನ ನಿವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅತ್ತಿಮಬ್ಬೆಯು ಬಸದಿ, ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ದಾನ ಧರ್ಮ ಮಾಡಿದಳು. ಬಂಕಾಪುರವು ಅವಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕದರಮಂಡಲಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ಶಿವಾಲಯಗಳಿವೆ ನೀಲಕಂಠೇಶ್ವರ, ಕಲ್ಮೇಶ್ವರ, ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣೇಶ್ವರ, ಗವಿಸಿದ್ಧೇಶ್ವರ, ಕಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರ, ಕದರಮಂಡಲಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕಾಂತೇಶ (ಆಂಜನೇಯ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ) ದೇವಾಲಯ, ಹಾವೇರಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ದೇವಗಿರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭವ್ಯವಾದ ದ್ವಾರವಿದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 5 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರವಿರುವ ಪದ್ಮಾಸನಸ್ಥವಾಗಿರುವ ಎರಡು ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರ ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಶಿಗ್ಗಾವಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಬಕಾಸುರ ಕೆರೆ ಬಂಕಾಪುರವು ಬಕಾಸುರನ ನೆಲಯಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬ ಐತಿಹ್ಯಗಳಿವೆ. ಇದೇ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಗೊಟಗೋಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಾನಪದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪ್ರಥಮವಾದುದೆಂಬ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಗ್ಗಾವಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಗೆ ನಿದರ್ಶನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನ ಜನಾಂಗದವರು ಇಲ್ಲದ ಊರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಸೀದಿ–ದರ್ಗಾಗಳಿವೆ. ಆ ಊರಿನ ಹಿಂದೂಗಳು ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನರನ್ನು ಕರೆಯಿಸಿ ಉರುಸ್ (ಅಲಾವಿ ಹಬ್ಬ) ಆಚರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶಿಶುವಿನಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತ ಶರೀಫರ ಗದ್ದುಗೆಯಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನಕದಾಸರ ಹುಟ್ಟೂರು ಬಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿರುವ ಕನಕದಾಸರ ಅರಮನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅರಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಗೋಡೆಗೆ ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿರುವ ಕನಕದಾಸರ ಜೀವನದ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ಚೋತೋಹಾರಿಯೆನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ.

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಕಾವ್ಯ, ಸಂಗೀತ, ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ವಚನ, ತತ್ವಪದ, ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಜಾನಪದ ಹೀಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಹಲವಾರು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿಗೈದವರೆಂದರೆ ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯವರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾನಗಲ್ ಕುಮಾರಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಪಂಚಾಕ್ಷರಿ ಗವಾಯಿ, ಏಕಾಂತ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ, ಗಜೇಶ ಮಸಣಯ್ಯ, ಆಂಡಯ್ಯ, ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ, ಕನಕದಾಸರು, ಶಾಂತನಿರಂಜನ, ಶಿವಲಿಂಗ ಕವಿ, ವಿರಕ್ತದೇವ, ಸಂತ ಶರೀಫ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರು, ಗಳಗನಾಥರು, ವಿ.ಕೃ ಗೋಕಾಕ್, ಹೆಳವನಕಟ್ಟೆ ಗಿರಿಯಮ್ಮ, ನಾ.ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜಪುರೋಹಿತ, ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಹಾವನೂರು, ಶಿ.ಶಿ ಬಸವನಾಳ, ಕೆ.ಎಫ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಮಹಾದೇವ ಬಣಕಾರ, ಸು.ರಂ ಎಕ್ಕುಂಡಿ, ಪಾಟೀಲ ಪುಟ್ಟಪ್ಪ, ರಾ.ಕು, ಬಸವಲಿಂಗಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ, ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಗೋವಿಂದಮೂರ್ತಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ, ಡಾ. ಬೋಜರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಮೋಹನ ನಾಗಮ್ಮನವರು, ಡಾ. ಮುದೇನೂರು ನಿಂಗಪ್ಪ, ಶ್ರೀ.ಶೈಲ ಹುದ್ದಾರ, ಮಾರುತಿ ಶಿಡ್ಲಾಪೂರ, ಶ್ರೀ. ಸತೀಶ ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ, ಲಿಂಗರಾಜ ಕಮ್ಮಾರ, ಡಾ. ಶಿವಾನಂದ ಕೆಳಗಿನಮನಿ, ಮುಂತಾದವರು. 12 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಿಂದ ಏಕಾಂತ ರಾಮಯ್ಯನಿಂದ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ಜನಪದ ಮಹಾಕವಿ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ ಕನಕದಾಸರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡು ಸದ್ಯದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ವೃಂದದವರಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿದೆ.ಸಮಾರೋಪವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ಪರಂಪರೆಯು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯಿಂದ ಬೊಗಸೆಯಷ್ಟು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ರೋಚಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಳತೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣತೆಯತ್ತ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ವಿಚಾರಧಾರೆಯಿಂದ ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆಗೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಇಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗ್ರಂಥ ಋಣ:

1. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಕೋಶ ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಪುಟ, ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಂಪಾದಕ– ಪ್ರೊ. ಅಂಬಳಿಕೆ ಹಿರಿಯಣ್ಣ. ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಸಂಪಾದಕ– ಕಾ.ತ ಚಿಕ್ಕಣ್ಣ, ಸಂಯೋಜಕ ಸಂಪಾದಕ– ಡಾ. ಚಕ್ಕೆರೆ ಶಿವಶಂಕರ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಪಾದಕ– ಡಾ ಭೋಜರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ. ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು, ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಲಹಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಾನಪದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಗೊಟಗೋಡಿ– 581205
2. ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಳಾಮುಖ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ– ಡಾ. ಚಾಮರಾಜ ಕಮ್ಮಾರ. ಹರಿಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
3. ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ– ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ ಗುತ್ತಿನಕೆರೆ, ಚೈತ್ರ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
4. ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು

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Original Article

ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪಾತ್ರ: ಮರೆತುಹೋದ ಧ್ವನಿಗಳ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ (An Analytical Study of Women's Role in India's Freedom Struggle: The Forgotten Voices)

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಶ್ರೀದೇವಿ
ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದೇಶ್ವರ ಸ ಪ್ರ ದ ಕಾಲೇಜು
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ಸಾರಾಂಶ (Abstract)

ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪಾತ್ರವು ಅಗಾಧವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪುರುಷ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಹೋರಾಟದ ವಿಧಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡಿವೆ. ಈ ಲೇಖನವು, ಅನೀ ಬೆಸೆಂಟ್, ಸರೋಜಿನಿ ನಾಯ್ಡು ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾದೇವಿ ಚಟ್ಟೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ ಅವರಂತಹ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ, ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬರದೇ ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿಯರ ಧೈರ್ಯ, ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೇವಲ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಾರರಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ, ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಜನ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಾಹಕರಾಗಿ ಅವರು ನೀಡಿದ 'ಸ್ತ್ರೀಶಕ್ತಿ'ಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸುವುದು ಇದರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಉಮಾಬಾಯಿ ಕುಂದಾಪುರ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಸಿದ್ದಮ್ಮ, ಮತ್ತು ಯಶೋಧರಾ ದಾಸಪ್ಪ ಅವರಂತಹ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನಾಯಕಿಯರ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯು ಭಾರತದ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಮಾರ್ಗದ ತಂತ್ರಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಆಯಾಮವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಆಂದೋಲನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿತು ಎಂದು ಲೇಖನವು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮರೆತುಹೋದ ಈ ಧ್ವನಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸುವುದು ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಚಿತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

1. ಪರಿಚಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಔಚಿತ್ಯ:

ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌನವಾಗಿವೆ ಅವರ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗಳು,
ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಾರಿ ಹೃದಯಗಳು.
ಹೆಸರಿಲ್ಲದ ತ್ಯಾಗಗಳು, ಮರೆತ ಅವರ ಧ್ವನಿಗಳ ನಾದ,
ಭಾರತದ ಆತ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಚ್ಚಳಿಯದೆ ಜೀವಿಸಿವೆ ಅವರ ವಾದ.

ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟವು, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ನಡೆದ ಒಂದು ಸುದೀರ್ಘ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಮುಖಿ ಹೋರಾಟವಾಗಿದೆ.

