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bearing and raising children but also have to deal with high levels of anxiety in having to compete in a man's world. Besides, they have to constantly juggle between the family and work pressure, they come from aspiring to progress in their career beyond a particular level. Some working women may choose to prioritize career over family. In such cases, they may experience frustration and guilt, compromising on the time to be spent with family. In either situation, working women are forced to make a difficult choice, a compromise resulting in stress and anxiety thereby adversely affecting their health.

Dis harmony at home:

65% of the respondents agree that the consequence of poor work-life balance is disharmony at home. Indian societal norms prescribe that women must perform certain household chores, whether they are employed or not. In case of working women, their work responsibilities may prevent them from conforming to societal norms causing displeasure among family members resulting in discord and disharmony at home. Unwillingness on the part of other family members to share work exerts pressure on the working women. Moreover, the tendency to belittle a working woman's career and conferring a higher status as the primary breadwinner, role for the man, results in the dumping of all household responsibilities upon the woman. This biased treatment of working women results in imbalance which could lead to frustration and disharmony at home.

Suggestions:

Counselor should be appointed by Organization for understanding more about problems of Working Women. Administrators need to create a climate where employees do not fear bringing up a family. Managers can provide a supportive environment that permits flexibility in schedules, telecommuting options, personal time off, onsite child care, and other family-focused program. Internal social network (forum, blog, mentor,

cellnet) for working parents. Wellness/resource room (for meditation, prayer, back-up child care Trust, organizations need to formulate guidelines for the management of WFLB since they are related to job satisfaction and performance of the employees. Further research should be conducted on illiterate people. Additional research is also needed to compare the both men and women because experiences may be differ with regard to work and family stresses and also helps to find out more consequences of work and family conflict. In order to attain in-depth understanding of cross-gender and family life, researchers has to study multiple perspectives such as job stress, quality of life, mental health and work demand.

Conclusion:

The problems are faced not only by the lower level of the employees but also higher level. The research I have reviewed in this report provides an empirical justification for innovative policy development includes long work hours and work-life conflict. The overall conclusion is that long-term exposure of workers to excessive work hours and high levels of work-family interference elevates their risk of mental and physical health problems. Moreover, it is clear from the research that solutions to these potential problems must address workload and job demands, employee choice and flexibility in work hours and arrangements, organizational cultures, and the behaviors of managers at all levels. From this research it is understood that women faced several challenges to balances work and family. Both private and public sector has to reframe the policies in order to balances family and life.

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Results and Discussion:**Factors affecting work life balance:**

The degrees of agreement about factors affecting work life balance of respondents was assessed using an instrument consisting of 15 items on a 5 point scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The responses have been analyzed as follows

Burden of Excessive Work:

67% of the respondents agree that they suffer from the burden of excessive work. Working women are often confronted with tasks involving children, home, in-laws, parents and their social circle. To add to this they must also take up multiple roles in their personal lives. With the increasing demands on the job, working women have to spend long hours of work and sometimes even carry their work home. Therefore majority of them are burdened with excessive work in both their personal and work spaces. This is a contributing factor to work life imbalance and may lead to conflict.

Interference of work with family life:

Majority of the respondents agreed that work interfered with family life. This may be attributed to the fact that mostly work hours are not limited to 7 or 8 hours a day and the private sector employees spend 12-16 hours at work. This leaves them with very little time for family. As more than one half of the respondents are employed in the private sector, there may be interference of work with family life due to long hours spent in completing official work.

Fulfill others' expectations:

A large majority of the respondents (77%) agree that they are under pressure to fulfill other's expectations. As working women are constantly juggling between two full time jobs, taking multiple roles in both domains, there is a lot of work pressure resulting in work life conflict. While, there is a lot of expectation from family to fulfill social roles, the organization also expects them to perform effectively. Both domains expect the working women to do full justice to all their roles thereby exerting tremendous stress and

The above analysis suggests that in trying to fulfill others' expectations, working women are often left with very little space for themselves to pursue their personal interests.

longer work hours:

Working women have to put in longer hours of work as they need to compete with their male counterparts in their work domain so as to remain in the race for advancement and promotions. In the Indian context, women remain the sole caretakers of children and older dependents which will entail longer hours of work at home thus jeopardizing their work life balance. It is observed that working women are left with hardly any time to pursue personal interests.

