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Prof. N. Ananthachar

**ONE DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRATEGIES  
FOR EMPOWERING VIBRANT INDIA**

**ON  
10<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2023**

**Chief Editor**

**Dr. B. Jayashree**

Principal, A.P.S. College of Arts and Science

**Editor**

**Mrs. Vasanthi K**

Associate Professor, HOD of Sociology & IQAC Co- Ordinator

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



I'm indeed happy to know that APS College of Arts & Science is organising one day National Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Theme "**Socio-Economic Strategies for Empowering Vibrant India**" on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2023.

I'm also happy to know that you have invited and publishing Case Study related research papers with the above theme from Academicians, Research Scholars, Government Agencies and Students.

I wish the conference a grand success and sincerely hope that the conference will be useful for the delegates.

**Dr. CA Vishnu Bharath A.S.**

President

APS Educational Trust, Bengaluru.

## VICE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



In a country like ours, with diversified socio-cultural-ethnic background, inevitably there will be inequities and imbalances due to its complexities that revolve around it. In order to exterminate ill effects of those intricacies of the society, Knowledge plays pivotal role and it should be transmitted like an emotion. Apart from imparting qualitative education, the Universities and Higher Educational Institutions have also accountability of creating awareness in the society in which they flourish. Also, it is a onus on the part of stakeholders of the education in observing, perceiving the under current feelings of the society, to create renewed mindfulness by conducting conferences, seminars and other approaches and redirect its resultant fruits to the progression of the country at large.

Conflicts may not be in a violent form, but it subtly manifests in the form of disinformation, disparities, non-representation, inequalities, intolerance, lack of conviction of the leadership, denial of opportunities, etc., and for all these maladies our Universities and HEIs should evolve programmes of Multi-Disciplinary themes which strongly reflect on socio-economic-political dimensions for a vibrant '**Bharath**'. I think these academic endeavors will become as major catalysts in tackling the complex issues viz., wedge in the gender gap, women's critical role in politics for sustainable social development, strengthening the economic diversity, which will culminate in creating Knowledge based societies. Meanwhile, the '**Nari Shakti Vandana Act-2023**' has come as a game changer in heralding structural change in the socio-political dynamics by enhancing women's role in politics, encouraging and enabling them for more participation in the decision making, especially, women-centric coherent policies and also fostering women-led enterprises.

It is happy to note that the APS College of Arts and Science, under the aegis of APS Educational Trust has organized one day National Conference on '**Multi-Disciplinary Theme: Socio Economic Strategies for Empowering Vibrant India**' on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2023.

I hope the outcome of this conference will enthuse the collective will of the youth driven by awareness and ambition to accomplish phenomenal transformations in the society by breaking all conventional barriers. Apart from this, the subject matter of Women's emancipation is more relevant and essential as never before, for the creation of neo-civil societies, nation-building and a world without exploitation, because in building a secured society women are inexhaustible energy. I wish the conference a grand success !

**Prof. S.C. Sharma**

Vice President-APS Educational Trust

## VICE-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



“BHARAT” the word conjures up images of vibrant culture. The country adopted various strategies to make it a great Nation. It is an on-going process and the efforts of academicians and scholars are extremely important.

I am glad that APS College of Arts and Science is organizing One Day National Conference on multi disciplinary theme “**Socio-economic Strategies for Empowering Vibrant India**” on 10th of November 2023. The theme is apt, as it provides an opportunity to academicians, scholars and students to come together and engage in exchange of ideas and thoughts which will go a long way in determining policy initiatives.

I congratulate the Principal and staff for continuing their academic efforts through organizing webinars, seminars, workshops and conferences that add to the knowledge dissemination. I wish the One Day National Conference a grand success.

**Sri. R. V. Vijay Bhaskar**  
Vice-President, APSET.

## GENERAL SECRETARY'S MESSAGE



The role of socio economic balance (SEB) in economic growth is well accepted. Tracing the debate on the role of socio economic balance in Indian society in the pre-1947 India, the discourses and narratives on the society in India are mapped and their impact on policies is debated. However, in the backdrop of growing inequalities and access to technology the debate on the development has assumed greater policy relevance.

It gives me utmost pleasure that APS College of Arts and Science, under the aegis of APS Educational Trust has organized one day National Conference on '**Multi-Disciplinary Theme: Socio Economic Strategies for Empowering Vibrant India**' on 10th November 2023.

APS College of Arts and Science has effectively organized International workshop on research methodology, seminars etc to their credit.

I must emphasize that the presentations in this National Conference reflect the stimulating atmosphere that is induced by motivated researchers, academicians and students. It is my sanguine belief that APS College of Arts and Science will steadily attain illustrious position in the global perspective. I wish the conference a grand success.

**Prof. A. Prakash**  
General Secretary, APSET.



## GC CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



APS college of Arts and Science being one of the most prestigious institutions of Bangalore coming under esteemed APS Educational Trust is organizing a One Day National Conference on Multi-Disciplinary theme “**Socio-Economic Strategies for Empowering Vibrant India**”, an IQAC initiative on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2023.

This conference is highly beneficial to renowned scholars, academicians, professors, research scholars and students. Imparting information and knowledge on various domains is the motive of this conference.

I congratulate the Principal and all the staff members for organizing this conference and wish the team a grand success and hope to see many such events in the future.

**Dr. S. Rajeev**  
Chairman, Governing Council  
APSAS

# ACHARYA PATHASALA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE

From Chief Editor



A.P.S College of Arts and Science, one of the premier institutions in Bengaluru under the aegis of APS Educational Trust. The College has organized one day National Conference on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2023. The conference is on multidisciplinary theme “**Socio-Economic Strategies for Empowering Vibrant India**”. This theme addresses the scenario of contemporary India. The field of research is growing in various dimensions. Interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary researches are taking lead. Hence, we hope this conference provides a focus on both research and society.

The phenomenal impact of studies in Humanities such as Political Analysis, Social justice, Globalization, Media development, Infrastructure Augmentation, Energy resources, Psychological Issues, Heritage Preservations, Digital transformation etc has contributed in resolving many of the challenges faced by the mankind. The Integration of different areas is also visible through the representation of Economics, Sociology, History, Political Science, Psychology and Education. This is a clear indication that research in Humanities and Educational applications are going to play a decisive role in the development of Vibrant India.

The Trustees of APS Educational Trust have given unstinted support and encouragement to organise the conference. We have received generous sponsorship from **Mr. Deshraj BS Rai (MD Aldecor Interiors Pvt Ltd., Alumni, APSAS), SBI, Canara Bank and others**. The efforts of the faculty in soliciting technical papers and creating awareness amongst students through exhibition are also commendable.

I wish that the conference will be an intellectual and stimulating deliberation to all the participants and students. I compliment the organizers for their best efforts and wish the event to be successful.

Special thanks to **Sun Star Publishers** in printing this proceedings beautifully.

**Dr.B.Jayashree**  
Principal,  
**APS College of Arts and Science**



## **Key Note Address to the National Conference**

**By**

**Prof. R S Deshpande**

Former Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru

### **“Moving Towards Vibrant India”**

At the outset, I would like to thank the organizers of this event for two important reasons. First, thank you for inviting me to deliver this prestigious keynote address, and I must also mention my gratitude to Prof. Sharma for suggesting my name for this onerous task. Second, it is essential to tell the students of this generation about the path we have traveled so far in the country’s development, and only on that background will they understand the importance of our movement today towards a vibrant India. I will not be speaking long, but possibly the information that I put in front of you would be quite in-depth in order that you think more in that direction. After all, you’re all the participants in pushing this moment towards a vibrant and excellent India with all our efforts. We should not be lacking in our efforts, and that will take our country to an enviable position.

Friends, our journey began on August 15, 1947, when the Britishers handed over power to the Democratic interim government. You all must not be aware that under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, he actually became Prime Minister in 1946 under the interim government organized by the Queen under the Governor General, Lord Mountbatten. On September 2, 1946, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took oath as Vice President (Prime Minister) of the Viceroy’s Executive Council, and a full team of ministers was organized. The very next year, in Britain, the Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament on July 5, 1947. It received royal assent from the then-British monarch, George VI, on July 18, 1947. The Act abolished the title of ‘Emperor of India’ from the British Crown. Before this, an important event in history must be noted, and that shook the British Empire and was called even to date the naval mutiny on HMIS Talwar on February 17, 1946, when the ratings reiterated their demand for decent treatment. Therefore, we must understand that independence came after many sacrifices, and in fact, in the naval mutiny, we lost the lives of many.

After independence, we had in front of us a few very important issues in every field. In the social sector, we had the problem of untouchability and a large number of poor people staying in pathetic conditions across the country. Women did not have equal rights, and the educational system was very fragile. On the economic front, our food security was in peril, and India’s population was surviving on the “ship to mouth” methodology. India depended largely on food aid from developed nations. In the process, we had to sacrifice our self-respect in many places. This included the China War, the war with Pakistan, and where to draw out forces from the gates of Lahore. We had to sign the Tashkent Declaration under duress. A few




important milestones after independence until 1990 are as follows:

- The droughts of 1965 and 1966 were followed by a technological change called the green revolution.
- 1971 Bangladesh war, and there is a very powerful government at the center, led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In 1975, Mrs. Indira Gandhi declared an emergency and also declared the elections, in which her party lost miserably to get a non-Congress government that did not survive for long. Political instability was one of the important hallmarks of those times.
- In 1990–91, the economic condition of the country was pathetic, and we had to surrender to the IMF to get an urgent monetary stabilization grant. We had to pledge 46 tons of gold from resources with Zurich Bank. Liberalization, privatization, and globalization policies were undertaken.
- The economy took a U-turn from socialistic principles to market-centric principles. After this, many changes happened in the economy, and the first-time Indian economy witnessed a GDP growth rate in the range of 8 to 9% and was almost reaching 10% per annum. The growth trends continue thereafter.

The following major issues need to be discussed in the context of our journey towards a vibrant and excellent India. We will be confronting issues in the social sector, economic sector, historical connections, political scenario, and maintaining the psyche of the Indian population to lead the country into a new era of vibrant India. Actually, it has already started with India becoming the host of the G-20 and chairing one of the UNSC sessions. When Russian President Supremo and the American President approach the Indian Prime Minister to intervene for peace, the dawn is clearly visible in a vibrant and powerful India. At this point in time, we should not forget that we all have pledged and accepted the Constitution, and specifically, the makers of the Constitution emphasized the Republic of India. We need to understand the meaning of the Republic in totality, which we have mostly not understood. This country is of the people and ruled by the people for the people; that needs to be etched into our minds. Therefore, there are certain responsibilities on us, and as a young citizen of this country, I am also 75 years old, to help achieve this goal. Very genuinely and with quite a bit of intellectual input, I see that the conference has called on five themes, which are given in the brochure. I'm in total agreement with this, and therefore, I will quickly elaborate on our responsibilities under these themes.

There is a difference between a country and a nation that should be kept in mind, as countries are a mundane representation of a geographical region, whereas a nation is made by the people who live there. Therefore, the society that forms the nation becomes an important component of reaching the vibrant stage. In India, we have a large number of social logical dimensions that we need to confront on a day-to-day basis. Our society is quite diversified, and even though we talk about unity in diversity, politicians and interested exploiters would like to take shelter in the shadow of this diversity to create animosity between groups. The first challenge, therefore, is a sociological challenge that requires us to intensify our individual efforts to merge this entry group and intragroup rivalries in society and work for the nation to lead it to the pinnacle of the world. It is the task of every individual present here, and we need to certainly devote our minds and resources towards ironing out these intragroup and intragroup differences, of which the exploiters take advantage and usurp surpluses out of them for their own benefit. We need to understand that it is our responsibility to get the marginalized sections into mainstream development efforts. Certainly, it is not solely the responsibility of the government, but it is for each one of us to try to get at least two




marginalized families into mainstream development. Apart from the usual political leadership, media also plays a very critical role in increasing the distance between social groups. It is essential for us to highlight this to understand the roles of the people who take advantage of magnifying the distances between people. With the large digital information available, and mind you, it is a double-edged sword that can be used to enhance the wounds or to protect the nation from the divisible forces. It is the response ready that each one offers, being party to having accepted the Constitution of India and being a proud citizen of the nation, which we promised saying “WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic and to secure to all its citizens”, and accept to work for justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. Therefore, it is our earnest duty to adhere to the promise that we gave to our people on January 26, 1950, and we repeat that every year on the same day by saluting the national flag. We need to work for reducing social distances (a concept wrongly coined by the WHO); respect every group religious or of any form as it is everyone’s right; respect religion by finding common areas rather than distinguishing points; and spread the understanding that we are one nation and we stand for every citizen of this nation.

The responsibilities in the economic field are to contribute supremely, and we must contribute towards nation-building simply by working on the task given to us. It is essential to understand that every task is as onerous as any other task, and there is no hierarchy between person and person or professional profession. We must work to protect the environment of this country and create capabilities for all of us to work. Let me make it clear that in the fields of economics, we need to create our own demand rather than somebody else creating it, and we surrender to the organization meekly. It is essential to bear in mind that every component of the resource of this nation is important and helps in enhancing the GDP of the nation, and therefore, it has to be very efficiently used. It can be a human being (yourself), a raw material, a natural endowment, or state-owned property. All these belong to us, and therefore, the responsibility to efficiently utilize them towards nation-building is response-ready for each one of us, and we must fulfil it.

In the recent past, we have been hearing some of the very new stories in the history of India that were not taught in our textbooks right from childhood. There are many instances in history that have been masked by some of the writers of history for reasons best known to them. India has its best tradition, and this can be seen and read in every aspect. I’m sure none of you know that, once upon a time, India rolled up to cover Kandahar in Afghanistan, and the Mughal Badshah of Delhi was placed on the throne at the mercy of the rest of Indian forces. History is not taught in a proper manner; therefore, it is essential to understand our history ourselves. Our indigenous knowledge system was unparalleled, and without the sophisticated instruments for measuring and having the celestial knowledge completely put into the construction of temples and monuments, it is simply unexplainable. There are many such examples where even the measurements made with the sharpest modern equipment failed to answer the puzzle of how, at that time, they would have done such marvellous things.

We have given ourselves a democratic nation. Right from the first election in 1946, to form the interim government, we began the electioneering process. However, after independence, the entire electioneering process was recast due to the division of the country and the reservations of the constituencies. It was in 1952 that we had the first general election, and then onwards we continued on. Unfortunately, somewhere in the middle of the 1950s, or, to be exact, the 1957 election, the politicization process started creating group



identities, which was dangerous and deadly for India's development. Today we have democracy; however, there is a clear oligarchy in every party that contests elections in India. Fortunately, a recent women's reservation bill has been passed, and women have been given some share in the political process. I wish that political parties go beyond the limits given under the Women Reservation Bill and provide more women representatives in Parliament as well as in assemblies than required under the bill. It is only recently that India has been in an advantageous position to deal with international politics, and India's words are taken very seriously by most of the nations. Let me tell you that India leads the table whenever a discussion takes place in any international body. I experienced this in the WTO discussions held in Paris and the discussion on BRICCS held in Delhi. India is now a force to be reckoned with in the international political arena, and we should not lose

Dear young friends, we have overcome many testing times, like the China War, the Pakistan War of 1965–66, the Bangladesh War, food insecurity, the debt trap situation forcing us to pledge gold, the COVID epidemic, and droughts many times. We have overcome with strong resilience and achieved our set goals. We are now confronting a situation that is a behavioural war in which we have to fight the enemies within us and proceed further towards a vibrant and wonderful India. These are the five-headed monsters surrounding us, namely: increasing inert-group and intergroup hostility; declining work efficiency, and hence, with the efficiency-wage theory, the future threat of decline in economic health; clearing the misunderstandings about our past and living with prestige and pride; and understanding the evil designs played for political gains by those who are the actual exploiters.

**I quote Dad Thakur which you all know but need to pay attention to it:**

**Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;**

**Where knowledge is free;**

**Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;**

**Where words come out from the depth of truth;**

**Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;**

**Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;**

**Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever-widening thought and action –**

**Into that heaven of freedom, my Father let my country awake.**

**Rabindranath Tagore {Geetanjali Poem No 35}**

**R S Deshpande**

Former Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru

## Invited Talk - National Conference

By

**Prof. M.S. Asha Devi**

Feminist and Professor in Kannada, Maharani Cluster University, Bangaluru

### **CREATING 'A' SELF: Unveiling the Camouflaged- A brief note on Challenges of Gender Sensitization**

*This is fine goods,  
And brings in a lot of profit*

--Purandaradasa

**(Woman is a guaranteed investment product, that never goes under loss.)**

To speak on and about writing the body and gender politics means a study in the prolonged visible and abstract imagination of women and her struggle. Also the challenges and nature of this struggle becomes an inevitable and integral part of this debate. This is a grasp of the sophisticated nature of the struggle rather than about cynicism, pessimism or nepotism.


The debate about womanhood primarily involves two main angles of addressal:

That 'you are' a woman and that 'I' am a woman are these premises which respectively involves a holistic, object viewpoint (*lokadrishiti*) and a personal, self-imagination (*swa-drishiti*). All her attempts can be summed in this attempt to overcome this pre-existing boundary (*laxmanarekhe*). The main intention of the addressal of the body is to erase this unerasable language through which 'she' is *being already imagined*.

In order to bring in clarity to the debate and in order to construe a premise, 'creating a self' is the hypothesis that I would like to propose herein.

The two main constructs around which womanhood has been construed and institutionalized can be broadly categorized into two main concepts: (a) **Thanuvsitaare--Upayuktha (Utilitarian)** and (b) **Madhu-Bhaanda--Upabhogha (Consumerist)**. Both these are not mere constructs but have also been applied as absolutist operational device (work pattern) and are also the primary module of patriarchal function, which in turn has prefixed/framed the woman's overall personality into these two very modes. In other words, these fixations are not only describes her patriarchal, but also are 'the' very existential outline of her very selfhood.

These aspects have been embedded within a never ending shield of values as well as appreciation/appropriation. This in itself is the main challenge that looms large in front of us, right here and now.



It is true that the impossible energetic attitude of womanhood and consistent ability have not been totally evaded by this patriarchal imagination. But the success of patriarchal gender politics has been able to suppress, refute and control her self-imagination and self-esteem.

Hence writing the body is a sojourn towards appropriating and gaining momentum towards gaining endorsement and hence authenticity for her choice, even while retaining the utilitarian and consumerist patriarchal attitude. The overall idea here is to not challenge or refute the premise, on which womanhood has been positioned by someone else, but to deal with and understand the intricacies lying underneath such a historic construct. Thus certain autonomy is the need of the hour, but beyond the simplistic dialectics of masculine and feminine restrictions.

Between these two patriarchal constructs of utilitarian and consumerist models, a woman doesn't have an option for a choice. Hence her very own body/self becomes alienated to her own self; and this pushes her into a zone of catastrophic situation. The reason for this is because woman has no choice, desire, necessity, and standpoint within these two modules. Just an awareness that she becomes a mere apparatus, a reference point, an object of delight, further reduces her self esteem and makes her overall personality redundant. Though motherhood, embodiment of love and such similar qualities, even though are held as personifications of womanhood--because of these characters are being perceived as 'imposed' characters to her, they are seen as 'given' and 'dictated', it becomes difficult for her to take them as the her *true nature*.

The overall debate can be categorized into *three different patterns*: the first story was told to me by a dear teacher of mine. It seems her mother, who is yet alive, wears clothes even while taking bath because she imagines the fire in the fire place—agni—at the corner of the bathroom as a masculine personality and a stranger. This makes her wear the dress by force, even while bathing. The second incident: in Khandekar's novel 'Yayathi', Sharmistha remarks that though it is the corridor of the temple, is it not merely casual that a woman has to re-adjust her dress to evade a voyeuristic look. The third incident is a story by Veena Shantheshwar in which a woman feels thorns all over, be it men or dogs. A sms that was forwarded to me read a message by a girl-student who wrote "*thanks for making us feel beautiful*". The question of creating a self—*is it also about dealing with the way the other, the patriarchy has made us believe who we are?*

In the last part of my presentation, I would like to categorise the prioritization of creating a self into two primary premises:

- (i) A shift in the very perception of the selfhood; and
- (ii) Unveiling the Camouflage.

Look into Mahashwethadevi's much debated story 'Dopdi'. She serves as a metaphoric representative of the firm, novel step she takes in the discourse of contemporaneous womanhood. The process in '*Creating a Self*', the energy evident to get the desired result—are all represented by Dopdi. Usually 'Dopdi' story is perceived as someone who altered the world view by a few steps. However, more than that, I feel that it is the self-image that she succeeded in changing. Hence writing the body here indicates the two way movement, that of *lokadrishthi* and *swadrishthi*. This Draupadi differs from that of the epic Mahabharata. Draupadi finds answer from her male mentors in '*Sthreematavanuttarisalaagade*'. She finds the answers to be following only patriarchal and established patterns. These tales inevitably guide us to some contempo-



rary anecdotes, true incidents like that of the iconic Sharmila Irome. Sharmila is fasting from past ten years and four months. The voice that she has raised against the womanhood in the North Eastern part, reveals the hold of gender politics by patriarchy. One of the male official warned her not to make a political statement, she is just a being with a pair of breasts and a vagina.

The report on Manorama's encounter is all about attempts to negotiate this 'self-image' and the way a woman is supposed to come to terms with such established image of herself. Bullet marks on her private parts leads to revisiting a what seems to be a specific gender-oriented encounter. In this context, Academy holding the symposium in the North-Eastern India gets more coded and contextualized, beyond its initial plan.

The answer lies in the gray areas between accepting and rejecting the image set for a woman by the other gender. Attempts to change this self-image are visible in a few incidents which are not merely socio-cultural. Deep political writers

Like Chitramudgal, Volga seems to indicate an answer to the three patterns of writing a body for womanhood. Writing a body or creating a self-suffers and is incomplete because of the lack of a political activism or sorts. Chitra Mudgal, Volga and most other leading women writers are aiming towards this. Since I have read Mudgal and Volga and have written prefaces to their translations, quoting these two have been incidental.

**Unveiling the camouflage** is the need of the hour. In the name of Modernity, the modes of release from gender politics patterns seem to be so because of their camouflaged nature. They look like models of liberation while they are otherwise. The happy woman models in ads are testimony to this. De-genderization in the corporate world is another potential site of contestation. This might hold the potential of being much more violent than the issue of *second sex*.

It is so perhaps because there is a need for a larger leap from addressing womanhood—via writing a body—from negotiating the act of gender issues from a socio-cultural premise to a larger political premise.

*This is fine goods,  
And brings in a lot of profit  
(Purandaradasa)*

*Woman is a guaranteed investment product, that never goes under loss.*

**Prof. M.S. Asha Devi**

Feminist and Professor in Kannada, Maharani Cluster University, Bangaluru

# ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಕುರಿತು ಶುಭ ಸಂದೇಶ

ಡಾ. ಎ. ಶ್ರೀಧರ

ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು

**“ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಷಕರ ಪಾತ್ರ ಬಹು ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿಯಾದುದು.”**

ಶಾಲೆಯೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರು ದಶಕಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿರುವ ನನ್ನ ಗೆಳೆಯರೊಬ್ಬರು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡ ವಿಷಯವಿದು. ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಲಿಸುವ ಅವರು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೀರಾ ಹತ್ತಿರದಿಂದ ನೋಡಿರುವವರು. ಶಾಲೆಯ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ವಿನಮ್ರತೆ, ವಿಧೇಯತೆ, ನಿಷ್ಠೆ, ಗಡಸುತನಗಳು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ವಯಸ್ಕತನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಬಲವಾಗಿಯೇ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟ ನಂತರವೂ ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನೇಕರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸದಿದ್ದೇ ಆಗಿರುವಂತಹವುಗಳು. ಅಂದರೇ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅದೇಷ್ಟೋ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಗುಣಗಳು ಶಾಲೆಯ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರದಿದ್ದವುಗಳೆಂದು ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿದ್ದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯತೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಚ್ಚರಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಸಮವಯಸ್ಸು, ಸಮಶಾಲಾ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬಾಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭಾವ-ಭಾವನೆಗಳು ಬದಲಾಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಹ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೇ ಕಾರಣವೆನ್ನುವ ವಾದ ಅವರದ್ದು. ಇಂತಹ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತುವರು ಯಾರು? ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವದು ಯಾವುದು? ಎನ್ನುವಂತಹ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹುಡುಕುವ ಉತ್ತಮ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿತ್ತವರಲ್ಲಿ . ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಷಕರ ಪಾತ್ರವೇನು, ಶಾಲೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರವೇನನ್ನುವದು ಮುನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು.

## ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಬಲಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವಾಗ ಪೋಷಕರ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ, ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದವು. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವೆನ್ನುವದು ನೂರಾರು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವಂತಹ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿದುಳಿನ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೂ ಒಳಗಾಗಿರುವಂತಹದ್ದಾಗಿರುವದು. ಎಳೆಯತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಷಕರ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು ಮಗುವಿನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ವಿಕಸನ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ದಿನನಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ನಡವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೋಷಕರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಗುಣಗಳು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ . ಈ ವರ್ತನೆಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಜೀವನದುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಳಿಯುವಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಧೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಗುಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನಡವಳಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸದಾಕಾಲ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವೆನ್ನುವ ಪದವು ದಿನನಿತ್ಯದ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದು ಮೂಡಿ ಬಲಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ರೀತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವಂತಹ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯೇ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೇ, ಅವರು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರು, ಇವರು ಕೆಟ್ಟವರು ಎನ್ನುವಂತಹ ಪದಗಳು. ಇವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಹಲವಾರು ನಡವಳಿ, ಸ್ವಭಾವಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದಾರೂ ಒಂದೇವೊಂದು ಪದದ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಎಂತಹವರು ಎನ್ನುವದರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೇ ಇಂತಹದೊಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ನಮೂನೆಯು ತನ್ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನೇ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹತ್ತಾರು ಪ್ರೇರಕಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳು, ಅಂದರೇ ಅನುವಂಶಿಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯೂ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಹಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ವಿಕಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಷಕರ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಮೊದಲ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಪ್ರಭಾವವಾಗಿರುವದಂತೂ ಖಂಡಿತ. ಅಂದರೇ ಪೋಷಕರು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ದಾಸ್ತಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

## ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೈಕೆ ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದು

ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕಿ ಸಲಹುವುದು ಸುಲಭದ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಪೋಷಕನಿಗೂ ದಿನನಿತ್ಯವೂ ಅರಿವಾಗುವ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಮಗುವಿನ ಶರೀರದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವುದೂ ತಂದೆತಾಯಿಯಿಂದರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಹದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕ ಆಹಾರ, ಆರೈಕೆಗಳ ಕಡೆ ನೀಡುವಷ್ಟು ಗಮನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನೋವಿಕಾಸ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ, ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಡುವ ಪೋಷಕರು ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಇಂತಹದೊಂದು ಸ್ವಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದರೇ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರವೇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ತಪ್ಪು ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪಾಠ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡುವವರ ಕೆಲಸವಿದು ಎಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ತಪ್ಪಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಪೋಷಕರ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪ್ರೇರಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

## ಪೋಷಕರ ನಡೆನುಡಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವ

ಪೋಷಕರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಧಗಳೆಂದರೆ: ಉದಾಸೀನದ ಸ್ವಭಾವದವರು; ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು; ದರ್ಪದವರು; ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಿನವರು. ಈ ಗುಣಗಳು ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿರುವ ಪೋಷಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವರ್ತನಾ ವಿಕಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆನ್ನು ವದನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಬಹುದು:

## ಉದಾಸೀನ ಮಾಡುವ ಪೋಷಕರು

ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಪ್ಪನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಲಿ, ಮಾಡದಿರಲಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊಂಚವಾದರೂ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ, ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸದಿರುವ ಪೋಷಕರಿಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಬವಣೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಉಲ್ಲಾಸವಾಗಲಿ, ಕಾಳಜಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸದೇ ಇರುವದನ್ನೇ ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆಸೆ, ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಸದಾಕಾಲ ಹಿಂಜರಿತದ ರೀತಿಯದ್ದೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪೋಷಕರ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಸ್ವಭಾವಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿಯೇ ಅವೇಶ ಆಕ್ರೋಶದ ಭಾವಗಳು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ನಡೆನುಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಾಧನೆ, ಶ್ರಮ, ಅಥವಾ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ಬಲಗಳು ಕುಸಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು 'ತಮ್ಮಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ಬೆಳೆಯಲಿ, ನಾವುಗಳು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ತಾನೇ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದು' ಎನ್ನುವ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ಇಂತಹವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆದ್ದು ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹದೊಂದು ಮಾನಸಿಕತೆ ಇರುವವರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬಳಲುತ್ತಿರುವವರೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು. ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮದ್ಯ, ಮಾದಕವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಚಟದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ದುರಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳೂ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಅಗತ್ಯ, ಏಳಿಗೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊಂಚವಾದರೂ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ವಯಸ್ಕತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲಾರದೇ ಸಂಕಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

## ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇರದ ಪೋಷಕರು

ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತಂದೆತಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹಳಷ್ಟುಸಲ ಇವುಗಳು ಭಾವುಕತನದ ರೀತಿಯದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ನೋವು, ನಲಿವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹಿತ ಸಿಗುವದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ, ನಂಬುಕೆಯ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ಬಲಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಗುಣಗಳು ಬಲವಾಗಿದ್ದಷ್ಟು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ, ಸಾಧನೆ, ಪರಿಶ್ರಮದ ರೀತಿಯೂ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸದ ಪೋಷಕರು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ವಿಕಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರಕವಾಗುವದಂತೂ ಖಂಡಿತ.

## ಅಹಂಕಾರ, ಒರಟುತನದ ಪೋಷಕರು

ಇಂತಹ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಮನೆಯ ಹಿರಿಯನನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಅವರು ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಂತೆಯೇ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು, ಬದುಕುಬೇಕು. ಅವರ ಕಟ್ಟಾಜ್ಞೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸುವುದು, ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವುದು ಹಿಂಸೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ, ಅಪಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಆಹ್ವಾನ ನೀಡಿದಂತೆಯೇ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಇಂತಹ ಪೋಷಕರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಸಹ ಬಾಲ್ಯದಿಂದಲೇ ಹಿರಿಯರ ವರ್ತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಕರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ

ವರ್ತನೆಗಳು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾಗುವುದು, ಅಪಮಾನ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊಂಚವಾದರೂ ಕರುಣೆ, ಅನುಕಂಪದ ಭಾವಗಳಿಂದ ಯೋಚಿಸುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

### ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಿನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಪೋಷಕರು

ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಪೋಷಕರು ಈ ಗುಂಪಿನವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ನನ್ನದು. ಇವರುಗಳು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ತಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ನೀಡುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಾಧನೆ, ಪರಿಶ್ರಮದ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ನಡೆನುಡಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ, ಕುಟುಂಬ, ಸಮಾಜದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸದಾ ಸದಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವ ಸ್ವಭಾವವೂ ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಪೋಷಕರೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರ್ತನೆಗಳು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಹಿತಕರವಾಗಿರುವುದರತ್ತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನವಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು.

### ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಮಾನಸಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನೋವಿಕಾಸದ ಹಾದಿಯು ನೈತಿಕ ವಿಕಾಸ, ಸರಿ-ತಪ್ಪು, ಹಿತ-ಅಹಿತ, ನೋವು-ನಲಿವುಗಳ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡೇ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ, ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹಿತದ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣವಾಗದು. ಇವೆಲ್ಲದರ ನಡುವೆಯೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಅಂತರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಾ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ ಒದಗಿಸ ಬಲ್ಲ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾದಾಗ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಉನ್ನತಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ-ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ಇಂತಹದೊಂದು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ನೆರವಾಗಿರುವುದಂತೂ ನಿಜವೇ. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆಯೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮನೋವಿಕಾಸದ ಹಾದಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರಾಗವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗುವಂತಹದ್ದಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಈಗಂತೂ ಹೀಗಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ದುರಾತ್ಮರ ಕೆಡುಕುಗಳನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳಂತೆ ವಿಜೃಂಭಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮರನೇಕರ ನೈಜ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ, ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳು ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಾರದಂತೆ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದಂತೂ ನಿಜವೇ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣ ಹಿಂಸೆ, ಹಗೆತನದ ಭಾವಗಳು ತುಂಬಿರುವಂತಹವರುಗಳೇ ಮುಂದಾಳುಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. ಈ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ನಿರೋಧಕವೆಂದರೇ ಸ್ಪಿರಿಚ್ಯುಯಾಲಿಟಿ. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನೋವಿಕಾಸದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲದು.

ಸ್ಪಿರಿಚ್ಯುಯಾಲಿಟಿ ಎನ್ನುವದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಧವಿಧವಾದ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಗಳಂತೂ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುವುದು. ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಅತೀಂದ್ರಿಯ ಶಕ್ತಿ, ದೈವ ಶಕ್ತಿ, ವಿವೇಚನಾ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಹ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವುದು ಸರ್ವೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ. ಸಾಧಾರಣ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವು ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಕಾಸಗೊಂಡು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಕುಲದ ಅಭ್ಯುದಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರುವ ಅದೆಷ್ಟೋ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿರುವ ಗುಣಗಳ ಆಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೊಂದು ಇರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮರನೇಕರ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವಂತಹ ಏಳುಬೀಳುಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಂದಿಲ್ಲೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಾಗಿರುವಂತಹದ್ದೇ. ಆದರವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಡುವ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳೇ ಮಹತ್ವಾಧನಗೂ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರೇರಣಾ ಶಕ್ತಿಯು ಸ್ಪಿರಿಚ್ಯುಯಾಲಿಟಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಾದ ಆತ್ಮತ್ಯಪ್ತಿ, ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕರವೆನ್ನುವಂತಹ ಮನೋಭಾವಗಳಿಂದ ಮೂಡಿರುವಂತಹದ್ದು ಎನ್ನಲೂಬಹುದು.

### ಬಾಲ್ಯವೆಂಬ ಬಹು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ

ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗುವು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಮೊದಲ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಬೇರುಗಳು ಕವಲೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುವುದು ಸಹಜ. ಆದರಿವು ಸರಾಗವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಲೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪೋಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕಾಂಶಗಳು ಬೇಕು. ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿ ದೊರಕಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಾಗದಿದ್ದಾಗ ವಕ್ರ ನಡೆನುಡಿಗಳು ಬಲಗೊಂಡು ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಆಸ್ಪದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರರ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಾಣಿಸುವುದು, ಸದಾ ಹಿಂಸೆ, ಅಪಮಾನ, ಇತರರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಸಹನೆ, ದುರಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಕೀಳು ಮಟ್ಟದ ನಡೆನುಡಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಇಂತಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ತನ್ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನೇ ದಿಢೀರನೆ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ದುರ್ವರ್ತನೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಬಲಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ. ಎಳೆಯ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರ ನಡೆನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಕರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆಯೇ ಕೆಟ್ಟವರ ನಡೆನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನೂ

ಅನುಕರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನೋವಿಕಾಸೋಪಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಟ್ಟವರು-ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಿರುವುದು ತೀರಾ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ. ಆದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಸದ್ವರ್ತನೆಗಳನ್ನಷ್ಟೇ ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ದುರ್ವರ್ತನೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿರಿಯರು, ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಪ್ರಚೋದಿಸಿ ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಸದಾ ಹೇರಳ.

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಹಜ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಬೆಳೆವಣಿಗೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತನ್ನತನವೆಂಬ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ರೂಢಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನತನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಿರುಚ್ಯುಯಾಲಿಟಿ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಹ ಪದದ ಸಮಾನ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನುವದಾಗಿಯೂ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂತಹದೊಂದು ಅರಿವಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸದಾ ಲವಲವಿಕೆ, ಚಡಪಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕುತೂಹಲದಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿರುವಂತಹ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಸುಲಭವೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಸಹ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮಿದುಳಿನ ಬೆಳೆವಣಿಗೆಯ ಅರಿವಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿರುವಂತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸದಾ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಮೂಲಕವೂ ಈ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಬಹುದು. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸ್ವಿರುಚ್ಯುಯಲ್ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದ ಅಗತ್ಯವೂ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

### ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸ್ವಿರುಚ್ಯುಯಲ್ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ?

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ದಿನನಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಕೆಲ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳತ್ತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನವಿಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಮನೋಬಲಗಳನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು:

ಸ್ವಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಭಾವ; ತನ್ನ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಕುತೂಹಲಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು; ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇತರರ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ, ಕುತೂಹಲವನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸುವುದು. ಉದಾ: ಕರುಣೆ, ಉದಾರ ಮನಸ್ಕತೆಯ ವರ್ತನೆಗಳು ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆ-ಪರಾವಲಂಬನೆ: ಇತರರಿಂದ ಅತಿಯಾದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸದಿರುವುದು ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತಾನೇ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಿಗುವ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಗುಣ.

ಸ್ವಹಿತ-ಪರಹಿತ; ತನ್ನ ಮನಸಿಗೆ ಹಿತವೆಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯವೋ ಇತರರ ಮನಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಭಾವಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಅರಿವು ಬೆಳೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು; ಉದಾ: ಇತರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ, ಏಳಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಹ ಅರಿವು

ವಿಚಾರ ವಿಕಾರ; ಅವಸರ ಇಲ್ಲದೆಯೇ ಆಲೋಚಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು, ಅವಸರದಿಂದ ಮಾಡುವ ಆವೇಶ, ಧಾವಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿವಾಣ ಹಾಕುವುದು. ಉದಾ: ಹಿಂಸೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಹಿಂಸೆ, ಇತರರನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಾಣಿಸುವ ದುರ್ಗುಣ.

ಸ್ವಾನುಕಂಪ-ಪರಾನುಕಂಪ; ತನಗೆ ನೋವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯೇ ಇತರರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇರುವದನ್ನುವ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನೋವಿಕಾಸವು ಪಕ್ಷತೆಯತ್ತಾ ಸಾಗಲು ಹಲವಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಂತೂ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಾಲೆಯ ಆವರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಬಲಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಎರಡೂ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ತನ್ನವರು-ಹೊರಗಿನವರು, ತನ್ನದು-ಅವರದು ಎನ್ನುವಂತಹ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಮೂಲವೂ ಇದೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ತನ್ನವರಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಸಹನೆ, ಅಸಡ್ಡೆ, ಅಸಮಾಧಾನದ ವರ್ತನೆಗಳು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ತನ್ನವರಂತೆಯೇ ಇತರರು, ತನ್ನದಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸರಿಯೇ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆದರ, ಗೌರವದ ಭಾವಗಳು ಮೂಡಲು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ, ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಣೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಇದನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಲ್ಲ. ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಮಾನಸಿಕಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವಕ್ರ ನಡೆನುಡಿಗಳ ಬಲಾಡ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಕಡಿವಾಣ ಹಾಕಬಹುದು. ಆದರಿದನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲು.

ಈ ಲೇಖನ ಕನ್ನಡ ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮುದ್ರಣಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ. ಎ.ಶ್ರೀಧರ

ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು

## ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಕುರಿತು ಶುಭ ಸಂದೇಶ

ಪ್ರೊ. ಎನ್.ಚಿನ್ನಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸೋಸಲೆ

ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯ 583 276

### ಬಾಬಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ಬಯಸಿದ ಭಾರತ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ರಚನೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹತ್ವ

ಬಾಬಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ಭಾರತ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾರತೀಯರನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಒಡಲಾಳದಿಂದ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ್ದು ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಮಾದರಿಯದ್ದು. ಇವರು ಭಾರತದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ್ದು ಭೂಪಟದ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಮುಚ್ಚಿದ ಕಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ರಚನೆಯ ಮಾದರಿಯಿಂದಲ್ಲ. ಬದಲಿಗೆ, ತೆರೆದ ಕಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಭಾರತದ ಭೂ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ. ಇವರ ಒಡಲಾಳದ ನೋಟದಲ್ಲಿನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಇದೆ, ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಶತಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಫಲಾಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸದೆ ದುಡಿದು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಭಾರತೀಯರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇವರ ದುಡಿಮೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ರಾಜಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ, ಧರ್ಮಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆಯ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ವೈಭವ ಪ್ರೇರಿತವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಶ್ಯತೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಮೆರೆದವರ ಅಜ್ಞಾನದ ವಾಸ್ತವದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಇದೆ.

ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ಭಾರತ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾರತೀಯರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದು ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣದ ದೇವರು ಹಾಗೂ ದೇವರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಧರ್ಮ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಿಂದಲ್ಲ. ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಜನರಿಂದಲೇ ದೇವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಕಾಣುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಮೂಲನಿವಾಸಿ ಕಾಯಕ ನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಜನಸಮೂಹ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ದೇವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಷರವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಸ್ವತ್ತಾಗಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಂಡು ವೈಭವವಾಗಿ ಮೆರೆದವರು, ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಶ್ರಮಿಕ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ದೇವರು ಹಾಗೂ ದೇವರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಅಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡವರ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವ ಅನುಭವ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶ್ವವೇ ಮೆಚ್ಚುವಂತಹ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಜ್ಞಾನತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ದೇವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಧರ್ಮದ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವೈಭವ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಾದಿಗಳು ಅಕ್ಷರವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಸೊತ್ತಾಗಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ಅನೀತಿ ಬದುಕಿರುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ನೀತಿವಂತ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಜನವರ್ಗದವರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯದವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದನ್ನು ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ದುಡಿಮೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಸಹ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಕಲಿತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ- ಅಥವಾ ಅಕ್ಷರವನ್ನು ಇವರು ಕಲಿಯಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ಅಲಿಕಿತ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಸುಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿ ಮಾನವರಾದರೂ ಪಶುಗಳಂತೆ ಜೀವಿಸಿದರು ಎಂಬ ಎನ್ನುವ ಏಕೈಕ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸೊರಗಿದವರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಕಾರಣ ಎಂಬ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ತಳಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿಯವಾಗಿ ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ಇಂತಹ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ಭಾರತ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸಬಾಲ್ಟನ್ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಕಾರರೇ ಆದರೂ. ಇಂತಹ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಳವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡಿದ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಬಾಬಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಏಕೈಕ ಜನಮುಖಿ ಸಾಧಕ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುವುದು.

ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರ ಈ ಸಾಧನೆ ರಾಜಮನೆತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಸಮಾಜ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗೆ ಮುಂದಾದ ಭಗವಾನ್ ಬುದ್ಧ-ವೈದಿಕ ಮನೆತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವನೆಂದು ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಜನಮುಖಿ ಧರ್ಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಜ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗೆ ಮುಂದಾದ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನಿಗೂ ನೂರುಪಟ್ಟು ಮೀರಿಸುವುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಬಾಬಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರ ಧರ್ಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಜ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಸಾಧನೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಮುಂದುವರೆದು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಇವರ ಸಾಧನೆ ಗುರುತ್ವಾಕರ್ಷಣ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಿಂದ ಮೇಲಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬೀಳುವುದಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ - ಬದಲಿಗೆ, ಗುರುತ್ವಾಕರ್ಷಣೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸುವಾಗೆ ಶತಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಹೃದಯ ಅಂತರಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಮಾನವೀಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಜ್ವಾಲಾಮುಖಿ ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಆಕಾಶದೆಡೆಗೆ ಚಿಮ್ಮುವುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಈ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕತೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ಜ್ವಾಲಾಮುಖಿಯ ಲಾವರಸ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲ ಹರಡಿ ಇಂದು ಭಾರತ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾರತೀಯನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ .

ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬುದ್ಧನನ್ನು ಧರ್ಮ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದರೆ - ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯೇ ಸರಿ. ಆದರೆ, ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರದು ಈ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಹಾನ್ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೇ ಧರ್ಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳೆರಡನ್ನು ಲೇಖನಿಯಿಂದ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿ ಮಹಾನ್ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯನ್ನೇ ಖಡ್ಗವನ್ನು ಸರಿಸಿ ಲೇಖನಿಯನ್ನು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಈ ನೆಲಮೂಲ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಆಶಯದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದು ಸತ್ಯ-ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಜನ ವಿರೋಧಿ ನೀತಿಯ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆ-ಅನೀತಿ-ಅಜ್ಞಾನ-ಅಂಧಕಾರ- ಅಮಾನವೀಯತೆ- ಮಾನವರ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯ ಅನಿಷ್ಟ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು- ಅನೈತಿಕತೆ- ಅಧರ್ಮ ಎಂಬ ಮಾನವ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಪದಗಳೂ ಆರಂಭಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಭಾರತದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಅಕ್ಷರ 'ಅ' ಇಂದಲೇ. ಹೀಗೆ 'ಅ' ಅಕ್ಷರದಿಂದ ಆರಂಭವಾಗುವ ಅನೀತಿಗಳಿಗೆ 'ಅ' ಅಕ್ಷರದಿಂದಲೇ ಆರಂಭಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರೇ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿಸ್ಮಯವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುವುದು. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಜೀವಂತ ಸಂಕೇತ.

ಭಾರತದ ಮಹಾನ್ ಜನಮುಖಿ ಚಿಂತನೆಯ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ರಾಮಾಯಣ ಬರೆದದ್ದು ಶೂದ್ರ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮಹರ್ಷಿ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ, ಮಹಾಭಾರತ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬರೆದವನು ಮಹರ್ಷಿ ವ್ಯಾಸ ಹಾಗೇಯೇ ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆಯನ್ನು ಬೋದಿಸಿದವನು ಕೃಷ್ಣ. ಈ ಮೂರು ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವವರು ಈ ನೆಲದ ಮೂಲನಿವಾಸಿಗಳೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆ ಈ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಈ ಮೂರು ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು ಸಹ ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅನೀತಿ-ಅಂದಕಾರ- ಅಮಾನವೀಯತೆ-ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ಮಾನವ ವಿರೋಧಿ - ಧರ್ಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಯಕ ವಿರೋಧಿಯ ನೀತಿ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು ಈ ನೆಲದ ಸೊಗಡಿನ ಜನರಿಂದ ರೂಪಿತಗೊಂಡವು. ಭಾರತದ ಸೊಗಡಿನ ಮೂಲ ನಿವಾಸಿ ಈ ಜನವರ್ಗ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಅನೀತಿ- ಅಧರ್ಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಜನ ಜನರನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದಾಡುವ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಮಹಾ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ವಸ್ತುವೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕತೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರ ಸಮಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಚಿಂತನೆಯ ವಾರಸುದಾರರಾಗಿ ಬಾಬಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ-ಸಮಾನತೆ-ಭಾತ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನೆ ಬರೆದು ತನ್ನ ನೆಲದ ಕರುಳು ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಜನರು ವಾಸಿಸುವ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿ ಧೀಮಂತಿಕೆಯ ಭೂಪತಿ ಯೇ ಆದರು. ನಿಜಾರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ನೆಲದ ವಾರಸುದಾರಿಕೆಯ ಕುಡಿ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಎಂಬ ಭೂಪ- ಇಂದು ನೂರ ನಲವತ್ತೈದು ಕೋಟಿ ಮನ- ಮನೆಗಳ ದೀಪ ಎಂದು ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲೇಬೇಕಾದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸಮಕಾಲಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲೇಬೇಕಾದ, ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ಮರಿಸಲೇಬೇಕಾದ ಮಾತು.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ರಾಮಾಯಣ-ಮಹಾಭಾರತ-ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವ ಜನಮುಖಿ ಚಿಂತನೆಯ ನೀತಿ ಪಾಠ ವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ-ಕನ್ನಡವೂ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಪುಂಕಾನುಪುಂಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾದದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಾದಿಗಳು - ತಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿನುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದ್ದು ಹಾಗೂ ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಮಗೆ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕವಾಗಿಯೇ ಪಿತ್ರಾರ್ಜಿತ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳುವಳಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಜನವಿರೋಧಿ ಅನೈತಿಕ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನೇ. ಈ ಅನೈತಿಕ ನೀತಿಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧವೇ ಈ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಪುರಾಣಗಳನ್ನೇ ಜನರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ದುಡುಯದೇ

ದೇವರು-ಧರ್ಮದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತುಂಬಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಾಗೂ ದುಡಿಯುವ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಒಡೆದಾಳಲು ಅವರ ಸತ್ಯನಿಷ್ಠೆಯ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನೇ ಪುರಾಣರೂಪಿತ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಅನೀತಿಗಳಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಕಾಡುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಡಲೇಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಬಾಬಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ರಚಿಸಿ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಸಮಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ ಪುರಾಣೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ.... ಎಂಬುವುದು . ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದರ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆತಂಕವೆಂದರೆ ನೆಲಮೂಲ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಜನವರ್ಗದವರೇ ಆದ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ, ವ್ಯಾಸ, ಕೃಷ್ಣನನ್ನು ಪುರಾಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ದೇವರಾಗಿಸಿ, ಅವರು ಬರೆದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ-ಸಮಾನತೆ-ಭಾತ್ಯತ್ವದ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಪುರಾಣದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ ದೇವರ ಬಾಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಸಿ ಅವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ರೆಕ್ಕೆ- ಪುಕ್ಕಗಳಲ್ಲದ ಪುರಾಣ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿದಂತೆ- ಇಂದಿನ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಆಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ನವೀಕರಣಗೊಂಡು ಹೊಸಹೊಸ ವೇಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ದಿಕ್ಕು ದೆಸೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ದೇವರ ಬಾಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಸಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಪುರಾಣೀಕರಣ ಬರೆದವರನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಬರೆದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ದೇವರನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿ ಪೂಜೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮತ್ತದೇ ಜನರನ್ನು ಅಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕೊಂಪೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೊ ಎಂಬ ಆತಂಕವೂ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಆತಂಕವನ್ನು ತಡೆದೋಡಿಸುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬಾಬಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ಈ ದೇಶದ ಜನರಿಗಾಗಿ ಬರೆದ ಭಾರತ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಕುರಿತ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಬರವಣಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರಿಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಬರೆದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ಮನನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದರ ಆಶಯಗಳಂತೆ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದೊಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲು.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದರ ಹಿಂದೆ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ನೋವಿದೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಅನೀತಿಯನ್ನೆ ದಿಕ್ಕರಿಸಿದ ಕನ್ನಡ ನೆಲದ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನನ್ನು ಇಂದು ನಾವು ಧರ್ಮದ ಸಂಕೋಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿಸಿ ದೇವರನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅನೈತಿಕತೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜೀವಂತ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನನ್ನು ಧರ್ಮದ ಸಂಕೋಲೆಗೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿಸಿ-ಹಾಗೇಯೆ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಡೆದ ಶರಣ-ಶರಣೀಯರನ್ನು ಜಾತಿಯ ಸಂಕೋಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿಸಿ ಅಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬೃಹತ್ ತಳ ಬುಡವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೋಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಸೊರಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ . ಇಂತಹ ಕೋಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರೇರಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೇ ಹೊಡೆದಾಳುವ ನೀತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಬದುಕು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡವರು. ಇಂತಹ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಅಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಬಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಸಿಲುಕಿಸುವ ಹುನ್ನಾರಾವು ಇಂದು ಹೆಗ್ಗಿಲ್ಲದೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ನಮಗಿರುವ ಏಕೈಕ ಮಹಾಮಾರ್ಗವೆಂದರೆ ಭಾರತದ ಮೂಲನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮೂಲಕ(ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ-ಸಂಘಟನೆ-ಹೋರಾಟ) ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಅಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು (ಹೊಡೆದಾಳುವವರ ಕುತಂತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗದೇ- ಪುರಾಣ ಕಟ್ಟುಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಬದೇ) ವಾಸ್ತವತೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ದಿಕ್ಕರಿಸುವದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತ ಇಂದು ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತನೇಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಿಕ ಸತ್ಯ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಕಾಡಲೇಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಭಾರತ ಯಾವಾಗ..? ಯಾರಿಂದ..? ಯಾಕಾಗಿ..? ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿತು ಎಂಬ ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾಗಿ ಕಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲು ನಾವು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್, ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್, ಜರ್ಮನಿ, ಡಚ್ಚ್ ದೇಶಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರನ್ನೆ ಬಹು ನಿಷ್ಠೂರವಾಗಿ ಕಠಿಣ ಪದಗಳಿಂದ ದೂರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿ ಎನಿಸಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪೇ. ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಗ್ಗಲಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೋ ಆ ನೆಲದ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಕೋಲೆಗಳ ಬಿಗಿ ಮುಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿ ಮರೆದ ಜನರ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆಯ ಬಿಗಿ ಕಪಿಮುಷ್ಟಿಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಿಂದ ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಳಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿಯವಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿ ಶೋಧಿಸಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ದೊರಕುತ್ತದೆ.

ದೇವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಧರ್ಮದ ಅಂಧಕಾರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲಾದ ಜಾತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೇಲು-ಕೀಳಾಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶತಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಗ ಮಹೋನ್ನತ್ತ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೇ, ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ಒಡಲಾಳದಿಂದ ಬಯಸಿದ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಇವರಿಂದಲೇ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ. ಅದು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬುವುದನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕವಿ ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ ಅವರು ಬರೆದ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂತು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂತು ನಲವತ್ತೇಳರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಪೂರ್ವಕ ಪದ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಕಾಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ . ಈ ಪದಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ಬಯಸಿದ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಸಾಧಕ ಬಾಧಕಗಳ ಜೀವಾಂಶವಿದೆ.



ಮುಂದುವರೆದು ಹೇಳಲೇಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಎಂದರೆ, ಮೇಲೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿರುವ ವಿದೇಶಿಯರು ಆಗಮನ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಂತರವೇ ಒಂದಷ್ಟು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಿಜ ಭಾರತ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೆ ದೊರಕಿದ್ದು ಎಂಬ ಸತ್ಯದ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇವರ ಆಗಮನದ ನಂತರವೇ ಈ ನೆಲದ ಮೂಲನಿವಾಸಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಎಡೆಯಾದದ್ದು. ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಭಾತ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಸಮಪಾಲು ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಸಮ ಬಾಳು ಎಂಬ ತತ್ವ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಬದ್ಧ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು. ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಮೇಲೆ ಜೀವಿಸಲು ಅನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಂಡ ಸಮ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಧರ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಇಂದು ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಕನಿಷ್ಠತೆಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವ ಜಾತಿಯ ಸಂಕೋಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿ ನರಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸದ್ಯದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಧರ್ಮದಿಂದ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಹೊರ ಬರಬಹುದು ಆದರೆ ಜಾತಿಯಿಂದ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೊರ ಬರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗದು.

ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಬೃಹತ್ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಧರ್ಮ ಯಥೇಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಮೆರೆಯಿತು- ಮಾತನಾಡಿತು ಧರ್ಮದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದ ಜಾತಿಗಳು ಧರ್ಮದ ನೀತಿಯಂತೆ ಮೌನವಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಧರ್ಮ ಜಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು- ಆದರೆ ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಭಾರತದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಧರ್ಮ ಮೌನವಾಗಿದೆ- ಧರ್ಮದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದ ಜಾತಿಗಳು ಯಥೇಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಮುಂದುವರೆದು ಜಾತಿಗಳೇ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದು ಅಂದಿನ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಂದಿನ ಭಾರತದ ವಾಸ್ತವದ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ವಾಸ್ತವದ ಚಿತ್ರಣ.

ಇದಾಗಬಾರದು. ಶತಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಳಸ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಳಸ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದವರನ್ನು ಭಾರತದ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಆಶಯದಂತೆ ಮೇಲೆತ್ತಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಜಾತೀಯತೆ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಂಧಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಿ ಮಾನವ ಜಾತಿ ತಾನೊಂದೇ ವಲಂ ಎನ್ನುವ ಹತ್ತನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಪಂಪನ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ - ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಚೇತನದಡೆಗೆ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯುವ ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವ ಸಂದೇಶದಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶ್ವಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಬಾಬಾ ಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಸಮಪಾಲು- ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಸಮಬಾಳು ಎಂಬ ಎಂಬ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುವ ತತ್ವದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬದುಕಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

**ಪ್ರೊ. ಎನ್.ಚಿನ್ನಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸೋಸಲೆ**  
ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯ 583 276

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## **SOLAR ENERGY- A BETTER ENERGY SOURCE FOR THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Recent trends are posing new challenges to the energy sector of conventional power generation, the reasons for which include Higher fuel prices, Societal pressures to conserve resources, Environmental issues, Increase in production cost and Concern for safety. Therefore, in the present-day energy scenario, efforts have come into focus with a view to develop new generation technologies to meet the ever-increasing energy demand. The major goals of these approaches are to have Reduced Environmental damages, Conservation of energy and safety. In this context during the past few years, renewable energy sources have received greater attention to develop efficient energy conversion and utilization techniques. In this paper we mainly concentrate on solar energy which is the most abundant of all energy resources. And also, it is an environmentally clean and green energy, that is free from hazardous gases like carbon dioxide. In this paper more emphasis is given about the primary objectives for deploying solar energy in India, in order to advance Economic development, improve energy security, improve access to mitigate climatic change.

### **I. INTRODUCTION:**

The Government of India has set the target to expand India’s renewable energy installed capacity to 500 GW by 2030. India has promised to source nearly half its energy from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030. Given that, Solar radiation provides on average  $1.73 \times 10^{17} \text{J}$  of energy to the Earth every second, Solar energy act as better energy resource to achieve this goal.

Not only that, Solar energy offers unique potential, because of it’s abundant availability.

Solar energy act as boon and act as active ingredient in creating more equitable access to energy resources, thereby promoting inclusivity in the society, also promote economic development as it needs to meet the huge demand for electricity which is ever increasing.

Thus, solar energy is one of the most important forms of energy which integrates Climatic-Socio-Economic welfare of India.

In the above regard, in this paper, we discuss potential of Solar power, Current scenario, Challenges and way ahead using the latest data available.

## II. DISCUSSION

### SOLAR POTENTIAL IN INDIA:

Because of location factor around 250-300 days in a year, India has clear sky. India's theoretically calculated solar energy incidence on its land area alone, is about 6 kilowatt-hours (kWh) per day per meter square.

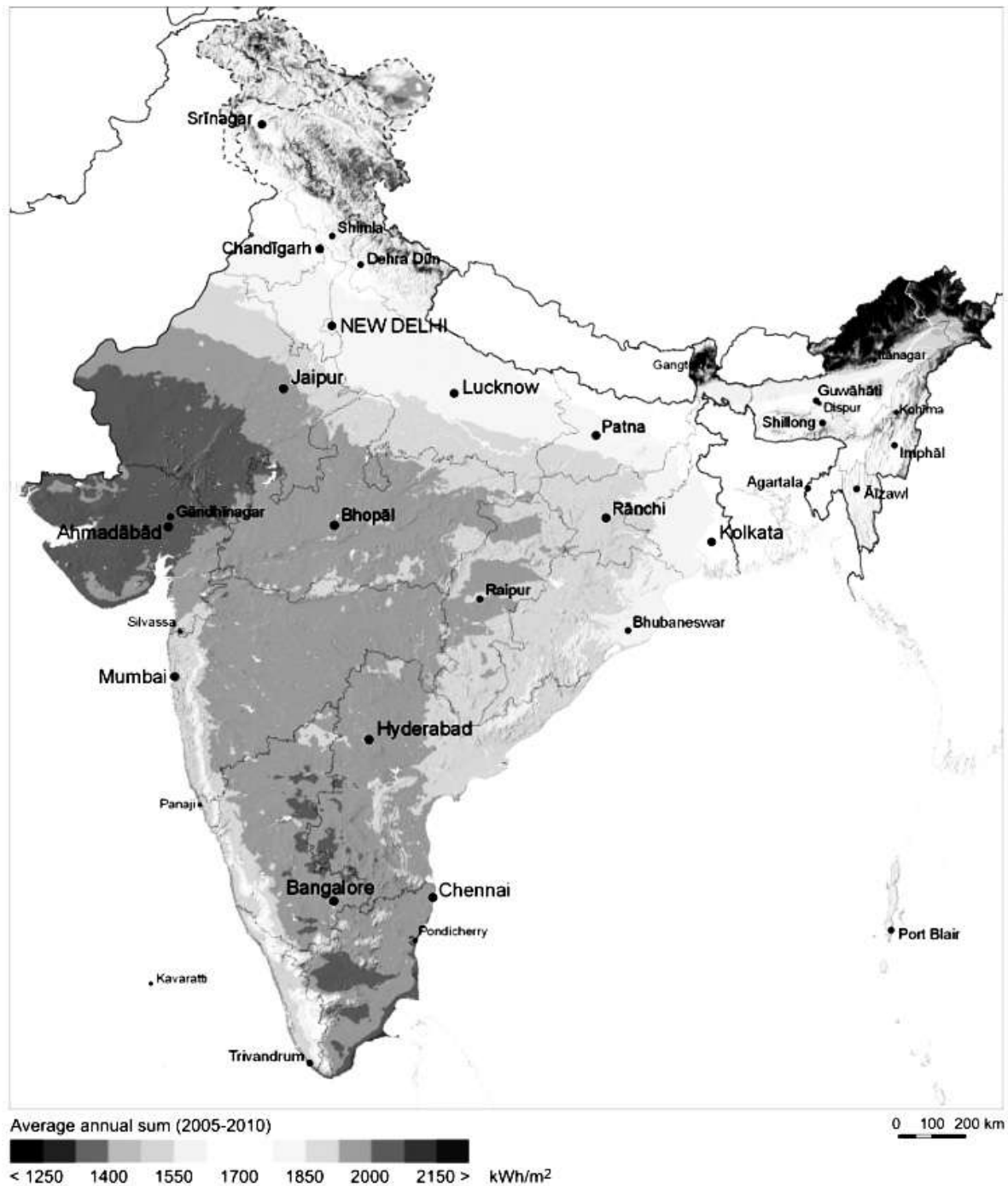


Fig.1 Solar energy potential distribution in geographical region of India.

According to Government data, [https://nsefi.in/figures\\_statistics/](https://nsefi.in/figures_statistics/), fig 2 shows the solar energy potential statewise. It is estimated that Karnataka has around 24GW capacity.

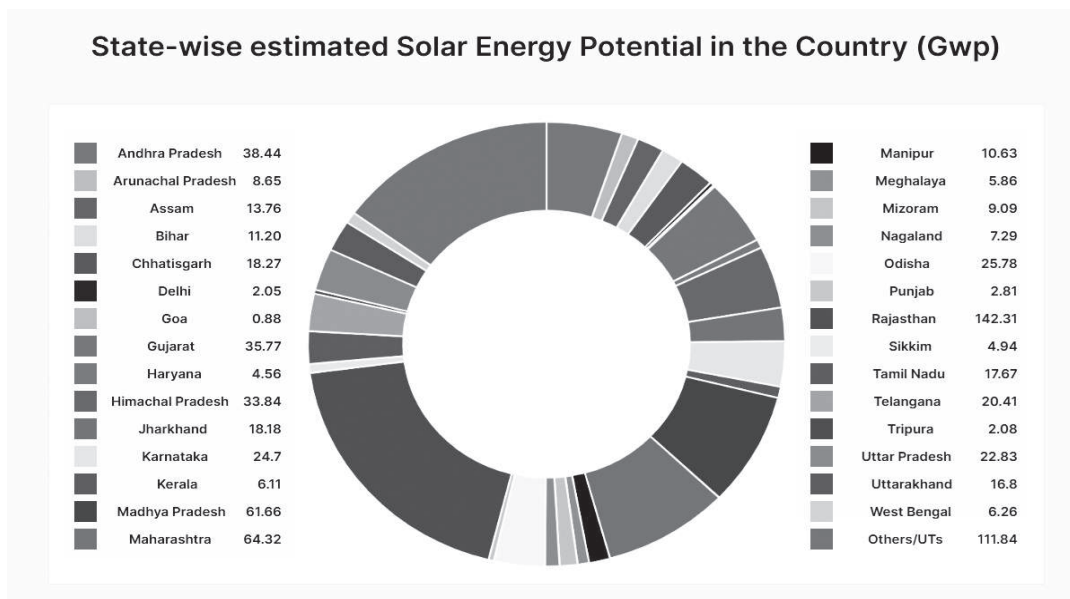
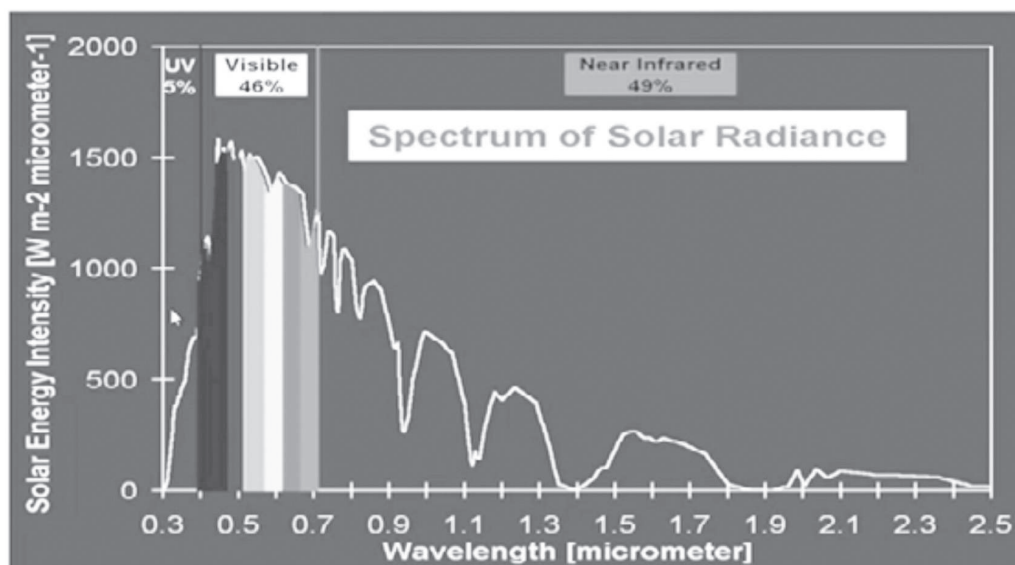


Fig 2: State wise solar potential.

### HOW SOLAR ENERGY CAN BE USED?

The spectrum of the Sun's solar radiation is close to blackbody with a temperature of about 5,800K. The Sun emits EMR across most of the electromagnetic spectrum. But out of it only 46% of visible radiation and 49% of IR reaches earth, that is the atmospheric window, varies time to time and place to place.

## Solar Energy Spectrum



- Power reaching earth 1.37 KW/m<sup>2</sup>

Fig 3- solar spectrum

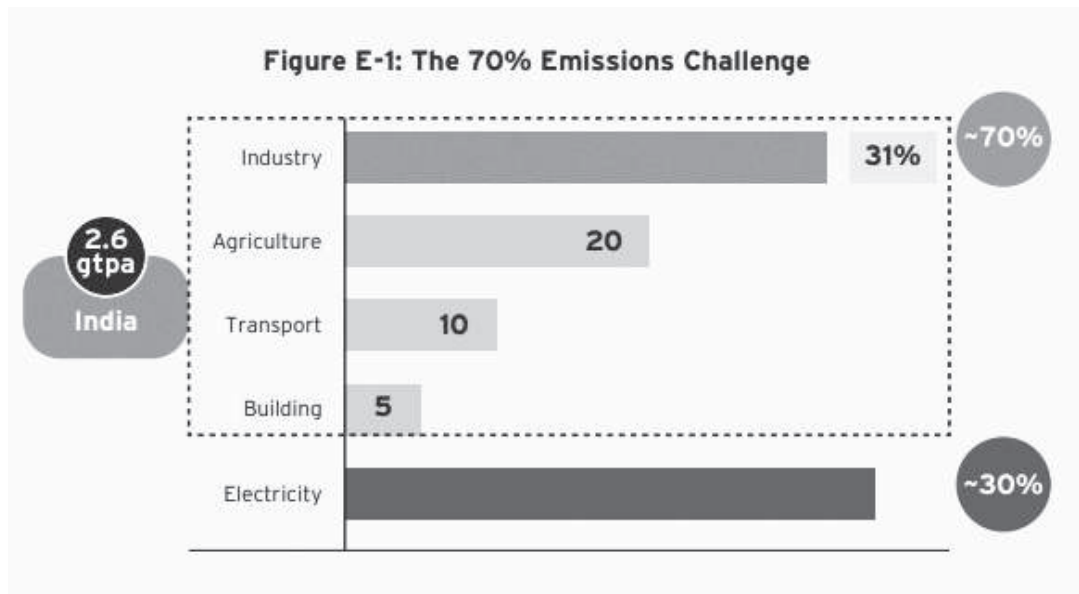
## Types of solar energy conversions:

- **Solar thermal** (light energy is converted to heat),
- **Solar photovoltaic** (light energy converted to electricity),
- **Solar chemical** (light energy converted to stored chemical potential energy).

Our focus will be on photovoltaic and electricity generation using that technology.

## Emission Scenario: -

It is observed that, Power sector contributes about 30 percent of carbon emission.



Ref:CCUS, NITI ayog

Fig 4-carbon emission by various sectors.

Solar energy helps in Mitigation of Carbon emission. The amount of  $\text{CO}_2$  emissions mitigated depends on the

- Amount of conventional electricity generation methods (thermal power plant which emits large amount of  $\text{CO}_2$  due to burning of fossil fuel.) that are being replaced.
- The carbon intensity of the displaced energy sources.
- The amount and type of energy that is consumed in manufacturing, installing and operating the solar energy system.

Therefore, Solar energy helps mitigate carbon emissions by replacing more carbon intensive sources of power and heat.

Currently only 16.1 percent of the Electricity is generated by Solar energy, i.e 67,078MW according to <https://powermin.gov.in/en/content/power-sector-glance-all-india> data. (fig 5).

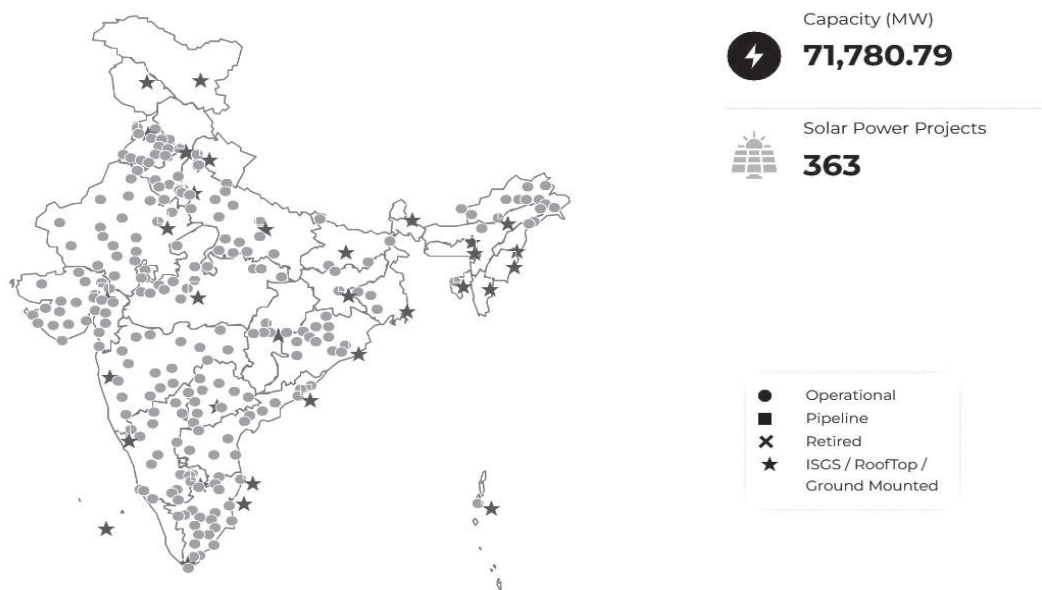


Installed Generation Capacity (Fuel wise) as on 31-05-2023		
Category	Installed Generation Capacity (MW)	% of Share in Total
Fossil Fuel		
Coal	205,235	49.1%
Lignite	6620	1.6 %
Gas	%	6.0 %
Diesel	589	0.1 %
Total Fossil Fuel	2,37,269	56.8 %
Non Fossil Fuel		
RES (incl. Hydro)	173,619	41.4 %
Hydro	46,850	11.20 %
Wind Solar & other RE	125,692	30.2 %
Wind	42,868	10.3 %
Solar	67,078	16.1 %
BM Power / Cogen	10,248	2.5 %
Waste to Energy	554	0.1 %
Small Hydro Power	4944	1.2 %
Nuclear	6780	1.6 %
Total Non-fossil Fuel	179,322	43.0 %
Total Installed Capacity	417,668	100 %
(Fossil Fuel & Non Fossil Fuel)		

Fig 5 – Current share of Solar electricity

## CURRENT SCENARIO:

Currently around 71,780.79MW is the Solar energy Capacity in India.



\*Capacity of Gas plants is more than officially reported cumulative installed capacity, and reflecting in the overall installed Capacity for all sources. Refer to Methodology. Utmost care has been taken to ensure that all maps used in the website conform to Survey of India boundaries.

\*Capacity and generation presented in the graph based on the geographical location of the power plant

Fig 6: Solar Installed Capacity in India

In India, the Solar installation is rapidly increasing over the years. (Fig 7)

## India Marching Ahead in Solar Energy

Growth in Solar Installed Capacity(MW) as on June 2023

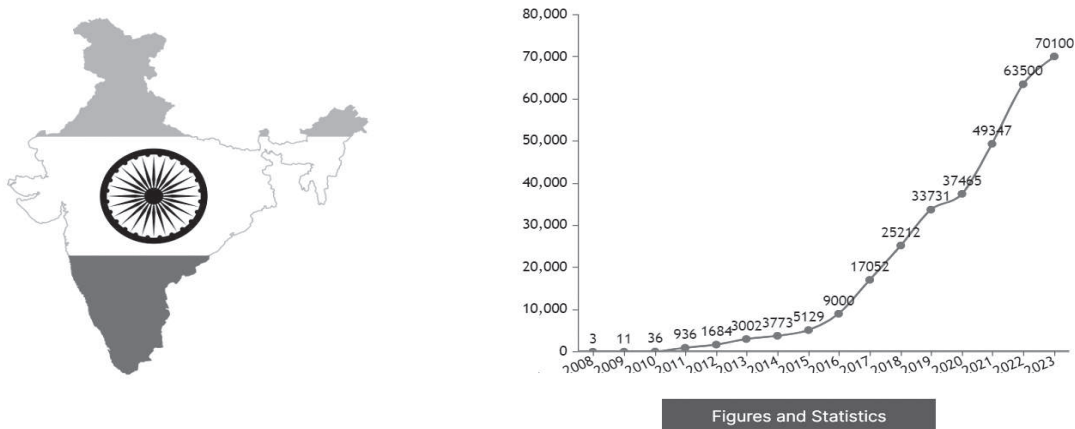


Fig 7: Solar installed capacity trends in India over the years.

State-wise installed capacity of Grid/ Off-Grid Interactive Renewable Power (MW), as on 30-06-2023 data in [https://nsefi.in/figures\\_statistics/](https://nsefi.in/figures_statistics/), shows following.

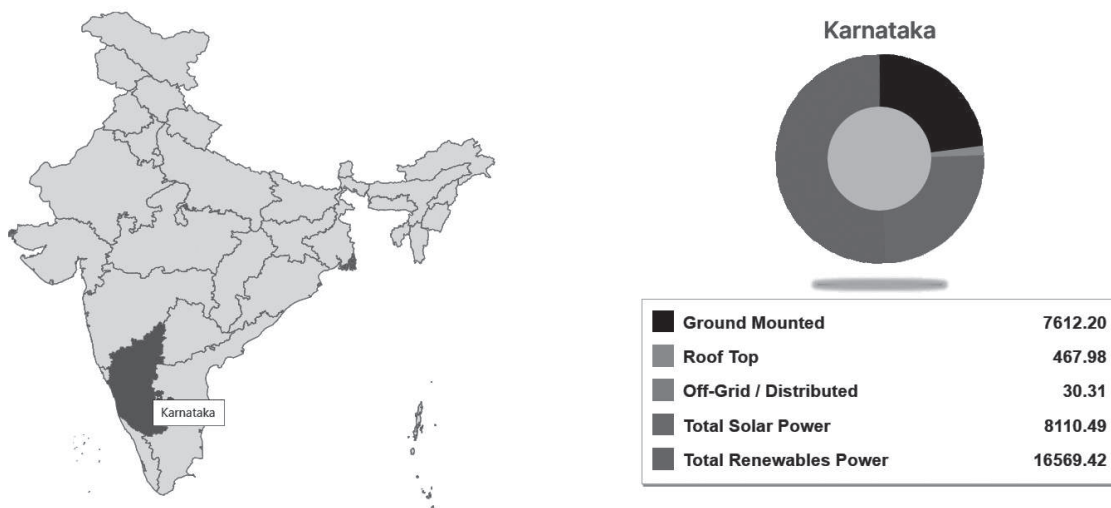


Fig 8: Karnataka Solar installed capacity

In Karnataka in total 16,570MW of solar energy is being produced. Out of 467.98 MW is roof top solar energy. In India, around 7000MW of solar have been installed.

Based on the analysis, the electricity availability against the demand is low and the deficit is increasing in each year. It is expected that the power deficit post 2023 will continue to increase as the demand for power is continuously surpassing supply. Increasing coal supply (results in failure of thermal power plants) shortages and unfavourable climatic conditions (such as rain deficit resulting in low production of in hydroelectric power generation,) resulting in reduced water levels have been the main causes of energy deficits.

**Hence the best option available is adoption of solar power generation.**

### **Position of Renewable energy in Karnataka:**

The potential Solar districts in Karnataka - Koppal, Haveri, Gadag, Vijayapura Kolar, Chitradurga, Davanageri, Ballary, Pavagada, Bagalkot, Kalaburagi, Raichur, Tumakuru, Hassan, Ramanagar & Belagavi. In Karnataka the estimated Solar potential is approximately 24GW. But, considering limiting factors like availability of waste lands, evacuation infrastructure etc., practically utilising all potential may not be possible. But Karnataka has the potential to evolve as a major Solar Generation hub in India due location and technological factors.

The Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL) is an organization under Energy Department, Government of Karnataka. It is working to promote renewable energy in the state. Accordingly KREDL has taken action to achieve the target set out under the Solar Policy. Upto April 2022, totally 10,687.64 MW capacity solar projects have been allotted to different developers through various schemes, out of which 7,590.30 MW capacity projects have already been commissioned.

Basically there are 3 types of approaches to utilise the solar capacity.

- Grids connect utility scale projects plays very important role in the scenario of increasing demand. Example: Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) has established 3 MW capacity peak grid-connected solar photovoltaic power plant near Yalesandra village in Kolar.



Fig 11– satellite picture of solar power plant kolar.


- Grid connect rooftop projects.
- Off grid projects.

### **Advantages of Solar energy:-**

- Renewable,Clean and Cost-effective: As the technology is advancing the cost of installation and maintenance is coming down.
- Versatile and Reliable: Solar lamps, Solar stoves etc are examples of independent equipment apart from grid connected Solar power, this offers unique opportunity to use solar energy in remote areas as well.
- Decentralized: Solar energy systems can be installed on a small scale, making it possible to generate energy locally, reducing dependence on centralized energy sources.

### **Challenges:-**

- High Initial Costs: Research and development of Economies of scale, Hub and spoke model helps in cutting down the costs.

- 
- **Limited Access to Finance:** Initial loans, incentives needs to be provided to overcome this.
  - **Infrastructure and Grid Connectivity:** Integration of solar electricity to grid is solution for regional disparity, but superior technologies needs to be developed in order to fulfill the needs.
  - **Land Availability:** Finding suitable land for large-scale solar projects can be a challenge in India, particularly given competing demands for land for other purposes such as agriculture and urban development.
  - **Maintenance and Operation Issues:** Poor maintenance and operation of solar power systems can reduce their efficiency and effectiveness, which can impact the long-term viability of renewable energy projects in India. Cleaning solar panels currently is estimated to use about 10 billion gallons of water per year — enough to supply drinking water for up to 2 million people. Attempts at waterless cleaning are labour intensive and tend to cause irreversible scratching of the surfaces, which also reduces efficiency. Now, a team of researchers at MIT has devised a way of automatically cleaning solar panels, or the mirrors of solar thermal plants, in a waterless, no-contact system that could significantly reduce the dust problem.


### **Initiatives by Government and Way forward:-**

**Surya Raitha:** This scheme is launched by government of Karnataka for the first time in the history as a boon to Farmers to generate solar power to make use for irrigation. Through this scheme the farmers having 10kWp solar power can earn nearly Rs.50,000/ per annum apart from his self-consumption for irrigation. Farmers Scheme-projects to promote distributed generation by land owning farmers throughout the state.

- The government of Karnataka endeavour to promote solar energy project preferably by land owning farmers for setting up of 1,2,3 MWp per land owning farmer in the state for sale of power to ESCOMs at KERC determined tariff from time to time. GOK will facilitate the purchase of this generated energy through ESCOMs. From this scheme land owned farmers can earn enough money and can become entrepreneur.

**Net Metering** is another policy that works to the advantage of home owners generating solar power using Net Metering. Electric meters will measure the electricity *production* as well as the consumption, and calculate the difference. Excess power generation will be paid by ESCOMs with fixed tariff.

Apart from above, there are other different schemes by GOI, to promote solar energy. Solar Park Scheme aims to develop number of solar parks across several states. Rooftop Solar Scheme aims to install solar panels on the roofs of buildings to meet the demand of electricity. National Solar Mission and SRISTI (Sustainable rooftop implementation of Solar transfiguration of India (SRISTI) )scheme are envisioned in this regard. International Solar Alliance is formed to ensure seamless flow of information and technology across the boarder.



Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utahan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) launched by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) to support installation of off-grid solar pumps in rural areas and reduce dependence on grid, in grid-connected areas. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utahan Mahabhiyaan scheme is very much similar to Surya Raitha was launched by Government of India in 2023 to help farmers to enhance their financial conditions and to promote agricultural sector. It aims to add additional 30.80 GW solar energy by 2024.

### **III. CONCLUSIONS:**

Financial Incentives to Solar sector must be reassured along with giving further thrust to develop cost effective technologies research regarding Solar energy and Grid integration. A combined efforts of public and private sector lead to solarization of electricity sector from which supply meets demand in carbon freeway.

Small scale solar roof tops, Solar stoves, Solar lamps and other equipment can be used in remote areas, villages, inside forest area, tribal villages etc where probably laying of transmission lines is not possible due to economic feasibility and environment conservation point of view. In such situations Solar energy act as boon and act as active ingredient in creating more equitable access to energy resources, thereby promoting inclusivity in the society.

In other areas where population and transmission lines are already integrated Solar roof tops adds as additional revenue source to the people promoting Economic stability to the people.

Thus, solar energy is one of the most important forms of energy which integrates Climatic-Socio-Economic welfare of India.