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ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಇದರ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ವಿವರಣೆಯು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪುರುಷ ನಾಯಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ತಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬ, ಸಮಾಜ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪಾತ್ರವು ದಾಖಲಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ರಮುಖವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

1.1. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಪೂರ್ವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ

ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪಿತೃಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಮಾಜದ ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಕೊರತೆ, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ, ಸತಿಪದ್ಧತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರದಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಂತಹ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ದುರುಪಯೋಗಗಳು ಅವರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಕೇವಲ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ, ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯೂ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. 19ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪಂಡಿತಾ ರಾಮಾಬಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾವಿತ್ರಿಬಾಯಿ ಫುಲೆ ಅವರಂತಹ ಸುಧಾರಕರ ಮೂಲಕ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾದದತ್ತ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಇಟ್ಟರು.

2. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪಾತ್ರ

ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹದ ಕರೆಯು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆತಂದಿತು. ಇದು ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಗಣ್ಯರ ಮಟ್ಟದಿಂದ ಹೊರತಂದು ಒಂದು ಬೃಹತ್ ಜನಾಂದೋಲನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿತು. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮೂರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ನೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು:

2.1. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಾರರಾಗಿ

* ಕಮಲಾದೇವಿ ಚಟ್ಟೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಂತಹ ನಾಯಕಿಯರು ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನುಭಂಗ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಂತಹ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಘಟನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.
* ಕಮಲಾದೇವಿ ಅವರ ಮನವಿಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಿದರು.
* ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿ, ಉಪ್ಪು ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ ಬಿಡಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಬಂಧನ, ಹಿಂಸೆ ಮತ್ತು ತ್ಯಾಗವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿದರು.
* ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸರೋಜಿನಿ ನಾಯ್ಡು, ಕಸ್ತೂರಬಾ ಗಾಂಧೀ, ವಿಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಪಂಡಿತ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅರುಣಾ ಆಸಫ್ ಅಲಿ ಅವರಂತಹವರು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರ ಸಂಘಟನಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವು ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲ ನೀಡಿತು.

2.2. ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಾಹಕರಾಗಿ

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಾದ ಖಾದಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ, ಹಿಂದಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ, ಪಾನನಿಷೇಧ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತಾ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು.

* ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಆಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಹಿರಿದು.
* ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಮದ್ಯನಿಷೇಧ (ಪಾನನಿಷೇಧ), ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬಹಿಷ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾದಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.

2.3. ಪೂರಕ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧದಲ್ಲಿ (Forgotten Voices)

* ಕರ ನಿರಾಕರಣೆ ಚಳುವಳಿ: ಪುರುಷ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಸಾಂಘಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿದರು.
* ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಹರಾಜಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪವಾಸ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸವಾಲು ಹಾಕಿದರು.
* ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು: ಈ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಸಾಗಣೆ, ಗುಪ್ತ ಸಭೆಗಳ ಆಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಯ ನೀಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದರು.
* ಉಷಾ ಮೇಹತಾ, ಮಟಂಗಿನಿ ಹಜ್ರಾ ಮತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಸಹಗಲ್ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸವಾಲು ಹಾಕಿದರು.

ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟವು ಅನೇಕ ಪುರುಷ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ತ್ಯಾಗಮಾಡಿ ದೇಶದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ

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ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಸೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ತ್ಯಾಗವು ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಡದೇ ಮರೆತುಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರ ಜೀವನ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡೋಣ.

1. ಉಷಾ ಮೆಹತಾ

ಉಷಾ ಮೆಹತಾ ಅವರು 1942ರ ಭಾರತ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಚಳವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿದರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿದಾಗಲೂ ಗುಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಪ್ರಸಾರ ನಡೆಸಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಚಳವಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಶಕ್ತಿ ದೊರೆಯಿತು.

ಸಾಧನೆ: ಗುಪ್ತ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ, ಜೈಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಅನುಭವ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಂತರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ.

2. ಅನ್ನಿ ಬೆಸೆಂಟ್

ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಾಗಿ ಧ್ವನಿ ಎತ್ತಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಮಹಿಳಾ ನಾಯಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು. ಅವರು ಹೋಮ್ ರೂಲ್ ಚಳವಳಿಗೆ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ನೀಡಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಸಾಧನೆ: ಹೋಮ್ ರೂಲ್ ಚಳವಳಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಜಾಗೃತಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕೊಡುಗೆ.

3. ಮಟಂಗಿನಿ ಹಾಜ್ರಾ

ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ನಡೆದ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ರಿವರ್ಣ ಧ್ವಜ ಹಿಡಿದು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಗುಂಡಿನ ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸಿದಾಗಲೂ ಧ್ವಜವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಣ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಸಾಧನೆ: ಶಾಂತಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ, ತ್ಯಾಗಮಯ ಮರಣ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ.

4. ಕಮಲಾ ದಾಸ್ ಗುಪ್ತ

ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಚಳವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಗುಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡು ಹಲವು ಬಾರಿ ಬಂಧನಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದರು.

ಸಾಧನೆ: ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸೆಳೆಯುವುದು.

5. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಸಹಗಲ್

ಆಜಾದ್ ಹಿಂದ್ ಫೌಜ್ನ ಮಹಿಳಾ ದಳವಾದ ಝಾನ್ಸಿಯ ರಾಣಿ ಪಡೆಗೆ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಸುಭಾಷ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಬೋಸ್ ಅವರ ಜೊತೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಸಾಧನೆ: ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸೈನಿಕ ಪಡೆಯ ನೇತೃತ್ವ, ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೇವೆ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಂತರ ಸಮಾಜಸೇವೆ.

6. ಪರಸೀನಾ ದೇವಿ

ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಚಳವಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಿ, ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯ ಆಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಿದರು.

ಸಾಧನೆ: ಖಾದಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ.

3. ಮರೆತುಹೋದ ಧ್ವನಿಗಳು: ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನಾಯಕಿಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕೊಡುಗೆ:

ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರಳವಾಗಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಾಗುವ ಅನೇಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿದರು.

3.1. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ವೀರಾಗ್ರಣಿಯರು

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಣಿ ಅಬ್ಬಕ್ಕ ದೇವಿಯವರ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧದಿಂದ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದು, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡರು.

• ಉಮಾಬಾಯಿ ಕುಂದಾಪುರ್ (Umabai Kundapur) :ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ–ಮಂಗಳೂರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

ಉಮಾಬಾಯಿ ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ನಾಯಕಿ. Seva Dal–ನ ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್–ನಿಂದ ವಿವಿಧ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಜೈಲುವಾಸ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಕ್ವಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳವಳಿಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶ್ರಯ ತಾಣವನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

• ಯಶೋಧರ ದಾಸಪ್ಪ (Yashodhara Dasappa): ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ

ಗಾಂಧೀ ಚಳವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿ. ವನ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. 1930ರ ದಶಕದ ವನ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹದ ವೇಳೆ ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ

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ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನರನ್ನು ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಡಿರೊಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರಮುಖರಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದರು. ಹೋರಾಟದ ನಂತರ ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಚಿವರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ಪದ್ಮ ಭೂಷಣ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದರು.

• ಕಮಲಾದೇವಿ ಚಟ್ಟೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ್ (Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay): ಮಂಗಳೂರು (ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್–ಪ್ರಶಾಸಿತ ಭಾಗ), ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಪರ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಹಿಳೆ. ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಚಳವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಶಾಮಿಲ್ ಆದರು. ಪೋಲಿಟಿಕ್ಸ್, ಕಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಲೂಮ್–ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ ಉತ್ತೇಜನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ–ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಂತರ ದೇಶ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದವರು.

* ತಾಯಮ್ಮ ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಬಾಯಿ ಪಂಜೇಕರ್, ಮಹಾದೇವಿತಾಯಿ ದೊಡ್ಡನೆ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಮ್ಮ, ಗೌರಮ್ಮ ವೆಂಕಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ, ಗದರಿಗಿಲ್ ಬೊಮ್ಮಕ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗಮ್ಮ ಪಾಟಿಲ್ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ವೀರತನವನ್ನು ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

* ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಸಿದ್ದಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿರೇಮಠ: ಇವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದವು.

* ರಮಾಬಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಭು, ಭಾಗೀರಥಿ ಬಾಯಿ ಪುರಾಣಿಕ (ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ), ಗೌರಮ್ಮ, ಕಾವೇರಮ್ಮ, ಮತ್ತು ದುಗ್ಗಮ್ಮ (ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ): ಇವರ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

* ಅರಣ್ಯ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈಚಲು ಮರ ಕಡಿಯುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾದ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿದರು. ಬಂಧನಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ ತಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಪರವಾಗಿ, ತಾವು ಕೂಡ ಅದೇ ಕೃತ್ಯ ಎಸಗಿ ಬಂಧನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡಲು ಹಠ ತೊಟ್ಟ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಕಥೆಗಳು ಅವರ ದೃಢ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

3.2. ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಪ್ತ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು

ಕೆಲವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಸಜ್ಜಿತ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಗುಪ್ತಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ, ಸಂದೇಶ ಸಾಗಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವವನ್ನು ಪಣಕ್ಕಿಟ್ಟು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು

• ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ

ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ವಹಿಸಿದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಾಯಕರ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುವುದು ಅಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ, ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧದ ತಂತ್ರಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಬೃಹತ್ ಜನಾಂದೋಲನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿತು. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿತು. ಅವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾದವನ್ನು ಮನೆಮಾತಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿ, ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರಮವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನಂತರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ದೊರಕಿದರೂ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಪಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ದೊರಕಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಅನುಭವಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳು ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಉಳಿದವು. ಅವರ ಕಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೋರಾಟದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸುವುದು ಇಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಮರೆತುಹೋದ ಧ್ವನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಮರುಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅರಿಯಬಹುದು. ಈ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಕೇವಲ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಏಕತೆಯಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆತರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಅವರ ಕಥೆಗಳು ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯ ಮೂಲವಾಗಬೇಕು.

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Original Article

ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿ

ಶ್ರೀಪಾದ ಆರ್ ಮಾಳಗಿ
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Abstract

ಈ ಲೇಖನವು "ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯ ಕುರಿತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮತ್ತು ಉದಯೋನ್ಮುಖ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಸರಣದಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯು ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ, ಸಮತೋಲಿತ ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಷಯಾಧಾರಿತ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಠಿಣ ಮೈತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವಾಗ ಭಾರತವು ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಚೀನಾ, ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಂತಹ ಬಹು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ತನ್ನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ, ಭಾರತವು ಸ್ಥಿರತೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತುಜಾಗತಿಕ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ನಿಯಮ–ಆಧಾರಿತ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಒಂದೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರದೆ, ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ, ಚೀನಾ, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್, ಜಪಾನ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಉದಯೋನ್ಮುಖ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿ, ತಂತ್ರಾತ್ಮಕ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮತೋಲನವನ್ನು ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ.

Keywords: ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ, ಅಸಂಯುಕ್ತ(ಅಲಿಪ್ತ) ಚಳುವಳಿ ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರ, ನೆರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆ, ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬಲಿಷ್ಟ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಬಂಧ.

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ:

ಶೀತಲ ಯುದ್ಧದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವವು ಎರೆಡು ಮಹಾಶಕ್ತಿಗಳಾದ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸೋವಿಯತ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ವಿಭಜಿತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವವು ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ, ಒಂದೇ ಅಥವಾ ಎರೆಡು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಭಾರತ, ಚೀನಾ, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಯೂರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹಲವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

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ಈ ಹೊಸ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಶೀತಲ ಸಮರದ ಅಂತ್ಯವು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯದರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ರೂಪಾಂತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿತು. ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸೋವಿಯತ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ದ್ವಿಧ್ರುವಿ ವಿಶ್ವಕ್ರಮವು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ, ಚೀನಾ, ಭಾರತ, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಮತ್ತು ಜಪಾನ್ ನಂತಹ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ವಿತರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಕಸನಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ದೇಶವು ವಿಶ್ವ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಬಹು ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಹಕಾರ, ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಅವಲಂಬನೆಯಿಂದ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ.

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಹು–ಧ್ರುವೀಯ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ವಾಸ್ತವಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತವುತನ್ನರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮತ್ವ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನುರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತುಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯ ಮೂಲ ತತ್ವಗಳೆಂದರೆ–ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ, ಶಾಂತಿಯುತ ಸಹಬಾಳ್ವೆ, ಪರಸ್ಪರಗೌರವ ಮತ್ತು ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪ ಮಾಡದಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ, ದೊಡ್ಡಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತುಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಅದರಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ, ಭಾರತವು ಶಾಂತಿ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಮುಖಜಾಗತಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತುಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ, ಬಹು–ಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯುಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆಉದಯೋನ್ಮುಖಜಾಗತಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿತನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸಮತೋಲಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬಹು–ಧ್ರುವೀಯ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಅರ್ಥ: ಬಹು–ಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತುಎಂದರೆಒಂದುಅಥವಾಎರೆಡು ಮಹಾಶಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯ ಹೊಂದುವ ಬದಲು ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸುವಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಜಾಗತಿಕಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ, ಚೀನಾ, ಭಾರತ, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಮತ್ತುಜಪಾನನಂತಹ ದೇಶಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನುರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯ ವಿಕಸನ: ಶೀತಲ ಸಮರದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವುಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸೋವಿಯತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬಣಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಲಿಪ್ತ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿತು. ಶೀತಲ ಸಮರದ ನಂತರ, ಬಹು–ಧ್ರುವೀಯ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮುವಿಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಭಾರತವುತನ್ನ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು ಮತ್ತುಅದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿತನ್ನ ಮೂಲ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿಯುವುದನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿತು.

ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳು

1. ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ:

ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆಎಂದರೆರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವುತನ್ನ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ, ರಕ್ಷಣಾ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಭದ್ರತಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಒತ್ತಡ, ಪ್ರಭಾವಅಥವಾ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗದೇ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವೇಆಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತತನ್ನ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯಾವುದೇಒಂದು ಬಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯಜಾಗತಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವೇಕಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಚೀನಾಎಲ್ಲರಜೊತೆಯೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೂ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯಾವರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವೂ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಮಿತ್ರವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಯಾವರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವೂ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಶತ್ರುವೂಅಲ್ಲ, ಭಾರತವುತನ್ನರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳು:

- ಭಾರತವುಅಮೇರಿಕಾ, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಚೀನಾ ಮುಂತಾದಯಾವರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಒತ್ತಡಕ್ಕೂ ಒಳಗಾಗದೇ ತನ್ನದೆಯಾದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನುಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

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- ವಿದೇಶಿ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣಅವಲಂನೆಯನ್ನುತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಮೇಕ್ಇನ್ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಆತ್ಮನಿರಭರ ಭಾರತ ಮೂಲಕ ದೇಶಿಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ದೇಶಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಹಕಾರಒಪ್ಪಂದವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ದೇಶದರಕ್ಷಣಾಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದು.
- ಭಾರತವುಅಮೇರಿಕಾಕ್ವಾಡ್ಜೊತೆಗೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತುರಷ್ಯಾ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಬ್ರೀಕ್ಸ್, ಚೀನಾದ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಶಾಂಘೈ ಸಹಕಾರಒಕ್ಕೂಟದೊಂದಿಗೂ ಸಕ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮತೋಲನವನ್ನುಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತವುಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಂಘರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಬಣವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸದೆ, ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಶಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಾದಕ್ಕೆಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ: ರಷ್ಯಾ–ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಸಂಘರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ನಿಲುವಿನ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟತೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ–ವಿದೇಶಿ ಒತ್ತಡವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನಿಸರಿಸುವುದು, ದೇಶಿಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸರಪಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನುಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದು.

ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವ

- ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳಿಂದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಬಲಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಭಾರತ ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಜಾಗತಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇಂದಿನ ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿಯಾವುದೇಒಂದು ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬನೆ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ ಮತ್ತುಅಸಂಯುಕ್ತತೆ(ಅಲಿಪ್ತತೆ) ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ

ಅ.ನಂ	ಅಸಂಯುಕ್ತತೆ(ಅಲಿಪ್ತತೆ)	ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ
1	ಶೀತಲ ಸಮರದಕಾಲದ ನೀತಿ	ಇಂದಿನ ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯ ನೀತಿ
2	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಬಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರದಿರುವುದು	ಹಲವಾರು ದೇಶಗಳ ಜೊತೆ ಸಹಕಾರ
3	ತಟಸ್ಥತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಒತ್ತು	ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಒತ್ತು

2. ಅಸಂಯುಕ್ತ(ಅಲಿಪ್ತ) ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಪರಂಪರೆ:

ಅಸಂಯುಕ್ತ(ಅಲಿಪ್ತ) ಚಳುವಳಿ ಎಂದರೆಯಾವುದೇ ಸೈನಿಕ ಅಥವಾರಾಜಕೀಯಕೂಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರದೇ, ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನುಅನುಸರಿಸುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಶೀತಲ ಸಮರದಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಆರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಶೀತಲ ಸಮರದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿಜಗತ್ತಿನಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಎರೆಡು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಭಜನೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು.

- ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಕೂಟ
- ಸೋವಿಯತ್ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಸಮತಾವಾದಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಕೂಟ

ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಪಡೆದ ಅನೇಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಈ ಎರೆಡು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬಣಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಿಲುಕಲು ಇಚ್ಚಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಅಸಂಯುಕ್ತ (ಅಲಿಪ್ತ) ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಜನ್ಮವಾಯಿತು. ಭಾರತವು ಶೀತಲ ಸಮರದ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂಅಸಂಯುಕ್ತ (ಅಲಿಪ್ತ) ನೀತಿಯನ್ನುಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿಇದುಎಲ್ಲರಜೊತೆಗೂ, ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಎಂಬ ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಅಸಂಯುಕ್ತ(ಅಲಿಪ್ತ) ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕರೆಂದರೆಜವಾಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರು (ಭಾರತ), ಜೋಸಿಪ್ ಬ್ರೊಝ್ಟಿಟೊ (ಯುಗೋಸ್ಲಾವಿಯಾ), ಗಮಾಲ್ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ನಾಸರ್ (ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್), ಸುಕಾರ್ನೊ (ಇಂಡೋನೇಷಿಯಾ), ಕ್ವಾಮೆಎನ್ಕ್ರುಮಾ (ಘಾನಾ) ಇವರು ಮೂಲ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಡೋನೇಷಿಯಾದ ಬಾಂಡುಂಗ್ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಷ್ಯಾ–ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ಖಂಡಗಳ ದೇಶಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದವು ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ, ಸಹಕಾರಆದ್ಯತೆ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವಾದ ವಿರೋಧದ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವುಇದುಅಸಂಯುಕ್ತ(ಅಲಿಪ್ತ) ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಭದ್ರವಾದ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿತು. ಇದು ಬಾಂಡುಂಗ್ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಎಂದೇ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಯುಗೋಸ್ಲಾವಿಯಾದ ಬೆಲ್ಗ್ರೇಡ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಅಧಿಕೃತಅಸಂಯುಕ್ತ(ಅಲಿಪ್ತ) ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿಅಸಂಯುಕ್ತ(ಅಲಿಪ್ತ) ಚಳುವಳಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಅಸಂಯುಕ್ತ(ಅಲಿಪ್ತ) ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ

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ಭಾರತವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಾಯಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬೀರಿತು. ಭಾರತವುಯುದ್ಧ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಮತ್ತುಜಾಗತಿಕ ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವ ನಿಲುವುವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿತ್ತು. ಅಷ್ಟೇಅಲ್ಲ ಬಡ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಪರವಾಗಿಧ್ವನಿಯನ್ನುಎತ್ತುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿತನ್ನ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಶೀತಲ ಸಮರಅಂತ್ಯವಾದ ನಂತರ ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಹೊಸ ಪೈಪೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಅಸಂಯುಕ್ತ(ಅಲಿಪ್ತ) ಚಳುವಳಿಇನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತವಾಗಿದೆ.

3. ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರ:

ಭಾರತವುಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಸಕ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ತನ್ನರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಸಕ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳುಇಂತಿವೆ.

- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತತನ್ನಧ್ವನಿಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು
- ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಲು
- ಶಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ವಿಶ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಲು
- ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮತೋಲನ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು

ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಎಂದರೆಎರಡಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಸೇರಿಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಜಿ20, ಬ್ರೀಕ್ಸ್, ಎಸ್.ಸಿ.ಒ, ಡಬ್ಲೂಟಿಒ ಮುಂತಾದವು.

- **ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆ:–** ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲೇಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೇನಾ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ನೀಡಿದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವುಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಯುದ್ಧ ಪೀಡಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಭಾರತವು ಹಲವು ಬಾರಿ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇಅಲ್ಲ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆಆಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಲವಾದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನುಇಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದುಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಲವು ದೇಶಗಳು ಕೊಡಾ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿವೆ.
- **ಜಿ20:–** ಜಿ20ಯು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖಆರ್ಥಿಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ದೇಶಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆ ಭಾರತವು ಜಿ20ಯ ನಾಯಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿತು.
- **ಬ್ರೀಕ್ಸ್:–** ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗಿ ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಭಾರತ, ಚೀನಾ, ದಕ್ಷೀಣಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಬ್ರೀಕ್ಸ್ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪರ್ಯಾಯಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನುರೂಪಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಹಾಗೂ ನ್ಯೂಡೆವಲಪಮೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಆ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.
- **ಶಾಂಘೈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ:–**ಇದು ಮಧ್ಯಏಷ್ಯಾದ ದೇಶಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದುಅಷ್ಟೇಅಲ್ಲಇದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯನ್ನು ತರಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತುಉಗ್ರವಾದವನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಲು ಭಾರತಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ವಿಶ್ವ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಘಟನೆ:–** ಕೃಷಿ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ, ಔಷಧ ಪೇಟೆಂಟ್ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲವಾದ ನಿಲುವು ಹೊಂದಲು, ನ್ಯಾಯ ಸಮ್ಮತವಾದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಾಗಿಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಲು ಅಧಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಪರವಾಗಿ ವಾದ ಮಂಡಿಸಲು ಭಾರತವು ಈ ವೇದಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- **ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸೌರಒಕ್ಕೂಟ:–** ನವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಶಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ನೀಡಲು ಭಾರತತನ್ನ ಮುಂದಾಳತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತುಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವತನ್ನಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ನವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಶಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಸೌರ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟುಧನ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

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4. ನೆರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ:–

ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯಾವುದೇ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸರಕಾರ ಬಂದರೂಅವರ ಮೊದಲ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೆರೆರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯು "ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯವರು ಮೊದಲು" ಎಂಬ ನೀತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಸ್ಪರಗೌರವ, ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪ ಮಾಡದಿರುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂದರುಗಳು, ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತುಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತುಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರ, ಮತ್ತುಜನರಿಂದಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು–ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶಾಲ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳು. ಸಲಹಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಸ್ಪರವಲ್ಲದ ವಿಧಾನ–ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥರಹಿತ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು, ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸಹಕಾರ–ಜಂಟಿರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಮರಾಭ್ಯಾಸಅಥವಾ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿತಾಲಿಮು ಮತ್ತು ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಂತಹ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದು. ಶಾಂತಯುತ, ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿತ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ದಕ್ಷಿಣಏಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದೂ ಮಹಾಸಾಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಶಾಂತಿ, ಸ್ಥಿರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ, ಗಡಿಯಾಚೆಗಿನ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಂತಹ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಅಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಗ್ಗಿಸುವುದು, ಸ್ಥಿರವಾದ ಪರಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಂತಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡುವುದು. ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯ ದೇಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊಂದುವುದು ಮುಂತಾದ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮುನ್ನೆಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ನೆರೆಹೊರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿನ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು:–ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸರಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತೊಗೆದುಅಲ್ಲಿಅರಾಜಕತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಮೇಲೆ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯದಘಟನೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಭಾರತದಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಅದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲಿನ ಹಾಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸವಾಲಿನ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕರಿಗೆಆಶ್ರಯತಾಣವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಭಾರತದಜೊತೆಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿಯುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಗೆಲುವು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದುಅರಿತು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿಉಗ್ರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕರಿಗೆಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಿಅಶಾಂತಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾವು–ನೋವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದುಇದನ್ನುತಡೆಯಲು ಭಾರತವುತನ್ನಎಲ್ಲರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಹಾಗೂ ಏರ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೈಕ್ ಮತ್ತುಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಸಿಂಧೂರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸೈನಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನಕ್ಕೆತಕ್ಕ ಪಾಠ ಕಲಿಸಲು ಮುಂದಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದುಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದಜೊತೆಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಬಂಧಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಸವಾಲಾಗಿದೆ.

5. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತುಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆ:

ಭಾರತವುತನ್ನಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತುದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಲು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮತ್ತುಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆ ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯಅಂಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಪ್ರಚಾರ, ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ, ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮತ್ತುಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದುಆತಿಥೇಯದೇಶದ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಎಸ್ಜೈಶಂಕರರವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ಸಚಿವ, ಭಾರತದಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನುರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವೃತ್ತಿ ರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ. ಡಾ. ವಿ.ಅನಂತ ನಾಗೇಶ್ವರನ್ಇವರು ಮುಖ್ಯಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರ, ನೀತಿಗೆಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಜಯ್ ಬಿಸಾರಿಯಾಇವರು ಮಾಜಿರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ, ಈಗ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರ, ಭಾರತದಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳವಾಗಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮೇಕ್ಇನ್ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಎಫ್ಡಿಐ, ಉದಾರೀಕರಣ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನುಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶಿಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ನೀತಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತುಕಲ್ಯಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಸರಪಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾನೀಕರಿಸುವುದು, ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಭಾರತವು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ, ಸೌರ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪವನ್

ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲೆಮೂಂಚಿಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ

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ಭಾರತವುಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವೆನಿಸಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತಿಕದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಸಹಕಾರ–ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತುತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿದಕ್ಷಿಣ–ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಸಹಕಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು. ಉತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಗಮಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ ಇವು ಭಾರತದಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತುಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

6. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬಲಿಷ್ಟ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಬಂಧ:

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರದ ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯು ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮತ್ವ, ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ, ಅಲಿಪ್ತತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಂತಿಯುತ ಸಹಬಾಳ್ವೆಯ ತತ್ವಗಳಿಂದ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಶೀತಲ ಸಮರದ ನಂತರದಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತವು ಬಹು–ಜೋಡಣೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಿತ್ತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನುಕಾಪಾಡಲು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಏಕಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿತೊಡಗಿಕೊಂಡು ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವಜಾಗತಿಕ ವಾಸ್ತವಗಳಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಉದಯೋನ್ಮುಖಜಾಗತಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಮತ್ತುಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯವನ್ನುರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

- **ಭಾರತ –ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಸಂಬಂಧ:–**

ಶೀತಲ ಸಮರದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಲಿಪ್ತ ಚಳವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭಾರತ–ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದವು. 1991 ರ ನಂತರದಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶೀತಲ ಸಮರದಅಂತ್ಯವುಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದತಿರುವುಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿತು. 2005 ರ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪರಮಾಣುಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ನಂತರ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಗಾಢವಾದವು, ಭಾರತವನ್ನುಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಎಂದುಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತ–ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಮಹತ್ವದತಂತ್ರಾತ್ಮಕಆಯಾಮವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಶೀತಯುದ್ಧ ಕಾಲದ ಸೀಮಿತ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಂದು, ಇಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ರಕ್ಷಣಾ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತುಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಹಲವು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿವೆ.

ಸಹಕಾರದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು–ಇಂಡೋ–ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತುಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಚೀನಾದ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕ್ವಾಡ್‌ನಂತಹ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಎರಡೂ ದೇಶಗಳು ಸಾಗರ ಭದ್ರತೆ, ಮುಕ್ತ ನೌಕಾಯಾನ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಾಧಾರಿತಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಮಲಬಾರ್ ಮತ್ತುವಜ್ರ ಪ್ರಹಾರ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತುಅಮೇರಿಕಾದ ನಡುವೆಜಂಟಿ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಸಮರಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸೈನಿಕ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಮತ್ತುರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳು ಈ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಪಾಲುದಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾಹಿತಿತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಟ್‌ಅಪ್‌ಗಳು, ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ, ಅಂತರಿಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತುರಕ್ಷಣಾಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನು ಅಮೇರಿಕಾಒದಗಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ, ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ, ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಪಳಿ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯೀಕರಣವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ–ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ನಿಲುವುಗಳು ಬಹುತೇಕ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿವೆ. ಜಿ20, ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತುಇತರ ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಭಾರತದ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು:ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದಜೊತೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವಿವಾದಗಳು, ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಇಲ್ಲ. ರಷ್ಯಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಬಂಧ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರರಕ್ಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ನೀತಿಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಘರ್ಷವಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಂವಾದದ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ವಾಸ್ತವವಾದದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವನ್ನುಎರಡೂ ದೇಶಗಳು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಭಾರತರಷ್ಯಾದ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ತೈಲ ಖರೀದಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಭಾರತದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇರಿರುವ ಅತಿಯಾದತೆರಿಗೆಕೂಡಾ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿರುಕು ಮೂಡಲುಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ

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- **ರಷ್ಯಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸ್ನೇಹ:–**

ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ–ರಷ್ಯಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ತಂತ್ರಾತ್ಮಕ, ರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಏಕಧ್ರುವಅಥವಾ ದ್ವಿಧ್ರುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಂದಿನ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ಎರಡು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸ್ನೇಹವು ಸಮತೋಲನ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತ–ರಷ್ಯಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಶೀತಯುದ್ಧ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೇಗಾಢವಾಗಿವೆ. ಸೋವಿಯತ್‌ಯೂನಿಯನ್‌ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮತ್ತುರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಿದಅನುಭವವುಇಂದಿಗೂ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗೆ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಲಾಭಕ್ಕಿಂತ ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲೀನತಂತ್ರಾತ್ಮಕ ಸ್ನೇಹದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಂತಿವೆ.

ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮತ್ತುತಂತ್ರಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಹಕಾರ:– ಭಾರತದರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿರಷ್ಯಾ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾಲುದಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೋಸ್‌ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ, ಎಸ್–400 ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸೈನಿಕ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಈ ಸಹಕಾರದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು. ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿಯಾವುದೇಒಂದೇ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅತಿಯಾದ ಅವಲಂಬನೆಯನ್ನುತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತುಇಂಧನ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವ:–ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ–ರಷ್ಯಾ ನಡುವಿನ ಇಂಧನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿತೈಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಿಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಹತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪರಮಾಣುಇಂಧನ, ಅಂತರಿಕ್ಷ, ಔಷಧೋದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತುತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭಾರತದಇಂಧನ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತುರಷ್ಯಾದಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪಾತ್ರ:– ಬ್ರಿಕ್, ಶಾಂಘೈ ಸಹಕಾರಒಕ್ಕೂಟ, ಮತ್ತು ಜಿ20 ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತುರಷ್ಯಾ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಹಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಧ್ವನಿಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಮಾವೇಶಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮತೋಲನದ ವಿಶ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನುರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇವುಗಳ ನಿಲುವುಗಳು ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮತೋಲನ:– ಭಾರತವುಅಮೆರಿಕ ಮತ್ತುಯುರೋಪ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನುಬಲಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ರಷ್ಯಾ–ಚೀನಾ ನಿಕಟತೆಯು ಕೆಲವು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೂ, ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತವುತನ್ನರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ, ರಷ್ಯಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲೀನ ಸ್ನೇಹವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

- **ಚೀನಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರ:–**

ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿಚೀನಾಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಶಕ್ತಿಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಉದಯಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿಚೀನಾದೊಂದಿಗೆಇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಂತಹಉದಯೋನ್ಮುಖ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರ ಎಂಬ ದ್ವಂದ್ವ ಸ್ವಭಾವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಜಾಗತಿಕರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಬಹುಮುಖಿವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ಆಯಾಮಗಳು:–

- ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ:– ಭಾರತ–ಚೀನಾಗಡಿ ವಿವಾದ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಚೀನಾ ಸಮುದ್ರದಉದ್ವಿಗ್ನತೆ, ಮತ್ತುಇಂಡೋ–ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಚೀನಾದ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಭಾವವು ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗೆಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಸೈನಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತುತಂತ್ರಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೈತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.
- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತುತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ:–ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ, ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸರಪಳಿ, 5ಜಿ, ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಟೆಕ್ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀನಾ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿ ಭಾರತ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ದೇಶಗಳು ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆ, ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಸರಪಳಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತುತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿವೆ.