No time for oneself:

Further, the analysis of responses on factors affecting work life balance has indicated that working women selected for the purpose of this study are not necessarily stressed due to financial pressures. Over 40% of the respondents also disagree that they do not find time to meet social obligations. Working women in India are not exempt from fulfilling their social obligations. As women are aware that certain social obligations must be met whether they are working or not, they may be consciously setting aside the time to fulfill such obligations. Discussions with respondents revealed that though the younger generation Indian men today are more tolerant of non-traditional lifestyles of the working women in their homes, they are still fairly conservative and expect women to manage household work and childrearing tasks. Often, working women are expected to make career sacrifice by restricting themselves to limited work at the workplace. This may cause anger and frustration which has the potential to spill over to the various roles women play in their work and family lives.

High levels of stress and anxiety:

Majority (78%) of the respondents agree that they experience high levels of stress and anxiety due to poor work-life balance. Working women not only have to manage the tasks involved in

life balance in the form of negativism. It indicates that greater degree of role conflict and workload experienced by the working women could lead to lessen work-life balance among the employees.

In most societies, work-life conflict seems to be quite high especially in case of working women. This is because in majority of societies worldwide, women have traditionally shouldered the bulk of family responsibilities and remain primarily responsible for their children and the care of the elderly (World Bank, 2016). Thus, work-life balance is seen more as women issue due to the traditional mindset, where the woman is considered primarily responsible for the smooth running of the day to day affairs of the family irrespective of her job profile and official responsibilities. This explains why managing work and family responsibilities can be very difficult for working women (Omar et al., 2015; World Bank, 2015).

Furthermore, not only does work-family conflict cause problems for individuals, but it is also detrimental to organizations (Baral and Bhargava, 2010). There can be many knock-on effects for organizations in many areas as a result of employees experiencing work-family conflict. Work-life conflict has been found to be associated with decreased employee job satisfaction, increased staff turnover and absenteeism, lower performance, increased job stress levels and intention to leave the organization (Rendon, 2016). It is important to mention that turnover is costly and disruptive since employees are both their greatest asset and expense. Employees are the single greatest resource for organizations, and it takes time to train new workers to become effective at their jobs (Rendon, 2016; Baral and Bhargava, 2010). Moreover, there are direct and indirect costs associated with hiring a replacement for an employee who has left (Baral and Bhargava, 2010). Hence, work-family balance is theoretically and practically important for both individuals and organizations.

Statement of the Problem:

Major parts of Indian women are allowed to work, still they face some problems in workplace and family. The problems faced by their male colleagues in the workplace. In case of married women, women are not allowed by family members to go for business tour. Gender discrimination is another problem faced by women in case of pay. In some companies women employees are paid less salary than men. Even women professional are in high position in their office, they have to return from office in correct time, cook, clean and look after their family affairs. This makes them more stress and leads to some health problems. Another most difficult problem faced by working women who have small children is they forced to leave their child in daycare or in hands maid on whom they have little faith. This creates more tension in them and less concentrate on their work. Although working women hired maid to do their household work they have to give more pay. Working women are not able to attend family function due to lack of leave and also not able to give proper care to family members. This research is to find out more challenges faced by working women.

Objectives of the Study:

- To study about hindrances faced by working women in their career development
- To study about how working women balance their work and family.
- To know about their organizational satisfaction

Secondary data:

Reviews 's were collected from various journals, magazines like Journal of Applied Psychology, Journal of Human Resources, Journal of Occupational Health Psychology, Journal of Social Psychology, European Journal of Business & Management. The model used for study is conceptual model

hindrances faced by working women in their career development. The study about their organizational satisfaction. Reviews were collected from various journals, magazines like Journal of Applied Psychology, Journal of Human Resources, Journal of Occupational Health Psychology, Journal of Social Psychology, European Journal of Business & Management. The model used for study is conceptual model. Moreover, it is clear from the research that solutions to these potential problems must address workload and job demands, employee choice and flexibility in work hours and arrangement, organizational cultures, and the behaviors of managers at all levels. From this research it is understood that women faced several challenges to balance work and family. Both private and public sector has to reframe the policies in order to balance work and life.