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## ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳ ಔದ್ಯಮಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಧನೆ

ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಎನ್. ಶಾರದ

ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ವರ್ತೂರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560087.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶ. ಉದ್ಯಮ ಎಂಬುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪುರುಷರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೆನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾದಂತಿದೆ. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಗೃಹಕೃತ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೀಸಲಿದ್ದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮಾತು ನಿಜವಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯ ನಿರ್ವಚನಗಳನ್ನು ಮುರಿದು, ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಪುರುಷರ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಲೋಕವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿದ್ದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಗೃಹ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಹಂತದಿಂದ, ತಮಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾದ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಹೊಸ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಸ ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ಏರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕುಟುಂಬ, ಸಮಾಜ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಲವು ದಶಕಗಳಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಔದ್ಯಮಿಕ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲೂ ತನ್ನ ಭಾಷನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಔದ್ಯಮಿಕ ಒತ್ತಡಗಳನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಭಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಸಂಬಳಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೋ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ದುಡಿಯುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಸ್ವತಃ ತಾವೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಸ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ವ-ನಿರ್ಮಿತ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಏರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸಾಧನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಉಡುಪು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಪಾದಾರ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಮೂರನೇ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ಯಮ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಮೊದಲು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ತುಂಬಾ ವಿರಳವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಅದರ ಕಡೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಳ ವರ್ಗದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಅರಿವಿನ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಲುಕದೆ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮೇಲ್ವರ್ಗದ ಹಾಗೂ ನಗರದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ. 1990 ರ ನಂತರ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಉದ್ಯಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣ, ಉದಾರೀಕರಣ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಗಳು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿವೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಈಗಲೂ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಅಸಂಘಟಿತ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಡಿಮೆ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅವಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಐದನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ದೇಶಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮಹಾಯುದ್ಧದ ನಂತರ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ 25%, ಕೆನಡಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 51% ಕ್ವಿಂಟ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನು ಹೂಡಿ ತಾವೇ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ ಅವರು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ, ಕುಟುಂಬ, ಸಮಾಜ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

### ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ ವಿಧಗಳು

1. ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಸಂಘಟಿತ ವಲಯಗಳು
2. ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಧುನಿಕ ವಲಯಗಳು
3. ನಗರ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ವಲಯ
4. ಬೃಹತ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ
5. ಒಬ್ಬರೇ (ಏಕ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯ) ಅಥವಾ ಜಂಟಿ ಯಜಮಾನಿಕೆ



ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಒಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಸಮೂಹದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ, ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿ, ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲತೆ ಹೊಸ ಅವಿಷ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣಕರ್ತರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಹೆಲನ್ ಕೆಲರ್ “Life is either a daring adventure or nothing at all” ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂದು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಅಗಾಧ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಭಾರತವನ್ನೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಂದ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಗಣನೀಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಎಂ.ಇ ಯು 2023ರ ಶಕ್ತಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕಿರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ. ನಾರಾಯಣ ರಾಣೆ ಶ್ಲಾಘಿಸಿದರು. ಬೇನ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 20% ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಕಲ್ಪನಾ ಸರೋಜ್ ಅವರಿಂದ ಆರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ನೆಲಕಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದ slumdog Millionaire ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಿ 2001 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಭಗಳಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. 2012 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಿತಿ ಗುಪ್ತ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ವೆಬ್ ಸೈಟ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಋತು ಚಕ್ರ, ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧತೆ, ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಶುಚಿತ್ವ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ, ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತ 13 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಅದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತಾಯಿತು. ಫೋರ್ಬ್ಸ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ. ಶೇಖ್ ರಜಿಯಾ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದ ಮಹುವಾ ಹೂವಿನ ಪೋಷಕಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಯುತ ತಿನಿಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದುದು ಯಶಸ್ವಿನ ಕತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೂ ಮುನ್ನ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಹೂವನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಮದ್ಯ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಇಲಾ ಭಟ್ Self employed women’s Association ಎಂಬ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ತಳಮೂಲದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಉನ್ನತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದರು.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೆರವಿನಿಂದ ಸಣ್ಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಧ್ಯಮಗಾತ್ರದ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವರು ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಮಂದಿ. ಅವರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಏಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಆತ್ಮಸ್ಥೈರ್ಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವುದು ಸಹಜ ಹಾಗೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ. ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯ ಅನಾವರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಕೌಶಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ. ಉದಾ: ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅಲಂಕಾರ ಪ್ರಿಯರು ಎಂಬ ಖ್ಯಾತಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಏನೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ಪರಿಕರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮುತುವರ್ಜಿ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಬೇಕು ಬೇಡಗಳು ಒಬ್ಬ ಪುರುಷ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಿಂತ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಬಲ್ಲವು ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ Nykaa online beauty platform ನ ಫಾಲ್ಗುನಿ ನಾಯರ್ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ. ಈಕೆ ಐ.ಐ.ಎಂ. ನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿ 25ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ವಿವಿಧ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ 2012 ರಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಸಾಧನ ಪರಿಕರಗಳ ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಮಾರಾಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಪಡೆದರು. ಹತ್ತಾರು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ, ಅಭಿರುಚಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಿದರು.

ಬೀಜಿಂಗ್ ನ ನಿರ್ಮಾತ್ಮ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಜ್ಯಾಂಗ್ ಜಿನ್ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ನಂತರ ಕೇಂಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದು ತನ್ನ ರಿಯಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು.

ಕಿರಣ್ ಮಜೂಂದಾರ್ ಷಾ ಬಯೋಕಾನ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿ ಭಾರತದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಮಹಿಳೆಯೆನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಓಪ್ಪ ವಿನ್‌ಫ್ರೇ ನ್ಯೂಯಾರ್ಕ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು (Workforce management fund) 2011 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದಲ್ಲದೆ ತೂಕ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ 17000 ಜನರನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಾಗಿ ಇದು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲ ಕಪ್ಪುಜನಾಂಗದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೆಂಬ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬೆಯೋನ್ಸ್ ಅವರು ಅನಾಥ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ 1990ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಇಂದು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮನರಂಜನೆ, ಸಿನೆಮಾ, ಸಂಗೀತ ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬೃಹತ್ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೆನಿಸಿದೆ.

ಅರಿನಾ ಹುಫಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಅವರು ಸುದ್ದಿ ವಾಹಿನಿ, ಮನರಂಜನಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕರಾಗಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ 100 ಜನ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರೆನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾದ ಸಬೀನಾ ಚೋಪ್ರ ತಾವು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನೇ ಬಂಡವಾಳವಾಗಿಸಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸೇವೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಯಾತ್ರ ಡಾಟ್ ಕಾಮ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯ.

ಶುಭ್ರ ಚಡ್ಡ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕರಕುಶಲತೆಗೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ನೀಡಿ ಚುಂಬಕ್ ಎಂಬ ಕರಕುಶಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ 120 ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಳಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ಯುವ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

2011 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಚ ಕಾರ್ ಅವರಿಂದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಒಳ ಉಡುಪುಗಳ ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಮಾರಾಟಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಚುತಚಿಟಚಿ ಅರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಒಳ ಉಡುಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸುವಾಗ ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಮುಜುಗರ, ನಾಚಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಮುಕ್ತ ಆಯ್ಕೆ, ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗೆ ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಶುಚಿ ಮುಖರ್ಜಿ ಅವರ ಲೈಮ್ ರೋಡ್ ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಮಾರಾಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಕೂಡ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಮೇರಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ 2004 ರಲ್ಲೇ ಟೋರಿ ಬುರ್ಚ್ ಫ್ಯಾಷನ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಸಾಧನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಅಡುಗೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಲಾಯಕ್ಕು - ಎಂದು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ರಶ್ಮಿ ದಾಗಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಫ್ರೆಶ್ ಮೆನು ಮೂಲಕ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಆಹಾರ ಸರಬರಾಜಿನ ವಹಿವಾಟು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದ್ದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೇ, 2014 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ಇಂದು ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಆಹಾರ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿ 17.6 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಡಾಲರ್ಗಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ಡಿಎನ್ಎ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕಿ ಆನೆ (Anney), ರೋಬೋಟಿಕ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಆಟೋಮೇಶನ್ನ ನೀತಿ ಮೆಹ್ತಾ, ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿಯ ಸಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕಿ ಮಿಶೆಲ್, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಜಾಲ ದ ಸಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕಿ ಪಾಯ ಕಡಕಿಯ - ಇವರು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ

ತಮ್ಮ ಗಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಳ ಉಡುಪುಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸಾರಾ ಬ್ಲೇಕ್ಲೀ ತಮ್ಮ ಖಜಜ ಛಚಿಛಿಞ ಠಿಚಿಛಿಞ ಜಿಣಟಿಜ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನರಿಗೆ 5000 ಡಾಲರ್ ಗಳ ಸಹಾಯ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಬಹುಮಾನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ 2020ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮುಗ್ಗಟ್ಟು ಉಂಟಾದಾಗ ನೀಡಿದರು. 34 ವರ್ಷದ ಹಾಡುಗಾರ್ತಿ ರಿಹಾನ್ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಸಾಧನ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಉದ್ಯಮದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದ ಅತಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಮಹಿಳೆಯೆನಿಸಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಕ್ಲಾರಾ ಲಿಯೋನೆಲ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಜನಾಂಗ ನ್ಯಾಯ, ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಉದಾರ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಡಾ. ಸುಧಾ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ಸಮಾಜಸೇವೆ ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಹೆಸರಾಂತ, ಯಶಸ್ವೀ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಯಕಲ್ಪಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಲಹೆ, ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವಿಕೆ, ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲೂ ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೆಲೋಡಿ ಹಾಬ್ ಸನ್ (ಏರ್ ಟೆಲ್ ನ ಸಹ ಚೀಫ್ ಎಕ್ಸಿಕ್ಯೂಟೀವ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್) ಅಬ್ಬೆ ಜೋಸೆಫ್, ಅಭಿಗೇಲ್ ಜಾನ್ಸನ್ (ಫಿಡಿಲಿಟಿ ಇನ್ವೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ನ ಚೀಫ್ ಎಕ್ಸಿಕ್ಯೂಟೀವ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್), ಸೋನಲ್ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಮುಂತಾದವರನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅನೇಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವೇತನ, ಲಿಂಗತಾರತಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಇಂದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು, ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿವೆ. ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲೇ 13 ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳ ಒಡೆತನ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. 1920 ರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತದಾನದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಲ್ತಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ತರುವಾಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿದೆ. 20 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ಡಿಪ್ರೆಶನ್ ನ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಪುರುಷರು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದುದನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮಹಾಯುದ್ಧದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರುಷರು ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡುದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸಂಸಾರದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ದುಡಿಯುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು . ಆರಂಭದಿಂದಲೂ ಕೆಲವು

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ವೇಶ್ಯಾವಾಟಿಕೆ, ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜ ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಹೆಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕೋಮಲವಾಗಿ, ಅಬಲೆಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. 1954 ರ ನಂತರ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಇಂದು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ, ಸಮಾನತೆ, ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲೂ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವಹಿವಾಟಿನ ನಕ್ಷೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿದಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಮತೋಲಿತ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳಿವೆ ಭಾರತದಂಥ ಬಹುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಕೊರತೆ, ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವ ಬೆಂಬಲದ ಕೊರತೆ, ಸಮಾಜದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಆಕೆ ಎದುರಿಸುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದರ ನಡುವೆಯೂ ಇಂದಿರಾ ನೋಯಿ (CEO-Pepsico), ವಂದನಾ ಲೂಥರ್ (VLCC healthcare ltd.), ರಿತು ಕುಮಾರ್- ಫ್ಯಾಷನ್ ಡಿಜೈನರ್ ಸಾಧಕಿಯರಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ಸ್ವಂತ ವಹಿವಾಟನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸುವ ವೇಳೆಗೆ 40 ವರ್ಷ ದುಡಿದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದರೆ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವ-ಉದ್ಯಮ ಆರಂಭಿಸುವುದು ಸರ್ವೇ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪುರುಷರಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಇಂದು ಸ್ವ-ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯೋದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ, ಸಗಟು, ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಗೃಹೋಪಯೋಗಿ, ಪ್ರಸಾಧನಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳು ದೇಶದಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದಲ್ಲಿ 1%, ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ-27%, ಜಾಂಬಿಯಾ-40% ಲ್ಯಾಟನ್ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ-15%, ಯೋರೋಪ್, ಏಷ್ಯಾ, ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್- 5%. ಭಾರತ-14%. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 40-50 ಪ್ರತಿಶತ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಪುರುಷರಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂವೇದನಾಶೀಲರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಯಾವುದೇ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆ, ದರ್ಪ, ಕ್ರೌರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ, ಇತರರ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಪಹರಣಮಾಡುವ ಮನೋಧರ್ಮವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ತಾವು ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಾತಾವರಣ, ಜಾತಿ ನಿಬಂಧಗಳು, ರೂಢಿಗತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪುರುಷರಿಗಿಂತ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

### ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

- ಉದ್ಯಮಶೀಲತೆಯು ಇನ್ನೂ ಪುರುಷರ ವಲಯವೆನಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಲಿಂಗತಾರತಮ್ಯಗಳು ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿವೆ.
- ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗಿರುವ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಜಾಲಗಳು ಪುರುಷರಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸೀಮಿತ ಚಲನಶೀಲತೆ, ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಕೊರತೆ ಸರ್ವೇಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಜೋಡಣೆಗೆ ಹರ ಸಾಹಸ ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಸೀಮಿತ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು ನಡೆದು, ಅವರ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ನಿಧಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ತರಬೇತಿ, ಅನುಭವಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಿನ್ನಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಕ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ದಾರಿ ದೂರವಿದೆ. ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಆಸ್ತಿ, ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಪುರುಷರ ಕೈಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲೂ ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ವಿಫಲರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಇತರ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ಅವರನ್ನು ಲಘುವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳಿವೆ.
- ಗಣಿತ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಸುಪ್ತ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅದು ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಅವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದು ಪರೋಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಬೀರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ, ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.

- ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಂದ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಈಗಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಉದ್ಯಮ-ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮತೋಲನ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಅನೇಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ವಿಫಲರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಸಮಯದ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ, ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಎರಡರಲ್ಲೂ ಪುರುಷರಿಗಿಂತ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಸ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೂ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವವಿರುವ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದರೆ ಪುರುಷ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವವಿರುವ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ ಲಾಭಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಪರಿಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ವಿಷಾದನೀಯವೆಂದು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ನಿರುತ್ತಾಹಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಿಂದ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗದ ಕಾರಣ ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ನಕಲಿ ಪುರುಷರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹೂಡುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳ ಸಾಲ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ಶಂಕೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಉದ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ಆತಂಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಪನಂಬಿಕೆ.
- ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ, ಹೊಸ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಹಿಂದೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹಿಂಜರಿಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಆದಾಯ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿದ್ದರೂ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ, ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ ತೃಪ್ತಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗಿದೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮ, ಬಡತನ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಉಚಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಹಾಯ, ಅವರ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಹೆಚ್ಚಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ 50% ಪಾಲನ್ನು ಸಣ್ಣ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಲರಿ ಕ್ಲಿಂಟನ್ ಅವರು 'ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ, ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತ ವಿಷಯ' ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1993 ರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 2017 ರ ನೀತಿ ಆಯೋಗ ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು ಇ ಪಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಮುದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ನೆಟ್ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಗಳು, ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ, ತರಬೇತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವೇಗೋತ್ಕರ್ಷ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು, ಹಣಕಾಸು, ಅನುಸರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ನ ನೆರವು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ತಾವೇ ಹಿಡಿತ ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ತಮಗಿರುವ ಹೊಸ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ, ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು, ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಕೈ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಆಗುವ ಹಿಂಸೆಯಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸ್ವಂತ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಆರಂಭಿಸುವವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಹಕಾರ, ಸಮಾನತೆ, ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಗೌರವದ ನೈತಿಕತೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣಕರ್ತರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಿಸ್ಟೋ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿ, ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುವ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ 30% ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಕೂಡ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಭಾರತ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಯಶಸ್ವೀ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

### ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳು

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಔದ್ಯಮಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ತರಬೇತಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರಗಳು, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ, ಸಾಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ, ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ, ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ವಹಿವಾಟಿನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ನೆರವು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

- ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿನಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ, ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಬಡ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಂತ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಆರಂಭಿಸಲು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- 2021-22 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಂಭವಾದ 'ಮಿಷನ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ' ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ನೆರವು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

- SAMARTH ಯೋಜನೆ ಸ್ವ-ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಅರೆ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಸುಮಾರು 7500 ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಮುದ್ರಾ ಸಾಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಲಿಗೆ, ಮನೆಪಾಠ, ಬ್ಯೂಟಿಪಾರ್ಲರ್ ಆರಂಭಿಸಲು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಹೊಟೆಲ್ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಆರಂಭಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ರೂ. 50,000 ದವರೆಗೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನು ಸಾಲ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ನಿಸ್ಸಂದೇಹವಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಿಂಗ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿರುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತರಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕತೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲವಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

### ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಕೃತಿಗಳು

1. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಇತಿಹಾಸ- ಎಸ್.ಬಿ.ಡಿ.ಸಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬ್ಲಾಗ್
2. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸ
3. ಉದ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ
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## ECONOMIC INEQUALITY IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

Economic inequality has grown to be a serious problem on a global scale. Inequality in wealth and income has risen in almost all countries over the past few decades. For developing nations like India, where income inequality and economic growth go hand in hand, rising economic inequality has been a concern. Economic inequalities intersect and often lead to other forms of equally striking social, political and cultural inequalities, making social mobility more difficult and increasing intergenerational gaps. A higher concentration of wealth in the hands of a select few creates inequality that can affect economic stability and can also challenge ideals of social justice and undermine social cohesion. This paper tries to analyze the Economic Inequality in India for Exceptional disparity of income share, wealth, gender, Inequality between Rich & Poor, Rural & Urban population, Reserved categories, Education, etc. This paper gives an overview of the nature and causes of economic inequality trends in India and tries to explain the observed trends.

### INTRODUCTION:

Economic inequality is the unequal distribution of income and opportunity between different groups in society. It is a concern in almost all countries around the world and often people are trapped in poverty with little chance to climb up the social ladder. Economic inequality has grown to be a serious problem on a global scale. Inequality in wealth and income has risen in almost all countries over the past few decades. For developing nations like India, where income inequality and economic growth go hand in hand, rising economic inequality has been a concern. Economic inequalities intersect and often lead to other forms of equally striking social, political and cultural inequalities, making social mobility more difficult and increasing intergenerational gaps.

The researcher tries to discuss the evolution of economic inequality in India over the past decade from three angles, i.e., inequality in terms of consumption, income and wealth. From the conceptual point of view, we would expect consumption, income and wealth to be highly positively correlated – after all, those who are poor are likely to have low levels of all three and those who are rich, the opposite. These variables are influenced by each other through choices made by individuals (e.g., how much you save out of income determines wealth) as well as their circumstances, which in turn are shaped by both individual and aggregate level factors.



## **REASONS OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES:**

Informal employment like tasks at home, hawking and vending on the side of the road and contract work are all included. Greater economic inequality and an increase in informal employment are frequently associated. The reasons for this rise in income inequality due to the expansion of informal jobs are: associated with low wages, jobs are unstable in nature, jobs are not at all supportive of accumulation of human capital and growth of career.

Effects of globalization on income disparity are possible. Numerous commodities and services now have different production processes because of globalisation. For instance, a cell phone. The process of internationalizing production drives up the demand for skilled labour, widening the wage gap between skilled and unskilled labour.

Underemployment and unemployment result in low labour productivity. Low labour productivity is a sign of slow economic growth, which is what mostly drives poverty and inequality among vast populations. In reality, there are connections between poverty, unemployment, and inequality.

Workers in the organised sector receive greater earnings during times of inflation, somewhat offsetting the impact of price increases. However, the pay for employees in unorganised businesses (such as agriculture and small-scale and cottage industries) does not rise. As a result, their real income decreases.

The category's underdevelopment is a result of poor policy implementation by the government. In the case of the Freeship card programme, students from the SC community receive full government funding for their tuition, but when students inquire as to whether their card is acceptable at their college, the answer is no. Additionally, there isn't a list specifically stating which universities are permitted or what a student should do when colleges reject card. These students cannot receive a quality education as a result.

Higher education, for instance, students who want to pursue an MBA need to give 10s of tests like the CAT, XAT, NMAT, CMAT, SNAP, IIFT, and others since our system does not want to operate on the basis of "ONE NATION, ONE EXAM." And this result in a 1–2-year period of preparation during which pupils are unable to learn anything beyond entry requirements. Additionally, students have to pay between 10k-25k as their exam fees and between 25000 - 75000 for the application fee. What about the bottom 50% who, in this case, cannot even receive a top-notch education? How are they supposed to pay for coaching and fill out several papers when they don't have the money for their fundamental needs?

Income tax rates in India are relatively high. High tax rates promote tax avoidance and evasion and create a parallel economy. The unofficial economy in this country is just as robust as, if not more robust than, the official economy. High tax rates contribute to income and wealth distribution inequalities. This is due to excessive income concentration in a small number of hands brought on by widespread tax evasion. With indirect taxes, the government receives the most money. Due to the government's increasing reliance on such taxes, such levies have also over time increased inequality.

Effects In a nation like India, where economic inequality has broad ramifications and hinders the socio-economic advancement of the nation. Expanding economic inequality concerning it immediately contradicts the notion of equality held by our nation. Can see social unrest as a result of the widening economic gap, and protest movements can gain momentum and country can experience a state of system devastation when the connection between various classes is severed. Forces of secession will be directly fuelled by economic inequality

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The research paper covers the following objectives:

To discuss the evolution of economic inequality in India

To study the trends of economic inequality in India.

To study inequality in terms of consumption, income and wealth.

### Wealth Inequality

#### World Inequality Database (WID):

To understand the dynamics of wealth across different economic groups, we calculate the group specific growth rates of wealth based on the World Inequality database.

<b>Growth Rate of Wealth by Economic Group in India (1995-2020)</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Average Annual Growth Rate Of Net Personal Wealth</b>	<b>Average Annual Growth Rate Of Net Personal Wealth Of Bottom 50%</b>	<b>Average Annual Growth Rate Of Net Personal Wealth Of Top 10%</b>	<b>Average Annual Growth Rate Of Net Personal Wealth Of Top 1%</b>
1995-2000	8.10%	8.02%	8.16%	8.24%
2001-2010	8.17%	7.39%	8.66%	9.26%
2011-2020	5.77%	5.16%	5.95%	5.97%

**Source:** The data is obtained from the world inequality data base. The average annual growth rate of national wealth is computed by a simple arithmetic average of the annual growth rate of the net personal wealth due to availability of annual time-series data.

From the above table we can see that, the rich groups (i.e., top 1% and top 10%) experienced faster wealth accumulation than the bottom 50%, especially at the turn of the 21st century. Another take away from the above table is that wealth growth significantly slowed down after 2010, from a growth rate of roughly 8% in 1995-2010 to 5% in 2011-2020.



### All-India Debt and Investment Survey Data (AIDIS):

The WID data does incorporate the AIDIS reports but it is instructive to look directly at the AIDIS report to assess changes in wealth inequality in India. The following table presents the share of net assets (out of total net assets) among the rich, middle class, and the poor households in 2012 and 2018. The share of net assets of the middle 40% and bottom 50% has risen, respectively, from 33% to 39% and from 4% to 6%. The top 10%'s net asset share has fallen from 63% to 55% – suggesting that wealth inequality went down in recent years.

Share Of Net Asset By Decile Group, 2012 And 2018		
	All India (Weighted)	
	2018	2012
Top 10%	54.98%	62.98%
Middle 40%	39.37%	33.13%
Bottom 50%	5.65%	3.89%

Source: The data is obtained from the All- India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) Report 2014 and 2019.

### Income Inequality:

Based on WID data, the following table presents the average share of national income held by the bottom 50%, top 10%, and top 1% of the population, by decade. Between 1951 and 1991, the share of national income held by various economic groups witnessed modest increases and declines. However, after 1990, the share of the national income of the top 10% and top 1% has consistently increased while the share of the national income of the bottom 50% has consistently declined, suggesting a widening gap of income between the rich and the poor.

Growth Rate Of Income By Economic Group In India (1951-2020)				
Year	Average Annual Growth Rate Of National Income	Average Annual Growth Rate Of Income Of Bottom 50%	Average Annual Growth Rate Of Income Of Top 10%	Average Annual Growth Rate Of Income Of Top 1%
1951-1960	4.31%	4.365%	4.38%	4.99%
1961-1970	3.97%	4.14%	3.93%	3.90%
1971-1980	3.02%	3.31%	2.37%	0.55%
1981-1990	5.45%	5.25%	5.72%	6.98%
1991-2000	5.69%	5.31%	6.45%	7.29%
2001-2010	6.67%	5.55%	7.82%	8.12%
2011-2020	5.35%	4.97%	5.66%	5.37%

Source: The data is obtained from the world inequality data base. The average annual growth rate of national wealth is computed by a simple arithmetic average of the annual growth rate of the net personal wealth due to availability of annual time-series data.

### Consumption Inequality

Our data sources suggest a decline in consumption inequality over the recent decade. The NSS data collected by the NSSO indicates that consumption inequality in India decreased from 2011 to 2017. The following table presents the share of monthly consumption expenditure by the rich, middle class, and the poor households (out of the total consumption expenditure in the economy) across India in 2011 and 2017. The share of consumption expenditure by the top 5% and top 10% groups has decreased between 2011 and 2017, while the share of consumption expenditure by the bottom 50% has increased.

<b>Share Of Consumption Expenditure By Decile Group (NSS Data), 2011 And 2017</b>		
<b>Decile Group</b>	<b>All India (Weighted)</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2011</b>
Top 5%	16.23%	18.67%
Top 10%	25.53%	28.56%
Middle 40%	45.56%	44.42%
Bottom 50%	28.91%	27.02%

**Source:** The data is obtained from the reports of key indicators of household consumer expenditure for 2011-2012 and 2017-2018.

The below table presents the annualized real growth rate of the average monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) between 2011 and 2017, for the rich, middle class, and the poor households. We observe positive consumption growth for the middle 40% and bottom 50% alone. The top 10% households have been spending less in 2017 than in 2011 (corrected for inflation), witnessing a sharp drop in consumption expenditure and negative consumption growth rates of around 2%.

<b>Annual Real Growth Rate Of MPCE By Decile Group (2011-2017)</b>	
<b>Decile Group</b>	<b>All India (Weighted)</b>
Top 5%	-2.48%
Top 10%	-2.03%
Middle 40%	0.24%
Bottom 50%	0.95%
Top 5%	-0.18%

**Source:** The data is obtained from the reports of key indicators of household consumer expenditure for 2011-2012 and 2017-2018.



## Policy suggestion

Slower economic growth is related to rising inequality. We should look at the five Nordic nations that have achieved high levels of equality and welfare. These nations have a strong emphasis on social solidarity, taxation, and increased spending on healthcare and education. The nations should provide free higher education to their residents and have innovative educational systems.

There is evidence that shows spending on social safety, healthcare, and education reduces inequality. For instance, poor individuals might be able to save money if the government made investments in free, high-quality public services. Additionally, the government must increase its spending on R&D and innovation.

Another option would be to directly reduce income inequality by raising taxes on the wealthiest people. These taxes can further reduce inequality if they are utilized to pay for public services. Tax credits for businesses that distribute more of their profits to their workers can also assist to reduce the imbalance.

The fundamental cause of income and economic inequality in India is the disparity in skill. Therefore, skill matching is an important solution. More talent matching means reduced wage inequality amongst workers. Unskilled workers will be able to offer their labour in a globalised market for a higher wage if they receive education and training for skill development.

## CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY

In a nation like India, where economic inequality has broad ramifications and hinders the socio-economic advancement of the nation. Expanding economic inequality concerning: it immediately contradicts the notion of equality held by our nation. Can see social unrest as a result of the widening economic gap, and protest movements can gain momentum. The country can experience a state of system devastation when the connection between various classes is severed. Forces of secession will be directly fuelled by economic inequality.

In this Paper, we walk through a general picture of Indian economic inequality from various data sources and different angles of measurement. Based on the World Inequality Database, we find an increase in economic inequality in India over the past few decades, and the gap between the rich and the poor is among the largest of several peer and developed economies. However, we find a decrease in economic inequality (in particular, wealth and consumption) in more recent years based on our analysis of recent household-level surveys. Growing income inequality may cause social unrest, political instability, and societal upheaval, all of which would slow down the pace of economic progress. The paper suggests few steps through which the government can reduce inequality, like the government should take steps and make investments free, increase its spending on public health, R&D and innovations. Should raise taxes on the wealthiest people and reduce inequality.

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## A STUDY ON GREEN ENERGY STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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### **ABSTRACT:**

This study investigates the imperative role of green energy strategies in promoting sustainable development in India. With a focus on renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydropower, and bioenergy, the research delves into the current state of green energy adoption, prevailing policies and regulations, technological advancements, challenges, and the socio-economic and environmental impacts. Through a comprehensive analysis of case studies and a thorough literature review, this study offers a nuanced understanding of India’s green energy landscape. The study goes further to propose a set of strategic recommendations based on literature review and secondary data for accelerating the transition to green energy, emphasizing policy enhancements, technological innovation, and the importance of public-private collaborations. The research aimed at analyzing the current state of green energy adoption in India and proposing strategies for its further development. An assessment of economic, environmental, and social benefits underscores the transformative potential of green energy, contributing to job creation, reduced emissions, energy security, and rural development.

**Keywords:** Job creation, reduced emissions, energy security, and rural development.

### **Introduction**

The global pursuit of sustainable development is inextricably linked to the urgent need for cleaner and more environmentally responsible energy sources. In an era where the environmental consequences of conventional energy production have reached critical levels, the transition to green energy strategies has emerged as a pivotal pathway to a sustainable future. This study embarks on a journey to explore and evaluate the multifaceted landscape of green energy strategies and their implications for the broader concept of sustainable development. Energy serves as the lifeblood of modern societies, fuelling economic growth, technological innovation, and improved living standards. However, the traditional reliance on fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, has exacted a heavy toll on the planet. Rising carbon emissions, air and water pollution, and the depletion of finite resources have brought humanity to a crossroads, compelling us to rethink our approach to energy generation and consumption. The need for a paradigm shift in the energy sector is underscored by the growing consensus on the perilous consequences of climate change. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and numerous scientific assessments have unequivocally established the link between human activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels, and the alarming



rise in global temperatures. As a result, the imperative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change has gained unprecedented significance. In response to these challenges, green energy, often synonymous with renewable energy, has emerged as a beacon of hope. Green energy encompasses a diverse array of technologies and practices, including solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, and biomass energy sources, as well as energy efficiency measures. These solutions hold the promise of minimizing environmental harm while contributing to energy security and economic prosperity. However, the adoption of green energy strategies is not without its complexities, including economic, policy, and social considerations. This study undertakes an in-depth examination of green energy strategies for sustainable development, aiming to unravel the intricate web of factors that shape their effectiveness and implementation. It will delve into the technological innovations, regulatory frameworks, economic implications, environmental benefits, and societal impacts associated with green energy.

## **Literature review**

**Karunya Rajha G S, Shilaja C (2019)**, in their paper entitled “**An Optimization Strategy for Sustainable Development of Renewable Energy System**” When India transitions to a fully renewable energy scheme there are significant difficulties to solve, but India would benefit for a variety of purposes. Not only would this, the world’s third largest polluter, reduce its pollution significantly, but it would produce a mammoth amount of employment and improve wellbeing. “India has been the furthestmost issue over many years with air quality and air effluence.

**Shrimali et al., (2017)** For power generation from renewable sources, the present energy rules in India use an accelerated depreciation pricing method that allows developers to write off the asset values in the early years of the project. In the short run, this lowers taxable income, but in the long run, when the asset’s value has completely depreciated, the tax is quite large. This raises concerns about the future, when the rising cost of renewable energy maintenance could lead power firms to go back to coal, putting even more of a strain on coal imports

## **Research objective**

1. A study on green energy strategies for sustainable development
2. The research aimed at analyzing the current state of green energy adoption in India and proposing strategies for its further development.

## **Methodology**


The data for study will be collected from various sources like books, journals, magazines, internet sources, etc. In this study we collected through journals, magazines, sites etc

## **A study on Green Energy Strategies for Sustainable Development**

A study on green energy strategies for sustainable development provides valuable insights into how we can transition towards a more environmentally responsible and economically viable future. Here are some key conclusions that can be drawn from such a study:



- 1. Green Energy Is Essential for Sustainable Development:** The study underscores the critical role of green energy in achieving sustainable development. Transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable and clean energy sources is imperative for mitigating climate change, reducing environmental degradation, and ensuring a secure energy future.
- 2. Economic Viability of Green Energy:** Green energy strategies are not just environmentally responsible but economically viable. The study reveals that renewable energy technologies have become increasingly competitive, with falling costs and significant job creation potential. Investing in green energy can stimulate economic growth.
- 3. Diversification of Energy Sources:** Sustainable development requires a diversified energy mix. Relying on a single energy source, especially fossil fuels, is unsustainable. Green energy strategies promote the use of solar, wind, hydropower, geothermal, and other renewable sources, reducing dependence on finite and polluting resources.
- 4. Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions:** The study highlights the substantial impact of green energy in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Shifting to low-carbon and carbon-neutral energy sources is crucial for meeting international climate goals and minimizing global warming effects.
- 5. Energy Access and Equity:** Green energy strategies must prioritize equitable energy access for all. The study underscores the importance of ensuring that underserved communities have access to clean and affordable energy, reducing energy poverty and social inequalities.
- 6. Technological Innovation:** Technological advancements in green energy, including energy storage, grid integration, and energy efficiency, play a pivotal role in the success of sustainability strategies. Continued research and development are essential for enhancing the performance and affordability of green energy technologies.
- 7. Government Policy and Incentives:** Effective government policies, subsidies, and incentives are essential drivers for the adoption of green energy. The study emphasizes the need for supportive regulatory frameworks, tax incentives, and financial mechanisms to accelerate the transition to sustainable energy systems.
- 8. Private Sector Engagement:** The private sector's involvement and investment in green energy are crucial. The study highlights the benefits of public-private partnerships and corporate commitments to renewable energy procurement, which can significantly boost the adoption of green energy.
- 9. Environmental Benefits:** Green energy strategies lead to reduced air and water pollution, preservation of biodiversity, and a lower ecological footprint. These environmental benefits have far-reaching positive effects on human health, ecosystems, and the overall quality of life.
- 10. Community Engagement:** Involving local communities in the planning and implementation of green energy projects is essential. The study underscores the for sustainable energy initiatives.



**11. Long-Term Energy Security:** Green energy enhances long-term energy security by reducing dependence on volatile energy markets and diminishing the geopolitical tensions associated with fossil fuel resources.

**12. Global Collaboration:** Addressing sustainability challenges related to green energy requires international collaboration and knowledge sharing. The study highlights the need for global cooperation to accelerate the adoption of green energy solutions.

### **The research aimed at analyzing the current state of green energy adoption in India and proposing strategies for its further development**

The research aimed at analyzing the current state of green energy adoption in India and proposing strategies for its further development provides valuable insights into the country's energy landscape and offers a roadmap for a more sustainable and environmentally responsible future. Here are some key conclusions and recommendations that can be drawn from such a study:

#### **Current State of Green Energy Adoption in India:**

- 1. Progress in Renewable Energy:** India has made significant progress in renewable energy adoption, particularly in solar and wind power. The country has become one of the world's leaders in renewable energy capacity.
- 2. Solar Power Leadership:** India's solar power capacity has grown substantially, aided by favourable policies, falling solar panel prices, and increased investments in solar projects.
- 3. Challenges in Grid Integration:** Grid integration of intermittent renewable sources remains a challenge, leading to curtailment and inefficiencies. Addressing this issue is critical for the effective use of green energy.
- 4. Policy Framework:** India has established several policies and initiatives to promote green energy, including the National Solar Mission and National Wind Mission. However, policy inconsistencies at the state level can hinder growth.
- 5. Energy Access:** Green energy strategies in India should prioritize extending energy access to underserved communities, helping alleviate energy poverty.

#### **Strategies for Further Development:**

- 1. Enhanced Grid Infrastructure:** Investment in grid infrastructure, including smart grids and energy storage, is essential to accommodate the growing capacity of renewable energy sources and improve grid reliability.
- 2. Consistent Policies:** Streamlining and ensuring consistency in policies and regulations at the state and national levels can provide greater clarity to investors and facilitate growth in the green energy sector.

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- 3. Innovation and Research:** Continued investment in research and development is crucial for technological advancements, cost reduction, and efficiency improvements in green energy technologies.
  - 4. Private Sector Engagement:** Encouraging private sector participation and investment in renewable energy projects, including public-private partnerships, can help accelerate the development of green energy.
  - 5. Energy Storage Solutions:** Promoting the development and adoption of energy storage solutions, such as batteries and pumped storage, is vital for managing intermittent renewable energy generation.
  - 6. Energy Efficiency:** Focus on energy efficiency measures in various sectors, such as industry, transportation, and buildings, can reduce energy demand and complement green energy adoption.
  - 7. International Collaboration:** Collaborate with other nations and international organizations to access funding, technology transfer, and knowledge sharing for green energy projects.
  - 8. Awareness and Education:** Raising awareness about the benefits of green energy and providing training and education on sustainable practices can encourage its adoption at the grassroots level.
  - 9. Monitoring and Reporting:** Implement comprehensive monitoring and reporting systems to assess the progress of green energy initiatives, ensuring accountability and transparency.
  - 10. Incentives and Subsidies:** Offer financial incentives, subsidies, and tax benefits to promote the use of green energy technologies and reduce the financial burden on consumers and businesses.
  - 11. Microgrids and Decentralized Solutions:** Explore the development of microgrids and decentralized energy solutions to provide reliable power in remote and off-grid areas.
  - 12. Circular Economy Approach:** Promote a circular economy approach that focuses on recycling and reusing materials in the green energy sector to minimize waste and environmental impact.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the research on green energy adoption in India and strategies for further development recognizes the country's progress in renewable energy while acknowledging the challenges. The proposed strategies are designed to address these challenges and pave the way for a more sustainable and resilient energy future for India. By implementing these recommendations, India can strengthen its position as a global leader in green energy adoption and contribute to global efforts to combat climate change. In termination, a study on green energy strategies for sustainable development reaffirms the urgency and benefits of transitioning to environmentally responsible energy sources. Such strategies offer economic opportunities, environmental protection, and social equity, ultimately contributing to a more sustainable and resilient future for all. The findings underscore the importance of continued research, innovation, and collaborative efforts to drive this transition effectively.





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## WIND ENERGY STORAGE: ENHANCING RELIABILITY AND GRID INTEGRATION

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### ABSTRACT:

The growing reliance on wind energy as a clean and renewable power source has accentuated the need for effective energy storage solutions to address the inherent intermittency and variability of wind power generation. This research paper investigates the role of energy storage systems in bolstering the reliability and seamless integration of wind energy into modern power grids.

The paper begins with an exploration of the intermittent nature of wind energy generation and its implications for grid stability and energy supply. It then provides an in-depth analysis of various energy storage technologies, including battery energy storage systems (BESS), pumped hydro storage, compressed air energy storage (CAES), and emerging alternatives, elucidating their mechanisms, benefits, and limitations in the context of wind energy.

By examining the importance of energy storage in mitigating grid instability and enabling higher levels of renewable energy penetration, this paper reveals the significant contributions of energy storage systems in enhancing the overall reliability of wind power generation. Case studies, real-world projects, and technological advancements showcase the practical applications and successes of these systems in optimizing wind energy utilization and reducing carbon footprints.


Furthermore, the paper elucidates the challenges associated with wind energy storage, encompassing technical, economic, and regulatory aspects. It discusses the necessary grid infrastructure upgrades and the potential of policy frameworks in promoting the adoption of energy storage solutions.

In conclusion, this paper illuminates the interplay between wind energy storage, employability, and India’s socio-economic strategies, reinforcing the significance of renewable energy as a catalyst for a more sustainable and empowered India.

**Keywords:** Energy Storage, Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES), Grid Infrastructure.

### 1. Introduction:

- India has experienced significant growth in wind energy production. The journey began in the 1980s and 1990s with government initiatives and policies aimed at promoting renewable energy. Favourable



geography, strong winds along its coasts, and ambitious renewable energy targets further catalysed the sector's expansion. India's installed wind energy capacity surpassed 44.089 gigawatts (GW) [1], making it the fourth-largest wind energy producer globally. Technological advancements, competitive bidding, and state-level support have contributed to the sector's growth. With a continued commitment to renewable energy and future projects, India's wind energy industry remains a vital component of the nation's sustainable energy mix.

- Energy storage is crucial in Indian wind power systems due to the intermittent and variable nature of wind energy. India's diverse climate results in fluctuating wind patterns, making it challenging to ensure a consistent power supply. Energy storage solutions, such as batteries, pumped hydro storage, and compressed air energy storage, allow excess energy generated during high-wind periods to be stored and deployed when needed, ensuring grid stability and reliable power delivery. These storage technologies mitigate the impact of wind intermittency and enable better integration of wind energy into the grid, making India's transition to cleaner and more sustainable energy sources more reliable.
- The purpose of this paper is to examine the role of energy storage systems in enhancing the reliability and seamless integration of wind energy into modern power grids. It explores various energy storage technologies, their benefits and limitations, and their impact on grid stability.

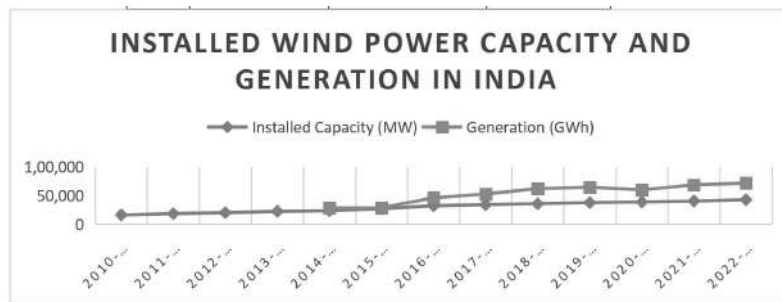
## **2. Wind Energy Overview:**

- Wind turbines generate electricity by harnessing the kinetic energy of wind. When the wind blows, it causes the turbine's blades to rotate. This rotation drives a generator, which converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. The electricity produced is then transmitted through power lines for use in homes, businesses, and industries.
- Wind power is intermittent and variable because it relies on wind speed and direction. Wind energy generation fluctuates as wind patterns change, resulting in periods of high and low output. Grid integration and energy storage are essential to manage this variability and ensure a stable and reliable power supply.
- Present statistics of wind energy industry in India

**2.1. Installed Capacity:** As of August 31, 2023, India has witnessed a substantial rise in its wind power generation capacity. With a total installed capacity of 44.089 gigawatts (GW) [1], India now ranks as the world's fourth-largest producer of wind energy. This capacity is predominantly concentrated in the southern, western, and north western states of the country.

**2.2. Growth:** The country experienced steady growth in wind energy, with annual installations of several GWs in recent years [2].

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (GWh)
1	2010- 2011	16,084	
2	2011- 2012	18,421	
3	2012- 2013	20,150	
4	2013- 2014	22,465	
5	2014- 2015	23,447	28,214
6	2015- 2016	26,777	28,604
7	2016- 2017	32,280	46,011
8	2017- 2018	34,046	52,666
9	2018- 2019	35,626	62,036
10	2019- 2020	37,669	64,485
11	2020- 2021	38,785	59,824
12	2021- 2022	40,355	68,640
13	2022- 2023	42,633	71,814




**2.3. States Leading in Wind Power:** Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka were among the states with significant wind power capacity [3].

State	Total Capacity in (MW)
Gujarat	10,416
Tamil Nadu	10,125
Karnataka	5,303
Rajasthan	5,193
Maharashtra	5,026
Andhra Pradesh	4,097
Madhya Pradesh	2,844
Telangana	128
Kerala	63
Others	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,199</b>

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- 3. Energy Storage Technologies [4]:** Various energy storage technologies complement wind energy by addressing its intermittent nature. Batteries store excess electricity produced by wind turbines and release it when demand is high, offering flexibility and grid stability. Pumped hydro storage stores surplus energy by pumping water uphill and releasing it through turbines when needed. Compressed air energy storage (CAES) compresses air into underground reservoirs and releases it to generate electricity. Flywheels store kinetic energy and provide rapid response for grid balancing. While these technologies enhance wind energy's reliability, they also have limitations, such as cost, efficiency, and environmental impact, which need to be carefully managed in their application.
  - 4. Importance of Wind Energy Storage [5]:** Energy storage plays a pivotal role in mitigating wind power's variability and intermittency. By capturing excess energy during high-wind periods and releasing it during low-wind or high-demand periods, energy storage enhances grid stability. It ensures a consistent and reliable power supply, reducing the need for fossil fuel-based backup generation. Additionally, energy storage facilitates energy access in remote or off-grid areas by providing a stable power source. It also promotes the seamless integration of renewable energy sources, like wind power, into the grid, making the transition to cleaner and more sustainable energy systems more feasible, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions and environmental impact.
  - 5. Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) [6]:** Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) play a vital role in harnessing wind energy. These systems function by capturing surplus electricity generated during periods of high wind. This excess power charges the batteries, converting it from electrical energy to chemical energy for storage. Notable advancements in battery technology, particularly the widespread adoption of lithium-ion batteries, have significantly enhanced the efficiency and reliability of energy storage. These batteries offer higher energy density, longer cycle life, and improved response times. Indian wind farms are increasingly integrating BESS for grid stabilization. Case studies include the Cuddalore Wind Farm in Tamil Nadu, demonstrating the potential for BESS in enhancing renewable energy integration and grid resilience.
  - 6. Pumped Hydro Storage:** Pumped Hydro Storage is a form of energy storage that utilizes the gravitational potential energy of water to store and generate electricity. During periods of excess wind energy production, surplus electricity is used to pump water from a lower reservoir to an upper reservoir. When additional power is required, the water is released from the upper reservoir, flowing downhill through turbines to generate electricity.

In India, the potential for using natural or man-made reservoirs alongside wind energy is substantial. States like Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, known for their wind resources, offer ideal conditions for pumped hydro storage.

A successful example is the Srisaillam Pumped Storage Plant in Andhra Pradesh [7], which enhances grid stability by efficiently storing excess wind-generated power and delivering it during peak demand.



**7. Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) [8]:** Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) systems store wind energy by compressing air during periods of high wind generation. The compressed air is stored in underground caverns or tanks. When electricity demand rises, the compressed air is released, heated, and expanded through a turbine to generate electricity.

CAES offers high round-trip efficiency and can be used in conjunction with wind energy to manage intermittency. In India, CAES projects are emerging, with the potential to improve grid stability. One noteworthy example is the proposed 1,000 MW CAES project in Andhra Pradesh, set to enhance the integration of wind power into the grid while offering a reliable energy storage solution.

**8. Other Energy Storage Technologies:** Flywheel energy storage systems harness kinetic energy for rapid response and grid stabilization, aiding in managing wind power fluctuations. Thermal energy storage stores excess heat generated by wind turbines and releases it to produce electricity during low-wind periods, particularly beneficial in regions with fluctuating wind patterns. Supercapacitors are gaining attention for their ability to quickly store and discharge energy, making them suitable for buffering intermittent wind power. These technologies hold significant potential in ensuring a reliable and continuous supply of wind energy in India's evolving renewable energy landscape.

**9. Challenges and Considerations:** Wind energy storage encounters various challenges in India. Technically, ensuring efficient energy conversion and storage systems is essential, and adapting them to the fluctuating wind patterns is complex. Economically, initial setup costs and ongoing maintenance can be substantial, although they tend to decrease as technology advances. Environmentally, manufacturing and disposing of storage components require sustainable practices.

Upgrading grid infrastructure is crucial to accommodate the variable nature of wind power. Policy and regulation should promote storage adoption and ensure grid compatibility.

India's policies like the Green Energy Corridor program are addressing these challenges, focusing on grid expansion, regulations, and incentives to facilitate wind energy integration and storage.

## **10. Case Studies:**

### **10.1. Case Study 1: Cuddalore Wind Farm, Tamil Nadu**

The Cuddalore Wind Farm in Tamil Nadu is an exemplary project that successfully integrates wind energy with energy storage [9]. The project utilized lithium-ion batteries for energy storage. This combination significantly improved grid stability and enabled the consistent supply of wind-generated electricity.

#### **Outcomes:**

- Enhanced grid reliability and reduced fluctuations in power supply.
- Increased the share of wind energy in the local energy mix.
- Improved integration of renewable energy into the grid, reducing dependency on conventional power sources.



## Lessons Learned:

- Effective storage systems help manage wind energy intermittency, improving the overall reliability of renewable energy.
- The project demonstrates the feasibility and benefits of large-scale energy storage in India, offering valuable insights for future developments.

### 10.2. Case Study 2: CESC Prayagraj Solar Power Limited, Rajasthan

Although primarily a solar project, CESC Prayagraj Solar Power Limited in Rajasthan successfully integrated wind energy and energy storage. This project employed a combination of lithium-ion batteries and pumped hydro storage [10].

## Outcomes:

- Achieved smoother power supply through a combination of solar and wind energy.
- Enhanced grid stability and reduced dependency on fossil fuel-based backup.
- Demonstrated the effectiveness of diverse renewable sources in conjunction with storage.

## Lessons Learned:


- Combining wind and solar energy with various storage technologies can provide reliable and continuous power.
- The project exemplifies the potential of mixed renewable projects to improve grid resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

These case studies underscore the importance of energy storage in effectively integrating wind energy into India's power grid. They offer valuable lessons on achieving grid stability and reducing reliance on conventional energy sources while promoting sustainable energy solutions.

## 11. Future Prospects and Research Directions:

Researchers globally are actively working on improving wind energy storage solutions. This research spans several key areas:

- **Battery Technologies:** Advancements in battery chemistry and designs, including solid-state batteries, promise increased energy density, faster charging, and longer cycle life, contributing to more efficient energy storage.
- **Thermal Energy Storage:** Researchers are exploring innovative materials and designs for thermal storage systems, harnessing excess wind energy to generate and store heat for electricity generation during low-wind periods.
- **Hydrogen Production:** Investigating the feasibility of wind-powered electrolysis for hydrogen production, which can be stored and used for electricity generation during calm conditions.

- 
- **Grid Integration:** Studies are focused on enhancing grid compatibility, especially through machine learning and AI algorithms for improved energy dispatch and grid stability.

### **Innovations and Role of AI:**

Artificial intelligence and data analytics are increasingly important in optimizing energy storage systems. AI algorithms can predict wind patterns and energy production, enabling better management of storage resources. Data analytics offer real-time insights into grid conditions and storage system performance, helping balance supply and demand efficiently.

These advancements provide significant employability opportunities in the renewable energy sector. Skilled professionals in AI, data analytics, and renewable energy management are in high demand, supporting the nation's clean energy goals and creating a greener and more sustainable future.

### **12. Conclusion:**

“**Wind Energy Storage: Enhancing Reliability and Grid Integration**” explores the pivotal role of energy storage in ensuring the reliability and seamless integration of wind power. The key findings and contributions of this research underscore the significance of energy storage in mitigating wind energy's variability and intermittency, thus strengthening grid stability and promoting sustainable energy solutions.

**In the context of socio-economic strategies for empowering a vibrant India**, it is imperative to recognize that wind energy storage not only contributes to a sustainable energy future but also offers substantial employability opportunities. Skilled professionals in energy storage technologies, AI, data analytics, and renewable energy management are essential in realizing India's clean energy goals. These individuals not only foster innovation and technological advancements but also drive economic growth and job creation, supporting India's transition to a greener and more sustainable energy landscape. In conclusion, the synergy between wind energy storage and employability is a catalyst for a more vibrant, sustainable, and empowered India.


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## ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಜಾಗೃತಿ

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ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು,  
ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಪುರ, ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

### ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಅಥವಾ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳು, ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾದ ಅಥವಾ ಅಮೂರ್ತವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯಯುತ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಲವು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಅವುಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಅನ್ವಯದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿವಿಧ ವರ್ಗಗಳಾಗಿ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದು.

### ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ವಿಧಗಳು

#### ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ಇವು ಖನಿಜಗಳು, ನೀರು, ಕಾಡುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿಗಳಂತಹ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ.

#### ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು, ಸರಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಲು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ, ಜ್ಞಾನ, ಶ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಜನರನ್ನು ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ.

#### ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಹೂಡಿಕೆ, ಖರ್ಚು, ಅಥವಾ ವಿವಿಧ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಹಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದು ನಗದು, ಉಳಿತಾಯ, ಹೂಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

#### ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಬಳಸುವ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್‌ಗಳು, ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್, ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

#### ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ದತ್ತಾಂಶ, ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ, ಅದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಲು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಇದು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು, ಡೇಟಾಬೇಸ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

#### ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು, ಸೇತುವೆಗಳು, ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಹನ ಜಾಲಗಳಂತಹ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವ ಭೌತಿಕ ರಚನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿವೆ.

## ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಥವಾ ಕಲಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕಲೆ, ಸಂಗೀತ, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆಯಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

## ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆ ಇಂಧನಗಳು, ನವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಕ್ತಿಯಂತಹ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ, ತಾಪನ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ.

ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು, ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜಗಳ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮವನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಮರ್ಥ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಬಳಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ.

## ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ವಿಧಗಳು

ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಅವುಗಳ ಮೂಲ, ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಾಗಿ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದು. ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಧಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ.

## ನವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ನವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಲಾನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮರುಪೂರಣಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವವರೆಗೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಬೆಳಕು, ಗಾಳಿ, ನೀರು (ಜಲವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ), ಜೀವರಾಶಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಶಾಖದ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸೇರಿವೆ.

## ನವೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ನವೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳು ಖಾಲಿಯಾದ ನಂತರ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆ ಇಂಧನಗಳು (ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲು, ತೈಲ, ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಅನಿಲ), ಖನಿಜಗಳು (ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ, ತಾಮ್ರ, ಚಿನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಮಾಣು ಇಂಧನಗಳು (ಯುರೇನಿಯಂ) ಸೇರಿವೆ.

## ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆ ಇಂಧನಗಳು

ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆ ಇಂಧನಗಳು ನವೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಉಪವಿಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲು, ತೈಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಅನಿಲವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ.

## ಖನಿಜಗಳು

ಖನಿಜಗಳು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸುವ ಅಜೈವಿಕ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳು ವಿವಿಧ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬಳಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಹಗಳು (ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ, ತಾಮ್ರ, ಅಲ್ಯೂಮಿನಿಯಂ) ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಹವಲ್ಲದ (ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಉಪ್ಪು, ಜಿಪ್ಸಮ್) ಸೇರಿವೆ.

## ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ನೀರು ಜೀವಜಲ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಮಾನವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಮೇಲೆ ನೀರು (ನದಿಗಳು, ಸರೋವರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗರಗಳು) ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರ್ಜಲವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

## ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ಕಾಡುಗಳು ಮರ, ಮರದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಜಾತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆವಾಸಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂಗಾಲದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

## ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ಕೃಷಿಗೆ ಮಣ್ಣು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಸ್ಯಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವು ಸವೆತ, ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯವಲ್ಲದ ಭೂ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

## ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ

ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯವು ಸಸ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿವಿಧ ಜೀವಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಪರಿಸರ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಔಷಧಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುವಂಶಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ.

## ಗಾಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಾತಾವರಣ

ಶುದ್ಧ ಗಾಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿಯ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯು ಮಾನವನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಹದ ಹವಾಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ.

## ಸಾಗರ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು

ಸಾಗರಗಳು ಮಾನವನ ಬಳಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಮೀನು, ಸಮುದ್ರಾಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಭೂಮಿಯ ಹವಾಮಾನವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

## ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು

ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುವುದು ಅವುಗಳ ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿವೆ

## ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ

ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಾಜಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ನವೀಕರಿಸಲು ಅಥವಾ ಮರುಪೂರಣಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

## ನಿಯಮಿತ ಬಳಕೆ & ಮರುಬಳಕೆ

ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮರುಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮರುಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

## ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ದಕ್ಷತೆ

ಪ್ರತಿದಿನದ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು. ಇದು ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆ ಇಂಧನಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಸಿರುಮನೆ ಅನಿಲ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಕ್ತಿ-ಸಮರ್ಥ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

## ನವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಕೆ

ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆ ಇಂಧನಗಳಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿ, ಸೌರ, ಜಲ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಶಾಖದ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಂತಹ ನವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಇಂಧನ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುವುದು. ಈ ಮೂಲಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿವೆ.

## ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕೃಷಿ

ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಸವೆತವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ, ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೀಟನಾಶಕಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಕೃಷಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

## ನೀರಿನ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ

ಸಮರ್ಥ ನೀರಾವರಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀರನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ, ಸೋರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಉಳಿಸುವ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಮಳೆನೀರನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಬಳಸುವುದು.

## ಪರಿಸರ ನಿಯಮಗಳು

ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಪರಿಸರ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ವಿಷಾನಿಲ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಹೊರತೆಗೆಯುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸಬಹುದು.

## ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗೃತಿ

ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು, ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು.

## ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಕಡಿತ

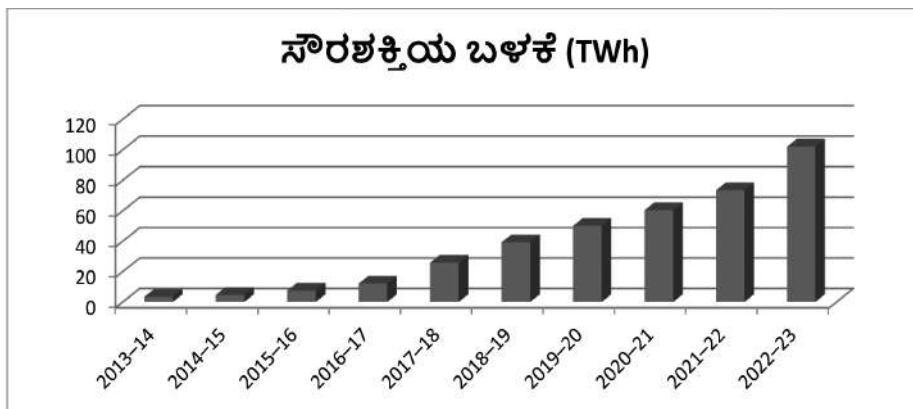
ಏಕ-ಬಳಕೆಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಪ್ಯಾಕೇಜಿಂಗ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವುದು.

## ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

### ಸೌರಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಳಕೆ

ವರ್ಷ	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
ಸೌರಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಳಕೆ (TWh)	12.09	25.87	39.27	50.13	60.4	73.48	102.01

### ಸೌರಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಳಕೆ (TWh)



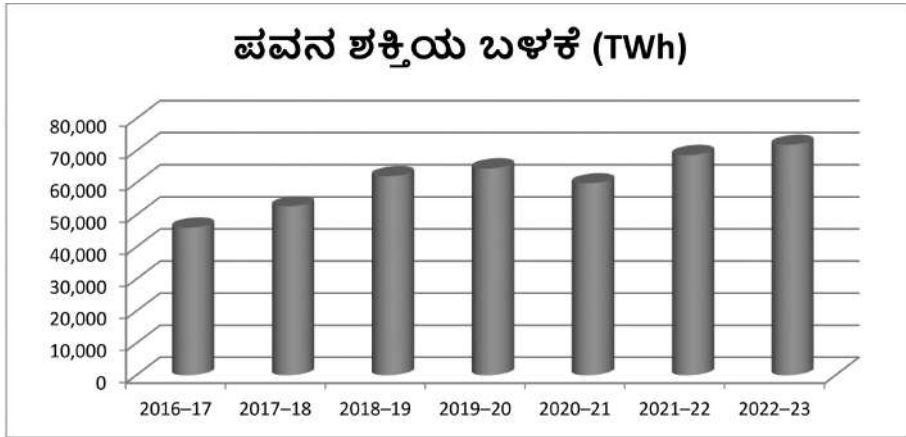
TWh = ಟೆರಾವಾಟ್-ಗಂಟೆಗಳು

2016-17 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌರ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯು 12.09 ಟೆರಾವಾಟ್-ಗಂಟೆಗಳಷ್ಟಿತ್ತು. 2017-18 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಇದು 25.87 ಬಿಫು ಗೆ ಏರಿತು, ಇದು ಸೌರ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೌರ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯು ನಂತರದ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಏರುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ದತ್ತಾಂಶವು ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌರಶಕ್ತಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಸೌರಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಳಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯು ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾಳಜಿಗಳು, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸೌರಶಕ್ತಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.

### ಪವನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಳಕೆ

ವರ್ಷ	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
ಪವನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಳಕೆ (TWh)	46,011	52,666	62,036	64,485	59,824	68,640	71,814



TWh = ಟೆರಾವಾಟ್-ಗಂಟೆಗಳು

ದತ್ತಾಂಶವು ಗಾಳಿ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪವನ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಪವನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯು ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮತ್ತು ನವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಳಕೆಯು ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾಳಜಿ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆ ಇಂಧನಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅವಲಂಬನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಯಕೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.

### ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಸಮರ್ಥ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು

ಸಮರ್ಥ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಹಲವಾರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿಯಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ

#### ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಭಾರತ ಅಭಿಯಾನ

2014 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಿಯಾದ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸಮರ್ಥ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಬಳಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

#### ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಕೃಷಿಗಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಿಷನ್ (NMSA)

NMSA ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸುವ, ಪರಿಸರದ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಕೃಷಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

## ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಉಜ್ವಲ ಯೋಜನೆ

2016 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಐಕಲು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಶುದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಅಡುಗೆ ಇಂಧನದ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

## ಜವಾಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸೌರ ಮಿಷನ್

2010 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌರಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಹಸಿರುಮನೆ ಅನಿಲ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

## ವರ್ಧಿತ ಇಂಧನ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಿಷನ್ (NMEEE)

ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ, NMEEE ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಧನ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

## ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಮಿಷನ್

ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಕುರಿತಾದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿರುವ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಭಾರತದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಗಳ ಹೊದಿಕೆಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

## ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಜಲ ಮಿಷನ್

ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ, ಈ ಮಿಷನ್ ನೀರಿನ ಬಳಕೆಯ ದಕ್ಷತೆ, ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

## ಮೇಕ್ ಇನ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ

ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಹರಿಸದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಮೇಕ್ ಇನ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

## ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್ ಸಿಟಿ ಮಿಷನ್

ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್ ಸಿಟೀಸ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ, ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ-ಸಮರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

## ಕ್ಲೀನ್ ಗಂಗಾ ಮಿಷನ್

ಈ ಮಿಷನ್ ಗಂಗಾ ನದಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವತ್ತ ಗಮನಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಸಮರ್ಥ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯನೀರಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಸಮರ್ಥ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಬಳಕೆ, ಪರಿಸರ ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಅವರು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಧನ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರಿನಿಂದ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳು, ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ.

## ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ

ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿವರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ, “ಮಾನವ ಪರಿಸರದ ಕೂಸು”. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಧಾತ್ರಿ ನಿಜವಾದ ಅನ್ನದಾತೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಮಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ, ಬೆಳೆಸಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಕಾಡಿನ ಸಿರಿ ಬೆಲೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದುವೇ ನಾಡಿನ ಸಿರಿ. ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಪರಿಸಾರದ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸೋಣ.



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## “BEAUTY ART AS MEANS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT”

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### ABSTRACT:

Art has the capacity to facilitate empowerment, employment and wellbeing and it also serves as means for transformation of the community. Beauty art has emerged as one of the significant area for women entrepreneurs. Hence the government of India is implementing many policies and programs related to women entrepreneurs. The beauty industry has evolved into a profitable sector, creating numerous job opportunities for women. Many women are drawn to the field due to the ease of setting up a business with a modest investment. Therefore, the present study is an attempt to analyses the women entrepreneurship in beauty parlour services, their business performance, and their financial sources and It also provides suggestions for various remedies to assist and expedite women entrepreneurs in achieving successful business operations in Bengaluru.

**Keywords:** Women Entrepreneurs, Business performance, financial sources, measures, employment.

### Introduction:

Entrepreneurship is seen as a catalyst for the economic growth and development of a nation, playing a crucial and dynamic role in the economic and social empowerment of women. Women entrepreneurs are individuals or groups of women who initiate, organize, and manage business enterprises. Among the various business ventures, beauty parlors have gained significant popularity in recent times. A beauty parlor is a small-scale business that requires a modest investment in training, quality products, and essential equipment. As a result, women often transform a spare room into a comfortable beauty salon. This type of beauty business caters to women of all ages, and those with solid financial resources can offer their clients an unmatched salon and spa experience. The beauty industry has evolved into a profitable field, creating numerous employment opportunities for women. From modest manicurists to the most stylish hair stylists, more women are now pursuing careers in beauty-related professions.

### Objectives of the Study:

1. To assess the business performance of female entrepreneurs in the beauty parlor services sector.
2. To evaluate the financial resources of female entrepreneurs in the beauty parlor services within the region.
3. To suggest various remedial actions to assist and enhance the success of women entrepreneurs in managing their businesses.

## **Definition for women empowerment:**

The *Government of India* has defined women entrepreneur as “an enterprise owned and controlled by women having a minimum financial interest of 51 per cent of capital and giving at least 51 per cent of the employment generated by the enterprise of women”.

Some facts about Women Entrepreneurs:

1. A distinct training program was launched in 1978-79 in India to provide specialized training for women entrepreneurs.
2. The 1980 New Industrial Policy emphasized the importance of implementing entrepreneurship programs for women in both urban and rural areas and enhancing their roles in the social and economic realms.
3. Between 1971 and 1985, the Small Scale Industrial Development Organization (SIDO) conducted approximately 8100 programs aimed at promoting and nurturing women entrepreneurs.
4. In 1989-90, the Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI) introduced two new programs: the Mahila Udyami Nidhi, which provided seed capital assistance to women entrepreneurs, and the Mahila Vikas Nidhi, which offered training assistance to NGOs working with women entrepreneurs.
5. The 1991 Industrial Policy Revolution highlighted the need for creating specialized training programs to foster entrepreneurship among women.
6. From 2007 to 2014, Bengaluru urban experienced the most significant increase in the number of registered microenterprise units owned by women entrepreneurs, with a total of 1,193 registered women entrepreneurs in 2014.

## **Schemes and Initiatives by the Government for Women-Owned Enterprises.**

### **1. Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development Related to Trade.**

The TREAD scheme, aimed at empowering women economically, focuses on enhancing their entrepreneurial abilities in non-farm activities. The government offers grants of up to 30% of the total project cost to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to support the promotion of women’s entrepreneurship.

### **2. Prime minister rozgar yojana**

In the fiscal year 2014-15, women accounted for 16.5% of the employment generation through the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY).

### **3. Mahila coir yojana**

Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY) is the pioneering self-employment scheme in the coir industry tailored specifically for women. Its primary objective is to offer self-employment opportunities to rural women artisans in coir fiber-producing regions.

#### 4. Skill development

Agencies operating under the Ministry of MSME conducted skill development programs for approximately 1.8 lakh trainees in 2014-15, with a target set to reach 3 lakh individuals in 2015-16.

#### Study Findings:

The primary observations derived from the study indicate that beauty parlors managed by women entrepreneurs are predominantly located in urban areas to meet the heightened demand for beauty services. The present study is based on 6 case studies and the findings are based on the study carried out in study area.

1. Approximately 67% of the parlors are registered, while 33% remain unregistered. Respondents cited the high trade license fees and the requirement for a Taxpayer Identification Number certificate as their reasons for not registering their beauty parlor services.
2. The study reveals that the primary motivation for starting beauty parlors is to provide financial support to their families, achieve economic independence, and pursue self-employment. This is followed by considerations related to government programs and prior experience.
3. It is found that most of the women entrepreneurs face the challenge of dual role in family like mother, wife and sister that's why it becomes difficult for them to run their business. Among the respondents, certain challenges include dealing with male dominance, limited risk tolerance, insufficient economic autonomy, a lack of self-confidence, inadequate family support, concerns about social security, and difficulties in maintaining public relations while operating beauty parlor services in the study area.
4. All the respondents are well-informed about financial schemes and facilities. Hence, the study suggests that the awareness levels regarding financial schemes and facilities among women entrepreneurs operating beauty parlors in the study area are notably high.
5. A majority of the respondents expressed the view that accessing government schemes designed for the advancement of women entrepreneurs was challenging. Furthermore, 26 percent of the respondents mentioned that accessing government schemes was exceedingly arduous. A small percentage of the respondents indicated that accessing government schemes was either very easy or easy. Hence, the study suggests that accessing government schemes designed for the development of women entrepreneurs is a complicated procedure in the study area.
6. According to the study, 83 percent of the respondents had prior work experience in the field of beauty parlor services, while 17 percent of the respondents lacked any prior experience in this business and relied on government-provided training to run their ventures.
7. Around 50 percent of the respondents hired employees, while the remaining 50 percent did not employ any staff in their beauty parlor services. Hence, the study suggests that 50 percent of women entrepreneurs operate their beauty parlor businesses with the assistance of hired employees.




## **Challenges Of the Women Entrepreneurs:**

1. Work-Life Balance.
2. Socio - cultural barriers.
3. Patriarchal Society.
4. Limited Education.
5. Lack of Financial Support.
6. Marketing problems
7. Restricted Resource Accessibility.
8. Limited Technical Knowledge.
9. Marketing skills
10. Lack of Self-Assurance.
11. Restrictions on Mobility Due to Traditional Values and Limited Driving Proficiency.

## **Suggestion:**

In light of the study's results, the following suggestions were proposed to enhance the performance of women entrepreneurs in the beauty parlor services sector.

1. The government should establish dedicated industrial estates with infrastructure such as industrial plots and sheds to support women entrepreneurs in their business endeavours.
2. Simplify the registration procedures and formalities for beauty parlors operated by women entrepreneurs, as well as streamline the processes for obtaining financial and legal assistance, subsidies, concessions, and relief from various government and non-governmental agencies.
3. The government should organize awareness campaigns to educate women entrepreneurs about the benefits of registering their beauty parlors. This registration would allow them to access financial assistance and other government incentives as they become available.
4. Government training institutions should provide women entrepreneurs with comprehensive guidance, combining academic knowledge and essential skills, to enable them to effectively manage their beauty parlor services.
5. Government organizations and NGOs should disseminate information about policies, plans, and strategies aimed at fostering the development of women entrepreneurs across diverse business sectors.
6. Banks should streamline their procedures and reduce the necessary documentation for obtaining financial support during the start-up and growth phases of beauty parlors operated by women entrepreneurs..

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7. The performance of beauty parlor services operated by women entrepreneurs is influenced by the quality, quantity, and accessibility of raw materials. Thus, the government should support the availability of high-quality beauty care materials at concessional rates through cooperative institutions' local medical shops.

### **Conclusion:**

The study indicates that confidence in their skills and knowledge, satisfaction with their beauty art services, a sense of pride in being an entrepreneur, and the freedom to pursue their unique approaches were the key factors that motivated women entrepreneurs to operate beauty parlor services in the study area. The primary motivating factors for women entrepreneurs are the pursuit of financial independence and self-employment. Women are influenced by opportunities, low initial investment requirements, and prior experience when embarking on beauty parlor services.

In conclusion, within a competitive landscape, beauty art services have the potential to serve as a significant catalyst for wealth generation and employment opportunities for individuals with middle-income levels. The alleviation of poverty and reduction in unemployment can be accomplished by promoting and enhancing the beauty parlor services sector. Hence, this sector should not be overlooked. Therefore, policymakers should focus on promoting the sector and developing strategies for its growth. Encouraging women entrepreneurs not only fosters economic independence but also garners greater respect within their families and enhances their self-esteem.

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## A CASE STUDY ON MGNREGA EMPLOYABILITY PROGRAM

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### ABSTRACT

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) was introduced in 2006 by the government of India to provide 100 days of assurance employment for poor rural citizens to make their employment secure. The MGNREGA has become the world’s largest public wage employment program. This particular study is an attempt to assess the performance of the MGNREGA program in Karnataka and districts analysis in terms of understanding the financial performance of MGNREGA in Karnataka and analysing the contribution of MGNREGA towards the development of Karnataka it also suggests measures for the successful implementation of MGNREGA in Karnataka. ultimately it will give you an overview of the MGNREGA scheme.

**KEYWORDS:** MGNREGA, Financial Performance, Global business, Rural household.


### Introduction:

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 renamed as the “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act”, (MGNREGA), is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the ‘right to work’.

Its objective is to bolster livelihood security in rural regions by offering a minimum of 100 days of paid employment within a fiscal year to households whose adult members are willing to engage in unskilled manual labour.

According to the most recent estimates from the Planning Commission, approximately 21% of the total population in India is living below the poverty line, with 25% of those residing in rural areas facing poverty. This high rate of unemployment in both rural Karnataka and rural India suggests a reliance on seasonal employment. In both India and Karnataka, a significant portion of the workforce is engaged in the unorganized sector, with a lack of access to essential social security measures such as healthcare, stable income, and employment opportunities.

In this context, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) serves as a crucial safety net, offering a reliable source of employment that can make a substantial difference in ensuring livelihood security, particularly for the rural poor in these regions.



Manresa's funding pattern: The Grants will be released directly to the districts from the National Employment Guarantee Fund. The Government of India has instructed to open separate bank accounts at the district, block, and panchayat levels in order to credit MGNREGA grants directly.

### **Objectives of the Study:**


1. To analyse the status of rural poverty and unemployment in Karnataka.
2. To evaluate the performance of MGNREGA in Karnataka since its inception.
3. To examine the issues and challenges in the implementation of MGNREGA in Karnataka and the way forward.

### **Key provisions of the Act:**

1. **Registration:** Individuals willing to undertake unskilled work under MGNREGA must apply for registration, either in written or oral form, to the Gram Panchayat (GP).
2. **Job Card:** Upon verification of the registered household, a job card must be issued.
3. **Application for Work:** A written application for work must be submitted to the Grama Panchayat or Block office, specifying the time and duration of work required.
4. **Unemployment Allowance:** If work is not provided within 15 days of the scheduled time, an unemployment allowance is to be paid to the beneficiary.
5. **Provision of Work:** The Act mandates that work should be provided within a 5-kilometer radius of the village. An additional 10% in wages is to be paid to cover transport costs. Worksite amenities such as childcare, drinking water, and shelter, particularly for women, are to be provided.
6. **Wages:** Wages are to be paid on a weekly basis, not exceeding a fortnight, through individual or joint bank/post office accounts. The Act also stipulates equal wages for men and women. According to MGNREGA guidelines, at least one-third of the beneficiaries should be women.

### **Advantages of the Act:**

1. Development is a way of doing economic activities in the modern era of technological connectivity in an organized manner to build a network of working relationships. The development and growth have many advantages and it supports the functions of the society in the following ways:
2. Allowing the formation of employment-oriented relationships with the rural society to improve the standard of living of the people.
3. Asserting the origination to improve the investment profile, getting the funds from the government and the other financial institutions for the rural sector.
4. Helping the government to manage policies and design clear goals and objectives to generate quality services for rural society.

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5. Providing a secure and growth-oriented environment for the rural people so that they can lead better lives with quality service related to life and creation of facilities that can impact the details of all human emotions for better sustainability and reflect the Indian ethics in a better way.

### **Disadvantages of the Act:**

#### **1. Delay and Insufficiency in Funds Dispersal:**

- Most states have failed to disburse wages within the mandated 15-day period as directed by MGNREGA. Furthermore, workers are not compensated for delays in wage payments.
- This delay has shifted the program's focus to supply, leading to a decline in workers' interest in participating.
- Evidence, including acknowledgment from the Ministry of Finance, indicates that insufficient funds are a significant reason behind delays in wage payments.

#### **2. Caste-based Segregation:**

- There are significant disparities in payment delays based on caste. While 46% of payments to SC (Scheduled Caste) workers and 37% for ST (Scheduled Tribes) workers were completed within the mandated seven-day period, the rate dropped to a mere 26% for non-SC/ST workers.
- The adverse effects of caste-based segregation are particularly evident in economically weaker states such as Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal.

#### **3. Ineffective Role of PRI (Panchayati Raj Institution):**

- The Panchayati Raj Institutions lack sufficient autonomy to effectively and efficiently implement the MGNREGA.

#### **4. A large number of Incomplete Works:**

- There have been delays in completing projects under MGNREGA, irregular inspection of these projects, and concerns regarding the quality of work and asset creation.

#### **5. Fabrication of Job Cards:**


- Various issues, including the existence of fraudulent job cards, inclusion of fictitious names, missing entries, and delays in updating job card records, have been identified.

### **Challenges of the MGNREGA Act:**

The business is facing massive challenges in today's highly competitive market and to acquire the maximum possible market share in an overcrowded market. The following are the threats that force the business to design and implement better solutions and services to the customers

1. The nature of competition has become global.
2. The rate of change is accelerating out of control.



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3. The rural people have been impacted by the changes through the media
  4. The rural economy is expanding.
  5. The Internet is transforming the business landscape.
  6. Industry barriers are collapsing major brands to enter new markets of the rural sector through market penetration strategies.

### **Suggestions:**

Given the consistent advancements in the initiatives carried out under MGNREGA, bolstered by enhanced administrative and implementation structures, as well as various associated factors, the program could be seen as playing a pivotal role in fortifying the rural economy. However, realizing this potential relies on addressing several key issues in the future. These observations were highlighted in the Proceedings of the Sixth Middle East Conference on Global Business, Economics, Finance, and Banking.

1. The wage rate has to be increased from the present RS.236 to RS. 300.
2. The employment of 100 days should be increased 150 days for rural households and employment opportunities should be provided to every rural household
3. Adequate steps towards timely work completion to these households.
4. Social audits have to be conducted effectively and regularly and findings of it have to be put up in the public domain.
5. Middlemen and commission agents' problems should be removed and existence of direct link between farmers and the department.

### **Conclusion:**

The study as revealed that the benefit and utilization of the MGNREGA scheme among the select beneficiaries in the study area MGNREGA scheme in the rural area, are the needy people. This study concludes that the system does not improve the expected level of socio-economic conditions of rural people. In Karnataka, especially in rural areas, poverty and unemployment remain critical issues. The rural workforce continues to grapple with highly seasonal employment, a scarcity of wage employment opportunities, and notably low wage rates. As a progression from previous wage employment initiatives, the implementation of MGNREGA in the state in 2006 aimed to alleviate poverty and unemployment by ensuring each rural household is entitled to a legally guaranteed 100 days of work.

The effectiveness of MGNREGA hinges upon facilitating rural workers in obtaining their rights under the Act. It also relies on utilizing the resources provided within the program to access development opportunities through other initiatives. This transition from wage employment to sustainable livelihood is crucial for the success of the scheme. Consequently, MGNREGA has played a role in boosting consumption expenditure and lessening the financial burden for the beneficiaries by reducing their debts.



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## DIGITAL ECONOMY: IMPACTS AND INFLUENCES ON PEOPLE IN METROPOLITAN CITIES

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### ABSTRACT

Innovations in information and communication technologies have led to a digital revolution that is transforming the world. This revolution has brought about digital banking, e-commerce, virtual education, smartphone apps, and collaboration platforms. E-commerce has shown strong growth and has influenced the social and economic growth of nations. On the one hand, e-commerce technologies have helped nations accelerate their economic growth and provided more opportunities for businesses to grow. On the other hand, it has also created many challenges and effects across numerous domains of society.


In the present economic environment, there is significant growth in digital transactions. Cashless transactions are a way of making payments without the use of physical cash, which is a gateway for technological advancement in the field of the world economy. These issues involve economic productivity, intellectual property rights, privacy protection, and affordability of access to information, among other concerns.

This study considers the outlook of people towards the digital economy, specifically those residing in metro cities. The study reflects the various economic impacts that have been created by e-commerce in their lives. Moreover, it shows how people have accepted the digital economy, as digital payments have facilitated more seamless transactions, reducing the costs associated with cash handling and making it easier to track financial flows.

**Keywords:** E-commerce, Digital revolution, Digital novelties, Digital banking.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The digital economy is an economy that is based on digital computing technologies. This economy involves conducting business through markets that are based on the Internet and the World Wide Web. It is also referred to as the Internet Economy, New Economy, or Web Economy. The digital economy is increasingly intertwined with the traditional economy, making it harder to distinguish between them. Digital money is an electronic currency accessed via computers, smartphones or other electronic systems. It has low transaction costs and no intermediaries. It's transacted through electronic wallets linked to the internet or other networks and works like physical money. The digital economy is based on computing technologies and markets on the Internet and the World Wide Web and is increasingly interconnected with the traditional economy.



Digital money is a form of electronic currency that exists only in digital form and can be accessed through computers, smartphones, or other electronic systems. One of its main advantages is low transaction costs and the lack of intermediaries. It is owned and transacted through electronic wallets that are connected to the internet or other chosen networks. Digital currencies function the same as physical money and can be used to purchase goods and services online, as well as allowing for fast transactions across borders when linked to supported devices and networks. Although there are many types of digital money, they all work based on the same principles.

The Indian economy is going digital, with people shifting to online transactions and using Internet banking. The cashless system has been revolutionized with the use of mobile phones and the Internet. The introduction of ATMs has made banking more accessible and convenient, with basic tasks available 24/7. The traditional paper-based monetary system is slowly being replaced with more online transactions for payment of fees to government and private organizations.

The cashless economy has developed significantly in the last decade, with cashless transactions now available in every segment of the market. The use of plastic cards, internet shopping, and electronic payments is becoming more widespread, replacing the traditional payment system. The government and various organizations are promoting the cashless system to increase efficiency and reduce costs, leading to the possibility of a modern, cashless society.


The key driver for this change is the motivation of consumers to switch from a cash-based to a cashless system. With the availability of the internet and user-friendly software and hardware, this shift is becoming increasingly popular. India's financial sector has rapidly evolved since gaining independence. Technological advancements have revolutionized the way banking is conducted, allowing for better quality services at faster speeds. The introduction of information technology has made it convenient for customers to conduct their banking from different geographical locations, leading to a shift from cash to cashless transactions. RTGS and NEFT have revolutionized banking. We can now transfer money online without visiting the bank. Credit cards have changed payments by allowing customers to buy goods and services with payment assurance from the issuer. The bank registers transactions and provides loans to customers.

## **2. INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE DIGITALIZATION IN URBAN AREAS**

The Indian government is taking significant steps to promote cashless transactions. Some of these measures include:

### **1. Aadhaar Card**

For digital payment systems to function, two fundamental requirements are necessary: correctly identifying the recipient and ensuring that the money reaches only the intended beneficiary. Aadhaar is a 12-digit individual identification number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India



on behalf of the Indian government. This number serves as proof of identity and address throughout India. The Aadhaar letter received through India Post and the email downloaded from the UIDAI website are also valid. Currently, Aadhaar serves as a link between the government and the population, allowing authorities to transfer payments to the correct bank account, and people to withdraw money easily by using Aadhaar to verify their identity.

Aadhaar is easily verifiable in an online, cost-effective manner. Aadhaar is unique and robust enough to eliminate the large number of duplicate and fake identities in government and private databases. Aadhaar is a random number generated without any classification based on caste, creed, religion, or geography, religion and geography.

## **2. BHIM Application&Unified Payment System**

The Indian government and the Reserve Bank of India are promoting digital transactions. The bank has redesigned ECS products for bulk transactions and is developing an electronic mandate management system. Seminars and summits with industry participation are creating a qualified group of human resources. The bank is also implementing new technologies and payment infrastructure to reduce risks associated with OTC derivatives.

BHIM is a mobile app that lets you make quick bank transfers and receive payments using just your mobile number or payment address. UPI allows users to pay merchants online and offline, without the need for credit card details, IFSC codes, or bank/wallet passwords.

## **3. THE CHALLENGES FACED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN IMPLEMENTING DIGITAL ECONOMY IN INDIA**

### **Connectivity and Internet support in India:**

Not all Indians have access to the internet due to poor connectivity and internet support services. According to the latest figures from TRAI, India had a tele-density of 83% as of July 31, 2016. States such as Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and others had a tele-density of less than 70%. Although wireless telephony density data is not available, it is believed that most of the connections in India are wireless. However, it is important to note that there are multiple connections, not users. Therefore, the number of users is considerably less since several users have more than one SIM card. Proof: The urban areas have a TV density of 234.77%. Wireless telephony density is 148% in urban areas and 57% in rural areas. Even though there are 034.23 million connections, only 88.88% are active.

### **Tendency of not using the internet:**

In India, there is a tendency not to use the internet regularly. People use the internet irregularly, so they do not have a permanent internet connection.



### **Availability of connectivity:**

Another major issue with internet connectivity in India is the availability of internet speed and connectivity. Many times, the internet connection is disrupted, and there are many places where there is no connectivity at all.

### **Link failure:**

Online transaction clients have continuously faced the problem of link failure. Sometimes, during payment, the connection is lost, and the amount is deducted. This is a major problem faced by customers using cashless transactions.

### **Slowness of transaction:**

The slow speed of digital transactions is another basic problem faced by customers. When booking online tickets, these problems are ubiquitous. So, people may have to go to the ticket window for booking tickets.

## **4. BENEFITS OF USING CASHLESS TRANSACTION SYSTEM**

**Digitization:** Digital payments have various advantages over traditional payment methods. They offer confidentiality, compatibility, efficiency, acceptability, mobility, low financial risk, and anonymity. Digitization has significantly simplified financial transactions as it eliminates the need to carry cash or stand in line at the bank. One can make payments easily on the go, even during office hours and emergencies.

**Risk Reduction:** Implementing policies to combat corruption and money laundering can be an effective way to reduce risks associated with money transportation, unnecessary costs, and prevent corruption and money laundering activities.

**Reduced Tax Evasion:** A cashless economy may unintentionally allow tax evasion to occur, and the recent card transaction tax exemption favours digital transactions, leading to a series of discounts and incentives for people to switch to digital payments. Ultimately, this lowers their overall cost. Additionally, mobile wallet services like Paytm offer cashback and discounts, while existing credit cards and stores often provide bonus points and loyalty rewards. These incentives can help improve cash flow to some extent.

**Reduced Theft Risk:** Accepting non-cash transactions reduces the risk of theft, as bank transfers are tracked, reducing corruption and increasing uptime. More currency in the bank leads to more liquidity and potentially lower interest rates. Transactions are more efficient as cash counting and sorting are excluded, and money is transferred directly to beneficiaries.

## **5. CASE STUDIES**

### **(a) Digital India and its Impact on the Society**

In her 2016 paper, Jyothi Sharma discusses the impact of Digital India on society. The initiative aims to create a system of participation, transparency, and responsiveness in India. Sharma attempts to



understand Digital India as a campaign in which technologies and connectivity combine to influence all aspects of governance and improve the quality of life for citizens.

**(b) Public Perception of Digital Transactions in India**

Professor Venkateshwara Rao's 2017 paper discusses the public perception of India regarding non-monetary transactions and tries to identify the problems encountered during their transactions. India is slowly moving towards a cashless economy, and the increased use of credit cards will reduce risks and associated costs.

**(c) Digital Economy & India**

Devendra Jarwal's 2017 paper discusses the global scenario with the state of India for the implementation of the digital economy.

**(d) Cashless Economy: A Key to Digital Proliferation in Indian Banks**

Professor Bindu Arora and Neha Kaushik's 2018 paper discusses how digitization is growing rapidly worldwide and changing the business landscape. Banks in India are shifting from a conventional banking approach to convenience, and the main task of banks is digitization.

**(e) A Study on the Future of Digital Payments in India**


Ashish Baghla's 2018 paper aims to identify the current trend towards the adoption of digital payments in India. The study aims to determine the reasons for the adoption of digital payments by people in India and also tries to discover the problems people face in digital payments.

**6. EDUCATION AND AWARENESS TOWARDS DIGITAL ECONOMY IN INDIA**

In India, digital literacy and financial inclusion are major challenges that need to be addressed. Despite the growing trend towards cashless transactions, the majority of the population is still not digitally literate, and many people lack access to essential services required for a cashless economy such as smartphones and online portals. Moreover, access to banks is a significant hurdle that needs to be overcome to ensure that everyone has equal access to financial services.