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- ರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ:– ಬೆಲ್ಟ್‌ಅಂಡ್‌ರೋಡ್ ಇನಿಶಿಯೇಟಿವ್ (ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಆಯ್) ಮೂಲಕ ಚೀನಾಏಷ್ಯಾ, ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತುಯುರೋಪಿನಲ್ಲಿತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗಿ, ಇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಸಹಕಾರದ ಆಯಾಮಗಳು:–

- ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ:– ಬ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್, ಶಾಂಘೈ ಸಹಕಾರಒಕ್ಕೂಟ, ಜಿ20 ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾತುಕತೆಗಳಂತಹ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ದೇಶಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಪರಿಹಾರ:– ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ, ಮಹಾಮಾರಿ ರೋಗಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಜಾಗತಿಕಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆ ಮತ್ತುಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀನಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ನಡುವೆಯೂ ಸಹಕಾರಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತುಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಅವಲಂಬನೆ:–ರಾಜಕೀಯಉದ್ವಿಗ್ನತೆಯಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಅವಲಂಬನೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿ ಸಂಘರ್ಷವನ್ನುತಡೆಯುವ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರದ ಸಮತೋಲನ:– ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿಚೀನಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು "ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಹಕಾರ" ಅಥವಾ "ತಂತ್ರಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಮತೋಲನ" ಎಂಬ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ, ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕರಿಸುವ ವಾಸ್ತವವಾದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನುಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

7. ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ

ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಉದಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಾಸ್ತವವಾದ ಹಾಗೂರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಕೇಂದ್ರಿತವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಏಕಧ್ರುವಅಥವಾ ಶಕ್ತಿಕೇಂದ್ರಿತಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತತನ್ನ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನುಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಮತೋಲನದ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯ ಮೂಲತತ್ವವೆಂದರೆತಂತ್ರಾತ್ಮಕ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ. ಇದುಯಾವುದೇಒಂದು ಶಕ್ತಿಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕದೆ, ಅಮೆರಿಕ, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಯುರೋಪ್, ಚೀನಾ, ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ವೇಳೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಿಲುವು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಭದ್ರತೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತುಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ—ಮೂರು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ. ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರದ ಸಮತೋಲನವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಚೀನಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಇದ್ದರೂ, ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ರಷ್ಯಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲೀನತಂತ್ರಾತ್ಮಕ ಸ್ನೇಹವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತುತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಭಾರತವು ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯತೆ ಮತ್ತುಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್, ಜಿ20, ಶಾಂಘೈ ಸಹಕಾರಒಕ್ಕೂಟ, ಮತ್ತುವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯಂತಹ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ದೇಶಗಳ ಧ್ವನಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮುತ್ತಿದೆ. "ವಸುಧೈವಕುಟುಂಬಕಂ" ಎಂಬ ತತ್ವದಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತವು ಸಮಾವೇಶಕ, ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಾಧಾರಿತ ವಿಶ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ, ಬಹುಧ್ರುವೀಯಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿ ಸಂಘರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸಂವಾದ, ಅವಲಂಬನೆಯ ಬದಲುಆಯ್ಕೆ, ಮತ್ತುಅಧೀನತೆಯ ಬದಲು ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆಯನ್ನುಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮತೋಲನಯುಕ್ತ ನಿಲುವೇ ಭಾರತವನ್ನುಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

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Original Article

ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಹನಗಂಡಿಯ ದೇಸಾಯರವಾಡೆ

ತಿಪ್ಪಣ್ಣ ಧ ಡಂಗಿ[1], ನಾಗಪ್ಪಾ ಲ ಹಿಪ್ಪರಗಿ[2]
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ಸಾರಾಂಶ:

ಸದರಿ ಲೇಖನವು ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ರಬಕವಿ–ಬನಹಟ್ಟಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಹನಗಂಡಿಯ ದೇಸಾಯರ ವಾಡೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ದೇಸಾಯರು ನೀಡಿದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ದೇಸಗತಿ ಮನೆತನಗಳು ಈ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳು ಏನು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ದೇಸಗತಿ ಮನೆತನಗಳು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ, ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹನಗಂಡಿಯ ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳ ಮನೆತನವು ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ 33 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಒಡೆತನ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಇವರು ಹಿಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಿ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಹಬ್ಬ ಹರಿದಿನಗಳ ಆಚರಣೆ, ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಸೂಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿ ಅಂದು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಸಾಯರ ಪಾತ್ರ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸದರಿ ಲೇಖನವನ್ನು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಧಾನದಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪದಗಳು: ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿ, ಹನಗಂಡಿ, ಪಾಳೇಗಾರ, ದೇಸಗತಿ, ವಾಡೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಾಗಿದ್ದು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಹಿರಿಮೆ, ಗರಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ಮೊದಲು ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯಅಂಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು. 1997ರ ನಂತರ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟ ನೂತನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾಗಿ ರಚನೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ಹತ್ತು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ರಬಕವಿ–ಬನಹಟ್ಟಿ ನೂತನ ತಾಲೂಕಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿ ತೀರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿರುವ ಈ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಲಾಯುಗ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಕುರುಹುಗಳು ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿವೆ.

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ಇಂತಹ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ತಾಣವಾಗಿರುವ ತೇರದಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹನಗಂಡಿ ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ದೇಸಾಯರ ಮನೆತನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಹನಗಂಡಿಯು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದಿಲ್ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈನಿಕ ನೆರವು ನೀಡುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ರಾಜವಾಡಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳು ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಹಳೆಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಳೆಯಪಟ್ಟುಗಳಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಉತ್ತರಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಸಗತಿಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಪಾಳೇಗಾರರ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳು ದೇಸಾಯಿರಿಗೂ ಇದ್ದು ಅವರು ಸಣ್ಣಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಾಂತದ ನಾಯಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪತನದ ನಂತರ ಅದಿಲ್ಷಾಹಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸಲು ತರಪ್ಪಾರರು, ಸುಬೇದಾರರು, ಜಾಗಿರ್ದಾರರು ದೇಸಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹನಗಂಡಿಯ ದೇಸಗತಿ ಮನೆತನ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಲೇಖನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಆಕರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಂಧರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಧಾನದಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ದೇಸಗತಿ ಪದದ ಅರ್ಥ: ದೇಸಗತಿ ಎಂಬ ಪದವು ದೇಸ + ಸಾಯಿ ಎಂಬ ಎರಡು ಪದಗಳಿಂದ ರಚಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. "ದೇಸ"ಎಂಬುದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪದವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ "ಸಾಯಿ" ಎಂಬುದು ಮರಾಠಿ ಪದವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಒಡೆಯ, ಯಜಮಾನ, ಮಾಲೀಕ, ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಒಡೆಯನಾದವನಿಗೆ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುವುದು ಇದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಸಗತಿ ಎಂಬ ಪದದಲ್ಲಿ "ದೇಸ" ಎಂಬ ಪದವು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದರ ತದ್ಭವವೇ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ "ಗತಿ" ಎಂಬ ಪದವು ಸೇರಿ ದೇಸಗತಿ ಎಂದು ರೂಪಾಂತರ ಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. "ಎ ಗ್ಲೋಸರಿ ಆಫ್ಜುಡಿಸಿಯಲ್ ಅಂಡ್ರೇವನ್ಯೂ ಪರ್ಮಾನ" ಪ್ರಕಾರ ದೇಶಮುಖನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕಂದಾಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಪೊಲೀಸ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೃಷಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕನಾಗಿದ್ದನು. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯಕನಾಗಿದ್ದನು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ವಿಜಯನಗರೋತ್ತರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಚುಕ್ಕಾಣಿ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ದೇಸಗತಿ ಮನೆತನಗಳು ಅರಸರ ಅಧೀನರಾಗಿ, ಆಡಳಿತ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ದೇಸಗತಿ ಮನೆತನಗಳು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ, ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇಲವು ದೇಸಗತಿ ಮನೆತನಗಳು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಆಡಳಿತದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ದೇಸಗತಿ ಮನೆತನಗಳು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ತಿರುಗಿದ್ದರು. ಕೆಲವು ಮನೆತನಗಳು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಶಾಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾಶ್ರಮಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೂ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದವು. ಹೀಗೆ ದೇಸಗತಿ ಮನೆತನಗಳು ತಮ್ಮತಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೂ ದೇಸಗತಿ ಮನೆತನಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಎದ್ದುಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದರೆ ಈ ದೇಸಗತಿ ಮನೆತನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅನೇಕ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಮೋಡಿ ಲಿಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಇವುಗಳು ಮುಂಬೈ, ಪುಣೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಈ ಲೇಖನ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾದ ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹನಗಂಡಿಯ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ: ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ರಬಕವಿ–ಬನಹಟ್ಟಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹನಗಂಡಿ ಎಂಬ ಸಣ್ಣಹಳ್ಳಿ ತೆರದಾಳದಿಂದ 7ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಆದಿಲ್–ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಹನಗಂಡಿ ದೇಸಗತಿ (ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಪರಗಣ) ಅನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿತ್ತು. ಈ ದೇಸಗತಿ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.1600 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಮೂಲತಃ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಕುಟುಂಬವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಗಲಿಯ ಮರಾಠರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿತ್ತು. ಹನಗಂಡಿ ದೇಸಗತಿ (ಪರಗನ್) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂವತ್ತ ಮೂರು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು.

ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹನಗಂಡಿಯು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳಿಂದ ಸುತ್ತುವರೆದಿರುವ ಫಲವತ್ತಾದ ಕೆಂಪು ಮಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೊನ್ನ–ಗಿಂಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, ನಂತರ ಅದು ಹನಗಂಡಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಹನಗಂಡಿಯು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಯಲು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದಿಲ್ ಷಾಹಿಗಳು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಧಿಪತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಆರಂಭಿಕ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವೃತ್ತಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ. ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳು ಮೂಲತಃ ವೈದಿಕ ಧರ್ಮದ ಅನುಯಾಯಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ನಂತರ ಅವರನ್ನು ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮತಾಂತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು (ಇದನ್ನು ಕೋಟೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ಬಾವಿಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ದ್ವಾರದ ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ಲಿಂಗದ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು). ಆರಂಭಿಕ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದರು. ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ

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ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿ ಆಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹುಚ್ಚು ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ನು ಸವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಹನಗಂಡಿ ದೇಸಗತಿಯನ್ನುಪಡೆದರು.

ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮೂಲ:

ದೇಸಾಯರ ಮೂಲವು ಹೇಳವರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ದೇವರ ಹಿಪ್ಪರಗಿಯ ಸಮೀಪದ ಶೀವಣಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ತಂಗೀಯಾದ ಪದ್ಮಾವತಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಾ ಬಂದನದ ನೀಮಿತ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಡುಗರೆಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿ ತೇರದಾಳ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ನೆಲಿಸಿದರು.ನಂತರ ತೇರದಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಲೇಗ ರೋಗ ಉಲ್ಬಣಿಸಿದಾಗ ತೇರದಾಳ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹನಗಂಡಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ನೆಲಸಿದರು. ತೇರದಾಳ ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಆದಿಲ್–ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದಿಲ್–ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ತೇರದಾಳದ ನಾಡಗೌಡ ದೇಸಗತಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈ ದೇಸಗತಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಹನಗಂಡಿ ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯ (ದೇಸಗತ್) ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಒಂದು ದೀನಾ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪಗೌಡನು ಆದಿಲ್ ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಒಂಟೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುವು ಮಾಡಿದನು, ಆಗ ಆದಿಲ ಷಾಹಿಯು ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪಗೌಡನನ್ನು ತನ್ನೆಡೆಗೆ ಕರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹುಚ್ಚುಕುದುರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸವಾರಿಮಾಡಿಸಿದನು, ಆಗ ಹುಚ್ಚ ಕುದರೆಯು ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪಗೌಡನಿಗೆ ಎನನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆ ಶಾಂತವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗಿತು, ಇದನ್ನ ಕಂಡ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿ ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಟ್ಟರು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಘಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸಲು ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪಗೌಡರಿಗೆ ಹನಗಂಡಿ ದೇಸಗತಿ ಅನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಗೌರವಿಸಿದರು, ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದ ದೇಸಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸೂಫಿ ಸಂತ ಚಿನಗಿ ಬಾಬಾ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಸೀದಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪಗೌಡ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಹೂವು ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಹನಗಂಡಿ ದೇಸಗತಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಕುಲಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಹನಗಂಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಕುಟುಂಬವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಈ ಮನೆತನವು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪತ್ತನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೂ 60ಎಕರೆ ಭೂಮಿ ದೊರಕಿದೆ.

ದೇಸಾಯರ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ:

ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳು ಮೂಲತಃ ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮದ ಅನುಯಾಯಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ನಂತರ ಅವರು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಗುರುಪ್ರಭುದೇವಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಲಿಂಗಾಯತ ಧರ್ಮದಿಂದ ಆಕರ್ಷಿತರಾಗಿ ಲಿಂಗಾಯತರಾದರು. ಇಂದು ನಾವು ಅವರಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮದ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿ, ಜೈನಬ ಸದಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಸಾಯಿಯವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿಗಂಬರೇಶ್ವರ ಎಂಬ ಜೈನ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮುಖಮಾಡಿರುವ ಬೃಹತ್ ನಂದಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ ಇದೆ. ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಂದಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಆದರೆ ದಿನೇದಿನೇ ಅದು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಈಗ ಅದು ತುಂಬಾ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಜನರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹನಗಂಡಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಕಣಿವೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯವು ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಹರಿಯುವ ನದಿಯ ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ದಿಗಂಬರೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಂದಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ಅದು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ದೇಸಾಯರು ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮೀಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ನಾಯಕರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಧರ್ಮದ ಜನರನ್ನು ಸಮಾನತೆಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಹಿಂದೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಏಕೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಎರಡನೇ ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾ, ಈ ಏಕತೆಯನ್ನು "ಲಿಂಗಾಯತ ಪೀಠ" ಎಂದು ಕರೆದರು. ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಅವರ ಧರ್ಮ ಸಹಿಷ್ಣುತೆಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷೀಯಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಸಿದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಜೀವನ :

ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉರ್ದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಇವರು ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಅಧೀನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಅವರು ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಅವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಮೂಲ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಿಮ ತೀರ್ಪನ್ನು ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಪರಮಾಧಿಕಾರವು ಮೂವತ್ತಮೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ದೇಸಾಯರೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ಪ್ರತಿಶತವನ್ನು ಅವರೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿದ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ಪ್ರತಿಶತವನ್ನು ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮೌಜೆ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಗೌಡರು ನೇತೃತ್ವವಹಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಗೌಡರು ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು

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ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಕೇಡರನಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕೆಳಮಟ್ಟದ ಘಟಕವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಸಾಮಾಜೀಕ ಜೀವನ:

ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳು ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗೌರವಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಕೆಲವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅನಿಷ್ಟಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರದಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ, ಸತಿವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಜಾತಿವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಜಾತಿಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಭಜನೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದಿಲ್ಷಾಹಿಗಳು ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದರು. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗೌರವಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಶೂದ್ರರನ್ನು ದಮನಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗಗಳಿಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ವರ್ಗದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕವು. ಅನೇಕ ಹಬ್ಬಗಳನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮೂವತ್ತ ಮೂರು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೇರ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಬ್ಬಗಳ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಿಂದೂ ದೇವರು ಮತ್ತು ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಗೌರವದ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳು ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರಥಗಳನ್ನು ಎಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಹಬ್ಬಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳು ಆಚರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಮೊಹರಂಅನ್ನು ಆಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ದರ್ಗಾಕ್ಕೆ ಧೂಪವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವಿಭಕ್ತ ಕುಟುಂಬ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇತ್ತು. ತಂದೆ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಏಕ ಪತ್ನಿತ್ವದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬಹುಪತ್ನಿತ್ವವೂ ಆಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರು ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು ಮದುವೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ ಮನೆತನದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಮದುವೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ವೇಶ್ಯಾವಾಟಿಕೆ ಸಮಾಜದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಆರ್ಥಿಕಜೀವನ:

ದೇಸಾಯರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಜೀವನವು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಸಂಘಟಿತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಆದಿಲ್–ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ದೇಸಾಯರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜನರು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಅವರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಹತ್ತಿ, ಗೋಧಿ, ಬಾರ್ಲಿ, ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಮತ್ತು ತರಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕೃಷಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹೊಲಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳುಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಹನಗಂಡಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳ ಹೊಲಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಫಲವತ್ತಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಫಲವತ್ತತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ರೈತರು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಆದಾಯವಾಗಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕೆಲವು ಬಾರಿ ರೈತರು ಕ್ಷಾಮ, ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಮತ್ತು ಬರ ಮುಂತಾದ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದಾಗ, ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಧರ್ಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳು ರೈತರ ಪುನರ ವಸತಿಗಾಗಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕೃಷಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳ ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ, ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿಗ, ಬಡಿಗ, ಕಮ್ಮಾರ, ನೇಕಾರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಲೋಹದ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಆಯುಧಗಳು, ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಭರಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಪುರುಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ನೂಲುವ ಮತ್ತು ನೇಯ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇತರ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ನರ್ತಕಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಷೌರಿಕ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಹನಗಂಡಿಯ ದೇಸಾಯರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಮ್ರ ಕೆಲಸವು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಲಾಲಕಿ ಎಂಬ ಕುಟುಂಬವಿದೆ, ಇದು ಹಿಂದೂ ದೇವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಗೋವಿಂದಪ್ಪ ಲಾಲಕಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಶ್ರೀಕಾಂತ ಲಾಲಕಿ.

ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವು ಪ್ರವರ್ಧಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಯ ಸುಲ್ತಾನರು ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರು ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸರಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಿತು. ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ–ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಮದು ಮತ್ತು ರಫ್ತುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ನಿಗದಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಂತರಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನದಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹನಗಂಡಿಯ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳು 33ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು, 12,000ಎಕರೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರು

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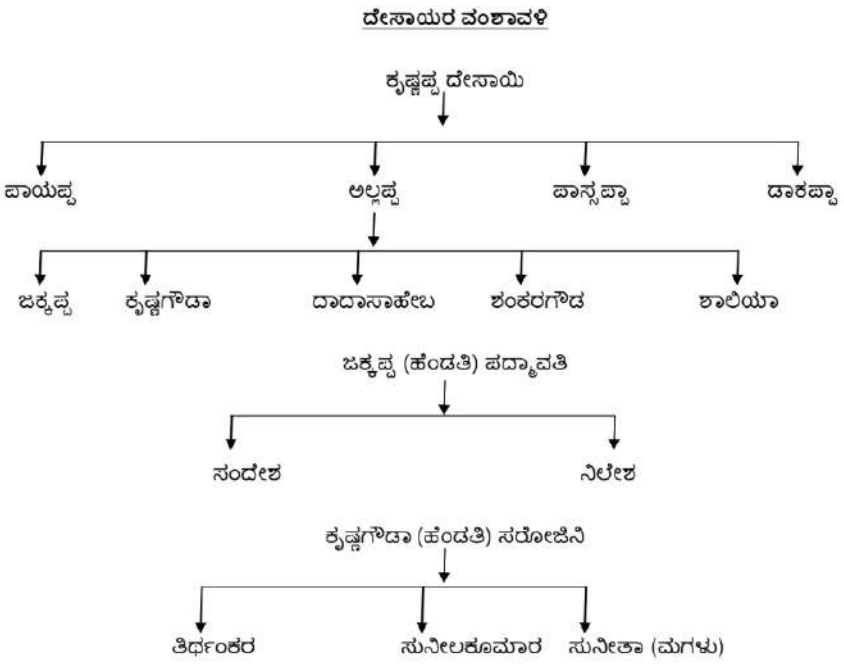
ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್ ಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಚಿನ್ನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ, ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹನಗಂಡಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು:

ವಾಡೆಯು ಐದು ಎಕರೆ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಂದ್ ಎಂಬ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯಂತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದು. ನಾಲ್ಕುಕಡೆ ಕಾವಲು ಗೋಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ವಾಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಕಂಬಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾದ ಎರಡು ಅಂತಸ್ತಿನ ದೇಸಾಯರ ಮನೆ ಇದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಕುದುರೆ ಮತ್ತು ದನಗಳ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ದವಸ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಗೆ ಕಾವಲು ಗೋಪುರಗಳ ಕೆಳಬಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಣಜಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆ ಸಭಾಂಗಣ, ಜೈನಬಸದಿ, ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಬಾವಿ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಬಾವಿಯ ನೀರು 12ತಿಂಗಳು ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಇದೊಂದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿದೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಈ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಸಾಯರ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಗಾಳಿ ಬೆಳಕು ಮತ್ತು ತಂಪನೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಈ ಮನೆಯು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಅಂದಿನ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳ ಕೈಚಳಕವನ್ನು ಮನೆಯ ಒಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ದಿಗಂಬರೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಹಿಂದೆ, ಹನಗಂಡಿಯಿಂದ ತೇರದಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂಗತ ಸುರಂಗವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ದೇವಾಲಯವಿದೆ. ಹನಗಂಡಿಯ ಜನರು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ಸುರಂಗದ ಉದ್ದ 5ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ತುರ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿಗಳು ಈ ಸುರಂಗವನ್ನು ರಹಸ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಸುಂದರ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪವನ್ನು ಈ ವಾಡೆಯಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ..

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ :

ಹೀಗೆ ಹನಗಂಡಿಯು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ತಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜವಂಶಗಳು ಹನಗಂಡಿಯನ್ನು ಆಳಿದವು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯುದ್ಧ ಪ್ರಿಯರಾದ ಅವರು ರಾಜ್ವಾಡೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದರು. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪುರಾವೆಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಶಾಲೆ, ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಲೇಖನದ ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ದೇಶವು ಇಂತಹ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಜೀವಕಳೆಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ತೀಳಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.



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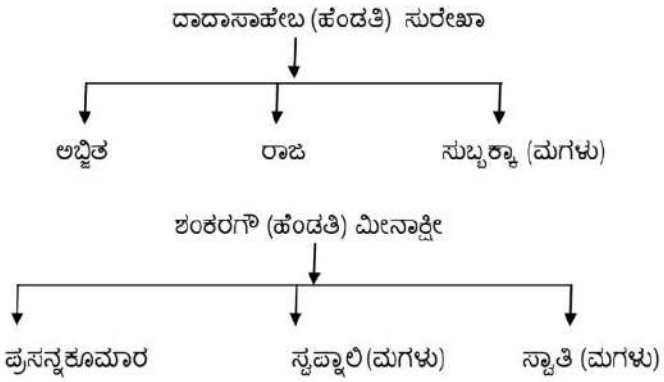

ಛಾಯಾ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು

ದೇಸಾಯರ ಮನೆ

ವಾಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಾವಿ

ವಾಡೆಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶದ್ವಾರ

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

1. ಸಂಗಪ್ಪ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ– ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ದೇಸಗತಿಗಳು– ಅಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ಪಿ.ಎಚ್.ಡಿ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧ, ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿ ವಿಭಾಗ ಕವಿವಿ, ಹಂಪಿ–2006.
2. ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತೇಳು ಪಾಳೆಯಗಾರರು – ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ ತೆಲಗಾವಿ – ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಪದ, ಹರ್ತಿಕೋಟೆ –2010.
3. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸ್ಮೃತಿಗಳು–ಸೂರ್ಯನಾಥ್ ಕಾಮತ್–ಸಂಪುಟ–1 ಗೀತಾಬುಕ್ ಹೌಸ್ ಮೈಸೂರು–1974.
4. ಪ್ರಸನ್ನಕುಮಾರ ದೇಸಾಯರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ.
5. ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ.