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3	Impact of Farmers Market on Marginal and Small Farmers in Karnataka – a Case study of Bangalore	Dr. M.V. Dinesha	107
4	Indian Entrepreneurs and Their Role of Economic Development	Lepakshaiah S V	113
5	Panchayath Raj institutions in making India as largest Grass-root democracy in the world"	Ishwarya .R	117
26	Rural Sports Programme and physical Education	Prof. K, M, Sara van	121
27	Impact of training on Awareness and adoption of Good Manufacturing Practices among rural women entrepreneurs involved in food processing	Chandrakala Hanagi and Naresh N T	214
28	Socio-Economic Status of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka - A Case Study of H.D.Kote Taluk	Vanishree.G	129
29	Entrepreneurial Behaviour of Rural Youth	Savitha B	133
30	Development of Social Infrastructure in India	Dr. N. R. Savatikar	137
31	Rural Marketing in India	M. G. Puranikamath	140
32	Strategies for Rural Development in India	Dr. H.B. Mahantesh	144
33	Bhoomi –An Answer to the Tedious Process of Obtaining Land Records in Karnataka	D. Menaka Thammaiah	147
34	Protection and rights for domestic workers in India	Mangalamma.k	151
35	Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Rural Development - Emphasis on Rural women empowerment	Prof. Nagamanjula.A.R	154
36	Challenges and opportunities in Rural Health Sector	Ravi Kumar C.N	158
37	A Growing Scenario of Women Entrepreneur in Rural Area	Mrs.Nirmitha.C.P	163
38	Challenges and Problems of Rural Entrepreneurship: An Overview	Harish. N and Mahesh. S	169
39	Agricultural Status and Farmers Distress Scenario in Karnataka: An Overview	Jagadisha. T and Prof. Vishwanatha	176
40	An Overview of Rural Entrepreneurship in India	Dr. Mohan Sangappa Annigeri	180
41	Women Empowerment through Higher Education	Mahadevappa . P	85
42	Sustainable Agriculture and Quality of the Life of the Kurichiya Tribal Community: A Study with Reference of Sustainable Rural Development Schemes, Kerala	P. Shibu and Dr. M. R. Gangadhar	189
43	Role of Women Entrepreneurship IN EMPOWERMENT OF rural women	Dr. Veena M. D' Almeida and Ms. Prabhamani N.K	193
44	Education as a Tool of Rural Women Empowerment in India: A Sociological View	Dinamani B.S and Dr.R.Gopalaraju	198
45	Empowering Women in Rural Agriculture in India for a Better Inclusiveness	Dr. Veenadevi	202
46	Social Security Protection among the Rural Women in the Informal Sectors	Dr. Nagesha K.L	207
47	The Role of Tanks in Supply of Water in the Rural Areas:A Historical Analysis	Anitha T	210
48	Economic Cost Analysis of Sugar Industries in Karnataka: A Special Reference to Mandya District	Narasimha Murthy B	215



PANCHAYATH RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN MAKING INDIA AS LARGEST GRASS-ROOT DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD"

ISHWARYA .R

Dept. of Political Science
KSOU, Mysore

Introduction

As Gandhi often pointed out, India lives in villages and unless village life can be revitalized the nation as a whole can hardly come alive. When India became independent in 1947, perhaps one-third of the villages of India had traditional Panchayats and many of them were far from flourishing conditions. The congress government has made a determined effort to promote the creation of Panchayats and to make them effective units of local self- government. Article 40 of the Constitution clearly declares 'The state shall take necessary actions to organize village Panchayats and to endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of selfgovernment¹.

The aim was to foster democratic participation, to involve villagers in the development of the community and to reduce the burden of higher level of administration. Though various steps were taken by successive governments to revitalize the system, Gramswaraj through village Panchayats remained as a distant dream till 1992. Bureaucratic apathy, indifference of the people, lack of political will, lack of uniformity etc were the main factors behind the failure of the system. Realizing the potential of the PR system, Rajeev Gandhi government initiated a process of Constitutional amendment to give sanctity and uniformity to Panchayati Raj system so that it can be immune from political interference and bureaucratic indifference. Rajeev Gandhi introduced 64th Constitutional amendment Bill in 1989. But the Bill did not materialize because of the fall of his Ministry. Finally the P.V.Narasimha Rao government introduced Panchayati Raj system in India through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in 1992.

The 73rd Amendment Act has added a new Part in the constitution- Part Nine – consisting of 16 Articles and the 11th Schedule .The functions of the Panchayati Raj institutions have been clearly spelt out in Article 243G of the Constitution, read with Article 243 ZD and the 11th Schedule. The PRIs are supposed to be genuine institutions of local self-government, not adjuncts to the implementing agencies of State governments. The constitution, which describes them as institutions of local self-government, says that this [status] is [given to them] for two specific purposes: planning for economic development and social justice and implementing these plans. Moreover, it says that this process of empowering them through devolution in order to enable them to plan and implement their own programmes of neighborhood economic development and social justice will be governed by the laws of the legislatures of the States. The Constitution says in the 11th Schedule that this empowerment shall relate or could relate to the 29 subjects listed in the Schedule. Any form of Panchayati Raj that falls short of this cannot be described as genuine Panchayati Raj².