**7. CONCLUSION**

Our study examines urban residents' attitudes towards the digital economy and the importance of educating customers about cashless transactions. Cashless transactions offer benefits such as safety, convenience, and record-keeping, making them a better alternative to paper money. The digital payments industry is becoming increasingly competitive. Educating customers about the differentiating factors of cashless transactions is crucial. We need to emphasize its unique characteristics, such as being safer, less time-consuming, and not requiring the hassle of carrying paper money. Cashless transactions are undoubtedly the future transaction system, and it is essential to promote their faster adoption and behavioral changes among unbanked segments. The growing digitalization of India's economy may itself serve as a major factor for



sustaining a robust growth over a long period of time. Thus, digitalization is a critical and distinguishing feature of India's unfolding growth story in the 21st century.

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## A CASE STUDY ON MODERN METHOD OF VEGETABLE GROWING

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### ABSTRACT

Vegetables are an essential part of Indian agriculture as they are a source of food, nutrition and economic security. More importantly, vegetables produce higher yields per unit area than other crops. Furthermore, vegetables have higher productivity, shorter maturation cycles, higher value and higher income resulting in better livelihoods. The people of India depend on vegetables for both their food security and as a source of revenue. Therefore, diversifying cropping patterns or increasing agricultural production benefits many rural people in an immediate microeconomic way in addition to helping the larger economy expand. Vegetables and other horticultural crops play an important role in agriculture. These crops have a significant potential and comparative advantage to compete in the liberalized market in addition to increasing the agricultural sector's portion in the national economy. Vegetables are another one of India's top exports. Farmers nowadays are implementing current crop yielding enhancement techniques for a better yield, higher quality biotic resistance, flexibility to adjust to changing climatic circumstances, and management of nutrients in food to make it healthier. In contrast to conventional production (open-field) or production in standard greenhouses, there are several benefits to producing vegetable crops in modern-equipped greenhouses and covered regions without daylight. The study's main objectives are to identify contemporary techniques of vegetable cultivation, conduct a cost-benefit analysis of vegetable cultivation, and identify any drawbacks. Both primary and secondary data are used as the foundation for the current investigation. The data will be collected through a survey strategy and interviews with successful vegetable growers.

**Key words:** Agriculture, Vegetable growing, vegetable crops, modern methods, economic growth.

### INTRODUCTION

The development of agriculture enabled the human population to grow many times larger than could be sustained by hunting and gathering. Agriculture encompasses crop and livestock production, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry for food and non-food products. Agriculture was the key development in the rise of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming of domesticated species created food surpluses that enabled people to live in cities. Agriculture is the practice of cultivating crops, raising animals, producing food fiber and other resources for human use. It involves various activities such as planting, watering, harvesting and animal husbandry. Agriculture plays a crucial role in providing sustenance and raw materials



to support human civilization and economic development. Over time it has evolved with advancements in technology, leading to more efficient and sustainable farming practices ranging from traditional methods to modern practices. Agriculture has a significant impact on the economy of a country. It contributes to economic growth, employment and trade. Contribute GDP by 17%. Fruits and vegetables accounted for over 3.8 trillion Indian rupees in the Indian economy in fiscal year 2020. This value was an increase compared the previous fiscal year. This sector contributed over 27 percent to the GVA of crops that same year, an increase from 24 percent in fiscal year 2012. Fruits and vegetables were the largest contributor among crops in fiscal year 2020. In many developing nations agriculture is a major sector providing livelihoods for a large portion of the population. Traditional farming methods vary widely based on geographic location, climate, culture, and available resources. These methods have played a significant role in sustaining human populations for centuries, but they have also evolved in response to changing needs and circumstances. Traditional agriculture refers to the practices and techniques used by communities over generations to cultivate crops and raise livestock without relying heavily on modern technology or industrial methods. Various types of modern farming methods which are used nowadays are agribusiness, intensive farming, organic farming, and sustainable agriculture, etc. Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out modern farming method in India. With the increased use of pesticides with synthetic nitrogen, mechanization and mined rock phosphate, the crop production has greatly increased. It has channelized green revolution in cereal production like rice, wheat, corn etc. Previously, farmers used to plough to dig the soil. On the other hand, farmers these days use modern equipment like multi facilities tractor to dig the soil. It allows farmers to be more accurate and controlled when it comes to growing crops and raising livestock

## **VEGETABLE GROWING**

Vegetable farming, growing of vegetable crops, primarily for use as human food. The term vegetable in its broadest sense refers to any kind of plant life or plant product; in the narrower sense, as used in this article, however, it refers to the fresh, edible portion of a herbaceous plant consumed in either raw or cooked form. The edible portion may be a root, such as rutabaga, beet, carrot, and sweet potato; a tuber or storage stem, such as potato and taro; the stem, as in asparagus and kohlrabi; a bud, such as brussels sprouts; a bulb, such as onion and garlic; a petiole or leaf stalk, such as celery and rhubarb; a leaf, such as cabbage, lettuce, parsley, spinach, and chive; an immature flower, such as cauliflower, broccoli, and artichoke; a seed, such as pea and lima bean; the immature fruit, such as eggplant, cucumber, and sweet corn (maize); or the mature fruit, such as tomato and pepper. The popular distinction between vegetable and fruit is difficult to uphold. Vegetable farming is the growing of vegetables for human consumption. The practice probably started in several parts of the world over ten thousand years ago, with families growing vegetables for their own consumption or to trade locally. Vegetables are also a chief source of income to farmers because of their high yielding and short cultivation duration features. Thus, a promising trade for smallholder farmers and that in long term will help in reducing rural poverty and unemployment



## **TYPES OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTION**

There are many different types of vegetable farming that you can pursue, from backyard gardening to large-scale farming and everything in between.

### **1) OPEN-FIELD VEGETABLE FARMING**

Open-field vegetable farming is the most common type of vegetable farming. It involves planting crops in rows with all the rows aligned in a single direction, typically north-south. The most popular open-field crops are corn, wheat, soybeans, and rice. Open-field farming is often done by hand but it can also be mechanized with the use of a tractor or other farm machinery. The primary benefit of open-field farming is that crops are easily accessible for harvesting.

### **2) ALLEY CROPPING (OR PLANTING)**

Alley cropping is a type of vegetable farming where certain plants are planted in rows that are between the rows of another type. This technique is often used with corn and beans, but can also be used with other vegetables like potatoes. The main purpose of alley cropping is to provide a natural weed control method by shading the ground where weeds would grow. It also reduces soil erosion because it prevents rain from washing away the topsoil. This type of farming isn't often used in industrial agriculture, but it's a popular practice among farmers who want sustainable growing practices.

### **3) FIELD ROTATION**


Rotating crops in the field is an essential part of any healthy, sustainable vegetable farming system. This process helps prevent pest and weed infestations and improves soil quality by adding organic matter. Field rotation is done either through a three-field system or a four-field system, depending on what types of plants are being grown. For example, corn will be planted in the field that was previously grown with soybeans while beans will go into the fields that were previously planted with corn. Field rotation is also done on smaller scales in vegetable gardens.

### **4) HYDROPONICS**

Hydroponics is a type of gardening in which plants grow without soil. Plants are grown with their roots suspended in a nutrient-rich water solution that is continuously recirculated and filtered. In this type of farming, plant roots are not disturbed by harvesting, so they continue to grow while producing vegetables. Aeroponics is another type of hydroponic farming in which plants are grown with their roots suspended in air.

### **5) AQUAPONICS**

Aquaponics is a way of farming that combines aquaculture, the raising of aquatic animals and plants together in tanks, with hydroponics, a technique for growing plants in nutrient-rich water without soil. The two disciplines result in a symbiotic environment where the waste from one helps grow the other. Hydroponics relies on a constant supply of fresh water while aquaculture requires clean water but not



as much fresh water. By integrating aquaculture and hydroponics, aquaponics allows farmers to grow crops using only a fraction of the water required in traditional methods.

## 6) CONTAINER GARDENING

Container Gardening is one of the types of vegetable farming that involves growing plants in containers. The container can be anything from a plastic pot or bucket to an old wash basin or bucket. This type of gardening is usually done indoors, on patios, balconies, and rooftops. Container Gardening is the most popular technique for people living in apartments and condominiums because it requires only a small space.

## 7) CONTAINER GARDENS IN AN APARTMENT SETTING

Container gardens are a great way to grow your own vegetables in an apartment setting. They can be placed on balconies, terraces, and other outdoor spaces where there is enough sunlight for plants. If you don't have much space for a garden or if you just want to get started growing some vegetables without having to do the work of digging up dirt, then container gardening may be just what you're looking for.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The present study sheds light on the modern methods of growing vegetables. Following studies have been reviewed in the present study.

- Vegetables play an important role in income generation and subsistence. Recent surveys carried out by the Natural Resources Institute in Cameroon and Uganda provide evidence that vegetables offer a significant opportunity for the poorest people to earn a living, as producers and /or traders, without requiring large capital investments. They are important items for poor households because their prices are relatively affordable when compared to other food items (Schipper, 2000).
- The Horticulture board of New Delhi (2010) This study explain the winter vegetables grown in India. Published in the Indian express with the heading “Green Market for Indian vegetables around the world.” The chairman of the foundation in this inaugural address emphasized on the need for enhancing fruit export by improving the quality standards. He also pointed out the need to be acquainted with the methodology for overcoming the high rate of pre and post harvest losses which as per estimates has gone up to 45 percent as against standard losses of 20 percent for perishables.
- Diversification of agricultural activities is considered important for enhancing agricultural production and productivity in India. In this context vegetable play pivotal role and it have emerged as popular crops among the farmers in recent years. (Ghosh, 2011).
- Agro-climatic conditions permit the production of high value vegetables in this district and farmers are now widely practiced this cropping system to fetch high net returns around the year by growing high value vegetables in their cropping system (Pal et al., 2012).

- Todkari Gu. (2012) In this study a regional disputes of fruit and vegetable farming in Solapur District of Maharashtra have been analyzed. The vegetables are nature's gift to mankind. The standard of living of people can be judged by production 21 and consumption of vegetables and fruits. Fruit and vegetable cultivation is labour intensive industry. So in present paper an attempt has been made to assess the regional disparities in level of fruit farming in study region.
- In a developing economy such type of horticulture practice plays an important role by providing food, nutritional and economic security and more importantly, producing higher returns per unit area and time. West Bengal has registered progressive growth in terms of area, production and productivity of vegetables. Demand-supply analysis shows that all districts will be able to produce excess vegetables than the requirement in 2021 (Suprakash-Pan, 2013).

There has been some research gap arising when analyzing the above-mentioned studies. The present study is based mainly on primary data. It analyzed the data of a successful vegetable grower which is more than earlier studies.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To find out the modern methods of vegetable growing.
- To make a cost benefit analysis of vegetable growing.
- To find out the inconveniences of vegetable growing.

### **NEED OF THE STUDY:**

- Karnataka is an agricultural state, but now there is a need felt to diversify agriculture, due to various reasons. The cropping pattern needs to be changed for the survival of farmers and government also emphasis on vegetable farming in these days. Bangalore city was the hub of retail revolution having many fruit and vegetable markets operating from a long period of time. Also, many supply chain formats have opened their outlets in the city at many places. The retail formats have made Bangalore as their focal point of the managerial operations. Many vegetable growing districts surrounded the Bangalore city, including Bangalore rural district. Farmers growing their produce in these districts, bring their produce to local vegetable markets and to emerging retail formats, established in Bangalore. Bangalore rural district is a major fruits and vegetables production belts in Karnataka state. The aim of the present study is to find out the modern methods of vegetable growing, to make a cost-benefit analysis of vegetable growing of a successful grower who is growing in a village called Kannamangala, MaduruHobli, Doddaballapur Taluk, Bangalore Rural District, Karnataka. Moreover, it is interesting to know whether this cultivation is beneficial and the result can be generalized to some extent.

### **SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

- Structurally it is a research study (a case study) on the growing of vegetables of a successful vegetable grower who is growing vegetables on his farm in a village called Kannamangala, MaduruHobli,

Doddaballapur Taluk, Bangalore Rural District, Karnataka, selected for the present study because Bangalore city was the hub of retail revolution having many fruit and vegetable markets operating from a long period of time. Bangalore rural district is a major fruit and vegetable production belt in Karnataka state generalized to some extent.

## **SELECTION OF VEGETABLES CROPS.**

- The main vegetable crops grown on a farm are Palak, coriander, Rocket, Wild rocket, Bok choy, Baby bokchoy, Kale, and Capsicum. All these seven main vegetables have been selected for the study. The data of cost, revenue, and prices of crops have been collected in the agriculture year 2022 to 2023

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter describes the research methodology used in achieving the objectives of the present study, both primary and secondary sources have been used in data collection to meet the requirement of the study. The methodology of the study is divided into following parts.

### **SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION**

The present study is based on both the primary and secondary data. The primary data has been collected through a survey schedule and interview. A special questionnaire has been designed to collect the relevant information regarding the cost and revenue of vegetable cultivation. The main purpose for which data has been collected through field surveys and interviews is to find out vegetable land holding details of farmers, cultivated area under vegetable crops, methods of growing, costs on different crops, and net returns from different crops. The secondary data was collected through authentic websites a detailed review of available literature such as; various research papers, journals, and government reports on the project's progress reports was done to gather the information related to the research topic.

### **RESEARCH INSTRUMENT:**

The tool used is questionnaire and personal interview.

Following facts were kept in mind while preparing the questionnaire: -

- We tried to structure the questionnaire with a view to forming a logical part of a well thought out tabulation plan and also tried to set it in an easy language.
- Questions are of open ended and closed nature.

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

Data was gathered from Shri Sampath Ram, a prosperous vegetable farmer who operates a farm in the village of Kannamangala in the MaduruHobli and Doddaballapur Taluks in the Bangalore Rural District of Karnataka. In his fields, Shri Sampath Ram grows a huge variety of vegetables all year round. He is now cultivating Palak, coriander, Rocket, Wild rocket, Bok choy, Baby bokchoy, Kale, and Capsicum utilising enhanced varieties of seeds. By using technology interventions in vegetable crops, Shri Jayaram Yadav increased yields and revenue. The total amount of land used for the growing of these crops is 160 guntas, or 4 acres. Total investment for the all the mentioned vegetable growing cost is 2,87,200 and the total income is 8,36,000 and the net income is 5,48,800. Details are given in tables.

## UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

The methods of measuring certain important variables are described below.

### Cost of Cultivation

To estimate the costs and returns from cultivation any crop production activity, it is necessary to know about the concepts. The various concepts used are presented below for better understanding. The total costs were divided into two broad classes • Variable cost • Fixed cost

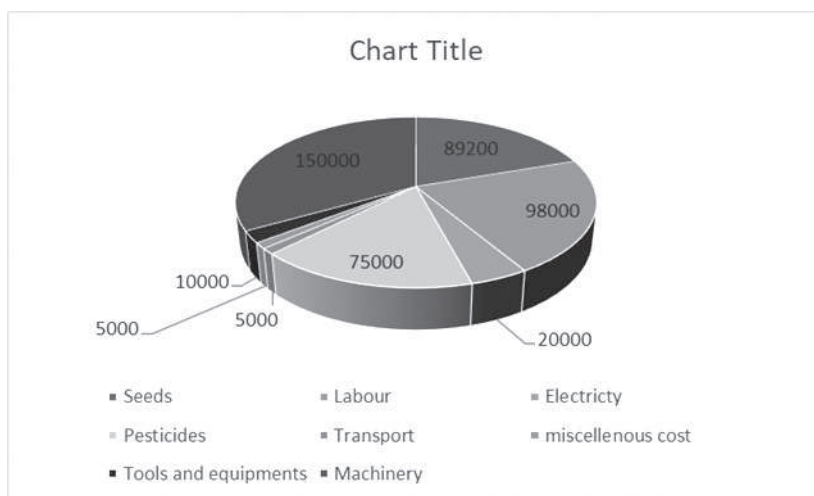
**TABLE 1.1: COST AND RETURN OF VEGITABLE CROPS.**

Name of crops	Spinach	coriander	Rock- et	Willd rocket	bokchoy	Baby bokchoy	kale		Total
Cultivated area	40	30	10	10	10	10	10	40	160
Cost of seeds	31,200	20,000	10,000	10,000	2,500	2,500	7,000	6,000	89,200
Cost of electric bills	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	20,000
Cost of pesti- cides	9,735	9,735	9,735	9,735	9,735	9,735	9,735	9,735	75,000
Sales per KG	1,440	864	288	240	200	144	200	5,000	
Miscellaneous cost	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	5,000
Total labor cost	12,250	12,250	12,250	12,250	12,250	12,250	1,225	12,250	90,000
Total cost spent									2,87,200
Total yield	1,12,200	1,29,600	57,600	58,800	51,300	36,000	37,500	3,50,000	
Total income									8,36,000
Net income									5,48,800

### FIXED COST AND VARIABLE COST

Fixed cost	Total	Variable cost	Total
		Seeds	89,200/-
Machinery	1,50,000/-	Labor	98,000/-
		Electricity	20,000/-
Land	50,000/-	Pesticides	75,000/-
		Transport	5,000/-
Total	2,00,000/-	Total	2,87,200/-

The above table shows the fixed and variable costs of all crops. Fixed cost includes machinery and land with the total cost of 2,00,000/-. Variable cost includes seeds, labor, electricity, pesticides and transport with the total cost of 2,87,200/-. It is found that the cost of variables is more compared to the fixed cost.



The above pie chart shows the fixed and variable costs of all crops. Fixed cost includes machinery and land with the total cost of 2,00,000/-. Variable cost includes seeds, labor, electricity, pesticides and transport with the total cost of 2,87,200/-. It is found that the cost of variables is more compared to the fixed cost.

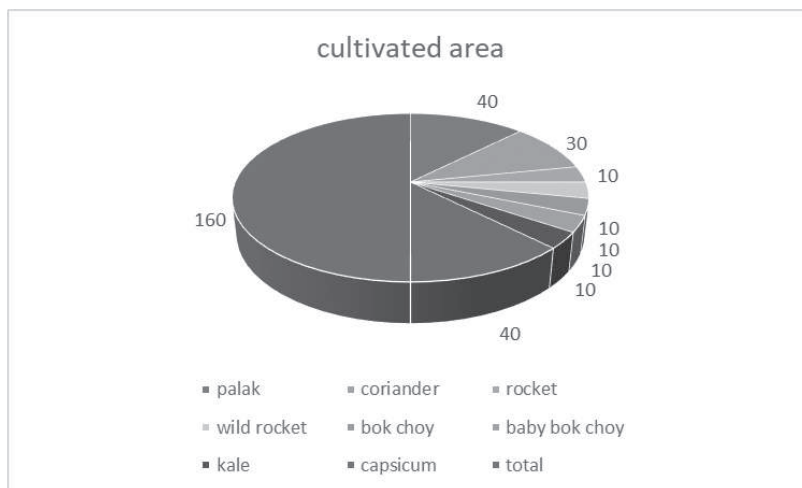
**TABLE 1.2: AREA OF CULTIVATION**

N0.	Crop name	Cultivated area [gunthas]
1.	Palak	40
2.	Coriander	30
3.	Rocket	10
4.	Wild rocket	10
5.	Bokchoy	10
6.	Baby bokchoy	10
7.	kale	10
8.	Capsicum	40
	Total	160

The above table it specifies the cultivated area of each crop. It was found that 40 gunthas were utilized for the growth of palak and capsicum. 30 guthas utilized for coriander and 10 gunthas for rocket , wild rocket, bok choy , baby bok choy and kale. Total 160 guntasi.e 4 acre of land is utilized for the growth of these crops.



Note:- 1 acre = 40 gunthas

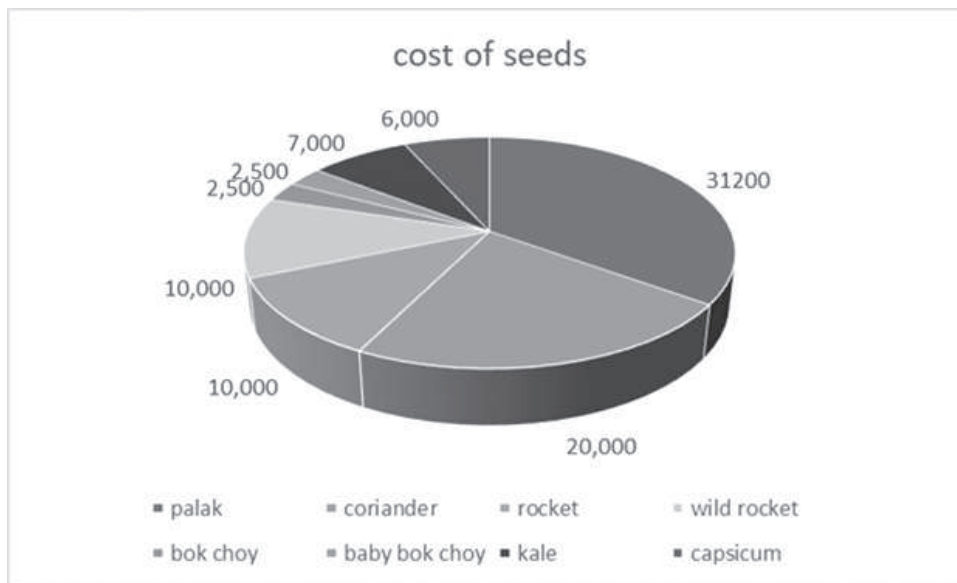


The above pie chart specifies the cultivated area of each crop. It was found that 40 gunthas were utilized for the growth of palak and capsicum. 30 gunthas utilized for coriander and 10 gunthas for rocket, wild rocket, bok choy, baby bok choy and kale. Total 160 gunthas, i.e. 4 acre of land is utilized for the growth of these crops.

**TABLE 1.3: COST OF SEEDS**

SL.NO	Crop name	Cost of seeds
1.	Palak	31,200
2.	Coriander	20,000
3.	Rocket	10,000
4.	Wild rocket	10,000
5.	Bok choy	2,500
6.	Baby Bok choy	2,500
7.	Kale	7,000
8.	capsicum	6,000
	Total	89,200

The above table it specifies the cost of seeds of each crop. Cost of Spinach is Rs.31,200, cost of Coriander is Rs.20,000, cost of Rocket is Rs. 10,000, cost of Wild rocket is 10,000, cost of Bok choy is 2,500, cost of Kale is Rs.7000 and the cost of Capsicum is Rs. 6000. The Total cost of seeds is 89,200/- and the cost of palak is more compared to other seeds.

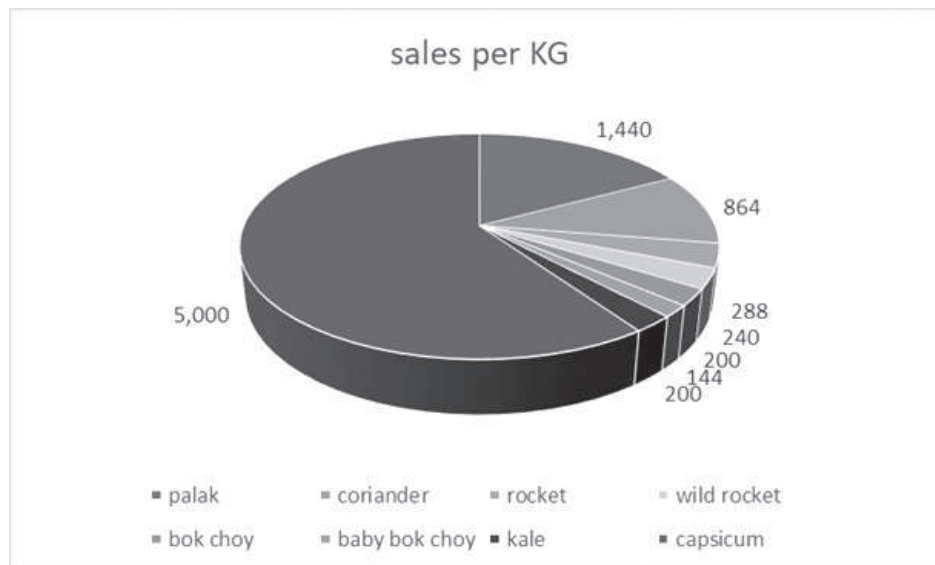


The above pie chart it specifies the cost of seeds of each crop. Cost of Palak is Rs.31,200, cost of Coriander is Rs.20,000, cost of Rocket is Rs. 10,000, cost of Wild rocket is 10,000, cost of Bok choy is 2,500, cost of Kale is Rs.7000 and the cost of Capsicum is Rs.6000 The Total cost of seeds is 89,200/- and the cost of palak is more compared to other seeds.

**TABLE 1.4: TOTAL SALES {PERKGS}**

SL.NO	Crop name	Sales PER KG
1.	Palak	1,440kg
2.	Coriander	864kg
3.	Rocket	288kg
4.	Wild rocket	240kg
5.	Bok choy	200kg
6.	Baby bok choy	144kg
7.	Kale	200kg
8.	Capsicum	5,000kg
	Total	8,376kgs

The above table it specifies the sale of each crop per kg. Sales of Palak is 1440 kg, sales of Coriander is 864 kg, sales of Rocket is 288 kg and wild rocket is 240 kg, Bok choy is 200 kg, Baby bok choy is 144kg, Kale is 200kg and Capsicum is 5,000kg and its found that the sales of capsicum is highest.

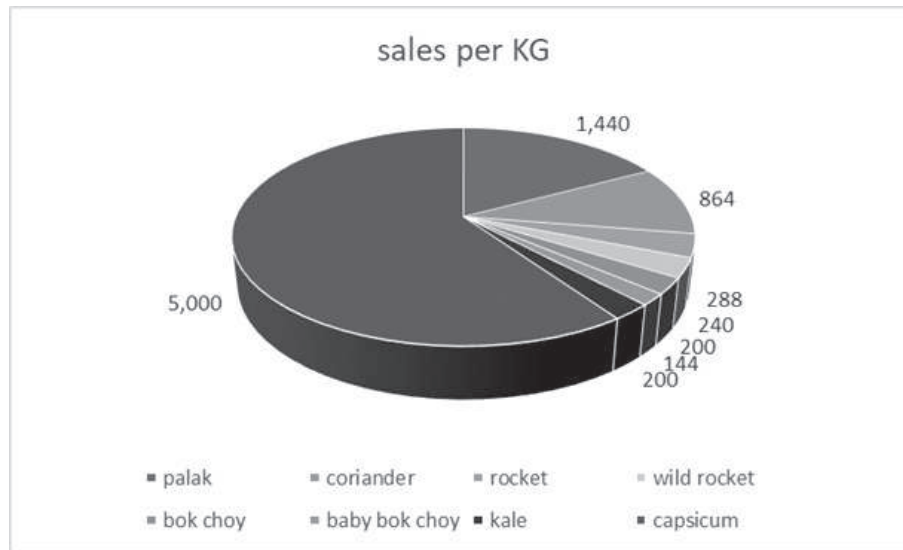


The above pie chart it specifies that the sale of each crop per KG. Sales of Palak is 1440 kg, sales of Coriander is 864 kg, sales of Rocket is 288 kg and wild rocket is 240 kg, Bok choy is 200 kg, Baby bok choy is 144kg, Kale is 200kg and Capsicum is 5,000kg and its found that the sales of capsicum is highest.

**TABLE 1.5: - TOTAL YIELD FROM EACH CROP**

SL.NO	Crop name	Total yield
1.	Palak	1,15,200
2.	Coriander	1,29,600
3.	Rocket	57,600
4.	Wild rocket	58,800
5.	Bok choy	51,300
6.	Baby bok choy	36,000
7.	Kale	37,500
8.	Capsicum	3,50,000
	Total	8,36,000

The above table it specifies the total yield of each crop. The total yield including all the crops grown is 8,36,000. The 3 main grown crops which has the highest yield are palak, coriander and capsicum.



The above pie chart it specifies the total yield of each crop. The total yield including all the crops grown is 8,36,000. The 3 main grown crops which has the highest yield are palak, coriander and capsicum.

## FINDINGS


The data was collected from Shri Sampath Ram, a successful vegetable farmer who owns a farm in the Karnataka village of Kannamangala, which is located in the MaduruHobli and Doddaballapur Taluks. Shri Sampath Ram raises a wide range of veggies year-round in his farms. Using improved seed varieties, he is currently growing Palak, coriander, Rocket, Wild rocket, Bok choy, Baby bokchoy, Kale, and Capsicum. Shri Jayaram Yadav enhanced yields and profits in vegetable crops by implementing technological interventions. 160 guntas, or 4 acres, in all, are utilised for the cultivation of these crops. Total investment for the all the mentioned vegetable growing cost is 2,87,200 and the total income is 8,36,000 and the net income is 5,48,800. We found that using modern techniques for cultivating vegetables is beneficial.

- The total area of land utilized for the cultivation of crops is 4 acre which also includes water storage.
- They use hydroponic method of farming and also has a polyhouse which protects the plants from extra sunlight.
- From the table, it can be seen that Spinach has 40 cultivated areas and the cost of seeds are 31200.
- Cost of electricity bill is 2500 and the pesticides cost around 9735 sales per kg of spinach is 1440 and miscellaneous cost is 625.
- The total labor cost is 12250 and the total yield is 115200. Coriander cultivated area is 30, cost of seeds is 20000, and the electricity bill for the cultivation of coriander is 2500.
- Pesticides cost for coriander 9735 and its sales per kg is 864. Miscellaneous cost of coriander is 625. Total labor cost for growing the coriander is 12250.

- Rocket cultivated area is around 10, and the cost of rocket seeds are 10000, cost of electricity bill is 2500, and the pesticide cost for rocket cultivation is 9735. Sales per kg of rocket is 288. Miscellaneous cost is 625.
- Total labor cost is 12250. The rocket growl in 57600 total yield. Wild rocket cultivated area is 10. Cost of seeds for wild rocket is 10000.
- Total cost of electricity bill for wild rocket cultivation is 2500 and pesticide cost of wild rocket is 9735. Sales per kg of wild rocket is 240 and miscellaneous cost is 625.
- Total labor cost for the cultivation of wild rocket is around 12250. Bok choy cultivated area is 10 and its cost of seeds is 2500 and the electricity bill cost is 2500. Pesticides for bok choy cost 9735. Sales per kg of bok choy is 200 and miscellaneous cost is 625.
- Total labor cost for cultivation of bok choy is 12250. Total yield is around 51300 for the cultivation of bok choy.
- Baby bok choy cultivated area is 10 and its seed cost is 2500, cost of electricity bill for cultivation of baby bok choy is 2500 and baby bok choy pesticides cost 9735. Sales per kg of baby bok choy 200 and miscellaneous cost is 625. Total labor cost for cultivation of baby bok choy is 12250.
- Total yield is 36000. Kale cultivation area is 10 and its seeds cost is 7000, electricity bill of kale cost around 2500, pesticide cost for kale is 9735. Sales per kg of kale is 200 and miscellaneous cost is 625.
- Total labor cost for cultivation of kale is 12250. Total yield for kale is 37500. Capsicum cultivation area is 40 and cost of seeds is 6000. Electricity cost of capsicum is 2500, pesticide cost for capsicum is 9735.
- Sales per kg of capsicum is 5000 and miscellaneous cost is 625. Labor cost for cultivation of capsicum is 12250. 3540 yield use for the cultivation of capsicum. 160 is the total cultivation area of spinach, coriander, rocket, wild rocket, bok choy, baby bok choy, kale and capsicum.
- Total seed cost of all vegetables is 89200 and total electricity bill cost for the cultivation of vegetable is 20000. Total cost of pesticide is 75000 and miscellaneous total cost is 5000 and total labor cost is 98000. Total investment for the vegetable farming cost is 2,87,2,00 and the total income is 8,36,000 and the net income is 5,48,800.
- It can be seen from the above analysis that all the vegetables crops were giving good return, although some were giving more and some were giving a little less in comparison to the other vegetables crops. It can be concluded that vegetables cultivation is a profitable occupation.

## **SUGGESTIONS:**

- Mobile technology is playing an important role in monitoring and controlling crop irrigation systems. With this modern technology, a farmer can control his irrigation systems from a phone or computer




instead of driving to each field. Moisture sensors in the ground are able to communicate information about the level of moisture present at certain depths in the soil.

- Livestock managers are wiring up their barn feedlots and pastures with cameras that send images back to the central location like an office or home computer. They can keep a closer eye on the animals when they are away or home for the night.
- Crop sensors help apply fertilizers in a very effective manner, maximizing uptake. They sense how your crop is feeling and reduce the potential leaching and runoff into ground water.
- Instead of making a prescription fertilizer map for a field before you go out to apply it, crop sensors tell application equipment how much to apply in real time. Optical sensors are able to see how much fertilizer a plant may need, based on the amount of light reflected back to the sensor.
- Some technologies will need to be developed specifically for agriculture, while other technologies already developed for other areas could be adapted to the modern agricultural domain such as autonomous vehicles, artificial intelligence and machine vision.
- If modern method of farming is applied widely in the near future, millions of farmers will be able to benefit from the acquisition of real-time farm information.
- Government policy should be focused on attracting the youth who are more agile and aggressive to go into vegetable production. The youth employment and job creation programmed embarked upon by government could be a platform to accomplish this task.
- More programmed and resources should therefore be channeled through the youth who are engaged in agriculture or are willing to go into agriculture and allied activities.
- Government policies should be aimed at increasing and improving access to credit and extension services to vegetable farmers. A high level of financial support and extension services will not only enhance the acquisition and use of capital equipment's needed to enhance farm operations but also facilitate the teaching of new and improved technologies with high level of adoption. This kind of policy may be vital in achieving increased efficiency and productivity of farmers.
- Provision of comprehensive and timely information related to vegetable prices by establishing stations in the state at panchayat /block level so that the farmers get fair prices for their produce.

## **CONCLUSION**

Agriculture in Indian economy is main source of livelihood security because more than 45 percent of population depends upon agricultural sector directly or indirectly. In the rural areas its importance is more relevant. Traditional agriculture is an extractable process where all resources human, water, and land — are taken and applied to immediate use. Modern agriculture uses planned technology and emphasizes management practices of conservation and renewability of resources. Vegetables are not only important as protective food and highly beneficial for the maintenance of health and prevention of disease, but these are



also a source of livelihood for farmers. Vegetables are a source of income support as well as important for food security of the people of India. The use of modern technologies, techniques and science for increasing farming productions. There are numerous advantages in growing vegetable crops in modern-equipped greenhouses and protected spaces without daylight, compared with the traditional production (open-field), or with the production in ordinary greenhouses. Diversification in cropping pattern or productivity enhancement in agriculture therefore, not only contributes to overall economic growth but it also provides immediate microeconomic benefit for large number of rural households. In agriculture, horticultural crops including vegetables have a significant place. These crops not only contribute to the share of agriculture in national economy, but possess a great potential and comparative advantage to compete in the liberalized economy.

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## STUDY ON ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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### ABSTRACT

Solving the issues of guaranteeing economic security within the modern realities of digitalization of socio-economic processes is an important and urgent task for the national economy. The key global challenge to society is digital transformation in almost all specters of modern life. The digitalization of the technosphere plays a significant role in the scientific, social and economic world order, which is seen in many developed countries, because of their leading digital powers. Due to this significant share of the income of their national economies is largely provided by digital technologies. The impact of information and communication technology (ICT) on the economic growth is significant in few developing countries. From a policy perspective, few countries were increased their investments in ICT infrastructure development. Other information and communication technologies such as mobile phone, Internet usage, and broadband adoption are the main drivers of economic growth of developing countries. This work is devoted to study the digitalization impact on economic security of a developing country, the pros and cons of digitalization on the bases of the experience of digitalization in developed countries.

**KEYWORDS:** Digitalization, Digital economy, Digital threats and challenges, Economic security, Mobile communication,

### 1. Introduction

In the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, Artificial Intelligence and Digital Transformation, a major concern for both economists and policy makers. Impact of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Transformation affect on the economy functions. Those changes are expected to affect the rate of development of the economy, employment rate and labor productivity. Digital transformation is an engine for speeding up the growth of the economy, and at the same time it could be a function in hindering this growth if the appropriate framework for its incorporation does not exist. The impacts are still uncertain and shall depend on a number of different factors including the level of development, the persistent level of unemployment, the size of population and the quality of human and physical capital. This study will help to establish the



relationship between digital transformation, economic development, productivity and employment for a set of developing countries.


This study is interested in examining the impacts of digital transformation upon the developing countries and accordingly come up with relevant and interesting implication for those countries. The implications of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Transformation relationships are of significant importance to policy makers regarding how much support should be given to encourage the digital transformation and the promotion of artificial intelligence. At the same time, it shall also indicate how much social support policies are required – if any – to lessen the negative impact of digital transformation on the vulnerable groups inside the country. The increase in employment comes from the positive relation between digital transformation and employment. In this direction women are expected to gain more from the digital transformation and that is witnessed by the developing countries.

The paper is divided into two sections besides the introduction and the conclusion. Section 2; introduces the existing literature review regarding the impact of digital transformation including Artificial Intelligence, Mobile communication. Section 3; presents the data, estimated model, results and implications.

## **2. Literature review**

“AI is the collection of multiple technologies that allow machines to detect, understand, act and learn either on their own or to augment human activities”. Therefore, AI is considered as an important component and at the same time it accelerates the rapid digital transformation. Over the past few years, the popularity of digital transformation increasing rapidly, and many people started to feel that impacts in different fields of the economy including business, medicine, finance and daily life. The examples are many including breakthroughs in disease detection, self-driving cars, virtual banking and auto pilots to name just a few. Given this growing era of digital transformation including artificial intelligence, and its mounting popularity, an increasing number of studies have shown interest in examining the relationship between different forms of digital transformation and several macroeconomic variables. Variables of interest included, among others, output growth, labor productivity, employment, real wages, delivery of services and innovation. The studies showed mixed results; the majority of it supports the positive impact of digital transformation. In this study, the interest is particularly upon the impacts related to growth, development and labor market.

Digital transformation, as a new and modern term in business and technological literature, is usually defined as: “integration of digital technology into business that results in, changes in business operation and delivery of value to customers”.[1] The digital transformations prompted by the massive adoption of digital technology that generate, Productivity in developing countries .Economic growth on a country builds on the evolution of multiple technologies: telecommunications networks, computer technologies, software engineering. Artificial Intelligence is considered a very critical tool to accelerate digital transformation. [2] The relationship between automation or digital transformation and economic growth is of substantial importance; digital convergence positively affects growth and development. Greater access to information



and opportunities for technological cooperation can create job opportunities, transfer of skills, and greater efficiency and transparency in politics and business.[3] Digitization's effect on employment and its influence on growth have been discussed. Also it shows around 60% of the emerging markets' GDP will be derived from digital products or services created through digital transformation.[4]

Furthermore, the impact of digital transformation does not only take place at the macro level. In this regard, Mackenzie in 2018 estimated the economic potentials of disruptive technologies- defined as the advances that can transform life, business and the global economy – to be as wide as encompassing several individual effects and not just nation-wide aggregate ones; this include among others (a) Reduction in the cost of computers and super machines; (b) 2-3bn more people with access to the internet in 2025; (c) Tremendous increase in knowledge workers; and (d) substantial increase in usage of smart products (example autonomous cars) with much less errors.

Innovation is the major source of disequilibrium in the economic system and a most likely weapon leading to its destruction. It is justified with two elements: (a) Technical advances that take place are not similar or the same across the whole economy; rather they tend to concentrate in specific sectors, leading to structural adjustments between them. (b) Innovations lead to economic cycles with uneven growth periods.[5] The destructive effect of artificial intelligence on employment tend to take many forms that could be viewed as different phases of evolution: changes in the way of work, i.e. changes in the tools used during the work process; negative impact on labor demand due to AI replace of human decisions; changes in management staffing and decision-making process to improve management efficiency; new technology creating new jobs since old sectors and industries will gradually be replaced by the new industries and departments; and Productivity in developing countries increasing income of residents and raised standards of living as a result of reduced production cost, improved labor productivity and promoted economic development and social progress.[6] Not only does digital evolution affect the total number of job creation or losses, it also greatly affects the composition of the available jobs. Based on large representative panel data, Fossen and Sorgner provided evidence that significant effects of AI are REPS 7,4 242 observable at the individual level. In particular, there is a high risk that digital transformation would lead workers to either switch occupations or even to lose employment entirely.[7]

### **3. Data, Estimated model, Results and Implications.**

Regarding the empirical estimates of digital transformation including AI advances, the effects in most cases were huge and positive despite the existing negative theoretical underpinnings. For example, according to the World Economic Forum, ICT sector, in the USA alone, is expected to expand growth of number of jobs by 22% up to 2020. This goes almost up to 760,000 new jobs. In Australia, the expectation is quite similar and is estimated by almost 25,000 of new jobs annually created.[8] At the aggregate world level, Katz also showed that between 2004 and 2015, an increase of 1%in the digitization of consumption index resulted in a 0.07% fall in unemployment rate. It is worth noting that besides those positive impacts of digital transformation upon employment and job creation, some negative consequences did occur. Certain

industries undergoing digital transformation of their production, contrary to creating jobs, were prone to reducing their workforce as a result of substituting their humans with AI machines. [9]

Figure 1 plots the Digital Evolution Index (DEI) for the sample of developing countries for the year 2017 arranged ascending. The ranking of the countries as well as the classification of the digital planet map is consistent with the previous analysis; countries like Malaysia and China are in the Stand out region showing a rapid momentum of digital convergence and at the same time enjoying the associated merits of high economic development and productivity rates. Countries like Egypt, Algeria and Nigeria are in the Watch out region, with many digital transformation challenges to face and yet more economic challenges to overcome. DEI will be used as a proxy of digital transformation in the selected developing countries (which include countries in the four regions of the Digital Planet Map and hence allowing for diversified data) to study the relationship with economic development, labor productivity and employment.[10]

Digital transformation means doing things in a new, digital way and is very closely connected with the digital revolution. The latter brings enormous opportunities and formidable challenges in the areas of the economy, innovation, education, health, governance, and lifestyles.[11]

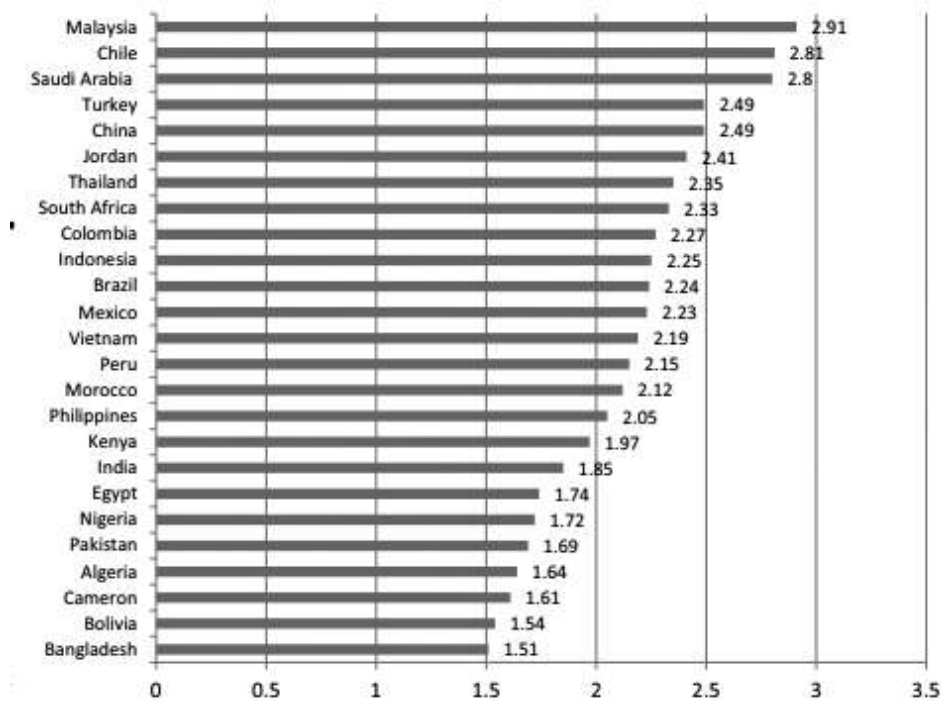


Figure 1 Digital evolution index in selected developing countries

**Source:** Drawn by the author using data from Chakravorti and Chaturvedi (2017)

The digital revolution also has a tremendous effect on society by revolutionizing how people interact and how governments interact with citizens through e-government platforms.[12] The European Commission (EU) announced a new Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) in 2014 during the Digital4EU Stakeholder

Forum in Brussels. The index aims to monitor 28 EU Member States' digital performance and measure their progress towards a digital economy and society.

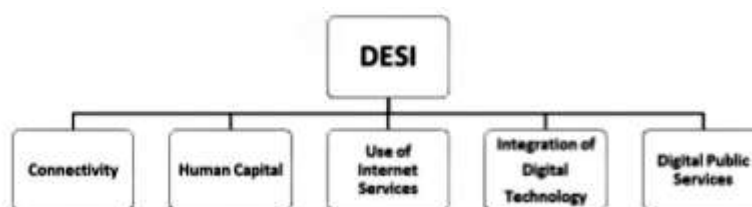


Figure 2 Five dimensions representing main policy areas in DESI

The DESI is a composite index that summarizes several aspects of Europe's digital performance and monitors Member States' evolution in digital competitiveness. The DESI covers five different dimensions of the digital economy (Figure 2). The first dimension is connectivity, which means a necessary infrastructure for a digital economy and society. In the economic literature, the interest in connectivity is related to its positive impact on economic growth.[13] The concept of the digital economy was first formulated by business analyst Don Tapscott, who investigated changes in entrepreneurship under changes in technology. He showed entrepreneurs how the latest technologies in entrepreneurship are gradually being transformed into a technology business. The changes in technology that have taken place over the past 10-15 years and the transition to digital in many functions have had a significant impact on all ranges of the economic movement. The digital economy provides the competitive advantages of the innovative development of economic systems at various levels. ICT and artificial intellect have become the drivers of socio-economic growth and the arrangement of modern quality of life.[14]

The GSMA represents the interests of mobile operators worldwide, uniting more than 750 operators and nearly 400 companies in the broader mobile ecosystem, including handset and device makers, software companies, equipment providers and internet companies, as well as organizations in adjacent industry sectors. The GSMA also produces the industry-leading MWC events held annually in Barcelona, Los Angeles and Shanghai, as well as the Mobile 360 Series of regional conferences. There has never been a greater dependency on digital technology. During the COVID-19 pandemic, digital technologies have allowed economic activity to continue, enabling new ways to deliver education and healthcare, and allowing workers and firms to maintain productivity. With half of the world's population using mobile internet, mobile technology has played a critical role in this. As such, governments across the globe are increasingly relying on mobile and digital technologies as a vital tool for short-term recovery, as well as for longer-term economic growth and job creation.

Mobile has expanded rapidly over three technology waves, with more mobile connections than people in the world since 2019. Following two decades of mobile infrastructure deployment, the reach of mobile services today is vast. In 2019, the number of mobile connections surpassed the number of people in the world and almost half of the world used mobile internet services. Three waves of mobile technology have enabled, and improved, voice, SMS and data services (see Table 1).

**Table 1 Mobile technology cycles (Source: GSMA Intelligence)**

	2G	3G	4G	5G
Commercialization period	1990s	2000s	2010s	2020s
Applications Enabled	Voice Calls, SMS, MMS, browsing Limited	High Speed Browsing Applications	Video Conferencing Mobile TV	Multi-purpose (IoT, AR, VR etc)
Typical Speed	56-115 kbps	58-144 Mbps	100-300 Mbps	100-5000 Mbps

Penetration is calculated by dividing the total number of 3G/4G connections by total population. A mobile connection is a unique SIM card (or phone number, where SIM cards are not used) that has been registered on a mobile network.<sup>4</sup> Developed countries include those classified as “High income”, as per World Bank classifications in 2019, while the other categories constitute the developing countries group.

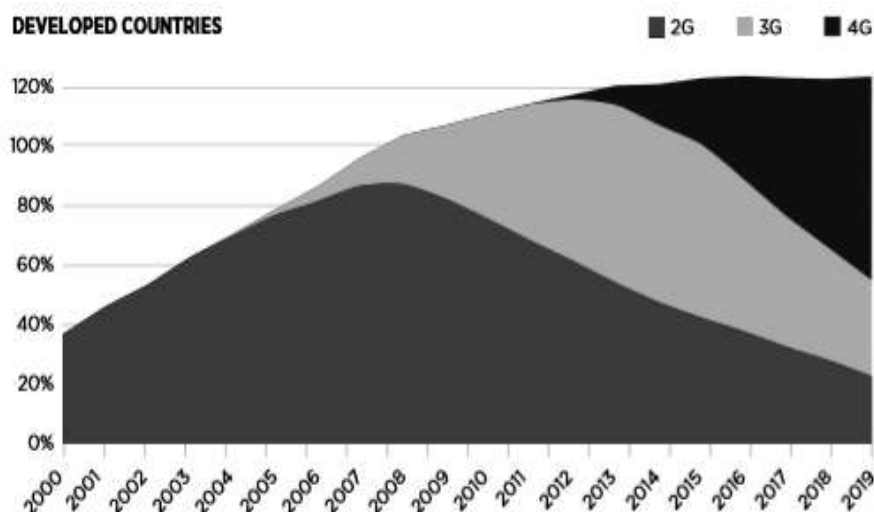


Figure 3 Mobile connections penetration by technology in developed countries

(Source: GSMA Intelligence)

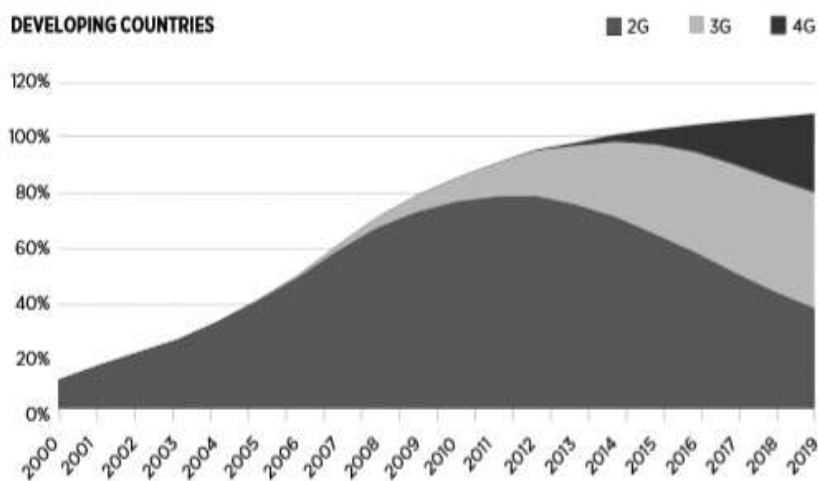


Figure 4 Mobile connections penetration by technology in developing countries

(Source: GSMA Intelligence)

Growth in the global economy in the last two decades has been catalyzed by a number of drivers. Globalization has eliminated frictions to the global economy, with the removal of barriers to trade, fuelling an explosion of exports and a boost in investments, as well as in migration flows. At the same time, ICT expansion, beginning with the rise of computers and the internet in the late 1990s, has been another key factor for economic growth, especially in developed economies, where ICT has been responsible for most of the growth in productivity.

Due to digital transformation in the last two decades, the global economy has expanded by \$37 trillion and income per capita has increased by more than \$3,000 and is shown in Figure 5.

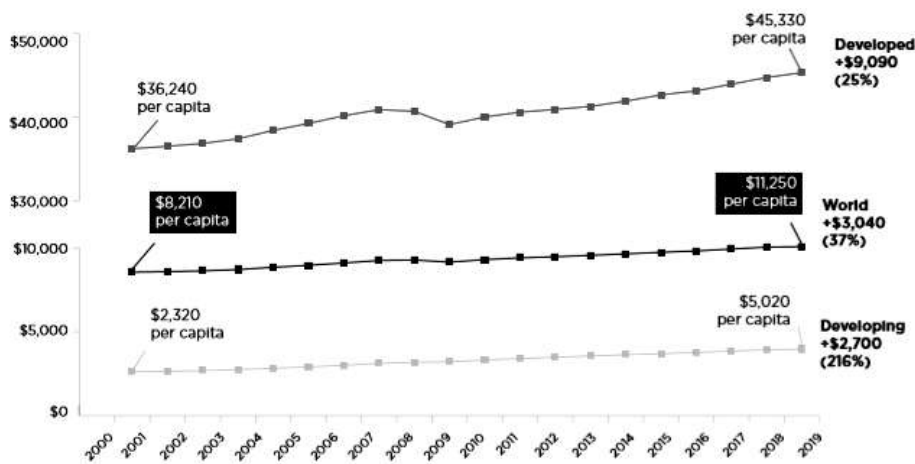


Figure 5 Income per capita (Source: International Monetary Fund, GSMA Intelligence)

The overall economic gains of mobile technology represent, on average, 2.8% and 4.3% of GDP of developed and developing countries, respectively, but these vary by region. As seen in Figure 6, the economic impact of mobile represents the highest share of GDP in Sub-Saharan Africa (6.2%) and Latin America (5.1%). For the other regions, the overall weight of the benefits of mobile on GDP varies from 2.8% to 4.5%. Asia Pacific, North America and Europe have experienced the greatest absolute impacts, ranging from \$570 billion to just over \$1 trillion.

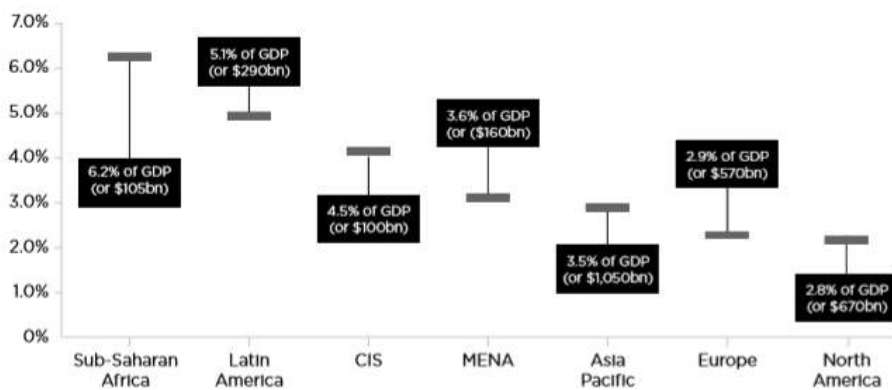


Figure 6 Overall income driven by mobile technology in 2019, by region

(Source: GSMA Intelligence)

Universal mobile connectivity would double the benefits reaped from mobile technology under a business-as-usual scenario. With current deployment expectations, mobile technology is forecast to drive 2.5% of income growth during the next decade – but this could more than double to 5.5% with additional efforts geared towards achieving universal connectivity and is shown in Figure7.

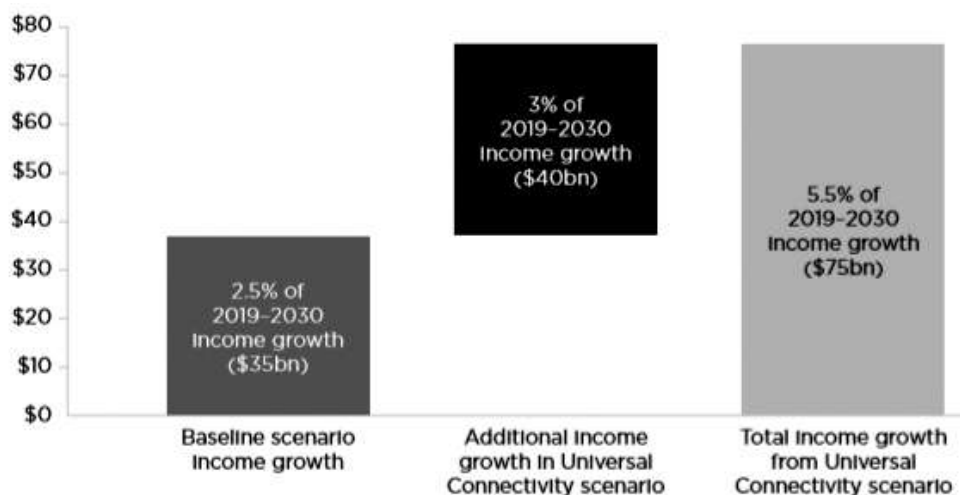


Figure 7 Income growths in the baseline and universal connectivity scenarios, accumulated since 2019 (billion) Source: GSMA Intelligence.

By 2030, we expect the upgrades of 5G and the new services enabled by 5G to add over \$600 billion annually to the global economy. This will represent approximately 2.1% of the income growth expected in the coming decade, across all industries and sectors and is depicted in Figure8.

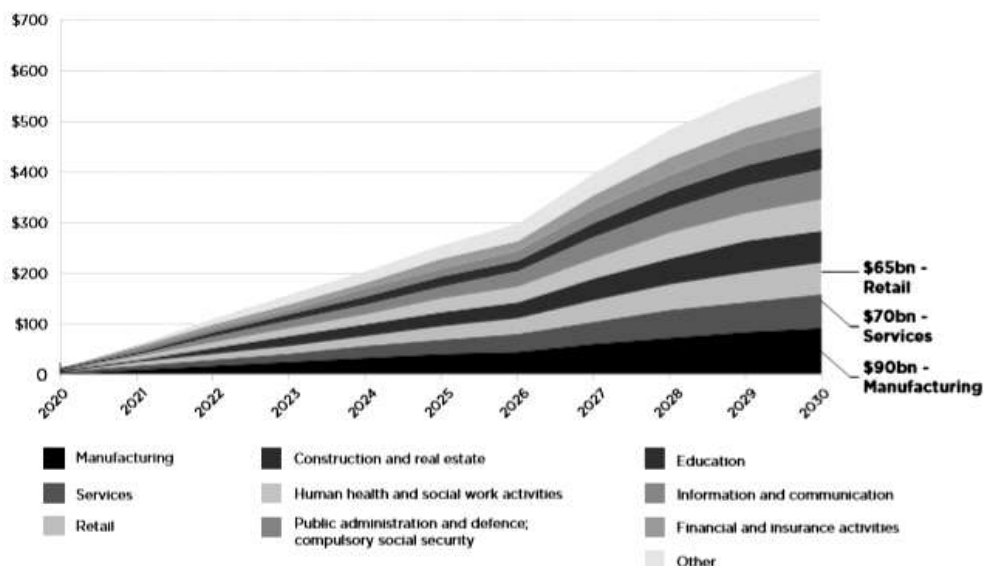


Figure 8 Income growth, accumulated since 2019, driven by 5G, by sector (billion)

(Source: GSMA Intelligence)





## 4. Conclusion

This paper aimed to examine the relationship between digital transformation on one side and economic development, labor productivity and job employment on the other side. The paper used two approaches. The first is the descriptive analysis to compare between different indices of digital transformation and analyzing their relations to the selected macroeconomic variables in a group of developing countries.

The choice of analyzing developing countries in particular has been discussed with the objective of adding to the existing literature, where the majority of the empirical studies showed wide interest in developed and emerging countries, with much less attention to developing ones.


The information gathered showed a positive relationship between digital transformation and both economic development and labor productivity. The relationship with employment – though positive – should be taken with some caution given the diversity of the sampled countries and the unclear relation derived from the descriptive analysis. The possible increase in jobs – via digital transformation – is expected to come from offering more job employments for the women and hence increasing female employment. Moreover, the model did not reach a significant relationship with regard to the impact upon vulnerable employment (whether total, male or female); more evidence is still needed before it can be concluded whether digital transformation does affect vulnerable employment. Also, future study needs to be directed towards examining the impact of digital transformation on the structure of the labor markets and on new jobs creation.

Artificial intelligence, rapid technological advances and digital transformation hold with them massive benefits for the developing countries. Those challenges include the distributional impacts of AI, the need to create a new generation able to adapt and work with machine intelligence, allocating the right amount of funds to the right technical intensive sectors, and finally, generating the appropriate environment for digital market makers.

After the optimization, a relatively small set of DESI sub indicators can be used to analyze the country's digital transformation. Most of them come from commonly available sources. The current analysis of these variables allows each country to self-assess, so we recommend conducting a continuous analysis of digital transformation in regional or local dimensions. We also positively verified the second hypothesis that economic growth, measured by GDP per capita, can be well explained by both the original and optimized DESI.

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## “PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: CASE STUDY ON FOOD SECURITY IN BENGALURU.”

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### **ABSTRACT**

Food is a basic human need that gives people energy and keeps them healthy. The adequate quantity of diet not only prevents illness but also provides an active and healthy life cycle. Even though India was able to increase its food production and strengthen its ability to handle variations in food production from year to year, it was unable to address the issue of ongoing household food insecurity. Food distribution, not food supply, is the limiting factor. A thorough analysis of food security necessitates acknowledging the poor’s low incomes in addition to food availability. The government’s economic policy has made the public distribution system a key tool for guaranteeing the public’s access to affordable food grains and improving food security for the underprivileged. The Public Distribution System (PDS) of India plays a crucial role in reducing food insecurity by acting as a safety net by distributing essentials at a subsidised rate. This study’s primary goals are to evaluate the food security situation of BPL households in Bengaluru’s rural and urban areas, analyse the factors that contribute to food insecurity at the household level, and look into the initiatives the government is taking to help the poor.


**Key words:** Food security, PDS, BPL, Anna Bhagya, Findings, Suggestion, Conclusion.

### **INTRODUCTION**

**“Good food is the foundation of genuine happiness”**

**Auguste Escoffier.**

Food is the basic requirement for human beings, that provides energy and health to them. the adequate quantity of diet not only prevents from illness but also provides an active and healthy life cycle. When everyone, everywhere, has physical, social, and financial access to enough wholesome food that satisfies their dietary needs and tastes for an active and healthy life, then there is food security. The application of this idea to the family level, with the focus being on the individuals living in households, is known as household food security. Through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), food grains are distributed to beneficiaries at subsidized prices, ensuring their food security. The foundation for assessing and eliminating food insecurity in India is public food distribution systems and food subsidization. While the Indian government is passing the National Food Security Bill, the Karnataka government has been implementing the Anna Bhagya Yojana, a revised food distribution system. A total of 108.98 lakh households holding either Antyodaya or BPL cards are eligible for the same. This scheme is critical in addressing issues



of hunger and food insecurity, especially among the poor. In most developing countries, people spend only around 8-10% of their incomes on food, while a typical poor household India used to spend up to 70% of their income on food. Apart from the uncertainty that unstable incomes create, the poor had very little money left over for fulfilling other needs after spending such a large share on food itself. With food now being free or at very little cost, the poor can re-deploy their /freed-up incomes for other gainful activities.

### **Review of Literature:**

1. **Swaminathan** (2000) equated food security with livelihood security at the household level to guarantee both financial and practical access to a healthy diet, clean water to drink, a hygienic environment, primary education, and essential medical care.
2. **Khera** (2011) investigated the 1997 criteria used by the Indian government to identify households living below the poverty line. She discovered that the standards are fixed and consistent across the nation. She discovered that 44% of the eligible households were not included, and that one-third of the beneficiaries who were classified as BPL were inadvertently included. She questions the national practice of applying the same criteria across the board without taking into account regional and socioeconomic variations.
3. **Int. J. Environ. Res.** (2019). Writing of The public distribution system and food security in India The Public Distribution System (PDS) of India plays a crucial role in reducing food insecurity by acting as a safety net by distributing essentials at a subsidised rate. While the PDS forms a cornerstone of government food and nutrition policy, India continues to be home to a large population of hungry and malnourished people. This review seeks to explore the functioning and efficiency of the PDS in achieving food and nutritional security in India.

### **Objectives Of the Research Study:**

The present study emphasizes the following objective;

1. To evaluate the level of food security in BPL households in Bengaluru's rural and urban areas.
2. To examine the household-level factors that contribute to food insecurity.
3. To assess the government's initiatives to ensure food security for low-income households.

### **Methodology of the study:**

The purpose of the current study was to determine whether or not the Public Distribution System (Anna Bhagya) is providing food security for the impoverished in both rural and urban areas. In order to assess the program's effectiveness, an evaluation research design was used, which allowed for an analysis of how the Annabhgya program contributed to food security among respondents by offering a minimum quantity of essential food grains at the lowest possible cost, particularly to BPL families. With a sample size of 100 respondents, the researcher used the purposeful sampling technique for the study's convenience. The BPL families gave their prior consent in order to take part in the study. There were two main and secondary

methods used to collect the data. The researcher computed the primary data using basic statistical methods in order to reach the conclusion.


## **Findings**

1. 88 respondents have PHH ration card which is 87.1%. and 10 people have AAY ration card which is 9.7%, whereas 2 people have AY ration card which is 3.2%. No one has NPHH ration card.
2. In terms of issues, some deal with remote locations and some deal with biometric mismatch issues. Merely 35% of BPL households report no issues with PDS service.
3. Slowly the food insecurity is disappearing in developed districts, especially in Bengaluru the food insecurity rate is reducing.
4. While some people use fake ration cards to obtain additional benefits, others struggle greatly to receive goods on time.
5. PDS experience imbalanced and subpar food grains from the Fair Price Shops that are accessible.
6. FPSs are not adhering to their schedules. Certain locations lack information boards.
7. India lacks adequate storage facilities, which means that the food given to recipients is of lower quality, contaminated, spoiled, or offensively scented.
8. Black marketers and ration employees are the foundation of dishonesty in ration shops. Absence of upper-level management at lower levels.

## **Suggestion:**

To make improvements to the current Public Distribution System (PDS), the following actions should be performed:

- 1) Implementation of measures such as door-step delivery of food grains.
- 2) Improving the viability of fair price shop operations. The
- 3) Greater monitoring and vigilance. The PDS has been criticised because: Instances of hunger are prevalent despite overflowing granaries. There is an abundance of grains in the FCI godowns, some of which are rotting and some of which are being consumed by rats.
- 4) The best course of action is to strengthen the current TPDS system by increasing the implementing authorities' capacity and training them, as well as by working to plug leaks.
- 5) It can be reinforced even more by the involvement of NGOs, SHGs, and cooperatives in social audits and by more people on the ground ensuring the PDS system's transparency.
- 6) Given the high rate of malnutrition in India, bio-fortified foods must be made available through the PDS in order to improve the nutritional status of the general public.

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- 7) Introducing a corruption-free monitoring mechanism will be crucial to the success of the food security programme.
  - 8) From state food departments should meet beneficiaries in villages or urban wards to listen to their complaints and address their concerns at regular intervals.

### **Conclusion:**

Based on the aforementioned analysis, it was determined that the Anna Bhagya program is providing food security to a limited extent by meeting the minimum required quantity of essential food grains at the most affordable prices, particularly for lower-income households. According to the study, they were still concerned about not being able to eat the variety of foods they wanted to and occasionally had to settle for a smaller selection due to cost. In order to make the program more user-friendly, the government should also expand the food options at the lowest possible cost. Prioritizing alternate productive deployment of wealth occurs only when there is sufficient awareness, access to productive employment, financial inclusion into the mainstream economy and profitable skills amongst the poor. Ensuring food security without a wide-ranging programme to complement the Annabhgya scheme with these interventions will be unable to reach the necessary impact. The Anna Bhagya scheme/PDS needs to be examined by the government as a vital instrument in the fight against poverty, not just from the standpoint of food security.

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## ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

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### ABSTRACT


In the era of rapid technological advancements, the widespread adoption of digital transformation has become a defining force for businesses and economies worldwide. This research paper explores the multifaceted economic implications of digital transformation, shedding light on its profound impacts and nuances. We delve into a comprehensive analysis of its effects, encompassing increased productivity, cost savings, revenue growth, and employment dynamics. This research aims to address these critical gaps in knowledge by investigating the multifaceted economic implications of digital transformation, thus providing valuable insights for businesses, policymakers, and scholars.

The study examines how changing consumer behavior, driven by digital transformation, impacts market trends, with a focus on the growth of e-commerce. We analyze investment requirements and return on investment, offering a financial perspective on digital transformation initiatives. The research does not neglect the dark side of digital transformation, investigating economic risks and costs linked to cybersecurity threats and breaches. Finally, the paper culminates in a compilation of best practices and case studies, offering real-world examples of organizations that have harnessed digital transformation for economic success. This research aims to bridge existing gaps in knowledge by systematically investigating the economic implications of digital transformation, providing valuable insights for businesses, policymakers, and scholars alike. It seeks to serve as a comprehensive resource for understanding the intricate dynamics of this transformative force, thereby contributing to informed decision-making in the digital age.

**Key words: Digital transformation, Revolution, Global communication**

### Introduction

The digital transformation has significantly impacted economies worldwide, revolutionizing industries and reshaping traditional business models. This abstract explores the economic implications of this transformation. Digital technologies have enhanced efficiency, reduced costs, and increased productivity, leading to economic growth. E-commerce platforms have expanded market reach, fostering global trade and creating new economic opportunities. Additionally, automation and artificial intelligence have streamlined processes, altering employment landscapes and skill requirements. However, challenges such as digital divide and cyber security threats must be addressed to ensure inclusive growth. Understanding these implications is crucial for policymakers, businesses, and society to navigate the digital era effectively, fostering sustainable economic development.



The rapid advancement of digital technologies has ushered in a new era of economic transformation, profoundly reshaping the way businesses operate and economies function. This introduction delves into the economic implications of this digital revolution. As societies become increasingly interconnected, businesses are embracing digital tools and strategies to stay competitive. This shift has far-reaching consequences, altering production processes, consumer behavior, and the nature of work itself. The widespread adoption of e-commerce, automation, big data analytics, and artificial intelligence has not only enhanced operational efficiency but has also disrupted traditional economic structures.

In this digital age, companies can reach global markets with unprecedented ease, leading to a significant expansion of international trade. Moreover, the automation of tasks previously performed by humans has raised questions about the future of employment and the skills required in the job market. The economic implications of digital transformation are multifaceted, influencing GDP growth, employment rates, income distribution, and overall economic stability. This transformation has also given rise to new economic challenges, such as addressing the digital divide and ensuring data security.

This paper will explore in depth the various dimensions of the economic implications of digital transformation. By understanding these implications, policymakers, businesses, and society can make informed decisions to harness the benefits of digital technologies while mitigating potential risks, ultimately shaping a sustainable and inclusive economic future.

### **Objectives of the study:**

- To know the Global Competitive Landscape.
- To evaluate the technology adoption trends.
- To assess the economic impact.

### **Statement of the problem**

In today's rapidly evolving business landscape, the widespread adoption of digital transformation technologies is reshaping industries and economies. However, there is a pressing need to comprehensively understand the economic implications of this digital transformation. Despite the widespread acknowledgment of its significance, there is a lack of in-depth research that systematically examines and quantifies how digital transformation impacts businesses, employment, government policies, and global competitiveness. Furthermore, there is a need to identify best practices and strategies for organizations to harness the economic benefits while mitigating potential risks associated with digital transformation.

### **Research methodology**

The study customizes quantitative approach by taking several literature reviews. Data has composed from both primary and secondary data. Secondary data: Data has been collected from journals, magazines, books and blogs etc.



## Findings:

### Digitization technology waves 1.2

Digitization technology waves refer to the distinct phases of technological advancement that have significantly impacted industries and societies. These waves represent transformative periods where specific technologies become prominent, leading to widespread adoption and reshaping various aspects of human life. Here is a breakdown of three major digitization technology waves, along with a simple chart to illustrate their progression:

1. First Wave: Digital Computing (1940s - 1970s)

Key Technologies: Vacuum tubes, transistors, early computers

Impact: Automation of calculations, scientific research, early business applications

2. Second Wave: Digital Communication and Internet (1980s - early 2000s)

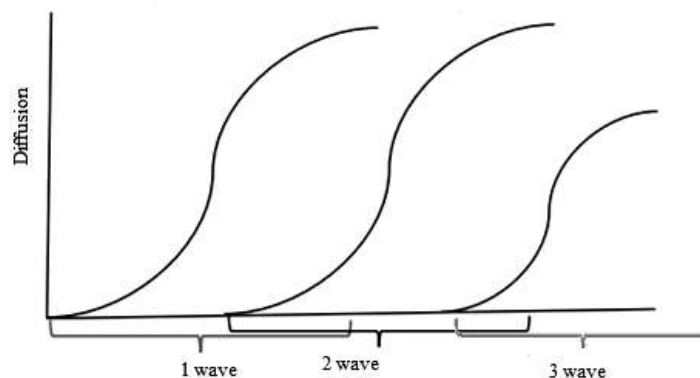
Key Technologies: Personal computers, internet, email, World Wide Web

Impact: Global communication, e-commerce, online services, information sharing

3. Third Wave: Digital Transformation and Artificial Intelligence (early 2000s - present)

Key Technologies: Cloud computing, big data analytics, artificial intelligence, IoT (Internet of Things)

Impact: Smart devices, data-driven decision-making, automation, AI-powered applications



### 3 impact on economic growth of Digital Transformation

Digital transformation, characterized by the integration of digital technologies into various aspects of business and society, has a significant impact on economic growth. Here are several ways in which digital transformation influences economic growth:

1. **Increased Efficiency and Productivity:**

Digital technologies automate processes, reducing the time and resources needed to perform tasks. This efficiency translates to higher productivity for businesses, allowing them to produce more goods and services in less time and at a lower cost.



## **2. Innovation and New Business Models:**

Digital transformation fosters innovation by enabling the development of new products, services, and business models. Companies can create innovative solutions tailored to market demands, driving economic growth by meeting consumer needs more effectively.

## **3. Global Market Access:**

Through e-commerce platforms and digital marketing, businesses can reach a global audience. This expanded market access leads to increased trade and economic activity, driving growth in both domestic and international markets.

## **4. Job Creation and Skill Development:**

While automation can displace certain jobs, digital transformation also creates new employment opportunities. Industries related to technology, software development, data analysis, and cybersecurity see growth, leading to job creation and skill development in these areas.

## **5. Enhanced Decision-Making:**

Data analytics and artificial intelligence enable businesses and governments to make data-driven decisions. Better decision-making leads to optimized resource allocation, improved public policies, and strategic business planning, all of which contribute to economic growth.

## **6. Improved Customer Experiences:**

Digital technologies enable businesses to personalize customer experiences, leading to higher customer satisfaction and loyalty. Satisfied customers are more likely to make repeat purchases, boosting sales and revenue for businesses.

## **7. Cost Reduction and Risk Mitigation:**


Digital transformation allows businesses to streamline operations, reduce overhead costs, and mitigate risks. Efficient operations and reduced costs translate to higher profits, which, when reinvested, stimulate economic growth.

## **8. Entrepreneurship and Start-up Growth:**

Digital platforms provide aspiring entrepreneurs with accessible tools and global reach. This fosters entrepreneurship, leading to the creation of new businesses and fostering a culture of innovation and economic dynamism.

## **9. Infrastructure Development:**

Digital transformation often necessitates improvements in internet infrastructure. Investments in high-speed internet and related technologies create jobs and stimulate economic growth in the telecommunications and construction sectors.



In summary, digital transformation optimizes processes, fuels innovation, expands market reach, creates jobs, enhances decision-making, improves customer experiences, reduces costs, and fosters entrepreneurship. When leveraged effectively, these factors collectively contribute to economic growth by increasing productivity, stimulating demand, and fostering a competitive business environment.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the economic implications of digital transformation are profound and far-reaching, reshaping the global economic landscape in unprecedented ways. The integration of digital technologies into various facets of business and society has ushered in a new era of economic growth, innovation, and efficiency.

Furthermore, digital transformation has created jobs and transformed the nature of work, necessitating the development of new skills and fostering entrepreneurship. It has empowered businesses and governments with data-driven insights, enabling informed decision-making and efficient resource allocation. Enhanced customer experiences, facilitated by digital technologies, have bolstered customer satisfaction and loyalty, driving sales and revenue growth.

However, amidst these opportunities, challenges such as the digital divide, cybersecurity threats, and ethical considerations must be addressed to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth. Bridging the digital divide by providing equal access to digital technologies is crucial to prevent societal disparities. Additionally, robust cybersecurity measures are imperative to safeguard digital assets and maintain consumer trust.

## **Suggestion**

Digital transformation has significantly enhanced productivity by automating processes and optimizing operations, leading to increased output with reduced resources. It has sparked innovation, fostering the development of new products, services, and business models. The expansion of global markets through e-commerce and digital communication has opened up new avenues for trade and economic exchange, contributing to economic growth on an international scale.

In essence, embracing digital transformation is no longer a choice but a necessity for businesses, governments, and societies worldwide. Successfully navigating the digital landscape requires strategic planning, investment in digital infrastructure, and continuous adaptation to emerging technologies. By understanding and harnessing the economic implications of digital transformation, nations can foster innovation, create jobs, enhance productivity, and ultimately build resilient and thriving economies in the digital age.

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## GREEN FINANCING ECOSYSTEM IN INDIA – AN OVERVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

The concept of Green Economy has been gaining importance around the world, including in India. It is a development strategy that aims to balance economic growth with ecological sustainability. In 2015, India pledged to generate 40% of its electricity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030 as part of its National Determined Contribution (NDC). At COP26, India further committed to reducing the emission intensity of its GDP by 45% by 2030 from 2005 levels and achieving 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030. To achieve these targets, India needs to create an environment that encourages green investment, which will not only promote the adoption of clean technologies but also help build a resilient and environmentally conscious economy for future generations. This is where green financing comes in as a crucial mechanism to drive sustainable development and combat climate change. By funding environmentally friendly projects such as renewable energy initiatives and sustainable infrastructure, India is leveraging green financing to build a greener and more resilient future. Although India’s green finance sector is still in its early stages, this article assesses the progress made in this area.

**Keywords:** Green Finance, Sustainable Development, Green Bonds.

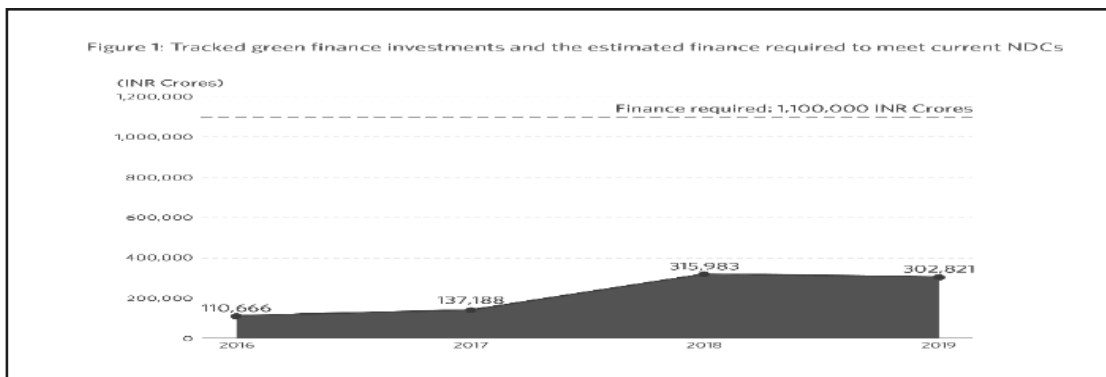
### Introduction:

Green Bond is a relatively new phenomenon that originated in 2007. Initially, it was featured with initial issuances from Supranational organizations, such as the European Investment Bank and the World Bank, along with a few government agencies. However, in recent years it has gained momentum, with the corporate sector also participating in 2013 and substantially increasing its involvement in 2014.

Green bonds are financial instruments that fund projects with positive environmental and climate benefits, such as renewable energy and green buildings. They work like regular bonds, but the money raised from investors is exclusively used for environmentally friendly projects.

To achieve India’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, the country needs an estimated INR 162.5 lakh crores (USD 2.5 trillion) from 2015 to 2030, or roughly INR 11 lakh

crores (USD 170 billion) per year. In 2021, India announced the Panchamrit targets, which aim to add 500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based energy capacity and meet 50% of its energy requirements through non-renewable sources. Achieving these ambitious targets requires mobilizing green finance at a much faster pace.



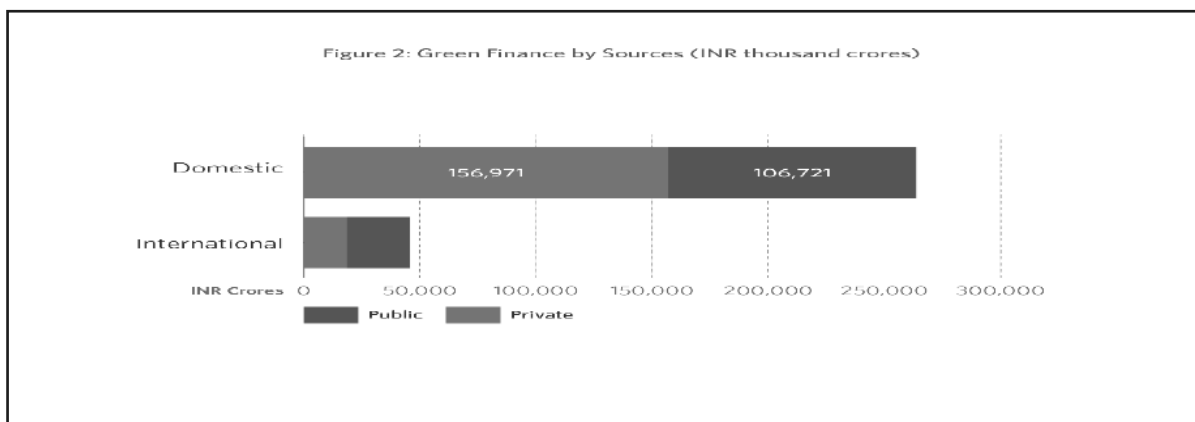
Source-<https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/landscape-of-green-finance-in-india-2022>

## DOMESTIC SOURCES OF FINANCE

The majority of green finance in FY2019 and FY2020 comes from domestic sources, accounting for 87% and 83%, respectively. Out of these sources, the private sector contributed about 59%, which is equivalent to INR 156.9 thousand crores (USD 22 billion). Public sector flows were evenly distributed between government budgetary spends (central and state) and PSUs, at approximately 54% and 46%, respectively.

## INTERNATIONAL SOURCES OF FINANCE

The share of funding from international sources grew from 13% in the fiscal year 2019 to 17% in the fiscal year 2020. Public sources such as Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) constituted 60% of the international financing over the course of two years. Moreover, the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows observed a noteworthy increase from FY2016-2018, reaching nearly INR 9 thousand crores (USD 1.2 billion) in FY2020. However, it is worth noting that green finance currently accounts for only about 3% of the total FDI inflows to India.



Source-<https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/landscape-of-green-finance-in-india-2022>

India needs to increase its green finance flows rapidly to achieve its Panchamrit targets. Though public financing has been instrumental in boosting these flows, greater involvement from the private sector is necessary. International finance, especially through development finance institutions (DFIs), philanthropy, and other channels, must also step up and provide direct support to India's green transition while mobilizing private finance. Additionally, even though the overall finance flows to mitigation sectors have grown, the majority of these investments are still concentrated in select sectors that have established market maturity. Therefore, further policy support and investment mobilization are required to channel funding into earlier-maturity sectors such as decentralized energy sources and electric vehicles (EVs).

Enabling green finance at scale requires a strong policy environment. The government's efforts to boost the green investment framework and promotion are paying off, as green finance investments seem to respond positively to policy changes. However, further policy considerations should be taken into account to achieve maximum impact. These include implementing a green taxonomy, establishing an integrated domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, and coordinating policy interventions that target improving technology and mainstreaming supply chains in priority sectors such as electric vehicles and decentralized energy sources.


To increase green investments, reliable data is necessary. This can be achieved by enhancing disclosure requirements and improving access to data to reduce information asymmetry. Increasing the quantity and availability of green finance data will help identify opportunities and attract capital earmarked for green investment.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

**Cortellini, G., & Panetta, I. C. (2021).** Through a systematic literature review on the green bond market, this paper aims to build upon previous contributions and provide helpful insights for investors, main market actors, and policymakers. Our ultimate goal is to indicate the way forward for future research on the role of environmental investments in reshaping the financial markets and fostering the sustainability of the economy.

**Bansal, S. (2020).** The research suggests that although there have been advancements in public awareness and financial alternatives in India, a more effective information management system and better coordination among stakeholders could lead to a more environmentally friendly and sustainable economic growth in the long term.

**Abhilash, A., Shenoy, S., & Shetty, D. (2022).** The study conducted has highlighted several key themes related to sustainable development, such as sustainability, green bonds, sustainable finance, green finance, and sustainable investment. The findings suggest that it would be appropriate to focus future research on multiple types of green bonds, the impact of various green projects, the attention of various market



participants, and the incorporation of advanced technology for the development of the green bond market. The study is expected to help policymakers, regulators, and academics to promote sustainability.

**Jha\*, B., & Bakhshi, P. (2019).** The main focus of this study is to explore the different green financing initiatives implemented by public and private sector organizations and banks in India. The study highlights the various challenges faced in the field of green financing in India and proposes solutions to overcome those challenges. The study is descriptive and is based on secondary data obtained from various government reports published by the Indian government, as well as other published reports from public and private sector organizations and banks in India.

**Bandi, R. P. (n.d.).** The growing integration of India's financial markets with the outside world puts India in a unique position to play a major role in the growth of the green bonds market. To create and nurture new market segments and product innovations, efforts are being made to improve the domestic institutional investor base, develop rating systems relevant for new products, build benchmark yield curves, create more risk-hedging instruments with deeper liquidity pools, generate awareness and education, develop guidelines for issuance of green bonds in local markets, increase the scope and pace of listing of green bonds, open the local green bonds market to international investors along with other mainstream bond markets, develop local investors, including institutional and retail investors for green bonds, develop examinations and certifications for professionals involved in green bonds, create information media, journals and publications devoted to green bonds markets, conduct research studies and offer specialized courses on green bond markets, and more. All these initiatives will assume importance and significance in creating a robust and vibrant green bonds market in India.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To analyze the trends in green financing in India.
2. To study the various challenges in green financing.
3. To understand the attractiveness of green bonds to investors over non-green bonds.
4. To Study Investor's Outlook towards Green Bonds.

## **III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The secondary data is taken from various government reports published by the Government of India and other published reports of public and private sector organizations and banks in India. Primary data was collected from Investors with the help of a questionnaire and a personal interview was conducted few stock market Brokerage firms from various parts of Bangalore City. The sample size was 100 investors and 10 leading Brokerage firms were considered for research.