Key Words: Environment, Conceptual, Management, Organizational

Introduction:

Work-life balance is the term used to describe practices in achieving a balance between the demands of employees family and work lives. The demands and pressures of work make difficult to stretch time for balancing work-life activities. Women taking up work life balance challenge have an impact on women's advancement. Organization also may create work place culture and climates that reflect concern for employees' lives outside of work. It is important for organizations to periodically review current work processes and practices to determine which ones lead to work in efficiencies and employee stress. In this ground the present study was undertaken to determine the work-life balance and challenges faced by working women. The need for balancing work-family of working women is very important. In olden days man was considered as breadwinner and women was consider as home maker but today everything was changed. Both men and women have equal responsibility in work and family. In order to balance

work and family the women have to plan their career effectively. The good work-family balances includes the priorities fixing by the working women, awareness of current working position and environment, update latest technology, fix schedule such a manner that sufficient time with family, monitoring self performance and improve the area when and where required.

improve work-life balance

Meaning work-life balance is about people having a measure of control over when, where and how they work. respected as the norm, to the mutual benefit of the individual, business and society. It is achieved when an individual's right to a fulfilled life inside and outside paid work is accepted and

literature Review:

Based on earlier research and findings (for example, Schieman, and Glavin, 2008; Kamau, et al., 2013; Ojo et al., 2014; Oludayo, et al., 2015), there seems to be a relationship between work-life balance and different variables. Researchers around the world have carried out the studies on job satisfaction, role conflict, involvement, stress, commitment, workload, absenteeism, burnout, motivation, turnover, intention to leave, and so on, and directly or indirectly linked with professional and personal life balance (Schieman, and Glavin, 2008; Kamau, et al., 2013; Oludayo, et al., 2015). Work-life balance is responsible for shaping the attitude of employees and their personal lives (Oludayo, et al., 2015). Out of various factors which affect the efficiency of workers at the workplace, work-life balance is one of them (Kamau, et al., 2013). Those having balanced career and life most probably seem to be more effective in the work and vice versa. One of the challenges is to achieve a balance between family and personal life as it has greater influence on employees' work and life (Oludayo, et al., 2015).

Omar et al. (2015) argued that role conflict and workload are the foremost factors affecting the work-life balance. Moreover, they found out that both factors were significantly associated with work-

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Abstract:

According to WHO (2009) environmental risks have been confirmed and demonstrated to considerably impact human being health status, the impact of environmental pollution is also directly by revealing individuals to injurious agents, or in some way, by unruly life nourishing ecosystems. However, the precise role of various environmental factors to the progress of death and disease cannot be exactly determined; the World Health Organization (WHO) has approximately stated that, 13 million deaths per annum are attributable to avoidable environmental problems or causes. Objectives of the study Keeping in mind the current research problem the few significant aims of the study are framed and those as follows. To study the knowledge attitude and practice among the respondents related to different types of pollutions. To understand the human health risk due to cement dust exposure among the respondents. To analyses the quality of water, soil and air of the studied area from the prospective of habital destruction. Gulbarga (officially Gulbarga, also known as Kalaburagi) district is a one of the backward district in the state of Karnataka, India. It is the administrative headquarters of the Gulbarga District of the North Karnataka region. Gulbarga is 623 km north of the state capital of Bengaluru and 220 km from Hyderabad. In view of the limitations of the study and researcher, all the factors were considering such as, time factor, nature of the places where mining and industries are existed and working of the study area. It has been already noted in previous sections that, due to the limitations of the present study, only 800 respondents were selected from all the backgrounds of the study area. During the study period, best suitable efforts like purposive of sampling method were used to collect information from respondents, all of them as provided information with reference to their opinion.

Key Word: Environmental, Exposure, Pollutions, Approximately

INTRODUCTION:

The environment or our surrounding are severely affects our health in a multiple of ways. The interface between human being health and the surroundings has been widely studied by the several workers across the globe.

According to WHO (2009) environmental risks have been confirmed and demonstrated to considerably impact human being health status, the impact of environmental pollution is also directly by revealing individuals to injurious agents, or in some way, by unruly life nourishing ecosystems. However, the precise role of various environmental factors to the progress of death and disease cannot be exactly determined; the World Health Organization (WHO) has approximately stated that, 13 million deaths per annum are attributable to avoidable environmental problems or causes.

The study results were also provide that, 24 percentage of the disease burden at global level, about 23 percentage of all premature mortality are attributable to various types of environmental factors, with the environmental load of diseases being about 15 times elevated in developing nations than in developed nations, because of differences in contact to environmental risks and other accessibility of to health care systems.