Features of the new Panchayati Raj system

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act envisages **Gramsabha** as the foundation of the PRI system to perform the functions of and powers entrusted to it by the state legislatures. The amendment provides for a three- tier PRI system at the village, intermediate and district levels. Small states with population below 20 lakh have been given the option to not to constitute the intermediate level. The Act provides that the Panchayat bodies will have an assured duration of 5 years with mandatory elections after this period. However it might be noted that under the Act the establishment of Panchayat and the devolution of necessary powers and authority on the PRIs are vested in state governments. In view of this it may be said that the success of the PRIs as a unit of democracy and thereby ushering an all round development of rural areas will much depend on the intention and support of the state governments. Without sincere intention and political will these institutions would be misused by rural elites and the poor and illiterate masses will

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RESEARCH ARENA

VOL. 5 | ISSUE 7 | OCT 2017

**RECONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN
POLITICAL SYSTEM IN THE
ERA OF GLOBALIZATION**

VOLUME 3

Guest Editor
Dr. Ramesh M.N.
Editor-in-Chief
Dr. S.S. Kanade

THE STUDY ON AGRARIAN CRISIS AND FARMERS
SUICIDE IN KARNATAKA

Dr. Huchhe Gowda & Arshan Mohammad Kashanatti

131 - 146

GLOBALIZATION IMPACT ON WOMEN IN INDIA – A
SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

Ramya S.

147 - 153

GLOBALIZATION IMPACT ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
IN INDIA

Ishwarya R.

154 - 161

IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON GLOBAL
POLITICAL SCENARIO

T.R. Arunkumar

162 - 166

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN THE ERA OF
GLOBALIZATION

Srikantha S. & Dr. Ramesh M.N.

167 - 177

CRIMINALIZATION OF POLITICS A SIN IN INDIAN
DEMOCRACY

Dr. Krishna Hombal

178 - 187

AN OVERVIEW OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM
ENTERPRISES AFTER THE GLOBALISATION IN INDIA

Dr. Huchhe Gowda & Sri. Manjunatha M.K.

188 - 204

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GLOBALIZATION IMPACT ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Ishwarya R.

Abstract:

In today's era of globalization all countries developed and developing needs the continuous. It is a satisfactory matter that , India in achieving the goal of development planned in its planning introduction efforts are still continuing about the Democratization and constitutionalisation in more. The successes of such efforts are vested in some spare parts and are under general criticism. Panchayath raj formation is also not exceptions more, communication has been increased and thus causing vengeance among the people and causing damage to the peace. To prove such criticism, present Panchayath Raj system, now also in clutches of leadership, traditional leadership and still continued in their rules, which may be observed by us.

On this occasion, the effect of globalization has also broken the village communities now and the basic nature of rural

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Contents

S.No	Title	Pg.No
1	Rural Entrepreneurship and Rural Development - An Analysis Dr. C.R. Pushpavathi	1
2	E-Governance - Issues And Challenges Ishwarya .R	7
3	Digital Market And Consumer Behavior - An Analysis H.N. Harish	12
4	Effectiveness of teaching kannada subject using drama on the development of students' Creative thinking G. R. Lava	19
5	Language, Culture and Sustainable Society N. A. Shankaralingegowda	27
6	Language Politics and Sustainable Ability of Knowledge in Karnataka Munegowda	33
7	Sustainable Blue Economy in Indian Context Dr. G. Parameshwari	42
8	"Establishment Of Information, Education And Counseling Centre For Rural Poor In Mandya Taluk": A Model Dr. B. Raviivvenkat	47
9	Constraints faced by rural youth Practicing integrated farming system in Chamarajanagara district N.T. Naresh	52
10	Smarter Technology And Safe Resource And Sustainable Development M.S. Kottureswra	59
11	Women Participation in Panchayat Raj Institutions in Karnataka M.K. Manjunatha & Dr. Huchhe Gowda	66
12	A Study On Gender Inequality In India D. Sharadamma	74
13	Constitutional Framework And Panchayat Raj In Indian Rural Development- A Study H.R. Shekara	81
14	Role of Leaders and Managers in Sustainable Delivery and Outcomes of Hrm- A Study K.M. Shivanna	89
15	The Loss of Subjectivity: The Post World War Social Scenario in Joseph Heller's Selected Novels N.T. Sreenivasa & Dr. R. Vijaya	96

E-GOVERNANCE – ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

ISHWARYA .R

Assistant Professor of Political Science, Karnataka State Open University, Mukthagangotri, Mysuru



Abstract

E-governance purely based on Internet. The emergence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has provided means for faster and better communication, retrieval of data and utilization of information to its users. E-Governance is basically the application of ICT to provide government services to the citizens through internet. It is the use of ICT by the government, civil society and political institutions to engage citizens through dialogue and feedback to promote their greater participation in the process of governance of these institutions. Thus, e-government can be viewed as a subset of e-governance, and its focus is largely on improving administrative efficiency and reducing administrative corruption. In the paper authors have discussed about the e-government initiative in study area, its benefits, the main challenges related to the impact of e-Governance in study area and its acceptability in Hassan as well as in India.

Keywords: E-Governance, Cost, ICT, Impact and Public Benefits

Introduction

Since the term "bibliometric" was first proposed by Alan Pritchard in 1969, many references to bibliometric studies have been made in the academic literature. It is considered that the systematic study of trends in a discipline is justified as an exercise of self-reflection to determine its historical roots and to predict research trends in the future, with the consequent potential for research in any field of study. The term e-Government came into existence with the advent of government websites in late 1990s. e-Governance or "electronic Governance" refers to the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to provide citizens and organisations with more convenient access to the government's services and information. In other words, e-Governance involves ICTs, especially the internet, to improve the delivery of government services to citizens, businesses and government agencies. It is not limited to the public sector only but also includes the management and administration of policies and procedures in private sector as well. The use of internet not only delivers the services faster but also brings more transparency between the government and the citizens. But in developing countries like India, where literacy level is very low and most of the people are living below poverty line, it is very much difficult for the government to provide its services to such citizens via means of internet. Even the e-Readiness Rank of India is very low.

According to the Global Information Technology, Networked Readiness Index Report 2018, the e-Readiness rank of India is 58th place out of 140 Countries that means the use of ICTs in India is very low. First the Government approved the National E-Governance Action plan for implementation during the year 2003-2007. Many other factors like privacy and security related to user's personal information, digital divide etc. are also huge challenges for the implementation of e-Governance in India. Public administration, governed by bureaucratic structures built on rationale principles, that dominated the twentieth century, has failed to respond to the changing requirements of the present times. E-governance, which is a paradigm shift over the traditional approaches in public administration, means rendering of government

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NUMBER
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21	Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) & its impact on Humans and Environment	Thirumalesha Babu T R	100
22	A sociological study on Regional Imbalances	Manohara G N	104
23	Economic Reforms and Regional Disparities in Economic and Social Development in India	Dr. M Thippeswamy	108
24	Foreign Direct Investment and its Effects	Anupama R	114
25	Growth of Judiciary in Princely Mysore	Venkatesh B G	119
26	A Bird View of Mysore Town Planning (1881-1940)	Dr. Thimappa	121
27	Regional disparity as a threat to Indian Federal Democracy - A Study	Aruna Kumari S K	128
28	Issues and Challenges of Democracy - With Reference to Attaining Make in India through FDI	Dr. Venkatesha .T.K	131
29	A case Study on Environment and Sustainable Development in India	Hanumanthaiah.M	136
30	Constitutional Contours for the Protection of Environment and Judicial Approach	Ishwarya .R	141
31	Challenges of Water Management in India	Girish Kumar	145
32	A Study on Impact of LPG on Indian Economy	Yogesha	151
33	Covid -19 Impacts on Indian MSMEs	Syed Riyaz Pasha	156
34	Impacts of climate change on agricultural land of Mysore - K. R. Nagara highway buffer zone: A multi Spatio-Temporal Approach for Regional Balance and Economics	M.Viswanathan & Dr. R. Shelvaraju	160
35	Problems and challenges faced by Prospective Entrepreneurs - A Study with Special reference to Mangalore city	Dr.Prakash Chandra.B	164
36	Emerging Transformation Technologies Heralding The New Human Era: A Bird's Eye view	Dr.D.K.Shankarlingegowda	169
37	An Overview of Trends in Development of Women Agriculture Labourers in Karnataka: An Analysis	Kantharaju B.B	178
38	The Role of Government and Private Sector in Sustainable Development	Basavaraju.K	184
39	A conceptual Review on Linear Mathematics Application in Agriculture Operation	Lakshminarayana K S	191
40	Non-Performing Assets - A Threat to Financial Stability	Swathi M P	191

CONSTITUTIONAL CONTOURS FOR THE PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND JUDICIAL APPROACH

ISHWARYA .R

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Human beings and living beings are product of their environment. A good environment helps all round development of one's personality and a bad environment inhibits its development. It affects human beings and living beings directly and indirectly. Even from mother's womb a man needs unpolluted air to breathe, uncontaminated water to drink, nutritious food to eat and hygienic conditions to live in. These elements are sine qua non for sound development of human personality. In the absence of these seldom all the facilities of man grow to their fullest extent. Man in order to survive, adapts himself to his environment but the rarely pays due attention for its improvement either because of his indifference towards it or because of his lack of ability to improve or change it or because of his ignorance of it.

It is depressing to note that the water we drink, the air we breathe is all polluted. We are now facing the serious ecological crisis like acid rain, global warming, water and air pollution, the extinction of numerous animal and plant species, the loss of bio-diversity and ozone depletion. The depletion of ozone layer cause skin cancer, cataracts, damage to body's immunity system, mutation, loss of crops productivity and upsetting the balance of eco-systems. The need of today is, therefore, to bring great awareness for harmonizing population dynamics and socio-economic development and harnessing of natural resources with due care to see that the quality of environment does not deteriorate.

Numerous benefits which result from preservation of environment include a general improvement in the standard health of population, the possibility of restoring stream waters to their original; beneficial state and rendering them fit as source of water supply and the maintenance of clean and healthy surroundings which could then offer attractive recreational facilities. Protection of environment would also restore fish and other aquatic life.

Keywords: Judicial Activism, Environment, Protection, Preservation, Promotion, Conservation, Deforestation.

Meaning

Generally speaking environment means surroundings. The concept is relative to whatever object it is which is surrounded. Thus it includes anything.

Einstein observed: "Environment is everything that is not me".

The dictionary meaning of the word 'environment is a surrounding; external conditions influencing development or growth of people, animals or plants'; living or working conditions, etc.

"Environment" refers to the sum total of conditions which surround man at a given point in space and time. In the beginning of early man consisted of only physical aspects of the planet earth (land, air and water) and biotic comparases but with the march of time and advancement of society man extended his environment through his social, economic and political functions.

Now "Environment" includes water, air, land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air, land

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CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Title of the Articles	Authors Name	Page No.
1	Rituals in Tank Construction : A Cultural Study	Anitha .T & Dr. Nagarathnamma .S	1
2	Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar and Heritage City - Mysore	Aruna .B.M	4
3	Challenges and Opportunities of Higher Education Sector in India: An Analytical Study	Rayeesul Ul Hassan.S	9
4	Challenges, Concerns and New Instructions of Higher Education System in India: An Overview	Premavathi.L	15
5	Status of Higher Education in Karnataka: Present Scenario of Growth and Development	Adinarayana	21
6	A Study on Sociological Analysis of Rural Housing Programmes in Karnataka	Shashikala .S	25
7	Economic Empowerment of Weaker Sections through Bank Credit	Dr. K.N.Sreenivasaiah	31
8	Political Empowerment of Depressed Classes through Panchayath Raj Institutions - An Analysis	Ishwarya .R	37
9	E-Learning and Its Impact on Higher Education	A.G. Veerabhadrapa	43
10	Activism of Noam Chomsky as a Critical - Oppositional Intellectual	Dr. K.S. Govindaraju	46
11	Regional Inequality in Foreign Direct Investment Flows to India: The Problem and the Prospects	Ravi .K.N	51
12	Federal System in India: A Judicial Exposition	Dhanunjaya .M.B	54
13	Poverty-the Effect of Poverty on Education in India	Kittappa	59
14	Open Defecation-Free India by 2019: A Myth - Issues and Challenges in Karnataka	Dr. Mohan Das. K	62
15	Historical Study on ICT for Teachers in Undergraduate Education	Krishna .D	66
16	The Role of Higher Education in India	Nagappa .G.	70
17	Emerging Issues and Challenges on Higher Education System in India	Bhaskara .V	76
18	A historical study on Higher education and its impact	Prasannakumar .K.N	82

POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES THROUGH PANCHAYATH RAJ INSTITUTIONS – AN ANALYSIS

ISHWARYA .R

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Abstract

An attempt is made in this paper is to analyse the political empowerment of depressed classes through PRIs. The depressed classes constitute as one of the most disadvantaged groups in Indian society. They are stigmatized people and, on this account, suffer from numerous disabilities which are regulated through religious beliefs and practices. Some of the common features among them are low economic status, segregation, lack of political power, low level of literacy and social mobility. All together reinforce the wretched condition of the depressed classes of the society. More than 85 percent population of weaker sections in India is engaged in primary sector, particularly agriculture. Their proportion as agricultural labourers is considerably higher than the general population. The term 'participation' is a widely used concept and interpreted differently by different scholars. It has been used in terms of involvement, interaction, influence, self-help, empowerment and self reliance. 'Participation' is viewed either as a goal to achieve a milestone or set targets or it is seen as a means to achieve the goal. It is a performance oriented concept, and has to be understood in the context in which it is being used.

Keywords: PRIs, depressed classes and political power.

Introduction

The depressed classes constitute as one of the most disadvantaged groups in Indian society. They are stigmatized people and, on this account, suffer from numerous disabilities which are regulated through religious beliefs and practices. Some of the common features among them are low economic status, segregation, lack of political power, low level of literacy and social mobility. All together reinforce the wretched condition of the depressed classes of the society. The condition of depressed classes in terms of residence, housing, health and standard of living is precarious. Firstly, majority of them are too poor to own any property. They live and build their dwellings on land belonging to landowners who engage them as agricultural labourers. This binds them to their jobs and makes it difficult for them to change their place or occupation or both. Secondly, they continue to suffer from segregation specifically with regard to habitation. India lives in villages, there are more than 5.76 lakh villages in our country. Naturally the development of the country depends on the development of villages. Every village should be a self contained republic.

Panchayath Raj Systems are called grassroots level of democracy which are given and provided to share power of the administration of the government by the common man at village level. The network of Panchayath Raj Institutions covers the length and breadth of the country today. The panchayath raj institutions declined because of lack of conceptual clarity, absence of political will and denial of national priority, lack of research, evaluation and feedback etc., 73rd Amendment Act has opened a new chapter in the history of rural local self governing institutions. The Amendment provides for a

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CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Title of the Articles	Name of the Author	Pg. No.
1	Impact of Entrepreneurship Development Programme on Entrepreneurs to become successful and start a new venture in Iran	Iman Ghavamabadi	1
2	A Study on Personality Development Through Physical Education & Yoga	Yogesha.G.P	9
3	Economic Empowerment of Women through Non Governmental Organisations in Jordan	Nawaf Sweilem Mohammad Aldiabat & Prof.M.G.Basavaraja	15
4	Democratic Decentralization: Major Hurdles for Rural Development	Ishwarya .R	20
5	Legal and Social Change : A Study	Dr. Ramya .S	26
6	A review on the Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy	Dr. Krishna M.H	31
7	The Impact of Successful Risk Management on Economic Development	Siddaraju.R	41
8	Impact of Globalisation and Libralisation on Indian Economy	Srinivasagowda .K.M	45
9	A study on Impacts of Media on Indian Society	Jahnavi.H.M.	51
10	An Analysis of Higher Education System in India: Before and After Independence	Dr.H.M Mohan	55
11	A Study on Growth and Development of Banking Sector in Karnataka: An Overview	Krishna .D	61
12	A study on the Role of Technology in Education	Ashoka .T.N	67
13	A study on stress level in virtual classes among the students of Engineering	Upendra Kumar & Hemamalini.V	74
14	A Study of Socio Economic profile of the beneficiaries under Udyogini Scheme with special reference to India	Swetha M	79
15	Transparency - An Ultimate Key to Reform in Corporate Governance	Yogesha	84
16	Wodeyars of Mysore and some important achievements of Sri Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar	Aruna .B.M	88

DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALIZATION: MAJOR HURDLES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

ISHWARYA .R

Assistant Professor of Political Science,
Karnataka State Open University, Mukthagangotri, Mysuru

Abstract

India is still a developing country with 69% of Indian population living in rural area likewise 61% of populations of Karnataka state live in rural areas. The share of agriculture in employment still remains significant as 54.6% in India. It is 54.8 percent in Karnataka. Therefore, India and Karnataka are still largely rural agrarian economies. Rs 13934Cr and 14899Cr in the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively is allocated by the Karnataka state government for rural development. Though a lot of planning and implementation of various policies, programs, projects and schemes are done, achievement of desired results in rural areas is still a far reality. Due to the paradigm shift in the concept of development in general and rural development in particular there are several hurdles and pitfalls impeding the goal of rural development. Mahatma Gandhi once said that the real progress of India did not mean simply the growth and expansion of industrial urban centre's but mainly the development of the villages. This idea of village development being at the centre of the overall development of the nation relevant even today. Some of the areas which are challenging and need fresh initiatives for development in India include • Functional and financial autonomy of local governments • Spatial planning and regional imbalances. • Development of human resources including – literacy, more specifically, female literacy, education and skill development – health, addressing the issues of both sanitation and public health • Land reforms and technology induced farming • Development of the productive resources of each locality • Need based development • Sustainable growth • organic farming • Infrastructure development like electricity, irrigation, credit, marketing, transport facilities including construction of village roads and feeder roads to nearby highways, facilities for agriculture research and extension and information dissemination • Alleviation of poverty and bringing about significant improvement in the living conditions of the weaker sections of the population emphasizing access to productive employment opportunities. They also need to be given opportunities to diversify into various non-farm production activities such as food processing.