**Table 1: Profile of Respondents**

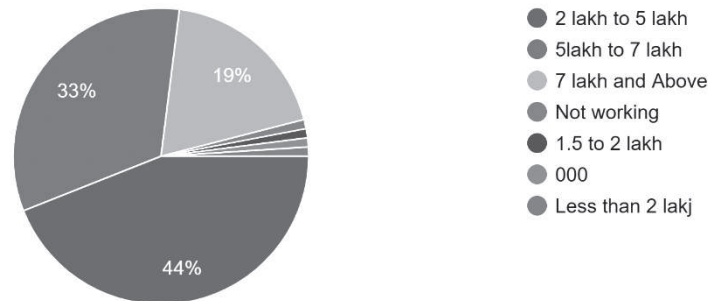
SI No	Brokerage Companies	Individual Investors
1	Religare	Investors who are savers and risk-averse as well as Borrowers
2	Zerodha Stock Broker	
3	India Infoline (IIFL) Sock Broker	
4	Motilal Oswal Stock Broker	
5	Angel Broking Stock Broker	
6	ShareKhan Stoch Broker	
7	SBI Cap Securities Stock Broker	
8	Kotak Securities Stock Broker	
9	ICICI direct Stock Broker	
10	Edelweiss stock broker	

several other efforts have been made to establish new mechanisms and institutions to accelerate the generation of green and clean energy production in India.

- 1. Priority sector lending (PSL)** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) declared the green financing and renewable energy sector a “Priority Sector” in April 2015, to enhance employability and bolster the competitiveness of the Indian economy.
- 2. Green Banks** In 2016, India took the first step towards green banking by converting the ‘Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA)’, a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC), into a green bank. A green bank is a financial institution that supports practices that are environmentally friendly and works towards reducing carbon emissions through banking activities. The main objective of IREDA is to promote clean and green energy and to mobilize private sector funds for such projects.
- 3. Green Bonds** Green bonds are fixed-income securities, the proceeds of which are used for environmentally viable financing projects.
- 4. Soft loans from IREDA** offer loans at concessional rates for several environmentally concerned projects. It gets its funding from international banks and other agencies.
- 5. Crowdfunding** has been a successful method of raising funds from private investors in countries like Western Europe and North America. It involves many investors pooling their funds to invest in a specific project. Due to the increasing use of information and communication technology in India, crowdfunding is becoming popular there too. Two examples of successful crowdfunding platforms in India are ‘Bettervest’ and ‘SunFunder’, which have been able to mobilize the necessary investments for green projects.

### what is your annual income?

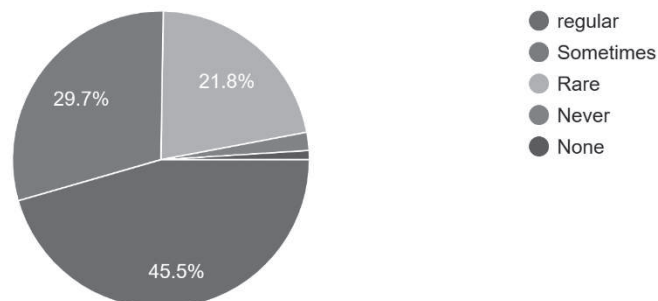
100 responses



According to the chart above, investors typically earn an average income of 2-5 lakhs. These investors are middle-income earners who are risk-averse and seek stable, fixed income for a regular period of time. 44% of the respondents fall under this category these investors are those with average income work and want to participate in stock market by making minimal investments. Additionally, there is a group of investors earn around 5to &lakhs i., e 33% - and investors whose annual income exceeds more than 7 Lakhs.

### Frequency of trading in stock market

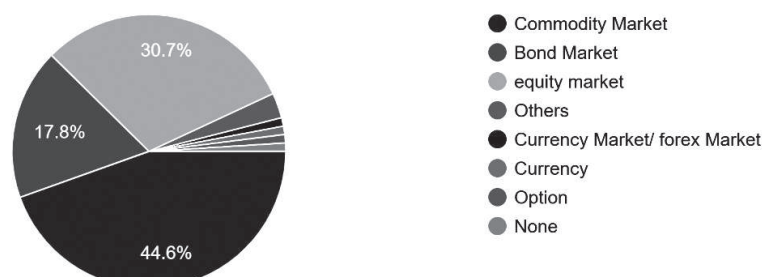
101 responses



Out of the total 101 respondents about 45.5% of them are regular investors and 29.7% are habitual investors and 21.8% of them do participate in stock market but not frequently.

### generally prefer trading in which market

101 responses

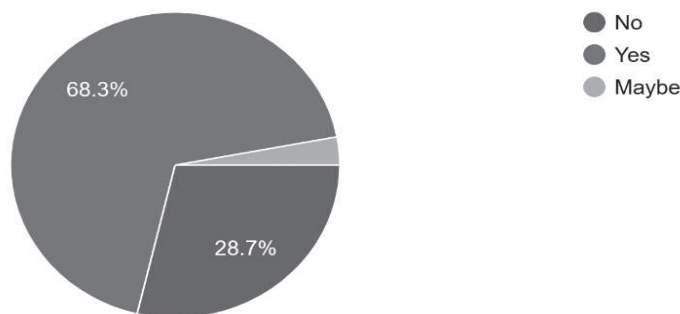


From the above chart, majority of the investors i., e 44.6% prefer to invest in Commodity market, as it is a good way to diversify one's investment portfolio. In the case of precious metals like gold,

commodities can prove to be a hedge against inflation. whereas 17.8% of them prefer Bond market for the investment because: They provide a predictable income stream. If the bonds are held to maturity, bondholders get back the entire principal, so bonds are a way to preserve capital while investing. Around 30.7% of the investors prefer equity market because Equity markets offer higher expected returns than fixed-income markets, but they also carry higher risk. Equity market investors are typically more interested in capital appreciation and pursue more aggressive strategies than fixed-income market investors.

#### Do you Know about Green Bonds

101 responses

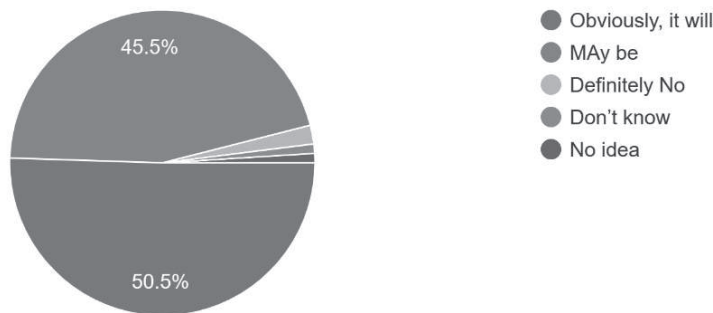


Based on the data presented, it is evident that 68.5% of the respondents are familiar with Green Bonds, indicating that investors are now considering environmental, social, and governance factors along with traditional financial risks. On the other hand, 28.7% of the respondents are unaware of Green Bonds, which implies that measures need to be taken to create awareness about this eco-friendly investment option.

In order to promote a greener financial sector, governments should focus on investment companies such as pension funds and insurance firms. They can encourage private-sector investment by imposing tax liabilities. Central banks should establish harmonized standards to build investor confidence and facilitate decision-making. Remaining of the respondents are unsure about Green Bonds. To enhance the credibility of Green Bonds in developing countries like India, standardization of reporting is necessary. In addition, issuers should move away from self-proclaimed statements about “green profits” and seek certification based on recognized standards provided by an accredited third party to ensure credibility.

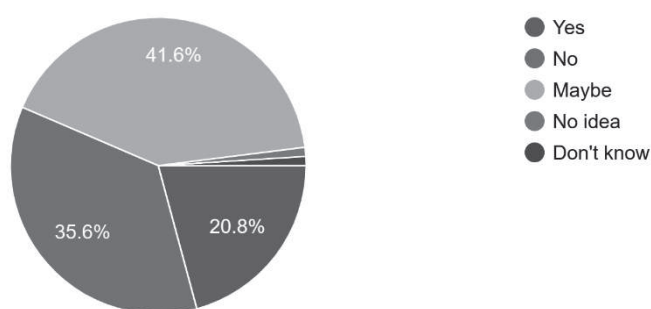
#### Will Green Bonds Protect you from Environmental Risk

101 responses



Around 50.5% respondents agreed that green bonds have a positive impact on environmental risk. However, 45.5% of the respondents were unsure of the extent of this impact, according to a SEBI report, over 40% of corporate green bonds are for energy and utilities. Investors should consider all the risks faced by the company, including environmental risks, not just the operations financed by the green bonds. Investors may be underestimating the environmental risks associated with certain sectors. As fixed-income returns are asymmetric, with the downside typically being much larger than the upside, sectors that are more vulnerable to environmental risks may expose investors to significant losses. while the remaining respondents does not agree.

green bond market is relatively small, does this inhibit you from investing in Green Bond Market  
101 responses



Looking at the chart above, we can see that 41.6% of the respondents say maybe that the small size of the green market does not prevent them from investing in green bonds. However, this suggests that there is a need for improvements in public awareness and financing options. Some of the major challenges include high borrowing costs, false claims of environmental compliance, plurality of green loan definitions, and maturity mismatches between long-term green investments and relatively short-term interests of investors. As a solution, the government should foster the work towards creating a favourable environment for green bonds in India.

#### IV. Challenges

One of the major problems in the Indian economy is the high cost and short term of debt, which makes investments in green projects less profitable. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has asked issuers to estimate qualitative and, where possible, quantitative performance measures, but it has not established any specific metrics for this purpose. As a result, the lack of standardization and the use of a wide range of indicators create problems and make it difficult to compare different projects.

The lack of proper frameworks and policies is also a significant issue in our country. Moreover, the problem of “greenwashing,” which involves making false claims about environmentally friendly projects, is also a significant challenge.

Green bonds and other forms of green financing lack a competitive edge when compared to conventional energy sources due to perceived investment risks, technology risks, high cost of debt, low operational costs,

lack of awareness, lack of a proper regulatory framework, and short loan terms. A more transparent and supportive policy framework is needed to attract the required funding from both domestic and international investors.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

Green finance is fast emerging as a priority for public policy. In this study, we reviewed the developments of green finance in India and suggested that a reduction in the asymmetric information regarding Green Projects through better information management systems and increased coordination amongst stakeholders could pave the way towards sustainable long-term economic growth.

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## **PRADHAN MANTHRI JANDHAN YOJANA: A DRIVE TOWARDS ELIMINATING FINANCIAL UNTOUCHABILITY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The Indian Government has consistently strived to integrate rural investors into the formal financial system, recognizing the potential to not only infuse significant capital into the Indian economy but also to facilitate rural development by providing essential services such as gas subsidies. The current study aims to explore this objective through the prism of financial inclusion, particularly within the framework of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY). Despite this initiative, a substantial portion of the rural market remains largely untapped and underexplored. This research endeavors to achieve several goals: to scrutinize the operational aspects of the PMJDY scheme, to assess and gauge the level of awareness among the people in Bengaluru rural district, and to delve into the role of PMJDY in eradicating financial exclusion. Ultimately, the study aims to propose strategies and measures for the effective and successful implementation of PMJDY while bridging the gaps in financial inclusion.


**Keywords:** PMJDY, untouched, awareness, financial untouchability, measures, implementation.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a transformative social initiative aimed at integrating millions of excluded individuals into the mainstream financial system, epitomized by the slogan “Mera Khata-Bhagya Vidhata.” Envisioned as a scheme for widespread financial inclusion, it prioritizes providing banking facilities to every household, considering it a crucial national objective, as emphasized by RM Shettar in 2016. This innovative scheme represents a significant stride towards addressing the paramount national challenge: the eradication of poverty through financial inclusion.

During his Independence Day speech on August 15, 2014, the Prime Minister announced the “PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA” scheme, designed to achieve financial inclusion by offering basic bank accounts equipped with debit cards and insurance. Launched on August 28, 2014, the scheme aimed to open 1 crore bank accounts on its inaugural day, marking a pivotal step in the right direction.

The scheme sets its sights on reaching out to 7.5 crore families who currently lack financial access. Presently, only 58.7% of the entire population is included in the financial system. The scheme’s primary objective is to instill confidence within the unbanked population by offering banking services, ultimately contributing to the economic growth of the country. By providing banking facilities to this segment, the scheme is positioned to put an end to financial exclusion.



The Prime Minister's goal is to accomplish this scheme by ensuring banking facilities for the targeted 7.5 crore population by January 26, 2015. This initiative aims to extend at least one bank account to every household nationwide, with a specific target of covering 75 million households by the same date. Geared towards individuals who have never before possessed a bank account, the scheme has streamlined the account opening process. The KYC (know-your-customer) regulations for opening a bank account have been simplified; the required documentation includes an Aadhar card, voter's identity card, driving license, PAN card, or a card issued under MGNREGA. Even if the address stated in the document differs from the applicant's current residence, a self-declaration is acceptable. For those without any of the aforementioned identity proofs, a small account can be initiated by providing a self-attested photograph along with a signature or thumb impression in the presence of a bank official.

### **Objectives of the study**


Investigate the operational intricacies of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

1. Assess and quantify the level of awareness among the populace regarding PMJDY in Bengaluru Rural District.
2. Explore the impact and contribution of PMJDY in eradicating financial exclusion or "financial untouchability."
3. Propose recommendations and strategies aimed at ensuring the effective implementation of PMJDY for its success.

### **Documents required for Opening a Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana Account**

The prerequisites for opening a Jan Dhan Yojana account encompass the following documents:

1. An eligible individual is required to provide a valid proof of permanent or current address, such as an Aadhaar card, passport, etc. The Aadhaar card is a fundamental identity proof. Those awaiting their Aadhaar cards should track their status online.
2. Two passport-size photographs are mandatory for the application.
3. Should an individual relocate or alter their residence, relevant documents verifying the change of address are necessary.
4. In instances where an individual lacks residential proof, submission of a valid government-issued identity proof is required.
5. Eligible individuals can obtain an authorization letter from any gazetted officer in the country to validate their status as an Indian national or resident of India.
6. If an individual is unable to submit any of the specified documents as proof, the concerned bank is responsible for conducting a background check. If the bank categorizes the individual as 'low risk,' they can open a temporary or small account for a duration of one year. However, within the first year



of association with the bank, the individual must submit the aforementioned required documents to convert the temporary account into a permanent one.

7. The scheme is administered by the Ministry of Finance. On the inaugural day, over 1.5 crore accounts were opened under this initiative. By January 31, 2017, more than 27.64 crore bank accounts had been initiated, with a total deposit of Rs 60,257 crores in these accounts.

## **Growth and Achievements**

1. The scheme significantly benefits the rural population where access to banking services and other financial institutions is limited.
2. Accounts can be opened with zero balance at any bank branch or via Business Correspondent (Bank Mitra) outlets, specifically established for facilitating account openings under this scheme.
3. The Rupay debit card, entirely developed using Indian technology, is an indigenous domestic debit card introduced by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). Account holders can utilize this card for cash withdrawals at ATMs and for most retail transactions.
4. Individuals already holding a bank account not enrolled in the PMJDY scheme need not reapply. They can simply obtain a Rupay card and enroll themselves into the system.
5. The scheme accommodates individuals lacking official documents by allowing the bank to open their accounts based solely on a photo and signature, termed “small accounts.” However, the RBI imposes certain restrictions, such as limits on aggregate credits (not exceeding one lakh rupees in a year), aggregate withdrawals (not exceeding ten thousand rupees in a month), and the account balance (not surpassing fifty thousand rupees at any given time). These accounts are typically valid for a period of twelve months.

## **The Implementation of PMJDY rests on the Following Six Pillars:**

1. Ensuring universal accessibility to banking services.
  2. Provision of fundamental bank accounts equipped with an overdraft facility and RuPay debit cards for every household.
  3. Implementation of financial literacy programs aimed at augmenting the adoption of financial products.
  4. Establishment of a credit guarantee fund to alleviate risks associated with the overdraft facility provided to these accounts.
  5. Provision of micro-insurance to all account holders enrolled under PMJDY.
  6. Introduction of pension schemes such as Swavalamban tailored for the unorganized sector.
- **Universal Access to Banking Facilities:** The primary foundation of the PMJDY is to ensure the provision of banking facilities to previously overlooked segments of society. Over 6 lakh villages across the country are designated as Sub Service Areas, allocated to banks, requiring one fixed-point






banking outlet, either a branch or a Business Correspondent (“Bank Mitra”), to serve 1000 to 1500 households.

- **Provision of Basic Banking Accounts:** Out of the total 24.67 crore households in India, approximately 14.48 crore households have access to banking services. As of March 2014, PSBs (Public Sector Banks) and RRBs (Regional Rural Banks) were assigned around 13.14 crore rural households, with 7.22 crore already provided with banking services. The banks were mandated to open 7.5 crore new bank accounts by March 2015, encompassing 6 crore rural and 1.5 crore urban households. This goal might face challenges in areas with connectivity constraints.
- **Financial Literacy:** Raising awareness among the populace about the advantages of the formal financial system, banking, savings, credit, and loan repayment, is crucial before implementing programs like microfinance and SHGs. Approximately 718 Financial Literacy Centres were established, benefitting 2.2 million individuals through awareness camps, seminars, and lectures during 2012-13.
- **Credit Guarantee Fund:** A proposed Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF) will be established under this initiative and managed by the National Credit Guarantee Trust. This fund will provide security to banks for overdraft credits and enhance monitoring mechanisms. An estimated corpus of around Rs. 8500 crore will be required, with banks contributing half as a guarantee fee, and the government providing the rest.
- **Micro Insurance:** Micro life and general insurance policies are offered under this scheme to provide coverage for the economically vulnerable sections. General insurance encompasses health insurance, personal accident, and coverage for property, livestock, tools, machinery, and instruments. The existing ‘Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana’ is a micro-insurance policy covering 4.6 crore individuals against a target of about 12 crore beneficiaries. ‘Bank Mitra’ channels will facilitate micro-insurance policies to cover the remaining beneficiaries.
- **Provision of Pension Scheme:** The central government introduced the co-contributory “Swavlamban Pension Scheme” in 2010 to encourage savings among workers in the unorganized sector for their retirement. This scheme involves opening a National Pension Scheme (NPS) account in a bank, with annual deposits ranging from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 12,000 for five years. The government contributes Rs. 1000 annually to each NPS account. The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) was established to implement the NPS, with 79 Aggregators appointed by the PFRDA to operate the NPS.

## CONCLUSION:

Public Sector Banks play a pivotal role in promoting the PMJDY, introduced by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi to eliminate financial exclusion in the country. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana has made substantial strides in India, significantly impacting the banking sector through its contributions and transactions. It aims to enable individuals from all income levels to easily deposit and save their funds in



banking institutions. Consequently, PMJDY has proven more beneficial, enhancing people's lives through the adoption of new banking technology.

**The research findings draw several conclusions:**

1. The majority of respondents possess basic knowledge about PMJDY.
2. Lack of funds and financial illiteracy are primary factors contributing to financial exclusion.
3. Government intervention is necessary to ensure the effective delivery of financial literacy programs, as most respondents have not participated in such programs.
4. PMJDY significantly contributes to the 'Make in India' project.
5. The PMJDY scheme aligns with the vision of 'Digital India,' promoting cashless transactions.
6. Therefore, the PMJDY scheme has generated promising outcomes in the banking sector, notably in its efforts to eliminate financial exclusion in the country.

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## A STEP TOWARDS FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDIA THROUGH PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA AND PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA

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### ABSTRACT


Financial inclusion refers to the accessibility and effective utilization of a diverse array of suitable financial services by adults. These services should be delivered responsibly and securely to consumers and in a sustainable manner for the service providers, all within a well-regulated financial landscape. Fundamentally, the journey towards financial inclusion commences with individuals having access to deposit or transaction accounts at a bank, financial institution, or mobile money service provider. These accounts facilitate seamless payment transactions, money storage, and savings capabilities. In this context, the current study endeavors to assess the effectiveness of PMJJBY and PMMY. PMJJBY is designed to provide financial security to economically disadvantaged individuals in the event of a family member’s loss, particularly if they were the primary breadwinner. The goal of PMMY is to address the needs of the most economically vulnerable individuals and empower young, skilled workers to transition into first-generation entrepreneurs, thereby facilitating the growth of small businesses, both new ventures and existing ones. To foster the growth of entrepreneurs and small business enterprises, promoting their capacity and reach, while simultaneously mitigating the risk of excessive debt. Additionally, it aims to establish a structured framework for credit access. The conclusion highlights the obstacles that need to be overcome to fully realize the advantages of financial inclusion.

**Keywords:** Financial inclusion, PMJJBY, PMMY, financial security,

### INTRODUCTION TO FINANCE

India possesses a diverse financial sector that is experiencing swift growth, characterized by the robust expansion of established financial services companies and the emergence of new entrants into the market. This sector encompasses various financial institutions, including commercial banks, insurance companies, non-banking financial companies, cooperatives, pension funds, mutual funds, and other smaller financial entities. The banking regulatory authority has recently permitted the establishment of new entities, such as payments banks, thereby increasing the variety of entities operating within the sector. Nonetheless, the Indian financial landscape primarily revolves around the banking sector, where commercial banks alone account for over 64 percent of the total assets within the financial system.

Finance stands as a pivotal element driving the comprehensive growth of the economy, serving as the lifeblood of all economic undertakings. The field of business finance revolves around the management



of financial resources within a business organization, encompassing their procurement, allocation, and utilization. It also pertains to the broader dynamics of fund requisites and availability for businesses at the macroeconomic level.

Finance can be described as the practice that combines both the art and science of money management, encompassing a wide array of financial services and instruments. Additionally, finance plays a critical role in providing funds precisely when they are required. The finance function primarily involves sourcing funds and ensuring their efficient utilization within business enterprises. This concept encompasses various aspects, including capital, funds, money, and monetary quantities. In essence, finance is the provision and strategic management of funds for individuals, businesses, and governments. The financial system encompasses the flow of currency, investment management, and the provision of loans. The finance department is accountable for securing sufficient capital, making prudent investment decisions, and maintaining effective control over the company's income and expenditures.


### **Objective of the study**

1. To acquire a deeper understanding of the initiatives taken to promote financial inclusion in India.
2. To shed light on the government's endeavors in promoting financial inclusion through PMJJBY and PMMY.
3. To analyze the procedures and beneficiaries of both schemes in India aimed at achieving financial inclusion.

### **Financial inclusion**

#### **Background on Financial Inclusion in India:**

The initiatives aimed at integrating financially underserved segments of the Indian population into the formal financial system have a history that dates back several years. The concept was initially introduced by the Reserve Bank of India in 2005, and the practice of branchless banking using banking agents, often referred to as "Bank Mitra" or Business Correspondents, commenced in 2006. In 2011, the Government of India significantly intensified its efforts by launching the "Swabhimaan" campaign, with the aim of providing banking services to over 74,000 villages, each having a population exceeding 2,000 according to the 2001 census. Thanks to the Reserve Bank of India's dedicated efforts to promote financial inclusion, the number of bank accounts surged by approximately 100 million between 2011 and 2013. The Swabhimaan campaign, though commendable, had limitations regarding its extent and inclusivity. It lacked the convergence of key components of comprehensive financial inclusion, such as widespread account opening, digital access to funds through electronic payment channels, access to microcredit, insurance, and pension services. The campaign primarily concentrated on the supply side by offering banking services in villages with a population exceeding 2000, but it did not encompass the entire geographical landscape. It did not place adequate emphasis on households and faced certain technological challenges that hindered its scalability.



As a result, the campaign fell short of achieving the intended benefits, and a significant number of bank accounts remained inactive.

## **Financial Inclusion**


As per the Planning Commission's definition in 2009, financial inclusion entails ensuring widespread access to an extensive array of financial services at an affordable cost. This encompasses not only banking offerings but also various other financial services, including insurance and equity products. Household access to financial services encompasses the availability of resources for various purposes, including contingency planning, credit, and wealth creation. Access to contingency planning facilitates future savings, including retirement funds, financial cushions, and coverage for insurable uncertainties. Access to credit involves options for emergency loans, housing finance, and consumption loans, aiding in various financial needs. Conversely, wealth creation access encompasses savings and investments that are contingent on the financial literacy and risk perception of the household.

According to the Government of India's definition from 2008, financial inclusion is the process of guaranteeing accessibility to financial services and providing timely and sufficient credit to vulnerable groups, including weaker sections and low-income segments, at a cost that is reasonable and affordable. Financial inclusion can be defined as the provision of financial services to individuals with low incomes, particularly those who have been historically excluded from these services, with the objective of ensuring equal opportunities. The primary goal is to enable access to financial services, thereby contributing to an improved standard of living and income.

As per Chakraborty's definition in 2011, financial inclusion is the procedure of guaranteeing that all segments of society, including vulnerable groups like weaker sections and low-income communities, have access to suitable financial products and services. This access should be affordable, equitable, and transparent, and it should be provided by mainstream institutional players. This concern has recently gained prominence in the news media. Nevertheless, similar to many other challenges in India, financial inclusion has remained an elusive aspiration, with a significant portion of the population still lacking access to banking services.

### **The RBI's initiatives to foster financial inclusion included the following:**

1. Utilization of vernacular languages in application forms.
2. Implementation of Know-Your-Customer (KYC) regulations for small accounts holding balances up to INR 50,000.
3. Deployment of Rural Intermediaries, such as Business Facilitators (BFs) responsible for financial product education and document collection on behalf of banks, along with Business Correspondents (BCs) handling deposit collection and lending activities.
4. Embracing Information and Communications Technology (ICT).


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5. Incorporation of Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT): Banks have been directed to deploy EBT systems, utilizing the Aadhaar card scheme, for electronically transferring social benefits directly into the beneficiary's bank account. This approach aims to reduce transaction costs and curb corruption.

### **Challenges and Prospects of Financial Inclusion Initiatives:**

- a) ATM variants: Currently the banking industry is feeling the heat of cost crunch in expansion of not only branches but also in its ATM network. In order to reduce the cost of setting up of an ATM the banks can adopt solar panel technology instead of electricity, and also setting up of an ATM in places where the population is below 2000 in near future.
- b) Specialized Branches: At present, bank branches offer a wide array of services under the same roof. Corporate accounts, term deposit accounts, savings accounts, as well as activities like stamping, sale of precious metal coins, mutual fund transactions, stock market transactions, and insurance product sales, are all conducted from these branches.
- c) Digital Account Records: In urban areas, account holders are accustomed to receiving printed passbooks and bank statements at regular intervals, typically on a quarterly or monthly basis. Certain banks have initiated the provision of electronic statements and email notifications as alternative options for account holders. It appears that in the years ahead, physical passbooks in urban centers will likely be substituted by electronic passbooks, potentially in the form of smart cards, pen drives, or other electronic storage devices.
- d) Inclusive Insurance: According to data from 2010, life insurance coverage extends to a mere 10% of the population in India, while non-life insurance reaches less than 1%. Non-life insurance caters to unforeseen expenses, whereas life insurance addresses the financial well-being of individuals in their old age or provides for the dependents in the event of any unfortunate circumstances affecting the earning members of the family.
- e) Prioritizing Financial Literacy and the Integration of Programs, including pensions and microinsurance.
- f) Oversight of Kisan Credit Cards by both central and state governments.
- g) Migration of accounts to online Core Banking Solutions (CBS) of banks, enabling the issuance of RuPay Cards to every account holder, granting them the freedom to conduct transactions from any location.

### **India's Progress in Achieving Financial Inclusion.**


- During the early 2000s, the RBI underscored the significance of financial inclusion in its annual policy statement.
- Often, individuals with limited financial resources fall victim to usurious moneylenders, resulting in the payment of exorbitant interest rates. Bridging the gap to provide financial services in rural India has consistently been a challenge.

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- Although India has experienced economic growth surpassing that of many developed nations in recent years, a significant portion of the population remains without access to banking services. Financial inclusion entails initiatives aimed at delivering financial services and affordable access to credit to marginalized segments of society and low-income households, filling the gaps left by traditional financial institutions.
  - Financial inclusion stands as a paramount factor in the current landscape, pivotal for achieving comprehensive economic growth and development. The term “financial inclusion” made its debut in the British lexicon when it was revealed that nearly 7.5 million individuals lacked access to a bank account. However, in the Indian economic context, the concept of financial inclusion is not novel. Initiatives such as Bank Nationalization in 1969, the establishment of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), and the introduction of Self-Help Group (SHG) - bank linkage programs were undertaken by the RBI to extend financial accessibility to unbanked segments of the population.
  - Financial inclusion is not synonymous with providing financial services to everyone regardless of the cost. Rather, it signifies the delivery of financial services and products to excluded segments of the population and low-income groups at affordable rates. It plays a pivotal role in alleviating poverty within the country. Financial inclusion aims to offer equitable opportunities to a wide cross-section of the population, granting them access to mainstream financial services for improved living standards and increased income. It paves the way for inclusive growth.
  - Financial inclusion can be defined as the affordable provision of a wide spectrum of financial services, including savings, credit, insurance, and access to payment and remittance options, through formal financial systems to those who have been historically excluded. Therefore, financial inclusion encompasses accessibility to an extensive array of financial products and services at a reasonable cost, encompassing not only banking offerings but also various other financial services like loans, equity, and insurance products.

### **Current scenario**

Promotion of financial Inclusion is an important social and financial need of Indian Economy. In order to promote financial inclusion, recently, Govt. of India has launched several schemes like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Atal pension Yojana, Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana, Started India schemes, financial Literacy schemes etc. Out of these, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is one of the most important schemes of promotion of financial inclusion in India.

Globally, Financial Inclusion is considered as a critical indicator of development and well- being of a society. As a result of renewed thrust on Financial Inclusion, an inclusive financial system is widely recognised in policy circles as a proactive measure and has become a basic priority in many countries – including India. Financial Inclusion is considered as an effective means to sustainable economic growth, and is intended



to ensure that each citizen of the country is able to use their earnings as a national financial resource for redeployment in productive sectors of the economy. Such pooled financial resources can be channelized to develop enterprises, fueling the nation's progress. This underlying theme has brought Financial Inclusion in the spotlight and it has come to occupy centre-stage in financial intermediation.


## **Way forward**

1. **Introducing a Fresh Initiative for Comprehensive Financial Education:**The introduction of an “Arthik Shiksha Abhiyan” aims to enhance financial literacy and has the potential to be integrated into the standard school curriculum. Moreover, initiatives to boost financial literacy should be accompanied by widespread mass media campaigns to disseminate information about the utilization of financial products.
2. **Assess the performance of banking correspondents and give better incentives :**Given the infeasibility of locating branches in every nook and corner of the country, bank correspondents are used to reach out to prospective clients. However, an inadequate compensation structure makes correspondent banking unattractive. The issue of inadequate training is being addressed by the RBI which has developed a framework for certification for both basic and advanced levels. There is also a need to create better monetary incentives for banking correspondents as well as to provide them better training.
3. **Fostering the Expansion of Online and Paperless Banking:**
4. **The adoption of paperless banking will streamline processes, diminish the need for extensive documentation, and reduce the overall cost of banking services.** As a result, a more significant portion of the population will be encompassed within the formal financial system.
5. **Using technology to improve the assessment of credit-worthiness for households and informal businesses** One of the main constraints in providing low-income households and informal businesses is the lack of information available with formal creditors to determine their credit worthiness. This results in high cost of credit. This constraint can be overcome by the adoption of appropriate technology.
6. **Employing Technology to Enhance Credit Assessment for Low-Income Households and Informal Businesses:** A primary challenge in extending credit to low-income households and informal businesses is the scarcity of information accessible to formal lenders for assessing their creditworthiness. This deficiency leads to elevated credit costs. To surmount this hurdle, the adoption of suitable technology can prove instrumental.

## **Conclusion**

This study examines the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, both of which are remarkable government initiatives in India. These schemes are designed to benefit the economically disadvantaged, low-income groups, and the underbanked population while also fostering increased competition. Financial inclusion via PMJJBY offers insurance coverage for unfortunate events,





encompassing death from any cause and disability resulting from an accident. PMMY, on the other hand, widens the prospects for fulfilling credit needs and refinancing. The implementation of the national schemes PMJJBY and PMMY, alongside other financial inclusion initiatives, has yielded significant and valuable outcomes.

To achieve comprehensive financial inclusion and foster inclusive growth, it is imperative for the RBI, the government, NABARD, and implementing agencies to collaborate wholeheartedly and synergize their efforts. This collaborative approach is crucial for advancing financial inclusion and driving economic growth beyond expectations through government schemes. The current government has initiated extensive programs within financial inclusion schemes, aiming to offer access to financial services to all segments of society at an affordable cost. Hence, financial inclusion represents a substantial journey that India must traverse to attain comprehensive success. There are considerable distances to cover before reaching our predetermined objectives, but the process has already been set in motion.

Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) has offered transformative support to a significant number of small, marginalized, and particularly women entrepreneurs. The small businesses, which serve as the cornerstone of economic development, require reinforcement and encouragement. Numerous schemes implemented in recent years represent a positive stride in the right direction. The MUDRA Yojana is the latest initiative designed to uplift small and micro-business units in India. This scheme is specifically tailored to cater to entrepreneurs, with a sharp focus on their needs. Such initiatives play a pivotal role in enhancing the livelihoods of individuals involved in small-scale industries, ultimately contributing to the overall progress of the economy. MUDRA, as a financial tool, has demonstrated its effectiveness in the early stages of its implementation across the nation. It is poised to bring about a transformative change and contribute significantly to the advancement of a more developed India.

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## GREEN ENERGY SOURCES: AN OVERVIEW OF BIOFUEL PRODUCTION IN INDIAN INDUSTRY

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### ABSTRACT

Green energy is a energy type that is generates from natural resources which includes microbes and higher angiosperms according to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) green energy provides environmental benefits that includes biofuels . Green power is a subset of renewable energy produced by technology and is clean, sustainable. It is called green as color green is associated with nature.

Biofuels are derived from microbes as a substitute for petroleum, gas and diesel. Green butanol, ethanol, hydrogen and methane are derived from bacteria which are the source of green energy. Ligno cellulosic materials such as cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin derived from plants are converted by bacteria to renewable green energy source, which are cost effective.

**Keywords:** Microbe and angiosperms Biofuels Renewable green energy Green butanol, erthanol,

### INTRODUCTION

Green energy refers to energy derived from natural resources like sunlight, wind, or water, typically sourced from renewable energy systems. Though similar, there are distinctions between renewable and green energy, with a primary focus on eco-friendliness and minimal environmental impact.


The primary characteristic of green energy is its generation without causing harm to the environment, particularly by avoiding the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

Green energy is produced through various renewable energy technologies such as solar power, wind turbines, geothermal energy, biomass, and hydroelectric power. These technologies harness energy in distinct ways, utilizing solar panels to capture energy from the sun or employing wind turbines and water flow to generate power.

Microbes encompass organisms that are only visible under a microscope, including bacteria, archaea, and single-cell eukaryotes like amoebas or paramecia.

Angiosperms, through the process of photosynthesis, produce their own sustenance. They utilize sunlight, water, and photosynthetic pigments, such as chlorophyll, to synthesize glucose and carbohydrates.

In contrast to other renewable energy sources, biomass can be directly converted into liquid fuels known as “biofuels” to assist in fulfilling transportation fuel demands. The primary types of biofuels in current use are ethanol and biodiesel, constituting the initial generation of biofuel technology.



Our research delves into the diverse adaptations of microbes in various environments, exploring their potential applications. For instance, microbes exhibit the capability to transform sunlight, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen into sustainable fuel sources.

Millions of years ago, massive quantities of prehistoric zooplankton and algae settled at the bottom of seas or lakes, intermingling with sediment. Over extensive geological periods, this amalgamation was buried beneath layers of sediment. The heat and pressure in the earth's depths chemically altered the organic matter into petroleum, which is the crude oil we extract today—a fossilized product of zooplankton and algae. This discovery has sparked increased interest in algae as a potential renewable fuel source.

Algae, as phototrophic microorganisms, utilize sunlight as a renewable energy source, converting it into biomass that can undergo further processing into biofuels, such as ethanol. Alternatively, certain strains of fatty algae, known for accumulating significant amounts of fat, can have that fat processed into biodiesel.

### **Sustainability:**

Our primary focus is on establishing efficient large-scale production of fatty algae in rural Minnesota. This encompasses investigations into cultivating algae in cold weather conditions, ensuring crop protection, and researching methods to channel carbon—derived from carbon dioxide—into fat storage within algal cells. All these efforts aim to enhance agricultural sustainability.

Algae growth requires substantial amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus. By recycling nitrogen and phosphorus from wastewater, it is possible to reduce some of the expenses associated with culturing algae while simultaneously contributing to the purification of wastewater.


### **Secondary Products:**

Algae possess an exceptional ability to convert sunlight into biomass at a significantly faster rate than land plants. Some species of algae can double their biomass within a few hours. This quality makes algae the most efficient primary producers in nature, responsible for over 50 percent of global carbon fixation.

Algae-based products are versatile and utilized in various industries, ranging from cosmetics and nutrients to pigments. Due to their rapid growth, there is increasing interest in utilizing these efficient photosynthetic organisms to create biofuels, specialty chemicals, food, and animal feed. One approach involves using algal oil-extracted biomass as a feed source for animals.


### **Bio-based products serve as renewable energy sources:**

- 1. Bioalcohols:** These biologically produced alcohols—predominantly ethanol and, less commonly, propanol and butanol—are generated through the action of microorganisms and enzymes. Fermentation of sugars, starches, or cellulose contributes to their production. Ethanol, a familiar bioalcohol, can serve as a substitute for gasoline in petrol engines and can be blended with gasoline in any ratio. Biobutanol (also known as biogasoline) is considered a direct replacement for gasoline and is usable in gasoline engines similarly to biodiesel in diesel engines. Methanol, traditionally sourced from



non-renewable natural gas, can alternatively be derived from biomass as biomethanol. The methanol economy presents an alternative to the hydrogen economy compared to contemporary hydrogen production from natural gas. Butanol, produced through ABE fermentation, is highlighted for its potential high net energy gains. It is reputed to offer increased energy output and can purportedly be utilized directly in existing gasoline engines without engine or car modifications. Butanol also exhibits less corrosion and lower water solubility than ethanol and could be distributed through current infrastructures. Companies like DuPont and BP are collaborating to advance Butanol technology. Engineering of *E. coli* has shown success in producing butanol by manipulating their amino acid metabolism (Jon, 2008).

2. **Biodiesel:** Predominant in Europe, biodiesel is crafted from oils or fats through a process known as transesterification, creating a liquid akin in composition to fossil or mineral diesel. Chemically, it chiefly comprises fatty acid methyl/ethyl (Knothe, 2010). Feedstocks used for producing biodiesel encompass animal fats, vegetable oils (such as soy, rapeseed, jatropha, mahua, mustard, flax, sunflower, palm oil, hemp), and algae.
3. **Green Diesel:** Also recognized as renewable diesel, green diesel is a form of diesel fuel derived from renewable feedstock, deviating from the fossil-based feedstock commonly used in most diesel fuels. Green diesel can be sourced from various oils like canola, algae, jatropha, salicornia, and tallow. The processing of green diesel involves traditional fractional distillation without using transesterification (Robert and Holmgren, 2012).
4. **Vegetable Oil:** Unmodified edible vegetable oil is not generally utilized as fuel; however, used vegetable oil is increasingly processed into biodiesel. This involves cleansing the oil of water and particulates before its use as a fuel. Oils and fats can also be hydrogenated to create a diesel substitute (Evans, 2008). Hydrogenated oils are blendable with diesel in varying proportions (US Dept. of Energy, 2012).
5. **Bioethers:** Often termed fuel ethers or oxygenated fuels, bioethers are economical compounds utilized as octane rating enhancers. They significantly reduce ground-level ozone, contributing to improved air quality (Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, 2007).
6. **Biogas:** Produced through anaerobic digestion of organic materials by anaerobes, biogas primarily comprises methane. It can be generated from biodegradable waste materials or energy crops processed in anaerobic digesters to enhance gas yields. The solid byproduct, digestate, can serve as a biofuel or fertilizer. Biogas recovery is feasible from mechanical biological treatment waste processing systems. Landfill gas, a less environmentally clean form of biogas, results from natural anaerobic digestion in landfills. When released into the atmosphere, it poses a potential greenhouse gas threat. Farmers can produce biogas from cow manure using an anaerobic digester.

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7. **Syngas:** A combination of carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and other hydrocarbons, syngas is generated by the incomplete combustion of biomass. This process involves combustion with insufficient oxygen to convert the biomass entirely into carbon dioxide and water (Evans, 2008).
  8. **Solid Biofuels:** Examples of solid biofuels comprise wood, sawdust, grass trimmings, domestic refuse, charcoal, agricultural waste, non-food energy crops, and dried manure. However, the combustion of raw biomass poses a challenge due to the emission of substantial pollutants like particulates and PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons).

## **Second Generation Biofuels (Advanced Biofuels):**

Second generation biofuels refer to biofuels derived from sustainable feedstocks. The sustainability of a feedstock is determined by factors including its availability, impact on greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, and land use (European Biofuels Technology Platform, 2011). Numerous second generation biofuels are currently in developmental stages, including cellulosic ethanol, algae fuel, biohydrogen, biomethanol, DMF, BioDME, biohydrogen diesel, mixed alcohols, and wood diesel.

### **1. Cellulosic Ethanol Production:**

Cellulosic ethanol production involves utilizing non-food crops or inedible waste products, ensuring food resources are not diverted from the human or animal food chain. Lignocellulose, the woody structural material found in plants, is an abundant and diverse resource, such as citrus peels or sawdust.

### **2. Algal Biofuels:**

Algae-based biofuel production has not yet been undertaken at a commercial scale, but feasibility studies have been conducted to estimate economic yield. Professor Rodrigo E. Teixeira from the University of Alabama in Huntsville has devised a cost-effective method for extracting biofuel lipids from wet algae using simple reactions in ionic liquids.

### **3. Jatropha:**

Various groups across different sectors are researching *Jatropha curcas*, a toxic shrub-like tree producing seeds deemed a promising biofuel feedstock. SG Biofuels, based in San Diego, has employed molecular breeding and biotechnology to develop elite hybrid *Jatropha* seeds showing significant yield improvements compared to first-generation varieties (Biofuels Digest, 2011). Plant Research International, a department of Wageningen University and Research Centre in the Netherlands, conducts the *Jatropha* Evaluation Project (JEP), assessing the feasibility of large-scale *Jatropha* cultivation through field and laboratory experiments (Plant Research International, 2012). Additionally, the Center for Sustainable Energy Farming (CfSEF), a non-profit research organization in Los Angeles, focuses on *Jatropha* research in plant science domains.



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## A STUDY ON MICRO FINANCE AN INITIATIVE TO PROMOTE SOCIALWELFARE

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### ABSTRACT

In a nation such as India, where 70 percent of the population resides in rural areas and 60 percent rely on agriculture, as per World Bank reports, microfinance can serve as a crucial instrument in delivering financial services to impoverished and low-income individuals. Microfinance encompasses a diverse array of financial services, including deposits, loans, payment facilitation, fund transfers, insurance, savings programs, micro-credit, and more, tailored to serve the financial needs of impoverished and low-income individuals. The significance of microfinance in emerging economies, such as India, cannot be overstated. In a country where a substantial portion of the population lives in poverty and many lack access to formal banking services, microfinance plays a pivotal role. In this context, the current study endeavors to assess the role of microfinance in advancing social welfare and to analyze the socio-economic influence of microfinance initiatives, such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs).


**Key words:** microfinance, SHG’s, social welfare and socio-economic impact.

### INTRODUCTION

Microfinance entails the offering of loans and various financial services to impoverished individuals. It has developed as a result of the dedication of individuals and financial organizations striving to foster self-employment, mitigate poverty, and enhance social security. India has successfully crafted its unique model of microfinance organizations through the establishment of savings and credit groups, commonly referred to as Self-Help Groups (SHGs), which are intricately linked with banks. These Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are primarily established and overseen by women, serving as a powerful instrument that has fostered women’s empowerment and driven social transformation. Many microfinance institutions in India seek to expand their services beyond savings and credit groups to offer additional microfinance services, such as savings and insurance. Microfinance extends financial services to individuals with modest and irregular incomes, who require access to credit facilities for various purposes.

Their needs are small and arise suddenly.

1. Institutional financial providers, such as banks, require collateral security, which the borrowers are unable to furnish.

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2. Often, they require funds to fulfill their consumption-related needs, such as covering expenses for education, healthcare, funerals, or weddings, for which securing institutional finance is challenging.
  3. To invest in income-generating ventures.

The concept of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) represents a particularly noteworthy development within the realm of microfinance. In the Indian microfinance landscape, SHGs play a prominent role, particularly in their association with banks. Given the vital role of microfinance and self-help groups in alleviating poverty and empowering women, their significance cannot be overstated.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To investigate the impact of microfinance on advancing social welfare.
- To assess the socio-economic effects of microfinance.

### **IMPORTANCE OF THE TOPIC**

1. Microfinance serves as a means for empowering underprivileged women.
2. Loans offered through microfinance initiatives are of a very modest scale.
3. Microfinance is aimed at impoverished households in both rural and urban areas.
4. Credit in microfinance is based on the thrift model, where savings are collected and subsequently disbursed as loans.
5. Reduced transaction costs due to group lending.
6. Microfinance serves as a means for enhancing the empowerment of impoverished women.
7. Loans within microfinance programs are of a very limited size.
8. Microfinance is geared towards impoverished households, both in rural and urban areas.
9. Credit under microfinance follows thrift i.e. mobilize savings and lend the same
10. Low transaction cost due to group lending's


### **BENEFITS OF MICROFINANCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

Microfinance involves providing modest loans, savings, checking accounts, insurance products, or other forms of credit to individuals who lack access to traditional financial resources. This empowers individuals living in poverty to strive for financial independence and improve their living conditions.

Given that a significant portion of the global population must subsist on a meager daily income of approximately \$2, microfinance emerges as a viable solution to enable more individuals to enhance their living standards. These advantages of microfinance in developing nations underscore why active participation in this form of lending is essential for all.

- 1. IT ENABLES INDIVIDUALS TO ENHANCE THEIR ABILITY TO SUPPORT THEIR FAMILIES.**





Microfinance introduces an additional layer of resilience in the developing world. Even as households manage to lift themselves out of poverty, a single adverse event can swiftly thrust them back into it. Frequently, it's a healthcare-related issue that precipitates a return to destitution.

## **2. IT GRANTS INDIVIDUALS ACCESS TO CREDIT.**

Muhammad Yunus, often recognized as the contemporary pioneer of microfinance, once personally provided \$27 to women from his own funds after observing how the debt cycle was impacting their craft of making bamboo chairs. While conventional banks typically require credit or collateral to extend loans due to associated risks, those living in poverty often lack both credit history and collateral.

## **3. IT ASSISTS THOSE WHO ARE FREQUENTLY DISREGARDED BY SOCIETY:**

In numerous developing countries, microloans are predominantly availed by women. In fact, microfinance institutions extend up to 95% of certain loan products to women. Additionally, individuals with disabilities, the unemployed, and even those resorting to begging for their basic needs are among the recipients of microfinance products that empower them to gain control over their own lives.

## **4. IMPROVING FAMILY SUPPORT:**


Microfinance introduces an additional layer of resilience in the developing world. Even when households manage to lift themselves out of poverty, a single adverse event can swiftly thrust them back into it. Frequently, it's a healthcare-related issue that precipitates a return to destitution. IT CREATES

## **5. POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE INVESTMENTS:**

The challenge with poverty is that it tends to be a self-perpetuating cycle. Insufficient funds lead to food shortages, while a lack of clean water results in unsanitary living conditions. Malnutrition hinders people's ability to work, and inadequate sanitation increases the risk of illness, further impeding their capacity to earn a living.

## **THE CONTRIBUTION OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:**

Microfinance institutions (MFIs) aim to promote financial inclusion, sustain livelihoods through micro-enterprises, and drive social development to empower marginalized communities worldwide. This paper represents a humble attempt to delve into the distinct role of MFIs in social development, particularly within the Indian context. While the primary mission of MFIs is to offer financial services, these modest institutions have endeavored to create a substantial impact on the lives of underprivileged individuals through a range of interventions related to social development. In India, MFIs have actively engaged in capacity building, financial literacy, livelihood enhancement, preventive healthcare, education, training, water and sanitation, among other initiatives. This paper offers a comprehensive review of various interventions initiated by MFIs in India to uplift individuals living on the fringes of society. Additionally, it underscores the necessity



of providing financial incentives to MFIs engaged in the social development of the underprivileged, both by government agencies and major banks that support these institutions. The paper underscores that financial inclusion alone is insufficient to empower the poor and stresses the importance of expanding the scope, quality, and overall impact of MFIs' social development initiatives on marginalized individuals.

## **PROFILE OF MICROFINANCE IN INDIA**

The current state of microfinance in India can be primarily associated with poverty. Approximately 350 million people are estimated to live below the poverty line. The following are key components of microfinance.

- This corresponds to roughly 75 million households.
- The annual credit demand from the impoverished in the country is estimated to be approximately Rs. 60,000 crores.
- The cumulative disbursement under microfinance programs is only about Rs. 5,000 crores.
- The total outstanding debt in all microfinance initiatives in India is estimated to be Rs. 1,600 crores.
- Only about 5% of the rural poor have access to microfinance.
- Although a cumulative total of approximately 20 million families have availed microfinance services.
- While commercial banks are required to allocate 10% of their lending to weaker sections, they lack the extensive network and confidence to offer term loans to prominent microfinance institutions.
- The non-poor constitute 29% of the outreach.

## **PRINCIPLES OF MICRO FINANCE**

- 1) Impoverished individuals require a range of financial services, not solely loans.
- 2) Microfinance serves as a potent tool in the battle against poverty.
- 3) Microfinance entails establishing financial systems that cater to underserved populations.
- 4) Microfinance can be self-sustainable and must achieve this to reach a large number of impoverished individuals.
- 5) Microfinance aims to create enduring local financial institutions capable of attracting domestic deposits, reinvesting them in loans, and offering various financial services.
- 6) Microcredit isn't always the sole solution; alternative forms of support may prove effective.
- 7) Imposing interest rate limits can hinder people's access to financial services.
- 8) Government's role is to facilitate financial services rather than directly provide them.
- 9) Donor funds should complement private capital rather than compete with it.



10) The primary challenge lies in the shortage of robust institutions and skilled managers.

11) Microfinance performs optimally when it assesses and transparently reports its performance.

## **MICRO FINANCE MODELS IN INDIA**

A diverse array of microfinance models is operational in India, making it the host of the maximum number of microfinance models, according to experts. These models have achieved success in their respective domains. The presence of multiple models in India can be attributed to the vast geographical size of the country, the diverse array of social and cultural groups, the coexistence of different economic classes, and the presence of a robust NGO movement. Microfinance institutions in India have employed various traditional and innovative approaches to enhance credit flow to the organized sector, and they can be broadly categorized into six types.

### **THE GRAMEEN MODEL**

The Grameen model has witnessed remarkable success in Bangladesh. Interestingly, several organizations in India have embraced the Grameen Bank model with minor modifications. A few notable examples include SHARE Microfinance Limited, Activists for Social Alternatives (ASA), and CASHPOR Financial and Technical Services Limited.

### **SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGS)**

An SHG typically consists of five to twenty individuals with similar income levels who come together with the objective of pooling their own savings. They may also explore opportunities to secure additional funding from external sources to supplement their collective resources. These groups are formed voluntarily, uniting around shared interests, enabling them to collaboratively strategize, organize, and work towards their self-improvement.

- Promoting self-reliance and preventing the exploitation of the economically disadvantaged sections
- Developing leadership skills among group members
- Assisting group members with the necessary documentation to access credit
- Encouraging members to ensure timely repayment of loans
- Offering training programs to enhance the skills and knowledge of its members.

### **FEDERATED SELF HELP GROUPS (SHG FEDERATIONS)**

Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been highly effective in empowering women and offering them direct and indirect advantages. However, SHGs are relatively small in scale and have certain limitations regarding the range of financial services they can offer. Given the widespread success of Self Help Groups, there is a growing need to expand their scope without undermining their accomplishments.



## **CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNIONS**

Cooperative credit unions represent another significant microfinance model that has found success in India. The Cooperative Development Forum (CDF) based in Hyderabad is a prominent organization that has effectively employed the cooperative framework for rural microfinance. CDF's approach centers around a credit union model that prioritizes savings as the initial step.

## **ROTATING SAVINGS AND CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS (ROSCAS)**


ROSCAs (Rotating Savings and Credit Associations) offer an alternative method for extending credit to organized groups of individuals. These groups are typically formed around shared characteristics like community, ethnicity, or professions. Members of ROSCAs make periodic contributions with the expectation of receiving loans in the future. The process follows a systematic pattern where each member, in turn, receives a loan and is responsible for timely repayment, ensuring the cycle continues. The success of the system relies on the collective responsibility of all members to repay the loans, as a disruption can halt the process. Group members provide both support and accountability mechanisms for one another. In India, chit funds are the equivalent of ROSCAs, a concept well-recognized globally. ROSCAs serve as a means for people to save and borrow simultaneously, making them a valuable tool for addressing the financial needs of the economically disadvantaged. This system allows individuals to transform their modest savings into larger sums of money. A chit scheme typically involves predefined values and durations.

## **NABARD; GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE IN MICROFINANCE IN INDIA**

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was established by the Government of India in 1982 as a development bank with the mission of providing and regulating credit and other essential services to promote and develop agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, and more. In 1986-87, NABARD expanded its scope to facilitate and support the organized growth of the microfinance sector, aiming to enhance the delivery of financial services to the economically disadvantaged, especially women and vulnerable segments of society while ensuring sustainability. Subsequently, in 1991-92, NABARD initiated a pilot project to extend micro-credit by connecting Self-Help Groups (SHGs) with nationalized and various state cooperative banks. These banks also played a pivotal role in fostering Microfinance Institutions (MFIs). The objective of the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme was to enhance rural poor's access to the formal credit system in an efficient and sustainable manner by leveraging the strength of SHGs.

## **THE GOAL FOR MFIS SHOULD BE:**

- Enhancing the quality of life for impoverished individuals through access to financial and support services.
- Establishing a financially sustainable institution that fosters the development of enduring communities.
- Mobilizing resources to deliver financial and support services to disadvantaged populations, with a focus on women, to facilitate viable income-generating enterprises and alleviate poverty.

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- Investigating and assessing factors that expedite poverty alleviation.
  - Generating opportunities for self-employment among marginalized communities.
  - Providing training to rural poor in basic skills and empowering them to leverage available resources, thereby contributing to employment and income generation in rural regions.

## **CONCLUSION**

Microfinance has emerged as a vital tool with the aim of providing financial services to low-income populations that are often neglected by traditional financial institutions. While the provision of credit to the underprivileged has undeniably proven to be a powerful tool for development, microfinance institutions face a number of challenges. Based on comprehensive findings, the challenges confronting these institutions include: The high cost of acquiring funds and financing. Marketing, which encompasses the disbursement and collection of credit services by MFIs, leading to elevated information-related costs. High operational expenses that result in operational issues. Inefficiencies in information sharing, as MFIs often fail to communicate with one another, increasing the risk and susceptibility of borrowers. A lack of adequate physical infrastructure that could foster more innovative and profitable ventures. An absence of a proper regulatory mechanism. Limited levels of technical expertise and entrepreneurial knowledge. The allocation of credit for non-productive and consumption purposes.

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## A STUDY ON MULTI FACED DIMENSIONS IN ENHANCING EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS

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### ABSTRACT

In today’s rapidly changing global economy, the concept of employability has gained paramount importance. This abstract explores the multifaceted dimensions of employability capabilities in the context of economic dynamics. The study delves into the intricate interplay between individual skills, education, and economic factors, shedding light on the evolving nature of employability in a diverse and competitive job market.

The research emphasizes the pivotal role of education and skill development in enhancing employability. It discusses how educational institutions and vocational training programs must adapt to the evolving demands of the economy, equipping individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge to thrive in various sectors. Additionally, the study scrutinizes the influence of technological advancements and automation on the job market, highlighting the need for continuous upskilling and reskilling to remain employable amidst technological disruptions.

Furthermore, this abstract analyzes the economic factors that shape employability, including labor market trends, employment policies, and macroeconomic indicators. It examines the impact of economic fluctuations, such as recessions and globalization, on job opportunities and skill requirements. The study also explores the role of entrepreneurship and self-employment as viable avenues for enhancing employability, especially in economies fostering innovation and small business development.

### Introduction

In the contemporary landscape of global economies, the concept of employability has transcended traditional definitions. It is no longer merely about securing a job; instead, it has evolved into a complex interplay of skills, education, and economic dynamics. Employability capabilities encompass a wide array of attributes and competencies that enable individuals to gain and maintain meaningful employment in a continuously changing job market. Understanding employability in the context of economic dimensions has become pivotal, considering the rapid advancements in technology, globalization, and shifting labor market trends.

This introduction delves into the multifaceted nature of employability capabilities, examining how individual skills and education intersect with the broader economic factors that shape employment opportunities. As economies undergo transformations driven by innovation, automation, and globalization, the skills demanded by the job market are also evolving. This evolution necessitates a deeper exploration of how individuals can equip themselves with the right set of skills and adaptability to thrive in diverse economic



landscapes.

Additionally, the economic dimensions of employability extend beyond individual capabilities, encompassing macroeconomic policies, labor market regulations, and societal factors that influence job creation, workforce participation, and income distribution. Examining these economic dimensions provides valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities faced by individuals seeking employment and the strategies required to bridge the gap between skill supply and demand.

This exploration of employability capabilities in economic dimensions is not only theoretical but also practical. It informs policymakers, educators, employers, and individuals about the strategies needed to enhance workforce readiness, promote inclusive economic growth, and address the challenges posed by economic uncertainties. By understanding the intricate relationship between employability and economic factors, societies can develop targeted interventions, educational reforms, and supportive frameworks that empower individuals to navigate the complexities of the modern job market, ensuring sustainable employment opportunities and economic stability for all.

Top of Form

### **Objectives of the study**

1. To identify the factors enhancing employability skills
2. To know employability skills upholds the sustainability of economic stability of individual.
3. To identify that employability skills provides equal status among all race of people.

### **Statement of the Problem**

In the contemporary landscape, the issue of employability capabilities within the framework of economic dimensions presents a multifaceted challenge. As economies undergo rapid transformations driven by technological advancements, globalization, and changing market demands, the mismatch between the skills possessed by the workforce and the skills demanded by employers has become a pressing concern. This disparity raises critical questions and challenges that require comprehensive examination, this study aims to dissect these challenges, analyze their interconnections, and propose evidence-based solutions. By understanding the complexities of employability capabilities within economic dimensions, it is possible to formulate policies, educational reforms, and workforce development strategies that empower individuals, promote economic growth, and foster a resilient and adaptable workforce for the future.

### **Research methodology**

The study customs quantitative approach by taking several reviews of literature. Data has composed from both primary and secondary data. Secondary data: Data has been collected from **journals, magazines, books and blogs and others.**



## **Findings**

### **Skills Divergence and Industry Demands:**

A significant finding indicates a widening gap between the skills possessed by the existing workforce and the skills demanded by industries undergoing rapid technological advancements. Emerging sectors require specialized skills, such as data analysis, coding, and digital literacy, highlighting the need for targeted training programs to bridge this divergence.

### **Impact of Technological Disruptions:**

Automation and artificial intelligence have a dual impact. While they displace certain traditional job roles, they also create opportunities in fields like robotics maintenance, AI development, and cybersecurity. The workforce needs to adapt to these shifts, emphasizing the importance of a dynamic and flexible skill set.

### **Educational Relevance and Industry Alignment:**

Findings reveal a disconnect between educational curricula and industry requirements. Vocational training programs and higher education courses often lack real-world applicability, making graduates ill-equipped for the job market. There is a pressing need for educational institutions to collaborate closely with industries to ensure curriculum relevance and provide practical, hands-on experiences.

### **Policy Interventions and Economic Impact:**

Countries with proactive labor policies and targeted investments in education and skill development demonstrate a higher employability rate. Strong correlations exist between government initiatives that focus on workforce development, entrepreneurship, and job creation, and the overall economic growth of nations. Strategic policy interventions positively influence the employment landscape.

### **Inclusivity and Social Dynamics:**

The findings underscore the importance of addressing social disparities in employability. Gender disparities, racial inequalities, and socioeconomic divisions limit access to education and job opportunities. Inclusive policies that promote equal access to education and training resources are vital in leveling the playing field and fostering a diverse, skilled workforce.

### **Adaptability and Lifelong Learning Initiatives:**

Cultivating a culture of adaptability and promoting lifelong learning initiatives are imperative. Individuals engaged in continuous learning through online courses, workshops, and skill development programs exhibit higher employability. Lifelong learning not only enhances job prospects but also contributes to personal growth and resilience in the face of economic uncertainties.

### **Entrepreneurship as a Viable Pathway:**

Entrepreneurship emerges as a viable pathway for enhancing employability. Countries with supportive ecosystems for startups and small businesses witness increased entrepreneurial activities. Entrepreneurial





skills, coupled with access to funding and mentorship, empower individuals to create employment opportunities for themselves and others.

### **Globalization and Remote Work Trends:**

Globalization and the rise of remote work have expanded employment opportunities across borders. Individuals with digital skills can access international job markets, opening up avenues for diverse employment options. Remote work trends emphasize the importance of digital literacy and virtual collaboration skills for employability in a globalized economy.

These findings collectively underscore the intricate relationship between employability capabilities and economic dimensions. They emphasize the urgency for collaborative efforts between governments, educational institutions, industries, and individuals to address these challenges. By embracing the identified trends and implementing strategic interventions, societies can enhance employability capabilities, promote economic prosperity, and create a resilient workforce capable of thriving in the ever-changing global economy.

### **Top of Form**

#### **Suggestions**

1. Dynamic Curriculum Development:
2. Promotion of Lifelong Learning:
3. Targeted Skill Development Programs
4. Entrepreneurship Support:
5. Enhanced Collaboration Between Education and Industry

By implementing these suggestions, stakeholders can create a robust ecosystem where individuals are equipped with the necessary skills, adaptability, and opportunities to thrive in the evolving economic landscape. Empowering individuals through education, skill development, and entrepreneurship not only enhances employability but also fosters economic growth and social well-being.

#### **Conclusions**

In conclusion, enhancing employability capabilities requires a collective effort and a strategic approach. Governments play a vital role in formulating policies that incentivize skill development, support entrepreneurship, and create a conducive environment for job creation. Educational institutions must evolve their curricula to meet industry demands, emphasizing practical skills, critical thinking, and creativity. Industries should actively engage with educational partners, offering insights and opportunities for real-world experience.



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## **RURAL POVERTY SELF-HELP GROUPS AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

A notation that embarks on the social economic welfare of one and all will have to give equal primacy to all the multiple groups. This is to be supported by optimum utilization of resources, both natural and human. Three major sectors of the economy are regionally separated. There is greater involvement in agriculture and agriculture related occupations in rural areas. These activities do not require a high level of skill and training. As industrial production is urban based and it requires technical skill, and due to their background in learning, it is concentrated by men. Rural based men and women mostly engaged in agriculture. It being a seasonal activity and affected by monsoon, quite frequently women in particular are affected by lack of regular work and wages. This issue needed to be addressed and Government of India introduced various programs to alleviate rural poverty and unemployment. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is a flagship program that includes Swarna Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana and this program has been pushed for rural women’s empowerment. That is being attempted to reach by means of SHGs- Self Help Groups.

The present research paper focuses on the efficacy and usefulness of the Self-help groups (SHGs). keeping in mind the main theme of the conference, Socio- economic Strategies for Empowerment of Vibrant India.

Rural women’s empowerment both economic and social can surely be reached by means of SHGs. Success stories are many in this field.

An effort is made, through this paper to discuss the issues of SHGs and how the literate, politically educated, urban based women with their involvement can help in hastening this process.

Keywords: Rural poverty, women labourers, NRLM, SHG, Empowerment.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Self-help groups are started by nonprofit organizations (NGO’s) that generally have broad anti-poverty agendas. SHG are seen as instruments for a variety of goals including empowering women, developing



leadership abilities among poor people, increasing school enrollments and improving nutrition and the use of birth control.

SHG is a registered or unregistered group of micro entrepreneurs having homogeneous social and economic background voluntarily coming together to save small amount regularly to contribute a common fund and to meet, their emergency needs on mutual help basis.

In SHG the members form a group of around twenty members. The group formation process may be facilitated by an NGO or by the MFI or bank itself.

## **NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION**

The ministry of Rural Development, Government of India launched a new Programme Known as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) by restructuring and replacing the Swanajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) scheme.

NRLM is the flagship program of Govt. of India for promoting poverty reduction through building strong institution of the poor, particularly women, and enabling these institutions to access a range of financial services and livelihoods services. NRLM is designed to be a highly intensive program and focuses on intensive application of human and material resources in order to mobilized the poor into functionally effective community owned institutions, promote their financial inclusion and strengthen their livelihoods. NRLM complements these institutional platforms of the poor with services that include financial and capital services, production and productivity enhancement services, technology, knowledge, skills and inputs, market linkage, etc. the community institutions also offer a platform for convergence and partnerships with various stakeholders by building environment for the poor to access their rights and entitlements and public service.

A women's self-help group, coming together on the basis of mutual affinity is the primary building block of the NRLM community institutional design. NRLM focuses on building, nurturing and strengthening the institutions of the poor women, including the SHGs and their Federations at village and higher levels. In addition, NRLM will promote livelihood institutions of rural poor. The mission will period of 5-7 years till they come out of abject poverty. The community institutional architecture put in place under NRLM will provide support for a much longer duration and of a greater intensity.

### **➤ Guiding Principle**

- Poor have a strong desire to come out of poverty, and they have innate capabilities.
- An external dedicated and sensitive support structure is required to induce the social mobilization, institution building and empowerment process.
- Facilitating knowledge dissemination, skill building, access to credit, access to marketing, and access to other livelihoods services enables them to enjoy a portfolio of sustainable livelihoods.



➤ **Values**

The core value which guides all the activities under NRLM are as follows:

- Inclusion of the poorest, and meaningful role to the poorest in all the processes.
- Transparency and accountability of all processes and institutions.
- Ownership and key role of the poor and their institutions in all stages-planning, implementation, and monitoring.
- Community self- reliance and self-dependence.

➤ **Approach**

In order to build, support and sustain livelihood of the poor, NRLM will harness their capability and complement them with capacities (information, knowledge, skill, tools, finance and collectivization),so that the poor can deal with the external world, NRLM works on three pillars-enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the poor, building skills for the job market outside and nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs.

- Dedicated support structure build and strengthen the institutional platforms of the poor. These platforms, with the support of their built-up human and social capital, offer a variety of livelihoods services to their members across the value-chains of key products and services of the poor. These services include financial and capital services, production and productivity enhancement services that include technology, knowledge, skills and inputs, markets linkage etc. the interested rural BPL youth would be offered skill development after counseling and matching the aptitude with the job requirements, and placed in jobs that are remunerative. Self-employed and entrepreneurial oriented poor would be provided skills and financial linkages and nurtured to establish and grow with micro-enterprises for products and services in demand. These platforms also offer space for convergence and partnership with a variety of stakeholders, by building an enabling environment for poor to access their rights and entitlements, public services and innovations. The aggregate of the poor, through their institutions, reduces transaction costs to the individual members, makes their livelihoods more viable and accelerates their journey out of poverty.

➤ NRML will be implemented in a mission mode. This enables;

- Shift from the present allocation-based strategy to a demand driven strategy, enabling the states to formulate their own livelihood-based poverty reduction action plans.
- Focus on targets, outcome and time bound delivery.
- Continuous capacity building, imparting requisite skills and creating linkages with livelihoods opportunities for the poor, including those emerging in the organized sector.
- Monitoring against targets of poverty outcomes.

- As NRML follows a demand driven strategy, the states have the flexibility to developed their own livelihood-based perspective plans and annual action plans for poverty reduction. The overall plans would be within the allocation for the state based on inter-se poverty rations.
- The second dimension of demand driven strategy implies that the ultimate objective is that the poor will drives the agenda, through participatory and generating further plans based on their experiences. The plans will not only be demand driven, they will also be dynamic.

➤ **Women SHGs and their Federations**

- Women SHGs under NRML consist of 10-15 persons. In case of special SHGs i.e. groups in the difficult areas, group with disabled persons, and groups formed in remote tribal areas, this number may be a minimum of 5 persons.
- NRML will promote affinity-based self-help groups.
- Only for groups to be formed with persons with disabilities, and other special categories like elders, trans genders, NRML will have both men and women in the self-help groups.
- Federations of SHGs formed at village level, cluster level, and at higher levels are to be registered under appropriate acts prevailing in their States. Financial Assistance to the SHGs.

➤ **Revolving Fund (RF)**

NRLM would provide Revolving Fund (RF) support to SHGs inn existence for a minimum period of 3/6 months and follows the norms of good SHGs, i.e. they follow ‘Panchasutra’ -regualr meetings, regular savings, regular internal lending, regular recoveries and maintenance of proper books of accounts. Only such SHGs that have not received any RF earlier will be provided with RF, as corpus, with a minimum of Rs.10000 and up to a maximum of Rs.15,000 per SHG. The purpose of RF is to strengthen their institutional and financial maðnagement capacity and build a good credit history within the group.

➤ **Capital subsidy has been discontinued under NRLM**

No capital subsidy will be sanctioned to any SHG from the date of implementation of NRLM.

➤ **Community Investment support Fund (CIF)**

CIF will be provided to the SHGs in the intensive blocks, routed through the Village level/ Cluster level Federations, to be maintained in perpetuity by the Federations. The CIF will be used, by the Federations, to advance loans to the SHGs and/or to undertake the common / collective socio-economic activities.

## Interest subvention scheme on Credit to Women SHG

### Introduction of Interest subvention

NRLM has a provision for interest subvention, to cover the difference between the Lending Rate of the banks and 7%, on all credit from the banks financial institutions availed by women SHGs, for a maximum of Rs.3,00,000 per SHG. This will be available across the country in two ways.

- In 150 identified districts, banks will lend to the women SHGs @ 7% up to an aggregate loan amount of Rs 3,00,000/. The SHGs will also get additional interest subvention of 3% on prompt payment, reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.
- In the remaining districts also, NRLM complaint women SHGs will be registered with SRLMs. These SHGs are eligible for interest subvention to the extent of difference between the lending rates and 7% for the loan upto Rs.3 lakhs, subjected to the norms prescribed by the respective SRLMs. This part of the scheme will be operationalized by SRLMs. (A separate circular on December 09, 2014 was issued containing the detailed Guidelines on interest subvention and its operationalization across the country for the year 2014-15 along with the list of 150 identified districts).

### Role of banks in Interest Subvention Scheme

#### • Opening of savings accounts

The role of banks would commence with opening of accounts for all the Women SHGs, SHGs with members of Disability and the Federations of the SHGs. The 'Know Your Customer' (KYC) norms as specified from time to time by Reserve Bank of India are applicable for identification of the customers.

#### • Lending Norms

The eligibility criteria for the SHG s to avail loans:

- SHG should be in active existence at least since the last 6 months as per the books of account of SHGs and not from the date of opening of S/B account.
- SHG should be practicing 'Panchasutra' i.e. Regular meeting. Regular savings. Regular inter-lending, Timely repayment and Up-to-date books of accounts.
- Qualified as per grading norms fixed by NABARD. As and when the Federations of the SHGs come to existence, the grading exercise can be done by the Federations to support the Banks.
- The existing defunct SHGs are also eligible for credit if they are revived and continue to be active for a minimum period of 3 months

### Types of facility and repayment

SHGs can avail either Term loan or a CCL loan or both based on the needs. In case of need, additional loan can be sanctioned even though the previous loan is outstanding.

## **Repayment schedule could be as follows:**

- The first dose of loan will be repaid in 6-12 installments.
- Second dose of loan will be repaid in 12-24 months.
- Third dose will be sanctioned based on the micro credit plans, the repayment has to be either monthly/quarterly/half yearly based on the cash flow and it has to be between 2 to 5 years.
- Forth dose onwards: repayment has to be either monthly/quarterly/half yearly based on the cash flow and it has to be between 3 to 6 years.

- **Security and Margin**

No collateral and no margin will be charged up to Rs.10.00 lakhs limit to the SHGs. No lien should be marked against savings bank account of SHGs and no deposits should be insisted upon while sanctioning loans.

- **Dealing with Defaulters**

It is desirable that willful defaulter should not be financed under NRLM. In case willful defaulters are members of a group, they might be allowed to benefit from the thrift and credit activities of the group including the corpus built up with the assistance of Revolving Fund. But at the stage of assistance for economic activities, the willful defaulters should not have the benefit of further assistance until the outstanding loans are repaid. Willful defaulters of the group should not get benefits under the NRLM Scheme and the group may be financial excluding such defaulters while documenting the loan.

Further, non-willful defaulters should not be debarred from receiving the loan. In case of default is due to genuine reasons, Banks may follow the norms suggested for restructuring the account with revised repayment schedule.


- **Credit Target Planning**

Based on the Potential Linked Plan/State Focus Paper prepared by NABARD, SLBC sub-committee may arrive at the district-wise, block-wise and branch-wise credit. The sub-committee has to consider the existing SHGs, New suggested by the SRLMs to arrive at the credit targets for the states. The targets so decided should be approved in the SLLBC and should be reviewed and monitored periodically for effective implementation. The district-wise credit plan should be communicated to the DCC. The Block-wise/Cluster-wise targets are to be communicated to the bank Branches through the Controllers.

- **Post credit follow up**

Loan pass books in regional languages may be issued to the SHGs which may contain all the details of the loans disbursed to them and the terms and conditions applicable to the loan sanctioned. The passbook should be up dated with every transaction made by the SHGs. At the time of documentation





and disbursement of loan, it is advisable to clearly explain the terms and conditions as part of financial literacy.

Bank branches may observe one fixed day in a fortnight to enable the staff to go to the field and attend the meeting of the SHGs and Federation to observe the operations of the SHGs and keeps a track of the regularity in the SHGs meeting and performance.

- **Repayment**

Prompt repayment of the loan is necessary to ensure the success of the programme. Banks shall take all possible measures, i.e. personal contact organization of joint recovery camps with District Mission Management Units (DPMUs)/ DRDAs to ensure the recovery of loans. Keeping in view, the important of loan recovery, banks should prepare a list of defaulters under NRLM every month and furnish the list in the BLBC, DLCC meetings. This would ensure that NRLM staff at the districts/ block level will assist the bankers in initiating the repayment.

- **Supervision and monitoring of the Scheme**

Banks may set up NRLM cells at Regional/Zonal offices. these cells should Periodically monitor and review the flow of credit to the SHGs, ensure the implementation of the guidelines to the scheme, collect data from the branches and make available consolidated date to the Head office and the NRLM units at the districts/blocks. The cell should also discuss this consolidated date in the SLBC, BLBC and DCC meeting regularly to maintain the effective communication with the state staff and all banks.

## **Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

SGSY is being implemented since April 1999 as a major anti-poverty scheme for the rural poor, by organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs), providing them with skill development training and helping them to get credit linkage with financial institutions and providing infrastructure and marketing support for the products produced by them. Government of India and the State Government are sharing the costs in the ratio of 75:25.

The SGSY fund is used to provide subsidy for the Revolving fund and Economic assistance to Self Help Groups. Part of the Scheme components is also utilized for formation of groups and conducts of training for their basic orientation and skill up gradation. Upto 20% of the total allocation can also be spent on putting up of infrastructure required for promotion of activities of SHGs. The SHGs, after the first grading, are providing with a revolving funds of Rs.50,000 for first linking (banks loan of Rs.50,000 and Rs. 10,000 as subsidy) Rs.1.00lakhs for second linkages and Rs.15.00 lakhs for third and subsequent linkages. After the second grading, the successful groups are provided with economic assistance, the maximum eligible subsidy being 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakhs.

### **Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)**

The prime minister's rojgar yojana is a programme for the educated Unemployed Youths for promoting the entrepreneurship among the educated youths for their self-employment to reduce unemployment in the country. The scheme is being implemented in the state since the year 1993-94 and as far 264256 beneficiaries have been assisted under the scheme since inception. During the programme year 2005-06 a total number of 33885 cases were sanctioned by various banks against a target of 32000 beneficiaries recording achievement index of 105.8%. the state has been enjoying the privilege of being first in surpassing the target under the scheme every year.

### **Swarna Jayanti shahari Rojgar Yojana**

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployment or under employed poor through encouraging the setting up of Self Employment ventures or provision of wage employment. The scheme is being implemented in the state w.e.f 01.12.1997 subsuming earlier schemes for urban Micro Entrepreneurs (SUME) in it. For financial year 2005-06, physical target of 8645 was fixed with subsidy amount of Rs.6.48 crores. The achievement against this was 7268 in physical terms and Rs.5.19 crores in financial terms under USEP. Thus, achievement index works out to 60.17% while under DWCUA banks have achieved 47.1% and 38.1% in respect of physical and financial targets.

### **Conclusion:**

Economic empowerment of women is central to considering personal independence and self-esteem. Employment and entrepreneur opportunities would go a long way in making women self-reliant. To end discrimination against women in the field of employment and to realize their right to work, women should be given the right to employment opportunities, the free choice of profession, job security equal remuneration. The SHG is very useful to women. Illiterate women can form a group with upto 15 members to avail the benefits from the SHG to lead their life confidently. Literate people can also participate so that it emboldens the other who is very shy and undecided. Involvement of literate's members result in understanding the problems and for that they can give better solution. Education also helps to empower women leading them from agricultural labor to non-household manufacturing and service occupation in the modern sectors. Just as literacy increases economic opportunities, school attendance familiarizes girls with non-family social setting and increases their skill and confidence to engage in productive work outside the home more competitively. Now most of the women are able to perform well compare to previous time. Because of SHG many of them have become confident and they are able to interact with others better. A single women can also face difficulties and can solve their problems effectively. They become strong and self-reliant they have proved themselves in all walks of life. Women residing at rural areas are showing more interest in SHG's than women residing at urban areas. Despite, being economically weak by becoming part of SHG they can save some part of the amount which helps in their future wellbeing.



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## “A STUDY ON UNDERSTANDING RESOURCE CONSUMPTION”

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### **ABSTRACT**

Resource consumption is a critical and complex issue in our rapidly changing world. In an era marked by environmental challenges, resource scarcity, and global sustainability concerns, gaining a comprehensive understanding of resource consumption is paramount for informed decision-making and responsible resource management. This study highlights the significance of sustainable practices, circular economy models, and conservation efforts to reduce resource waste. This particular study will focus on the problems of overconsumption of resources and it will also provide the possible solutions and, measures for overconsumption of resources and the sustainable use of available resources.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The adage “Human desires are infinite while resources are finite,” underscores the imperative need for a comprehensive examination of resource consumption in today’s world. Embracing the utilization of available resources for current needs while preserving them for the future represents the core objective of our study—sustainable consumption. Understanding the detrimental effects of resource overconsumption and identifying solutions are the primary focal points of this research. Sustainable consumption not only promotes the preservation of resources but also fosters global economic growth. Issues such as climate change, global warming, rising sea levels, and diminished rainfall stem from the problem of overconsumption. This excessive utilization of natural resources results in adverse environmental impacts, significantly affecting our planet. The current consumption and production patterns require a substantial quantity of natural resources, averaging between 25 to 30 tons of materials per capita, annually.

### **Objectives:**

1. The objective is to investigate the issues related to resource overconsumption.
2. To identify potential solutions and strategies to mitigate the problem of excessive resource consumption.
3. To examine the challenges associated with implementing these solutions.
4. To promote the sustainable utilization of the existing resources.



## Problems of overconsumption:

- **Depletion:** Consistent consumption leads to reduction. For instance, estimations suggest a rapid depletion of groundwater, ranging between 100 and 300 kilometres per year. This trend may intensify future global conflicts over water, while the diminished non-renewable resources won't replenish for extensive periods.
- **Negative Impacts on Society:** Overconsumption of forest lands results in reduced rainfall and subsequent famines. Agricultural sectors suffer, causing food shortages for both people and animals. The consequences include starvation, malnutrition, and disparities between the affluent and underprivileged.
- **Economic Instability:** Increased demand escalates prices, leading to economic instability. The soaring costs of land due to overpopulation create economic crises. Deforestation for human habitation disrupts the world economy. The volatility in petroleum extraction impacts the demand and stability of this resource in the economy.
- **Pollution:** The burning of fossil fuels for energy production and various industrial activities generates pollution in water, air, and soil, adversely affecting the environment. Unsustainable consumption and production have detrimental impacts on health.
- **Climate Change:** The excessive extraction and use of fossil fuels and certain materials release greenhouse gases, contributing to rising sea levels, reduced rainfall, elevated temperatures, droughts, food shortages, and species loss.
- **Water Scarcity:** Overconsumption of water leads to a shortage of potable water and affects agricultural water supply. It may potentially spark conflicts and disputes between countries. Illegal acquisition of water bodies for construction exacerbates the scarcity.
- **Loss of Cultural Diversity:** Overconsumption erodes traditional cultures and indigenous knowledge linked to natural resources. As traditional practices fade, cultural diversity diminishes.

These issues underscore the critical need for sustainable consumption and emphasize the imperative to discover suitable solutions to overconsumption.

## Solutions to overcome Consumption of Resources


As the human population grows and economies develop, our consumption of natural resources—materials provided by the Earth for economic gain—has substantially increased. However, in many instances, we're utilizing these resources at a rate faster than nature can replenish them.

1. **Embrace Renewable Energy:** Renewable energy, derived from natural resources replenished at a rapid rate, offers a sustainable solution. Sources like solar, wind, and tide energy can generate electricity without depleting these resources. Shifting from fossil fuels to renewable resources for electricity production ensures their availability for future use. Furthermore, renewable energy sources



do not emit harmful gases, making them environmentally friendly.

2. **Reduce Single-Use Plastics:** Global plastic production, especially for single-use products, contributes significantly to environmental waste. Mismanagement in recycling or discarding plastics into the sea harms marine life and human health due to seafood consumption. By decreasing our use of single-use plastics, we conserve resources and prevent plastic waste from polluting the environment.
3. **Opt for Alternative Transportation:** Limiting individual vehicle usage—dependent on natural resources for short distances—can reduce carbon emissions and the demand for fossil fuels. Encouraging bicycle use, walking, and public transportation over personal vehicle use minimizes the exploitation of natural resources. Promotions like discounts for public transport and the integration of more fuel-efficient technology can effectively curb resource usage.
4. **Enhance Electricity Efficiency:** In everyday activities, electricity plays a pivotal role. Decreasing dependence on non-renewable energy sources like coal and natural gas is possible through simple measures such as switching off unused appliances, utilizing energy-efficient devices, and adopting energy-saving light bulbs. These actions help conserve resources and reduce environmental impact.
5. **Adopt Sustainable Agriculture:** Given the pivotal role of agriculture in feeding the world, it is essential to ensure that agricultural practices are sustainable. Measures such as crop rotation, cover cropping, reducing chemical and pesticide use, and opting for natural fertilizers maintain soil fertility and health. Employing efficient irrigation methods, like canal systems and wells, prevents over-exploitation of underground water sources, ensuring their longevity.
6. **Enforce Sustainable Fishing:** With a significant reliance on seafood, responsible fishing practices are vital. Overexploitation and depletion of fish populations—resulting in the alteration of ecosystems and negative economic impacts on coastal fishing industries—necessitate the enforcement of laws to safeguard at-risk fish populations and their habitats.
7. **Treat Wastewater:** To mitigate water pollution issues that stem from the release of untreated sewage and industrial waste into streams, rivers, and underground water sources, proper treatment of wastewater is crucial. This helps maintain environmental integrity and supports the health of organisms reliant on these water sources.
8. **Forest Conservation and Management:** Forests provide invaluable ecosystem services and are critical for the livelihoods of many. Sustainable forest management, involving strategies aligned with natural regeneration patterns, aims to safeguard forests against overexploitation. Initiatives include creating protected areas, establishing sustainable harvesting plans, and employing logging practices that minimize environmental impact.
9. **Enhance Recycling Systems:** An essential step often overlooked in the product lifecycle is recycling. By improving awareness about recycling among the public, governments and non-governmental organizations can foster a recycling culture. It's equally important to invest in research for new recycling technologies that make the process more efficient and effective while creating employment



opportunities and contributing to environmental cleanliness.

- 10. Minimize Food Waste:** Considerable amounts of food, about a third of the global production, go to waste or are lost each year. Efficient meal planning, smart shopping strategies, and proper food storage can significantly reduce this wastage.
- 11. Safeguarding Wetlands and Coastal Ecosystems:** Wetlands, crucial regions with saturated groundwater, play a pivotal role in sustaining vegetation cover. Coastal and wetland ecosystems contribute to the food chain, replenish water sources, provide essential minerals and nutrients for primary producers, and aid in maintaining plant and animal biodiversity. Protecting these ecosystems is vital for controlling marine overfishing and preserving coral reefs. Preventing plastic, garbage, and industrial waste from contaminating rivers and seas is essential. Strict laws must be enacted to protect these ecosystems from further damage.
- 12. Spreading Awareness:** There is a need to educate individuals about the impact of their daily activities on scarce natural resources and the subsequent contribution to resource depletion. The primary objective of raising awareness is to encourage people to use public transportation more, reduce their use of natural resources, increase the use of non-renewable resources, and undertake measures to preserve and restore environmental damage. Awareness campaigns can take various forms such as videos, articles, blog posts, talks by celebrities, and other informative mediums.

### **Challenges to implementation of Sustainable Consumption:**

1. Sustainable consumption practices hinge significantly on institutional arrangements, household context, economic influences, and cultural traditions.
2. Social change depends on behavioural shifts, driven by values and attitudes that influence the adoption of specific behaviours by individuals.
3. Some individuals might be resistant to changing their energy-intensive consumption practices related to specific resources.

### **Conclusion:**

The globe faces considerable challenges due to overpopulation and overconsumption, resulting in resource depletion. Implementing sustainable consumption policies and measures could help curtail the consumption of resources. It's crucial for policymakers to concentrate on devising and executing effective interventions that promote sustainable consumption within society.

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## ROLE OF NEWS MEDIA AND EMPOWERMENT

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### ABSTRACT

Socio-economic progress is the pre-condition for reducing inequality in all types. Achieving social and economic mobility through formal education and through the employment in the organised sector has been possible to some extent. This helps an individual to achieve empowerment in every society. There are different categories of population. For example, we have gender-based groups, caste-based groups, class based groups, religion based communities, ethnic groups, racial groups and so on. All these groups have been treated differently in almost every society. Such unequal treatment has led to group's position in lower levels of the social structure. And these groups are very much aware of their discrimination, denial, oppression and subjugation but these groups have not had the power and strength to fight against their subjugation by themselves. Historically societies have had to engage in multiple efforts to give the required push to lift these groups up. Socially we have seen efforts of social reformers and socially oriented religious persons who tried to in still confidence in the minds of the oppressed and down trodden.

Economically, advancements in Science and Technology, improvements in production techniques, skill based training, business and market oriented economy have been used to uplift the poverty stricken and economically backward sections of the society.

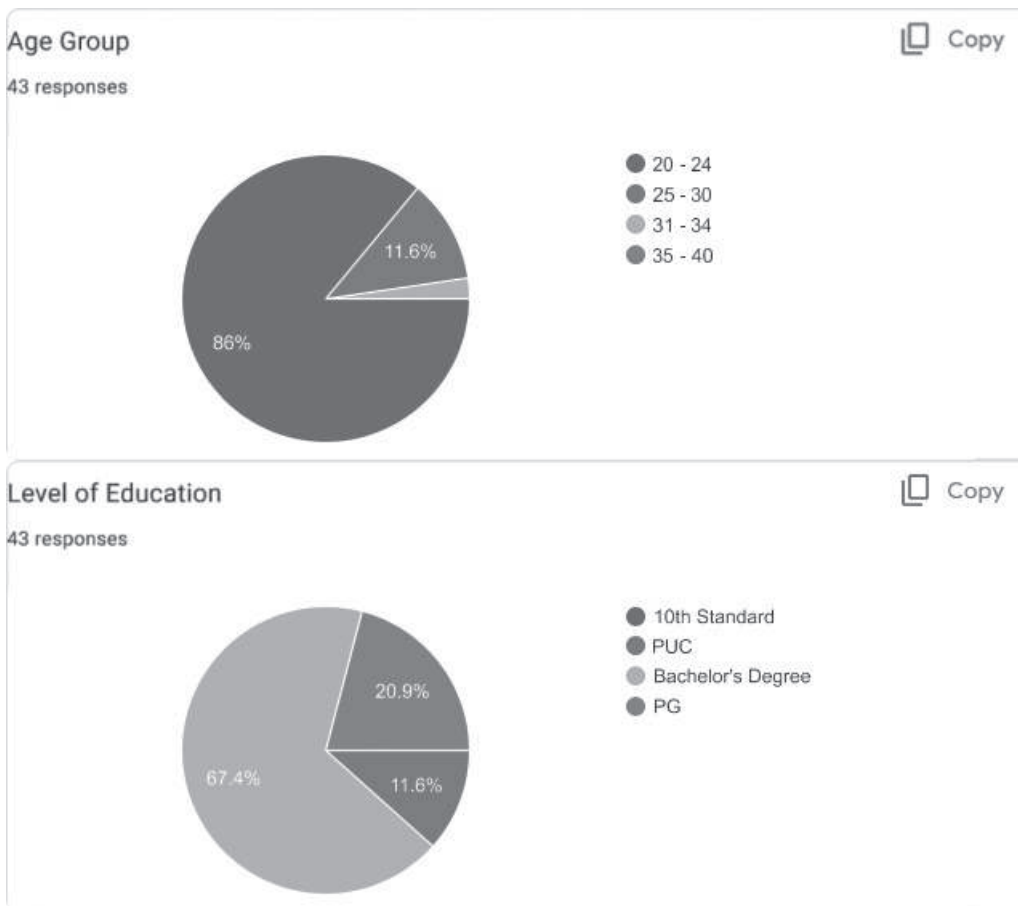
With the establishment of well organised political systems, providing empowering efforts received philosophical dimensions. Be it free, democratic system or the Communism based polity different legal efforts and political measures were implemented to provide political power to the discriminated and the denied. However all these efforts were useful, but could not bring about the required self awareness and self reliance among the lower sections of the society. That is when the media came into picture to supplement the efforts and the attempts. Media is defined as a process of communicating information and knowledge to large mass of individuals at the same time. It was done through many means, such as print medium, audio, audio- visual, cinema TV and through digital format. The progress of information communication Technology in a revolutionary manner has definitely added new dimension to the society and the social efforts. In the early decades of the 20th century the print media the most popular one greatly committed to the social cause. It is known concerned about the evils of the society. Media was also aware of the role of the government agencies that they needed to play the gap of inequality among the social groups. Write up articles journalists rott to light the lack of commitment part of the government administrators but also strived to awaken the public. The public had to demand the measures to be adopted and implemented by



the government. This also gave rise to investigative journalism. Sting operations brought light misdeeds of the politicians and administrators. This kind of shaming the government agencies, definitely made them to come out of their slumber and formulate policies programs for the empowerment of the deprived sections.

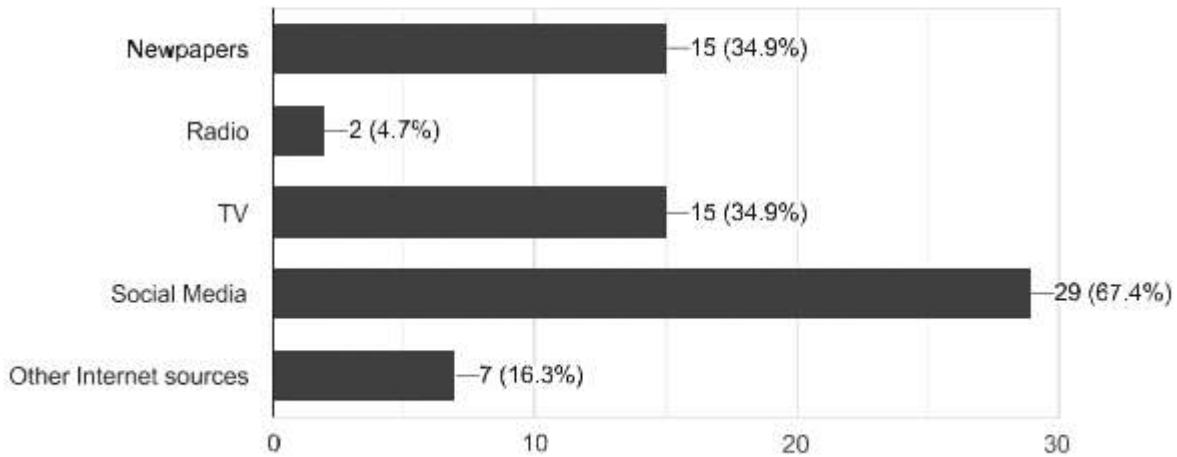
### Functions of media

In general, the media performs four major functions- inform, educate, raise awareness, and entertain. It provides information about the current happenings around the world. It is a major source of knowledge dissemination. The consumer of the media gains immense knowledge from all forms of media. Raising awareness about the social issues, economic issues, discrimination deprivation etc. is done by the media and it helps an individual to realise his or her personal condition and to get into action to overcome them. The stories of achievers, the people who struggled hard to come up in life act as motivating factors. Apart from all the above positive aspects the media is also causing effects. In the recent decades more affected by misinformation and disinformation. Spread of false news and giving importance to insignificant matters have resulted in consumers losing faith and trust in the media. In India there are more than 500 satellite channels, and among them 80 are news channels. According to a recent estimate over 692 million persons are using online media. There are about 1,46,000 registered newspapers and magazines being published in India.



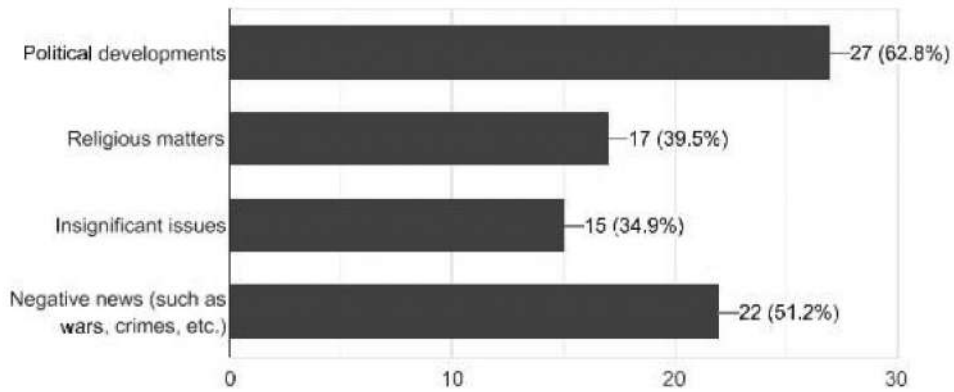
What form of media do you generally use to get the current news? (select at least one option) Copy

43 responses



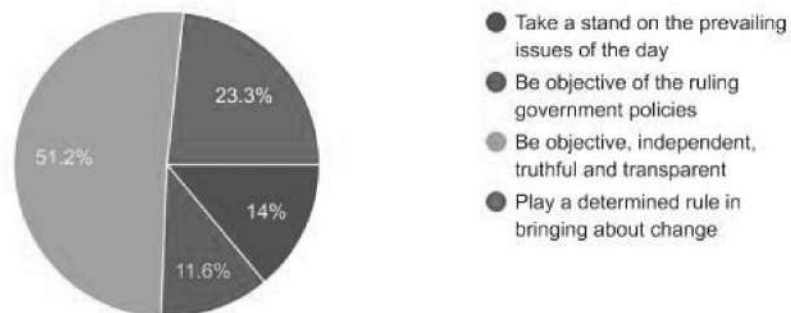
Your opinions on the present day media: "Media gives more importance to ..." (select as many options as you think is correct) Copy

43 responses



According to you, what should be the role of news media? Copy

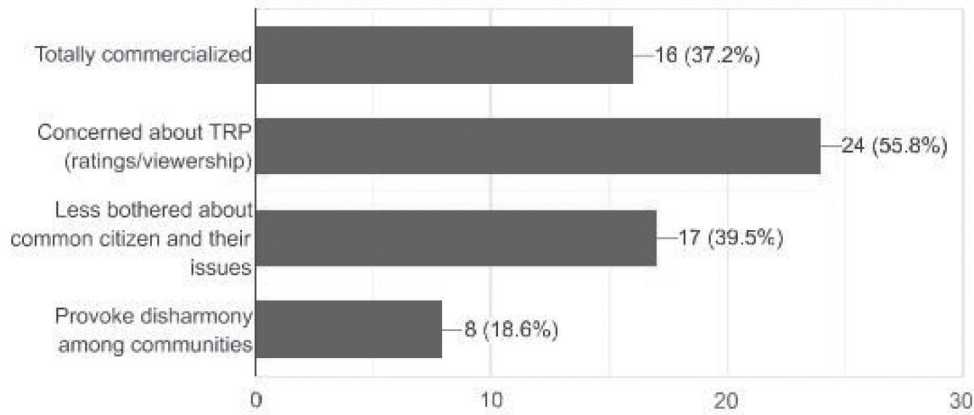
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### What are your views on the nature of present day media?

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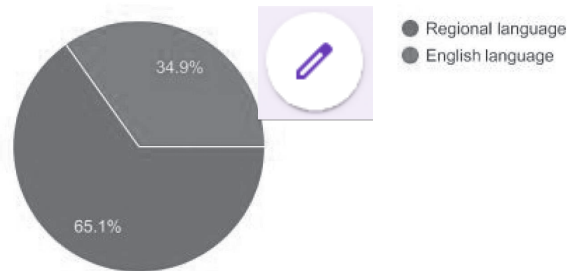
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### Which language media do you find more reliable?

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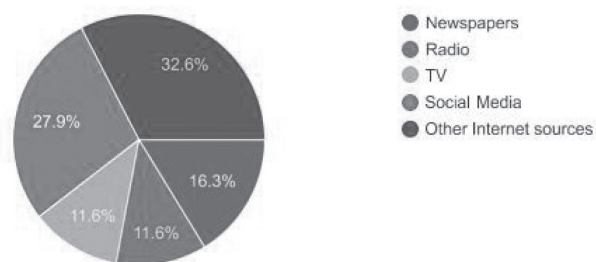
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### Which form of media do you find unreliable?

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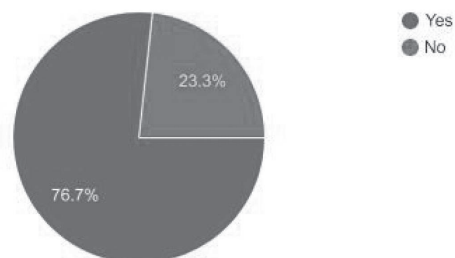
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### Should media be controlled for empowering the nation?

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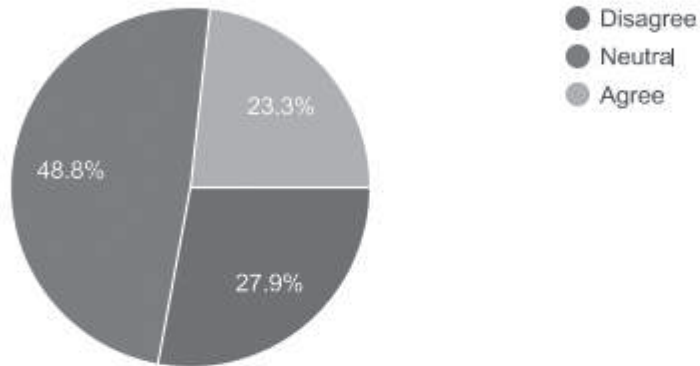
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Are the existing laws and regulations effective in controlling media?

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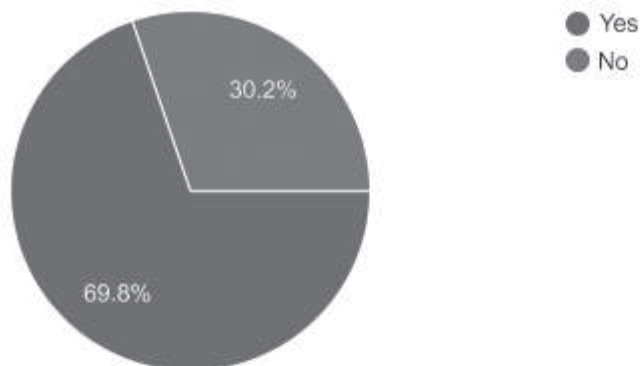
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Is free media a pre-condition for greater awareness and empowerment?

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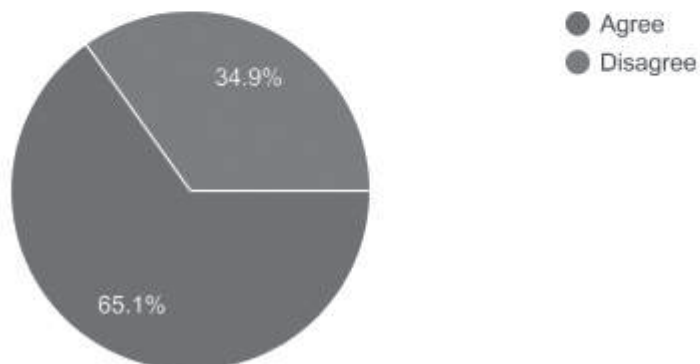
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Media in its present form empowers the nation

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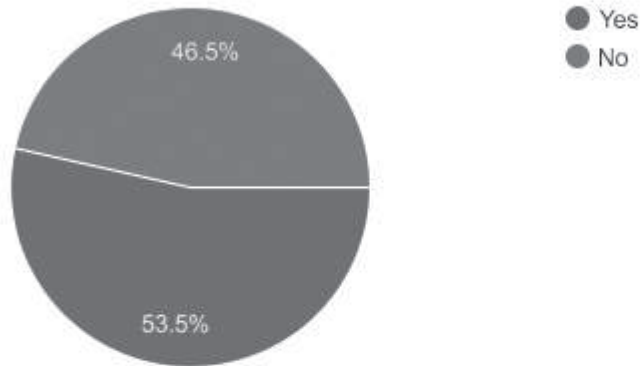
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Does the present media represent all classes of society?

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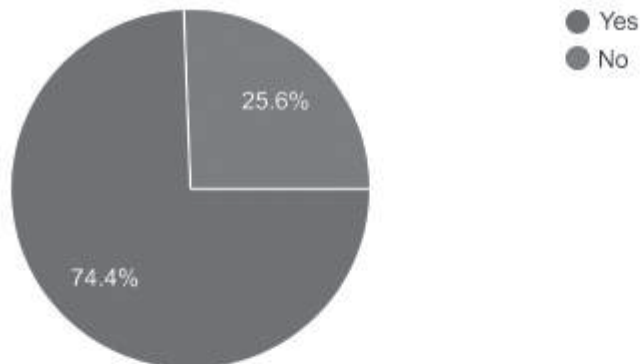
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Should the media be state-controlled to take the nation in the right direction?

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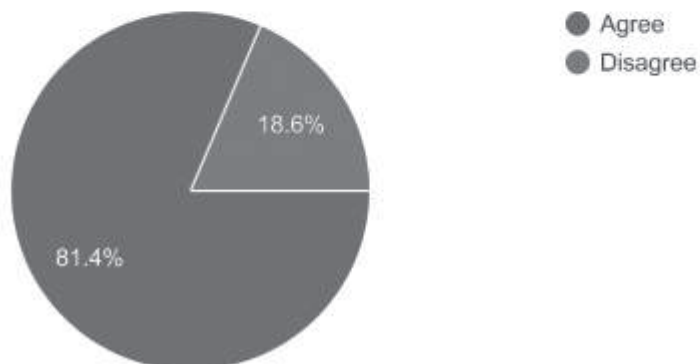
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Media sometimes misleads the public

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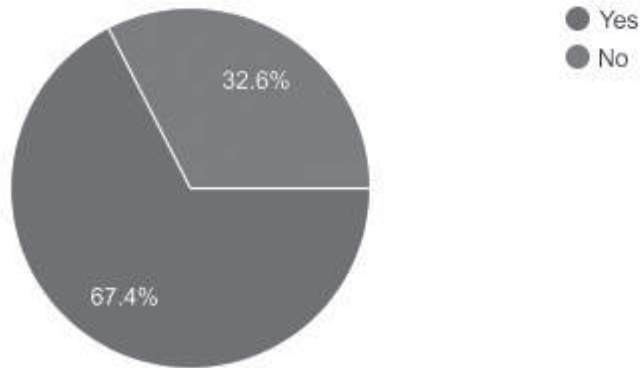
43 responses



## Is it possible to deal with Fake media strictly?

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43 responses



Any other comments or opinions on news media in India? Do you think they can be improved to inform the masses?

20 responses

Yes

Nothing

No

Yes

S

Many of the media channels are sold out to political personalities, this should be avoided and there should be transparency.

Mm

Good

Thank you

Okay

Thank you

Tq

Yes they can improve


Get better in media

We should make understand to the people of our country the importance of social media that it should be used in a very careful manner and make people understand about the media in a proper manner so we used in correct manner

And to give useful information which each people should follow properly

And give information about the science and technology that has been developed during this modern world like machine robots which also serves the food and which can speak and it can eliminate the person some people are using social media for media in a very bad way

Due to use of social media we are using artificial intelligence in nowadays world which is bringing more information about this how it has been used for the computer purpose



As is the opinion of the youth, the media can be a significant means of empowerment. Considering the under privileged non empowered population in India the first developing media and its growing influence on the populace, it can be a great leveller.

Empowerment is a new buzzword. Rappaport(1987) points out that by empowerment I mean, our aim should be to enhance the possibilities for people to control their own lives. It is a process which is continuous and enlarging. Every powerless or weak individual is well aware of his situations and circumstances and most of the time will try to make his own efforts to take control of the course of his life. However, it is well known that if a non empowered person does not participate in society, he or she gaining power and control of their life may not be possible.

In fact Keiffer's work on personal empowerment is a major empirical study about this process.

He identifies four stages of empowerment at a personal level.

1. Entry.
2. Advancement
3. Incorporation
4. Commitment.

Every individual's entry into the process of empowerment is determined by their personal situations and circumstances. Further the individual will have to make major attempts to empower himself. Incorporation of the outside social environment plays a major role. And lastly, commitment to achieve the desired level is also very important. In all these, media can act as a determining influence on one's empowering efforts. Participating in social environment and using media based information will surely help a person's empowering efforts.

Through media, one is able to know the Governmental policies and programs. All these awareness measures can be very helpful in one's socio- economic progress.

Conclusion: Media in society has a profound effect in modern times. Using media in right way is the need of the hour. Through formal education process it has to be achieved.

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## SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION IN INDIA – BALANCING SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

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### **ABSTRACT**

Science, technology and innovation (STI) are important drivers of economic growth and social development. For India to embark on the path of sustainable development by focusing on economic development, social inclusion and environmental sustainability to achieve ‘Atmanirbhar Bharat’, more emphasis will be placed on promoting traditional knowledge systems, developing indigenous technologies and promoting bottom-up innovations. The emergence of disruptive and impactful technologies creates new challenges and greater opportunities. The Covid-19 pandemic has provided a great opportunity for research and development (R&D) institutions, academia and industry to work together towards a common goal, synergies, collaboration and collaboration. The new science, technology and innovation policy aims to bring about profound changes through short, medium and long-term mission projects by building a nourished ecosystem that promotes research and innovation by individuals and organizations.

The paper begins with the stages of innovation in Science and Technology and findings about balancing socio economic conditions at wide scale. By examining the development and maintaining a robust, based system and finding evidence-based and stakeholder-based planning, information, evaluation and research system are of utmost importance.


In conclusion, this paper underscores the role of balancing the socio-economic conditions and growth related data emphasis the need of larger innovation in science and technology.

**Key words:** Science & Technology, sustainable development, socio – economic growth

### **Introduction**

While the job of Science and Innovation and Advancement (STI) in public development is notable and generally acknowledged by numerous state run administrations and the UN organizations, what comprises morals in Science and Innovation (S&T) what’s more, Development strategy involves banter. Rather than taking a conventional move toward we have moved toward the subject of morals through Access, Incorporation and Value (AIE). This expects extraordinary significance for a country like India, where





'access' itself is a bigger issue which excites extraordinary also, enthusiastic discussions, for example, on questions connected with scholarly property privileges (IPRs). The more extensive disparity inside the nation and across different districts raises the discussion on consideration and value. The thought of morals in this regard is additionally critical since innovation and orientation partition are pre-overwhelmingly apparent in all cases. With regards to this conversation paper, the undertaking is to add to estimating AIE as a result of strategies including S&T strategies and as a standard in STI strategy structures. Estimating AIE through markers is a difficult task given the systemic issues, information accessibility and different issues in creating markers.

In giving significance to AIE we are not taking the place that values like independence are insignificant. Maybe in our view AIE is more pertinent in the Indian setting than unique qualities like independence, opportunity furthermore, human nobility. In such manner, it merits calling attention to that comprehensive development and social consideration are currently important for the advancement financial aspects writing and financial experts are creating pointers to gauge them.<sup>1</sup> The twelfth long term plan centers around comprehensive development and states that "our zero in ought not be simply on Gross domestic product development itself, yet on accomplishing a development process that is all around as comprehensive as could really be expected" and appropriately acknowledges "major areas of strength for that comprehensive development is the main situation that will meet the goal of individuals". This reflection demonstrates that the organizers know about the need to move past Gross domestic product development and advance comprehensive development. Just as it has been called attention to that financial development fundamentally doesn't result in comprehensive development or in more friendly consideration, we need to call attention to that S&T strategies can affect incorporation.

In India, there are a few drives embraced by different offices, foundations, common society associations and people, working in the area of science and innovation for further developing access and consideration. The different Long term Plan records and strategy proclamations have over and over again stressed on guaranteeing that advantages of S&T arrive at the majority, for example access, value and consideration.

### **Financial Execution: Development of Per Capita State Gross domestic product**

There is significant variety after some time in the exhibition of the states. In any event, when we take the typical yearly expansion in per capita Gross domestic product over 10 years we find significant vacillation in the development rates and in the positions in view of development in per capita pay. The position relationship between's the typical development rates for the various many years, the 1980s, the 1990s also, the 2000s, is right around nothing, not the slightest bit huge. In any case, there are a few examples. The development rate in certain states, Bihar, Kerala and West Bengal has expanded while the development rate in Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and UP has declined. In AP and TN the development rate has changed in the various many years, first expanding and then diminishing. In any case, the general pattern is a deteriorating of the development rate.



## Execution Structure

The execution procedure will be contrived through a hearty institutional component. The carrying out organizations will be directed by this component in the errands of scene examination, institutional planning, distinguishing partners and assets. Facilitated activities across a scope of entertainers with proactive initiative and a culture of coordinated effort across the Science Technology & Innovation (STI) scene will be encouraged. While distinguishing and drawing in with the partners for STI strategy arranging and coordination, aimless portrayal of specialists from science and sociology areas will be guaranteed. Once the guide for the execution is created, the carrying out offices will concentrate on limit building. The STI Strategy Establishment will give information backing to various STI divisions and organizations, at the middle and the state levels in the preparation of STI labor force for execution and checking. The approach and program achievements will be set up toward the start of the execution by the carrying out organization with the direction of the STI Strategy Organization. From the start of the execution and all through the process, foundational correspondence to create and share the data and input on the cycle of execution will be guaranteed.


## Way Forward

Our endeavors to foster measurable pointers for evaluating Access Inclusion & Equity (AIE) bring out a few significant ramifications. As monetary development without anyone else doesn't guarantee AIE in results, exceptional projects and endeavors are required to guarantee AIE. The encounters of the states give a system to relative investigation for surmising the highlights of strategies that lead to better Access Inclusion & Equity (AIE). Exceptional projects and arrangements to address access and consideration must be returned to by estimating their effects. The fact that data makes it crucial be gathered by significant social classes to empower a legitimate assessment of AIE. As laying out causality for surveying formative results is troublesome we want both subjective and subjective investigation.

Contingent on information accessibility and determination of S&T markers a better comprehension of financial effect of S&T strategies could be explored. There are concentrates on which have zeroed in on proof from mechanical advancements the most appropriate for improvement challenges, legitimate furthermore, accepted practices to help development and incorporation and access inside the ambit of S&T decision making for different partners. In such manner we require a more extensive discussion on Financial (SE) evaluation of S&T strategies and undertakings and stress that SE evaluation ought to go past normal Money saving advantage Examination or innovation appraisal.

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## “THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT VISION FOR INDIA - NEED OF INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION FROM ESG PERSPECTIVE.”

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### ABSTRACT

The research presented in this article has been illustrated with the goal of presenting and describing the numerous roles of institutions in adaptation processes over recent times. Institutions have emerged mainly to solve human problems; they have emerged mainly because problems have emerged. No one will foresee problems and start with their institutions. When the problem has emerged and reached a stage where no one can solve it, then institutions will solve it. The framework of an institution lies in the foundation, efficiency, market, government, and state. It lies in the efficiency, costs, and benefits of an institution. Institutions that correct the market failure or serve useful purposes are considered effective ones, but all such effective institutions need not be efficient. In this backdrop, there is a need to analyze the institutional transformation from ESG perspective. ESG stands for Environmental, Social and Governance. These are referred to as pillars in ESG frameworks and represent the three main thematic areas that any institution is expected to report on. The purpose of this article is to bring a theoretical framework through secondary data and to analyze from a policy perspective. By mapping ESG priorities and actions to the relevant SDGs, Institutions can identify areas where they can have a significant impact and contribute to global sustainable development objectives. This goal-setting process helps Institutions focus efforts and measure progress towards specific SDGs. Hence, the present Study.

**Keywords:** Governance, Institutions, Sustainability, ESG, Efficiency.

### Introduction

The concept of Sustainable Development is not new. It existed centuries ago in civilizations like the ones that thrived in Indus Valley, Mesopotamia, Greece, and Rome. According to the ancient Indian scriptures the mind, body, and its surroundings were held to be in constant harmony. Plato (5th Century BC), Strabo and Columella (1st Century BC) and Pliny the Elder (1st Century AD) discussed different types of environmental degradation that were a result of activities such as farming, logging, and mining. They knew we depend on the environment and were aware of the impacts of human actions on the surroundings that sustained them. The concept of sustainability arose out of necessity and because of various historical events. This paper explores the need for institutional transformation and its influence on the inception of sustainability from ESG perspective. The role of institutions in the evolution of sustainability into its current form and why it is necessary for the collective survival of humans on this planet is examined. The details of how institutions are playing a role in coordinating global efforts to implement the idea of Sustainable Development are




also elaborated. The term institution here refers to a social structure that influences the behavior of the people. Institution may be regarded as a rule. It may be a formal institution or an informal institution or a norm, enforced by the state, Government or other public agencies or communities. It also focuses on the internalized normative behavior of an individual. More precisely, the institution here concentrates on that physical and non-physical infrastructure with declared vision, mission, goals and objectives formulated to provide solutions to the problem. Sustainable development is a pathway to progress that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is a holistic approach that considers the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development. India is a rapidly developing country with a population of over 1.3 billion people. The country has made significant progress in recent decades, but it still faces a number of challenges, including poverty, inequality, and climate change. The Indian government has adopted a number of policies and initiatives to promote sustainable development. These include the National Action Plan on Climate Change, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the National Mission for Clean Energy. However, to achieve its sustainable development vision, India needs to transform its institutions. This means creating and strengthening institutions that can support sustainable development policies and practices. The Indian government has adopted a number of initiatives to promote sustainable development, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the National Action Plan on Climate Change. The SDGs are a set of 17 goals adopted by all UN member states in 2015, which aim to achieve a more sustainable and equitable future for all by 2030. The National Action Plan on Climate Change outlines India's strategy for addressing climate change and promoting sustainable development.

India's sustainable development vision is to create a society that is equitable, inclusive, and sustainable. This means ensuring that all Indians have access to basic necessities, such as food, water, shelter, education, and healthcare. It also means protecting the environment and ensuring that India's natural resources are used sustainably. While there are many concepts in sustainable development, none are more forward-looking and popular than the concept of ESG. ESG incorporation has now become mainstream thanks to strict sustainability norms, government regulations, and the demand for transparency and stakeholder engagement. Studies have also shown that ESG integration positively affects the value, performance, and long-term resilience of firms, markets, and financial institutions. The future for ESG looks very promising, with rapid investment growth in the recent past backing up this trend. To better understand ESG, it is important to look at its roots, given that its current prominence is a result of very strict sustainability standards, government mandates, and the call for transparency and stakeholder involvement.

### **Top three ESG issues - Pillars of Sustainability**

There is no specific way to categorize ESG issues and their materiality. This is because they can differ considerably depending on the type of industry, company characteristics, and business model. For example, some firms or institutions might prefer to give a more granular description to the pillar factors (the "S" pillar or the "G" pillar) which as a result becomes subjective.

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- The ‘E’ issues: The E, or environmental pillar, includes major issues of concern such as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; eco-design and innovation; toxic emissions and waste production; natural resource use; sustainable use of land; protection of freshwater and marine resources; climate change mitigation; climate change adaptation; transition to pollution prevention and control; circular economy; and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.
  - The ‘S’ issues: The S, or social pillar, includes major issues of concern such as human rights, labor management, workplace health and safety, social activism, gender, ethnic, and religious diversity, human-capital management, charitable activities, data privacy and security, employee relations, relations with local communities, health and access to medicine, and consumer protection.
  - The ‘G’ issues: The G, or governance pillar, includes major issues of concern such as business ethics; corporate governance; board structure, size, diversity, skills, and independence; compensation policy; shareholder rights; fraud, bribery, corruption, and institutional instability; and risk management.

### **Need for Institutional Transformation**


Despite the government’s efforts, India still faces a number of challenges in achieving sustainable development. One of the key challenges is the need for institutional transformation. Many of India’s institutions are weak and inefficient. This makes it difficult to implement and enforce policies and regulations related to sustainable development. It also creates opportunities for corruption and other forms of malfeasance.

### **ESG and Social Transformation**

The role of community stakeholders in keeping businesses accountable cannot be understated. Lately, the very foundations of how we organize socio-economic activity are being transformed through social reforms. The evolving landscape is shaped by factors including:

- The amplified presence of institutional and well-informed investors, a tightening of the corporate governance framework, and improved avenues for information access.
- Stakeholders have gained access to fresh and effective topics from the ESG corpus of concepts and criteria to use in campaigns to alter and direct companies. For example, investors may legitimately feel that paying more attention to environmental and social issues reduces business risks, improves sustainability, and opens new opportunities.
- Stakeholders in the community can act as ‘watchdogs’ and provide oversight on key issues such as the management of the board. Additionally, they ensure that the organization effectively acknowledges and applies higher ESG standards with greater responsibility and transparency.

However, such a transformation could interfere excessively with business administration. Even with the best of intentions, growing stakeholder involvement frequently leads to more heated arguments with the management. It is therefore important for businesses to follow these steps:


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- Firms should be sensitive while approaching stakeholders in case of questions or criticisms pertaining to ESG.
  - Companies should incorporate ESG ideas and talking points into their readiness strategy to address angst and grievances of the stakeholders.
  - Companies should make voluntary disclosures along with one or more voluntary disclosure frameworks (e.g., TCFD).
  - Companies should be mindful of the disclosure-related demands of stakeholders, as disclosure laggards become more prone to activism.
  - Companies should maintain a defense counsel to evaluate their ESG disclosures.
  - Firms should regularly improve ESG oversight, initiatives, and disclosures, as well as ratings with ESG data collection and services.

All these steps need to be kept in mind, as social transformation is important for both institutions and investments to grow. It is desirable to analyze how ESG is relevant for institutional transformation from the point of view of sustainable development vision.

### **ESG relevance for exploring the institutional perspective on business expansion**

Businesses require a clear ESG focus. This will automatically draw interest from investors, as they always look forward to investing more in businesses with high ESG standards. High ESG standards, in turn, help organizations boost their top-line while easing operational and regulatory burdens, thereby lowering their overall risk profile. According to a McKinsey report (2019), a strong ESG proposition can lead to value creation for businesses and investors in the following ways:

- **Top-line growth:** Institutions with robust ESG frameworks can attract B2B and B2C investors with more sustainable products and achieve better access to resources through government relations and stronger communities. Moreover, companies that do not can lose customers due to poor sustainability practices.
- **Cost reduction:** Institutions with robust ESG policies can lower waste disposal costs, reduce energy consumption, and lower water intake. Additionally, investors always look for companies that are cost-effective and yield higher returns. On the flip side, Institutions that do not comply incur high packaging and waste disposal costs.
- **Regulatory and legal interventions:** Institutions that focus on ESG can achieve greater strategic freedom through deregulation. They will also enjoy subsidies and financial support from the government. Moreover, assessing a company's reputation, legal, and regulatory risk through ESG can boost investor confidence and help in business management. On the flip side, companies that do not can suffer restrictions in the market and incur fines.

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- Uplift productivity: Institutions that focus on ESG can help boost employee and investor motivation. This will help increase employee retention and brand value. Also, it can help attract skilled and productive labor through greater social credibility. On the flip side, companies that do not can face ‘social stigma’ and a reduced talent pool.
  - Investment and asset optimization: By using ESG, Institutions can enhance investment returns by better allocating capital over the long term. This way, they can avoid making investments that may not pay off in the future. Also, this can serve as a proxy for investors looking to reduce financial risks. On the flip side, companies that do not may face stranded assets and a reduced competitive advantage in the market.

### **ESG information and its applicability on institutional transformation.**


In the recent past, we have witnessed tremendous growth in the number of companies that measure and report ESG-related information. They may be categorized into three main types:

- Environment-related data: Mostly quantitative data related to carbon emissions, waste generation, energy and water consumption, climate change-related risks, etc.
- Social data: both qualitative and quantitative data related to gender diversity, product information, employee satisfaction and security, consumer-related information, social credibility, etc.
- Governance-related data: both qualitative and quantitative data related to board diversity, political lobbying, disclosure transparency, anti-corruption programs, etc.

### **Leveraging ESG information has multiple advantages:**

- Assessment of risks: ESG information has proven invaluable in assessing a company’s exposure to a range of risks, from regulatory and reputational to environmental and social. Such insights allow for robust risk mitigation strategies that contribute to the resilience of the business in the face of emerging challenges.
- Increased Brand Value: By integrating ESG information, companies can demonstrate their commitment to sustainability, social responsibility, and ethical governance, bolster their reputation, appeal to conscious consumers, and gain a competitive edge in the market.
- Investor Engagement: The transparent disclosure of ESG information ensures the company’s commitment to long-term value creation, thus fostering investor confidence and trust. Thus, it serves as a powerful catalyst for meaningful engagement between businesses and investors.
- Long-Term Value Creation: Companies that strategically incorporate ESG information into their operations and decision-making are better positioned for sustained value creation. ESG-oriented approaches align with long-term objectives, promoting stability and growth beyond short-term financial gains.





Both machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) offer potential solutions to analyze vast amounts of ESG information. The main advantage of AI is its ability to evaluate and process significantly more data than a person can at incredibly fast rates.

The analyzed ESG business information can then be used by investors to rank and screen companies based on their ESG performance. Additionally, it allows businesses and investors to assess risks, opportunities, management effectiveness, and financial stability.

Although little is known about investors' motivation to use ESG data, studies have shown that many socially responsible investors consider ESG information in their investment allocations, suggesting that such information has become more important in the investment process than in the past. Motivations to use ESG information can also vary depending on the institution and investor type. For example, financially motivated investors, such as asset managers, might prefer different ESG investment styles compared to ethically motivated investors, such as faith-based investors. Studies have shown that considering ESG information while making investment decisions has a profound positive impact on the company's business model and value drivers, such as revenue growth, margins, capital, and risk. For example, a survey across 652 asset-management and asset owning institutions revealed that a large majority (82%) of investors considered ESG information while making investment decisions, of which 63% used ESG-related data as the ESG factor in consideration that was financially material to the investment performance.


### **Institutional Reforms for Sustainable Development**

There are a number of institutional reforms that India can implement to support sustainable development. These include:

- **Strengthening environmental regulations and enforcement mechanisms:** The Indian government can strengthen its environmental regulations by setting more ambitious targets, simplifying the regulatory framework, and increasing enforcement capacity.
- **Improving social safety nets and providing access to quality education and healthcare:** The Indian government can improve its social safety nets by expanding coverage and increasing benefits. It can also improve access to quality education and healthcare by increasing public investment and improving service delivery.
- **Improving corporate governance standards and transparency:** The Indian government can improve corporate governance standards by strengthening the role of independent directors, increasing transparency, and improving the disclosure requirements for listed companies.

### **Role of the Private Sector in Institutional Transformation**

The private sector can play a significant role in institutional transformation for sustainable development. For example, businesses can adopt sustainable practices, invest in renewable energy, and support social development initiatives.



Businesses can also work with the government to develop and implement sustainable development policies. For example, businesses can participate in public-private partnerships to develop infrastructure and provide social services.

## Conclusion


Institution is considered as an engine of economic growth as well as development. Institutions shape the key economic factors in society, and they influence investments in human and physical capital including technology for organizational production. For better economic performance, institutional factors play a vital role in society. Institutions are physical and non-physical infrastructure with declared vision, mission statement, objectives, goals, plan, actions and evaluation to provide solutions to the problem. The question needs to be answered as to why some economic institutions are worse in many countries.

The subject matter of Institutions revolves around growth, development, government, societal costs, conflicts, property rights, transaction costs, political power, efficiency, distribution etc. Protection of property rights, effective law enforcement, able bureaucracies, together with a wide range of rules, norms and civic mores are found to be strongly correlated to better economic performance over time in terms of delivery of products and services, power to deliver, formalization of the organization, operationalisation, bounded rationality etc. Institutions determine the operationalization system of individual and transaction, government and transaction including assets and liabilities issues. The present study aims to see the parameters in terms of the government providing public goods and to study the transaction with family, group, society, individual and government. Institutions support the system through many channels by determining the costs of transactions, by degree of return on investment, by level of expropriation and by determining the degree to which the environment is conducive to cooperation and increased social capital. Institutions mainly depend on economic performance and distribution of resources. The choice of institutions from the groups and the individuals are different. Society or a group or an individual prefers institutions in terms of performance and with the distribution of resources. But there will be a conflict of interest. This can be sorted through the efficient political system and bureaucracy. The choice of institution is of utmost priority. In the present study, an attempt is to look at the institution from the point of view of delivery of goods and services and to set the activities which will perform within the limitations of time, cost, and technology by adhering to rules, regulations and practices. Institutions here should undergo a process connecting to efficient delivery. In turn the best delivery should be reflected by the efficiency of people, processes, practices and system.

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## GLOBALIZATION AND GENDERIZATION AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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### ABSTRACT

The research aims to study about globalization and genderization among adolescence

In the context of globalisation, genderization plays a crucial role. It affects how global economic systems and structures impact different genders. For example, certain industries and sectors may be dominated by one gender, leading to unequal opportunities and wages. It also influences the division of labor, with certain tasks and responsibilities being assigned based on gender norms.

Globalization can both challenge and reinforce gender norms. On one hand, it can provide opportunities for women's empowerment and gender equality through increased access to education, employment, and participation in decision-making processes. On the other hand, it can perpetuate inequalities by reinforcing traditional gender roles and stereotypes.

Understanding the relationship between globalization and genderization is important for addressing gender disparities and promoting gender equality on a global scale. It involves examining policies, practices, and cultural norms that impact gender dynamics in different societies and contexts.

In conclusion, globalization and genderization are interconnected phenomena that shape and are shaped by each other. Exploring their complexities is essential for fostering inclusive and equitable societies.

**Keywords:** globalization, Genderization , society, adolescence

### Introduction

#### Globalization

Globalization is a term used to describe how trade and technology have made the world into a more connected and interdependent place. Globalization also captures in its scope the economic and social changes that have come about as a result.

Globalization is the word used to describe the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations, brought about by cross-border trade in goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people, and information.



## Genderization

On the other hand, it refers to the process by which gender roles, expectations and stereotypes are constructed and reinforced in society. It influences how individuals are perceived, treated and expected to behave based on their gender.

Factors affecting genderization are as follows

Adolescent girls may experience stigma and social exclusion and may not be able to take advantage of important educational, social and economic opportunities.

Lack of employment equality

Lack of political representation.

Lack of legal protections

Lack of legal protections

## Huge media influence

When it comes to how globalization impacts genderization in adolescence, there are a few things to consider. With globalization, teens are exposed to different cultures and ideas about gender, which can either challenge or reinforce traditional gender roles. They also have more access to information and resources, allowing them to learn about diverse perspectives on gender and question societal norms. Social media and online communities play a big role too, as teens can connect with peers worldwide and challenge gender expectations. Global movements and activism have also been empowered by globalization, giving teens a voice in advocating for gender rights and social change. It's important to recognize that gender intersects with other aspects of identity like race and class.

the advantages and disadvantages of globalization and genderization among adolescence:

### Advantages:

1. Increased cultural awareness: Globalization exposes adolescences to diverse cultures, fostering tolerance and understanding.
2. Access to information and resources: Globalization provides access to educational opportunities and resources that can empower young people.
3. Expanded social networks: Through globalization, adolescents can connect with peers from different backgrounds, expanding their social circles.
4. Economic opportunities: Globalization can create job prospects and economic growth, offering adolescents more possibilities for their future.



## **Disadvantages:**

1. Reinforcement of gender stereotypes: Globalization can perpetuate traditional gender roles and expectations, limiting individual expression.
2. Cultural assimilation: Globalization may lead to the loss of unique cultural practices and traditions among adolescents.
3. Increased exposure to harmful influences: Globalization exposes young people to negative media portrayals and unrealistic beauty standards.
4. Unequal distribution of benefits: Globalization can exacerbate existing gender inequalities, leaving some adolescence marginalized

## **Review of literature**

Conduct a thorough review of existing scholarly works and research studies related to globalization, genderization, and adolescence. This will help you identify gaps in the current knowledge and guide your research direction.

Globalization is a process with far-reaching impacts in many different disciplines, including education. Globalization is an extensive concept, although in its simplest form it can be described as relating to “reforms and structures that transcend national borders”

## **Methodology**

### **Aims**

The aim of the research study was to find the effect of globalization on genderization in adolescents of the age categories above 20 years.

### **Objectives**

1. To know whether globalization has a positive or a negative effect on genderization.
2. To assess the questionnaires on people above the age of 20.

### **Hypothesis**

To find the level of influence of globalization on genderization is positive or negative.

### **Sample**

The sample consists responses of both male and female participants. containing of 10 questions for each sample

Sampling method: participants were selected from local college and family through online platform [google forms]

Sample size: sample consisted of N=50 participants over 20 years.

Inclusion criteria: the participants were included based on the age criteria.



Exclusion criteria: participants outside of the age criteria were not included in the sample.

Procedure for data collection: Each sample consists of 10 questions with 3 responses to choose from. We administered the samples via google forms and circulated in WhatsApp.

Ethical considerations: All the participants were given an invitation to participate in this research study of their own will. They were also given the option to opt out of the study at any time.

## **Results and discussion**

The aim of the experiment is to know the influence of globalization on genderization.

The research was conducted on 50 adolescents ranging from above 20 years of age belonging to both male and female genders.

Mostly of the participants in the group were students.

We see that most of the answers are required. We that globalization has help attain equally in workspace for men and women.

The participants have got the highest in question 1 and 2 which are” does globalization promotes equal economics opportunity for men and women”. with yes - 48.4% and NO -22.6%

And maybe with -29%.

And the second question is “ has globalization led to an increase in gender-based violence” with yes -47.5% no - 24.6

Maybe - 27.9 %

## **Conclusion**

- A sample of 50 adolescents belonging to age range of 20 and above has proven the hypothesis that globalization has more positive influence on genderization than negative influence.

### **Implications:**

The results are helpful to know the positive and negative effects of globalization on genderization.

It helps with more improvement in negative areas. more helpful in working organization.

### **Limitation:**

The study was cross-sectional research. Some responses can be manipulated to cause the results to be received on an online platform.

### **Scoping in further study:**

The entire sample can be further divided into different groups to study in dept about which age among adolescents.





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## Appendix

1. Sample Questionnaires <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdIBRWsOWW1Z1AjO4HIL8nKskWP7mPUQBbJO9Zg195Bhbsgpg/viewform>
2. Response sheet of 50 adolescents of globalization <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1ZS4n-VmYh7pT6qk-rvQhoE69SB6CdJ7UiLgEryVN0vw/edit?usp=drivesdk>



## BRIDGING THE GENDER DIGITAL DIVIDE

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### ABSTRACT

The digital transformation hold immense potential to improve people's economic and social outcomes, still challenges with regard to women's access to and use of these technologies remains to be achieved. Gender equality is a universal human right which recognizes the importance of gender equality in ensuring the advancement of society and a way towards reducing the existing gender gaps in digital inclusion. The divide in digital literacy is due to various factors such as geographic, education, government policy as well as socio-economic and cultural systems. It is argued that digital transformation perpetuates gender-related inequality, empowering women has the potential to generate a new source of global economic growth that is more inclusive. The incorporation of ICT is referred to as digital transformation which is capable of providing an avenue for more and equal women participation in labour markets and entrepreneurship leading towards empowerment. In this study an attempt has been made to focuses on the existing digital gender gap by identifying its key factors and trends and to studying the role ICTs in bridging this gap. Hence, the digital transformation can bridge the existing gender digital divide and lead towards women empowerment with access ICT and other technologies access.

**Key words:** Digital divide, digital transformation, gender equality, empowerment

### Introduction

Gender equality is a fundamental human right. It is also a keystone to achieve prosperous, equity and inclusive society which provides for sustainable inclusive growth. Recognising the fact that gender equality is essential for ensuring equality between men and women can contribute fully for the betterment of societies and economies at large. Today the digital transformation provides new avenues for the economic empowerment of women and can contribute greatly to achieve gender equality. The digital platforms, internet, mobile phones and digital financial services offer plenty of opportunities for all and can help bridge the divide by giving women the possibility to earn additional income, increase their employment opportunities and provide access to knowledge, skills and general information. Hence, there is need to seize this opportunity to foster greater gender equality in the labour market, foster economic growth and move towards an inclusive digital world.



Gender digital divide refers to unequal access to and ability to use ICTs between men and women. This gender digital divide based on gender has now widened to become one of the most fundamental disparities exacerbated by the digital transformation. While digital technologies have over the years propelled higher levels of engagement and action from citizens across a broader spectrum of society. Active participation of women in the use of the internet and digital media provides a significant platform for educational, social, and political actions (UNDP, 2021). In the simplest sense, we can define women's empowerment as a woman's acquisition of the capacity to think and act freely, exercise her choices, and realize her full potential as a full and equal member of society.

### **Objectives of the Study**

- To analyse the relationship between gender and technology.
- To assess the awareness and the present position of women in newly emerging areas of information technology.
- To focus on areas to identify opportunities and bridge the gender divide.


### **Research Method**

The methodology adopted in this study has been analytical and descriptive approach. An extensive use of secondary data has been collected from various journals, reports and other published documents.

### **Discussion & Analysis**

The global advancement with the rapid progress of digital technology requires women to take part in it. Various initiatives have been taken to encourage the digital literacy among sections of society. One of the ways is to involve women in the Digital India movement because the use of technology is not only to gain information but also to improve their quality of living. Indian women use technology for their children's learning and their family, business and works. The digital revolution, broadly marking the move from analogue to digital technologies, is characterized by technological advances ranging from smart phones, the mobile Internet and the internet to artificial intelligence and machine learning, (big) data and social media, cloud computing and robotics. The digital revolution can bring an immense potential to improve social and economic conditions of women.

Gender discrimination, lack of access to resources, affordability, lack of education as well as inherent cultural biases and socio norms curtail women to reap benefit from the opportunities offered by the digital transformation. In addition, women with low gross enrolment ratio in disciplines such as science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) as well as information and communication technologies that would allow them to perform well in a digital world added with women's limited use of digital tools leading towards widening the gender digital gaps and greater inequalities. Digital technologies provide ample of new opportunities to make progress, but technological fixes cannot address the underlying structural problems that drive the digital gender divide. Despite a number of initiatives, interventions and policy measures




aimed at furthering women's empowerment and gender equality within this revolution, a significant digital gender gap still exists.

There are some barriers for women in using ICT such as lack of confidence, capital, inability to use smartphones, laptops or high-tech devices and a lack of training in technology. The digital divide is not only seen in the digital literacy between men and women, but also the accepted role in the field of information, communication and technology. Research has shown that the digital gender divide is caused by a multitude of factors, including barriers to lack of access, to afford, less education and technology literacy, as well as innate prejudices and sociocultural norms which lead to greater gender digital exclusion. Various studies have revealed that women use ICT in their lives in various ways, and with different emphases than men in the same cultures and societies, for reasons related to their professional and workplace needs as well as home, family and personal care such as health and educational needs, banking, travel and hobbies. The belief that gendered roles are socially constructed makes socio-cultural comparative analysis important in our discussion on use/access of ICT by women. Socio-cultural expectations of women on use of ICT are not always gender-based, but gender play a significant role in determining interest in and adoption of advance ICT.

## **Education**

Education in gender-responsive learning environments has a key role to play in helping women to develop their digital skills and gain confidence in using them. Globally, many women and girls can afford technology but do not know how to leverage it for empowerment. The skills gap widens in secondary and tertiary education, and lower proportions of women than men graduate in engineering and ICT subjects. Girls' relatively lower enrolment and graduation in the STEM disciplines, which would allow them to thrive in a digital world, perpetuates a cycle of widening gaps and greater inequality. Women and girls may not have the financial independence needed to purchase digital technologies (or pay for Internet connectivity), and many struggle to access public ICT facilities due to limits on their freedom of movement. Concerted efforts to close the digital skills gender gap can help countries meet their international commitments to education and gender equality. Alongside gender equality in gaining digital literacy as a fundamental human right, learning digital skills can also impact on women's ability to participate in government and politics and engage more actively with their communities. There are also a number of economic benefits, from enabling women to enter and compete in the labour market and reducing the gender wage gap to increasing profits, productivity and innovation for technology companies. Furthermore, if women are not equipped with the necessary skills to participate in the design and development of technology, in particular AI-based educational technology, then their lack of involvement will lead to the further encoding of biases.

Once defined by inequalities in access to digital technology, the digital gender divide is now more about the masculine construction of computing expertise leads to a gendered digital computing culture, shaping 'gendered spaces' across the educational life-course as well as in the workplace, deficits in learning and skills. While there is still an 'access gap' between women and men, especially in the Global South, women's



access to digital technologies has greatly improved over the past 25 years. At the same time, however, the gender digital skills gap' persists. Despite a number of important interventions and policies aimed at achieving gender equality in digital skills across both developed and developing economies, the divide not only remains large but, in some contexts, is growing wider. This skills divide is underpinned by a deficit in digital literacies among women, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, where many women lack the necessary techno-social capabilities to compete in a global online environment.

## **Work**


Stereotypes and gendered spaces, shaped by gender power relations and associations in the educational sphere, are brought forward and often magnified in the workplace. This not only reduces opportunities for women to harness the digital revolution for their empowerment but also risks widening the digital gender divide as corporate technology giants increasingly dominate the new global economy. The structural inequality of opportunity for women in the workplace severely limits their participation in the design and development of new digital technologies. There are notable disparities in the gender diversity of technological workforces. The masculine culture of the workplace itself is a key factor in women's under-representation in technological pursuits. As women have begun to enter certain technological subdomains in more recent years these fields have started to lose prestige and experience salary drops. Meanwhile, men are flocking to the new prestigious and highly remunerated fields of data science and AI, the lack of women in the high-tech sector, particularly in leadership positions, risks perpetuating gender inequalities. A recent UN Women publication suggests that "gender-inclusive industrial policies can help ensure that women maintain access to these jobs as they get better, on both the demand and supply sides.

## **Way Ahead**

Ensuring that all women are able to use technology for employment and keep adapting to ever changing technology is need of the hour. Women need to be given special encouragement to acquire digital skills. There is an urgent need to create demand for the use of ICTs by women. It is imperative to improve awareness about the digital skills needs of women for better income, efficiency in work and productivity. Women empowerment in digital media is well anticipated to increase their capabilities to participate in social development, to open job opportunities in entrepreneurship, and to change the roles and functions of women in the organization. Digital literacy is the ability of an individual in accessing digital media in five aspects; those are accessed, analyse and evaluate, create, reflect, and act. The involvement of women in various entrepreneurial activities will help women to overcome discrimination, achieve equality, wellbeing and participation in decision making which impact the quality of their lives and the future of their communities.

## **Conclusion**

Data-driven, digital technology has changed the way people communicate themselves and relate to each other. It has shaped our experiences of time, expanded existing and created new avenues for new forms of activism, affected governance systems, including the ways in which public services are delivered which



have altered production and consumption patterns with far-reaching implications for the world of work. Digital technologies could significantly improve female participation in economic life and enhance the social autonomy of women. It has been viewed that digital technologies are rapidly transforming society, allowing for unprecedented advances in the human condition and giving rise to profound new challenges. Growing opportunities created by the application of digital technologies and ICT are propelled with stark abuses and leading towards unseen consequences.

The advancement of digital technology has undergone rapid progress in India. The activities of using digital information do not only serve to support daily activities but also functions to create basic changes in all aspects of life. The condition requires people be to gain literacy, skills, or abilities in using and utilizing digital media. However, in India, the utilization of digital technology is still dominated by men thereby creating a digital divide. The gap is due to several factors, such as geography, educational level, and government policy, economic and cultural system. With over 500 million internet users, India has the world's second-largest online population. However, only 30 percent of India's online users are women, considerably less than other developing countries such as China and Indonesia, which have greater than 40 percent female internet users. In India's rural areas, the proportion of female internet users drops to 12 percent. Considering the significance of the issue, it is necessary to make an effort to ensure the women's position in India to participate in the digital era. Digital literacy is one of the ways to bridge the divide. Bridging the gender divide in the digital age, can provide new sources of economic growth, support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and help to achieve strong, sustainable and inclusive growth.

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## WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT


Empowerment is the main process of social development which can enable women to participate, in the economic, political and social sustainable development of the rural communities. Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century but practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones in the society. We observe in our day to day life how women become victimized by various social evils. Women Empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women's ability to have resources and to make strategic life choices. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. Women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by Government. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. The present study attempts to analyze the need of Women Empowerment in India and highlights the methods and government schemes for Women Empowerment. The study is purely based on secondary sources. The study concludes by an observation that providing basic facilities and implementing various schemes are enabling factors to Women Empowerment.

**Key Words:** Women Empowerment, Basic rights, Education, Health, *Socio-Economic Status*, *government schemes*.

### INTRODUCTION

Empowerment is the main process of social development which can enable women to participate, in the economic, political and social sustainable development of the rural communities. Though it is currently seen as one of the most significant issues of the 21st century, women's empowerment is still a myth. Increasing the economic, social, and political power of women those who have traditionally been marginalized in society is the basic process of empowering women. Women's empowerment is the process of strengthening women's communities and individuals in the areas of spirituality, politics, society, education, gender, and economy.

Women are an integral part of every economy. All round development and harmonious growth of a nation would be possible only when women are considered as equal partners in progress with men. Gender discrimination and male dominance in Indian society since ancient times gave rise to the demand for women's empowerment. There are numerous reasons why society and family members oppress women. In India and



other nations, male family members and community members have attacked them with various forms of violence and discriminatory actions. Incorrect and antiquated behaviours towards women in society that date back thousands of years have evolved into sophisticated conventions and traditions.

India has a long history of worshipping a wide variety of female deities, as well as honouring female roles in society such as mother, sister, daughter, wife, and other female friends or relatives. However, this does not imply that the nation's development needs can only be met by honouring or respecting women. It requires empowerment of the remaining half of the population in all spheres of life.

Every religion has a special space for women, which serves as a thick veil that keeps people's eyes closed and encourages the continuance of many harmful practices-both physical and psychological that have been against women for years. The customs of sati pratha, nagar vadhu system, dowry system, female infanticide, sexual violence, parda pratha, wife burning, child labor, child marriage, devadashi pratha, and other discriminatory practices were prevalent in ancient Indian society. The patriarchal structure of society and the male supremacy attitude are responsible for all of these illicit actions.

In India, to empower the women, first it needs to kill all the demons killing women's rights and values in the society such as dowry system, illiteracy, sexual harassment, inequality, female infanticide, and domestic violence against women, rape, prostitution, illegal trafficking and other issues. Empowering women nationwide is facilitated by placing a high premium on gender equality. Every family should start promoting women's empowerment from an early age in order to achieve a high goal of this. Women must possess their strength physically, mentally and socially. Better education can begin at home from an early age, therefore a healthy family is essential to women's advancement and the overall growth of the country. Due to parental illiteracy, poverty, and insecurity, early marriage and childbirth are nevertheless common in many underdeveloped communities. The government has taken a number of actions to combat violence, social exclusion, gender discrimination, and abuse against women an effort to empower women.

Empowering women has the potential to transform a nation dominated by males into one with a thriving economy that is equally dominated by women. Without requiring additional work, empowering women can readily contribute to the growth of every family member. Because women are expected to handle all household responsibilities, they are more equipped to handle issues on their own. Empowerment of the women would automatically bring empowerment of everyone. Women empowerment is a better way for any minor and major issues related to human being, economy or environment. Over the past few years, the benefits of women's empowerment have been more apparent. Women are becoming more aware of their obligations to their families, communities, and nation, as well as to their health, education, and careers. They participate in all areas and exhibit a keen interest in all of them. They are now obtaining their rights to move forward on the correct path, having fought for many years. The Indian government launched numerous programs aimed at empowering women in this way.



## METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on secondary sources such as books, research journals and publications, authentic websites and Government reports.

## OBJECTIVES

- To know the concept of women empowerment.
- To study the need of Women Empowerment.
- To study various Government Schemes for Women Empowerment.


## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**E. Shireesha (2022)** the article entitled "A Study on Women Empowerment Schemes in India", The study is based on secondary sources and is totally theoretical. The report places a strong emphasis on India's female empowerment. According to the findings of the study, women require an alternate and more suitable environment in order to make decisions for themselves as well as for their families, societies, and nations. It also highlights the country's development is based on the women's empowerment.

**Dr. Deepali Gala and Mrs. Kirti R. Kadam (2022)** the article entitled "Effectiveness of Government Schemes: A Critical Review of Most Widely Used Schemes". This article intends to evaluate the performance of all schemes introduced in Maharashtra's rural areas to empower women for entrepreneurial activities. The current study seeks to examine the government's support for women entrepreneurs in the Sangli region through several schemes. According to the study, women who have taken use of the government initiative do not have a high compound average growth rate. The survey also discovered that the total amount of time they spent on the process of generating money was considerably greater than what they gained.

**Amruta Somshekhar and Syed Sai (2022)** the article entitled "A Study of the Government Schemes for the MSME Sector and their contribution to the Development of India". The aim of this paper is to analyze the government schemes available to the MSME sector and determine how to contribute to the development of our country. The purpose of this inquiry is to know about the various difficulties faced by MSME in India, as well as the government scheme designed by the MSME sector to learn about how MSME and start-ups contribute to the growth of our country. According to the survey, Indian MSMEs are not particularly inventive, and the majority of the products they manufacture rely on old technologies. There is a serious absence of business visionaries in this sector, which has prevented it from embracing new technologies and technology that have resulted in huge shifts in fields such as e-commerce and contact centers.

**Niyaz, Abhinandan Kulal, Mahammad Thauseef P. and Abdul Jaleel (2021)** the article entitled "Impact of Government Welfare Schemes on Empowerment of Minority Women in Karnataka". In Karnataka, 388 minority women were used as a sample unit for a study. To select sample units, simple random sampling techniques were used, and primary data was obtained using a standardized questionnaire. Hypotheses are created to support the primary goal and are tested using simple regression analysis. According to the study,



minority women have a very low degree of awareness and utilization of government welfare systems, which has harmed their overall development. This study advised that awareness initiatives for minority women in rural regions be implemented in order to achieve overall female empowerment in India.

### **WHAT IS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT?**

Women's empowerment is the advancement of women and their acceptance and inclusion in decision-making processes. It also involves providing them equal chances for advancement and growth in society and eliminating gender bias.

Article 15(3) mentions the welfare of women and children and can be stated as "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children."

### **NEED FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

The status of women in India, particularly in rural regions, must address the issue of women's empowerment. In rural areas, around 66% of the female population is underutilized. This is primarily due to current social norms. Women make up 90% of the workforce in agricultural and animal care. Women make up nearly half of the population, work nearly two-thirds of the time, earn one-tenth of the world's income, and possess less than one-tenth of the world's property. Women were adored in the "Vedas Purana" of Indian culture in the past, such as LAXMI MAA, goddess of wealth; SARSWATI MAA, goddess of wisdom; and DURGA MAA, goddess of might. Women constitute 70% of the world's 900 million illiterate population, with 70% living in poverty. The current studies indicate that women are less healthy than men despite being in the same age group. They account for less than one-seventh of all administrators and managers in underdeveloped nations. Young females are regarded as a significant burden in the household. Rape cases are on the rise in modern times, necessitating action to ensure the safety of the female population.

### **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

Empowerment of Women is the pre-requisite to a nation's development. According to the National Policy for Women, 2016, women empowerment can be understood as a 'socio political' ideal, to safeguard their rights, help women reach their full potential, and enjoy equal opportunities in social, political, economic spheres of life.

Women Empowerment Schemes are the schemes launched by the Central Government and State Governments to empower women in India. Women empowerment means providing equal access to resources, opportunities, decisions making power and capacity building for women of all ages. Women Empowerment can be achieved through education, skill development, increasing employment opportunities etc. Government schemes for women empowerment are one of the key priorities of the Government of India. The government has initiated various schemes for women empowerment through different ministries and departments.



➤ **Classification of Women Empowerment Schemes:**

The Women Empowerment Schemes in India can be classified into two categories

- **Static Women Empowerment Schemes:** These are the schemes that are implemented permanently by the government.
- **Dynamic Women Empowerment Schemes:** These are the schemes that are implemented for a specific duration.

➤ **Objectives of Women Empowerment Schemes:**

The objective of Women Empowerment Schemes is to provide women with access to education, financial assistance, and opportunities for employment. These schemes also aim to promote women's health and well-being. The Indian government has taken significant steps to empower women, creating opportunities for them to achieve economic independence and enhance their quality of life. A list of government schemes for Women Empowerment in India are as follows:

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT SCHEMES:**

● **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme - 2015**

- To prevent gender-biased sex selected elimination;
- To guarantee the survival and safeguarding of the girl child;
- To ensure the female child's education and participation.

● **One-Stop Centre Scheme - 2015**

- To provide support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces.
- To Facilitate/Assist in filing First Information Report (FIR/NCR)
- To provide psycho-social support and counselling to women/girl.

● **Women Helpline Scheme - 2016**

- To provide toll-free 24-hours telecom service to women affected by violence.
- To support crisis and non-crisis intervention by referring individuals to appropriate authorities including police/hospitals/ambulance services/District Legal Service Authority (DLSA)/Protection Officer (PO)/OSC.
- To provide information about the appropriate support services, government schemes, and programs available to the woman affected by violence, in her particular situation within the local area in which she resides or is employed.



- **UJJAWALA - 2016**

- To prevent the trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation.
- To facilitate the rescue of victims from the place of their exploitation and place them in safe custody.
- To provide rehabilitation services with both immediate and long-term to the victims by providing basic amenities/needs such as shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment including counseling, legal aid and guidance, and vocational training.

- **Working Women Hostel - 1972-73**

- To promote the provision of safe and conveniently situated accommodation for working women.
- To provide accommodation to the children of daycare women, up to the age of 18 years for girls and 5 years for boys.

- **SWADHAR Greh - 2018**

- To cater to the primary need for shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment, and care of women in distress.
- To provide women with legal aid and guidance.

- **Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) - 1986-87**

- To provide skills that give employability to women.
- To benefit women in the age group of 16 and above in the country.

- **Nari Shakti Puraskar-2016**


- To strengthen the place of women in society.
- To facilitate institutions that work towards the progress and development of women in society.

- **Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSK) - 2017**

- To provide women with access to quality healthcare, education, guidance, employment, etc.
- To facilitate these opportunities at the block and district level in the country. NIRBHAYA - 2012
- To enhance women's safety and security at various levels
- To ensure strict privacy and confidentiality of women's identity and information.
- Provision for real-time intervention as far as possible.

- **Mahila E-Haat- 2016**

- To facilitate entrepreneurship opportunities online for women.

- 
- To educate women on various aspects of online selling and helping them establish their venture.

- **Mahila Police Volunteers - 2016**

- An MPV will serve as a public-police interface in order to fight crime against women.
- The broad mandate of MPVs is to report incidences of violence against women such as domestic violence, child marriage, dowry harassment and violence faced by women in public spaces.

- **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana - 2017**

- To ensure safe delivery and good nutrition for mothers having their first child.
- To give partial compensation for wage loss in the form of financial incentives so that the women can rest well before and after the birth of her first alive child. The monetary incentive provided would result in improved health seeking behavior among Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW& LM).

- **Nari Web Portal - 2018**

- To access information on different programmes offered by various state governments and the Centre. The portal carries updated details on 350 different schemes for women from time to time.

- **E-Samvad Portal - 2018**

- To provide an opportunity for NGOs and civil society to communicate with the Ministry on relevant issues.
- It serves as an interactive portal via which non-governmental organizations can contact the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development and share their views, suggestions, grievances, and best practices.

- **She-Box Portal - 2018**

- To provide speedier remedy to women facing sexual harassment at workplace.
- To report complaints of Sexual Harassment at Workplace for prompt disposal of complaints on She Box, each case goes directly to the central/ state authority concerned having jurisdiction to take action in the matter.

- **New Draft National Policy - 2019**

- To make women able to participate as equal partners in all spheres of life.
- The draft policy addresses the diverse needs Health -food security and nutrition, Education, Economy (including agriculture industry, labour, employment, NRI women, soft power, service sector, science and technology) Violence against women Enabling environment (including housing, shelter and infrastructure, drinking water and sanitation, media and culture, sports and social security).



- Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme - 2006

- To empower working mothers by providing National Creche Scheme for their children.
- It offers daycare services to improve children's health and nutrition, supports their physical, social, and holistic development, and teaches parents on better childcare practices and approaches.

## **FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

1. There should be a significant shift in the thinking of the nation's general people. Women, as much as men, must awaken to a society that is shifting toward fairness and value. It is preferable that this shift occur as quickly as feasible in order to create an improved society.
2. Women's plight is exacerbated by poverty and a lack of education. As a result, it is critical to prioritize women's education in order to empower and empower them.
3. Women's empowerment begins with ensuring their well-being and security, which requires a supportive environment that begins with the home and extends to the greater social sphere.
4. Globalization, liberalization, and other socioeconomic developments have provided significant relief to women. Nonetheless, there is a considerable deficiency in the proportion of women who continue to be far from these levels of empowerment.
5. There are a few government programs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the country that are always fighting for the benefit of women, but there is still a large gap in their development.
6. Women's financial and societal position must be improved if they are to be empowered. This is only possible by accepting clear social as well as monetary arrangements with the goal of overall development of women and convincing them that they can be strong people.

## **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:**

The Government of India has taken multiple initiatives to empower women in India. However, women face discrimination and marginalization at all levels of society, including social involvement, political and economic participation, opportunities for education, and reproductive healthcare. Women are observed to be economically impoverished in India. Several ladies are involved in service and other activities. As a result, they require equal economic power in order to compete with men. There are several incidences of violence against women in the country, including rape, kidnapping of a girl, dowry harassment, acid attacks, domestic abuse, and so on. For these reasons, they require various forms of empowerment in order to safeguard themselves and maintain their purity and dignity. Women, on the other hand, have been proven to be less educated than men. As a result, enhancing women's education is critical to their empowerment. A significant number of women in rural India are physically so weak that they work more than they eat. This discrimination must be addressed in order to empower the weaker members of society and make them strong and respectful. Another issue is the workplace abuse of women.

To summarize, women's empowerment cannot occur until women join in and assist in selfempowerment. There is a need to develop policies aimed at lowering feminized poverty, supporting women's education, preventing and eliminating violence against women, and developing fundamental assets to empower the nation's female population.

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## IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN WOMEN

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### ABSTRACT

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam once stated that - “Empowerment of women leads to development of a good family, good society and, ultimately a good nation.”

This paper examines the multifaceted impact of globalization on women in India, focusing on both positive advancements and persisting challenges. With the advent of globalization, Indian women have witnessed notable progress in various domains.

Economic liberalization and the expansion of export-oriented industries have led to increased employment opportunities for women, particularly in sectors such as textiles, garments, and services. Access to education and skill development programs has empowered women to enter a wider array of professions and even embark on entrepreneurial endeavours.

Globalization has also fostered a shift in societal norms, challenging traditional gender roles and encouraging delayed marriage and childbirth for career development. Advances in healthcare infrastructure and services, influenced by international standards, have positively impacted women’s health and nutrition.

Moreover, globalization has played a pivotal role in legal reforms, prompting legislative action to promote gender equality and safeguard women’s rights. Awareness of international human rights standards has contributed to an improved legal framework for women, including protections against domestic violence, sexual harassment, and gender-based discrimination.

However, it is crucial to acknowledge that globalization has not been without its challenges. Persistent gender disparities, including wage gaps and informal employment, remain prevalent. Traditional norms and patriarchal structures continue to pose barriers to full economic and social participation for women. In certain sectors, globalization has also exposed women to exploitative working conditions and limited labour protections.

Rural-urban disparities persist, with urban areas reaping more pronounced benefits of globalization. Achieving true gender equality necessitates a comprehensive approach that combines economic policies with social and cultural reforms. Continued advocacy for women’s rights and empowerment remains crucial in addressing the complexities that intersect with globalization in the context of India.





ethodology adopted is analysis by secondary data.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Globalization is making its way for the women to know about their rights and those rights will empower the women. So women can become self-dependent, government of India has framed a policy called national policy for empowerment of women in 2001 this policy is bringing an awareness among the women From the fifth five year plan [1974-78] onwards has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issue from welfare to development .

The National Commission for women was set up in the year 1990 to safeguard the rights and entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th amendments [1993] of the constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats for women in the local bodies of Panchayaths and Municipalities. The constitution 108th amendment bill 2008 seeks to reserve 1/3 of all the seats for women in loksabha and state legislative assemblies on 21st of September 2023 128th amendment bill was introduced in Loksabha . The bill seeks to reserve seats to women in Loksabha and state legislative assemblies.

## **DEFINITION OF GLOBALIZATION**

**Meaning:** Globalization is a term used to describe how trade and technology have made the world into a more connected interdependent place. Globalization is stretching into economic, political & social relationships.

Globalization have provided good number of jobs, increase in the education has level, standard of living for women on the other hand globalization has lead to the exploitation of female workers. Globalization has a drastic impact on the working women.

Globalization has both positive and negative impacts:

### **Positive impacts are:**

#### **1. Economic opportunities:**

Globalization has created new job opportunities in several areas like IT, BPO and also many manufacturing sectors like textiles ready to eat food industry etc. This has in return made Indian women to become economically Independent.

#### **2. Education:**

Greater access to global information and education has empowered Indian women to pursue higher education.

#### **3. Empowerment:**

Indian women are more exposed to Global ideas and values in turn they have contributed to create equality in this patriarchal society. Most of the empowered women have also questioned the traditional gender roles.



#### **4. Entrepreneurs:**

Globalization has provided Indian women to start their own small business and they also have provided jobs to others women.

#### **5. Health care:**

Globalization has improved the access to health care, particularly in terms of maternal & childcare.

#### **6. Networking:**

Through globalization, women can connect with international organization & started with them collaborating.

#### **7. Mobility & Travel:**

Globalization has made International travel more accessible, enabling Indian women to explore new places and pursue education abroad.

### **Negative impact of globalization on Indian women**

#### **1. Exploitation:**

In some Industries Globalization has led to exploitation of women workers. Even today most of the women are working for low wages and in very bad working conditions without any proper sanitation and hygiene facilities

#### **2. Urban - Rural divide:**

Globalization has primarily benefited urban areas, leaving rural women with limited access to resources.

#### **3. Cultural Influences:**

Western cultural influence due to Globalization has led to cultural and traditional clashes in the value systems.

#### **4. Gender based violence:**

The number of instances of increased violence against women is going on in areas many areas.

### **Conclusions:**

The role of women in Globalization in India has been changing these days. More number of non-Government agencies are working to help women globalization has offered women greater opportunities but equally challenging. While Globalization has brought about some opportunities and empowerment for women it has also presented numerous challenges. So it is essential to address these challenges through policies & initiatives that promote gender equality and protect women right.



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## SHIFTS IN MEDIA IN EMERGING INDIA: A STUDY ON THE DIGITAL PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION BILL 2023

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### ABSTRACT

India has marked the beginning of a new era in data protection. India’s only legal framework for the interpretation of all data-related matters up to this point has been the Information Technology Act, 2000 (“IT Act”) and Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) Rules, 2011 (“SPDI Rules”). An equivalent to the General Data Protection Regulation (“GDPR”) of the European Union was something India sadly lacked. The Lok Sabha eventually passed the most recent version of the planned data protection law in 2023, known as the “Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2023” (also known as the “DPDP Bill”), on August 3, 2023. The DPDP Bill was then approved by the Rajya Sabha on August 9, 2023. The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (the “DPDP Act”) was subsequently notified and published in the Official Gazette of India on August 11, 2023, after receiving the President of India’s assent. The purpose of the DPDP Act is to provide a better standard of accountability and responsibility for organizations operating inside India, including web-based service providers, mobile application developers, and firms engaged in the gathering, storing, and processing of personal data from users. This legislation prioritizes the privacy and data protection rights of Indian individuals by placing a heavy focus on the “Right to Privacy,” seeking to guarantee that these organizations function transparently and are accountable when it comes to managing personal data. The study revolves around the grounds on which this bill was passed and how the bill could be efficient as well as effective to safeguarding Personal Data, also discussed the advantages and disadvantages of the bill.

**Key Words:** IT Act, SPDI Rules, GDPR, DPDP Bill, Indian Legislation, Ease of Doing Business, Sovereign.

### INTRODUCTION:

India has ushered in a new era in the context of data protection. Thus far, we have had to rely on the Information Technology Act, 2000 (“IT Act”) and Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) Rules, 2011 (“SPDI Rules”) as the only legislations for the interpretation of all things data-related. However, there were various limitations to these laws, and in a digital age where concerns about one’s personal data are on the rise, the arrival of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 provides much relief. After much back and forth in the Parliament,



President Droupadi Murmu has finally granted her assent to the Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2023. The bill that has remained in limbo for the last six years has now become a law that is expected to uphold the sanctity of every citizen's fundamental 'right to data privacy' both in the real and the virtual realms.

## **HISTORY:**


Six years ago, in July 2017, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) appointed a 10-member panel (aka Srikrishna Committee), under the chairmanship of Justice BN Srikrishna, to submit a detailed report on data privacy and draft a bill on personal data protection. The Bill, after being introduced in the Parliament and referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee, was later withdrawn in August 2022. Consequently, a new bill called the DPDP Bill, 2023, was introduced in Parliament earlier this month. Between 2017 and 2023, the bill went through multiple revisions before landing on the President's table, requesting her assent. Interestingly, despite the opposition's demand that the new draft bill (2023) should be handed to either a Joint Parliamentary Committee or a Standing Committee, it was upheld by the Parliament this week (on August 9). The Bill represents the possibility for a new start for the data ecosystem in India, and the exciting possibility of setting a new, global approach for personal data protection for innovation focused economies. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology formed an expert committee under the chairmanship of Justice BN Srikrishna in July 2017. The succeeding year, in August 2018, the Supreme Court, while hearing the Aadhar case in Justice Puttaswamy vs Indian Government recognised Right to Privacy as a fundamental right and orders were issued to the government to introduce a relevant law regarding the same. With the same objective, the Justice Srikrishna Committee on Data Protection was constituted. In July of 2018, the MEITY released the reports of the Justice Srikrishna Committee and proposed a draft bill. Pursuing this, in December 2019, the revised Personal Data Protection Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha which was later referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee. This Joint Parliamentary Committee submitted its report along with a new draft Bill, the "Personal Data Protection Bill - 2021". Due to myriad reasons, the Indian Government withdrew the draft PDP Bill 2021 from the Lok Sabha. The Ministry (of Electronics and Information Technology) however released a fresh draft called the Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2022 for public consultation. After due consideration of public opinion, the government introduced the DPDP Bill 2023 in the Lok Sabha which the Parliament enacted.

## **OBJECTIVES:**

- To understand the processing of the digital personal data in a manner that recognizes the right of individuals to protect their personal data
- To understand the need to process the personal data for lawful purposes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

In this study, the authors used secondary data. Data was collected through various articles, magazines, and websites, including the official website of The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. A




descriptive survey was used in this study. To achieve the goals of this research project. The authors used qualitative data to explore and analyze the impact on the people and economy of India. The authors sought to fill research gaps by analyzing the secondary data collected.

## **RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS:**

Secondary subjects include magazines, newspapers, books, periodicals, etc. This can be published data or unpublished data. Published data are available from a variety of sources including; Printed publications, Public records, Journals.

## **KEY FEATURES OF DPDP BILL**

- **Applicability:** The Bill applies to the processing of digital personal data within India where such data is: collected online, or collected offline and is digitized. It will also apply to the processing of personal data outside India if it is for offering goods or services in India. Personal data is defined as any data about an individual who is identifiable by or in relation to such data. Processing has been defined as wholly or partially automated operation or set of operations performed on digital personal data. It includes collection, storage, use, and sharing.
- **Consent:** Personal data may be processed only for a lawful purpose after obtaining the consent of the individual. A notice must be given before seeking consent. The notice should contain details about the personal data to be collected and the purpose of processing. Consent may be withdrawn at any point in time. Consent will not be required for 'legitimate uses' including: specified purpose for which data has been provided by an individual voluntarily, provision of benefit or service by the government, medical emergency, employment. For individuals below 18 years of age, consent will be provided by the parent or the legal guardian.
- **Rights and duties of data principal:** An individual, whose data is being processed (data principal), will have the right to: obtain information about processing, seek correction and erasure of personal data, nominate another person to exercise rights in the event of death or incapacity, grievance redressal. Data principals will have certain duties. They must not: register a false or frivolous complaint, furnish any false particulars or impersonate another person in specified cases. Violation of duties will be punishable with a penalty of up to Rs 10,000.
- **Obligations of data fiduciaries:** The entity, determining the purpose and means of processing, (data fiduciary), must: make reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy and completeness of data, build reasonable security safeguards to prevent a data breach, inform the Data Protection Board of India and affected persons in the event of a breach, and erase personal data as soon as the purpose has been met and retention is not necessary for legal purposes (storage limitation). In case of government entities, storage limitation and the right of the data principal to erasure will not apply.
- **Significant data fiduciaries:** Certain data fiduciaries may be designated as significant data fiduciaries. Certain factors must be taken into regard such as: volume and sensitivity of personal data processed,



risks to the rights of data principals, security of the state, and public order. These entities will have certain additional obligations including: appointing a data protection officer, and undertaking impact assessment and compliance audit.

- **Exemptions:** Rights of the data principal and obligations of data fiduciaries (except data security) will not apply in specified cases. These include: prevention and investigation of offences, and enforcement of legal rights or claims. The central government may, by notification, exempt certain activities from the application of the Bill. These include: processing by government entities in the interest of the security of the state and public order, and research, archiving, or statistical purposes.
- **Processing of personal data of children:** While processing the personal data of a child, the data fiduciary must not undertake: processing that is likely to cause any detrimental effect on the well-being of the child, and tracking, behavioral monitoring, or targeted advertising.

**Cross-border transfer:** The Bill allows the transfer of personal data outside India, except to countries restricted by the government through notification.

- **Data Protection Board of India:** The central government will establish the Data Protection Board of India. Key functions of the Board include: monitoring compliance and imposing penalties, directing data fiduciaries to take necessary measures in the event of a data breach, and hearing grievances made by affected persons. Board members will be appointed for two years and will be eligible for re-appointment. Penalties: The schedule to the Bill specifies penalties for various offences such as up to: Rs 200 crore for non-fulfilment of obligations for children, and Rs 250 crore for failure to take security measures to prevent data breaches.


**Truly digital:** The digital operations and techno-legal measures of the Data Protection Boards are commendable steps, in removing geographical and logistical barriers for complainants and authorities. The infusion of techno-legal systems streamlines processes and minimizes human intervention for more effective complaint handling.

- **Inclusive bill:** “Everyone, including the less privileged, illiterate, and vulnerable, will have the opportunity to access their data in English and 22 other regional languages”.

## **THE BILL IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING SEVEN PRINCIPLES:**

- The principle of consented, lawful and transparent use of personal data; The principle of purpose limitation (use of personal data only for the purpose specified at the time of obtaining consent of the Data Principal);
- The principle of data minimization (collection of only as much personal data as is necessary to serve the specified purpose);

The principle of data accuracy (ensuring data is correct and updated); The principle of storage limitation (storing data only till it is needed for the specified purpose);



The principle of reasonable security safeguards;

- The principle of accountability (through adjudication of data breaches and breaches of the provisions of the Bill and imposition of penalties for the breaches).

### **THE BILL HAS FEW OTHER INNOVATIVE FEATURES:**

The Bill is Concise and SARAL, that is, Simple, Accessible

Uses plain language;

Rational & Actionable Law as it


Contains illustrations that make the meaning clear;

Contains no provisos (“Provided that...”); Has minimal cross-referencing.

### **ANALYZING THE DPDP ACT, 2023**


- In this part, the 2023 legislation is examined from two angles. First, it outlines the basic framework of the legislation and emphasises its important characteristics and difficulties. Second, it provides background information on the law’s predecessor draughts and elaborates on the discussions that led to it.
- The 2023 legislation establishes India’s first data privacy law. It stipulates a small number of clearly defined exceptions and calls for consent to be obtained before processing personal data. In addition to a right to nomination, gives customers the ability to view, modify, update, and delete their personal data. It adds further security measures to the handling of children’s data. It imposes security requirements, requires purpose restrictions, and notification requirements for data collection and processing on organisations. Businesses are required by law to develop grievance redress procedures. Additionally, the DPB will deal with complaints and grievances and has the authority to impose sanctions for breaking the law.
- India now has a regulatory framework for data protection for the first time. The existence of the legislation will eventually result in the emergence of minimal conduct and compliance requirements for organisations that gather data. In this regard, the approach of the government toward implementing and enforcing the law will be the critical variable for example, whether implementation will be focused on data-heavy businesses or across the economy would be an important factor.
- However, other than open questions related to implementation, there are some concerns with different provisions of the law and their potential for undermining the protections seemingly accorded in it.
- First off, the exclusions made for consent give the state substantial authority and elevate its obligations beyond those of private organisations. While in some situations, such as during crises or natural disasters, this could indeed be justified, the legislation broadens the range of these situations. For






instance, the law's Section 7(b) allows the government to forego consent requirements where a recipient of a government service has already given their assent to receive any other benefit from the state. While this may make it simpler to acquire beneficiaries' personal information for the purpose of providing government services, it also opens the door for the government to compile databases. This is due to the fact that, in order to fully realise the potential of this clause, government organisations would have to be exempted from the need that personal data be removed after its intended purpose has been met.

- The collection of exemptions granted to the state for investigative, judicial, and national security purposes is another illustration of this. For the purposes of processing for “prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of any offence or contravention of any law,” Section 17(1)(c) of the statute exempts notice and permission requirements, among others.<sup>27</sup> In the interests of sovereignty, security, integrity, public order, and preventing incitement, Section 17(2)(a) thereafter grants a broad exception from the whole legislation to any government agency that the government may notify. Given that Section 17(1)(c) already exists, Section 17(2)(a) solely expresses Parliament's wish to guarantee that the data privacy legislation does not apply in any way to certain state entities.
- These kinds of clauses remove some types of behaviour from those covered by data privacy laws. It is troubling that the Indian government is not subject to many of the restrictions that apply to commercial organisations, especially when there is no urgent need for such an exemption.
- Second, the safeguards stipulated in the legislation may occasionally be compromised by the government's discretionary rule-making authority. For instance, Section 17(5) gives the government the authority to declare that, within five years of the legislation's start date, certain provisions of this law will not apply to any firm or class of enterprises. There is no time limit for the application of this exemption, and there is no instruction on how to apply this clause. An hopeful reading of this clause would imply that it may be utilised to give startups or emerging sectors some time to adhere to the law. However, provision for this has already been made in Section 17(3), which provides limited exemptions to startups and other industries the government may notify. Therefore, Section 17(5) could potentially be used in a manner that defeats the purpose of the law. It is worth reiterating that the law only limits the government's power to give these exemptions for an initial period of five years. It does not provide any limit on how long these exemptions can last for.
- In a similar vein, the government has certain loosely defined rule-making authority that it can use to exclude corporations from obligations related to the processing of children's data. Sections 9(1) to 9(3) outline specific conditions for the same, including the need for parental approval and a ban on profiling. Any business or class of enterprises may be excluded from Sections 9(1) to 9(3) under Section 9(4), “subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed.” Again, this section is silent about the criteria to be used to grant the exception, how the conditions would be established, etc. This clause is also open to abuse because there is insufficient advice.

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- Although there are additional clauses that provide the government the authority to set requirements and create substantive regulations, the instances mentioned above offer very little advice. When compared to the principles of Indian administrative law, which stipulates that legislation shouldn't provide the implementing authorities unrestrained and excessive discretion, this is likewise problematic.<sup>28</sup>
  - Third, there are issues with the DPB's design. The government will establish procedures for the selection and appointment of the board's members. The board is an autonomous organisation with a constrained mandate. Although the legislation specifies the requirements for members, it does not specify the number of members who must serve on the board and only one of them must be a legal professional. This final clause is problematic because one of the board's primary duties is to impose fines and directives for infractions.
  - The DPB chairperson also has the authority to give any board member permission to carry out "any of the functions of the board and conduct any of its proceedings." It's conceivable that the chairman won't give the legal board member permission to lead the processes leading to the imposition of a fine. The internal separation of duties between the members conducting inquiries and the chairman is also not maintained by this design. Members who conduct inquiries are chosen by the chairperson, therefore they could not always carry out their duty impartially.
  - Therefore, even while the DPDP Act establishes data privacy safeguards in law for the first time, certain of the legislation's provisions have the potential to completely negate its advantages if the government does not adhere to them as strictly as feasible.