However, enormous development in the view of economics and growth of population is the result of progressing ecological degradation. Escalation of farming, industrialisation, growing energy demands and use is the most harsh heavy forces of health problems of human beings with relation to the environment. For nations in the near the beginning stages of growth the major environmental hazards to human being health are linked with extensive scarcity and harsh lack of community infrastructure, such as access to pure or clean drinking water, hygiene sanitation, lack of best health practices care and also rising troubles of industrial pollution.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Smith (2018) investigated the relationship between long-term exposure to particulate matter (PM) and cardiovascular health outcomes. A cohort study design was employed, tracking a large sample of individuals over an extended period. PM exposure was assessed using air quality monitoring data, and participants' cardiovascular health was monitored through medical records and health surveys. The study found a significant association between long-term exposure to PM and an increased risk of cardiovascular diseases, including heart attacks and strokes. The findings highlight the importance of reducing PM levels in urban environments and implementing public health interventions to protect individuals at higher risk.

Carey (2019) examined the impact of long-term exposure to air pollution on cognitive function in older adults. A prospective cohort study was conducted, involving older adults living in urban and rural areas. Cognitive function was assessed through standardized tests, and air pollution exposure was estimated based on historical data and participants' addresses. The research revealed that higher levels of air pollution were associated with accelerated cognitive decline and an increased risk of cognitive impairment in older adults. The findings emphasize the need for targeted policies to reduce air pollution and protect the cognitive health of the aging population.

Fernandez-Caldas (2018) assessed the impact of air pollution on the development and exacerbation of allergic diseases in children. A prospective study design was utilized, enrolling a group of children with and without pre-existing allergies. Air pollution exposure was monitored using outdoor and indoor air quality data, and allergic disease symptoms were recorded over time. The study demonstrated that higher levels of air pollution were associated with an increased risk of allergic disease development and exacerbated symptoms in children with existing allergies. The findings highlight the need for air pollution reduction strategies to alleviate allergic disease burden in children.

Ghosh, Causey, Burkart, Wozniak, Cohen & Brauer, (2021) conducted a comprehensive meta-analysis on the association between air pollution exposure during pregnancy and adverse birth outcomes. A meta-analysis of published studies was performed, analyzing the data from various studies investigating the link between air pollution and pregnancy outcomes, including preterm birth and low birth weight. Maternal exposure to air pollution during pregnancy was associated with an increased risk of adverse birth outcomes. Pregnant women should be advised to limit exposure to high air pollution areas to reduce the risk of adverse birth outcomes.

Statement of the Problem

Air pollution is a major environmental and public health challenge that affects people across the world. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), nine out of ten people now breathe polluted air, which kills 7 million people every year. Air pollution is closely linked to climate change, as the main driver of climate change is fossil fuel combustion, which is also a major contributor to air pollution. The evidence of the problem is based on scientific research and data that show the adverse health effects of air pollution on various populations. For example, a study by BYJU'S (2023) reported that air pollution can cause respiratory infections, heart disease, lung cancer, and increase the risk of death. Another study by Medical News Today (2020) showed that air pollution can also affect the brain, skin, eyes, and reproductive system.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

Keeping in mind the current research problem the few significant aims of the study are framed and those as follows.

- 1) To study the knowledge attitude and practice among the respondents related to different types of pollutions.
- 2) To understand the human health risk due to cement dust exposure among the respondents.

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 To analyses the quality of water, soil and air of the ...
 destruction.

STUDY AREA:

Gulbarga (officially Gulbarga, also known as Kalaburagi) district is a one of the backward district of the state of Karnataka, India. It is the administrative headquarters of the Gulbarga District of North Karnataka region. Gulbarga is 623 km north of the state capital of Bengaluru and 220 km from Hyderabad.

SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE SELECTION PROCEDURE:

In view of the limitations of the study and researcher, all the factors were considering such as time factor, nature of the research and the other factors, it was planned to study a total sample of 800 residents of the selected places where mining and industries are existed and working of the study area.

It has been already noted in previous sections that, due to the limitations of the present study, only 800 respondents were selected from all the backgrounds of the study area. During the study period, best suitable efforts like purposive of sampling method were used to collect information from respondents, all of them as provided information with reference to their opinion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table-1.1 : Age of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20-30	181	22.70
31-40	257	32.10
41 to 60	233	29.10
More than 60	129	16.10
Total	800	100.00

The above table data table 1.1 indicate that, total about 800 respondents were interviewed for the present study. Among the total respondents about 181 (22.70 percentage) were between age group 20 years to 30 years, 32.00 percentage of respondents were between 31 years to 40 years age, 29.10 percentage of respondents were between 41 years to 60 years age group respectively.

Table-1.2 : Marital status of the respondents

Particular	Frequency	Percentage
Married	603	75.4
Separated	156	19.5
Divorced	26	3.2
Widowed	15	1.9
Total	800	100.00

The above table no 1.2 explain about marital status of the respondents of the present study. The data reveals that among total respondents about 75.4percentage were married, followed by separated are about 19.5 percentage, divorced about 3.2 percentage and widowed are about 1.9 percentage respectively.