Introduction

Since independence Rural Development Programs are designed to improve over all conditions of the people living in the villages. After independence, Government initiated a number of programs to solve the chronic problems villages faced by villages, efforts were made through Community development program & Democratic Decentralization to eradicate poverty & hunger from the rural India & usher in all round development of rural

masses. Development of rural areas has a bearing on improving agricultural production and related economic activities, availability of natural and financial resources and their development, improvement of service delivery thereby paving the way for improved human development.

These programs helped development of Agriculture in the country which led to Green Revolution. There was over emphasis on agriculture and later it



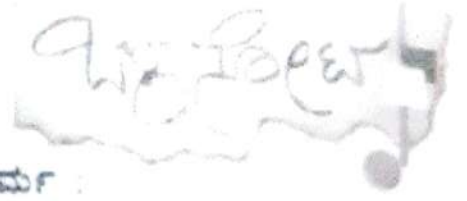
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ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಕೋಶದಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಪುಟ : ೧೧ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ ೪೩ ಜನವರಿ-ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೨೦೨೧



ಯುಜಿಸಿ ಕೆಆರ್ ಪಟ್ಟಯ್ಯರವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ



- ೧. ಕವಿ ಆದಿತ್ಯ ಗುಣಾನಂದಿ, ಎರಡನೆಯ ನಾಗವರ್ಮ :
ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು - ಡಾ ಎನ್ ಎಸ್ ತಾರಾನಾಥ / ೦೫
- ೨. ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿ ಆಕರಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ರಚನೆ: ಕೆಲವು ಆಯಾಮಗಳು
- ಡಾ ವೀರೇಶ ಬಡಿಗೇರ / ೧೧
- ೩. ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಸೀಯತೆ - ಓಬಳೇಶ ಎನ್ / ೧೯
- ೪. ಎಸ್.ವಿ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಭಟ್ಟರು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಸಿ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ - ರಾಮಮೂರ್ತಿ ಕೆ ಎನ್ / ೨೪
- ೫. 'ನೀರಮೇಲಣ ಗುಳ್ಳೆ' ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿದ ಆಮೂರರ ಬದುಕು ಬರೆಹದ ಬಿಂಬಗಳು
- ಡಾ ಗೀತಾ ವಸಂತ / ೨೮
- ೬. ಹಿಂದೂ ಧರ್ಮ : ಕಂಬಾರರ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಮುಖಾಂತರ
- ಡಾ ಟಿ ಎಂ ಗೀತಾಂಜಲಿ / ೩೪
- ೭. ಮುಂಜಾವಿನ ಮಂಜಿನ ಹನಿ - ವೀಣಾ ಶ್ರೀಕಾಂತ್ / ೪೦
- ೮. ಮೈಕೇಲೇಂಬಲೋ- ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮೂಲ : ಗುಲ್ಜಾರ್, ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ : ಡಾ ಸಿ ನಾಗಣ್ಣ / ೪೨
- ೯. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ - ಡಾ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ.ಟಿ / ೪೬
- ೧೦. ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು: ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ - ಡಾ ರಮ್ಯಾ ಎಸ್ / ೫೧
- ೧೧. ಭಾಷೆ ಭಾವಕೆ ಹೊಳಪು - ಡಾ ಮಾಧವ ಎಂ ಕೆ / ೫೫
- ೧೨. ವೃತ್ತಿರಂಗಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಗಾಯನಯೋಗಿ ಪಂಡಿತ ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಜ ಗವಾಯಿಗಳ ಕೊಡುಗೆ
- ಗಂಗೂಬಾಯಿ ಅ. ಪವಾರ / ೬೦
- ೧೩. ಗದುಗಿನ ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಶ್ವರ ಪುಣ್ಯಾಶ್ರಮದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು
- ಗಂಗೂಬಾಯಿ ಅ. ಪವಾರ / ೬೫
- ೧೪. ಸಮಾಜತೆ - ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಕುರಿತ ಅಮರ್ತ್ಯಸೇನ್ ರವರ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು
- ಬಿಶ್ವರ್ಯ.ಆರ್, ಡಾ.ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೊಂಬಾಳ್ / ೭೧
- ೧೫. ಕನಕದಾಸರ 'ರಾಮಧಾನ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ: ವಸ್ತು ವಿವೇಚನೆ - ಡಾ. ರಾಮರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಎಸ್. ರದ್ದೇರ / ೭೪
- ೧೬. ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಶು-ಪಕ್ಷಿ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ - ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಡಿ.ಆರ್ / ೭೯
- ೧೭. ಹಳೆಯಾಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸಪ್ತಮಾತೃಕೆ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆರಾಧನೆ
- ಆಯಿಶಾಬಾನು.ಎಮ್.ಕಿತ್ತೂರ, ಡಾ.ಎಸ್.ವಾಯ್.ಮುಗಳ / ೮೪
- ೧೮. "ವಿವಾಹ ಪುರಾಣ" - ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಶಾಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾನಪದ ಕೃತಿ
- ಎಂ. ಚಿದಾನಂದಮೂರ್ತಿ / ೮೭
- ೧೯. ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಕೆ ಪ್ರಭು ಅವರ ಕಥೆಗಳು - ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ ವಿ / ೯೪
- ೨೦. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುತ್ತದ್ವಿತನ: ಮಾದರಿಯಾದ ಹೆಚ್.ಬಿ. ಗೋವಿಂದ
ಗೌಡರು - ಯೋಗರಾಜ ವಿ.ಎನ್, ಡಾ ಉದಗಟ್ಟ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ / ೯೯
- ೨೧. ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಸಮಾಸದ ಹುಡುಕಾಟದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಪಯಣ
- ಡಾ ಎಂ ಬಿ ವಾರಿ / ೧೦೭
- ೨೨. ಲಾವ್ ತುನ ಆದಿಮ ಧರ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ
- ಬಿರಾದಾರ ಮದಗೊಂಡ / ೧೧೨
- ೨೩. ಬಾನು ಮುಷ್ಠಾಲ್ ಅವರ ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬ
- ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಬಿ ಹೆಚ್. / ೧೧೬

