

ISSN: 2277-7881

IJMER, VOLUME 6, ISSUE 7(12), JULY 2017

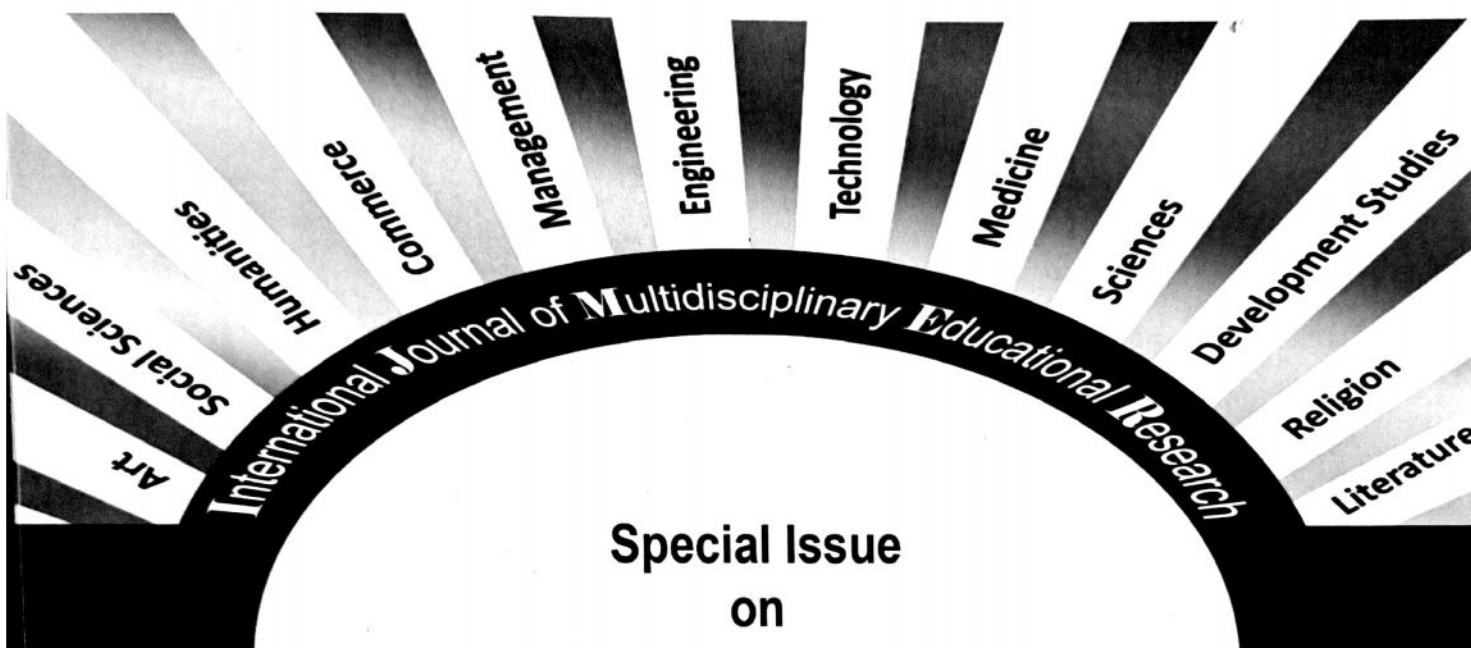
IMPACT FACTOR: 4.527, IC VALUE: 5.16, ISI VALUE :2.286

IJMER IS APPROVED BY UGC STANDING COMMITTEE-2017



International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research

(Humanities, Social Science, Commerce, Management, Engineering, Law, Technology and Sciences)



Special Issue
on

Sustainable Rural Development Through Governmental Programmes – Vision and Action

Editor

Dr. R.H. PAVITHRA

Monthly - International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research

Indexed & Listed at :
Ulrich's Periodicals Directory @, ProQuest.U.S.A
International Regd. &
Peer Reviewed

Editor-in-Chief
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RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SUVARNA GRAMODAYA SCHEME IN KARNATAKA

Dr.N.Ananda Gowda

Abstract

Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme is a novel plan of the Government of Karnataka for developing vibrant village communities by adopting an intensive and integrated move towards rural development. It was launched at the beginning of the Global Jubilee Celebrations of the formation of the state of Karnataka; the innovative scheme will concentrate on the development of 1000 rural communities each year by the intensive efforts of the Government, non Governmental Organizations, private sector partners and the village communities. Main focal point was given to works connected to four components that is creation of cement concrete roads with one side drains, construction of Anganawadis and Samudaya Bhavans and training. The total 4,410 works was completed during the various phases. 4,239.95 km length of road completed and then 1,669.54 km length of drainage work completed. Finally, 3,683 total number of anganawadi and community halls were completed during the all phases under the Suvarna Gramodaya scheme. In this direction the present study intends to study the progress of Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme in Karnataka.