### **MISSES:**

Although the DPDP Act has received plaudits for its ability to function as a stand-alone data protection framework, not all is as it seems. The fact that a number of DPDP Act sections are still up for interpretation by the Central Government raises concerns. This element prompts legitimate worries about the possibility of arbitrary and unrestrained rule-making, which can result in ambiguities and potential holes in the regulatory system. It also appears odd that the DPDP Act puts obligations on data principals given that it is meant to defend the rights of data principals. The DPDP Act has the same capacity as the 2022 Bill to provide the Central Government exemptions.. But in this revision, these exemptions have been made even more widespread, maintaining the absence of meaningful standards to check for excessive surveillance practises. The Central Government still has the option to exclude certain fiduciaries or types of data fiduciaries, including start-ups, from certain requirements. According to the Act, a startup is "a private limited company, partnership firm, or limited liability partnership incorporated in India, which is eligible to be and is recognised as such in accordance with the criteria and process notified by the department to which matters relating to startups are allocated in the Central Government." The 2022 Bill provided no opportunity for data principals to opt-out through its presumed consent provision, allowing the Central Government to assume their approval in specific circumstances. This clause is still there in the DPDP Act but is now referred to as "certain legitimate uses."To ensure a seamless transition for enterprises, a transition time



must be introduced. The DPDP Act imposes strict new requirements that may need considerable changes from data fiduciaries. Without a transition time, the DPDP Act might be implemented with significant non-compliance. By giving companies a sufficient transition window, you may minimise any interruptions and guarantee a smooth transition to the new data protection landscape while giving them the time they need to align procedures and follow DPDP Act standards.

- No distinction between personal data: The distinction between non-sensitive and sensitive personal data, present in earlier drafts, is absent in this bill, experts point out. Vague: “There are some important aspects that the Bill does not address head-on, but ‘kicks into the long grass’ for rules to be formulated later. These include a ‘blacklist’ mechanism that may impact data transfers to foreign countries”.
- More power to state: The Bill grants exemptions to the Government and delegates numerous powers to the Executive through Rules, a departure from global data protection norms, i.e., “No data Protection Bill in the world does this.”

## **CONCLUSION:**

The DPDP Act marks a distinctive approach by India to safeguard personal data, reflecting the culmination of thorough discussions after its initial draft. This data protection law represents a crucial step in safeguarding personal data, addressing longstanding needs in the context of increasing internet users, data generation, and cross-border trade. The forthcoming rules through delegated legislation will play a vital role in shaping these aspects. A standardized process for rule release, coupled with industry consultations as seen in amendments to Information Technology Rules for online gaming, would establish a robust data protection framework benefiting entire technology sector in India. The DPDP Act is a significant advancement in India’s efforts to ensure the security of personal data. Given the amount of internet users in India, the data they produce, and the country’s importance to international trade and investment, this was long overdue. Although the rights of data principals were protected by the existing data protection legislation, reporting of events was required, data processes were subject to duties, etc., the legislative frameworks for these were neither full nor concrete. The DPDP Act updates the system, repeals the old laws, and enacts new ones. Additionally, it represents a considerable improvement in India’s privacy protection laws. It establishes a framework for the handling of personal data that is more open and responsible, allowing people more control over their data. The DPDP Act will also make it easier for people to exercise their individual rights to their personal data and protect them from misuse of such data. The DPDP Act is not without criticism, nevertheless. Lastly, it’s critical to include a transition period that gives firms the time to set up the required procedures and abide by the DPDP Act’s obligations. The data fiduciaries may have a lot of work to do as a result of the introduction of greater, harsher requirements. Without a transition time, implementing the DPDP might be disastrous and lead to widespread non-compliance. A suitable transition period will guarantee that firms can make the required modifications without difficulty in accordance with the DPDP Act’s requirements.



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## DIMENSIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE WOMEN–POLITICS–EMPOWERMENT

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### (1) Preamble:

Once in this land it was practiced to respect a human being which was born as a ‘female’ species, of course even today that spirit prevails in society. But unfortunately, due to socio-religious transition, we have covered tedious journey, from being burned as widows, brides, languishing within the compound of house by doing domestic chores and denying them the fruits of progress and development, compelling them to suffer inhuman atrocities in the name of ‘past life karma’. Today, we being the sprout of those roots of our species, representing the muted voices for centuries, are keenly endeavoring to emerge by asserting ourselves in the 21<sup>st</sup> millennium, by crushing the unseen shackles that arrested us.

There is no need of introduction or any epithetic description for the word ‘Women’, as it stands beyond all adjectives of kindness, empathy, compassion, courage, knowledge and all positive vibes that exists in the universe. In chapter–10, Vibhuti yoga of Srimad Bhagavadgita, Lord Sri Krishna explains about his various forms which are inherent in a women and adores thus:

ಮೃತ್ಯುಃ ಸರ್ವಹರಶ್ಚಾಹಮ್ ಉದ್ಭವಶ್ಚ ಭವಿಷ್ಯತಾಂ ।


ಕೀರ್ತಿಃ ಶ್ರೀರ್ವಾಕ್ ಚ ನಾರೀಣಾಂ ಸ್ಮೃತಿರ್ಮೇಧಾ ದೃತಿಃ ಕ್ಷಮಾ ॥ 34 ॥

**Meaning:** All devouring Death am I and the origin of all to come and of feminine qualities, fame, prosperity, speech, memory, intelligence, firmness and forgiveness.

‘She’ performs duties as a mother, sister, daughter, wife, home maker, chef, counsellor, etc., and to complete these roles ‘Women’ never pursue any specialized course or discipline, but they are embedded in her. But, it is a matter of agony and disturbing that in a land where Women are revered on par with divine manifestations, for obvious reasons, they have become prey for the predatory behavior of man impacted by various socio-economic and religious factors, thereby our voices were snubbed and eclipsed our amelioration.

### (2) The Quintessence of the Philosophy of Politics:

It is universally accepted that a social system of any civilization, is a comprehensive integrated functioning unit comprising of components viz., cultural structure, religious ethos, economic practices, educational philosophy and all these are cohesively combined together under a political system in the form of associations, organizations thereby forming a stable government. It is the government driven by the specific political



ideology which performs roles on the basis of a set of norms and goals to its people called as ‘Manifesto’ and they are the deciding factor in striving for the realization of the aspirations and ambitions of its people, irrespective of caste, creed, gender and social status, regulating internal order, foreign relations, asserting a country’s sovereignty over its land, water and air space, the geographical boundaries.

### **(3) Women in politics during ancient Bharath:**

This land called as ‘**Bharath**’ has greatness of having several women political thinkers, philosophers, administrators, who have emerged from all the strata of the society and contributed in all spectrum of social life. For instance, the Vedic literature viz., Bruhadaranyaka Upanishat, Chandogya Upanishat, exemplifies the discourses of Maitreyi, Katyayini with Sage Yagnavalkya and similarly women scholars like Gargi, Lopamudra, Vadava, Sulabha, to name a few, have kept alive the feministic ideals through their writings.

In the great epic Valmiki Ramayana, there are instances of Kausalya, Kaikeyi, Sita, Mandodari, Tara, several others, who had prominent role in the State administration which clearly substantiates their active participation in politics. However, during the period of Dwapara, we come across many flamboyant women frontrunners who advocated rational and liberal perspectives propagating progressive stand viz., Vidula, Damayanti, Gandhari, Kunti, Madri, Chitrangada, Draupadi, Subhadra, and many others. In fact, in Mahabharata, there is a separate chapter, which will come after the epic war, ‘Stree Parva’, and it depicts the preference given by Sri Vyasa, the author, for the women centered thinking and sensitiveness for their views.

### **(4) Factors that curtailed the growth of women in politics in India:**

The ancient way of life on this land called ‘**Sanatana Dharma**’ upheld equality of both men and women and the civilization which flourished on the bedrock of its principles gave equal status and opportunity in all socio-religious and political strata of the society. But, the political developments which took place during the medieval times paved way for forceful imposition through conversions by Abrahamic religions in our society which always upheld the male chauvinism and even to the extent of projecting the ‘**God**’ only in the masculine form which again substantiates just to retain male hegemony. This kind of oppressive techniques which became global phenomenon in suppressing the voices of women are mainly politically motivated and to make women subservient to men by any and all means. Though the entry of alien religions were somehow allowed into the Indian soil, later those religions engaged into radicalization of their communities and turned intolerant towards multi-faith practice of the Hinduism which gradually resulted in confining the women in all aspects of life. However, over the centuries, though the onslaughts of the fanaticism resorted by the Abrahamic religions were withstood by various faiths of this land, it also created havoc and terror, which has been continued even today unabatedly, mainly targeting the women and her progression. But it is also a fact that any religious doctrines or dogmas were designed to encourage women to keep high moral standards rather than men.



### **(5) Empowerment of Women through Politics:**

A political system, apart from characterized factors viz., geographical boundaries, legitimate force by a State for internal and external security, interdependence with its provinces within its region and comprehensiveness of all these aspects, determining its authority, there are other elements which adds core values to its ideology viz., adaptability, inclusiveness to achieve aims and objectives of the society, conveying its ideals by way of democratic articulation, pluralistic approach by involving socio-religious and ethnic minorities, **including women to achieve progression of the State**, collective roles and shared responsibilities and more than this social consciousness of individual as well as society.

The **‘voice of women’** was heard during 18<sup>th</sup> century in Britain, when the effects of grey side of the industrialization turned darker and the fruits of economic development become bitter. A new eagerness or resentment inspired the women to voice for their rights, equality in a more rational way and against any exploitation, within a short span the spark thus ignited engulfed the public debate across the world and became borderless struggle advocating for the rights of the women.


As stated above, during 18<sup>th</sup> century in Europe, the struggle of women spread like a wildfire with further ramifications of diversity in pro-women thinking, both in thought and action demanding their rights for equal education, equal liberty, suffrage, by having perspectives viz., liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist and Socialist feminism, Psychoanalytic feminism, Care-focused feminism, multi-cultural, global and post-colonial feminism, Eco feminism, post-modern and third-wave feminism, etc.,.

### **(6) Efforts made for Women Empowerment through Political Rights in Modern India:**

In India, the women oriented issue formally blossomed in the form of demand for ‘Reservation for Women in the field of Politics’ which could be identified next to the Indian National movement for freedom during pre-independence era. Its genesis dates back to 16th November 1931, when Smt. Sarojini Naidu and Begum Shah Nawaz, jointly submitted a memorandum to the then British Prime Minister Ramsay Mac Donald, demanding for complete and immediate recognition of the equal political status, both in theory and practice, by the grant of full adult franchise on the concept of adult suffrage under the proposed new Constitution. Here, they also categorically mention ‘to resist any plea which would be detrimental to women and violate the integrity of universal demand of Indian women for absolute equality of political status’.

During the post-independent era several failed attempts were made to arrive political consensus for the free passage of the bill which accommodates 1/3<sup>rd</sup> seats for the women in State Assemblies (Vidhana Sabhas) and Parliament (Lok Sabha). According to the Global Gender Gap Report–2022, amongst 146 countries, our country ranks 48<sup>th</sup> position with 0.267 points in Political Empowerment (percentage of Women Participation in Parliament and Ministerial Posts) and Iceland ranks 1<sup>st</sup> position with better points of 0.874.

The women reservation bill and its related constitutional regulations are the Rights of Equality. Hence, it is pertinent to conduct more and more academic programmes, awareness programmes about need of political



participation by women in order to increase the women representation and decision making processes in politics. More secure, congenial and supportive atmosphere have to be augmented to encourage women to make their entry into the political arena. It is interesting to note that in the recent Lok Sabha elections held during 2019, equal number of women voters on par with men have actively participated by casting their votes the election process, which is considered as an crucial turning point of the **Bharath's journey** in attaining gender equality in politics and it is termed as '**Non-violent Revolution towards Self-Empowerment**'.

Today Women–Politics–Empowerment are not only cultural and ideological composite issues, but rather a real and material subject being one of the central question of women empowerment in future i.e., emerging topic of women oriented issues without borders and we are all sisters in this struggle.

#### **(7) Nari Shakti Vandana Bill—a new hope for Women Empowerment through Politics:**


On 19<sup>th</sup> September 2023, Bharath, the mother of all democracies, has credited with a precious jewel on her crown called '**Nari Shakti Vandana Adhiniyam**'. In a democratic system, decision arrived by consensus has a special significance for heralding a change and that change is the reflection of collective wisdom and spirit for an enduring transformational journey.

This '**Nari Shakti Vandana Adhiniyam**' which has crawled long expedition of 27 years is a true tribute to the women populace which constitutes half of the total population. At the same time, a question swings on the society why women were denied their legitimate due share for these years. It seems that today, the women have broken the glass ceiling which made the country proud in every sphere.

#### **Few highlights of 'Nari Shakti Vandana Adhiniyam'**

- (a) The bill was first passed by the Rajya Sabha in 2010. But, it was not taken up in the Lok Sabha and lapsed in the lower house.
- (b) The bill has proposed that the reservation would continue for a period of 15 years and that there would be a quota for SCs and STs within the reserved seats for women.
- (c) The reservation will come into effect after a delimitation exercise is undertaken and will continue for 15 years.
- (d) According to the bill, the seats reserved for women will be rotated after each delimitation exercise.
- (e) As per existing law, the next delimitation exercise can only be conducted after the first census to be taken post 2026. This effectively means that the bill cannot become law until at least 2027. Some reports have suggested that the women's quota may be implemented by the 2029 Lok Sabha elections.
- (f) Once the bill becomes an Act, of the total seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House or Assembly, 33% will be set aside for women belonging to these communities.





(g) The number of women members in the Lok Sabha will rise to 181 from 82 currently once the women's reservation bill comes into force,

(h) Seats reserved for women will be rotated after each delimitation exercise.

It is the collective mind of the society representing something, which is called as 'Ideology', 'Culture', 'Civilization', and finally 'State-of-Consciousness' that could be a path for Darkness due to prejudice or Light towards Enlightenment. However, the lust of power and hypocrisy which is always shown in the light of religious correctness has denied the reasonable rights for women in all segments of society including politics. It is the time for our society to stand for real justice for women, otherwise it could become roots of conflicts in future.

### **(8) Conclusion:**

The role of women activists and elected representatives plays pivotal role in establishing a strong and proactive society, because women exhibits more commitment, mental fortitude, dedication and shared responsibility in finding long-term remedial solutions, formulating necessary policies including active role in necessary decision making processes for the socio-economic and political issues and challenges confronted by the women, children and also the marginalized or ostracized groups/communities in the society.

In our society, there is no dearth for the educated, self-motivated with social concern, devoted and propelled self-esteem women force and today they have proved their spirit by successfully excelling even in several fields which were hitherto considered as male-domination. Hence, women are the best leaders in any area of human activities, to march towards sustainable development and promising tomorrow and also in dispensing good administration by making the system free from corruption, nepotism, red-tapism and any other negative trends which are gnawing the society as well as the State. Therefore, it is right time for women to enter the arena of Politics and to herald a wind of new change. It is equally important to have constructive role and participation of women along with men and here any gender disparity or inequality has to be mitigated with the collective wisdom of the society.

Equipped with knowledge, skills, enterprising innovative spirit and self-confidence, today women are in vantage point, penetrating into all walks of life and contributing immensely in this globalized society and at the period of present day multi-polar world order and women have become a reason for the rise of '**Vibrant Bharat**', thus embarking emphatic political role which are reverberated in all veins of social life of the human activities in future.

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## RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR’S IMPACT ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY

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### ABSTRACT

The conflict between two nearest nations of Ukraine and Russian Federation is a significant blow to the global economy and has a negative impact on growth and inflation. As a result of this crisis, the Indian economy also has suffered slower growth and higher inflation. The two countries that produce the most resources, in particular oil were Russia and Ukrainians. International prices would undoubtedly rise as a result of the war. Especially wheat, which Ukraine and Russia generate 30% of the world’s exports of, food prices have increased. Since the conflict involving Russia and Ukraine started, firms have increased oil prices, and customers are starting to feel the pinch. As a result, continuing geopolitical tensions increase external threats that will undermine the global economy. Therefore, ongoing international tensions increase external risks, weakening the environment for global economy and further impeding India’s export and investment.


**Keywords:** Indian economy, Russia, Ukraine, inflation and geo political tensions.

JEL classification code: E31, E20, F21, F43

### INTRODUCTION

The first significant military incursion of Europe after World War II occurred on February 24 when Russia seized Ukraine. Moscow’s southwest neighbor’s push was responded with ferocious fury. Russian nuclear weapons have been referred to as “extremely careful,” which is a source of tremendous annoyance and worry. The dispute in Russia and Ukraine has created a strike on India’s foreign affairs and security. Indian authorities will be impacted by these factors. Firstly, there is a sizable gap among Moscow and New Delhi that could soon be closed. Second, it goes without saying that anything that helps China or harms the United States seems to be against India’s best interests.

John Kerry, the secretary of state of the United States, has suggested that the US minimize its involvement in Europe and concentrate on Asia. Despite having beautiful exteriors, Europe has struggled for years to coordinate its efforts. By leaving the decision to Europeans who collaborate with one another, Washington is much less likely to run the risk of separating Russia. In addition to its military activities in Ukraine, Russia’s acquisition of Crimea fueled post-World War II behavior. In reaction to Ukrainian policy, neighboring nations are rethinking their global security strategies. The amount of bloodshed during resistance test between Russia and Western nations is become more and more deadly. Global activity is gradually dropping after a



sharp decline brought on by the outbreak. Following a significant recovery in the second part of 2020, global growth halted during the first half of 2021 due to the recent COVID-19 epidemic. As the global economy has decreased and supply chain issues have persisted, trade growth has slowed.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Sanjay Dole ,Manjushree, (2022). The study shows the impact of Russia Ukraine war on Indian economy where the gap between the civil and military sectors must be bridged since it is apparent that a nation with such a weak military will not be able to protect itself from a technologically superior adversary. It takes professional leadership, not partisanship for one's own gain. The armed forces must defend the Constitution instead of the current government.

Sangwan ,Surinder, (2022). The article gives a picture of how India might face a onerous time due to wobble developments and the universal sensitivity in both the long as well as short period of time. The price rise in gasoline and food will have an instant footprint on India's ability to expand. As supply bottlenecks are aggravated by accedes as well as the conflict situation, other expenses will also increase.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study Russia Ukraine war's impact on Indian Economy.
2. To analyze the effects of crude oil prices due to war in India
3. To determine the food exports from India during the war.
4. To evaluate the foreign investments with regard to war.
5. To study the impact on stock markets during the period of conflict.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The present study is based on secondary sources of data.

## **IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY**

International rules cannot be avoided in a globalised society, which has a cascading influence on the economy at the national level. An increase in crude oil prices, turmoil on the financial markets, and the potential for increased current account shortfall, that would depreciate the rupee to a greater extent, are all having an evident impact on the Indian economy. The WPI-CPI estimates, as well as a possible extension in inflation proportionate to the US dollar. The stock markets will additionally be damaged by the elevated P/E ratio at the moment.

Inflation is the outcome of hike in oil prices that is most noticeable. Diesel and gasoline costs have magnified remarkably post war, while LPG prices have jumped up moderately even before the crunch. The wholesale price index estimated that fuel and electricity is 13% weighting and fuel plus light a 6.5% weighting in CPI respectively. Adding on to it, the hike of fuel and food increases the price of production at each and every

phase in both agriculture and industrial aspects, which has a downward trend on the Indian economy.

The vanaspathi oil shot up around 26.6%, wheat rose around 14.3%, massor dal around 11.6%, mustard oil around 5.1% and sugar around 4.1% compared to the last year. This clearly shows that consumers are paying higher from their pockets and hence feeling the pinch or burden on them.

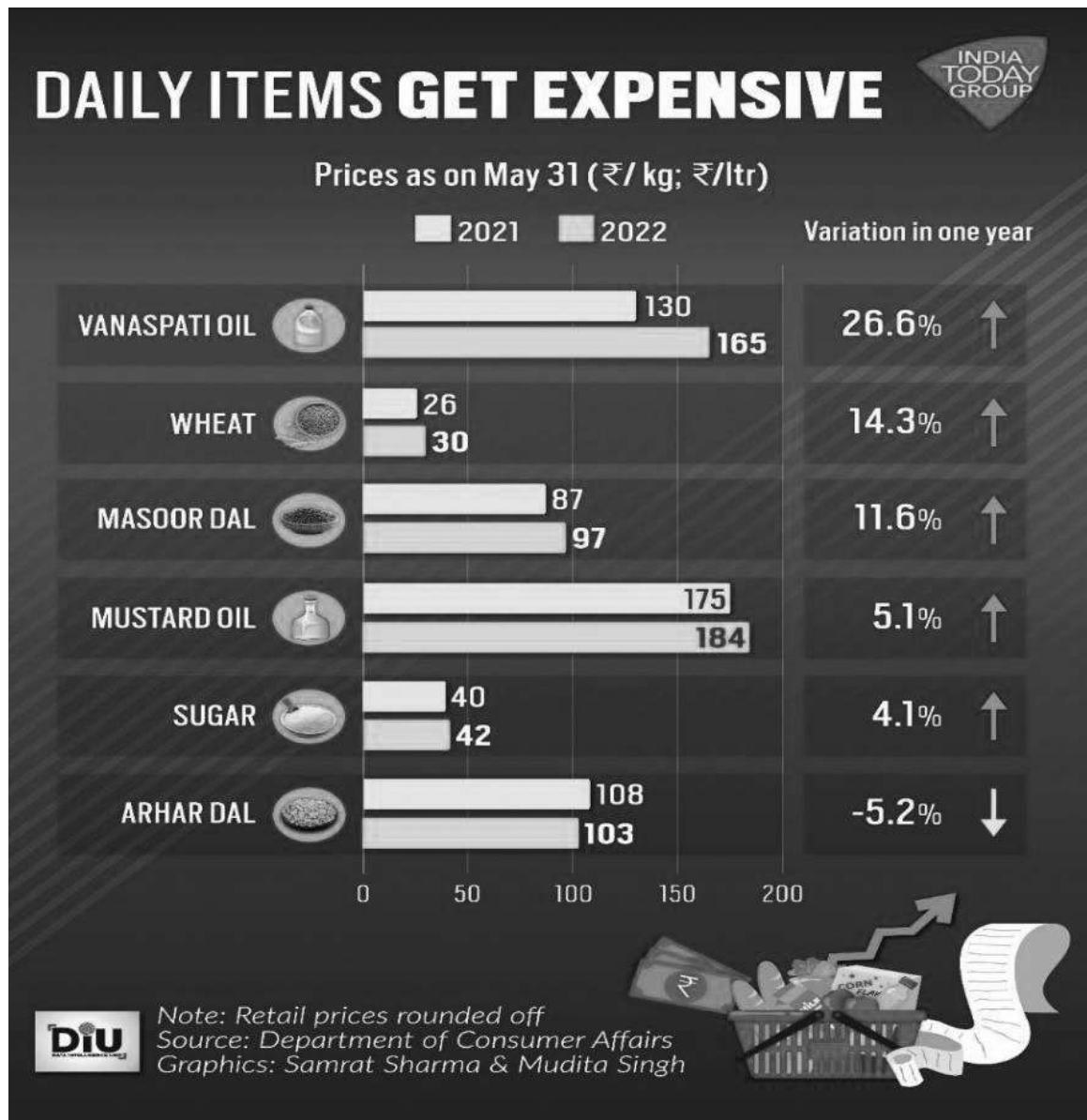


Figure 1

### Effect of Oil Price Increase

India acquires \$1 billion USD of coal plus 2% of its annual oil needs via Russia. Comparing with India’s needs for oil, Indian oil corporations’ multibillion-dollar investments in Russian oil reserves are still quite modest. On the other hand, the 20 million metric tonnes per year of Indian company Nayara Energy are owned by Russian energy company Rosneft.

Oil prices increased to a decade high in the year 2022 since 2008. India being the 3rd largest oil consumer in the world market should definitely worry about it as oil is majorly imported from gulf and other countries. Around 2% oil India imports from Russia.

## Oil prices at highest since 2008

US dollar per barrel

— WTI — Brent Crude



Bloomberg. Last update: 7 March 2022 12:30 GMT

**B B C**

Figure 2

### The shift in trend for Food Exports from India

But the war between Russia and Ukraine is also giving certain Indian agricultural exporters an odd chance, particularly for wheat, corn, millet, and highly processed.

The globe has been searching for Indian wheat to fill the enormous shocks in the supply chains coming from Russia and Ukraine even as war there develops. Ukraine is one of the top exporters of wheat in the globe; when Russia and Ukraine are combined, they own a 25% market share. Increased potential for Indian exporters of nuts, confections, fruits, and pulses result from a prohibition on cargo from Russia.

As the price of these goods rises, it expands the markets available to Indian farmers and merchants. No new wheat is anticipated from other significant markets like Australia, Pakistan, or Brazil until June.

According to a number of sources, India would be capable of exporting 10 to 12 million metric tonnes

of wheat this year into markets that Russia and Ukraine would be leaving open. The rural economy of India can expect a growth cycle to be boosted by predictions of good monsoons in the year, but seizing the chances will also depend on how fast the buyer-seller marketplace is formed and how well the freight system is developed.

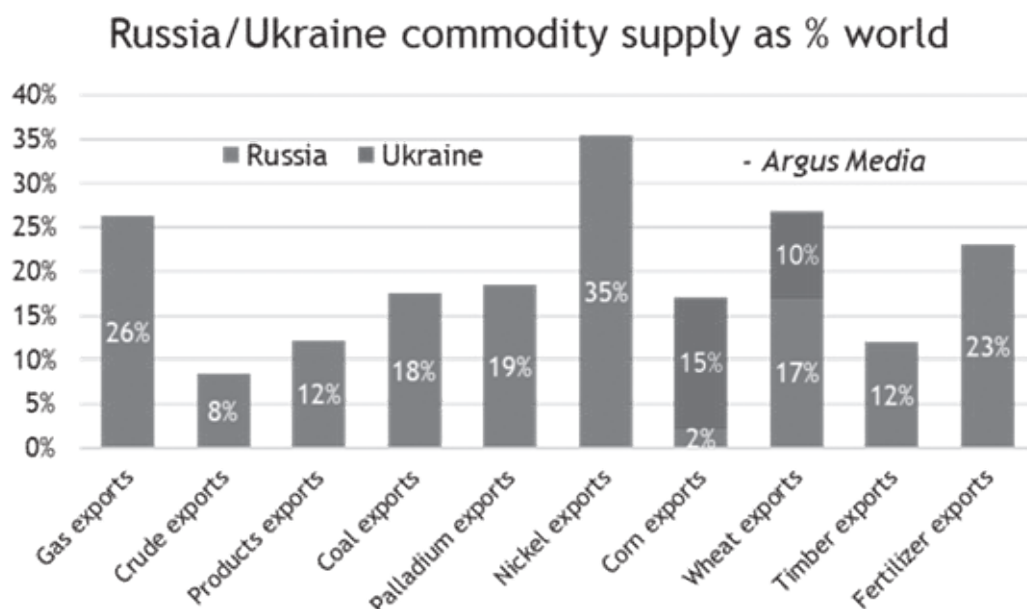


Figure 3

### Significant Foreign Investment Loss

The balance of payments of India may suffer significantly as a result of all of this. Further any rise in oil prices inevitably results in increased import costs for the nation due to the inelastic structure of energy consumption and present challenges with coal imports. The deficit in current accounts will get worse if the dispute goes on.

Due to one of the largest withdrawals of institutional investors from abroad during the first quarter of 2022, this issue is especially severe in India. The Reserve Bank of India faces a very difficult assignment because of the imminent possibility of a U.S. Fed rate increase.

The exchange rate will also be affected by this. The conservative policies and FX management strategy prevented the currency from coming under unusual pressure.

On the contrary hand, the change away from dollar-based finance and trade may quicken if other trade agreements of Russia switched to their own monetary system trade, like with the Indian rupee-Russian ruble agreement, and if an alternative to bank transactions, like SWIFT, could be developed. These kinds of changes following the crisis between Russia and Ukraine may have an effect that extends much beyond India.

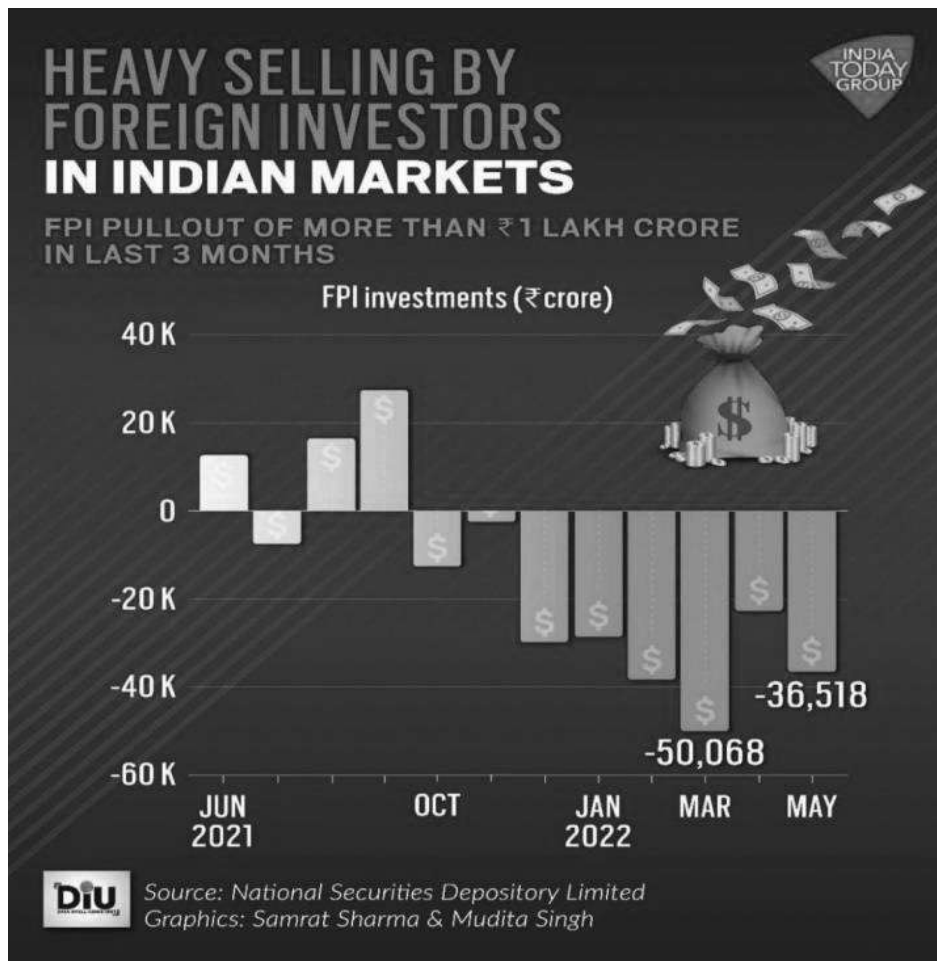


Figure 4


### Impact on stock markets

As the fight began, the stock market lost Rs. 7.5 lakh crores as a result of panic selling and investor apprehension, which caused the Sensex to drop by 2700 points. All of the Asian stock markets were significantly impacted by the 50% decline in the Russian stock market. The fighting also led to a spike in the price of gold and crude oil, which we will analyse more. b. According to the SBI assessment, since India and both nations have few connections in the financial and corporate sectors, the impact will be minimal. Due to the conflict, several non-Russian groups that had been operating in Russia stopped doing so. The majority of these organizations was from or connected to the US, for instance.

### CONCLUSION

India has the chance to reevaluate its goals and transition from a fuel-dependent to a low carbon economy, lessening its need on dictatorial governments. Long-term, India should reduce its reliance on fossil fuels to avoid getting once more caught in the middle of the conflict between the West and Russia—at least not when it comes to the issue of energy independence. Macro economic factors to be considered while analyzing the growth prospects of any economy IMF slashed its projections to 6.8%. But India’s debt ratio





is 84% of its GDP. India is strong with its reserves which is again a positive sign holding a \$532.66billion. Therefore, to sum up India's growth remains strong but debt and inflation to be managed. The world will keep an eye on India as the global economy faces the same challenges.

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## ONE NATION ONE ELECTION

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### INTRODUCTION

**1.1 Elections are a regular feature of Indian politics;** aside from Lok Sabha elections, there are typically five to seven State Assembly elections held annually.

The 16th Lok Sabha elections were held from March to May 2014, coinciding with State Assembly elections in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and Odisha. Moreover, State Assembly elections took place in the following states:

NCT of Delhi (January 2015 - February 2015), Bihar (September 2015 - November 2015), Assam, Kerala, Puducherry,

Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal (March 2016 - May 2016); Maharashtra and Haryana (September 2014 - October 2014); Jharkhand and JandK (October 2014 - December 2014); and Haryana (September 2014 - October 2014).


1.2. Eleven State Assemblies were elected between March 2014 and May 2016, with some of those terms intersecting. Occasionally, State Assembly elections were announced less than a month after other State Assembly elections ended. Further increasing the number of elections in a given year are bye-elections and elections held at the third tier of government, such as Panchayati Raj institutions and Municipal bodies.

- Regular election cycles have a detrimental effect on the general governance process as well as administrative and developmental activities in states and regions that are headed for elections.

1.3: The regular election cycles have a detrimental effect on the developmental and administrative activities in the states and regions that are headed for polls. - A method to stop these repeated election cycles must be discovered. Concurrent Elections.

The Law Commission of India and the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee are two examples of expert committees that have looked into the viability of simultaneous elections and suggested it as a substitute.

- In 1999, the Law Commission of India, under the direction of Honorable Justice B.



H. P. While looking into ways to improve the nation's electoral system, Jeevan Reddy recommended simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies in its One Hundred Seventieth Report on Reform of Electoral Laws. The feasibility of holding simultaneous sessions was also examined by the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law, and Justice in its 79th report, which was submitted to the Parliament in December 2015. The

Committee made one alternate, workable suggestion for conducting simultaneous elections.

1.4. India's Prime Minister and President have both publicly stated their strong support for concurrent election dates.

- ❖ Emphasizing the necessity to prevent government operations from coming to a complete halt because of the ongoing election cycle, the President urged political parties and the Election Commission to take this idea into consideration as a group.

- ❖ To investigate simultaneous elections and resolve related issues, the Union

Government solicited public opinions via the MyGov web portal. This note seeks to provide a thorough analysis of the case for simultaneous elections by drawing on reports from expert committees and currently available literature

## **2. THE FOLLOWING FORMAT IS ADOPTED FOR THE RESEARCH PAPER:**

A. BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

B. WHY SIMULTANEOUS ELECTIONS

C. ELIMINATION POSSIBLE AND REACTIONS

D. TECHNICAL ADVANTAGES

E. CONCLUSION

### **BACKGROUND & CONTEXT**

#### **2.1. SIMULTANEOUS ELECTIONS DEFINITION:**

- ❖ The guidelines pertaining to different aspects of elections, including voter eligibility, frequency of elections, and responsible institutions, are provided by the Constitution and other pertinent statutes.

- ❖ State Election Commissions (SECs) can be established to oversee elections at the

third tier of government, while Article 324 of the Constitution requires the Election Commission of India (ECI) to supervise elections at the national level. Elections to constitutional institutions, such as the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, are coordinated during simultaneous elections. Aligning their election

schedules with the Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections, however, might not be feasible given the vast number of

third-tier institutions under SEC control and their status as state subjects. Thus, to allow voters to cast their ballots on the same day for the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, simultaneous elections are defined here as arranging the elections in a manner that allows voting to take place gradually throughout the nation.

## 1.2 HISTORICAL PERSPECTION:

Perspective from the past: Initially, there were simultaneous elections for the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. These elections took place between 1951 and 1967.

- The initial four general elections, held in 1951–1967, were held concurrently with other elections.
- In 1968 and 1969, the synchronized election cycle was interrupted by the early dissolution of some legislative bodies.

**Table: Timelines of key milestones of various Lok Sabhas till date**

Lok Sabha	Last date of poll	Date of constitution of Lok Sabha	Date of first sitting	Date of expiration of term (Article 83(2) of Constitution)	Date of dissolution of Lok Sabha	Overall Term (in days) (Col 6 - Col 4)	Overall Term (approx)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First	21-Feb-52	2-Apr-52	13-May-52	12-May-57	4-Apr-57	1787	5 years
Second	15-Mar-57	5-Apr-57	10-May-57	9-May-62	31-Mar-62	1786	5 years
Third	25-Feb-62	2-Apr-62	16-Apr-62	15-Apr-67	3-Mar-67	1782	5 years
Fourth	21-Feb-67	4-Mar-67	16-Mar-67	15-Mar-72	27-Dec-70	1382*	3 years & 10 months
Fifth	10-Mar-71	15-Mar-71	19-Mar-71	18-Mar-77	18-Jan-77	2132**	5 years & 10 months
Sixth	20-Mar-77	23-Mar-77	25-Mar-77	24-Mar-82	22-Aug-79	880*	2 years & 5 months
Seventh	6-Jan-80	10-Jan-80	21-Jan-80	20-Jan-85	31-Dec-84	1806	5 years
Eighth	28-Dec-84	31-Dec-84	15-Jan-85	14-Jan-90	27-Nov-89	1777	5 years
Ninth	26-Nov-89	2-Dec-89	18-Dec-89	17-Dec-94	13-Mar-91	450*	1 year & 3 months
Tenth	15-Jun-91	20-Jun-91	9-Jul-91	8-Jul-96	10-May-96	1767	5 years
Eleventh	7-May-96	15-May-96	22-May-96	21-May-01	4-Dec-97	561*	1 year & 6 months
Twelfth	7-Mar-98	10-Mar-98	23-Mar-98	22-Mar-03	26-Apr-99	399*	1 year & 1 month
Thirteenth	4-Oct-99	10-Oct-99	20-Oct-99	19-Oct-04	6-Feb-04	1570*	4 years & 4 months
Fourteenth	10-May-04	17-May-04	2-Jun-04	1-Jun-09	18-May-09	1811	5 years
Fifteenth	13-May-09	18-May-09	1-Jun-09	31-May-14	18-May-14	1812	5 years
Sixteenth	12-May-14	18-May-14	4-Jun-14	3-Jun-19	NA	NA	NA

*\*Mid term polls were held. Dissolution took place before the elections. \*\*Extension due to proclamation of Emergency.*



### 1.3 Important provisions found in the Indian Constitution and statutes:

#### (a) Term of the House of People and State Legislative Assemblies:

- The Indian Constitution's Article 83 specifies the duration of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the two houses of parliament. - The Lok Sabha is dissolved at the end of its first sitting, and Article 83(2) states that it will remain in office for five years.

State Legislative Assemblies are similarly granted a five-year term beginning on the date of their first meeting under Article 172(1).

- The House or State Legislative Assembly's terms may be prolonged by Parliament or the State Legislature, respectively, for a maximum of one year at a time in the event of a proclamation of emergency. Nevertheless, these prolongations are limited to a maximum of six months following the emergency proclamation's termination.
- These provisions guarantee that the House or State Legislative Assembly's term cannot be prolonged beyond five years, unless there is an emergency; however, it may be dissolved before the end of its term.

#### (b) Premature dissolution of the Lok Sabha or State Assemblies:

- The Indian Constitution gives the President the authority to dissolve the Lok Sabha, and the Governor is granted the same authority under Article 174(2)(b) to dissolve State Legislative Assemblies. If a State Legislative Assembly dissolves


early while President Obama is in office, Article 356 will come into play. - The ruling in S.R by the Supreme Court and the Anti-Defection Act of 1985. Bommai V

#### (c) Responsibility for conduct of Election:

- Election Commission of India (ECI) is mandated by Article 324 of the Constitution to oversee, direct, and control elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. The Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, and the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, are two related rules that the Parliament enacted to help the ECI conduct elections. The Representation of People Act, 1950 and the Representation of People Act, 1951, etc.

#### (d) The Representation of People Act, 1951:

- This law establishes the legal framework for the ECI to hold elections and addresses a number of topics, such as the requirements for elected officials, election procedure, vote counting, results publication, and dispute resolution. The Lok Sabha must receive notice of general elections under Section 14 of the Act, which states that, in accordance with Article 83(2) of



the Constitution, no less than six months before the House's term expires, the notice cannot be given. For State Legislative Assemblies, Section 15(2) of the Act stipulates that the Election Commission (ECI) may announce elections up to six months before the end of the assemblies' regular terms. These provisions confer powers upon the ECI to announce elections within the designated time frames, without changing the duration of these Houses.

### **3. WHY SIMULTANEOUS ELECTIONS:**

Having established the background regarding simultaneous elections .

#### **A. Implications for Governance of Model Code of Conduct Imposition:**

During elections, candidates and political parties are required to follow the Model Code of Conduct (MCC), which is a set of guidelines. From the moment the election schedule is announced until the polls are over, MCC is in effect.

- During its application, it halts capital projects, welfare programs, and development initiatives.
- It has been said that imposing MCC will stop development, cause policy paralysis, and result in a governance deficit. Research indicates that in 2014, the MCC caused a seven-month halt to governance and developmental activities.
- In 2015, the MCC was implemented for roughly three months in conjunction with the Bihar and Delhi Assembly elections.

Data indicates that, with the possible exception of 2020, the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) might be in effect for at least four months each year. It can be inferred that every year, approximately one-third of the time allotted for the implementation of development projects and programs could be affected.

- Serious thought and remedial action are needed in this situation because it is undesirable. The conclusions rely on a number of assumptions, such as the conclusion of

State assemblies' regular terms, timely election schedules, and other elements taken into account by the Election Commission when announcing poll schedules.

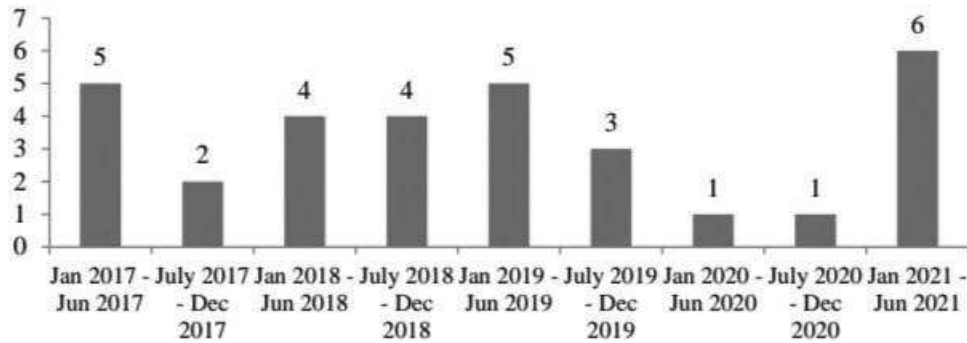
**Table: Impact of Model Code in governance (time period and area where applicable)**

Elections to State Assembly / Lok Sabha	Approx. timelines of Model Code*	Approx. Total period** of Model Code operation (in months)	Applicable to (States / Country)
<b>Applicability in 2016</b>		<b>2 months</b>	
State Assemblies	March - May 2016	2 months	Assam, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal
<b>Applicability in 2015</b>		<b>More than 3 months</b>	
State Assembly	Sept - Nov 2015	2 months	Bihar
State Assembly	Jan - Feb 2015	More than 1 month	Delhi
<b>Applicability in 2014</b>		<b>7 months</b>	
State Assemblies	Oct - Dec 2014	2 months	Jharkhand & J&K
State Assemblies	Sept - Oct 2014	2 months	Maharashtra & Haryana
Lok Sabha - 16 <sup>th</sup> & State Assemblies	March - May 2014	3 months	Entire Country

Source: \*Dates from the website of Election Commission of India, \*\*Total Period- NITI Analysis

Sl. No.	State Assembly / Lok Sabha	From	To
1	Andhra Pradesh	19-Jun-14	18-Jun-19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2-Jun-14	1-Jun-19
3	Assam	May/June 2016	May/June 2021
4	Bihar	30-Nov-15	29-Nov-20
5	Chhattisgarh	6-Jan-14	5-Jan-19
6	Goa	19-Mar-12	18-Mar-17
7	Gujarat	23-Jan-13	22-Jan-18
8	Haryana	3-Nov-14	2-Nov-19
9	Himachal Pradesh	8-Jan-13	7-Jan-18
10	Jammu & Kashmir	17-Mar-15	16-Mar-21
11	Jharkhand	6-Jan-15	5-Jan-20
12	Karnataka	29-May-13	28-May-18
13	Kerala	May/June 2016	May/June 2021
14	Madhya Pradesh	8-Jan-14	7-Jan-19
15	Maharashtra	10-Nov-14	9-Nov-19
16	Manipur	19-Mar-12	18-Mar-17
17	Meghalaya	7-Mar-13	6-Mar-18
18	Mizoram	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-18
19	Nagaland	14-Mar-13	13-Mar-18
20	Odisha	12-Jun-14	11-Jun-19
21	Punjab	19-Mar-12	18-Mar-17
22	Rajasthan	21-Jan-14	20-Jan-19
23	Sikkim	28-May-14	27-May-19
24	Tamil Nadu	May/June 2016	May/June 2021
25	Telangana	9-Jun-14	8-Jun-19
26	Tripura	15-Mar-13	14-Mar-18
27	Uttarakhand	27-Mar-12	26-Mar-17
28	Uttar Pradesh	28-May-12	27-May-17
29	West Bengal	May/June 2016	May/June 2021
30	NCT of Delhi	24-Feb-15	23-Feb-20
31	Puducherry	May/June 2016	May/June 2021

**Figure: Likely numbers of future State Assembly elections (per 6-month period)**

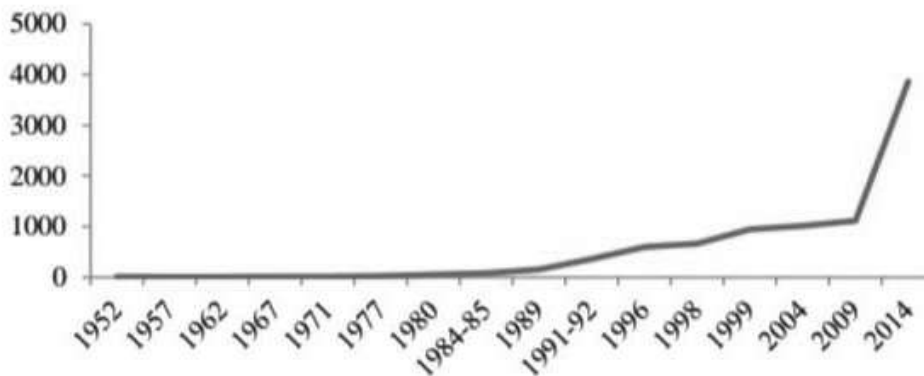


- Annually, the Government of India and/or the corresponding State Governments bear expenses on account of conduct, control, and supervision of elections.
- Regular elections result in massive expenditures by the Government and other stakeholders. In addition to the government, large expenses are also incurred by political parties and candidates running for office.
- Typically, the expenses incurred by candidates are related to various essential aspects, including traveling to constituents, obtaining general publicity, planning outreach events for voters, etc. While the political parties spend money on running their electoral machinery, celebrity leaders' campaigns, and other things during elections.


## B. FREQUENT ELECTIONS MASSIVE EXPENDITURE

The cost of holding elections for the Lok Sabha is borne by the Indian government, whereas state governments are responsible for funding elections for their respective state legislatures. The Indian government and state governments split the costs in the event of simultaneous elections.

**Figure: Election expenditure (Provisional) by Government of India towards Lok Sabha Elections (Figures along Y-axis are in INR Crores)**





- 
- ❖ The union and state governments split the cost of common items evenly.
  - ❖ Political parties revealed that a total of Rs. 2355.35 crores was collected for the Lok Sabha elections in 2004 and 2009.
  - ❖ A total of Rs. 2466.07 crores was spent on these elections.
  - ❖ Unofficial projections indicate that over Rs. 30,000 crores may be spent on the 2014 Lok Sabha elections. In the State Assembly elections that took place between 2004 and 2015, political parties revealed that they had collected Rs. 3368.06 crores.
  - ❖ A total of Rs. 2727.79 crores in expenditures were reported for that period.

Concurrent elections may help address issues with black money and corruption.

- ❖ Just the 2014 Lok Sabha elections cost roughly INR 3870 crores. A large amount of public funds is expended annually as a result of frequent elections.
- ❖ The ECI has estimated that holding simultaneous elections will cost Rs. 4500 crore.

Concurrent elections would result in reduced costs for taxpayers and more financial room for national development priorities.

### **C. Long-term deployment of security forces:**

- Polling in India is a huge and complicated undertaking. For fair and efficient elections, the Indian Election Commission depends on a sizable number of military personnel and poll workers. A little over 10 million poll workers were used for the 16th Lok Sabha elections.
- Each polling place had an average of 10 points seventy-five workers. Additionally, the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) are involved in security arrangements on behalf of the Election Commission.
- Other law enforcement agencies, such as the State Armed Police, Home Guards, and District Police, are also dispatched because of the increased demand for CAPF.
- A total of 134,926 Companies of CAPFs were deployed for the 16th Lok Sabha elections.
- The deployment of polling officials is not extended, whereas security forces such as the CAPF stay put during the elections, resulting in an extended lock-in of resources. For other internal security reasons, this circumstance makes it impossible to deploy armed police forces appropriately.



#### **D. Additional Concerns:**

- ◆ Regular elections affect vital services and disturb the regular course of public life. During election seasons, political gatherings impede traffic flow and emit noise.
- ◆ Elections that take place at the same time can help keep disruptions to a minimum. Nationwide, caste, religion, and communal issues are perpetuated by frequent elections.
- ◆ Elections held often have a negative impact on the direction of policy and governance. - The development process, sound governance, and long-term planning are hampered by frequent elections.
- ◆ Long-term economic planning is subordinated to political expediencies of the moment. Electorates in need are impacted when governments put off challenging structural reforms because elections are approaching.

#### **4. ELIMINATIONS POSSIBLE AND REACTIONS:**

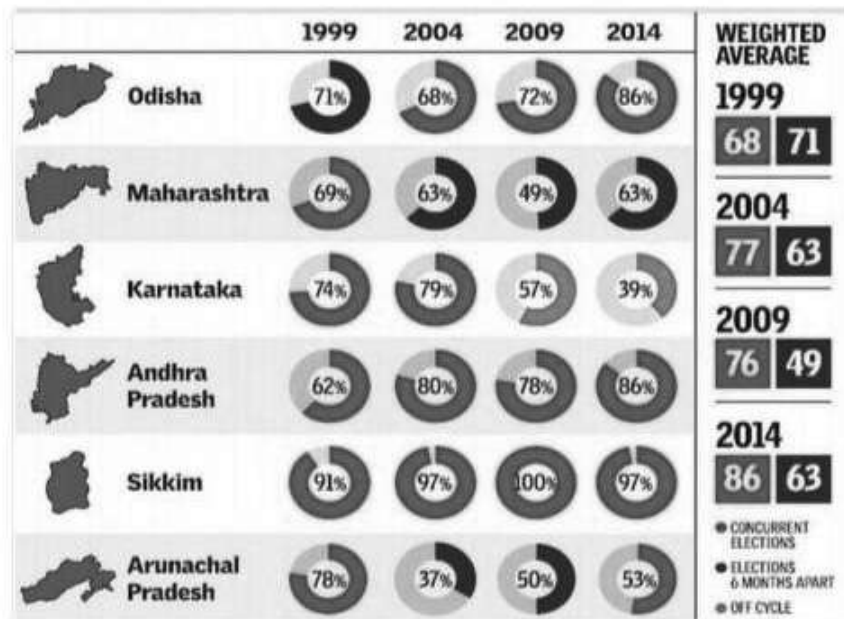
The idea of holding simultaneous elections throughout the nation has been discussed for some time. Political figures, the Election Commission, and the Law Commission of India are among the experts and stakeholders who have endorsed the idea. Leading political parties, including the INC, AITC, CPI, AIMIM, and NCP, have voiced concerns about the viability of holding simultaneous elections because of current legal and constitutional frameworks. There are those who contend that holding elections at the same time could be politically motivated, swaying voters' opinions on national matters and pushing out regional parties that serve local interests. The extent and depth of Indian democracy may be jeopardized by this. The aim is to scrutinize and refute the objections raised against the notion of holding elections simultaneously.

The primary objections raised against holding simultaneous elections can be broadly divided into the following categories:

##### **(a) Operational feasibility / Do-ability:**

This category includes issues with synchronizing terms, extending or shortening current terms, and handling situations in which ruling parties lose majority during their term. A large-scale election's practical viability in light of logistics, security, and labor resource is called into question.

**Figure: Analysis of Lok Sabha & Vidhan Sabha results under simultaneous elections**



**(b) Effect on Voter Behavior:**

This indicates that voters might not be old enough to distinguish between State Assembly and Lok Sabha ballots accurately.


The evidence that has been collected thus far does not provide proof of a direct link between voters selecting the same party for the State Assembly and the Lok Sabha and concurrent elections.

A number of factors influence election outcomes, including organizational strength, the absence of alternatives, and leader perceptions.

Critics contend that holding elections concurrently would strengthen state and regional parties while benefiting larger national parties; however, as demonstrated by the cases of Odisha and Sikkim, state elections can be impacted by local forces as opposed to a national trend.

It is challenging to draw consistent conclusions from voting patterns in larger states such as Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh because of the asynchronous timing of the Assembly and Lok Sabha elections. If voting patterns are to be explained by anything other than simultaneous elections, more investigation of the ground realities is required to identify the main causes.

The arguments opposing simultaneous elections are not well-supported by the available data. It's untrue to worry that having elections at the same time would lessen India's federal structure; in fact, holding elections at the same time can improve coordination between the Center and the States.



Voters take into account a variety of factors, including party strength, alternative options, and local issues, rather than just one factor when determining election outcomes. With or without simultaneous elections, India's developed parliamentary democracy can continue to uphold its federal structure.

#### **4.1 TECHNICAL ADVANTAGES OF SIMULTANEOUS ELECTIONS:**

The primary objection to simultaneous elections is their practicality. Among the major issues raised are

- (a) coordinating the terms of the Lok Sabha and Assemblies for the first time, as well as figuring out whether it is possible to prolong or shorten the current terms of State Assemblies.
- (b) Dealing with situations in which the coalition or ruling party loses the majority midterm in the Lok Sabha and State Assembly, and evaluating whether the terms ought to be fixed.
- (c) The difficulties in carrying out large-scale election operations, such as the need for manpower, security, and logistics for the Election Commission of India.

##### **1. How to align Legislative Assemblies and the Lok Sabha terms for the first time:**

❖ Important considerations and a framework The Indian electoral cycle currently consists of five to seven elections annually, making it impossible to align State Assembly elections with the Lok Sabha without extending or shortening current tenures.

❖ Therefore, changing the terms of the State Assemblies or the Lok Sabha would

be necessary to implement simultaneous elections. It is recommended that the Lok Sabha election be used as the starting point for this concept instead of a State Assembly election because it involves the entire country.

❖ State governments fund elections to state legislative assemblies, which are held separately, but the Indian government finances elections to the Lok Sabha. If elected

- An estimated Rs. 4500 crores will be spent on holding concurrent elections. It takes a lot of poll workers and security personnel to conduct elections.

Concurrent elections would save tax payers' money and free up more funds for national development initiatives

- In 2019, when the 17th Lok Sabha is being elected, the concept of holding simultaneous elections should be tried. Within constitutional and statutory bounds, terms of State Assemblies may need to be modified in accordance with reasonable principles.
- The Constitution and other laws may need to be amended in order to minimize term extensions or reductions and to bring State Assemblies' terms into line.



#### **4.2. HOW TO IMPLEMENT SIMULTANEOUS ELECTIONS: ( SUGGESTED); (Reference to Table 2)**

- It is undesirable and might encounter opposition from stakeholders to extend or shorten the terms of some assemblies. In a strict sense, simultaneous elections cannot be implemented without broader agreement. The country's frequent election schedule is the main problem. An alternative to a one-shot mechanism is a proposal for phase-wise synchronization of tenures. The Parliamentary Standing Committee suggests conducting Assembly elections in two stages: once during the Lok Sabha's midterm and again at the conclusion of its term.
- Phase I should take place in April–May 2019 and Phase II in October–November 2021, according to recommendations. Elections will take place every 2.5 years following synchronization. The anticipated end months of their current tenures or the upcoming Assembly terms are used to estimate any extensions or curtailments to Assembly tenures. While the Assam Assembly's term should be extended by six months to accommodate the second phase, other assembly tenures won't need to be changed.

#### **4.3. Is it possible to have simultaneous elections for a longer period of time?**

The suggested proposal for simultaneous elections is merely the first step toward synchronization; long-term sustainability must be addressed. Regarding the potential for the ruling party coalition to lose the majority during the term and the necessity of amending the terms of the Lok Sabha and assemblies, the Indian Election Commission has issued specific recommendations. These suggestions are meant for simultaneous elections, not the two-phase ones that were previously suggested.

#### **The following are some recommendations:**

- a) When a “no-confidence motion” is made against the current government, a “confidence motion” for a different government should be included as well, and both motions should be put to vote simultaneously.
- b) Should the dissolution of the Lok Sabha be unavoidable, the President may designate a Council of Ministers in the event that there is a short remainder until the next House is constituted, or if the remainder is long, new elections may be held to complete the original term.
- c) Legislative assemblies should be subject to similar rules, including the requirement for simultaneous “confidence motions” in order to prevent an early dissolution. In the event that dissolution is unavoidable, the President's Rule may be implemented until the end of the term, or the Governor may govern the state.
- d) The term of the House following a new election would only be for the remainder in situations where no party is able to form a government following a general election.

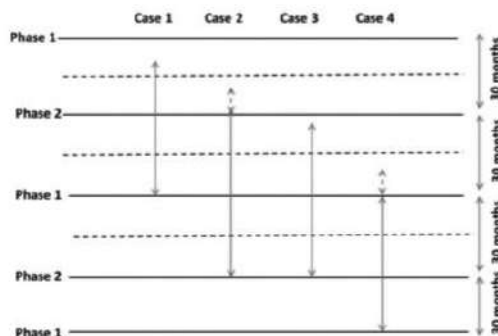
Two-phased simultaneous elections are a potential solution to the problem of unavoidable premature dissolution. To better fit the situation, the Election Commission of India's (ECI) recommendations under categories b) and d) have been slightly altered. For illustration, let us examine the Assembly of State A, which was established through Phase I elections in June 2019 and has a standard sixty-month term. The Assembly runs the risk of dissolving early at any time during this time.

The two-phased approach (Phase I: March-April and Phase II: October-Nov) can be utilized to implement conceptual solutions that can address any unforeseen circumstance. The Lok Sabha can also be approached in the same way.

Case	Description of Case	Indicative Solutions
Case 1	Assembly gets dissolved within 15 months of Phase I elections	Immediate Elections with term of the new Assembly lasting till the next round of Phase I Elections
Case 2	Assembly gets dissolved between 15- 30 months of Phase I elections	President's rule or other temporary arrangements for government till Phase II. Fresh elections to be synchronized with Phase II thereafter
Case 3	Assembly gets dissolved between 30- 45 months of Phase I Elections	Immediate Elections with term lasting of the new assembly till the next round of Phase II elections.
Case 4	Assembly gets dissolved between 45- 60 months of Phase I Elections	President's rule or other temporary arrangements

For ease of understanding, the above solutions are also presented graphically below. Cases 1 through 4 pertain to the scenarios delineated in the preceding table, whereas Phases 1 and 2 denote the election cycles of April through May and October through November, respectively.

Figure: Pictorial view of the suggested solution in case of pre-mature dissolution



The term of the Assembly, which is currently based on the election cycle starting on the day of its constitution rather than the customary 5-year term, would be affected by putting the previously mentioned solution

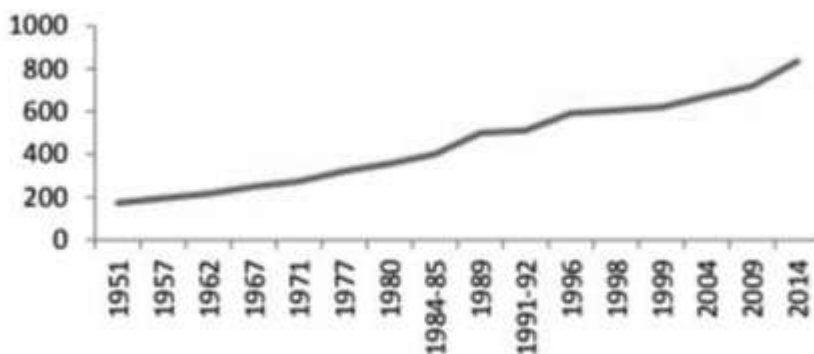
into practice. To apply this framework or a variant thereof, therefore, would require amending pertinent provisions of the Constitution in accordance with the recommendations of the Election Commission of India. The long-term viability of simultaneous elections would be guaranteed by the collective application of all the aforementioned steps. By addressing situations where mandates are fractured or government stability is at risk, the first set of measures, when combined with current provisions, would significantly reduce instances of the legislature being dissolved prematurely. If an early dissolution becomes inevitable, the second set of measures—as previously suggested—would deal with those situations

4. Is it logistically and resource-wise feasible to conduct simultaneous elections? The Election Commission of India would need to devote a substantial amount of resources to the implementation of simultaneous elections. These resources would

include poll workers, security guards, electronic voting machines, poll-related material transportation and storage, secure rooms for storing electronic voting machines, and other essential resources. Given the size and complexity of Indian elections—which are regarded as the largest event management exercise during peacetime and involve the greatest number of electors in any country—conducting simultaneous elections in that country is an enormous logistical undertaking. The average number of voters per

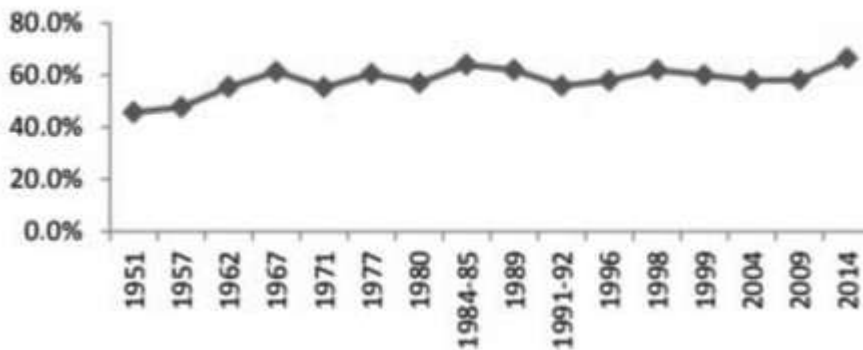
polling station, which ranges from 800 to 1000, is determined by the size of the electorate. The number of polling places determines the number of personnel needed; in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, an average of roughly 10 point 75 people were deployed per polling place, and approximately 134943 companies of CAPFs were used. With an assumption of roughly two EVMs per polling station in the 2014 elections, the number of EVMs needed per polling station depends on the number of candidates and the constituency of the polling booth. The evaluation of these resources informs the requirements for storage and transportation. In the first General Elections of 1951–1952, the total electorate grew from roughly 173 million.

**Figure: Trends of the size of electorate (Y-axis in millions)**



*Source: ECI Pocket Book 2015-16*

**Figure: Trends of Voter turnouts in Lok Sabha elections (Y-axis in %)**




**CONCLUSION:**

Relevant Issues	Proposed solutions
Possible date of implementing simultaneous elections	May start implementation from 17 <sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha elections (say around April – May 2019)
How to synchronize terms of State Assemblies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proposed two-phase elections as the most feasible solution. Phase I (Lok Sabha + 14 States): April-May 2019, Phase II (remaining States): Oct-Nov 2021. This concept is in-sync with the proposal of the Parliamentary Standing Committee</li> <li>- Would need one-time extension or curtailment of terms of various State Assemblies based on some suggested rules / framework</li> <li>- Appropriate Constitutional and Statutory amendments to effect the above proposal would need to be considered</li> </ul>
Should the term of Assembly / Lok Sabha be fixed and How to ensure continuity in simultaneous elections	Fixed term is not proposed. Instead, the relevant recommendations of ECI in this matter have been tweaked as suggested. Various cases have been discussed that address eventual pre-mature dissolution of an Assembly/Lok Sabha. Effecting these would involve appropriate Constitutional and Statutory amendments
Operational feasibility	There would be incremental pressure on resource requirements for implementing simultaneous elections. However, it is clearly feasible from operational considerations.

It is crucial for the political class to provide a governance framework that best meets the needs of the populace, especially the younger and more demanding citizens, even though the current system of frequent elections may not be completely broken. Concerns about how the plan would affect democracy and practicality have been raised against the simultaneous election proposal. The memo contends that these





criticisms are unjustified, though, because it would take broad support from important stakeholders and a great deal of consensus to implement simultaneous elections. It would be essential to make statutory and constitutional amendments. A committed group of stakeholders, comprising professionals and politicians, should collaborate to draft the right amendments, build a transition framework, and design a stakeholder communication strategy. This measure would be a step towards much-needed electoral reforms and better governance in the Indian political system, even though its implementation might present short-term difficulties.

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## ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಹೇಮಾವತಿ.ಎಸ್

ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು, ಇತಿಹಾಸ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ಪಾಠಾಶಾಲೆ ಪದವಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ನ.ರಾ.ಕಾಲೋನಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-19

### ಪೀಠಿಕೆ:

“ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಮರೆತವರು ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲಾರರು” ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿವೆ, ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸ್ವತ್ತು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಕೋಡುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹಲವಾರು ಆಯಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಬಹುದು, ಪ್ರಾಂಶಿೀಯ, ದೇಶೀಯ ಸ್ವದೇಶೀಯ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳಾಗಿ ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಒಂದು ಕಾಲ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ದಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳ ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಆಕರಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳೆಂದರೆ ದೇವಾಲಯ, ಕೋಟೆ, ಕೊತ್ತಲ, ಮಠಗಳು, ಅರಮನೆಗಳು, ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು, ಚರ್ಚ್, ಮಸೀದಿ, ಮಾಸ್ತಿಗಲ್ಲು, ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು, ಶಾಸನಸ್ತಂಭಗಳು, ಸಮಾಧಿಗಳು, ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು, ಎಲ್ಲವುಕೂಡ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪುನರ್ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ನಮಗೆ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಧಾರಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಯುವ-ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು, ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ದಿನ ಮಾನಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಇಂದು ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಅರಿವು, ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ, ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಬಂದೊದಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಕರಗಳಾದ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನೇಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ಅರಿವು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದರು, ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಘನತೆ, ಗೌರವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳೆಬೀಡು, ಬೇಲೂರು, ಸೋಮನಾಥಪುರ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರಾತಾಣಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗನ, ಭಾರತೀಯನ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದೇಷ್ಟೆ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಇಂದು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ, ನಶಿಸಿಹೋಗುತ್ತಿವೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕೊರತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಿ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೈಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಾತ್ರದೊಡ್ಡದು ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರು, ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು, ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು, ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮುಂದಾಗಬೇಕು. ಭಾರತ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆಯುಳ್ಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ, ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ, ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅರಿವು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಮುಂದಾಗಬೇಕು, ಇದರ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಪ್ತಾಹಗಳು, ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು, ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು, ವಿಚಾರ-ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣಗಳು ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಿದೆ.

### ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪದಗಳು:

ಸ್ಮಾರಕ, ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ, ಶಾಸನಗಳು, ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು, ಮಾಸ್ತಿಗಲ್ಲು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಹಳೆಬೀಡು, ಬೇಲೂರು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿಲುವುಗಳು, ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಪಾತ್ರ, ಭಾರತ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಜನರ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ, ರೋಮಾಂಚಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ.

## ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ:

ಸ್ಥೂಪಗಳ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಅವಲೋಕನೆ: ASI ಯಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 747 ಸ್ಥೂಪಗಳು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ, ಸುಮಾರು 48ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸ್ಥೂಪಗಳು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಸ್ಥೂಪಗಳು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ಥೂಪಗಳೆಂದರೆ- ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು, ಅರಮನೆಗಳು, ಕೋಟೆಗಳು, ಮ್ಯೂಸಿಯಂಗಳು, ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು, ಮಾಸ್ತಿಗಲ್ಲು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳ ಪರಂಪರೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದು, ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ವೀರನ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮ ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ವೀರರು ಉತ್ತೇಜನಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಆ ವೀರರನ್ನು ಆದರ್ಶ ಪುರುಷನನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ವೀರಗಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನೆಡುವಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಆಡಳಿತ, ಆಯುಧ, ವಾದ್ಯಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ, ಬಸದಿ, ಶಾಸನ, ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು, ನಿಸಧಿಗಲ್ಲು, ಮಹಾಸತಿ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು, ಗತ ಇತಿಹಾಸ

ಸಾರುವ ಮೂಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ತಾಯಿನಾಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿ ಮಡಿದ ವೀರನ ಸತಿ, ಅವನ ವಿಯೋಗ ತಾಳಲಾಗದೆ ಪತಿಯ ಪಾರ್ಥಿವ ಶರೀರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದ ಚಿತೆಯೇರಿ ಆಗ್ನಿಗೆ ಅಹುತಿಯಾಗಿ

ನರಲೋಕದಿಂದ ಸುರ ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಳಿ ಮಹಾಸತಿಯಾದವಳ ನೆನಪಿಗೆ ನೆಡುವ ಕಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಮಹಾಸತಿಕಲ್ಲು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಥೂಪ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಒಬ್ಬನ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಆದರ್ಶಪ್ರಾಯವಾದ ಅಗಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸುವ ಜಗಜ್ಜ್ವಾಲಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗೌರವ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಇವುಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರ ಒಡನಾಡಿಗಳಾದ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ, ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳಿವೆ. (ಇತಿಹಾಸ ದರ್ಶನ ಸಂಪುಟ-36- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ)

## ಉದಾಹರಣೆ:

1. ಹೀರೆಕೊಗಲೂರಿನ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು
2. ಬೇಡಗಣಿ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು
3. ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಾವೆ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು
4. ಮಾಸ್ತಿಗಲ್ಲು
5. ಮಾಸ್ತಿಗಲ್ಲು ಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
6. ಬೇಗೂರು ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು
7. ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು



ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಥೂಪಗಳಾದ ಹಂಪಿ, ಬೇಲೂರು, ಗೋಕರ್ಣ, ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳ, ತಲಕಾಡು, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ, ಕೊನಾರ್ಕ್ ದೇವಾಲಯ, ತಾಜ್‌ಮಹಲ್, ಅಗ್ರಾ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಅರಮನೆ, ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳು.

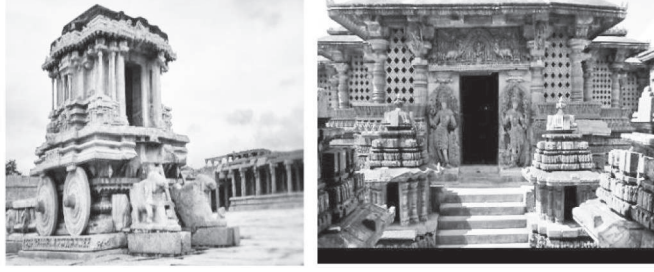
ಹಂಪಿ: ಇದು ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹಳೆಬೀಡು/ಬೇಲೂರು: ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು, ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬೇಲೂರು, ಹಳೆಬೀಡು ವಿಶ್ವಪರಂಪರ ತಾಣಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

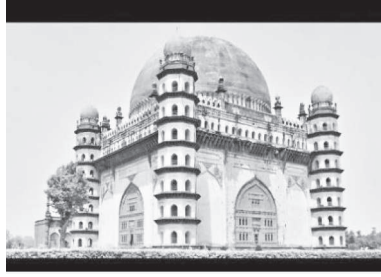
ಗೋಕರ್ಣ: ಇದು ಹಿಂದೂಧರ್ಮದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿದೆ

ತಲಕಾಡು: ಗಂಗರ ಕಾಲದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಬಿಜಾಪುರ: ಆದಿಲ್‌ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಗೋಳಗುಮ್ಮಟ ಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ



ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ರಥ, ಹಂಪಿ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯ, ಹಳೆಬೀಡು



ಗೋಳಗುಮ್ಮಟ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ

**ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ:**

ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿವೆ

- ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕಾಲದ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ನಮಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಆಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಅದರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉಪಯೋಗಕರವಾಗಿವೆ.
- ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.
- ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು.

**ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ-ಗತಿ:**

- ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ದೇಶಗಳ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಅರಿವಿನ ಕೊರತೆಯಿದೆ.
- ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಎರಡು ವಿಧಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

1. ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು
2. ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು

ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಅವುಗಳ ಅಳಿವಿನಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಆದಷ್ಟೋ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು ಮಾಸ್ತಿಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು, ಹಳೆಯ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು, ಶಾಸನಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು, ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ನಿತ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಉದಾ: ದನ ಕಟ್ಟಲು, ಸಗಣೆತಟ್ಟಲು, ಸೌದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲು, ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಣಹಾಕಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಬಾಹಿರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿವೆ.

### ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು



### ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು:

ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

- ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಾತ್ರ
- ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಪಾತ್ರ
- ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರ ಪಾತ್ರ
- ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ
- ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ

### “ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಾತ್ರ”

- ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಆ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸುವುದು.
- ಆ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ
- ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ವೈಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಸ್ಮಾರಕದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು
- ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದೆ ಉದಾ: *The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites & Remains Act (AMASR Act)* ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಹಾಗೂ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ನೀವೆಶನಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.
- *Monument Act 1904*
- *Archaeological Sites & Remain Act 1961*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archcalogical sites Act 1958*

“ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ನಿಭಾಯಿಸುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಉದಾ: ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ದುರಸ್ತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾವಲು ಕಾಯುವುದು.

ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸ್ಮಾರಕ, ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿದೆ.

### ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಪಾತ್ರ:

1. ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರಜೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
3. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಗಾಗಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯವರಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ತೊಡಬೇಕು.
4. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕು.
5. ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ಆ ಸ್ಮಾರಕದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ರಿಪೇರಿ, ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಕು.
6. ಯಾವುದೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ, ಆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜನರ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.
7. ಹೊಸ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಉದಾ: ಯಾವುದೆ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು, ಮಾಸ್ತಿಗಲ್ಲು, ಶಾಸನಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು, ಕಂಡಾಗ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಪೊಲೀಸ್‌ಠಾಣೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕು. ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ದೇಶದ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಅಧ್ಯಾ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು. ಜನರು ಮೊದಲು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.

### ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರ ಪಾತ್ರ

ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧಕರ ಪಾತ್ರ ಹಿರಿದಾದದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಇವರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

1. ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರು ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ನೈಜ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿ, ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.
2. ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಡಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
3. ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಎರಡು ಮುಂದಿನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.
4. ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಡಾಟ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಅಗು-ಹೊಗುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
5. ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳಿಂದ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಉದಾ: ಹೆಸರು, ಕಾಲ, ಸ್ಥಳ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳು.
6. ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ/ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಕಟಣಾ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.
7. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಕೊಂಡಿಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

### ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಘ-ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ:

- NGO ಗಳು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಶಾಲ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸುದಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ, ನಾಗರಿಕ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ NGOಗಳು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

• *Times of India* ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಂಖಖ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದ ಅನೇಕ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಚ್ಚಿತ್ತುಗೊಂಡ ದೆಹಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ 92 ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ INTACH ಎಂಬ ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದೆ (30.10.2008).

• ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಾವು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸದ್ಗು ಗದ್ದಲಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾವು ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಘ-ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗಿದ್ದಾವೆ.

➤ **ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಆಕಾಡೆಮಿ:** 1986ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಗೊಂಡ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಕಳೆದ 37 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಆಕಾಡೆಮಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಿ, ಅವುಗಳ ಪಾಠಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿ, ದಾಖಲಿಸಿ, ಆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಶೋಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ನಂತರದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Ephigraphia Carnatika ಸಂಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇವರ ಜೊತೆ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

➤ **ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳ ಹವ್ಯಾಸಿ ವಿಕ್ಷಣಾಬಳಗ:** 2009 ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 14 ರಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. 49 ಪ್ರವಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರನ್ನು ಆದರಲ್ಲೂ ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳ ವೀಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ, ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

➤ **ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ ಮಂಜುನಾಥೇಶ್ವರ ದರ್ಮೋತ್ಥಾನ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್:** ವಿರೇಂದ್ರ ಹೆಗಡೆಯವರು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜನರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಪಡೆದು ಸ್ವಂತ ಧನಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

➤ **ಅದಮ್ಯ ಚೇತನ: “ದೇಗುಲ ದರ್ಶನ”** ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ, 25 ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ತಂಡದವರು ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ Book mark Brochers ಮಾಡಿ ಹಂಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

➤ **ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ:** ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

➤ **ಹೊನ್ನಳ್ಳ ದರ್ಶನ:** ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಸಿಧರ್ ಹೆಚ್.ಜಿ ಅವರು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಹೊನ್ನಳ್ಳರ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

➤ **ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು:** ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಧನಪಾಲ ಎಂಬುವರು ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಟಿ.ಸಿ ಚಾಲಕರಾಗಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿಯವರ “ಮನ್ ಕೀ ಭಾತ್” ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶಂಸಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

**ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ:** ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸ್ವತ್ತಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅರಿಯಬೇಕು.

➤ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ, ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಡೆಸಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಬೇಕು.

➤ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

➤ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಕುರಿತಾದ ನೀತಿ-ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

➤ ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಘ-ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೈ ಜೋಡಿಸಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಶೋಧನೆ, ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಾಗಬೇಕು.

- ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಾಗಬೇಕು.
- ನಮ್ಮ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಯೋಜನೆ ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ - ಕಾವಲು ಕಾಯ" ಬೇಕು
- ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು.

#### ಸವಾಲುಗಳು:

- ಜನರು ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಶಿಲೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಕೆತ್ತುವುದು
- ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಗಿಯುವುದು.
- ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇ, ಭಾರತದ 3693 ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 50 ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಕಾಣೆಯಾಗಿವೆ ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಈ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ಆದಷ್ಟೂ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳು ಶಿಲೆಗಳು, ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಕದಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ.
- ಮತಾಂಧ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ:- ಧರ್ಮದರು ಅದೆಷ್ಟು ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳನ್ನು ವಿರೂಪಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ನಿಧಿ ಶೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಅದೆಷ್ಟು ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರು ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಮೂಡನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಅಳಿವಿನ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿವೆ.
- ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಅರಿವಿನ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಲು, ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನರು ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯದೆ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತ್ತಿಸದೆ, ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು, ಮಾಸ್ತಿಗಲ್ಲು, ಶಾಸನಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಧನಕಟ್ಟಲು, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಒಣಹಾಕಲು, ಬೆರಣಿತಟ್ಟಲು, ಸೌದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಅರಿವಿನ ಕೊರತೆ ಜನರಿಗಿದೆ.

#### ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳು:

- ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವು-ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಜನರು ಮುಂದಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯಬೇಕು.
- ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಟ್ಟು-ನಿಟ್ಟಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.
- ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ದತ್ತು ಸ್ವೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಬೇಕು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಇನ್‌ಫೋಸಿಸ್ ಹಾಗೂಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿವೆ.ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸುಧಮೂರ್ತಿ ಯವರು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು ದತ್ತು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕನವರು ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. (Canara Bank Artisans Training Institute, Jogaradoddi Bangalore)
- ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಉದಾ: sand wash



➤ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಸುತ್ತ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಅದರ ಅಂದವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೂವಿನಹಡಗಲಿ (ಎ.ಎಸ್.ಐ)

➤ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನಿಧಿ, ನಾಗರೀಕರ ನಾಗರೀಕತೆಯ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಸಂಕೇತಗಳೆಂದು ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

➤ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಮುಂದಾಗ ಬೇಕು.

➤ ಅಳಿವಿನಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾದರು ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರು ನಿರಾಸಕ್ತರಾದಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆದು ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ, ಶಾಲೆಗಳು, ಸಂಘಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲೇ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಬಹುದು.

➤ ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ನೀಡುವ ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಪರಂಪರೆ ಉಳಿಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಮಾಜದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದಲೇ ಮಾಡಲಾಗದು, ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲುಬಾರದು. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದಾಗ ಎಂತಹ ವಿಷಮಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಹೊಂದಿ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾದಾಗ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ರೋಚಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದು.

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10. ಚಿತ್ರಕೃಪೆ-ವೀರಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಸ್ತಿಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಡಾ|| ಎಂ. ಚಿದಾನಂದಮೂರ್ತಿ, ರವರ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಿಂದ



## HARNESSING THE POWER TO STAGE A GREAT ARTISTIC FUTURE

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### ABSTRACT

This research paper I am curating gives an in-depth sense of understanding the importance and integration of art in communities to plant the inspiration of empowerment in individuals for a better society and leave the footprints of great cultural knowledge to the coming generation.

Intangible cultural heritage is the natural and inherent woven shawl we call India. But unfortunately, with few exceptions, these traditions remained obscure outside their immediate geographical location. The idea of empowerment is related to the concept of power, which means that empowerment is closely related to the ability to change: to acquire, expand, reduce, and lose it.

Empowerment seems to include a perspective on social problems arising from unequal distribution and access to social and material resources. Positive experiences of community empowerment are derived from collective knowledge creation.

Critical awareness increases as the learning community grows stronger as the community grows stronger. New and shared cultural capital is linked to the existing economic, social and cultural capital of a community.


Community-based arts and cultural practices, refer to artistic practices that are linked to a specific context and designed to achieve social change.

These practices use creativity as a methodical learning tool and aim to facilitate interaction. Art can create and foster a safe environment for positive dialogue.

I think art should not only be displayed in galleries or simply collected, but art should be used. It should be inclusive and engaging. If artistic practices and an artistic approach are taken into account more in immigrant integration training, society can have a positive impact on the integration of its rapidly growing in communities into the society. Art is a means of empowerment

### INTRODUCTION:

For every culture on the planet, art fosters creativity, innovation, and cultural diversity. It also plays a significant role in knowledge sharing, fostering curiosity, and promoting conversation. If we continue to support conditions where artists and artistic freedom are supported and safeguarded, art will always have these attributes. In this way, advancing the arts advances our efforts to create a free and peaceful society.



Language development benefits greatly from music. While babies are still in a relatively early stage of brain development, the simple melodic arches employed in singing and motherese are cognitively easier to grasp than words, supporting mother-infant communication and language development. There have been reports of advantages for language development in infancy and childhood as well as advantages for the growth of reading ability, language skills including pitch perception and auditory abilities (including auditory discrimination and attention). Other arts-related activities, such as drama classes for preschoolers to enhance verbal communication and picture book reading for infants of any age between three months and six years, are also reported to have positive effects. These can all be done, along with other things like dance.


Gray matter and white matter structural differences have been observed in several studies between children who participate in music (particularly in early life) and those who do not. Reports of these effects have been made for at-risk populations as well, including premature infants and parents who struggle with reading. Music appears to support these reports more than other forms of artistic expression, possibly as a result of the breadth of brain regions that are involved in music processing. It is debatable whether these anatomical changes result in greater intellect, better memory, or more robust cognitive processing throughout childhood. However, a number of studies have reported neural changes and significant differences in associated reading skills, sound-processing skills and speech.

The body of research on the preventive advantages of participating in the arts and mental health is also expanding. Making and listening to music, dancing, creating art, and visiting cultural locations are all linked to stress management and avoidance, as well as lower levels of anxiety each day and biological stress in daily life. Participating in the arts can help lower the chance of mental illnesses like depression emerging in youth and later in life.

## **CASE STUDY 1**

José Antonio Abreu, a musician, founded El Sistema Venezuela in 1975 as a music education program with the goal of bringing about social change and justice for Venezuela's impoverished children. More than 700 000 children from 420 communities around the world have participated in the program since it began, and it is now present in 127 countries in Europe, including Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

The program has been found to have positive effects on children's social behavior (such as prosocial behavior), educational attainment (such as improved attention, language skills, memory, and communication skills), and personal development (such as self-confidence, maturation, and motivation to succeed). At the group level, Sistema music camps have been used to promote social cohesion, for example, by hosting joint performances between orchestras in Austria and Turkey as part of a Human Rights Film Days Festival in



2017, and by hosting partnership camps between Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia in 2018 to promote friendship between the former Yugoslavian countries.

## **CASE STUDY 2**

In order to improve children's creative abilities, cultural competency, individual and societal well-being, and promote broader determinants of health including educational attainment, Finland's government has a history of promoting the arts and culture in education. Comprehensive elementary schools require all children to take music, visual arts, and arts and crafts as core topics, while upper secondary students are required to take and pass five required arts and skill courses in music, visual arts, and physical education. In vocational education, the mandatory core studies also include arts and skills courses, and there are more options for kids and teenagers thanks to community arts initiatives in local governments as well as arts instruction in after-school programs and daycare centres. Teachers have access to ongoing arts education as well.


The Observatory's mission is to increase the visibility of the field and support equal access to and effectiveness of arts education throughout Finland so that all children can benefit from the arts' positive effects on their health, general well-being, and other areas. It accomplishes this by gathering and sharing data on policies, practices, and research conducted throughout Finland; by creating research tools and resources; and by encouraging the adoption of evidence-informed practice. The Observatory is a part of the European Network of Observatories in the Field of Arts and Cultural Education, which facilitates the sharing of best practices and allows comparisons of Finnish practices and research findings with those from other nations.

## **CONCLUSION:**

The majority of us have experienced being moved by a piece of art, whether it be a painting, music, drama, poem, novel, or spatio-temporal experiment. We are moved when we are touched; we are taken to a different location that is yet deeply based in a physical experience and our bodies. We become conscious of a sensation that may not be new to us, but that we had not been paying attention to. Art is continually looking for this transforming moment.

The thought that artists having obligations may surprise some, but in my opinion, one of their primary duties is to aid others in understanding and learning about the world around them.