Table-1.3 : Respondent's opinion on existence of cement mines are in operation in study area

Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1-9 years	2	0.25
10 - 14 years	05	0.63
20-25 years	47	5.88
30-39 years	133	16.63
40-49 years	223	27.88

No	10	1.25
Total	800	100.00

The data analysis of the above table indicate that, majority of the respondents are about 98.7% percentage were felt that the dust has severely impact the health of the humans and about only 1.2% percentage of respondents were felt that dust has no impact on human health.

Table-1.7: If yes to above, Respondents' knowledge on which type of health problems caused by cement dust

	Frequency	Percentage
	120	15.00
Cholera	279	34.88
Astama	101	12.63
TB	118	14.75
Typhoid	141	17.63
Malaria	20	2.50
Jaundice	4	0.50
Respiratory problem	3	0.38
Skin diseases	4	0.50
Dental and body problems	10	1.25
Not applicable	10	1.25
Total	800	100.00

Among the 800 respondents of the study area, about 34.88 percentage of the respondents are said that, dust pollution is responsible for asthma disease which is major respiratory problem in human beings. followed by 17.63 percentage of respondents are stated that, malaria disease, about 15.00 percentage of respondents were stated that, cholera, whereas, about 14.75 percentage of respondents were felt that the typhoid and 2.50 percentage were said that jaundice and rest of them stated that dental and skin diseases respectively.

Conclusion:

The present study results indicate that, human health is always connected with surrounds of the habitats where we are living. The health is more important factor in any individual life and due to the pollution or pollutant the health is seriously affected at various level. The present study shows that, the natural resources affected pollutants are impact on the health status of the human beings. The contaminated food and environment has more impact on human health. The heavy activity of the mining in the study area is producing huge amount of pollutant in to the environment and affecting the health of the people.

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"Revolutionizing Knowledge Hubs: The Role of AI in Modern Libraries"

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming numerous industries, and libraries are no exception. Traditionally regarded as knowledge repositories, libraries are increasingly adopting AI technologies to streamline operations, enhance user experiences, and manage extensive data collections. Recent studies indicate that over 60% of libraries in developed countries have already implemented some form of AI, such as chatbots or automated cataloguing systems (Smith & Jones, 2023). AI applications in libraries include automation of cataloguing and classification, personalized recommendation systems, and the use of intelligent virtual assistants. By analysing current trends, challenges, and future opportunities, this study highlights the potential of AI to revolutionize libraries, making them more efficient, accessible, and user-focused institutions.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence in Libraries, Library Automation, Digital Transformation in Libraries,

Introduction

Libraries have historically been at the forefront of knowledge dissemination and information preservation. In the digital age, they have expanded their offerings to include digital collections, online databases, and remote access to information. However, the rapid proliferation of information has made traditional methods of data management and retrieval increasingly inadequate. According to a report by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA, 2022), libraries worldwide are facing challenges in handling the growing volume of digital content and ensuring efficient service delivery. In this context, Artificial Intelligence (AI) emerges as a transformative force, offering opportunities to automate routine tasks, enhance information retrieval, personalize user experiences, and provide advanced analytics.

AI technologies, such as natural language processing (NLP), machine learning (ML), and deep learning (DL), are becoming essential components of libraries' digital ecosystems. These tools empower librarians to manage large datasets, improve metadata quality, and streamline workflows (Jones & Smith, 2023). Furthermore, AI-driven solutions enhance user interactions, enabling libraries to deliver more efficient and tailored services that align with the expectations of modern information seekers.

This paper explores the diverse applications of AI in libraries, addressing its current uses, challenges, and future implications. Key areas of focus include automation, information retrieval, digital preservation, and the provision of personalized services, demonstrating how AI can revolutionize the library profession.

Key Components of AI

1. Machine Learning (ML):

Machine Learning enables systems to improve their performance based on experience without explicit programming. It forms the backbone of many AI applications, allowing systems to analyse large datasets, identify patterns, and make predictions. According to Goodfellow, Bengio, and Courville (2016), ML algorithms are integral to applications ranging from recommendation systems to fraud detection.

2. Natural Language Processing (NLP):

NLP focuses on the interaction between computers and human language, enabling machines to understand, interpret, and generate human language. This technology underpins applications such as chatbots, voice assistants, and text analytics. Manning, Raghavan, and Schütze (2008) highlight NLP's role in improving information retrieval and enhancing user interactions in digital environments.