Abstract: Rural Development, Infrastructure, Integrated Approach, Living standard, Training.

Introduction:

The State Government commenced Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme in February 2007 to build up vibrant village communities by adopting an intensive and integrated move towards rural development. The main objective of the scheme was to develop 1,000 villages each year through the concentrated efforts of the government, non government organization, private sector associates and the village communities. The rural development and Panchayat Raj Department allocated plan funds in prearranged proportion for 10 different components. Key focal point was given to works linked to four works explicitly construction of cement concrete roads with one side drains, construction of Anganawadis and Samudaya Bhavans and training. The accomplishments in the other six components namely solid water management, electrification, information education and communication, graveyard development, computer centre and solar lighting.

The precise objectives of Suvarna Gramodaya will be,

1. To improve the physical environment of the chosen villages for improving the quality of life
2. To entirely expand the income generating potential of land based activities
3. To offer full and sufficient infrastructure for human resources development including education, health services, child care facilities etc
4. To make significant levels of non agricultural employment, particularly for educated jobless youth
5. To support community awareness and development through self help groups, cultural associations etc.

Strategy for the Rural Development:

The Suvarna Gramodaya strategy for development includes the following fundamentals,

ISSN : 2348-7666

VOLUME - 4, ISSUE 2(2), AUGUST, 2017

IMPACT FACTOR : 6.023



International Journal of Academic Research

Monthly

VOICE OF INTELLECTUALS

Special Issue on

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

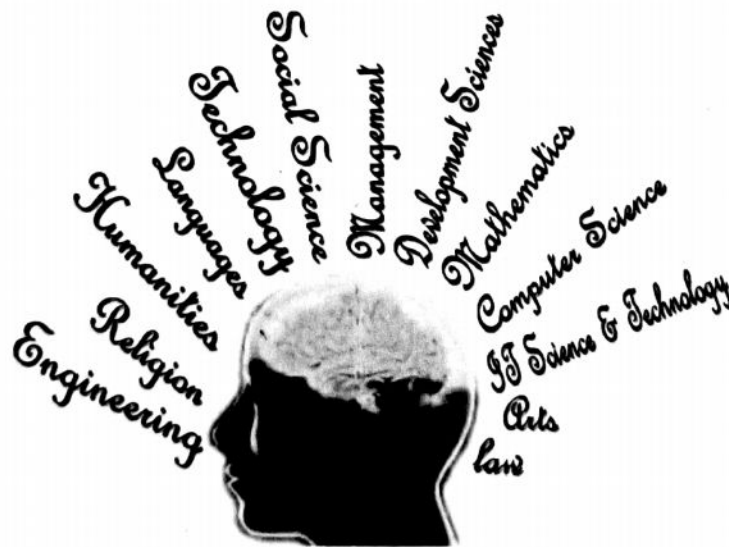
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Member, State Planning Board, GOK, Bangalore

Dr. R. SHANKARAPPA

Department of Political Science, GFGC, Kolar



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RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PANCHAYATH RAJ SYSTEM IN INDIA: A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN

Dr. N. ANAND GOWDA

Assistant Professor of Political Science,
KSOU, Mysuru

Abstract : Encouraged by the achievement of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is being renamed as "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" (SBA). The main objective is to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach. The major activities of the programme are to afford individual and institutional latrine, provision of sanitation facilities, solid and liquid waste management, extensive capacity building etc. The programme was implemented with focus on community led and people centered initiatives. Financial incentives were provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households for construction and practice of individual household latrines in recognition of their achievements. Hence, there is a need for proper execution and implementation of the scheme is required for effective implementation of the scheme. In this connection the study intends to study the objectives, strategies and major activities of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in India.

Key Words: Sanitation, Development, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Good Governance.

Introduction

Sanitation includes personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water, garbage disposal, excreta disposal and waste water disposal. With this broader concept of sanitation, CRSP adopted a "demand driven" approach with the name "**Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)**" with effect from 1999. The revised approach emphasized more on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Human Resource Development, Capacity Development activities to increase awareness among the rural people and generation of demand for sanitary facilities. This enhanced people's capacity to choose appropriate options through alternate delivery mechanisms as per their economic condition.