Engaging with art is not simply a solitary event. The arts and culture represent one of the few areas in our society where people can come together to share an experience even if they see the world in radically different ways. The important thing is not that we agree about the experience that we share, but that we consider it worthwhile sharing an experience at all. In art and other forms of cultural expression, disagreement is accepted and embraced as an essential ingredient. In this sense, the community created by arts and culture is potentially a great source of inspiration for politicians and activists who work to transcend the polarising



populism and stigmatisation of other people, positions, and worldviews that is sadly so endemic in public discourse today.

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## ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ

ಹರೀಶ ಎಂ.ಸಿ.

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

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ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕವೆಂದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಘಟನೆಗಳ ಸ್ಮರಣಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳು, ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಚರ್ಚುಗಳು, ಮಸೀದಿಗಳು, ಯುದ್ಧ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು. ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು, ಕೋಟೆಗಳು, ಅರಮನೆಗಳು ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಹೆಗ್ಗುರುತುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಅಪೂರ್ವ ವಾಸ್ತು ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳ ಕಲಾ ಕುಸುಮಗಳಾದ ಇವು ಇಂದು ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮದ ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಧಾನ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಪ್ರೇಮ, ತ್ಯಾಗ, ಶೌರ್ಯ, ಸಾಹಸ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲೆಗಳ ಆಗರವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಗತಕಾಲದ ಮೂರ್ತರೂಪಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಗಳ ಒಳನೋಟಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಜರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಬೇರುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುವ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಭಂಡಾರಗಳಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಮಾನವನ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಮೈಲಿಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು, ವಿವಿಧ ಯುಗಗಳ ಚೈತನ್ಯ, ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತುವರೆದಿವೆ. ರಾಜ ಮಹಾರಾಜರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲಾಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ ಹಲವು ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು, ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು, ಗುಡಿ-ಗುಂಡಾರಗಳು ಕೆರೆ-ಕಟ್ಟಿಗಳು, ಇಗರ್ಜಿ, ಮಸೀದಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವೈಭವ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕತೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಇವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಬಹುಶಿಸ್ತೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯಸಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕು ನಿರ್ಮಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು, ಮಹಲುಗಳು, ಕೋಟೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಅವುಗಳ ಕಾಲಾನುಕ್ರಮದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ತಾಣಗಳಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಆಯಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಬೆರಗುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮೂಲ, ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರನ್ನು ಮೋಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಶೈಲಿಗಳು ಬರಸೆಳೆದು ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶಂಸಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಗೌರವಿಸಲು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಪ್ರೇರಿಪಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳಾದ ದೆಹಲಿಯ ಕೆಂಪು ಕೋಟೆ. ಆಗ್ರಾದ ತಾಜ್‌ಮಹಲ್, ಜೈಪುರದ ನಗರ ಅರಮನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಬರ್‌ಕೋಡೆ, ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಗೇಟ್, ಗೇಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಕುತುಬ್ ಮಿನಾರ್, ಚಾರ್‌ಮಿನಾರ್, ಫತೇಪುರ್ ಸಿಕ್ರೀ, ಗೋಲ್ಡನ್ ಟೆಂಪಲ್, ಅಜಂತಾ ಗುಹೆಗಳು, ಸಾಂಚಿ ಬೌದ್ಧ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಪಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಅದ್ಭುತಗಳಿಗೆ ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಈ ದೇಶವನ್ನೇ ಜಗತ್ತಿನದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಜನರು ಬಂದು ನೋಡುವಂತೆ ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತನ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು, ಪುರಾತನ ಕಾಲದ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಕುರುಹುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿತವಾಗಿದೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ವರ್ಷವಿಡಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರನ್ನು ತನ್ನಡೆಗೆ ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಅನನ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮೋಡಿಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಂತರವೂ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾದ ರಚನೆಯ ಶೈಲಿ, ಅಂತರ್ಗತ, ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಲೆ, ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ, ತಂತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಶಾಲತೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತನ್ನ ಮೆರಗನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆಯು ನಮಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವು ಭವ್ಯವಾದಂತಹ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಬೃಹತ್‌ಗಾತ್ರದ ಕೋಟೆಗಳು, ಬೃಹತ್ ಅರಮನೆಗಳು, ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದಂತಹ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗೋಪುರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೆಸ್ಕೋ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಮೂಲ ತಾಣಗಳ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿವೆ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ

ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು, ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಹಳೆಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿವೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ಮಯಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕವಾದ ಕೆಲವು ರಹಸ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿವೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ನುಸುಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವ ಸಹೃದಯರಿಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕರವಲ್ಲ.

ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಥಳ, ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 5ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿ ಸುಮಾರು 3600ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುಗೆಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ವಿಶ್ವಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಿ ಹಂಪಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು, ಪಟ್ಟದಕಲ್ಲು, ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಬೀದರ್ ಕೋಟೆ, ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಕಾಲದ ಹಳೆಬೀಡುವಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯ, ಐಹೊಳೆಯ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು, ಮಹಾಕೊಟದ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು, ಬೀದರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಸವಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕೋಟೆಯ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಗದಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯ, ಬಾದಾಮಿಯ ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಗುಹೆ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು, ಗೋಲ್ ಗುಂಬಸ್, ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳದ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತವಾದ ಗೋಮಟೇಶ್ವರನ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳದ ಅಶೋಕನ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನ, ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಅರಮನೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಅರಮನೆ, ಬಹುಮನಿ ಗೋರಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗಷ್ಟೆ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಸಂಕೀರ್ತಗಳಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 12 ಮತ್ತು 13ನೇ ಶತಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಲೂರು, ಹಳೇಬಿಡು ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಮನಾಥಪುರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿತವಾದ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಪವಿತ್ರ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ ಕಲಾವಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದೆ ಇದು ಬಹುಶಃ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಭವ್ಯವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಕಾಲತೀತ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು.

ಹೀಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 8 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ತಾಣಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿರುವುದು ಅವಿಸ್ಮರಣೀಯವಾದದ್ದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕ್ಕೆ, ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಳವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ವಿಶ್ವದೆಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಬಹು ಶಿಸ್ತಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ, ಸಂರಚನೆ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಲೆ, ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆಗಳ ತಂತ್ರಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಶಾಸನ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳ ಆಗರವೆಂಬುದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಚಾರ. ಹಲವಾರು ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಈ ನೆಲವನ್ನು ಆಳಿದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಅಳಿದು ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಕೋಟೆಕೊತ್ತಲುಗಳ ಅರಮನೆ, ಬಸದಿ, ಪುಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ್ ಗುಮ್ಮಟ ಹಿಗ್ಗೆ ಭವ್ಯವಾದ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ವಿನಾಶದ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅಧ್ವೀಯ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳು ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಭವ್ಯವಾದ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಈ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಮಾಡುವ ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನೀರಿಕ್ಷಿತ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದು ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ನೆಡೆಸಿದ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜವಂಶಗಳು, ಅಚ್ಚಳಿಯದ ಚಾಪು ಮೂಡಿಸಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಈ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಪರಂಪರೆಗೆ ಪೊರವೆಯಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ಈ ಅತ್ಯಮೂಲ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ದುರದೃಷ್ಟ ಇವುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು

ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ತೋರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಬಲುಕಷ್ಟ. ಈ ಆಧುನಿಕೋತ್ತರ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಬೆರಳಾಡಿಸಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮನರಂಜನೆ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಾದಾಗ ಎಂದೋ ಆಗಿ ಹೋದ ಘಟನೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳು, ಯುದ್ಧಗಳು, ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆಗಳು ಕೋಟಿಗಳು ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಬೇಸರ ಎಂದೇ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಅಖಂಡ ಭಾರತದ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಬಹುಳ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ದೇಶವಾಗಿ ಇಂದು ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ - ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತಹ ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಗೀತ, ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವವಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರದಿರುವುದು ದುರಂತವೇ ಸರಿ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಪ್ರತೀಕ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕಿದೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವು ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಸಡ್ಡೆ ಅನಾಸಕ್ತಿಯೇ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಪುರಾತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳು, ಉಗ್ರಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುವ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪದ ಶೈಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪದ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಅಳತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಇದು ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಗಳ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಣಗಳು ಅಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ. ಸಂವೇದನಾರಹಿತ ನಗರೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನಿಕರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಹಂಪಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು, ಐಹೊಳೆ ಪಟ್ಟದ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು, ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಕಾಲದ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳೆಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಪಾಲು ಗಣನೀಯವಾದುದು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಯುತವಾದ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು, ಅವಶೇಷಗಳ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1958 (1958ರ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 24) ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯ ಹೆಗ್ಗುರುತನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸುವ, ನಾಶಪಡಿಸುವ, ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ, ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಪಾಯವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ದುರುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಸೆರೆಮನೆವಾಸ ಅಥವಾ 5000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ದಂಡ ಅಥವಾ ಇವೆರಡರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ದೊಷಿಸಬಹುದು ಹೀಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾನೂನು ಚೌಕಟ್ಟುಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾನಿಯನ್ನುಂಟು-ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಬೇಸರದ ಸಂಗತಿ.

ಆದಿಲ್‌ಶಾಹಿ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವೈಭವವನ್ನು ಕಂಠ್ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದ್ಭುತ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮದ ರಸ್ತಾದವನ್ನು ಸವಿ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ನಗರ ವಿಜಯಪುರದ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ನೂರಾರು ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಒಡಲಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವಂತಹ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅರ್ಹತೆಗಳಿರುವ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳಿವೆ ಆದರೆ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಸೊರಗುತ್ತಿವೆ ಕೆಲ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳಂತೂ ಅವಸಾನದ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಹಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದ ಆತ್ಮಗಳಾಗಿವೆ, ವಿವಿಧ ಯುಗಗಳ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ, ಕಲಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಜರ ಜನಜೀವನ, ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂದಿನ ಬಹುಶಿಸ್ತಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ

ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಹಸ್ತವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಇಂದು ಹಲವಾರು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪಗಳು, ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಗರೀಕರಣ, ವಿದ್ವಂಸಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಠಿಣವಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ವಿನಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ದುರುಪಯೋಗದಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ದೃಢವಾದ ಕಾನೂನು ಚೌಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದೆ. ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 18 ರಂದು 'ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ದಿನ' ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಾಣಗಳ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಧೀಮ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡುವುದು. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಶುಚಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದು ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡುವುದು ಅಪಾಯ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡುವುದು, ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ, ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೈತಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದು ಅತಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯ ಸ್ವತ್ತಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಗರೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಹಾನಿಗೊಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಹೊಸತನದ ಆವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ, ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಕೋಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಿಡಬಾರದು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಪುರಾತನ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ರವೃತ್ತವಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕುರಿತು ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾದ್ಯಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾಹಿರಾತು ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಇಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕಾಳಜಿವಹಿಸುವ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ, ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂದಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಗಳಾಗಿರುವ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ನೀಡುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕಿರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿ ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳು ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿಯುವ ದಾರಿದೀಪಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವ ಸಮೂಹದ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ 'ಕೊಹಿನೂರು ವಜ್ರದಂತೆ' ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಈ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಆದ್ಯಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ವಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುವುದು ನನ್ನ ಈ ಲೇಖನದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

### ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

1. ಸಮಗ್ರ ಭಾರತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ - ಡಾ. ಕೆ. ಸದಾಸಿವ, ಪ್ರಿಯದರ್ಶಿನಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಮೈಸೂರು
2. ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ - ಪ್ರೊ. ಫಾಲಾಕ್ಷ, ಶಶಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ತುಮಕೂರು
3. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ - ಪ್ರೊ. ಫಾಲಾಕ್ಷ - ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
4. ಭಾರತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ - ಪ್ರೊ. ಡಿ.ಟಿ. ಜೋಶಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಧಿಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ತಿಪಟೂರು
5. ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ - ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಮೂರ್ತಿ - ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
6. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ - ಶಶಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ತುಮಕೂರು



## SUSTAINABLE TOURISM PRACTICES FOR EMPOWERING VIBRANT INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

The sacred Amarnath Yatra, a pinnacle of Hindu pilgrimage, draws thousands annually to witness the naturally formed ice Shiva Linga in the cave revered as Lord Shiva’s abode. Set against the backdrop of the Great Himalayas at 3,882M, this journey serves as both a spiritual exploration and a testament to human physical endurance, all while immersing the pilgrim in pristine natural beauty. The primary objective of this research is to delve deep into the transformative spiritual experiences of pilgrims during the Amarnath Yatra 2023, drawing from a personal family voyage undertaken in July 2023. Utilizing a qualitative methodology, the study combines observational data, personal narratives, and feedback from fellow pilgrims to assess the current state of amenities and spiritual experiences. Major findings reveal profound spiritual emotions among attendees, emphasizing the pilgrimage’s importance in strengthening devotees’ belief in divine power. Furthermore, the research presents potential developmental strategies for enhancing the holistic experience of the Yatra, aligning it further with the overarching themes of tourism and cultural studies, and ensuring both spiritual fulfilment and sustainable tourism practices.

### INTRODUCTION

In the heart of Asia, India emerges as a tapestry of ancient cultures, spiritual traditions, diverse landscapes, and a rich history that dates back millennia. From the tranquil backwaters of Kerala to the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas, from the dense forests of the Northeast to the sun-kissed deserts of Rajasthan, every corner of India tells a unique story. Over time, India has positioned itself as a major tourist destination, attracting millions from across the globe. This influx, while economically beneficial, also presents a dilemma: How can India continue to welcome visitors without compromising the integrity of its natural and cultural treasures?

The Amarnath Yatra, a pilgrimage of profound spiritual significance, offers a microcosm of this larger question. Situated amidst the pristine beauty of the Great Himalayas, the journey to the Amarnath cave becomes more than a religious endeavor. It’s an exploration of human spirit, endurance, and a deep-seated reverence for nature. However, as with many popular tourist spots, this pilgrimage faces challenges. The delicate ecological balance of the region is often at odds with the sheer volume of pilgrims. Such scenarios underline the pressing need for sustainable tourism practices, not just at specific sites, but as a holistic approach for the entirety of India’s vast tourism landscape.



The global tourism sector is currently undergoing a paradigm shift. There's a growing acknowledgment that tourism, if unchecked and unregulated, can lead to environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, and even a dilution of cultural identities. Conversely, when approached with a sustainable lens, tourism can become a vehicle for preserving heritage, empowering local communities, and even driving conservation efforts. It's this delicate balance that India now seeks to achieve.

In this context, the term “sustainable tourism” emerges as more than just a buzzword; it becomes a necessity. At its core, sustainable tourism advocates for practices that cater to the needs and aspirations of the present tourists and host regions while safeguarding and enhancing opportunities for the future. It's about creating a framework where tourism can thrive without leading to long-term negative impacts on the environment, culture, and social structures.

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) defines sustainable tourism as “tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social, and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment, and host communities.” By this definition, sustainable tourism is not merely a strategy but a vision - a vision where the enchanting allure of destinations is preserved for future generations, where local communities are active stakeholders in tourism, and where the environment is treated with the reverence it deserves.

In the vast expanse of India's landscapes and cultural milieu, achieving this balance is undeniably challenging, but it's also an opportunity. An opportunity to set global standards, to innovate, and to showcase how deep-rooted traditions can seamlessly merge with forward-thinking practices. Taking the Amarnath Yatra as a starting point, this paper aims to unravel the complexities of this balance, exploring the challenges faced, solutions proposed, and the broader implications for the Indian tourism sector.

The subsequent sections will delve deeper into the case study of Amarnath Yatra, providing a granular view of the challenges and solutions specific to this pilgrimage. This will then be juxtaposed against the broader Indian backdrop, drawing parallels, extracting lessons, and envisioning a roadmap for the country. As we navigate through these discussions, the underlying theme remains constant: For India to truly shine on the global tourism map, the path ahead must be carved with sustainability at its heart.

## **THE AMARNATH YATRA: A SNAPSHOT**

The Amarnath Yatra is not merely a pilgrimage. Located at an altitude of 3,882M in the Great Himalayas, the cave, which houses the natural ice formation revered as Shiva Linga, serves as a confluence of faith, nature, and endurance. Thousands embark on this journey annually, seeking spiritual elevation and a connection to divine power. Yet, the influx of pilgrims poses challenges concerning environmental degradation and strain on local resources.



## Current Challenges

### 1. Waste Management:

The pristine trails that snake through the Himalayas to the revered Amarnath cave are symbolic not just of a spiritual journey but also of the fragile beauty of nature. Yet, with the annual influx of pilgrims, these trails often bear the brunt of human negligence. Littering, especially of non-biodegradable waste like plastics, poses severe challenges:

**Environmental Impact:** Plastic waste can take hundreds of years to decompose. During its long degradation period, it releases toxins that can seep into the soil, rendering it infertile and harmful to plant life. Moreover, when ingested by wildlife, these materials can cause severe health complications or even death.

**Aesthetic Degradation:** The visual blight caused by litter affects the overall experience of the pilgrimage. The serene landscape marred by garbage detracts from the spiritual essence of the journey and can dissuade potential future pilgrims.

**Water Pollution:** Improper disposal of waste can lead to the contamination of water sources. Plastics and other debris might find their way into streams and rivers, affecting not only the aquatic life but also the quality of water that is consumed by both humans and animals.

### 2. Strain on Natural Resources:

As thousands converge on the Amarnath cave annually, there's an undeniable strain on the region's natural resources:

**Over-Consumption:** The massive consumption of essentials like water and food often surpasses the replenishing capacity of the region. This over-extraction can lead to resource scarcity in the longer run.

**Wastage:** Pilgrims often purchase more than they need, leading to unnecessary wastage. Leftover food, for instance, if not disposed of properly, can attract wildlife, leading to human-animal conflicts.


**Local Deprivation:** High demand from tourists can sometimes lead to the local community being deprived of their basic necessities, causing resentment and socio-economic issues.

### 3. Ecological Degradation:

The fragile ecosystem of the Himalayan region is particularly susceptible to the vast human footprint of the pilgrimage:

**Soil Erosion:** The constant tread of thousands of feet can degrade the soil structure. This, combined with waste and water runoff, can lead to soil erosion, making the trails treacherous and increasing the risk of landslides.

**Flora and Fauna Disruption:** Human presence can disrupt the natural habits of wildlife. Bright lights, noise, and the presence of humans can deter animals from their natural habitats, leading to



displacement. Similarly, the trampling of certain plants or the introduction of foreign species can adversely affect the local flora.

**Water Source Pollution:** Human activities, such as washing or improper waste disposal, can contaminate local water sources. This affects not only the purity of drinking water but also impacts the aquatic life dependent on these water bodies.

In essence, while the Amarnath Yatra is a testament to human spirit and faith, the challenges it poses to the environment are manifold. Addressing these issues requires a multi-pronged approach, combining policy, awareness, technology, and community engagement to ensure that this revered pilgrimage retains its spiritual and natural sanctity for generations to come.

## SUSTAINABLE TOURISM PRACTICES

### 1. Eco-friendly Accommodations:

Promoting the use of sustainable materials like bamboo in constructing shelters and resting points is pivotal for the following reasons:

**Environmental Conservation:** Bamboo, being a rapidly renewable resource, can be harvested without causing deforestation. Its use minimizes the carbon footprint, as opposed to other non-renewable construction materials.

**Economic Viability:** Bamboo structures, being cost-effective, can offer affordable accommodation options. Its inherent flexibility and strength also ensure long-lasting and durable shelters.

**Cultural Resonance:** Traditional Himalayan communities have a history of using bamboo in construction. Adopting it for accommodations aligns with preserving local architectural traditions while embracing sustainability.

### 2. Waste Management:

Emphasizing stringent anti-littering rules, eco-friendly waste disposal units, and the use of biodegradable containers offers several advantages:

**Preserved Ecosystem:** Proper waste disposal safeguards the delicate flora and fauna of the region, preventing harm from non-biodegradable materials.


**Enhanced Pilgrim Experience:** Clean trails and congregation areas amplify the spiritual and aesthetic essence of the pilgrimage, creating a more fulfilling experience.

**Resource Efficiency:** Biodegradable containers decompose naturally, reducing the strain on waste disposal systems and ensuring resource sustainability.

### 3. Controlled Pilgrimage Numbers:

Introducing a permit system to regulate pilgrim numbers has clear benefits:

**Ecosystem Resilience:** By controlling the number of visitors, the natural environment gets the necessary respite to rejuvenate, ensuring its long-term health.



**Safety:** A permit system ensures that the trails aren't overcrowded, reducing potential hazards for pilgrims, such as stampedes or resource shortages.

**Enhanced Experience:** A controlled number of pilgrims means less rush, less noise, and a more peaceful spiritual journey.

#### **4. Education and Awareness:**

Orientation sessions about the ecosystem have the following impacts:

**Informed Pilgrims:** An enlightened pilgrim is more likely to respect the rules, understanding the reasoning behind them, thus actively participating in preserving the environment.

**Spread of Knowledge:** These pilgrims, once back, can become ambassadors of sustainable tourism in other parts of their life and travels, promoting responsible behavior.

**Cultural Respect:** Understanding the ecological significance amplifies the spiritual experience, fostering a deeper respect for the pilgrimage and the land it is on.

#### **5. Local Community Involvement:**

Engaging local communities as guides, caretakers, and environmental watchdogs is crucial for:

**Cultural Preservation:** Locals bring a wealth of traditional knowledge, enhancing the cultural richness of the pilgrimage experience for visitors.

**Economic Empowerment:** By actively involving the local community, they get direct economic benefits from tourism, thus having a vested interest in its sustainable growth.

**Real-time Monitoring:** Locals, being on the ground, can provide real-time feedback and monitoring, ensuring immediate action in case of any harmful activities.

In summary, these sustainable practices not only safeguard the delicate Himalayan ecosystem but also enhance the overall experience of the Amarnath Yatra. Their adoption ensures a harmonious balance between spiritual pursuits, environmental responsibility, and cultural preservation, setting a benchmark for other global pilgrimages and tourist destinations.


## **EMPOWERING A VIBRANT INDIA**

Adopting sustainable tourism practices goes beyond just environmental conservation. For India, it holds the key to:

#### **1. Economic Empowerment:**

The relationship between sustainable tourism and the economic well-being of local communities is profound:

**Longevity of Income:** One of the core tenets of sustainable tourism is to maintain a destination's resources in such a way that they continue to attract visitors for generations to come. This ensures that local communities have a steady, long-term source of income instead of just a temporary boom.



Diversification of Revenue Streams: Sustainable tourism often encourages the diversification of attractions and activities. Instead of relying solely on one major attraction, communities are prompted to showcase multiple facets of their region. This diversification not only reduces environmental strain but also allows for a more evenly distributed and consistent flow of income.

**Job Creation:** Sustainable practices often lean towards local involvement. This means more jobs for local guides, artisans, food vendors, and service providers. Moreover, these jobs often tend to be more stable compared to those offered by non-sustainable tourism models.

## 2. Cultural Preservation:

Safeguarding culture is a cornerstone of sustainable tourism:

**Maintained Authenticity:** By controlling the influx of tourists and ensuring they are well-educated, there's a lesser chance of commercialization diluting the essence of traditional practices and customs. Communities can maintain the authenticity of their rituals and practices without feeling the pressure to "modernize" them for tourist appeal.

**Enhanced Tourist Experience:** Tourists who understand and respect local customs are more likely to have richer, more authentic experiences. They can engage deeply with local cultures, learning and growing from interactions, rather than being mere spectators.

**Intergenerational Transmission:** When local cultures aren't overwhelmed or overshadowed by external influences, it becomes easier for communities to pass down their traditions, stories, and rituals to younger generations. This ensures the living legacy of a culture, its wisdom, and its practices.

## 3. Global Recognition:

Leading in sustainable tourism practices can significantly enhance India's global standing:

**Brand Image:** As sustainability becomes a global priority, nations embracing these values are viewed as progressive and responsible. This positive brand image can significantly boost tourism, trade, and even diplomatic ties.

**Attracting Conscientious Travelers:** A growing segment of global travelers is increasingly conscientious about the environmental and cultural footprint of their journeys. By showcasing sustainable practices, India can become a top destination for these discerning tourists, who often also tend to be higher spenders, seeking authentic, high-quality experiences.

**Setting Global Standards:** By pioneering and refining sustainable tourism models, India can set benchmarks and best practices for the world. This leadership position can be leveraged in international forums, conferences, and conventions, enhancing India's soft power and influence.

In sum, the virtues of sustainable tourism are multifaceted, offering benefits that ripple outwards from local communities to the global stage. Embracing this approach is not just an ethical imperative but also a strategic one, aligning with the global shift towards responsible travel and conservation.



## **BROADER SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN INDIAN TOURISM**


Expanding the horizons beyond the Amarnath Yatra, sustainable practices can rejuvenate Indian tourism on multiple fronts.

1. **Eco-Tourism:** Promote destinations that highlight India's biodiversity. These could be in the form of wildlife safaris, bird watching, and botanical tours. It's crucial to ensure that these tours cause minimal disturbance to the natural habitats.
2. **Heritage Conservation:** Ancient monuments, forts, and palaces tell tales of India's rich past. Efforts must be made to restore and conserve these sites. The revenue generated from entrance fees can be channeled back into maintenance.
3. **Craft Tourism:** India's handicrafts and traditional arts are globally renowned. By promoting craft villages and artisan tours, the dual purpose of sustaining indigenous crafts and providing tourists with unique experiences can be achieved.
4. **Farm Stays and Rural Tourism:** Offering travelers a taste of rural life can decentralize tourism, reducing the burden on popular spots. This simultaneously empowers rural communities both economically and socially.
5. **Culinary Tourism:** Indian cuisine, with its vast array of regional dishes, offers immense potential. Workshops, food trails, and cooking classes can entice the global traveler, ensuring they leave with more than just memories.
6. **Wellness Tourism:** Yoga, Ayurveda, and traditional Indian wellness practices are already sought after globally. Establishing eco-friendly wellness retreats can cater to this demand while preserving the authenticity of these practices.
7. **Transportation:** Encourage the use of eco-friendly transport options. Electric buses, cycles, and walking tours can significantly reduce carbon footprints.
8. **Digital Integration:** Use technology to monitor and manage tourist inflows, especially in ecologically sensitive zones. Virtual reality can also offer tours of vulnerable or inaccessible sites, ensuring they remain undisturbed.

## **CONCLUSION**

As we reflect upon the potential and significance of sustainable tourism, especially in the context of India's rich tapestry of cultural, historical, and natural attractions, the path forward becomes strikingly clear. The future of tourism in India, from the snowy caps of the Himalayas to the backwaters of Kerala, from the ancient temples of Tamil Nadu to the vibrant festivals of Rajasthan, hinges on the adoption of sustainable practices.





The Amarnath Yatra, a pilgrimage nestled in the heart of the Himalayas, serves as an emblematic case study. The challenges it faces—ecological degradation, cultural erosion, and economic disparities—are, in many ways, microcosms of the broader challenges confronting tourist destinations across India. Yet, as we have elaborated, these challenges are not insurmountable. On the contrary, they present opportunities: opportunities to empower local communities economically, to preserve and celebrate India’s diverse cultural heritage, and to position the nation as a global torchbearer in sustainable tourism.

Economic empowerment is more than just the generation of revenue. It’s about creating resilient, diversified, and inclusive economic structures. By ensuring that tourist attractions remain viable and vibrant, local communities can look forward to steady, reliable sources of income. Such economic stability can uplift entire communities, reducing migration to urban centers, preserving local ways of life, and fostering a sense of pride and ownership among residents. Furthermore, sustainable tourism, by its very nature, promotes diversification—whether it’s through the promotion of local handicrafts, cuisine, or lesser-known attractions. This reduces the strain on popular sites and spreads economic benefits more evenly.

Cultural preservation, as we have discussed, is another cornerstone of sustainable tourism. The world is rapidly homogenizing, with globalized culture permeating even the most remote corners. However, it’s the unique customs, traditions, and stories that truly captivate visitors. By controlling the influx of tourists and actively educating them, India can ensure that these cultural treasures remain undisturbed, appreciated, and, most importantly, understood. Such understanding fosters mutual respect and ensures that tourists leave with enriched perspectives and memories that last a lifetime.

Lastly, global recognition is not just about attracting international visitors. It’s about showcasing India’s commitment to a brighter, more sustainable future. As the world grapples with climate change, biodiversity loss, and cultural erosion, nations that proactively address these issues will inevitably emerge as leaders. By adopting sustainable tourism practices, India has the potential to not only draw conscientious travelers but also to set global benchmarks. Such leadership can have ripple effects, influencing other nations and fostering international collaborations.

In conclusion, the essence of tourism lies in the celebration of discovery, diversity, and shared human experiences. India, with its rich history, diverse landscapes, and myriad cultures, offers a world within a country. But as we chart the course forward, it’s imperative to remember that true progress is measured not just by numbers—whether they be revenue figures or tourist counts—but by the preservation and enhancement of the very treasures that draw visitors in the first place. The call of the hour is clear: to embrace, champion, and innovate sustainable tourism practices. By doing so, we not only ensure that the wonders of India are enjoyed by generations to come but also craft a narrative of a nation that harmoniously blends its past, present, and future. The journey, like any pilgrimage, might be challenging, but the rewards—economic, cultural, and environmental—are profound and enduring.



## ಹಿರಿಯೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಶಾಸನೋಕ್ತ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಠಗಳು.

ಕಾಂತರಾಜ್. ಎಚ್

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು

ಎ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್. ಕಲೆ. ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಎನ್.ಆರ್ ಕಾಲೋನಿ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು: 560019

ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು. ವಿದ್ಯಾಪಾರಂಗತವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರ ಉಪಭೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ದಾನವಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಿತೆಂದು ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಗಳು ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಪುರಿಗಳು ಈ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದವಾದರೂ ಅವು ವಿರಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವು. ಘಟಿಕಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದುಂಟು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಗಳೇ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಾಡಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರಸಾರದ ಹೊಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದವರೆಂದರೆ ಅರಸರು, ಸಾಮಂತರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾಮಂಡಲೇಶ್ವರರು. ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ ದಾನ ನೀಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೆಂದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯ ಪ್ರಸಾರವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂಬುದೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದಿತು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪುರೋಹಿತರುಗಳ ಕೋರಿಕೆಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ರಾಜರು ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಿರಿಯೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಹಿರಿಯೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ವಿಘನಪುರಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದುಂಟು. ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಆವತಿ ನದಿಗಳ ನಡುವಣ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ, ಮೂಡಣ ಹಿರಿಯೂರು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಆಧಾರದಿಂದ ಈ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಠಗಳ ಕಿರು ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ

- 1. ಹಳೆ ಹಿರಿಯೂರು:** ಈ ಊರು ಹಿರಿಯೂರು ಕಸಬಾ ಹೋಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಹಳೆ ಹಿರಿಯೂರಿನ ವೀರಭದ್ರ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತಶಕ 1556ರ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಪಾಳೇಗಾರ ಕಾಮಗೇತಿ ತಿಮ್ಮಣ್ಣನಾಯಕನ ಆಡಳಿತಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರಭದ್ರ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಪೂಜೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ದೇವದಾಯ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ ಹಳೆ ಹಿರಿಯೂರನ್ನು ಭೂದಾನ ನೀಡಿದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಊಹಿಸಬಹುದು.
- 2. ಬಿದರಕೆರೆ:** ಈ ಊರು ಧರ್ಮಪುರ ಹೋಬಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವ ಪಡೆದ ಗ್ರಾಮ. ಬಿದರಕೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದೊಡ್ಡ ಹನುಮಂತ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಮುಂದೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತಶಕ 1587ರ ಶಾಸನವು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ ಕೋನಪ್ಪನನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ ಕೋನಪ್ಪ ಬಿದರಕೆರೆಯ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹನುಮಂತ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಪೂಜಾರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಊಟ ಮಾಡಿ ಸುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶಾಸನ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಎರಡನೇ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿ ಹಸಟ ನಾಯಕನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ತಿಮ್ಮಣ್ಣ ಗೌಡನು ಬಿದರಕೆರೆಯ ಹನುಮಂತ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಗದ್ದೆ, ಹೊಲ ದಾನ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ ಕೋನಪ್ಪನು ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಪೂಜಾ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಜನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಊಹಿಸಬಹುದು.

- 3. ಆನೆಸಿದ್ರಿ:** ಈ ಊರು ಐಮಂಗಳ ಹೋಬಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಗ್ರಾಮ, ಈ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರು ವಿವೇಕಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಾಸನ ದೃಢಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಿರಿಯೂರಿನಿಂದ 9 ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆನೆಸಿದ್ರಿ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತಶಕ 1689-1722 ರ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಪಾಳೇಗಾರ ಕಾಮಗೇತಿ ಕಸ್ತೂರಿ ಭರಮಣ್ಣ ನಾಯಕನ ಶಾಸನ. ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಕವಿ ಕೋನಪ್ಪನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ ಆನೆಸಿದ್ರಿ ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಕವಿ ಕೋನಪ್ಪನು

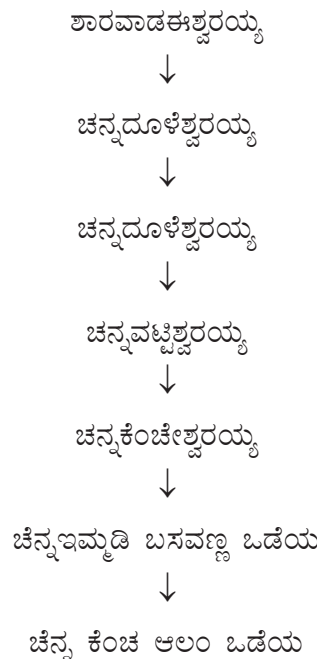
ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಭರಮಣ್ಣನಾಯಕ ಆನೆಸಿದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ, ಹೊಲ, ಮೇರೆಗಳನ್ನು ದಾನ ನೀಡಿದ ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತಶಕ 1687ರ ಆನೆಸಿದಾರಿಯ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಅರಸು ಕೃಷ್ಣದೇವರಾಯ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಆನೆಸಿದಾರಿ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರವನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಪಾಳೆಯಗಾರ ಕಾಮಗೇತಿ ಕಸ್ತೂರಿ ಮದಕರಿ ನಾಯಕನು ಈ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರವನ್ನು ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ ದಾನ ನೀಡಿದ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

4. **ನಾಕೀಕೆರೆ:** ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತಶಕ 1726 ರ ನಾಕೀಕೆರೆ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಪಾಳೆಯಗಾರ ಕಾಮಗೇತಿ ಕಸ್ತೂರಿ ಭರಮಣ್ಣ ನಾಯಕತಿರುಮಲದ ಪೆನುಗೊಂಡ ರಾಮಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಚಾರ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಹೊರಕೇರಿ ಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾದ ನಾಕೀಕೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಅಗ್ರಹಾರವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ದಾನ ನೀಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಚಾರ್ಯರು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಊಹಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಸತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರಿಗೆ ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ವಸತಿಯು ಇರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಅತಿಥಿ ದೇವೋಭವ ಎಂಬ ತತ್ವ ಸತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಊರಿಂದ ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರು ಸತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭೋಜನ ಮತ್ತು ವಸತಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರಾದರೂ ಮಠ, ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಊಟದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಸತ್ರಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಸತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಾತಿಯವರಿಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತು. ಸೋಹಂ ಎನ್ನದೆ ದಾಸೋಹಂ ಎನ್ನಿರಯ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಶರಣರ ತತ್ವ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ಸತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ.

1. **ಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ:** ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗದ ರಾಜ ಮದಕರಿ ನಾಯಕನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋತ ನಾಯಕನ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿರಿಯೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿರುವಂತಹ ಅನ್ನಭತ್ತ ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿರಿಯೂರು ಸೀಮೆಯ ಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ದಾನ ನೀಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಈ ಶಾಸನ ದಾಖಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
2. **ಹೇಮದಳ :** ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತಶಕ 1592 ರ ಹೇಮದಳ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರತಿಯ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ರಂಗಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗುರುಗಳಾದ ಚನ್ನಹೊಟ್ಟೆಕುಶ್ಲರಯ್ಯ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯಕತನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲುವಂತ ರಾಯದುರ್ಗದ ಹರತಿ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಹೆಮ್ಮಡಿಹಾಳು (ಹೇಮದಳ) ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ದಾನ ನೀಡಿದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ದಾನವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಕುಶ್ಲರಯ್ಯ ಗುರು ಪರಂಪರೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ.



↓  
ಕೆಂಚ ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಒಡೆಯ  
↓  
ಚನ್ನಹೊಟ್ಟೆಈಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ

3. **ವದ್ದೀಕೆರೆ:** ವದ್ದೀಕೆರೆ ಶಾಸನ ಒಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋಗಪ್ಪನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದ ಮಾಳಿ ಗೌಡ ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂಮೊಮ್ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದ ಮಾಳಪ್ಪ ಮತ್ತು ಮಳಲದೇವಿ ಇವರ ಮಗ ಜೋಗಪ್ಪ ಈತನ ಮಗ ಮುದ್ದಣ್ಣ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಚಿಕ್ಕಯ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸೇರಿ ವದ್ದೀಕೆರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಠವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದಾಖಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹುಶಹ ವದ್ದೀಕೆರೆ ಮಠ ಇಂದು ವದ್ದೀಕೆರೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯವಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಊಹಿಸಬಹುದು.

4. **ಐಮಂಗಲ:** ಐಮಂಗಲ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಕ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಕಾಶಿ ಶಿವಲಿಂಗದೇವ ಸತ್ಪುರುಷನಿಗೆ ಐಮಂಗಲದ ಗೌಡ, ಶಾನುಭೋಗ, ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರ, ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾನಾಡಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ವೀರಶೈವ ಮಠವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಕಲ್ಲಕುಂಟೆ, ಗದ್ದೆ, ಎರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಂಪು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ದಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಹಿರಿಯೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ವೈಭವಯುತವಾಗಿ ಮೆರೆದ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಗಳಾದ ಹಳೆ ಹಿರಿಯೂರು, ಬಿದರಕೆರೆ, ಆನೆಸಿದ್ದಿ, ನಾಕೀಕೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಗಳು ಹೇಳ ಹೆಸರಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಹಾಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಹೇಮದಳ ವದ್ದೀಕೆರೆ ಐಮಂಗಲ ಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮಠಗಳು ಹೀನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಮಹಾಜನರ ವಂಶಿಕರು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದ ಇನಾಮು ಭೂಮಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಿಕೊಂಡು ಪಟ್ಟಣ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವುದೇ ಕಾರಣವಿರಬಹುದು.

#### ಅಡಿ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳು:

1. ಎಫಿಗ್ರಫಿಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಸನ ಸಂಪುಟ 11 ಹಿರಿಯೂರು ಪುಟ 303 ನಂ 40.

#### ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

1. ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಮೂರ್ತಿ. ಎಂ 2011, ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸ್ವಪ್ನ ಬುಕ್‌ಹೌಸ್. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
2. ಎಫಿಗ್ರಫಿಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಸನ ಸಂಪುಟ 11 ಹಿರಿಯೂರು.
3. ರಾಜಶೇಖರಪ್ಪ ಬಿ. ಇತಿಹಾಸ ದರ್ಶನ ಸಂಪುಟ 26.



## ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ಭಾರತ ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದೊಳಗಿನ ಟೊಳ್ಳು-ಗಟ್ಟಿ

ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ. ಆರ್

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ,

ಎ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್. ಕೆ. ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಎನ್.ಆರ್ ಕಾಲೋನಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು: 560019

ಭಾರತವು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮೂಲಕ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆಗಿರುವ ನೀತಿ ಕಾನೂನು, ಸಂಹಿತೆ, ಆಡಳಿತದಿಂದ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಪರಸಹ ಭಾಗಿತ್ವ ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ, ಸೂರ್ಯಯಾನದಂತೆ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ದೆಡೆಗೆ ದಾಪುಗಾಲಿಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಸದೃಢಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಅಂತಸ್ತು ಏರಿದೆ. ಉಳ್ಳವರ-ಇಲ್ಲದವರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಐಷಾರಾಮಿತನದೊಳಗೆ ಕೃತಕ ಸಂಬಂಧದೊಳಗಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಾಗುವ ರಸ್ತೆ ಅಪಘಾತ, ಪ್ರಾಣಹಾನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಭ್ರಮಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ವಿಕೃತತೆಯು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಆತಂಕಕಾರಿಯಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿ, ಗುರು-ಹಿರಿಯರ ಮೇಲಿನ ಮಮಕಾರ ಕಳೆದುಹೋಗಿ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಶಿಶುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಬದುಕು ಯಂತ್ರ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾವಂತತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನಶ್ಚೇತನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಪಠ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜವಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ತುರ್ತಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ‘ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ’ದ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಾಧನ ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಯಾವ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೇ ಇಂದಿನ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ನೈತಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಎದ್ದು ತೋರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಯುವ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಓಟವಿಂದು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಹಿಂದೆ ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಉನ್ನತ ಸಮಾಜದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿಸಲು ಸೋಲುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಟಿ.ಪಿ ಕೈಲಾಸಂ ಅವರ ಟೊಳ್ಳುಗಟ್ಟಿ ನಾಟಕ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟೀಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ, ನಾವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಎಂಥದ್ದು ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಎತ್ತುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಟೊಳ್ಳುಗಟ್ಟಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಸ್ಕೂಲು ಮನೇಲಲ್ಲೇ? ಪಾತ್ರ ಮಹತ್ವವಾದುದು. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮೊದಲು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕಾದುದು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾಗಿ ಬದುಕಲು ಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಪಾಠಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪು, ಸರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಎದೆ ಹಾಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಬಾಟಲಿ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ತುಟಿಗೆ ಸವರುವಂತಹ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ಅವಿಭಕ್ತ ಕುಟುಂಬ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಯರು ಏಕ ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಓದಿನ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಭೇದತೋರುವುದು ಗಾಢ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಿರಿಯಣ್ಣಯ್ಯನ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಟ್ಟುವೇ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಿಂದು. ಆದರೆ ಮಾಧುವಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಮೈಗೂಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರದ ವಸ್ತುವಾಗಿಯೇ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಲಾಢ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪುಟ್ಟುವಿನ ಅಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿತ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ತಾಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಕೈಲಾಸಂರು ಟೊಳ್ಳುಗಟ್ಟಿ ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಟ್ಟುವನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧುವನ್ನು ಟೊಳ್ಳಾಗಿಯೂ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮಾನಸಿಕವು, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವು, ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವು ಆದಂತಹ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳ ಮುಖೇನವೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಟೊಳ್ಳಾಗಿಯೂ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ನಿಲ್ಲಬಹುದು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎಂಬುದು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆದರ್ಶ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕುವಂತಹ ನೈತಿಕ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬೇಕಾದುದು, ಆದರೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಆ ಒಂದು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾತೀತಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗಿ ಬಿಡಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎಂಬುದು ಒಂದು ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ತನ್ನ ಕುಟುಂಬದ, ತನ್ನ ಸಮಾಜದ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ನೀಡಬೇಕಾದ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕದೊಳಗಿನ ವಿಷಯವು ಸಹ ಎಂತಹ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಪ್ರೌಢಾವಸ್ಥೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಕೊಡುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ತದನಂತರ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಜ್ಞಾನವು ಹೌದು, ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯವು ಹೌದು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಮಕ್ಕಳೆನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊರೆಯಾಗಿರುವಂತದ್ದು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಒಂದೇ.

ಓದು ಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಓದು ದುಡಿಮೆಗಾಗಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವ ಇಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲಿಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸುವಾಗ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಮೆದುಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಮಾನವೀಯತೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕೂ ಮೀರಿದ್ದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾಗೀರಥಿಯ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪುಟ್ಟುವಿನ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ “ಈ ಭೂಮಿಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸೋಕೆ ನಾವು ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಅಂದ್ರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸುತ್ತ ಮುತ್ತ ಇರೋ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿರೋದೇ” ಇದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಮದ್ದು ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ದೇವರು ಎನ್ನವ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅನಾಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡೆಯುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ನಿಶಕಲ್ಮಶವಾದ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿ ಮನೋಭಾವವೇ ಹೊರತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಧಾಂಬಿಕತೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಾಗಲೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು, ಯಾವಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದಹೆಚ್ಚುಹಣ ಗಳಿಸಬಹುದು, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ ಎಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಥಜ್ಞಾನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನುಗಳಿಸುವುದು ಎಂಬರ್ಥ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ Buisness spot ಆಗಿದೆ. ಪೋಷಕರನ್ನು ಸುಲಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜಾಲವೇ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿಅದರ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಅಳಿಯುವ ಮಾನದಂಡ ಯಾವುದು? ಎಂಬಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಟಿ.ಪಿ ಕೈಲಾಸಂರವರು ಪುಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧು ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರು ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಯಾವುದರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಿಳಿದೇ ಇದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಟ್ಟು ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ, ಅಂದರೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿದವನು ಎನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ, ಮಾನವೀಯತೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಮಾಧುವು ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ಎನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಇರುವ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟುಸರಿ? ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಗಳೆರಡು ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾಗು ಮತ್ತು ಪಾತುವಿನ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಸೋಪು ಬಳಸುವ ಪಾತು ನಾಗತ್ತೆಗೆ ಆಚಾರ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಸೋಪನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೋಪಾವೇಶದಿಂದ “ನಾಗು..ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರ ಮನೇಲಿ ಇದೇನೇ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ? ಸಾಬೂನ್‌ನಾಕಿ ತಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡ್ರೇನ್ ಸುಣ್ಣ ಬಳಿದ್ದಾಗೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳಗಾಗತ್ತೆ ಅಂತ ತಿಳುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಿರಾ? ಮುತ್ತೈದೇರೆ ದೇವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅರ್ಪನವಲ್ಲೇ? ಹಯ್ಯೋ! ಏನು ಹೊಲೋ ಈ ಕಾಲ್ಡಾ ಹುಡ್ಗೀರು’ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆಕಾಡ್ಲೆಇಲ್ಲ;ಹಣೆಗೆಕುಂಕುಇಲ್ಲ;ಕೆನ್ನೆಗರ್ಷ್ಣವಿಲ್ಲ;ಇದಕ್ಕೆಹುಡ್ಗೀರ್ದಕ್ಕಳಕೂಡ್ಡುಸ್ಕೂಲೆಅನ್ನೋದುದೊಡ್ಡೋರು.ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷು, ಸಾಬೂನು, ಸುಡುಗಾಡು, ವಿಲಾಯಿತಿ ಬೂದಿ ಮುಖಕ್ಕೆಚ್ಚೋಳೋದು; ಸೊಟ್ಟಬೈತಲೇ ತಗೊಳ್ಳೋದು; ಸೊಟ್ಟ ಸೂಜಿ ಚುಚ್ಚೋಳೋದು; ಈ ದುರ್ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳು ಕಲ್ತೊತ್ತಾರೈ ಹೊರ್ತು ಮುತ್ತೈದೇಲಕ್ಷಗೈಷ್ಟೊ ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೂ ಎಳ್ಳೂ! ಯಾರದ್ದೇ ಈ ಸಾಬೂನು?

ಪಾತು: ನಂದೂಅಂತಾಣುತೆ.

ನಾಗು: (ಅಣಕಿಸುತ್ತಾ) ನಂದೂಅಂತಾಣುತೆ. ಅರ್ಶ್ ಹಚ್ಚೊಳ್ಳೋಕೇನೇಡೇನಿಂಗೇ?

ಪಾತು: (ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರ ಸ್ವರದಿಂದ) ಅವತ್ತೇನೋ ದಿನ್ನುಕಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಧಾರಣೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗ್ತಾ ಬರ್ರೆಅಂದ್ರಲ್ಲಾ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅರ್ಶ್‌ವಾದರೂ ಮಿಗ್ಲಿ ಅಂತ ನಮ್ಮನೇಯಿಂದತಂದ ಸಾಬೂನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸ್ತೆ.

ನಾಗು: ನಿಮ್ಮನೇಸಾಬೂನುಗೊತ್ತು! ಅಧಿಕಪ್ರಸಂಗಿ! ಅರ್ಶ್‌ಮಿಗ್ಲಿಅಂತ್ರೇ..... ಯಾರಿಗೆಮಿಗ್ಲಿಅಂತ..... (ಗದ್ದದಸ್ವರದಿಂದ) ನನಗಿಗ್ಲಿಅಂತ್ರೇ..... (ಪಾತುವಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯುತ್ತರಕೊಡಲು ಕೈಲಾಗದೆ ಪಾತುವಿನ ಕಡೆಕೈತೋರಿಸಿ) ಈಮೂದೇವಿ ಹೊಸಲ್ದಾಟಿದ ಮೂರ್ನೇತಿಂಗ್ಲೆನನ್ನಿಂದ ಅರ್ಶ್‌ಕೈತಿಲೋದ್ದ ಬಿಡ್ಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಾ (ಗೋಳಾಡುತ್ತಾ) ಅರ್ಶ್‌ಕುಂಕುಮಕ್ಕೂ ನನಗೆ ಋಣವಿ ಮೋಚ್ಚೇ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಾ.....ಆ ರಾಣಿ ಮನೆಗ್ಲಿಂದ ಮೂರ್ತಿಂಗ್ಲೆ ನನ್ನಂಡನ್ನ ನುಂಕೊಂಡು..... ನನ್ನೋ..... ತಲೆ ಸಾರ್ಸಿ..... ಗುಡ್ಡಿ..... ರಂಗೋಲೆ ಹಾಕಿ.... ಕೆಂಮಣ್ಣಿರೇಉಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟು..... ನಾಗುವಿನ ಪಾತ್ರವು ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಂತಹ ಗೊಡ್ಡು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೊಸೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇರಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದ ಪಾತುವಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗದ ನಾಗುವು ಪಾತುವಿನ ಕಡೆ ತಿರುಗಿಸಿ ಅವಳ ಅಸಹಾಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನಜಾಣ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ತಿರುಗಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

ನಾಗುವಿನ ಪಾತ್ರ ಚಿಕ್ಕಾದಾದರೂ ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಂತಹ ಅತ್ತೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೇ ಸಮರ್ಥಳಾಗಿ ಕಂಡರು, ಪಾತುವು ಆ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಒಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪಾತುವು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಧ್ವನಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ...? ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತುಕೊಡುವ ಹಿರಿಯಣ್ಣಯ್ಯ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ತನ್ನಂತೆಯೇ ಬದುಕು ಇತರಿಗೂ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇರುವ ನಾಗುವಿನಂತಹವರು ಎದುರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿಧವೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಾಗು ವೈದಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಒಂದು ಎಳೆ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧವೆಯರು ಪುನರ್ವಿವಾಹವಾಗುವ/ಗಂಡನಿದ್ದರೂ ವಿಚ್ಛೇದನ ನೀಡಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಮದುವೆಯಾಗುವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾಟಕದ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮುಖವಾಡವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವಂತಹ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹ ಇದರ ಒಂದಂಶವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಲಾರ ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಅವನು ಸ್ವಭಾವತಃ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ದೂರ ಉಳಿದಿರಬಹುದು.

ಇನ್ನು ನಾಟಕದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಬೀಳುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಟ್ಟು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಓಡುವುದು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಫಲವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿಸು ಭದ್ರರಾಗುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವಾ?

ಪುಟ್ಟು ಓಡುವುದು ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲಾಗದೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವಿರಾಮ

ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು, ಹೇಡಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪುಟ್ಟುವಿನ ಈಡಿ ಪಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಗುಣಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಾಣಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಯಂತ್ರದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸದ ಯಂತ್ರ ಮಾನವನಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಪುಟ್ಟುವು ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಿಂದ ದೂರಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಮಾತು ಎಂದು ಕೂಡ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕಾಏಕಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಧೋರಣೆ ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಟೀಕೆಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದವರೆಲ್ಲರು ಸಹಪುಟ್ಟುವಿನಂತೇ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಾಗಬಹುದು. ಈ ಅಂಶ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಯಾದರೆ ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಏನನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವಂತದ್ದು ಸಹ ಇದರ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಮಾಧುವು ಸಹಪರಿಕ್ಷಾಪ್ಪಿಯಿಂದ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಸಹಶಾಲೆಯ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲು ಹತ್ತಿದವನೇ ಆದರೆ ಮಾಧುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪುಟ್ಟುವಿನಂತ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡವರನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎನ್ನವಂತದ್ದು ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತುಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ ಕಾರಂತರು ಬರೆದಂತಹ ಚಿಗುರಿದ ಕನಸು ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಕ ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ವಾಸನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಮತ್ತೆದೇ ತನ್ನ ಹಳೆಯ ಕುಟುಂಬವಾಗೂ ನೆಲೆದ ನಡುವೆಯೇ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಎರಡರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವಂತದ್ದು ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ನಿಂತರು ಸಹವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವೈರುಧ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದೊಳಗೆ ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಹಾಳೆ ಮಗುಚಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮಗುಚಿ ಓದಿದ ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೇ

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಹಾಳೆಗೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಹಾಳೆಗೂ ಸರಿ ಹೊಂದುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಕಾಣದಂತಾಗಿದೆ ಇಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ICICS, CBSE, STATE ಎನ್ನುವಂತಹುಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಕ್ಕಡಿಯ ಯಾವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂತರು ತಳವೇ ಸೇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಮುಗ್ಗರಿಸುವ ಆತಂಕ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡದವರೆಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾಗಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದೊಳಗೆ ಬಾಚಿದಷ್ಟು ವಿಷಯ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪರಿ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದುಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ನೈತಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಸಮಯ ವ್ಯವಧಾನ ಎರಡು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ರೀತಿಯೇ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳಿವೆ.

ದೂರದ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಳೆಯುವ ಗಾಜುಕೂಡ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವ ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೆ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಮೊಗೆದು ತೆಗೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಈ

ನಡುವೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನೋವಿಕಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹಿಂದೆ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾಯಂತ್ರಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕುಲುಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿಕಾಯಿಸಿ ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೆಂಬುದು ಇವತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಗೊಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ಇಚ್ಛಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಭಯಂಕರವಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟತೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗೊಂದಲಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದೊಳಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಖಂಡನಾರ್ಹ ಎಂದರೇ ಅತೀಶಯೋಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಲಾರದು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕೆ ಹೊರತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದುಸೂಕ್ತ.

**ಆಕರ ಗ್ರಂಥ:**

1. ಟೋಳ್ಳು-ಗಟ್ಟಿ: ಟಿ.ಪಿ ಕೈಲಾಸಂ





## ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಥಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ

ಮಿಲನ್ ಎಂ. ಹೆಚ್

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ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕತೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲವು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಲುಸಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಗಾಣದ ಸುತ್ತ ಸುತ್ತುವ ಎತ್ತುಗಳಂತೆಯೂ ಅಳಿದ ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಮೇಲ್ವರ್ಗದ ಹುನ್ನಾರದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬಾಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಶೋಷಿತ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು ಇಂದು ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆಯಾದರೂ ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ, ಚಳುವಳಿ, ಕೂಗುಗಳು ನೆನ್ನೆಯವು ಅನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕೆಳವರ್ಗದವನ ದೇಹ ಸುಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಒಳರಾಜಕಾರಣಗಳು ನಿರಂತರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮತಾಂಧತೆ, ಜಾತ್ಯಂತ ಕಳೆಯಬೇಕು. “ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕು ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಅರಿವು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಕೇವಲ ನಕಲಿ ಮಾಲು” ಅಡಿಗರ ಈ ಸಾಲುಗಳು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಕಲಿಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಅಂಗ ವೈಫಲ್ಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಮಾಜ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2000ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಿಭಜಿತ ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಚಿಂತಾಮಣಿ ಸಮೀಪದ ಕಂಬಾಲಪಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಜನಾಂಗ ಹಾಗೂ ದಲಿತರ ನಡುವೆ ನಡೆದ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ತಾರಕಕ್ಕೇರಿತು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳು ದಲಿತರನ್ನು ಅವರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಾಕ್ಷಾಧಾರಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್‌32 ಆರೋಪಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಿಲಾಸೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಆದೇಶ ನೀಡಿತು. ಈ ಹತ್ಯಾಕಾಂಡ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕಂಬಾಲಪಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ನಂತರ ಊರಿಗೆ ಊರೆ ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಘಟನೆ ಬಳಿಕ ಸುಮಾರು 66 ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತ ದಲಿತ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಿಂತಾಮಣಿಯ ಹೊರವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಮಿನಿ ಕಂಬಾಲಪಲ್ಲಿ’ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅವರನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ಜಾಗದ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಗೆ ಇಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಸ್ಟ್ ನಾಯಕರನ್ನು, ವಿಚಾರವಾದಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರರನ್ನು ಇಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಒತ್ತಾಳುಗಳೇ ಕೊಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಪನ್ನಾರೆ, ದಾಬೋಲ್ಕರ್, ಕಲಬುರ್ಗಿ, ಗೌರಿ ಇಂತಹವರ ಸರಣಿ ಹತ್ಯೆಗಳ ನಿರಂತರ ಹೋರಾಟದ ನಡುವೆಯೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಶೋಷಿತರ ಪರವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೂ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ದಲಿತರ ಮೇಲಿನ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯಗಳು ನಿಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ನಡುವೆ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿಕ್ಕುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದ ಮೇಲುವರ್ಗದ ಜನತೆಯು ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಬೀಜಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ನಡೆದದ್ದು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಶಕದ ಬೆನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಎಂಬುದು ಆತಂಕದ ಮಡುವು.

ಲಂಕೇಶರವು ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಕ್ಕೂ ಹಸಿಯಾಗೇ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಕಲ್ಲು ಕರಗುವ ಸಮಯದ ಆಶಯವು 1989ರ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಂತಹ ಕತೆ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿರೆ ಕೂದಲೆಳೆಯಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಕಾಣಬಹುದಷ್ಟೇ, ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಹತ್ಯೆ ದುರಂತಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಲಂಕೇಶ್.

ಈ ಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸನಾತನ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಆರಾಧಕರಾಗಲಿ, ಮನು ಸೃತಿಯ ಕಟ್ಟಾಳುಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಯಾರು ಇಲ್ಲ ಆದರೆ ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ ಗೌರವಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಕೊಲೆಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಂದಿನ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಹಗಳಿದ್ದವೇ ಹೊರತು ಇಂದಿನಂತೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ರೀತಿಯ ಸತ್ತ ಹೆಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಬೀಳುವಂತಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಎಲ್ಲೂ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಕತೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖಕನಾಗಿ ಲಂಕೇಶ್‌ರವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪದರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಆಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದ ಕಲ್ಲು ನೀರಿನ ಹೊರಳುವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಕರಗಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಡಿ.ಆರ್.ಎನ್ ನವ್ಯರನ್ನು 'ನವ್ಯರು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಮೃತಿ ವಿರೋಧಿ ನವ ವೈಚಾರಿಕರು' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನರಾದವರು ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಲಂಕೇಶ್ ಮತ್ತು ತೇಜಸ್ವಿಯವರು ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೇ ಕಲ್ಲು ಕರಗುವ ಸಮಯ ಪರಿವರ್ತನಾ ಶೀಲದ ನವ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನವ್ಯದ ಈ ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದಂತಹ ಸಂವೇದನೆಯ ಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂಡಾಯದ ಕಲವು ಕುರುಹುಗಳನ್ನು ಲಂಕೇಶರು ಅಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನವೋದಯದಿಂದಲೂ ನಾವು ಜಾತಿಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತೇವೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಚೋಮ ನಿಜವಾದ ರೈತನಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ, ತಾನೂ ಸ್ವಂತ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಂಬಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ಕನಸು, ಅವನೊಬ್ಬ ದಲಿತ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ವಂಚಿತನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಾರಂತರನ್ನು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣದ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಯೇ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಹಲವು ಟೀಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದೇ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನೇ ಲಂಕೇಶರು ವೈಚಾರಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕತೆ ಎಣಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೇಲ್ಜಾತಿಯ ಶ್ಯಾಮಲ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಳಜಾತಿಯ ತಿಪ್ಪಣ್ಣನಿಗೆ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರತೀಷ್ಟೆಯ ಭಲೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ಮಲ್ಲಯ್ಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜದ ಎದುರು ನಿಲ್ಲಲಾಗದೆ ಮಲ್ಲಯ್ಯ ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇದೊಂದೆ ಕತೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ 'ಮುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡವನ'ಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಹ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನೇ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಲಂಕೇಶ್ 'ಬಸಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ' ಮುಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಡಾ|| ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪ ಕೆಳಜಾತಿಯವನು ಎಂಬ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನಲ್ಲೇ ಆಂತರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಜಾತಿಯತೆಯನ್ನೇ ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪ ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೇ ತಾನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ತನ್ನ ಜಾತಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳು ತನ್ನ ಕಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರವು ಎಂಬ ವೈಚಾರಿಕ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿದೊಡನೆ ಮಗುವಂತೆ ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪನವರಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಅಳಲನ್ನು ತೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಲೇಖಕರಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವಂದ್ವಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆಯುವ ಒಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಅದೇ ಗೊಡ್ಡುತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಲುಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಲಂಕೇಶ್ ಕೆಲವು ಬಾರಿ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಪುಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಳಜಾತಿಯ ತಿಪ್ಪಣ್ಣನಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮ್ಮಟ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಶ್ಯಾಮಲಾ ತಿಪ್ಪಣ್ಣನ ಜೊತೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕವಲೊಡೆಯದ ಎರಡು ಜೀವಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ಸಂಘರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಎಡೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಅಂದಿನ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದ ಅಜೀರ್ಣವನ್ನು ಜೀರ್ಣಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಅಂದಿನ ಸೀಮಾತೀತ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಟೀಕೆಯಾಚಿನ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ ಸನುಭವ ಮಂಟಪದ ಮಟ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೆನಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಆಶಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕುಂ.ವೀ ಅವರ ಕತ್ತಲನು ತ್ರಿಶೂಲ ಹಿಡಿದದ್ದು ಇದೇ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಹಸಿವಿನ ಆಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ನಿರಂತರ ಇಳಿವಿಸಿನ ವರೆಗೂ ಬಾಸುಂಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟವನು ತನ್ನ ಹಸಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನು ಕೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೊಲೆಗಾರನಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ, ಅದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಅವನನ್ನು ಕೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕರಣವೂ, ಯಾರ ಮೇಲೂ ದಾಖಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೇ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನೀರವ್ವನ ಬಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ, ಸಣ್ಣಿ, ತಿಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅವರ ಮೇಲಾದ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ, ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಗಳ ಸಂಕೋಲೆಗಳೆ ಇವೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕತ್ತಲನೇ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷದರ್ಶಿ ಆದರೂ ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಉಸಿರೆತ್ತುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಥೆಯ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಹಸಿವು ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಉಳ್ಳವರ ಕಾಮದ ಹಸಿವಿಗೂ, ಕತ್ತಲನ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಹಸಿವಿಗೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದೆ. ಅವನ ಹಸಿವಿನ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಡತನ ಕಾರಣವಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಜಾಗರೂಕತೆ, ಮೇಲ್ವರ್ಗದ ತುಳಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡವರನ್ನು ಬಡವನ್ನಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ರೋಗಗ್ರಸ್ತ ಸಮಾಜದ ಅಧಿಪತ್ಯ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದವರ ಉನ್ನಾರ.

ಹಸಿವಿನ ತಾಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂದು 'ರೊಟ್ಟಿ' ಕದ್ದ ಭಿಕ್ಷುಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನೆದುರು ಕಳ್ಳ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವ ಬಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬೀಗ, ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೀಲಿ ಕಳೆದು ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಭಿಕ್ಷುಕನ ಅಸ್ತವ್ಯಸ್ತತೆ, ಅರಿದ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಭವ್ಯ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬ. ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಲೇ ಯಾರು ಭಿಕ್ಷುಕರಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಒತ್ತಡ ಭಿಕ್ಷುಕರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ವಾಸ್ತವ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಲು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಸೋಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಹಂಚುವ ಲಯ ತಪ್ಪಿ ದರೋಡೆಕೋರತನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂತಸ್ತುಗಳ ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನವೂ ನಾವು ಮನುಷ್ಯತ್ವ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂಲಕ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಬೆಸಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಮಣ್ಣ ಅವರ 'ಜಾಡಮಾಲಿ' ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಚ್ಚಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣೆಬ್ಬಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆದ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಕ್ಕೂ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ. ನಿರಂತರ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಗಳ ಸಂಕೋಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಭಾರತ ನಲುಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆರೋಪಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ನೀಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಸೋಲುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಇದೇ ಹುಚ್ಚಿಯ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಂಟರಾಮನ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರುವ ಹಣದೋಚಲು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳು ನಡೆಸುವ ಅರೆನಾಟಕ ಇವು ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕರಿನೆರಳನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕರೋನ

ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ, ಇತರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ನಡೆಸಿದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬೀದಿಪಾಲಾದ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಈಗಲೂ ಚೇತರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಕಿರುಗನ್ನಡಿ ಹಿಡಿದಂತೆ ನಿರಪರಾಧಿಗಳ ಬಾಯಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಮೂಕ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಹಿಂಸೆಗೂ ಗುರಿಯಾಗುವ, ರಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೇ ಅಮಾನವೀಯವಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಕಥಾ ಹಂದರ 'ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರು ಮಂಗಗಳು' ಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮಣ್ಣ ರವರು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 'ಮಂಚ' ಎನ್ನುವ ಯುವಕ ಆ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಓದಿದವನು ಕೆಲಸಸಿಗದ ಕಾರಣ ಕೋತಿ ಆಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಆ ಕೋತಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನೇ ಬೋಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇರುವಂತಹ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ನಾಯಕರ ಘೋಷೋಗಳ ಧೂಳಿಡಿದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇತಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂದೇಳುವ ಕತೆ ಅವರ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ, ತತ್ವಗಳಿಗೂ ಪರೋಕ್ಷ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನೇ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಕೋತಿ ಆಡಿಸುವವನನ್ನು ದೇಶದ್ರೋಹಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಕಾನೂನಿನ ದುರ್ಬಳಕೆ, ಹೀಗೆ ಕಥೆ ನಡೆದು ಕೋನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಚ ಜೈಲುಪಾಲಾದಾಗ ರಾಮ ಸೀತೆ ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯು ಕೋತಿಗಳು ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳುವವರ ನಡುವೆ ಆದರ್ಶಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಿಂಸಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಕಥೆ ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಾನು ಮೇಲೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದ ಕಥೆಗಳು ಯಾವುದು ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕ ಎನಿಸಲಾರವು ನಡೆದ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಥಾರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರಷ್ಟೇ. ಜಾತ್ಯತೀತ, ಧರ್ಮಾತೀತ ಎಂದೇಳುವ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಇಂದು ಗದ್ದುಗೆ ಏರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಜಾತಿ, ಧರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಗಾಳವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ವಾಸ್ತವ. ಹೊರ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಂದುವರೆದಂತೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು ಒಳ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನರಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಕುಲದ ನೆಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಎತ್ತಿದ ಕನಕದಾಸರು ಇಂದು ಒಂದು ಕುಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಪಂಪ ಎತ್ತುವ ಕುಲ 'ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಜಾತಿ ತಾನೊಂದೆ ವಲಂ' ಎಂಬ ಮಾತು ಸಾರ್ವಕಾಲಿಕ ಆದರ್ಶವಾದ ಮೌಲ್ಯವೇ ಆದರೂ ಆ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾದಂತಿದೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದು ನಾವುಗಳು ಅಂತರ್ಜಾತಿ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಒತ್ತು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ? ಬಸವಣ್ಣನ ಮುಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಾತ್ಯಾತೀತತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ..? ಇಂತಹ ನೂರಾರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಈ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಡ್ಡುಗಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತವೆ. ಜಾತಿ, ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಹರಿಜನ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಾಜ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಕಂಡಿಲ್ಲ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸಮಾನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವಾಗಿ ರೂಢಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವರ್ಣೀಯತೆ ಸರ್ವೋಚಿತ ಈಗಲೂ ಉಸಿರಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶತಮಾನಗಳು ಕಳೆದಿವೆ, ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳಾಚೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬದುಕು ದಣಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಾವಿನ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗತ್ತು ತೂಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರೊಳಗೆ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದ, ಸ್ನೇಹ, ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳು ಮುಚ್ಚಿವೆ. ರಾಘವಾಂಕ ತೋರುವ ಹೊಲಸಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ ಏನು? ಬಸವಣ್ಣ ಹೇಳುವ ಹೊಲಸಿನ ಮೂಲ ಯಾವುದು? ಕನಕರು ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನ ನೆಲೆ ಯಾವುದು? ಇದನ್ನು ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರ ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವತೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದುಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು? ದೇವನೂರರು ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಕನಸನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾ ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಭಾರತ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡು ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ, ಅದರ ಗಾಯದ ಅರಿವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ನಾವು ಮೇಲ್ಮುಖ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಸಶಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಜಾತಿ, ಬಡತನ, ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಹಲವು ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳು ಇಂದು ಬೇಕಿವೆ.

**ಆಕರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:**

1. ರೊಟ್ಟಿ: ಪಿ.ಲಂಕೇಶ್
2. ಕಲ್ಲು ಕರಗುವ ಸಮಯ: ಪಿ.ಲಂಕೇಶ್
3. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರು ಮಂಗಗಳು: ಬೆಸಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಮಣ್ಣ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕಥೆಗಳು
4. ಎದೆಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದ ಅಕ್ಷರ: ದೇವನೂರು ಮಹಾದೇವ



## **SIGNIFICANCE OF PROTECTING HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

India is a land of many rich historical sites. Every monuments have its own historical significance that shows rich heritage of a country. India consists temples, mosques , church, forts, palaces, cave temples, carvings which are in different architectural styles. At present many monuments in India are facing major damages from man made and some natural disaster. This paper highlights the responsibilities of National , International and Local Government to protect the historical sites by introducing some laws and regulations according to the problems facing by the sites. The Indian Government along with different states came forward for the protection and conservation of the historical sites. To conserve monuments different technologies are implemented under the guidance of the experts. Conservation of the historical monuments are not only limited to scientific or other methods but also the social dimension of conservation isnecessary.


### **I. INTRODUCTION**

UNESCO defines cultural heritage as “The legacy of physical artifacts and intangible attributes of a group or a society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bistort for the benefits of future generation.”

The cultural heritage is divided into 2 types, one is tangible cultural heritage, and another is intangible cultural heritage. The tangible cultural heritage comprises of buildings of historical importance, monuments and artefacts amongst other. These historical monuments are fixed assets that are identifiable because of historical, national, regional, local, religious or symbolic significance. It represents the India’s tradition on diverse culture splendour. India ranks 5th on the list of highest number of UNESCO World Heritage sites, that is 32. These heritage sites are one through which the cultural, social, political history of a place has been preserved.

### **II. THE PROTECTION OF HERITAGE SITES IN INDIA**

The cultural heritage is passed from Generation to generation. The preservation or protection of the old monuments plays an important cultural role in cultivating pride of our heritage and past, making us unique in the world.



According to an Ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains Act of 1958. The ancient monuments means any structure, style or erection or any place of Interment or any cause, rock, sculpture, inscriptions or monolithic which is historical, archaeological, artistic interests and which has been in existence or not less than 100 years. The protection of historical sites in India is overseen by the Archaeological Survey of India, which function under the Ministry of Culture. The AMASR Act Provides the protection of heritage sites, monuments and others. This act was signed in 1958. After that in 2010, this act further amended the ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remaining act of 1958. It also includes protection of monuments, scripts, sculptures and others.

For the maintenance of ancient monuments and archaeological sites, and remaining of national importance, the entire country is divided into 38 circles. The organization consists of many epigraphists, conservators, architects, Archaeologist, Scientist for conducting archaeological documentation, research and maintenance of database project through its excavation. This act also includes the sites and remains of historical monuments to preserve them, it requires fencing, another way to preserving the monuments means of access to and convenient inspection.

### **III. THE LEGAL FRAME WORK:**

It shall be the obligation of the state to protect each and all historical monuments as sides are artistic which are all protected under law made by Parliament. Parliamentary bills are passed to safeguard the monuments and guidelines are provided for the development of heritage sites. From the time of the British Rule in India to independent India. Many legal measures are framed to protect the Heritage sites. Each state as its own legal laws to preserve the sites according to its condition.

The legal framework was first coming into force in 19th century. The first ever antiquarian legislation in India known as Bengal Regulation XIX Of 1810. And this was soon followed by another legislation in 1817 called Madras Regulation VII.

These 2 regulates the government with a power to intervene whenever the public buildings were under threat by misuse.

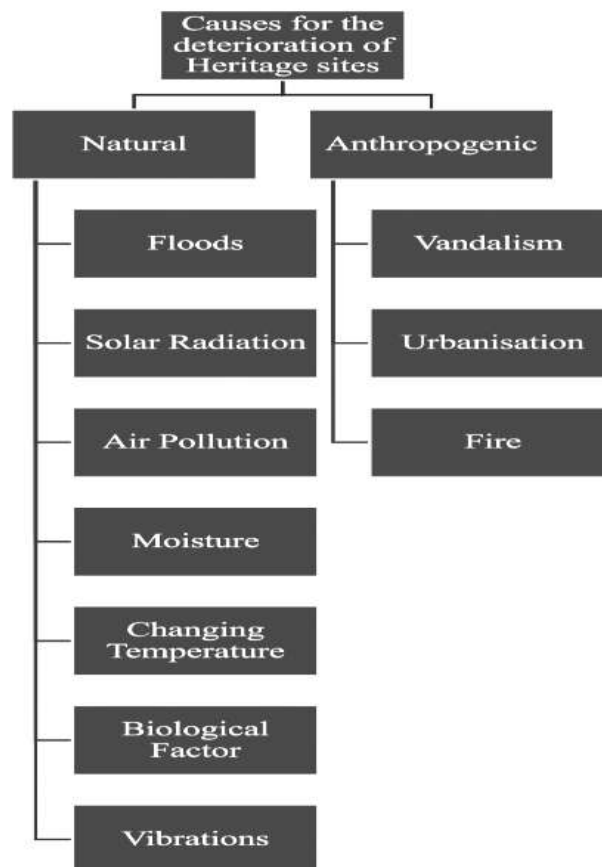
- a. The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 under Act.VI. Was made to protect, and preserve treasure found accidentally but had the archaeological and historical value. This act is passed to protect such treasure and their lawful disposal.
- b. The Ancient Monument Preservation Act, 1904. Act VII was promulgated. This act provides preservation and authority over the monuments which are under private ownership.
- c. The Antiques Export Control Act, 1947 Act.XXXI. Act. Rules are made to control over the export of antiques and issued licence by Director General.
- d. In 1951, the ancient and historical monuments and archaeological Sites and Remains. Which are declared as national importance. Act LXXI, was enacted.

Earlier in 1904, this act is called as the Ancient Monument Preservation Act

- e. Then in 1951 It is renamed. On 28th August 1958. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1985 was framed. This act provides protection and preservation of ancient and historical monuments and archaeological science and remains of national importance for the regulation of archaeological excavation and for protection of sculptures, carvings. And other like objects. Then it is coming into force in 15th October 1959.
- f. The Antiques and Art Treasure Act 1972. Act. 52. Is a latest act enacted on 9th September 1972 for effective control over the movable cultural property, consists of antiques and art treasure. This act also provides protection for antiques and controls smuggling. This act came into force in 5th April 1976.

#### IV. DETERIORATION OF HERITAGE SITES:

There are many factors which lead to deterioration of Heritage sites. The Heritage sites of nation which must exist permanently, Such Sites are protected from determents, is a task which Is Diligently undertaken. The factor responsible for deterioration of Heritage sites can be divided into Natural cause and Anthropogenic cause.



Both natural and anthropogenic causes are responsible for the deterioration. Fire is a man-made agent of deterioration due to reasons like electric short circuit, improper burning of material etc.

## **V. NEED FOR CONSERVATION OF HERITAGE SITES**

In 2014, 6 points are made which highlights the status of conservation of historical Sites in the country. The heritage Sites which are under the control of national and State under jurisdiction should put conservation effort to preserve the, Historical monuments. Lack of manpower is a major problem to ensure the long-term survival of historical sites.

The private sector in India is involved only in maintenance of beautifying the architectural sites and they are least bothered about unaddressed and underdeveloped sites. Conservation and preservation of site in India requires engineering inputs from interdisciplinary perspective.

Unity of modern engineering methods and lacking traditional engineering Methods. This is identified as a major problem to the conservation effort. Importance should be given to the post disaster Management. The post disaster management work of heritage sites should be done in terms of general repairs and for specific purpose.

Skilled manpower is lacking in India's stock of heritage sites. The government not utilising the manpower for the conservation issues.

## **VI. CONSERVATION TECHNIQUES**

The conservation of Historical Monuments is undertaken by Archaeological Survey of India under the Ministry of Culture. There are 2 major techniques used for the conservation methods are structural and chemical conservation.


**The Structural Conservation:** All the ancient monuments have stood from centuries, not all of them are strong enough. Over the centuries, the monuments faced many significant laws in their structural integrity. Many monuments are in weekend state. This is due to the weakening of foundation pillars or cracking of ceilings and others. The structural conservation involves making the foundation of the building strong again. Efforts are made to buildings to stand strong during natural disaster. Repairs are also done to the buildings. Includes ceilings, wall, floor, and others. Removing the unnecessary things and installing the beautifying art and artifacts to improve the Aesthetic Value Of the building.

## **VII. THE CHEMICAL PRESERVATION**

Chemical Preservation helps to protect the monuments from organic and inorganic gases like sulfuric acid, nitric acid and carbon monoxide. Chemical also used to clean the buildings by removing of algae, Moss, lichens grown over the monuments. The cleaning of terracotta objects and stone is also done with the help of mixture of Mortar, Slaked lime and brick dust.

## **VIII. AWARENESS PROGRAMMES**

Both State and Central Government should take initiative to spread the awareness regarding the conservation and protection of the monuments and heritage sites of the country. The government should make program which will give the detail information of the sites as well as the monuments. This increase the interest about



the monuments which was built by the ancestors, among the people. The conservation process requires major effort from experts, government agencies, private sectors as well as the people.

## **IX. CONCLUSION**

Preserving heritage sites is vital to safeguard our cultural identity, history, and architectural achievements. At every stage in preserving the monuments many problems and issues were arises. The only remedies to face this problems is by multi- stakeholder approach in which all the government departments ,citizens,lawmakers, policymakers,and judiciary puts equal effort. The historical monuments have become encroaching from pastime, with griffity and scribbling perpetrated on them, for this reason it becomes necessary to provide proper protection for the monuments.

Implementing of proper schems and heritage plan are neccessary,not only by the government also by the society. Conservation efforts ensure these sites are enjoyed by future generations, fostering a sense of pride and connection to our past. It also promotes tourism, economic growth, and international understanding. However, striking a balance between development and preservation is crucial to ensure sustainable conservation practices. Continued global efforts are necessary to protect our diverse heritage sites for the benefit of humanity.