3. Robotics:

Robotics involves designing machines that can perform tasks autonomously or semi-autonomously. AI-powered robots are widely used in industries such as manufacturing, healthcare, and logistics. Russell and Norvig (2020) emphasize that robotics combines AI with sensor technologies and mechanical engineering to create systems capable of complex physical tasks.

4. Computer Vision:

Computer Vision enables machines to interpret and process visual data from the world, such as images and videos. This technology is crucial in areas like facial recognition, medical imaging, and autonomous vehicles. Szeliski (2022) describes computer vision as a key component of AI, allowing systems to gain a deeper understanding of visual content.

5. Expert Systems:

Expert systems are designed to emulate the decision-making abilities of a human expert in specific domains. They use rule-based reasoning to provide solutions to complex problems. As noted by Luger (2009), these systems are widely applied in fields such as medical diagnostics, where expert knowledge is critical.

AI has applications in various fields such as healthcare, finance, transportation, entertainment, and more, enabling automation, improved efficiency, and the development of intelligent systems capable of solving complex problems.

Definition:

"Artificial Intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems, to perform tasks such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation" (Russell & Norvig, 2016).

Literature Reviews

- **Cataloguing and Classification:** AI significantly improves the accuracy and speed of cataloguing by automating processes like metadata extraction and subject classification. Machine learning algorithms and natural language processing (NLP) techniques can analyze text, images, and other media, optimizing the organization of resources (Khare, 2023; Bunt, 2023).
- **Smart Recommendation Systems:** AI-driven recommendation systems analyze user preferences and borrowing history, providing personalized resource suggestions. These systems not only enhance the user discovery experience but also encourage more extensive exploration of diverse subjects (Mishra, 2023).
- **Digital Preservation:** AI aids in the preservation of fragile historical materials. By leveraging computer vision, AI can restore and enhance damaged documents, making

them more accessible to researchers. Additionally, AI supports transcription efforts, making handwritten texts more accessible (Al-Bahadili, 2024).

- **Enhanced Accessibility:** AI technologies, such as text-to-speech and translation tools, make libraries more inclusive, providing access to information for users with different abilities and from various linguistic backgrounds (Bunt, 2023).
- **Data Analytics for Decision-Making:** AI-driven data analytics tools allow libraries to gain insights into user behaviors and resource usage, which can inform strategic decisions. These tools help manage library resources and optimize service delivery (Mishra, 2023; Khare, 2023).

Objective of the study

- Explore the Role of AI in Library Automation
- Analyse AI-Based Information Retrieval and Discovery Systems
- Assess the Role of AI in Digital Preservation and Archiving
- Evaluate the Impact of AI on Library Management and Data Analytics
- Forecast the Future Applications and Implications of AI in Libraries

Statement of the problem:

Despite the increasing interest and potential of Artificial Intelligence in transforming libraries, there is a lack of comprehensive research on how AI can be effectively integrated into library systems, particularly in the areas of automation, information retrieval, digital preservation, and user services.

AI Applications in Libraries

1. Automation of Cataloguing and Classification

Cataloguing, traditionally a resource-intensive task requiring manual classification and metadata assignment, has been significantly enhanced by AI technologies. Machine learning (ML) and natural language processing (NLP) tools automate the extraction and generation of metadata, improving the accuracy and efficiency of cataloguing processes. AI-driven systems, such as Optical Character Recognition (OCR), have allowed for the digitization of historical books and documents, making them searchable and accessible (Van Zundert et al., 2020). NLP algorithms can also analyse bibliographic data, enabling the automatic classification of materials by subject, genre, and format. This automation not only reduces human effort but

ensures consistency across large library collections, supporting more effective data management.

2. Information Retrieval and Discovery

Information retrieval is at the core of library services, and traditional search methods are often limited by keyword matching. AI-driven systems have revolutionized this process by integrating advanced NLP models such as BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) and GPT (Generative Pretrained Transformer). These models enhance search capabilities by understanding the intent behind user queries, moving beyond keyword matching to offer more accurate, context-aware search results (Cao et al., 2020). Moreover, AI-powered recommendation systems help personalize searches by suggesting relevant books, articles, or other materials based on users' prior behaviour, increasing engagement and satisfaction.