The programme was implemented with focus on community led and people centered initiatives. Financial incentives were provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households for construction and usage of individual household latrines in recognition of their achievements. Assistance was also extended for construction of school toilet units, Anganawadi toilets and community Sanitary Complexes (CSC) apart from undertaking activities under Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). In this connection, on 02 Oct 2014 the NBA was relaunched as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or clean India campaign.

Encouraged by the success of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is being renamed as "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA). The objective is to "accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach". Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) envisages covering the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create Swachh Gram Panchayats with following priorities,

- Provision of Individual Household Latrine of both BPL and APL households within a Gram Panchayat
- Gram Panchayats where all habitations have access to water to be taken up
- Provision of sanitation facilities in Government Schools and Anganwadis in Government building within these Gram Panchayat
- Solid and Liquid Waste Management for proposed and existing Nirmal Grams
- Extensive capacity building of the stake holders like PRIs, Village Water and Sanitation Committees and field functionaries for sustainable sanitation
- Suitable convergence with MGNREGS with unskilled man days and skilled man days.

ISSN 2321-788X



Shanlax International Journal of Arts, Science and Humanities

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Globally Indexed with Impact Factor

SIJASH NAAS Rated Journal
NAAS Score 2.13

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VOLUME 9



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HUMAN RIGHTS AND CHILD RIGHTS IN INDIA: CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Dr.N.Ananda Gowda

Assistant Professor of Political Science, Karnataka State Open University, Mukthagangothri, Mysuru
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2573025>



Abstract

India's National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was introduced in 1993, as a rejoinder to increasing international attentiveness of human rights, following India entered the global economic field. The United Nations Human Rights Commission agreed to the "Paris Principles", a guiding glow for resolving international human rights issues. For India, it was decisive to secure international trade partnership and demonstrate compliance with global labour standards, comprising a refusal to support unethical practices like child labour. While human rights were preserved in the Indian Constitution, it was the not have a system to protect and safeguard against exploitation that made it required to support charities fighting for children's rights in India. Child rights are frequently considered the mainly critical of all human rights reforms as they define the future for both current and forthcoming Indian generations. "Children's rights" have fundamentally changed; from the middle ages, which rejected to recognize the concept of a childhood and saw children work side by side with adults to today understands of nurturing a child's sole uniqueness while providing him access to necessities. Children's rights apply to the special protection and care that minors under the age of 18 are afforded. Based on international legislations, these comprise right to association with parents, physical protection, food, free education, healthcare, and legal protection from violence or discrimination.

Keywords: Human Rights, Child Rights, Constitution, Legal, Policies, Health, Education

Introduction

The National Human Rights Commission in India obtains its power from The Protection of Human Rights Act (TPHRA). Its composition benefit from a vigorous legal fortitude, with a panel that features former judges of the Supreme Court, High Court, and people practiced in human rights policy and execution. It is chaired by a retired Chief Justice of India, and Chairpersons of national commissions of key human rights alarms - Minorities, India's Scheduled Classes and Tribes, and Women. NHRC today enjoys a very ample mandate, receiving over 71,000 complaints every year. Through recommendations and requests for inquiries, the Commission looks for resolve human rights violations across India. Child rights are frequently considered the mainly critical of all human rights reforms as they define the future for both current and forthcoming Indian generations. "Children's rights" have fundamentally changed; from the middle ages, which rejected to recognize the concept of a childhood and saw children work side by side with adults to today understands of nurturing a child's sole uniqueness while providing him access to necessities. Children's rights apply to the special protection and care that minors under the age of 18 are afforded. Based on international legislations, these comprise right to association with parents, physical protection, food, free education, healthcare, and legal protection from violence or discrimination.