ಸಮಾನತೆ - ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಕುರಿತ ಅಮರ್ತ್ಯಸೇನ್ ಅವರ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು

* ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ ಆರ್ ** ಡಾ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೊಂಬಾಳ್

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ :- 'ಸಮಾನತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ'ವು ಅದ್ಭುತವಾದ ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಪದಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಬೆಳೆವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಜಾತಿ, ಧರ್ಮ, ವರ್ಣ, ಲಿಂಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಿ ಸಮಾನ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯವು ದಾರಿ ದೀಪವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯು ಮಾನವ ನಿರ್ಮಿತ ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೂ ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಧರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಾಜವು ಅಸಮಾನತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಶೋಷಣೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತವೂ ಹೊರತಲ್ಲ. ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೂರಿರುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಾಸ್ಥ್ಯ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹನೀಯರುಗಳ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಅಪಾರ. ಇಂತಹ ಮಹಾನ್ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಅಮರ್ತ್ಯಸೇನ್ ಅವರು. ಇವರ ನ್ಯಾಯಪರ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ಸದೃಶ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ೧೯೯೩ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಅಮರ್ತ್ಯಸೇನ್ ಅವರು ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನಿ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅಮರ್ತ್ಯಸೇನ್ ಅವರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೀತಿಯು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮಿಶ್ರಣವಾಗಿ ಜನರ ಜೀವನದ ವಾಸ್ತವತೆಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿರುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವು ಬಡತನದ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸುವಿಕೆ, ಅಸಮಾನತೆಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆದಾಯದ ವಿತರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಲಿಂಗ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಾಪೇಕ್ಷ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಂದು ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಬೃಹತ್ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಂದಾಗಲೀ, ಭಾರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಾಗೂ ತಲಾ ಆದಾಯದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳದಿಂದಾಗಲೀ

* ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ.ಆರ್. ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮುಕ್ತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
** ಡಾ.ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೊಂಬಾಳ್. ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು.

**Contributions of
Babu Jagajivanram
to Social Equality
& Social Justice**

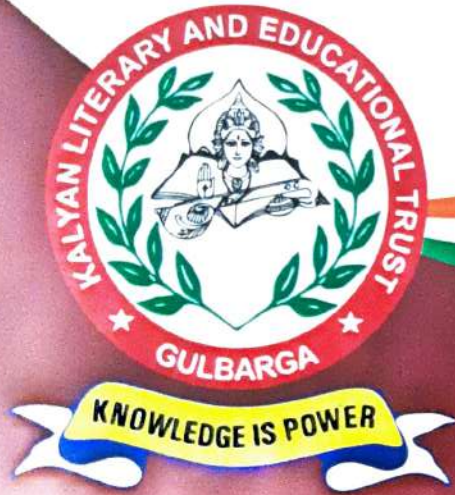
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CONTENTS

1. Caste Eradication Cnd Social Security in India
Dr. Veerendra Kumar N. 1
2. Babu Jagjeevan Ram A Social Crusader. *Prof.N.Shanthanaik* 12
3. A Study in the Caste, Poverty & Social Inequalities with Special Reference to Scp & Tsp Grants in Hanur Block of Chamarajanagara District, Karnataka State *Dr Sheela Khare* 16
4. A Study on Need of establishing Babu Jagjivan Ram Study Centres in Higher Educational Institutions *Dr. Kumara* 23
5. Dr. Babu Jagjivan Ram - The Democratic Leader
Dr. Sanjay Gandhi 29
6. Dr. Babu Jagjivan Ram – The Unsung Leader and his Contributions to India
Dr. A.Rekha 35
7. A Study on Babu Jagjivan Ram's Contribution to Indian Economy
Dr. Banashankari 46
8. Babu Jagjivan Ram's Contribution to the Indian Political Thought : A Study
Ishwarya.R 53
9. BabuJagjivanRam :The Legend Leader of India *Sumithra N.* 56
10. A Study on Babu Jagjivan Ram as a Parlimentarian
Dr. Suresha B 60
11. The Problem of Poverty Status in India *Kiran Sudi* 67
12. Globalisation and Social Justies *Budde Santhosha Kumara* 75
13. Impac of Globalisation and Social Justies on Women
Sanjeeva Kumara 80
14. Dr.Babu Jaga Jeevan Ram as a Dalit Leader
Shekara Dammuru & Prof. N. Shantha Naik 88
15. Socio - Economic and Political Ideologies of Dr. Babu Jagjivan Ram
Dr.Thippeswamy. H 91

BABU JAGJIVANRAM'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT : A STUDY

***Ishwarya.R**

INTRODUCTION:

India Is the largest democratic system in the world. Over the years many great people have been contributing to society to uphold the existence of democracy ever since. Some of the nation's leaders have played an important role as a sailor steering the ship to the right direction .Babu Jagjivanram is one of those who devoted themselves to the prosperity of the masses while consistently fighting for meaningful struggle for the fulfillment of the Freedom and Equality Fraternity in national politics. Babu Jagjivanram as successful leader, green revolution pioneer, progressive thinkers, social innovators, and integrated India as their field of thought.