3. Intelligent Virtual Assistants and Chatbots

AI-driven virtual assistants and chatbots are increasingly integrated into library systems to facilitate user interaction and enhance accessibility. These tools handle various tasks, including answering user queries, assisting with book reservations, and providing real-time information about library services. Research indicates that AI-powered chatbots significantly improve user experience by providing 24/7 support, which is especially useful for remote or international users (Rogers et al., 2019). They can also manage complex queries, suggest resources, and even assist in citation management, making library services more user-friendly and efficient.

4. Personalized Services and Recommendations

AI's ability to analyse user behaviour and preferences has transformed how libraries offer personalized services. By examining interaction history and search patterns, AI systems can make tailored recommendations for books, articles, and other resources. This level of personalization not only improves user satisfaction but also enhances engagement with library materials (Jannuzzi & Kettunen, 2021). Furthermore, AI can suggest multimedia content, including podcasts and videos, based on user preferences, offering a more dynamic and customized experience. This capability extends to library management, where AI analyses usage patterns to optimize collections and services.

5. Digital Preservation and Archiving

Digital preservation is an ongoing challenge for libraries as they manage increasing amounts of digital content. AI technologies play a critical role in preserving and archiving materials by automating processes such as scanning, indexing, and metadata creation. Furthermore, AI-driven systems can enhance and restore damaged or degraded materials. For example, deep learning algorithms are capable of improving image quality, repairing fragmented texts, and reconstructing lost content, ensuring the longevity and accessibility of digital resources (Khan et al., 2019). AI also assists libraries in identifying valuable materials for preservation, helping prioritize efforts based on predictive analytics.

6. Data Analytics and Usage Insights

AI enables libraries to collect and analyse usage data, providing valuable insights into user behaviour and resource demand. By analysing borrowing patterns, AI systems can predict future demand for specific materials, allowing libraries to manage their collections more effectively (Gonzalez & Harris, 2021). Additionally, AI tools assist in optimizing library operations, from staffing and budget management to resource allocation. By automating routine tasks such as inventory management, AI helps libraries operate more efficiently and make data-driven decisions about acquisitions and service improvements.

Challenges of AI Adoption in Libraries

Despite the promising potential of AI in libraries, several challenges persist in its adoption and effective integration. These challenges include:

7. Data Privacy and Security

AI systems rely on vast amounts of data, including user behaviour data, library transactions, and personal information. Ensuring the privacy and security of this data is a critical concern for libraries. As libraries handle sensitive data, they must comply with legal and ethical standards regarding data privacy. This requires implementing robust cybersecurity measures to safeguard data and prevent breaches. Ensuring data protection while utilizing AI poses an ongoing challenge in library settings (Binns, 2018).

8. Bias and Fairness

AI systems can inadvertently reinforce biases present in the data used to train them. In libraries, this may result in biased recommendation systems, skewed search results, or unequal access to resources. Addressing bias and ensuring fairness in AI algorithms is crucial. Libraries must design and continuously evaluate their AI systems to be inclusive and equitable, ensuring that AI-driven services do not perpetuate discrimination or unfair practices (Mehrabi et al., 2019).

9. High Costs and Resource Requirements

The implementation of AI technology can be costly for libraries. Significant investments are required for infrastructure, software, and training library staff to use AI tools effectively. Smaller libraries or those in underfunded regions may face budgetary constraints that hinder the adoption of AI. Thus, ensuring affordable access to AI technology and tools remains a critical barrier for many institutions (Sloan & Greer, 2020).

10. Staff Training and Integration

For successful AI adoption, library staff must undergo proper training to manage and utilize AI tools. This includes acquiring new skills in data science, machine learning, and AI programming. Moreover, integrating AI into existing library systems and workflows can be complex, requiring adjustments to hardware and software infrastructure. Libraries must invest in staff development and ensure the smooth incorporation of AI tools within their operational framework (Deis & Tan, 2021).

11. Ethical Concerns

As AI systems become more integrated into library operations, ethical concerns have emerged. These include questions about AI's role in decision-making, the transparency of algorithms, and the potential for diminished human oversight. Libraries must ensure that their use of AI adheres to ethical principles, such as transparency, accountability, and fairness. It is essential to maintain human involvement in critical decision-making processes, even when AI is involved (Binns, 2018).

Conclusion

AI has the potential to significantly transform libraries, improving efficiency, enhancing user experiences, and enabling better management of vast collections of information. From automating cataloguing and classification to providing personalized recommendations and enabling digital preservation, AI is reshaping library services in profound ways. However, addressing the challenges of data privacy, bias, costs, staff training, and ethical considerations is crucial for the successful and equitable integration of AI in libraries.