The purposes of the National Human Rights Commission,

Special Issue Vol-01, Jan. to March 2021

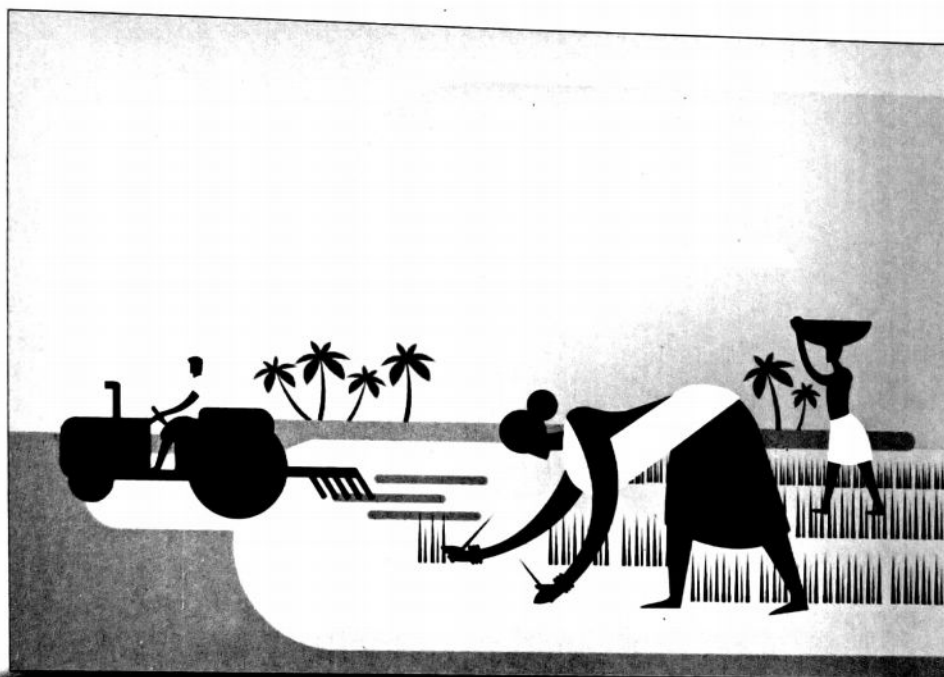
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MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318

New Agriculture Acts 2020 : Problems and Prospects



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Examining Indian Farm Protests An Overview Analyzing Actors and Features in the Agro Protests

Dr.N. Ananda Gowda
Assistant Professor, Department of
Political Science
Karnataka State Open University,
Muktha Gangothi

Abstract

Farm protests have been a stepping stand in ensuring core values to the Indian Agriculture sector. This paper attempts to decipher the nature of Indian farm protests and the evolving trends it holds within itself. With global movements gaining wide momentum with heightened consciousness, publicity, internet and multimodal global outreach, the Indian protests and the state have rather gained an instrumental image in portraying agitational maturity and in examining rational state responses. The paper also goes further in analyzing relevant actors, stake holders and external participation to decode the factorial relationships.

Protests have become the new normal posing a pan global spread, spanning from protests under leftist governments till authoritarian regimes. India's farmer protests have relatively painted new political shades in portraying an evolutionary image of Indian protests. The freshly brewed yet prolonged farmers movement in India has provided space for a larger discourse on movements and political trajectories. This comes in the backdrop of the recently passed farm bills. A brief examination of the recently assented Indian agricultural acts are enough to yield the nature

of protests, legislative responses and executive action.