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## ‘ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ’ ಶಾಸನ ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ

ಡಾ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಶಯ್ಯ ಕೆ.ಎಂ

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ಪಾಠಶಾಲಾ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ನರಸಿಂಹರಾಜ ಕಾಲೋನಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-19

ಯಾವುದೇ ಜೀವಂತ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಅನೂಹ್ಯವಾದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಎಂದು ಹುಟ್ಟಿತೆಂದು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಮಾತು ಮೊದಲು, ಲಿಪಿ ಅನಂತರ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಾತಿನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಧಾರವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪುರಾವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಸಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳು, ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿಗಳು, ಬರವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಈ ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮುಂಚೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ದಪ್ಪ-ಪುಷ್ಪವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಮುಂಚೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿಗಳು, ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಇರಲು ಸಾಕು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಶಬ್ದಮಣಿ ದರ್ಪಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಾಗುವ ಅಸಗ, ಗುಣನಂದಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕೃತಿಕಾರರ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಯಾಗಲೀ ಅವರ ಕೃತಿಗಳಾಗಲೀ ನಮಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಸದ್ಯ ನಮಗೆ ಲಭಿಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ದಾಖಲೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಲಭ್ಯ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಶಾಸನ ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ (ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 450)ರ ಶಾಸನ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನದ ಹೆಸರು ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿಯೂ, ಹಲುವಿಡಿಯೂ, ಪಲ್ಮಿಡಿಯೂ, ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿಯೂ, ಪಲ್ಮಾಡಿಯೂ, ಹನುಮಿಡಿಯೂ, ಎಂಬುದು ಕೂಡ ಚರ್ಚಾರ್ಹ ವಿಷಯವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಬಹುತೇಕರು ಇದನ್ನು ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನ ಎಂದೇ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಆ ಊರಿನ ಹೆಸರು ‘ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ’ ಶಾಸನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನ ಎಂದೇ ಕರೆಯುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮುನ್ನೂರು ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ 1200 ಜನವಸತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ, ಬೇಲೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಈ ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ. ಈ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ತಜ್ಞರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಡಾ.ಎಂ.ಹೆಚ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಅವರು 1936ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದರು. ಅಂತೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಇವಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಹದಿನೈದು ಶತಮಾನಗಳಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾದ ಲಿಖಿತ ದಾಖಲೆಯೊಂದು ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ, Page 2 of 4 ಎಂ.ಹೆಚ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣರವರ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರೆಯಿತು. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಈ ಶಾಸನವು ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನ ಎಂದೇ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಶಾಸನದ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸವೆಂದರೆ ಇದೊಂದು ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನ, ಬಳಪದ ಕಲ್ಲು, ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ ಶೈಲಿಯ ದೇವಾಲಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸುವ ‘ಕ್ಯೋರೇಟಿಕ್ ಸ್ಲಿಪ್ಸ್’ ಎಂಬ ಜಾತಿಯ ಮೃದು ಶಿಲೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಾಸನದ ಎತ್ತರ ಎರಡೂವರೆ ಅಡಿ ಅಗಲ, ಒಂದು ಅಡಿ ದಪ್ಪ, ಒಂಭತ್ತು ಅಂಗುಲ, ಬುಡದ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೂಟದಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಇದೆ ಇದು ಶಾಸನ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಾಸನದ ಮೇಲುಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರದ ನಂತರ ಅದರ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಭಾಗವು ಶಾಸನದ ಪಾಠವಾಗಿದೆ. 12 ಅಂಗುಲ ಅಗಲ, 18 ಅಂಗುಲ ಎತ್ತರದ ಆಯತಾಕಾರದ ಈ ಫಲಕಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಚೌಕಕಾರದ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 14 ಸಾಲುಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಎಡದಿಂದ ಬಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗುವಂತೆ ನೇರ ಸಾಲುಗಳಿವೆ. ಶಾಸನದ ಬಲಗಡೆ ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಸಾಲುಗಳಿದ್ದು ಒಟ್ಟು 16 ಸಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ 20 ಪದಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ, ಉಳಿದವು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪದಗಳು. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಈ ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನದ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಡಾ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ ಕಂಬಾರ ಅವರು ಹಂಪಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಲಾಂಛನವನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿದರು. ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನವು ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

ನಮಃ - ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ - ಕದಂಬಪನ್ - ತ್ಯಾಗ - ಸಂಪನ್ನನ್ - ಕಲಭೋರನಾ - ಅರಿ - ಕಕುಸ್ಥಬಟ್ಟೋರನ್ - ಅಳೆ - ನರಿದಾವಿಳೆ  
 - ನಾಡಿಳ್ - ಮೃಗೇಶ - ನಾಗೇನ್ದ್ರ - ಆಭೀಳರ್ - ಭಟಹರ್ - ಅಪ್ಪೋರ್ - ಶ್ರೀ - ಮೃಗೇಶ - ನಾಗ ಅಹ್ವಯರ್ - ಇರ್ವರ್  
 - ಆ - ಬಟರಿ - ಕುಲ - ಅಮಲ - ವ್ಯೋಮ - ತಾರಾ - ಅಧಿನಾಥನ್ - ಅಳಪ - ಗಣ - ಪಶುಪತಿ - ಆ - ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಪಥ -  
 ಬಹು - ಶತಹವನ - ಅಹವದುಳ್ - ಪಶು - ಪ್ರದಾನ - ಶೌರ್ಯ - ಉದ್ಯಮ - ಭರಿತೋನ್ - ದಾನ - ಪಶುಪತಿ - ಎಂದು  
 - ಪೊಗಳೆಪೊಟ್ಟಣ - ಪಶುಪತಿ - ನಾಮಧೇಯನ - ಆಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಭಟರಿಯ - ಪ್ರೇಮಾಲಯ - ಸುತನ್ಗೆ - ಸೇನ್ದ್ರಕ - ಬಣ -  
 ಉಭಯ - ದೇಶದ - ಆ - ವೀರ - ಪುರುಷ - ಸಮಕ್ಷದೆ - ಕೇಕೆಯ - ಪಲ್ಲವರಂ - ಕಾದಿ - ಎರಿದು - ಪೆತ್ತ - ಜಯನ - ಆ -  
 ವಿಜಅರಸನ್ಗೆ - ಬಾಳ್ಗುಳ್ಳು - ಪಲ್ಮಡಿಲುಂ - ಮೂಳವಳ್ಳಿಲುಂ - ಕೊಟ್ಟಾರ್ - ಬಟಾರಿ - ಕುಲದೋನ್ - ಆಳ - ಕದಮ್ಮನ್ - ಕಳ್ಳೋನ್  
 - ಮಹಾಪಾತಕನ್ - ಇರ್ವ್ವರುಂ - ಸಳ್ಳಜ್ಜದರ್ - ವಿಜಾರಸರುಂ - ಪಲ್ಮಡಿಗಿ - ಕುರುಂಬಿಡಿ - ವಿಟ್ಟಾರ್ - ಅದಾನ್ - ಅಳಿವೊನ್ನೆ  
 - ಮಹಾ - ಪಾತಕಂ - ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ - ಭಟ್ಟರ್ಗೆ - ಈ ಗಳ್ಳೆ - ಒಡ್ಡಲಿ - ಆ - ಪತ್ತೊನ್ನಿ - ವಿಟ್ಟಾರ್ - ಆಕರ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವದ ಹಳಗನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿ ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಓದಿದರೆ ಶಾಸನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಅರ್ಥ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನ ಒಟ್ಟು 16 ಸಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಮೊದಲ ಸಾಲು ದೇವಸ್ತುತಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಶ್ಲೋಕವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆ ಶ್ಲೋಕ ಹೀಗಿದೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಯಿಂದ ಆವರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ದೇಹ ಉಳ್ಳವನೂ, ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವ 'ಶಾರ್ಙ್ಗ'ವೆಂಬ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವವನೂ, ಸುದರ್ಶನ ಚಕ್ರದಂತೆ ಸುಜನರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವವನೂ ಆದ ದೇವನಿಗೆ ಜಯವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಎರಡನೇಯ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ. ಕದಂಬರ ಒಡೆಯನೂ ತ್ಯಾಗಗುಣ ಸಂಪನ್ನನೂ, ಕಲಭೋರನ ಶತ್ರುವೂ ಆದ ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಕುಕುಸ್ಥ ಭಟ್ಟೋರನು ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಲು, ನರಿದಾವಿಳೆ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೃಗೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಸಿಂಹ ಮತ್ತು ಶೇಷನಾಗರನು ಹೋಲುವ ವೀರರಾಗಿರುವರು. ಬಟರಿಕುಲವೆಂಬ ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧ ಗಗನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾರೆಗಳೊಡೆಯನಾದ ಚಂದ್ರಮನಂತೆ, ಅಳುಪರೆಂಬ ಗಣಸಮೂಹಕ್ಕೆ ಈಶ್ವರನ ಹಾಗಿರುವವನೂ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಪಥದ ನೂರಾರು ಮಹಾಯುದ್ಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಶತ್ರುಗಳೆಂಬ ಪಶುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಿನೀಡುವ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರತನೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, 'ದಾನಪಶುಪತಿ' ಎಂದು ಹೊಗಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವನಾದ 'ಪಶುಪತಿ' ಎಂಬಾತನ ರಣಾಂಗ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒದಗಿ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕಾರಣನಾದವನು 'ವಿಜರಸ' ಎಂಬಾತ. ಇವನು ಸರಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ (ಎಲ್ಲ ಭಟರಿಯ) ಮುದ್ದಿನ ಮನೆಮಗ. ಇವನಿಗೆ ಸೇನ್ದ್ರಕ - ಬಾಣ ಈ ಎರಡೂ ದೇಶಗಳ ವೀರಪುರುಷರ ಸಮ್ಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಕೆಯ - ಪಲ್ಲವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಯುದ್ಧಮಾಡಿ ಜಯ ಪಡೆದುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 'ಬಾಳ್ಗುಳ್ಳು'ವಾಗಿ ಪಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಳವಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ದಾನವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದರು - ಬಟಾರಿಕುಲದವನು ಮತ್ತು ಅಳಕದಂಬನು - ಈ ದಾನೋದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಭಂಗಗೊಳಿಸಿದವನನ್ನು ಮಹಾಪಾತಕನು. ಇಬ್ಬರು ಸಳ್ಳಂಗದವರೂ, ವಿಜಾರಸನೂ ಪಲ್ಮಡಿಗಿ ಕುರುಂಬಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡಿದವನಿಗೆ ಮಹಾಪಾತಕ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶುಭವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ಕೆತ್ತಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಡಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಡ್ಡ ಸಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಟ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಗದ್ದೆಗಳ ಸಮೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತನೆಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದರು ಎಂಬ ವಿವರಗಳು ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಕದಂಬ ಮತ್ತು ಪಲ್ಲವರ ನಡುವೆ ಯುದ್ಧ ನಡೆದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನದ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖದ ಅನಾವರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು - ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಈ ಕನ್ನಡ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿರಿಮೆ ಗರಿಮೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಆಗು-ಹೋಗುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಯುದ್ಧಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಹಲವು ರಾಜವಂಶಗಳು, ಅವರ ನಡುವಿನ ಶತ್ರು- ಮಿತ್ರತ್ವ ಸಂಬಂಧ, ಯುದ್ಧ ವೀರರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಗೌರವ, ದಾನ ನೀಡುವ ಆಚರಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಶಾಸನಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ, ರಾಜ್ಯಾಡಳಿತ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ರಾಜನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಕಂದಾಯದ ನಿಯಮ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಜನಜೀವನ ಕ್ರಮ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು, ಹೀಗೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಾನವಿಕ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಹತಿಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಈ ಶಾಸನದ ವಿಶೇಷತೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದ ವಿಜ ಅರಸನಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಊರುಗಳನ್ನು ದಾನವಾಗಿ ಕದಂಬರ ಕಾಕುತ್ಸವರ್ಮ ವಿಜರಸನಿಗೆ ದಾನವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗವಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದೊಂದು ದಾನ ಶಾಸನವಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಬಾಳ್ಗುಳ್ಳು' ಎಂದರೆ ಗೆದ್ದ ಅರಸನಿಗೆ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತೊಳೆದು, ವೀರನಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು. 'ಸಳ್ಳಂಗದರ್' ಎಂದರೆ ರೈತರು ಬೆಳೆದ ಬೆಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರನೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕಂದಾಯವಾಗಿ ರಾಜನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದೇ ಸಳ್ಳಂಗ. ರಾಜನು ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಲು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ

‘ಸಳ್ವಜ್ಞ’ದವರು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ‘ಸುಂಕವೆಗ್ಗಡೆ’ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿದೆ. ಮೃಗೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗೇಶರನ್ನು ‘ಸಳ್ವಂಗದರ್’ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸಾರುವ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಒಂದು ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಿಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪುರಾತನ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದು ತಮಿಳಿಗರು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 2ರಡನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಸಂಗಂ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪುರಾತನವಾದುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಿಳು ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ವಾದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ತಮಿಳು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ದಖಲೆ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವುದೇ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 7 - 8ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದಿಂದ ಇಚೀಗೆ ಎಂದು ತಮಿಳು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಲ್ಲೇ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದೆ, ಎಂದು ಬಿ.ಜಿ. ಎಲ್. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಹಸಿರು ಹೊನ್ನು ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪುರಾತನ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

### ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ

ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಯ ಹೆಗ್ಗುರುತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರೆ ಈ ಹೆಗ್ಗುರುತು ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇರಬಲ್ಲದು ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ತಾಳಗುಂದದ ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಇತ್ತಿಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿ ಇವು ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ತುಂಬಾ ಹಳೆಯವೆಂದು ಸಾಬೀತಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಿ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಳೆ ತಾಳಗುಂದದ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಹೊರಬಿದ್ದು ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಶಾಸನ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಾ ರೂಪದ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಆಗ ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನದ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅನುಮಾನವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸತ್ಯ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ನಿರಂತರ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣ ಕೂಡ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನವೇ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಶಾಸನ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೆ ನಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ತಾಳಗುಂದದ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಶತಮಾನಗಳಷ್ಟು, ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಯ್ಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನದ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಳೆಯದೆಂಬುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಬೇರೆ ಮಾತು. ಆದರೆ ತಾಳಗುಂದದ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡ ಬಹಳ ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದಾಗಿವೆ, ಎಂಬುದು ಇದುವರೆಗಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅದು ಏನೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವಕ್ಕನೂ ಕುಂದು ಉಂಟಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ಥಾನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಂಟಾಗಬಹುದು ಅಷ್ಟೇ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾದು ನೋಡೋಣ.

### ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

1. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಸನ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ - ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 1971.
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## AN INSIGHT INTO BIRDS WHICH ARE PART OF OUR CULTURAL HISTORY, THEIR ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE, CURRENT STATUS AND THEIR CONSERVATION.

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### ABSTRACT:

Birds, being important members of ecosystem, play a key role in Pollination, Pest control, Dispersal of seeds etc. Conservation of these birds can be seen as integral part of our culture, time immemorial. In this paper, we try to trace the cultural significance of Vulture species through looking into stories about them in Mythology and their Mythical symbolism. Then we analyse about their Ecological significance and their current conservation status in order to elucidate about the steps that needs to be taken for their conservation.

#### I. INTRODUCTION:

Conservation of animals and Birds have always been integral part of our culture. This can be seen in the form of mythological stories, epics, songs etc. In this paper, we try to trace the cultural significance of Vulture species through looking into stories about them in Mythology and their Mythical symbolism. Then we analyse about their Ecological significance and their current conservation status in order to elucidate about the steps that needs to be taken for their conservation.


#### II. DISCUSSION:

##### VULTURE IN OUR CULTURE:

In the Ramayana story, there is mention of two vultures Jatayu and Sampati. Jatayu tries to save Goddess Sita (wife of Lord Rama) from Ravana. When Ravana was abducting Sita, in Pushpaka Vimaana, Jatayu, being a bird, heard the cries of the Sita and confronted Ravana and went on to try and resist him. In the fight, the mighty Ravana used Chandrahasta (his Sword), he fought Jatayu and chopped off the wings. He was badly injured as a result of this valiant effort. When Lord Rama came searching for Sita, Jatayu was still alive barely and told important information about the abduction of Sita by Ravana and the direction he went. This information provided by the dying Jatayu was important in the turn of events and the War that followed.

The second most famous vulture in the Hindu epics is Sampati. We run into him midway through the Ramayana, after the demon king Ravana has made off with Lord Rama's wife Sita, and when Rama has sent a search party to South India. The searches ask Sampati about Sita and with his divine vision he tells the directions where Ravana has kept Sita. There is no long mention of Sampati in Ramayana, but only a short mention.

In Chadayamangalam, around 50 km north of Thiruvananthapuram, on a hilltop, Rajiv Anchal and his team



have carved out a world-class eco-tourism destination with a 70 ft tall Sculpture of Jatayu to memorialize the sacrifice of the bird hero. The Sculpture of Jatayu is designed in a way, that it depicts the magnanimous nature as well as the pain and agony the bird went through as he fought there. This work of art is dedicated to 'Women's Safety and Honour' in commemoration of the effort that Jatayu made to protect the honour of Sita.

Not only that, in Parsi community, dead bodies are left on Towers of Silence, as feed to Vultures. The Parsi tradition, holds earth, air and water as sacred, and human body after death should not contaminate them even after death. They do not bury, cremate or dispose of bodies, as they believe this would contaminate those elements, instead scavengers feed on their bodies. This system has worked well in ancient times but ,Over the time, vultures have declined to an extent that this is posing serious problems for the Parsi culture.

Also, There is Garuda Purana, which is one of the Vishnu Puranas. It is in the form of a dialog between Vishnu and Garuda, the King of Birds, which tells about way of life, afterlife, birth and death.

### **About species:**

Vultures are large, magnificent raptors, i.e they are Birds of prey. They are often referred to as nature's own disposal system due to their scavenging Nature. They soar, fly in circles high above the Earth's surface. They use the rising air currents to maintain their elevation and fly high. They feed mostly from carcasses of dead animals. India was home to large numbers of vultures, so much that they were part of our stories. They play a crucial role in the ecosystem by removing rotting meat that would otherwise spread disease.


The absence of vultures will affect the Ecological and bio diversity balance and distribution of other scavenging species, such as feral dog populations and crows. Feral dogs and crow population have increased massively, posing many disease risks such as rabies, infections to poultry & domestic birds, etc.

A sharp decline in the vulture population was noted in the 1990s. They have fallen by over 99% for some species. Diclofenac, an anti-inflammatory drug administered to livestock, like cattles, proved to be fatal to vultures.

### **Major cause for this decline can be explained by following causes:**

People Administer a poison (specially rodenticide zinc phosphide) to cattle to facilitate removal of the hides and when Vultures feed on such carcasses, they die. Toxic pesticides for birds such as organochlorines, monocrotophos and organophosphates and carbofuran as carbamates, etc are being biomagnified, bioaccumulate and they kill them. Different bird related diseases also affect them. Transmission of a disease among birds occur in the crowded groups. Even climate change cause Mass vulture deaths, during the hot summer months (April-June) in various parts of India and Pakistan.

Vultures are divided into 2 groups, New world and old world Vultures. New world vultures live in North and South America and Old world Vultures in Eurasian and Africa region. These groups are not closely



related but resemblance is due to convergent evolution. A significant difference between old and new world vultures is that old world vultures depend on sight to find food Where many new world vultures have a very good sense of smell, which is unusual for birds and can smell dead from a distance of up to 2 kms.

India is home to 9 species of Vultures and IUCN status of them is as below:

- White rumped vulture (Critically Endangered)
- Slender billed vulture (Critically Endangered)
- Long billed vulture (Critically Endangered)
- Red headed vulture (Critically Endangered)
- Egyptian vulture (Endangered)
- Himalayan Griffon (Near Threatened)
- Cinereous vulture (Near Threatened)
- Bearded vulture (Near Threatened)
- Griffon Vulture (Least Concern).

### **A case study of rescue of Cinereous Vulture:-**

Cyclone Ockhi, hit Tamil Nadu in 2017, caused immense devastation, significantly disturbed the migratory movement of numerous birds including vultures. A cinereous vulture (*Aegypius monachus*), one year old, got left behind and was stranded at Asaripallam, close to Nagercoil, in Tamil Nadu's Kanyakumari district. The vulture was rescued by the Tamil Nadu Forest Department and treated by veterinarians nicely. After that it was kept under the care till the year 2022, in the Udayagiri Biodiversity Park in Udayagiri, Nagercoil. Experts had built an aviary at Udayagiri near Nagercoil expert committee suggested that it would be appropriate to release the bird in North India, as in South India these species are frequently not found. They decided upon Bikaner's Jorbeer Garhwala Conservation Reserve Forest for this purpose based on the report of WII, because of feed availability.


Ockhi was then transported from Kanyakumari to Chennai by road and then to Jodhpur via Delhi by an AIR INDIA flight in Nov 2022. it was fitted with GPS Transmitter for follow up.

The vulture survived but subsequently killed in Road accident.

### **Conservation initiatives done by Government:-**

To conserve vultures, National Board for Wildlife(NBWL) has approved an Action Plan for Vulture Conservation for the year 2020-2025.

- Vulture Conservation Centres are being established in Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu etc. Also, Vulture Safe zones are being Established. At least one vulture-safe zone



in each state is being planned.4 centres at Pinjore (Haryana), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Guwahati (Assam) and Hyderabad (Telangana) are planned to be Vulture rescue centre.

- A system to remove a drug from veterinary use if it is found to be toxic to vultures by Controller General of India is being instituted, Especially trials are going on to replace Diclofenac from Meloxicam.
- Vultures Census are being conducted, involving forest departments, BNHS,NGOs and the public, to estimate the .A database on threats to vulture conservation including collision to structures and electric shock unintentional poisoning Etc is planned and compiled for better management.

### **Conclusion:**

Vultures are integral part of our Culture due to their Ecological significance. It is important to realize their importance and save them before they become extinct.

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## “EFFECTS OF MASS MEDIA ON KABADDI ATHLETES”

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### ABSTRACT

The Purpose of the study was to determine the effect of the mass media on sports performance in Bangalore Kabaddi athletes. The present study had a sample size of 45 girl Kabaddi Players from Bangalore region, and the subjects were selected on their age, gender and level of Performance basis, and their age category is below 16 years, who were participated in State level championships. To know the effect of mass media on Bangalore Kabaddi Athletes used a questionnaire as a research instrument. The data analysis technique used by SPSS to calculate the moment product correlation and simple regression. The results showed that the mass media had an effect on sports achievement. Their results of the study showed that with the hasty growth of mass communication technology and mass media, the media not only reform or reinforce their thoughts, attitudes and behavior, but it has become one of the proxies of socialization in fashioning and shaping assertiveness, ideals, comportments and sensitivities of social actuality.

**Key Words:** State, regression, SPSS

### INTRODUCTION

The mass media tends to follow a specific pattern when representing sport, this includes broadcasting of sport competitions and presentation of elite athletes as contemporary legends. A broad range of teaching and research opportunities are available in the field of media education. Impact of Sports Mass Media on the Behaviour and Health of Society. A Systematic Review The presence of sport in the media has grown exponentially over the last few decades. As a result, the influence of the media on the concept of physical activity within society and the collective and individual values it purports is indisputable. As a result, the influence of the media on the concept of physical activity within society and the collective and individual values it purports is indisputable. The mass media tends to follow a specific pattern when representing sport, this includes broadcasting of sport competitions and presentation of elite athletes as contemporary legends. It is found that mass appropriate news stories that will attract media have a high ability to influence and raise viewers is paramount. We also examined the public awareness in sport promotion. Also effect of the media on sport promotion, from results show an increase in participation in sport the free publicity they generate for teams and activity.

### METHODOLOGY

This study intentions to test the research hypothesis, namely whether there is an influence of mass media on sports in Bangalore Kabaddi athletes. The research method used in this research is associative research that



wants to find out the effect of mass media on sports. The population in this study were 45 state level Kabaddi athletes selected. The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling with the consideration that the girls Kabaddi State level athlete were in the Bangalore Kabaddi Clubs. The selection of Kabaddi athletes who became the population and sample in this study because Kabaddi is one of the sports in Bangalore that has gratified successes to the world level and Kabaddi has the most admirers and fans in Bangalore. This study uses two test instruments, namely an instrument test to measure the effects of mass media and a test instrument to measure the performance of Bangalore Kabaddi State level athletes. Here the researcher going to measure the mass media effects on sports performance of an individual. Hence, the mass media instrument has 3 indicators, namely: cognitive effects, affective effects, behavioral effects. The measurement uses a questionnaire with a Likert scale which has 4 answer options, namely: Strongly agree (SS), Agree (S), Disagree (TS) and Strongly Disagree (STS). Questionnaires were given to all Bangalore Kabaddi state level athletes who were sampled in this study. As for the instrument test, the performance of Kabaddi state level athletes is assessed by using the results of matches in their academic year. The results of the competitions are given a score according to the level or level of the tournament that the player participates in. The participations that are calculated in the athlete's performance test are: State level College competition, state level open tournaments, Sub-Juniors national level camp, junior level camp and state level club matches.

### STATISTICAL PROCEDURE:

For analyzing the result of the rank order correlation (coefficient of correlation) method was employed. The scores of all the abilities and performance were correlated for analyzing the date/scores. The Product moment correlation will be used to find the relationship between of mass media and sports performance.

Testing the hypothesis the level of significance was set at .05 level of confidence.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The data is produced based on the results of the tests and description of the data for the results of the study is presented in the table below.

**Table 1: Mean and Standard Deviation between Mass Media to performance among Bangalore Kabaddi athletes.**

Variable	Group	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
<b>Affective Effects</b>	Mass Media Performance	10.21367	3.168889	9.652778
<b>Behavioral Effects</b>	Mass Media Performance	8.009793	0.779659	5.785538
<b>Cognitive Effects</b>	Mass Media Performance	0.844306	0.082183	0.609849

n = 45

Table one shows the mean and standard deviation value of between Mass Media to performance among Bangalore Kabaddi athletes respectively.

**Table – 2 Showing the product moment correlation Matrix between Mass Media to performance among Bangalore Kabaddi athletes**

	<b>Cognitive Effects,</b>	<b>Affective Effects,</b>	<b>Behavioral Effects</b>	<b>Performance</b>
<b>Cognitive Effects</b>	0			
<b>Affective Effects</b>	-0.07	0		
<b>Behavioral Effects</b>	-0.54	0.36	0	
<b>Performance</b>	0.63	-0.22	-0.16	0

From the Table-2 it is evident that, there was a negative relationship found between affective effects and cognitive effects (-0.07). There was not found significant relationship between affective effects And **Behavioral Effects (0.36)**. And there was a negative relationship found between affective effects with performance (-0.22).


There was a negative significant relationship found between **Behavioral** and **Cognitive Effects (-0.54)**, a negative Relationship **found** between **Behavioral Effects** and **Performance (-0.16)**.

There was a positive significant relationship found between **Cognitive Effects and Performance (0.63)**.

## **DISCUSSION:**

Mass media has a very vital role in boosting every sporting activity. This results shows that there is an influence of mass media on sports achievements. Thus, the mass media can change people's/sports persons behavior either directly or indirectly. Because, the mass media can produce, communication with word wide web so, that it can root alterations in the way people think and thoughts. This study targets to test the hypothesis which conditions that there is an influence of mass media on sports achievement or performance. The media plays an important role in relation to sports. This can be seen by the increasing public interest in sports over the last two decades due to the development and increasing influence of the media. In addition, the development of modern sports, the birth of consumer culture and the creation of markets began to occur simultaneously in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Sports have been presented or represented in altered ways by the media, whereas the media it turns always subject to a form of regulation. Sport is a fundamental instrument of the contemporary media industry. Where the availability of the athlete's image and personality during achievements and the arrangement of individual representations and their social life becomes something that cannot be avoided by the spotlight of the masses. On the one hand, sport can influence education and training, social practice and even build individual cultural identities and values, while on the other hand the media produce, reproduce, disseminate information, interpret events and provide explanations and meanings to the public so that they can construct knowledge and public understanding of various things.

Sport has an encouraging relationship with the media, because sport is a fundamental part of the prosperous element of social communication. By having a complementary relationship, where the sport needs a



medium for publicity and sports approach to society so that sport can develop and project itself as a social practice and media need sport to increase the number of viewers. The media can influence the popularity of sports, provide free publicity to sports players or teams, and showcase the athlete's personality and build fan loyalty to the team or individual athlete. So it can be said that there is an interdependent relationship between media and sports. Because both sports and mass media both seek to reach people as spectators, fans and consumers. During the competition there are certain behaviors that are often repeated by athletes and eventually become a habit in preparation for victory. This can happen either intentionally or accidentally, as it is a kind of fantasy. These types of actions performed on a regular basis can lead to higher levels of attention and motivation during the course of the competition. So it is very important for athletes to maintain a controllable routine. There is also the influence given by the mass media on the acquisition of healthy living habits after reading news about health or sports. Hence overall we can accept it as mass media supporting for not only sports people's interested areas with their achievements as well towards the word.

## **CONCLUSION:**

The results showed that the mass media can affect sports achievement positively as well as negatively. Sports and mass media have a synergetic or interdependence relationship. The main task of sports media is to convey sports messages to word. Sports media can create a sports culture in society from those who have sport participation and higher level achievements in sports. Sports media circulate the sports culture and positive concepts taking into account by national sports system and the virtuous philosophies of mass media.

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## “COLLEGE STUDENTS AND INTERNET ADDICTION: IMPLICATIONS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAITS AND SELF-ESTEEM”

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### ABSTRACT

**Background of the study:** Internet usage has become a pervasive aspect of contemporary society, significantly affecting college students. It is associated with mood alterations, an inability to regulate online time, withdrawal symptoms during offline periods, diminished social interactions, and adverse academic or professional consequences, all of which can impact students' self-esteem.

**Objective:** This study aims to investigate the relationship between Internet usage, psychopathological symptoms, and self-esteem among college students.

**Methodology:** A random sample of 1,200 college students studying in the geographical area of Bengaluru was selected. The Internet Addiction Test (IAT), developed by Dr. Kimberly Young, is a widely used and validated self-assessment tool was used to measure Internet addiction; this scale is widely used and has been validated for assessing self-esteem in various contexts, was administered to assess Internet use patterns, psychopathological symptoms, and self-esteem among the students. The Symptom Checklist-90-Revised were administered to assess psycho-pathological symptoms.


**Results:** The study uncovered noteworthy associations between internet addiction and the presence of depressive symptoms, anxiety, and heightened interpersonal sensitivity. Moreover, it established a link between elevated internet usage and diminished self-esteem within the student demographic.

**Conclusion:** The study emphasizes the considerable influence of internet use on college students especially concerning anxiety and depression. It also underscores the possible consequences for social interaction and familial bonds.

### INTRODUCTION:

In the digital age, college campuses around the world have witnessed a profound transformation in the way students interact, access information, and navigate their academic and social lives. The proliferation of the internet, in all its forms and manifestations, has provided college students with unprecedented opportunities for learning, communication, and entertainment. However, it has also brought to the forefront a growing concern: internet addiction.

Internet addiction is an emerging and complex issue that has garnered attention due to its potential impact on the psychological well-being of college students. As students increasingly rely on the internet for academic



research, communication, and leisure activities, questions arise about the extent to which such usage affects their psychological traits and self-esteem. This topic delves into the intricate relationship between college students and internet addiction, shedding light on its implications for psychological traits and self-esteem.

This research aims to explore the multifaceted dimensions of internet addiction and its effects within the college student population. It delves into the psychological traits, such as anxiety, depression, and interpersonal sensitivity, which may be linked to internet addiction. Furthermore, it investigates how excessive internet use can shape students' self-esteem and influence their academic, social, and familial relationships.

As the internet continues to be an integral part of college life, understanding its impact on the psychological well-being of students is of paramount importance. This study seeks to provide valuable insights into the dynamics of internet addiction, offering a foundation for targeted interventions, guidance, and support systems to assist college students in achieving a harmonious balance between their online and offline lives.

Internet addiction and its impact on academic performance is a topic of growing concern. While I can provide some general information and statistics, it's important to note that the precise impact can vary among individuals and across different studies. Here's an overview:


**Internet addiction and Academic performance:** Internet addiction, often characterized by excessive or compulsive internet use that interferes with daily life and responsibilities, can have a significant impact on academic performance. Several studies have explored this relationship, and while findings may differ, there is a growing body of evidence that suggests a negative correlation between internet addiction and academic achievement.

**Decreased study time:** Excessive internet use, including social media, online gaming, and entertainment, can lead to a reduction in the amount of time students allocate to studying. According to a study published in the *Journal of Medical Education*, college students who were addicted to the internet spent significantly less time on academic tasks.

**Reduced concentration:** Internet addiction can result in reduced attention span and concentration, making it challenging for students to focus on their studies. A study conducted in South Korea found that internet addiction was associated with lower attention and academic achievement.

**Lower GPA:** Research conducted at multiple universities has reported a correlation between internet addiction and lower grade point averages (GPAs). Students who spent excessive hours online tend to perform worse academically. A study published in the *Journal of Pediatric Nursing* found that adolescents with internet addiction had lower GPAs.

**Procrastination:** Internet addiction often leads to procrastination, with students spending hours online when they should be studying or completing assignments. A study in *Cyber-psychology, Behavior, and Social Networking* found that students who procrastinated due to internet use had poorer academic performance



**Impact on Homework completion:** Internet addiction can significantly impede homework completion. Research has shown that students addicted to the internet are more likely to leave assignments incomplete or submit lower-quality work.

**Excessive Social media use:** Excessive time spent on social media platforms, a common aspect of internet addiction, has been linked to lower academic achievement. Studies suggest that students who spend more time on social media sites tend to have lower GPAs.

It's important to note that while these statistics and findings highlight a correlation between internet addiction and academic performance, causation is more complex. Factors such as time management, self-discipline, and the type of online activities also play a role.

It's important to note that while these statistics and findings highlight a correlation between internet addiction and academic performance, causation is more complex. Factors such as time management, self-discipline, and the type of online activities also play a role.


The impact of internet addiction on academic performance can vary from one student to another. Some students may successfully manage their online activities and maintain good academic performance, while others may struggle. Therefore, interventions and support systems to address internet addiction and improve academic performance should be tailored to individual needs.

**Aim of the study:** In India, the prevalence of Internet usage is particularly pronounced, especially among the young population. Consequently, there arises a compelling need to investigate the patterns of Internet usage in young adults within an Indian context and to discern its interplay with their mental and physical well-being, as well as self-esteem. The present study endeavors to delve into this multifaceted realm with a focused purpose: to gain a comprehensive understanding of the implications of Internet usage among young adults in India.

**Methodology: Here are the descriptions of the tools used in the study:** Participant details and history questionnaire: For data collection, a self-constructed semi-structured socio-demographic data sheet was employed. This questionnaire was designed to capture comprehensive participant information, including socio-demographic details, any prior history of psychopathology, substance abuse, and their patterns of internet use.

**Internet dependency assessment:** The study utilized the Internet Addiction Scale (IAS), a 20-item questionnaire designed to assess the presence and severity of internet dependency. Participants rated their responses on a 5-point scale, ranging from 1 to 5. Scores on this scale ranged from 20 to 100, with higher scores indicating a greater degree of internet dependency.

**Psychopathology Measurement:** To evaluate psychopathology, the Symptom Checklist-90-Revised (SCL-90-R) was employed. This multidimensional self-report inventory assesses nine dimensions, including somatization, obsession-compulsion, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety,



paranoid ideation, and psychotism. Additionally, the SCL-90-R provides three global indices of distress: the General Severity Index, the Positive Symptom Total, and the Positive Symptom Distress Index. Higher scores on the SCL-90-R signify increased psychological distress, and it is known for its excellent test-retest reliability, internal consistency, and concurrent validity.

**Self-Esteem Assessment:** The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) was employed to measure self-esteem. This 10-item scale, developed by sociologist Rosenberg, is widely used in social science research. Respondents indicated their agreement with statements on a 4-point scale, ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The RSES measures participants' state self-esteem, reflecting their current feelings. It is considered a reliable and valid quantitative tool for self-esteem assessment in research.

**Sample description:** A cohort of 1200 students enrolled in diverse Academic disciplines, spanning Science, Arts, commerce, journalism, Engineering nursing was systematically chosen through random sampling. These students were drawn across geographical region of Bangalore city of Karnataka state.

**Procedure:** In the initial phase of the study, a total of 25 colleges were selected based on the practicality of the research. Upon obtaining official clearance from the respective college administrative departments to collect data, researcher and data collection team engaged with participants directly during their college hours. They provided a detailed explanation of the study's objectives and the questionnaire methodology, ensuring the utmost confidentiality of the collected data. Written consent was obtained from all participants, and the study focused exclusively on day scholars. Importantly, the chosen colleges for the above said study offered free Wi-Fi services, as well as participants relying on their Android smart phones for internet access.

The data collection process commenced with participants completing the socio-demographic data sheet. Notably, individuals with a documented history of psychopathology and substance abuse were excluded from the study. Subsequently, the questionnaires were distributed among the eligible participants. Upon completion, the questionnaires were meticulously scored and interpreted in accordance with the respective assessment tools, all while upholding strict data confidentiality measures.

**Sociodemographic and Internet user's characteristics** Thousand Two hundred students participated in the study. The mean age of the students was found to be 24.3 years ( $\pm 2.30$ ). Students were unmarried and were postgraduates. Majority of the students reported that they use Internet for pleasure and mainly get involved in activities of social website and online gaming. Focusing on users' characteristics and Internet activities, it was found that the concerning age of computer use initiation was 16 years, frequency of Internet use per day in hours was 2-3hrs, and frequency of Internet use per week in days was every day.



**Table -1**  
**Frequency of internet users**

IAS	Frequency	Percentile
Mild users	52	19
Moderate users	55	29.5
Severe users	77	39.5

IAS- Internet addiction scale

**Table 1** suggests the frequency of IA on the IAS. The frequency of mild users (IAS score: 19–39) was 52 and the percentile was 19. The highest frequency and percentile found in the severe users (79–95) were 77 and 32.5, respectively. The next higher frequency found in moderate users (30–59) was 55 and the percentile was 29.5.

**Table -2** T-test results of psychiatric symptoms with Internet addiction

Prevalence of psychiatric symptoms	Internet Addiction				
	Moderate users	Severe users	t	df	P
Global severity Index	0.58 ±0.40	0.97 ±0.59	14.90	1198	0.03**
Positive symptom distress Index	30.76±14.73	42.06±13.03	12.34	1198	0.52(NS)
Positive symptom total	0.23±0.11	0.33±0.14	4.58	1198	0.62(NS)

Table 2 provides an overview of the t-test outcomes pertaining to the relationship between SCL-90r scores and internet addiction (IA). The comparison of scores across all dimension and the three global indices within SCL-90r inventory revealed that the severe internet users exhibited higher scores in all dimensions. Notably symptoms related to obsession-compulsion, inter-personal sensitivity, depression, and anxiety displayed significant associations with internet addiction.

**Table 3** t-test results of self-esteem with Internet addiction

Self Esteem	Mean		Internet addiction		
	Moderate Users	Severe Users	f	df	p
	2.26±0.72	2.32±0.74	0.37	1198	0.70(NS)

In table 3, the t-test findings related to the interplay between self-esteem and internet addiction (IA) are presented. The analysis, comparing self-esteem scores between moderate and severe internet users, revealed that no statistically significant difference was observed between two groups.

**Table -4** Regression analysis IAT score.

Variables	B	Odds Ratio	P	95% CI for Odds ratio	
				Lower	Upper
Severe users	0.14	1.15	0.02	1.06	1.26
Obsessive-compulsive symptoms	0.29	1.33	0.03	1.06	1.74
Interpersonal sensitivity	0.69	1.96	0.03	1.48	2.59
Anxiety	0.39	1.47	0.02	1.04	2.08

Table 4 describes the regression analysis results of the association between Internet users, the ten dimensions of the SCL-90. The results indicated that students with high usage of Internet had higher level of obsession-compulsion, interpersonal sensitivity, and anxiety.


### **Discussion:**

Numerous studies have investigated Internet Addiction (IA) primarily among adult populations worldwide. This study, however, takes a significant step in shedding light on the extent of IA specifically among college students in India. The utilization of a random sampling methodology provided a unique opportunity to gather data from five distinct colleges in Kolkata. This approach for sample selection allows us to extrapolate the findings to the broader college student population.

The Internet Addiction Test emerged as the sole validated tool capable of categorizing users into high, low, and average Internet users. The findings of this study underscore the prevalence of IA among college students, with 39.5% of participants identified as severe users and 31.5% as moderate users. Although other studies have reported even higher percentages of Internet-addicted youth, it's crucial to highlight that 29% of the students were classified as average users. Whether these individuals will eventually develop a full-blown addiction remains uncertain. Nonetheless, continuous Internet exposure and potential susceptibility to addictive behaviors present concerns. Past studies have echoed similar findings, particularly in relation to moderate IA.

Severe Internet users in this study, defined as those spending a maximum of 3-4 hours per day online, exhibited difficulties fulfilling their responsibilities, particularly in terms of academic concentration and the development of social isolation due to excessive Internet use. Such users, who devote a significant portion of their time to online activities, tend to experience a range of problems, including academic struggles, strained relationships, economic and occupational challenges, and even physical health issues.

The current study's results also unveil a substantial connection between severe Internet use and psychopathological symptoms, particularly in the domains of obsessive-compulsive behavior, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, and the global severity index. This aligns with findings from previous studies that have delved into the association between psychiatric symptoms and IA using the Symptom



Checklist-90 (SCL-90) scale. The results affirm a robust connection between psychiatric symptoms and IA, as students with excessive Internet use reported experiencing a spectrum of psychopathological issues, including obsessive-compulsive tendencies, depression, anxiety, and interpersonal sensitivity.

Interestingly, this study revealed no significant correlation between self-esteem and Internet usage among both moderate and severe users. This finding resonates with earlier research, suggesting that participants' Internet use may not serve as a coping mechanism or a compensatory behavior for personal deficiencies. Rather, it appears that the internet provides them with a platform to explore different personas and social identities, potentially contributing to a sense of improved well-being.

As established in a previous study (22) it becomes evident that the prevalence of psychopathological features as the severity of Internet Addiction (IA) escalates. However, it remains essential to conduct in-depth analysis to ascertain whether a causal relationship exists between psychiatric and psychological issues and IA. This investigation can provide insights into whether internet use is a primary contributor to psychiatric problems or if it exacerbates symptoms that may already be present.


## **Conclusion**


Over the past decade, the internet has seamlessly integrated into our daily lives. This article endeavors to explore the extent of internet usage and its correlation with psychopathological features and self-esteem among college students. Notably, individuals with elevated internet use displayed signs of depression and anxiety. Internet Addiction (IA) also exhibited connections with symptoms associated with obsession-compulsion and interpersonal sensitivity. These outcomes emphasize the pressing need for additional clinical investigations that concentrate on psychiatric and psychological symptoms.

However, it's important to acknowledge certain limitations within this study. No specific tool was employed to exclude prior psychopathological conditions, aside from the information obtained through the sociodemographic data sheet. Consequently, precise estimations regarding the prevalence of IA in college students remain elusive. Furthermore, the study couldn't definitively elucidate the causal relationship between IA and psychiatric symptoms, leaving open the possibility that IA might precipitate psychiatric symptoms or vice versa. Another limitation pertains to the study's inability to account for whether psychiatric symptoms might preexist IA and potentially render individuals more susceptible to addiction. Additionally, the study did not distinguish between the essential use of the internet for academic or professional purposes and its recreational use. For future investigations, it may be pertinent to stratify results based on the students' areas of study.

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## LOST IN THOUGHT: NAVIGATING THE MAZE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

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### ABSTRACT

This research deals with psychological challenges faced by the youth in contemporary India. The burgeoning pressures from societal expectations, academic rigors, and rapid societal changes contribute to a complex landscape of mental health issues

The paper explores prevalent issues such as academic stress, peer pressure, and the impact of technology on the mental well-being of Indian youth. Examining the interplay of traditional cultural norms with the demands of modernity, it sheds light on the unique stressors faced by this demographic.

Furthermore, the abstract investigates the role of socioeconomic factors in shaping mental health outcomes, emphasizing disparities in access to mental health resources. I will refer various books from the libraries and collect information from various resources


The abstract concludes by advocating for comprehensive mental health education and support systems tailored to the Indian context. It calls for a nuanced understanding of the sociocultural factors influencing psychological well-being and emphasizes the need for collaborative efforts from educational institutions, policymakers, and the community to address the intricate tapestry of psychological challenges faced by the youth in India.

### WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY?

The term psychology is derived from Greek word “psyche “meaning soul or mind and “logia” meaning study. Therefore, Psychology is study of sciences of mind & behaviour. It explores various aspects of human thought process, emotions, motivations and actions. Phycologist use research methods, experiments and observations to understand and explain how individuals and groups function mentally and behaviourally. The field encompasses various branches like clinical phycology, social psychology, cognitive psychology and many more.

### HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

- 1. Ancient Roots:** psychological inquiry an be traced back to ancient civilisation, where philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle contemplated the nature of the mind and behaviour.


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2. **17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> CENTURY:** British empiricists like John Locke and David Hume emphasized the role of experience in shaping mind.
  3. **Structuralism & Functionalism** (Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century) - Wilhelm Wundt, father of psychology established the first psychology laboratory in 1879 in Germany, which focused on basic elements of consciousness.
  4. **Psychoanalysis** (Late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> Century) - Sigmund Freud developed . psychoanalysis, emphasizing the role of the unconscious mind in shaping behaviour.
  5. **Behaviorism** (Early to Mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century) -Led by people like John B Watson & B.F. Skinner, behaviourism focused on behaviour & external stimuli.
  6. **Humanistic Psychology** (1950s -1960s)- Psychologists like Carl Rogers & Abraham Maslow emphasized human potential & personal growth.
  7. **Cognitive Psychology:** Researchers explored memory, language, problem solving & other functions.
  8. **Biological & Evolutionary Perspectives** - it examines psychological traits through the lens of natural selection.

## **FIELDS OF PSYCHOLOGY**

1. Clinical Psychology - treats mental illness & emotional disorders
2. Cognitive Psychology- deals with perception, memory & problem solving
3. Behavioural Psychology- study of behaviour & impact of environment on behaviour
4. Developmental Psychology- deals with psychological development of lifespan
5. Social Psychology- how social influence shape individual behaviour
6. Educational Psychology - deals with learning processes & education system
7. Industrial - organisational- applies principles to workplace & organisations
8. Counselling- focuses on less severe psychological issues
9. Sports Psychology - deals with factors influencing sports performance
10. Forensic Psychology - deals with principles to legal issues & criminal justice.
11. Health Psychology - factors influencing health & well being.
12. Neuropsychology - deals with relationship between brain & behavior

## **PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF INDIAN YOUTH**


As we all know, the youths are facing a lot of psychological problems with various aspects due to which they face a lot of mental and physical health issues. The youths deal with various psychological problems like Anxiety, Depression, Parental Pressure, Mood Disorders, Stress, Peer Pressure, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Stress, Fear of missing out, Stress etc. Let us now talk about each problem in detail

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1. Anxiety - is a normal human emotion experienced by every individual in day to day life, where every person feels nervous. The symptoms of anxiety are characterized by moodiness, worry about self worry about possible failure self preoccupation and being unable to control the events worthlessness state of tension insomnia rapid heartbeat palpitations dizziness nausea and poor appetite person shows tendency to avoid anxiety situations or stimulus which poses anxiety.

## **TYPES OF ANXIETY DISORDERS**


1. Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) - anxiety disorder is also known as free floating anxiety where an individual constantly worries about every situation and events that he or she faces in their life the major symptoms include apprehension and tension about the future difficulty in controlling worry restlessness being easily tired irritability muscle tensions sleep disturbance hyper vigilance and difficulty in concentrating
2. **Phobia:** It is persistent and irrational fear for specific object or situation that presents little or no danger but the person tries to avoid the situations phobias are classified into three types :
  - (a) specific phobia- excessive fear towards a particular object or situation example nyctophobia (which is fear of darkness) zoophobia which is (fear of animals) and hydrophobia (which is fear of water)
  - (b) social phobia -irrational fear of one or more specific social situations in this a person fears about negative evaluation done by others example fear of public speaking or fear of social situation etc
  - (c) agoraphobia where fear of entering or visiting public places from which escape might be difficult such as shopping malls markets theatres etc
3. **Panic Disorders** - Panic disorders are characterised by occurrence of intense fear attacks which are sudden and without warning that may last from few seconds to several hours the major symptoms are characterised into two types they are physical symptoms where palpitations tremors feeling of choking or chest pain fainting chills nausea and shortness of breath etc second one depersonalization fearing of being detached from body fear of dying fear of losing control and numbness etc
4. **Obsessive Compulsive Disorder:** Obsessive compulsive disorder OCD is a mental condition where a person has thoughts and compulsive behaviour and obsession is an unwanted unpleasant thought image or urge that repeatedly enters a person's mind causing anxiety a compulsion is a repetitive behaviour or mental someone feels like carrying out to try to prevent an obsession coming to for example someone who is obsessively scared of catching a disease may feel the need to have a shower every time she or he uses the toilet.
5. **Post Traumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD):** Many people who are exposed to plane crashes automobile accidents explosions fire earthquake and sexual assault show psychological reactions such as shock confusion and disorganisation this condition of a person if persists more than six months then it is diagnosed as PTSD the symptoms vary in degrees depending upon the nature and





severity of the terrifying event for instance the people who witness nature natural disaster which took place in Haridwar and Rushikesh experience high level of stress the general symptoms of PTSD are the person may experience chronic tension or irritability inability to tolerate sound feelings of depression insomnia nightmare avoid social situations or environments where he or she is exposed to excitable stimuli.

6. **Somatoform Disorders:** so metaphor disorders are those where psychological problems are manifested in the form of physical symptoms without any medical cause in these disorders individuals usually complain about headaches gastric troubles numbness in hand and legs paralysis migraines stomach ache etc for which there is no medical evidence found when examined through medical tests such as X ray scanning blood test etc there are types of somatoform disorders like Pain disorders, Conversion disorders Somatization disorder and Hydrochories.
7. **Dissociative Disorders:** Dissociation is a mental process where a person disconnects from his or her thoughts feelings memories or sense of identity dissociative disorders includes dissociative amnesia, dissociative fugue, depersonalization disorder and dissociative identity.
8. **Mood Disorders:** Everyone experiences mood swings sometimes we are happy cheerful at times we are sad depressed lack confidence etc these changes in our mood are normal in everyday life in some people these mood swings are extreme and interferes with the day to day functioning which are termed as more disorders they are characterised by the disturbances in emotional states which are intense persistent and lead to more adaptive behaviour in the individual.
  - (a) **DEPRESSION:** Depression is the most common mood disorder depression is an emotional state characterised by extreme sadness and dejection where a person has negative emotions such as low self-esteem irritability unhappiness loneliness etc the other symptoms also include poor appetite insomnia feelings of worthlessness and guilt lack of interest suicidal thoughts etc further are different forms of depression like postmortem depression in which some women experience depression after giving birth to a baby due to the hormonal and physical changes and new responsibility of a newborn seasonal effective disorder which is characterised by the onset of depression during the winter months when there is a less sunlight we all know that after covid depression and anxiety issues or disorders have increased in present Youth.
  - (b) **MANIA:** mania refers to intense and unrealistic feelings of excitement and euphoria in this condition the person is very happy excited extremely energetic talkative and distractible decrease need for sleep psychomotor agitation etc they might get into violence particularly when others refuse to cooperate or agree with their wishes.
  - (c) **BIPOLAR MOOD DISORDERS:** Bipolar disorder also known as maniac depression causes serious shifts in mood and energy thinking and behaviour from the high of mania on one extreme to the lows of depression on the other more than just a fleeting good or bad mood cycles of bipolar disorder last




for days weeks or months and unlike ordinary mood swings the mood changes of bipolar disorder are so intense that they interfere with your ability to function during a manic episode the person might impulsively quit a job charge of huge amounts on credit cards a field arrested after sleeping two hours during a depressive episode the same person might be too tired to get out of bed and full of selfclothing and hopelessness over being employed and in depth.

**(d) SCHIZOPHRENIA:** Schizophrenia's group of disorders involving severe desorption in social cognitive and behavioural areas symptoms of schizophrenia classified two types they are positive symptoms and negative symptoms positive symptoms are hallucinations which refer to false perception here mental image is actually unreal perceived as real there is no objective stimulus or sensory condition and the image is purely subjective the image is projected and mistaken for positive how do you say it May be visual olfactory tactical gustatory etc pollution it is an erroneous belief where a schizophrenics believe that their thoughts feelings or actions are being controlled by external agents which has no rational thinking example schizophrenia may have expansion that his or her partner is trying to kill him or her negative symptoms it refers to absence of deficit of behaviour which are normally present such as blunt emotions expressions, Alogia, disorganised and catatonic behaviour. There are types of schizophrenia like paranoid schizophrenia where there is extreme suspiciousness of being watched, disorganised types schizophrenia characterised by speech and emotional apathy, Catatonic schizophrenia characterised by immobile body excessive motor activity stereotype movements imitating action of others and Undifferentiated type acute phase of schizophrenia where all the symptoms are manually tested serial type is characterised by people who have experienced either one or more episodes of schizophrenia but do not show any prominent symptoms.

**Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder - ADHD** is often referred as hyperactivity it is characterised by impulsively low tolerance to frustration excessive motor activity difficulty in sustaining attention etc the hyperactive children often fail in following instructions have low intelligence in social immaturity children diagnosed with this disorder are often difficult to deal with by parents teachers and peers the causeway of ADHD is not known although many feel that it is produced by dysfunction in the nervous system

**Conduct Disorder And Oppositional Defiant DISORDER:** Conduct disorders are characterised by repetitive violation of rules and show deficit in social behaviour to conduct disorder children show characteristics of bullying and teasing others threaten and steal things from others so physical and verbal aggression indulge in telling lies purposefully destroy others property the children with this disorder have low intelligence and get poor grades in academics oppositional defiant disorders categorised by disobedient and hostile behaviour towards parents teachers and elders they show age inappropriate behaviour with a stubbornness, irritability etc.



**AUTISM:** Allied gold autism is pervasive development disorder this is seen in children it involves wide range of problematic behaviour like deficits in language perceptual abilities motor development social deficits autism is usually identified before the child is 30 months age and may be suspected in early years of life. Symptoms of autism are social deficit where they do not maintain eye contact interact with others and understand the feeling of others, absence of speech where they show parrot like speech and imitate the speech of others they have severe deficient speech, self-stimulation where they show moments like banging spinning rocking arts together both were intellectual activity where they show deficits in the task which involves memory reasoning problem solving etc, one maintain sameness they usually show strong attachments to certain things or objects.


## **EATING DISORDERS**

- 1. ANOREXIA NERVOSA:** The word Anorexia Nervosa literally means lack of appetite induced by nervousness in Anorexia Nervosa the individual refused to eat minimal amount of food peering about the weight gain she or he looks himself or herself into the mirror and feels that they are extremely fat and tend to avoid food even though they are extremely thin despite this they wear baggy coats carry heavy objects with them to look heavier than they are they drink lots of water way before they weighed in public to increase their weight temporarily and sometimes even they may start to death.
- 2. BULIMIA NERVOSA:** Bulimia nervous has characterised by binge eating and hugging behaviour binge means eating large amount of food and purge means getting rid of excessive food from the body using laxative medicines etc.

**SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER:** Addictive behaviour involves excess of substance such as alcohol nicotine or sedatives etc additive or substance use disorders are classified to two categories and their substance abuse disorders which involves excessive use of drugs which leads to dangerous consequence like damage of property, family, relationships substance depends disorder involves intense craving for substance to which the person is erected which involves symptoms of tolerance withdrawal symptoms drug seeking behaviour lack of success in discontinuation of use of substance etc.

**NARCOTICS** - Narcotics are addictive such as opium and heroin which usually relieves pain induces sleep and alters the mood and behaviour of a person ,opium is a mixture of about 18 chemical substances which is bitter in taste that serve as pain delivered opium and heroin are commonly induced into the body by smoking shorting and eating intense use of these drugs result in framing for drug which has severe effects such as person become lethargic addict shows decrease need for food and sex euphoria is seen they also show withdrawal symptoms such as restlessness increased respiration rate sweating insomnia etc

**TRANQUILIZERS** –tranquillisers are central nervous system depressant drugs as sedative hypocrisy tranquillisers are classified into two main categories minor tranquillisers and major tranquillisers



minor tranquillisers are using the treatment of anxiety tension panic attacks insomnia . Neuroleptics specifically relieve symptoms of mental illness but are also used as serendipitous before surgical and medical procedures they are rarely misused for other purposes minor tranquillisers are however frequently used.


**STIMULANTS** - Stimulants are those substances that speed up the functions of central nervous system example cocaine cocaine is a planned product which is ingested by sniffing swallowing or injecting when cocaine is injected ingested by a person she or he enters into a blissful state preceded by headache dizziness and restlessness show psychotic symptoms thus frightening hallucination etc cocaine also induces sleeplessness and excitement caffeine is another example of stimulant which is commonly used by people which is consumed in the form of coffee tea chocolate or soft drinks there has several positive effects that are increasing energy and mental alertness but over use can result in withdrawal symptoms such as headaches fatigue and irritability.

**PARENTAL PRESSURE:** Parental pressure refers to the influence or expectations that parent plays in the children to meet certain standards or achieve specific goals often in academics career choices or personal pursuits this pressure can stem from a desire for child success societal expectations or the parents or unfilled aspirations while some parallel guidance can be positive excessive pressure may leave distress anxiety and a strain on the parent child relationship this affects a lot on the Indian youth as well as other youths in the country a lot of youths who tend to pursue something else in their education due to personal pressure end up in some other field or aspect and then later tend to suffer from stress and anxiety.

**PEER PRESSURE** - Peer pressure is the influence that individuals within a person's social group typically peers of similar aids or social status can have on their behaviour decisions and additives this influence may lead an individual to confirm for the group's norms adopt certain behaviours or make the choices they might not have made independently peer pressure can be both positive and encouraging positive behaviour or negative pushing someone towards actions that may be harmful or against their values This particularly prominent during Adolesence but can occur at any stage of life.

## **HOW CAN WE REDUCE THESE PROBLEMS?**

- (1) **Counselling:** We can educate people and let them know how counselling helps a person to come out of problems and deal with it or face the situation.
- (2) **Creating awareness:** Bringing awareness among people about mental health, educating them through posters, webinars, seminars and many more.
- (3) **Talking to Someone:** As we all know talking to someone can reduce a lot of stress and your mind becomes very relaxed. Friends give you a lot of suggestions about how to overcome a lot of situations.
- (4) **Exercise & Meditation:** People can reduce stress and pressure by exercising, or working out. Meditating can bring inner peace and happiness to people.



According to reports, we can see that youths who are aged 14yrs to 20yrs are into mental health issues and are struggling to come out of it. We have to make sure that they overcome through these situations.

## **CONCLUSION**

I had conducted a survey asking few of my friends on what was the most psychological problems faced by Indian youths and the response was parental pressure, so we need to make sure that it has to be reduced by educating the parents and them letting their children to pursue what they want to do, they are supposed to support their children and encourage their dreams.

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## **EMPOWERING IDENTITIES: EXPLORING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF GENDER EMPOWERMENT: A REVIEW**

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### **ABSTRACT**


“Empowering Identities: Exploring the Psychological Dimensions of Gender Empowerment” delves into the intricate intersection of psychology and sociology to illuminate the multifaceted nature of gender empowerment. This comprehensive review offers a nuanced understanding of the psychological dimensions that underpin gender empowerment and the sociological forces that shape this complex phenomenon.

From a psychological standpoint, the review dissects the development of self-concept, self-esteem, and self-efficacy among individuals within diverse gender identities. It delves into the psychological processes through which gender empowerment fosters positive self-perception, self-determination, and resilience. The review highlights the critical role of factors such as self-affirmation, self-compassion, and self-acceptance in nurturing a sense of agency and self-worth among marginalized gender groups.

From a sociological perspective, the review underscores the role of societal structures, cultural norms, and institutional dynamics in either constraining or enabling gender empowerment. It explores the impact of gender-based discrimination, stereotypes, and socialization on the psychological well-being and opportunities of individuals across the gender spectrum. The review also sheds light on the influence of social movements, policy changes, and advocacy in shaping the sociological landscape of gender empowerment.

The review identifies the interconnectedness of these psychological and sociological dimensions, illustrating how individuals’ psychological experiences of empowerment can be both influenced by and contribute to broader sociological transformations. It underscores the importance of collaborative efforts between psychologists and sociologists in advancing research, interventions, and policies that promote gender empowerment.

Ultimately, “Empowering Identities” provides a compelling synthesis of current knowledge on the psychological and sociological aspects of gender empowerment, offering valuable insights for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers committed to advancing gender equality and social justice. This review underscores the necessity of holistic approaches that recognize the intricate interplay between individual empowerment and societal change, providing a foundation for future interdisciplinary research and action in the field of gender studies.



**Keywords:** *Gender Empowerment, Psychological dimensions, Sociological dimensions*

## **PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS:**

### **Introduction:**

The promotion of gender empowerment is an essential topic within current discussions around society, surpassing limitations related to culture, geography, and demographics. The concept involves bestowing individuals, regardless of their gender, with the ability to exercise self-governance and take part in societal activities to the fullest extent, all the while confronting and addressing structural forms of gender-related bias and inequity. The examination of psychological aspects related to gender empowerment is of paramount importance in comprehending individuals' self-perception and their interactions with the external environment. The primary objective of this review article is to investigate the psychological dimensions of female empowerment through an analysis of self-identity, self-efficacy, self-esteem, and mental wellness.

### **Self-Identity and Gender**

#### ***Gender Identity and Empowerment:***

Gender identity, being an essential aspect of one's self-perception, holds significant importance in the promotion of gender empowerment. Gender identity refers to an individual's profound and enduring perception of their own gender, which may or may not correspond with the sex they were assigned at birth. The process of empowering individuals within a gender setting involves acknowledging, valuing, and validating their self-identified gender. Recognising and embracing a wide range of gender identities and expressions is crucial in cultivating an environment that promotes inclusivity, a sense of belonging, and empowerment.

#### ***Non-Binary Identities***

Non-binary identities serve as a means to question and disrupt the conventional binary framework of gender, emphasising the significance of recognising and valuing the wide-ranging array of gender identities. The process of empowering persons who identify as non-binary include the establishment of inclusive settings, policies, and terminology that transcend the confines of a rigid binary paradigm. The acknowledgment of non-binary individuals is crucial for their psychological well-being and empowerment.

### **Self-Efficacy:**

Self-efficacy refers to an individual's belief in their own ability to successfully perform a specific task or achieve a desired outcome.

Self-efficacy, a fundamental psychological construct initially proposed by Albert Bandura, pertains to an individual's conviction in their ability to effectively perform tasks and attain desired objectives. Within the realm of gender empowerment, self-efficacy emerges as a fundamental psychological determinant that exerts control over an individual's ability to confront and overcome obstacles and disparities associated with gender.



### ***Empowerment through Self-Efficacy***

The concept of empowerment frequently relies on an individual's confidence in their own capacity to bring about meaningful transformations. Individuals exhibiting elevated levels of self-efficacy tend to exhibit a greater propensity to directly address instances of gender-based discrimination, actively seek out opportunities, and assertively advocate for their rights. Individuals exhibit greater resilience and determination in their efforts to surmount challenges, so making notable contributions to their own empowerment.

### ***Stereotype Threat***

Stereotype danger refers to a psychological occurrence that has the potential to impair an individual's sense of self-efficacy and empowerment. When individuals belonging to marginalised gender groups encounter stereotype threat, they may encounter heightened levels of anxiety and diminished performance as a result of their apprehension of the reinforcement of negative gender stereotypes. Women who pursue careers in STEM fields may encounter stereotype threat, which has the potential to impede their empowerment within these domains.

### **Self-Esteem:**

Self-esteem is a psychological construct that refers to an individual's overall evaluation of their own worth and value. It encompasses one's beliefs

Self-esteem, which refers to the evaluative aspect of an individual's self-concept, holds significant importance as a psychological factor in promoting gender empowerment. A strong sense of self-worth and empowerment is closely linked to a high self-esteem, whereas a lack of self-esteem might hinder an individual's ability to confront and address instances of gender-based discrimination.

### ***Self-Esteem and Body Image***


The concept of body image, which is frequently intertwined with one's self-esteem, holds significant relevance within the framework of female empowerment. The influence of societal beauty standards can have detrimental effects on an individual's self-esteem, particularly for individuals whose gender expression or identity deviates from conventional norms. Efforts aimed at empowerment should effectively address these concerns through the promotion of body positivity and the cultivation of self-acceptance.

The topic of mental health is a crucial aspect of psychology that is intricately connected to the promotion of gender empowerment. The presence of gender-based discrimination and inequality can exert negative impacts on the mental well-being of individuals, underscoring the importance of incorporating mental health considerations into discussions surrounding empowerment.

### ***The Intersection of Gender-Based Violence and Mental Health***

The occurrence of gender-based violence is a notable determinant of mental health, frequently resulting in the development of psychological illnesses such as depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder.





In order to effectively promote empowerment, it is imperative that efforts prioritise the mental health requirements of survivors by facilitating their access to mental health treatments and support.

### ***The Intersectionality of Identity and its Impact on Mental Health***

The concept of intersectionality acknowledges the interconnectedness of several aspects of individuals' identities, including but not limited to race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic background. It is important to recognise that intersectionality can also have an impact on mental health and empowerment. Individuals who are marginalised and belong to numerous intersecting identities frequently encounter compounded forms of discrimination, which consequently give rise to distinct mental health difficulties. It is imperative for empowerment projects to include these intersecting factors.

## **SOCIOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS**

### **Introduction**


The concept of gender empowerment encompasses various dimensions that extend beyond the scope of individuals, interpersonal relationships, and societal structures. This phenomenon has garnered significant scholarly attention in the field of sociology. Gender empowerment encompasses more than simply providing equal rights and opportunities; it also entails acknowledging the cultural frameworks that sustain gender-based disparities. This review aims to examine the sociological components of gender empowerment, specifically focusing on key elements including gender identity, the influence of cultural norms, and the interconnectedness of gender with other social categories.

### **The understanding of gender empowerment**

Gender empowerment is a complex concept that extends beyond simply acquisition of economic and political resources. The process includes the identification and interrogation of deeply entrenched societal norms, roles, and stereotypes that have historically marginalised women and non-binary individuals. The sociological examination of gender empowerment places significant emphasis on comprehending the societal processes involved in the construction and perpetuation of gender identities and roles. In order to fulfil this objective, it is imperative to recognise the significance of intersectionality, which posits that an individual's lived experiences are influenced by the convergence of several social categories.

### **The Significance of Gender Identity**

Gender identity plays a key role in the discourse around the advancement of gender empowerment. Gender identity is the subjective perception of one's own gender, which may or may not correspond with the sex assigned to an individual at birth. The recognition of the importance of enabling individuals to identify and express their own gender identities has been acknowledged by sociologists, as it serves as a crucial aspect of empowerment. Throughout history, humans have been subjected to societal standards that have limited their perception of gender to a binary framework, wherein they are classified only as either male or female. The binary model has perpetuated disparities and prejudiced treatment towards individuals whose gender identification does not conform to the conventional framework.



In recent times, there has been an increasing acknowledgement and embrace of non-binary and transgender identities. The sociological perspective about gender empowerment underscores the significance of liberating oneself from the limitations imposed by conventional gender roles and cultivating a milieu that enables individuals to openly manifest their gender identities. This transition facilitates the development of a society that is characterised by inclusivity and empowerment.

The topic of social norms and gender roles is of significant academic interest and has been extensively studied in various disciplines. It pertains to the societal expectations and standards that dictate appropriate behaviour and responsibilities for individuals based on their gender. This area of research explores how


The influence of societal norms and gender roles is of utmost importance in influencing the experiences of individuals within a particular society. These standards establish the criteria for determining socially acceptable conduct based on an individual's gender. Sociological study sheds insight on the manner in which these norms are frequently ingrained within cultural, historical, and social frameworks, hence sustaining gender disparities. For example, conventional gender norms may dictate that males are expected to assume the position of primary earners, while females are encouraged to prioritise household duties. These societal expectations have the potential to restrict an individual's choices and prospects, as they are influenced by their gender.

Sociological perspectives on gender empowerment seek to challenge prevailing societal norms by actively disrupting established gender roles and expectations that perpetuate inequity. Empowerment is derived from the establishment of an all-encompassing society wherein individuals possess the freedom to exercise their agency in accordance with their capabilities and personal inclinations, rather than adhering to inflexible gender norms.

The concept of intersectionality refers to the interconnected nature of social categorizations like as race, gender, class, and sexuality, and how they overlap and intersect to shape an individual's experiences and social position. It

The concept of intersectionality holds significant importance within social discourse pertaining to the empowerment of gender. The recognition is made that an individual's gender experiences cannot be analysed alone, but rather necessitate an examination within the framework of additional social classifications, including race, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation, and disability. This perspective acknowledges that the experiences of gender empowerment vary among women of colour, LGBTQ+ individuals, and individuals with disabilities.

Intersectionality is a conceptual framework that facilitates comprehension of the distinct obstacles and prejudices encountered by individuals who possess membership in numerous marginalised social categories. An illustration of this phenomenon can be observed in the case of a woman belonging to a racial minority. Such an individual may encounter unique manifestations of prejudice stemming from both her racial



background and her gender, necessitating a comprehensive approach that goes beyond just emphasising gender empowerment. In order to effectively enable individuals, it is imperative to take into account the intricate dynamics between different social categories and strive towards deconstructing the systemic obstacles that affect them.

### **The Significance of Legislation and Policy in Contemporary Society**

Legislation and policy are crucial factors in facilitating the advancement of female empowerment. Numerous sociological studies have provided evidence indicating that laws and regulations has the capacity to either empower individuals through safeguarding their rights or perpetuate discrimination based on gender. The imperative nature of upholding legislation aimed at addressing gender-based discrimination, exemplified by the Civil Rights Act in the United States and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) on a global scale, is indispensable in the process of eliminating entrenched structural obstacles.

Furthermore, the implementation of policies aimed at fostering gender inclusion in the domains of education, work, and healthcare can play a pivotal role in establishing a society that is characterised by greater equity. For example, the implementation of policies that endorse parental leave for individuals of all genders can serve as a means to question and disrupt conventional gender norms, while simultaneously fostering more engagement of both sexes in both familial and professional spheres. The incorporation of sociological research can enhance the development and execution of these policies by offering a thorough comprehension of the social elements involved.


### **The obstacles encountered in the pursuit of gender empowerment**

Despite the considerable advancements in the realm of women empowerment, there remain a number of enduring difficulties. The issues encompassed in this context consist of the opposition towards alterations, the enduring presence of gender stereotypes, and the continuation of power systems rooted in patriarchal norms. Social norms possess a profound level of internalisation and exhibit a notable degree of resilience, rendering the task of questioning conventional gender roles and expectations a formidable endeavour. Furthermore, the perpetuation of gender role stereotypes in media and popular culture serves to reinforce existing gender inequities.

Moreover, it is important to note that patriarchal power structures persist in several civilizations, thereby impeding the progress of gender empowerment. These structures frequently exhibit a strong resistance to abandoning their hold on power and resources, hence presenting a persistent obstacle in efforts to deconstruct them. Sociologists play a vital role in elucidating these difficulties and formulating solutions to effectively tackle them.

### **THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY**

It is imperative to comprehend the intricate relationship between psychological and societal aspects of



female empowerment. When individuals encounter discrimination or stigmatisation based on their gender identity, it can result in significant psychological consequences, such as diminished self-esteem and compromised mental well-being. Consequently, these psychological ramifications have the potential to impact an individual's social engagements, prospects, and overall sense of agency.

Puhl and Heuer (2009) conducted a study to investigate the correlation between weight-based discrimination and psychological well-being. Although not limited to a particular gender, their research revealed the ways in which societal discrimination can have a detrimental effect on an individual's psychological well-being. The research emphasises the intricate interaction between psychological and societal factors in relation to prejudice and empowerment.

### **The Significance of Education in Society**

Education has a crucial role in fostering gender empowerment, encompassing both psychological and sociological aspects. Within the realm of psychology, the process of education has the potential to cultivate heightened consciousness and embrace of a wide range of gender identities. Saldaña et al. (2013) conducted a study which revealed that educational interventions targeting the mitigation of gender bias within educational institutions yielded favourable outcomes in terms of students' attitudes towards gender diversity.

Within the sociological realm, education possesses the capacity to confront and transform conventional gender stereotypes. Educational institutions have the capacity to advance gender empowerment by implementing curricula and policies that foster gender equality. The significance of gender-responsive education in promoting gender empowerment was underscored in a report published by UNESCO in 2019. The report highlighted the transformative potential of education in confronting and altering discriminatory attitudes and behaviours.


### **The Impact of Media**

The media exerts a significant influence on the psychological and sociological aspects of female empowerment. The representation of gender in media has the potential to either question or reinforce existing stereotypes, so influencing individuals' self-perception and societal perspectives.

The effects of media exposure on gender stereotypes were examined in a study conducted by Gomillion and Giuliano (2011). The study revealed that participants' opinions towards gender equality were positively influenced by their exposure to media portrayals of women that were both positive and non-stereotypical in nature. This exemplifies the influential role of media in questioning and transforming societal norms.

### **Advocacy and policy as a means of progress: Charting the way forward**

In order to promote female empowerment, it is necessary to implement coordinated initiatives within the realms of psychology and sociology. The promotion of female empowerment is crucial in the effort to dismantle discriminatory practises and cultivate a society that is more inclusive. Grassroots groups, such



as the LGBTQ+ rights movement, have played a crucial role in advocating for governmental reforms and fostering greater societal inclusivity.

The implementation of policy modifications, which are guided by rigorous research and expert insights, plays a crucial role in establishing a conducive sociological milieu. For example, the enactment of anti-discrimination legislation, the adoption of gender-inclusive measures in professional and educational settings, and the provision of accessible healthcare services for transgender individuals collectively contribute to the advancement of a society characterised by increased empowerment.

### **Conclusion:**

The concept of gender empowerment is intricate and involves various facets, including psychological and sociological aspects. Gender empowerment encompasses several essential components, including the recognition and validation of an individual's gender identity, the promotion of self-esteem and mental well-being, the questioning of conventional gender norms, and the acknowledgement of the influence of overlapping identities. Education and media have a significant impact on moulding these characteristics, and the implementation of advocacy and policy changes is necessary in order to establish a society that is inclusive and empowering.

Gender empowerment is an ongoing endeavour that necessitates the active engagement of individuals, communities, and organisations in order to establish a global environment wherein individuals can freely and authentically manifest their gender identity devoid of apprehension, prejudice, or limitation.

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## **A CORRELATIONAL STUDY TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE AND LONELINESS ON BODY IMAGE OF EMERGING ADULTS**

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### **ABSTRACT**


Time is indeed one of the most precious commodity in our everyday lives. Interestingly, Indians on an average spend 141.6 minutes per day on social media. This statistics indicate that social media plays a important role in the lives of an average Indian who is an active member of any social media account. The aim of the present study was to find out the impact of social media usage and loneliness on body image of emerging adults. The study was conducted on a sample of N=50 college going emerging adults. A correlation analysis was performed to understand the impact of social media on loneliness, social media usage and loneliness on body image. The results indicated that there is no relationship between social media and loneliness, a relationship between social media and body image.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The study focuses on how social media affects the mental well-being of young adults, especially with regard to their loneliness and self body image. Social media influences how people see themselves and others, especially with the satisfaction or otherwise of their body image during the transition from adolescence to adulthood. During this phase, people are engaged in exploring self-identity and forming social relations. Young adults are generally influenced by what they see online. In the light of the above it seems important to study how watching social media, feeling of loneliness and satisfaction with one’s own body image are interconnected and influence each other. The present study, in the first phase, tries to investigate the relationship among the use of social media, feeling of loneliness, and perception of body among young adults..

#### **The Significance of Body Image**

Body image, defined as the mental representation of one’s physical appearance, plays a pivotal role in the lives of emerging adults. It is intricately linked with self-esteem, self-worth, and overall psychological well-being (Cash & Smolak, 2011). The formation of a healthy body image during this stage is crucial for fostering positive self-identity, promoting mental health, and preventing the development of body



dissatisfaction, which is associated with a range of adverse outcomes, including eating disorders and other psychological distress (Stice, 2002).

### The Impact of Social Media

Social media, such as Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok, has a big influence on young adults' lives. These platforms show pictures and messages that can really affect how people feel about their bodies. Users often see unrealistically perfect standards of beauty promoted by celebrities and peers. Trying to meet these standards can lead to feeling bad about one's body, causing anxiety and a negative self-image. This constant concern about how one looks is a significant issue. (Perloff, 2014)& (Fardouly et al., 2015).


### Loneliness in the Digital Age

At the same time, young adults are feeling lonelier, which affects how they use social media and how they feel about their bodies. This research looks at the complicated link between how much social media they use, their loneliness, and their body image concerns. By studying these factors over time, we hope to better understand how young adults deal with the online world and how it can impact their mental well-being and self-esteem.

In the upcoming sections, we will explain our research goals, our predictions, how we conducted the study, what we discovered, and what it all means for how young adults handle social media, loneliness, and body image today.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

(Janvi Mulwani 2020) Social Media is a major contributor to the mental health of adolescents and young adults. From past two decades social media has seen a sporadic enhancement in quantity, quality and utility. As the body of an individual is nourished by the intake of necessary mineral elements obtained through nutrition, likewise human mind is nurtured by the availability of nutrition for thoughts. Now a day's which is readily available through the advancement of technology. This study aimed to evaluate the relationship of social media and mental disorders, with internet addiction in adolescents and young adults around the globe. Unfortunately, young adults, the most active social media users, have a predominantly high risk for developing mental health issues, making this connection particularly concerning. At present, it is unclear how social media and mental health are connected; therefore this thesis explores the individual and social theories that may give reason for this connection. The hypotheses are proved with the help of case studies. Case studies were used to collect quantitative data which includes videos, new articles and case studies from different sources. It is obvious that not all social media sites are healthy environments for adolescents. Bullying, cliques, and sexual experimentation are just as prevalent online as offline. Because children are not good at self-regulation and are susceptible to peer pressure, social media sites can be dangerous places to spend time on.



Richard M. Perloff (2014) there is a voluminous literature on mass media effects on body image concerns of young adult women in the U.S., there has been relatively little theoretically-driven research on processes and effects of social media on young women's body image and self-perceptions. Yet given the heavy online presence of young adults, particularly women, and their reliance on social media, it is important to appreciate ways that social media can influence perceptions of body image and body image disturbance. Drawing on communication and social psychological theories, the present article articulates a series of ideas and a framework to guide research on social media effects on body image concerns of young adult women. The interactive format and content features of social media, such as the strong peer presence and exchange of a multitude of visual images, suggest that social media, working via negative social comparisons, transportation, and peer normative processes, can significantly influence body image concerns. A model is proposed that emphasizes the impact of predisposing individual vulnerability characteristics, social media uses, and mediating psychological processes on body dissatisfaction and eating disorders. Research-based ideas about social media effects on male body image, intersections with ethnicity, and ameliorative strategies are also discussed.

## ***METHODOLOGY***

### **Objective**

a correlational study to understand the impact social media usage and loneliness on body image satisfaction of emerging adults.

### **Operational definitions**

Definition of social media- Social media refers to a group of internet-based platforms and applications that enable individuals, organizations, and communities to create, share, and exchange content in the form of text, images, videos, and other media. These platforms often facilitate user-generated content and interactions, allowing users to connect, communicate, and engage with one another on a global scale. Social media has become a significant tool for information dissemination, social interaction, marketing, and networking in the digital age. Some prominent examples of social media platforms include Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, and YouTube.

Loneliness- Loneliness is a distressing and aversive emotional state that arises when an individual perceives a deficiency in the quantity or quality of their social relationships compared to their desired or ideal level of social interaction. It is characterized by feelings of isolation, disconnection, and a sense of not being adequately understood or supported by others. Loneliness can be either situational, resulting from specific life circumstances or events, or chronic, persisting over an extended period. It often leads to negative emotional and psychological outcomes, including increased risk of depression, anxiety, and reduced overall well-being.



Body image- it refers to an individual's perception, thoughts, feelings, and attitudes about their own body's appearance, size, shape, and function. It encompasses how one sees themselves and how they believe others perceive them in terms of physical attributes. Body image can be influenced by cultural, social, and personal factors and can impact one's self-esteem, self-worth, and overall mental and emotional well-being. It is not solely based on an objective assessment of one's body but is also shaped by subjective and often complex perceptions and beliefs.

## Hypothesis

There is a positive relationship between social media usage and loneliness and self body image

## Variables

social media usage

loneliness

self body image

## Research design

Correlational study

## Sampling of sample size

A sample of 50 was taken for the study 50 adults with the age group of 18 to 25 from the degree college.

## Sampling technique

Purposive sampling was used.

## inclusive criteria

1. adults with the age group of 18 to 25 from the degree college.

## Exclusion criteria

1. Age range of the sample is between 25 to 60.

## Tools used

SL.NO	TOOL	AUTHOR
01	Social networking usage	Dr. Savita GUPTA and Liyaqat BASHIR
02	UCLA lonelinessscale	Russell, D , Peplau, L. A.. & Ferguson, M. L. (1978).
03	body self image	Hays, R. D., Hayashi, T., & Stewart, A. L. (1989)

## Procedure

Body self image questionnaire and social network usage and UCLA loneliness scales were given to all subjects than the instructions was given to the subject and the subject is asked to ask the questions in the scale using the answer sheet provided. The response will be scored with they help of the scoring key and interpreted and statistical analysis has been done.

## Administration

The scales were administered on emerging adults aged from 18 to 25 years where they were instructed to read all the statements carefully and respond as quickly and honestly on a 5-point rating scale for social networking usage & body self image scale, loneliness scale depending upon the relevance of the statements.

## Scoring

Social network usage scale are using 5-point scale.

(Always=5, Often=4, Sometimes=3, Rarely=2 and Never=1).

Body self image scale are using 5-point scale.

a=1, b=2, c=3, d=4, and e=5.

reverse-scored, i.e., a=5, b=4, c=3, d=2, and e=1.)

UCLA Loneliness Scale are using 4-point scale.

O (“I often feel this way”), S (“I sometimes feel this way”), R (“I rarely feel this way”), N (“I never feel this way”).

## Analysis of data

Correlation was calculated to understand the impact of social media usage and loneliness and body self image of emerging adults.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1-** shows the mean score, SD of social media and loneliness and body self image among emerging adults.

	NUMBERS	MEAN	SD
SM	50	63.54	12.62
L	50	21.32	12.20
BSI	50	76.62	13.54

The Mean score of social media among emerging adults is 63.54 with the SD value is 12.62, the sample consisted of 50. The mean score of loneliness is 21.32 with the SD value is 12.20 and the mean score of body self image is 76.62 with the SD value is 13.54, sample consisted of 50.

**Table 2** shows the correlation relationship between social media and loneliness and body self image among emerging adults

Variables	Social media usage	loneliness	Body self image
Social media usage	-	0.236(0.099)	0.079(0.584)
Loneliness	0.236(0.099)	-	0.123(0.393)

Body self image	0.079(0.584)	0.123(0.393)	-
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Pearson correlation was used to analyse the association. Loneliness was not significantly associated with social media in terms of total score ( $r=0.236, p=0.099$ ), body cells image was significantly associated with social media ( $r=0.079, p=0.584$ ) and body self image was not significantly associated with loneliness ( $r=0.123, p=0.393$ ).

## Summary and Conclusions

The purpose of this research work was to study the impact of social media usage and loneliness on body image of emerging adults. The hypothesis stated loneliness was not significantly associated with social media. body self image was significantly associated with social media. and body self image was not significantly associated with loneliness. The social media network usage, loneliness and body self image scales were administered to the sample of 50 emerging adults using purposive sampling technique. And detailed instructions are given to the subject and the responses were obtained which was later scored and analysed. The obtained scores were subjected to statistical analysis using SPSS version 25. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the broad aspects of the data obtained such as mean and standard deviation to measure the impact of social media usage and loneliness on body image of emerging adults.

## Conclusion

body self image was significantly associated with social media

body self image was not significantly associated with loneliness.

loneliness was not significantly associated with social media

## Limitations of the study

1. Sample could have increased and Sample size is limited.
2. Since participation responded at their leisure, interviewing variables could have had an impact, such as personal circumstances, health, emotions, fatigue.

## Implications

- 1) the research hints further studies  
such a studies have been conducted with medical personnel and organization.

## Suggestions for future research

- 1) Research may also include other variables like the age factors, gender factor, and religious factors.
- 2) th study may be conducyed on a larger sample.
- 3) sub scales of the occupational inventory can be used.



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## **A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG FEMALE LECTURERS**

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### **ABSTRACT**


The present study attempts to examine the relation of occupational stress that casts a long shadow on the quality of life, impacting not just the careers, but also an individual’s well being and health. The aim of the present study is to find out the relationship between occupational stress and the quality of life among Female lecturers living in Bengaluru city. Since, these are the factors which are given less importance. The study will be conducted on the sample size of 30 Female lecturers. Correlation analysis will be used to analyze the relationship between Occupational Stress and Quality of Life by using Occupational Stress Scale and Quality of Life Scale. Which shows that there is no significant impact of Occupational Stress on the Quality of Life among Female lecturers.

**Keywords:** *Occupational Stress, Quality of Life, Female lecturer.*

### **CHAPTER- I: INTRODUCTION**

In the face of fast paced life that we are living today, stress of work is something that’s very common, especially in the life of lecturers working in colleges. These are the people who play a major role in shaping the future of society. They face challenges in doing their work. Occupational stress refers to the psychological, emotional, and physical strain experienced by individuals while doing the work prescribed for them. Several factors contribute to occupational stress, including the demands of job, the control they have over the work, the support they receive from co-workers and superiors and how they deal with these factors. People working as teachers have several responsibilities such as preparation for class, effective teaching, engaging in research, and often handling administrative work. These duties, along with personal commitments and social responsibilities can be quite challenging. So, dealing with stress of work can become a personal, familial and social concern for them. This kind of stress can affect their mental and physical health, their job satisfaction, and their overall life. If they’re under stress for a long time, it can lead to burnout, make their job performance worse, and harm their health. This is especially so for women lecturers because they often have to balance their career and personal life which is a delicate task.

The concept of quality of life broadly encompasses how an individual measures the ‘goodness’ of multiple aspects of their life. These evaluations include one’s emotional reactions to life occurrences, disposition,



sense of life fulfillment and satisfaction, and satisfaction with work and personal relationships (Diener, Suh, Lucas, & Smith, 1999). In published literature, the term ‘quality of life’ is also often referred to as ‘well-being’. However, there are a number of challenges in developing a meaningful understanding of the quality of life and well-being. The studies of this type can help in developing better strategies to improve their quality of life and reduce occupational stress.

## **CHAPTER-II: METHODOLOGY**

### **Aim**

To study of the relationship between Occupational Stress and Quality of Life among Female Lecturers.

### **Specific Objective**

To find the impact of Occupational Stress on Quality of Life among Female Lecturers.

### **Hypothesis**

There is a relationship between Occupational Stress and Quality of Life among Female Lecturers.

### **Research design**

The present study adopts a Quantative Research Design that includes particular inquiry by collecting and analyzing the obtained data using statistical methods. Correlation between Occupational Stress and Quality of Life among Female lecturers was found.

### **Variables**

*Independent Variable:* Quality of Life.

*Dependent Variable:* Occupational Stress.

### **Operational definitions**

**Occupational stress:** refers to the psychological, emotional, and physical strain or tension experienced by individuals as a result of their work or occupation. Psychologically, it involves the emotional and cognitive responses to work-related factors that are perceived as demanding, threatening, or challenging. Occupational stress is a significant area of study in the field of psychology, and it focuses on how work-related stressors can affect an individual’s mental and emotional well-being.

Psychological models of occupational stress typically consider factors such as job demands, job control, support from colleagues and supervisors, and the individual’s coping mechanisms. These models aim to understand the processes by which work-related stressors lead to adverse psychological outcomes.

**Quality of Life:** is a multidimensional concept that encompasses an individual’s overall well-being and satisfaction with various aspects of their life. It reflects the individual’s perception of their physical, psychological, social, and environmental circumstances and their level of contentment with these circumstances. Quality of life is highly subjective and varies from person to person.

## Sample Size

A sample consists of 30 Female Lecturers residing in Bengaluru fulfilling the inclusion criteria was considered.

## Sampling Method

Purposive sampling was used.

## Inclusion Criteria

- Only women who are married and working in Bengaluru city was included in the present study.
- Age range of the sample was between 25 to 60.

## Exclusion Criteria

- Unmarried Female Lecturers were not included

## Tools used in the study

SL.NO	TOOL	AUTHOR
1.	Occupational Stress Index Scale	A.k. Srivasatava & A.P. Singh
2.	Quality of Life	John Flanagan

## Procedure

Occupational Stress Index Scale and Quality of Life scales were sent to the subjects through Google Forms which included the Ethical Consideration, Informed Consent, Socio Demographic details followed by the Questionnaires. The responses were scored with the help of the scoring key and interpretation and statistical analysis has been done.

## Administration

The scales were administered on married Female Lecturers, where they were instructed to read all the statements carefully and respond honestly on 5 point rating scale for Occupational Stress Index Scale and Quality of Life Scale on a 7 point rating scale depending upon the agreeableness of the statements.

## Scoring

- Occupational stress index scale are scored using 5 point scale.  
(Strongly Disagree-1,Disagree-2,Uncertain-3,Agree-4,Strongly Agree-5)
- Quality of life scale are scored using 7 point scale.  
Summing the items to find out the total score.

## Analysis of data

- Descriptive statistics was used for the score obtained.

- Correlation was calculated to understand the relationship between Occupational Stress on the Quality of Life among Female lecturers.

## CHAPTER-III: RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Table -1**

*Shows the descriptive statistics of relationship between occupational stress and quality of life among Female lecturers.*

Scales	FREQUENCY	MEAN	SD
<b>Occupational Stress Index Scale</b>	30	165.8	17.1
<b>Quality of Life</b>	30	65.6	30.2

Table -1 shows the mean score, SD of occupational stress and quality of life among Female lecturers.

The Mean score of occupational stress among lecturer is 165.8 with the SD value is 17.1, the sample consisted of 30. The mean score of Quality of life is 65.6 with the SD value is 30.2, sample consisted of 30. There is no significant correlation relation between Occupational stress and Quality of life ( $r=0.263, p=0.160$ ) it is concluded the two variables are not related, hence( There is a relationship between Occupational Stress and Quality of Life among women’s lecturer) the hypothesis was rejected. Results might have occurred because of the several factors such as the age differences of the sample and differences in the level of education and social factor such as urban and rural subjects.

## CHAPTER-IV: Summary and Conclusions

The purpose of this research work was to study the relationship between Occupational Stress on the Quality of Life among Female Lecturers. The hypothesis stated that there is no significant relationship between Occupational Stress on the Quality of Life.

The Occupational Stress Index Scale and Quality of Life Scale(Conte, H.R Weiner, mb: and Plutchik R 1982) was administered to the sample of 30 female lecturers using purposive sampling technique and detailed instructions are given to the subject and the responses were obtained which was later scored and analysed. The obtained scores were subjected to statistical analysis using SPSS version 20. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the broad aspects of the data obtained such as mean and standard deviation to measure the relationship between Occupational Stress and Quality of Life among Female lecturers.

### Conclusion

There is no significant relationship between Occupational Stress on the Quality of Life, hence the proposed hypothesis of the present study was rejected.

### Limitations of the study

- Sample could have increased and Sample size is limited.



- Since participation responded at their leisure, interviewing variables could have had an impact, such as personal circumstances, health, emotions, fatigue.

## Implications

The research hints further studies such as studies that have been conducted with medical personnel and organization.

## Suggestions for future research

- Research may also include other variables like the age factors, gender factor and religious factors.
- The study may be conducted on a larger sample.
- Sub scales of the occupational inventory can be used.

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