Babu Jagajeevanaram, who is a great believer in democracy, has shown great interest in the prosperity of the country's daily life. Babuji, who took over as Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation in 1967, caused commotion throughout the country, crediting Babuji for the revolutionary growth in agriculture by producing wheat and rice and transforming India into a food-hungry country. India the words of M.S Swaminathan, agriculture has modernized and our food production has increased enormously .

Being a minister of Labor in the Independent India, he was implemented Trade Union Act, Minimum Wages Act, State Employees Insurance Act, Provident Fund Establishment Act, Harbour Labour Act and Farm workers Protection Act, etc., and other new Acts, thus, he has become a ray for aggrieved communities. When Babu Jagjivanram was a Railway Minister during 1956, he has avoided the system of providing drinking water on caste and religion basis, and provided public water supply system in the Railway Compartments. As well as he has avoided the system of Maintaining of Railway Canteens only by the upper castes in large extent and

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New Agriculture Acts 2020 : Problems and Prospects



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- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 14] | A Critical Analysis of Agricultural Bill 2020
Mr. Chandrakant B. Dhumale, Akola. | 62 |
| 15] | IMPACT OF NEW AGRICULTURE ACTS 2020 ON FARMERS AND MARKETS
Dr A. R. Chavan, New Mumbai | 69 |
| 16] | To Study on New agriculture and Rural Marketing Challenges faced by the farmers in
Dr. S.J. Bhavsar, Jalna | 76 |
| 17] | Agricultural Development of Maharashtra State during Pre and Post Reform Periods
Lt.Dr.M.R.Khot, Malvan | 78 |
| 18] | Contract Farming and New agriculture Acts
Shobha S. Kanni, Kanakagiri Dist: Koppal | 83 |
| 19] | Studies on impact of new agricultural act and farmers empowerment-A VIEW
R. B. Yedatkar, V. V. Niras | 86 |
| 20] | New Agriculture Policy and its Impact on Agriculture Development
Mrs. Kamble Shiladevi Pandurang, Hanegaon | 89 |
| 21] | PROS AND CONS OF NEW AGRICULTURE ACTS - 2020
ISHWARYA.R -Mysuru | 94 |
| 22] | ANALYSIS OF THE NEW AGRICULTURE ACT 2020
Mr. K. A. Shama - New Mumbai | 97 |
| 23] | India's New Farms Bills of 2020 -A Study of Pros and Cons
Dr.Chaya.R , Mysore, Karnataka. | 102 |
| 24] | A Study New Agricultural Bill & Online Agricultural Marketing
Prof. Rahul G. Mahure- Patur, Dist. Akola | 107 |
| 25] | NEW AGRICULTURE ACT2020: PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTS
Dr. Ramya S., -Mysuru | 113 |
| 26] | NEW AGRICULTURE ACTS AND APMC
Dr.Lt. Abasaheb Dhondiba Jadhav Shirol, Dist. Kolhapur | 116 |
| 27] | New Agriculture Bill, 2020: Provisions and demerits
Mr. Mehtre N. M / Miss. Joshi S. S. | 120 |

PROS AND CONS OF NEW AGRICULTURE ACTS - 2020

ISHWARYA.R

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy. 55% of Indian people depends on agriculture. The agricultural sector has created the largest level of employment. Agriculture is considered as the primary sector in India. There is a lot of confusion about the new agricultural laws that the central government has enacted this year. Amidst the debates of agrarian law, there is an increasing flow of misinformation, which has added to the confusion in society about these laws. The government's goal is to liberalize agricultural markets by enacting these three bills. With the liberalization of the agri-market, the system becomes more efficient and everyone concerned, especially the farmers, gets a fair price for their crops. The bills also aim to make agriculture a more profitable industry than it is today. In other way This law is being issued to the corporate lobby.

Key words : Policy, Empowerment, Acts, Bureaucracy,

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy. 55% of Indian people depend on agriculture. The agricultural sector has created the largest level of employment. Agriculture is considered as the primary sector in India. There is a lot of confusion about the new agricultural

laws that the central government has enacted this year. Amidst the debates of agrarian law, there is an increasing flow of misinformation, which has added to the confusion in society about these laws. The government's goal is to liberalize agricultural markets by enacting these three bills. With the liberalization of the agri-market, the system becomes more efficient and everyone concerned, especially the farmers, gets a fair price for their crops. The bills also aim to make agriculture a more profitable industry than it is today. In other way This law is being issued to the corporate lobby.

The Agriculture Bills was tabled in the Lok Sabha on September 14, 2020 and the bill was passed on 17 September and The Rajya Sabha approved the bills on 20 September 2020. The President Ramnath Kovind had also ratified the three bills on September 27, 2020.

1. The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020:-The goal is to enable farmers to sell their products in places other than APMC-controlled knees. However, this is not an attempt to discontinue APMCs. It is important to note that the aim is to expand the sales options of farmers' products. If the farmer believes that it is possible to have a good deal with the private buyer, he can sell it to the private buyer instead of selling it at the APMC knee.
2. Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020:-In the second bill, economic agents were given the free opportunity to collect food items without fear of any legal action.
3. Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020:-The third bill provides a framework for farmers to enter into contract farming - which allows them to sign a written agreement with the company to produce what they want in return for a healthy remuneration.