Introduction

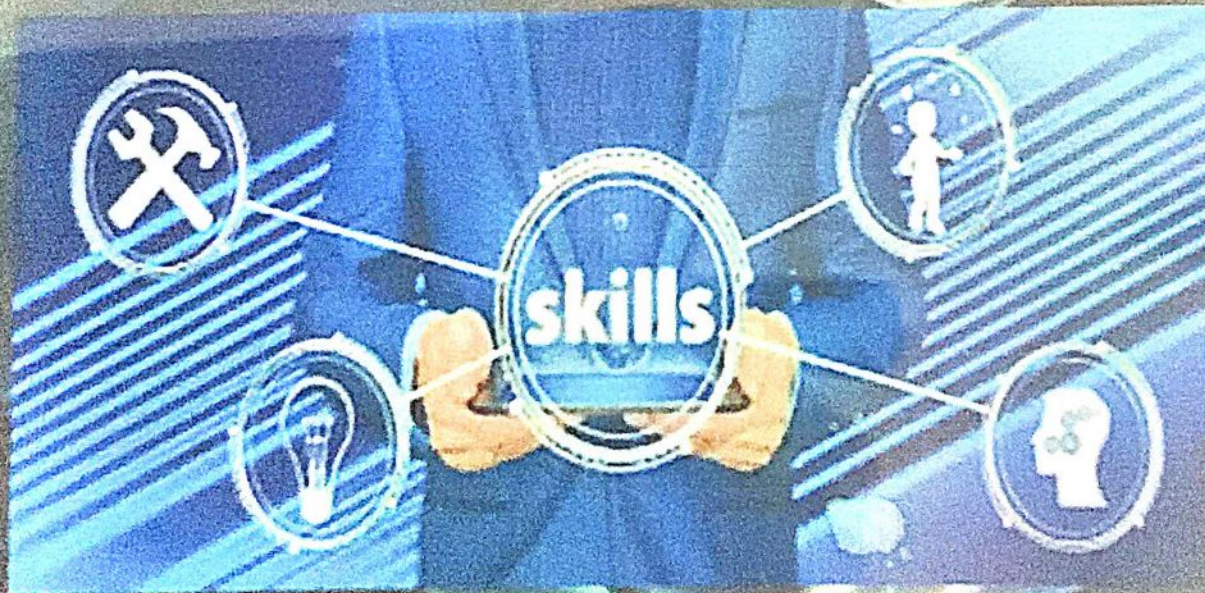
The Indian Parliament passed the farm bills in September 2020, during the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic; the bills that were passed by the Indian Parliament intended to help small and marginal farmers who constitute India's 86 percent of farming community (IDFC, 2013). In simpler words, it provides a platform for these farmers to bargain and procure better prices for their produce. In particular, the act allows farmers to sell their produce outside the purview of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) mandis effectively allowing general public or anyone to purchase their produce. The APMC markets, also called mandis have been dominant houses for the sale and purchase of agricultural produce. This institutional structure had been set up by state governments to avoid exploitation by large scale retail operators, it was also set up to control the farm to retail price spread. The APMCs are regulated by the Agriculture Produce Marketing Regulation (APMR) Act and mostly controlled by the states (Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, 2017). Another subject in the mainframe is the issue surrounding the concept of Minimum Support Prices (MSP) that the farmers fear would be dismantled. Their prime concern for fear ambushes around the trend of corporate winds in the country. Primarily fearing that the new legislation would lead to the dominance of corporate houses in the agriculture sector, and particularly in the process of procurement, production and selling of farm produce.

While the farm protests have outburst popular expectations, it could be apt to assess the development of protests in India through the lens of the ongoing 2020 Indian farmers protests, while critically questioning the integrity of protest movements. While, one cannot miss but must pay heed to the farmers concerns, the recent controversy by protestors during the



PAPERS PUBLISHED IN

**Volume IX, Issue VI,
JUNE 2020**



PUBLICATION FREQUENCY : 12 ISSUES PER YEAR

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Mukt Shabd

UGC CARE JOURNAL

ISSN NO : 2347-3150



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये
UGC

University Grants Commission
Approved Journal List

Impact Factor : 4.6

A Peer Reviewed/ Referred Journal

Edited By
MSJ : Mukt Shabd Journal
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ISSUES AND CHALLENGES: RIGHTS OF SAFAI KARMACHARIS/SANITATION WORKERS DURING THE PANDEMIC IN INDIA

Dr. Ananda Gowda, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science
KSOU, Mysore, Karnataka-570006

and

Co-Author- M.S. Yogesh, Assistant Professor, Department of Political science
GFGC, K.R. Sagar, Mandya district, Karnataka-571607

Abstract

The issues of safai karmacharis are less discussed in academic sphere compared to Daily wage laborer's and given minimum importance. These workers face multiple problems at the family level, at the working places and in the society; their problems are largely unheard. The nature of work, the places of work and the lack of basic facilities at the work-place affect safai karmacharis physically and psychologically, and health hazards to their families. In the Pandemic, the present study aimed to give visibility to their problems and their coping mechanisms. The article also demonstrates the government's inadequate implementation of social welfare laws and policies developed for the upliftment of safai karmacharis. There is a need to establish a strong policies and welfare programmes for safai karmacharis in order to realize their real conditions and needs for their upliftment.

Keywords- safai karmachari, Pandemic, Health hazard, welfare programme

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic is considered as the most crucial global health calamity of the century and the greatest challenge that the humankind faced since the 2nd World War. It has caused global health crisis with deep impact on the way we perceive our world by Social Distancing. We have to adopt sustainable preventive measures for safeguarding the health care of all. By helping individuals in dealing with social and physical distancing. WHO's guidelines suggest that one should practice social distancing and wash hands at regular intervals with soap to help prevent the spread of the virus. However, the ones really prone to catching this virus are not the ones who are under a lockdown rather the ones providing essential services such as sanitation