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CONTENT

Sr. No.	Name of Topic	Page No.
46	“DEMOCRACY, DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE AN INTERFERENCE”: RULE OF LAW, FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY	251-255
47	AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL REFORMERS AND MOVEMENTS IN INDIA	256-258
48	AN ANALYSIS OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020 ON HIGHER EDUCATION	259-262
49	EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH SOCIAL PARTICIPATION AND MOBILISATION IN KARNATAKA	263-266
50	PUBLIC OPINION –ROLE OF MASS MEDIA	267-270
51	NOTEWORTHY FACET OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEP 2020	271-278
52	CITIZEN CENTRIC E-GOVERNANCE IN INDIA	279-284
53	POLITICAL PLURALISM AND JUSTICE – A PRE-CONDITION FOR DEMOCRACY	285-289
54	INDIA’S MARITIME SECURITY POST 26/11: STRATEGIC INITIATIVES	290-296
55	E-GOVERNANCE IN INDIA: A CASE STUDY OF ANDHRA PRADESH'S E-GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES	297-304
56	THE PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION AS A JUDICIAL PROCESS	305-309
57	NEW DIMENSIONS IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY: HOW TO AFFECT SOUTH ASIAN NATIONS	310-314
58	AMARTYA SEN’S THOUGHTS ON GENDER INEQUALITY: A REVISIT	315-318
59	MARGINALISATION OF DALITS AND KERALA MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT	319-324
60	COALITION POLITICS IN LOCAL SELF GOVERNANCE: A CASE OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT, KERALA	325-329
61	THE ATMOSPHERE AS A GLOBAL COMMON: ROLE OF INDIA IN GOVERNING THE ATMOSPHERE	330-335
62	UNDERSTANDING INDIAN GENDER GOVERNANCE EFFORTS FROM SOUTH ASIAN PERSPECTIVE	336-343
63	A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF INDIA BECOMING VISHWA GURU IN RELATION WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	344-349
64	LAKSHMIKANTHA A RESEARCH SCHOLAR, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, MANGALORE UNIVERSITY, MANGALAGANGOTHRI, D. K. DISTRICT, KARNATAKA- 574201, INDIA.	350-355
65	PROTECTIVE DISCRIMINATION UNDER ARTICLE 15(3),(4),(5), AND 16(3),(4),(5)	356-361
66	DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION POLICIES IN INDIA	362-367
67	ROLE OF INDIA IN ECOLOGISM AND GLOBAL CLIMATE POLITICS	368-372
68	FACTORS INFLUENCE ON VOTER TURNOUT: SOCIO, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL FACTORS	373-379
69	ROLE OF CASTE ASSOCIATION IN INDIAN POLITICS: A STUDY OF JAT CASTE ASSOCIATIONS IN HARYANA	380-389
70	A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON GIRL HOSTELITES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC	390-392

AMARTYA SEN'S THOUGHTS ON GENDER INEQUALITY: A REVISIT

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Abstract: Equality between men and women is critical for humanity's evolution. In comparison to boy children, the birthrate of a girl child is more by 5% globally. Women can live longer and sustain more if they are given the same nurturing and care as men. Based on the experience of the Western population, if a girl child is not discriminated against in China or India, the population of women in China and India will increase by 2.9 and 2.3 crores respectively. Based on his statistical investigation, Prof. Amartya Sen came up with the aforementioned estimate. Sen has devoted himself to studying his country and has made it his emphasis of study. The research also highlights how females in Asia and North Africa are disproportionately deprived of health and nutrition. He thinks that in China, the country's apathy to its girls was aggravated by the imposition of Chinese family size in the second part of the 1970s. He also highlights the fact that women outnumber men in the population. Amartya Sen has been concerned about this for many years. As he asserts, gender-based abortion and the raising of defenseless girl children, as well as raising awareness about these issues, have generated a schism in our country. For example, in his 2005 book 'The Argumentative Indian,' he goes into great length about the subject. This research article examines Prof. Amartya Sen's writings as a potential resource to analyse discrimination against men and women.

Keywords: Empowerment, Inequality, Constitution, Article, Gender, Discrimination.

Introduction

Every person has been classified as a male or a woman from birth based on biological characteristics. Gender inequality is when people are treated differently because of their gender. This is based on the gender roles that society has allocated. In the context of Indian society, gender inequality can be seen in a variety of ways. Gender disparity persists despite substantial progress in the sectors of economics, social, political, education, and culture around the world.

Humans have evolved equally in nature. Gender equality is jeopardised as conventional gender roles are modernized and patriarchy is institutionalized. Even though men and women are naturally created with equal potential to perform in society around the world, women are given a different hierarchical position. Inequalities should be eliminated, and we should strive to build a fair and equal society.

On December 10th 1948, in a significant announcement passed by the General Assembly of the World Congress, "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."

UN's General Secretary Antonio Guterres has spoken regarding how achieving gender equality and empowering women and young girls is an incomplete action in our era. It is the biggest challenge to the universal human rights. In 1995's Human Development Report, Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Index (GEI) has been introduced. GDI and GEI are the primary indices to measure global gender inequality for World Organization Development Reports. According to Benariya and Farmanihar, the GDI and GEI are combined indices of gender inequality because only domestic development is included, which is not a sufficient benchmark of gender disparity. GDI and GEI were later criticised as insufficient indices for measuring gender equality. In 2010, UNDP strived to improve the GDI and GEM indices in its Human Development Report. In 2011's Global Gender Gap Report, it was stated that Iceland, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Nicaragua, Ireland, Spain are on the verge of attaining gender equality.

According to the 2011 Census, India's total population is 121,01,93,422. The male population is 62,37,24,248 and the female population is 58,64,69,174. For every 1000 men, there are 940 women.