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Sustainable Development and Economic Growth in India

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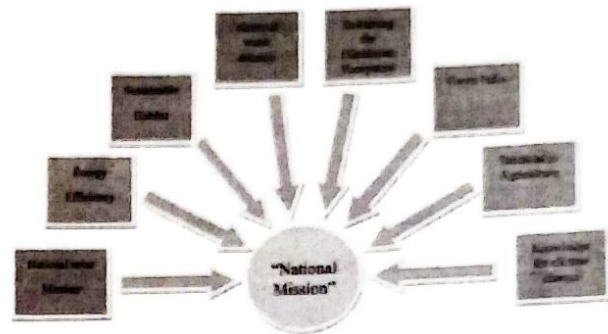
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Abstract: Sustainable development in India seeks to balance economic growth, environmental conservation, and social equity. As a rapidly growing economy, India faces the challenge of promoting development while safeguarding natural resources and addressing inequality. Key areas of focus include renewable energy, particularly through the National Solar Mission, and sustainable agriculture practices that reduce environmental impact. Environmental protection is addressed through initiatives like the National Action Plan on Climate Change and the National Clean Air Programme, which aim to reduce emissions and promote clean water management. Social inclusion is pursued through programs such as MGNREGA and women's empowerment initiatives, ensuring marginalized communities benefit from sustainable development. India is also committed to global frameworks, including the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Despite progress, challenges like urbanization, climate change, and poverty persist. By fostering innovation and collaboration, India continues to make strides toward a sustainable and inclusive future.

Key words: Sustainable, environmental conservation and Challenges.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: PATHWAYS TO A GREENER FUTURE

Sustainable development is a critical and evolving agenda for India, a nation balancing the goals of economic growth, environmental conservation, and social equity. The country's sheer size and diversity—spanning rural-urban divides, cultural differences, and ecological variances—makes this a complex task. However, India has embraced sustainable development as a strategic priority, aligning its policies with global frameworks such as the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



India's sustainable development strategy focuses on three core pillars: economic development, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion.

1. Economic Growth with Sustainability

India's rapid economic growth in recent decades has lifted millions out of poverty, but it has also led to environmental degradation, increased pollution, and unsustainable consumption of resources. Striking a balance between growth and sustainability is crucial.

India's government is making strides in this regard by promoting green technologies and renewable energy. Solar energy is a key area of focus, with India setting ambitious targets under the National Solar Mission. The aim is to achieve 100 GW of solar power by 2022, a goal that has largely been met. The country has also initiated global partnerships like the International Solar Alliance (ISA) to promote clean energy.

Sustainable agriculture practices are another area where India is investing. Techniques such as organic farming, drip irrigation, and sustainable water management help reduce the environmental impact of farming while maintaining productivity. Additionally, India's push towards the zero-budget natural farming model emphasizes minimizing external inputs, fostering natural ecosystems, and reducing reliance on synthetic chemicals.

2. Environmental Protection

One of the key challenges in sustainable development is preserving the environment amidst industrial expansion and urbanization. India faces critical issues such as air pollution, deforestation, water scarcity, and loss of biodiversity.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), launched in 2008, integrates various missions to combat climate change. These missions focus on sustainable water management, afforestation, energy efficiency, and protecting Himalayan ecosystems.

Air pollution, especially in major cities like Delhi, has emerged as a severe public health issue. India has responded by implementing the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), which sets out to reduce particulate pollution by 20-30% by 2024. Electric mobility is also gaining traction, with the FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles) scheme encouraging the use of electric vehicles to cut down emissions.

Water conservation is another crucial component. Programs like the Jal Shakti Abhiyan focus on rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, and watershed management. The government also launched the Namami Gange Mission, which aims to clean and rejuvenate the Ganges River, a vital resource for millions of Indians.

3. Social Equity and Inclusion

No sustainable development effort can be considered successful unless it addresses social equity and inclusivity. India is home to a vast population of marginalized communities that need to be uplifted through access to education, healthcare, and employment.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is one of the world's largest social security measures, providing rural employment and empowering communities. It also contributes to sustainable development by promoting water conservation, afforestation, and land development.

Women's empowerment is another key focus area. Programs like the Self-Help Group (SHG) movement

and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (Save the Girl Child, Educate the Girl Child) aim to address gender disparities by providing education and financial independence for women. These initiatives not only promote social equity but also ensure that women play a pivotal role in community development and environmental stewardship.

The Aadhaar system, a biometric identification program, has enabled millions of people to access government services more efficiently, reducing exclusion and fostering greater inclusivity in the delivery of sustainable development benefits.

4. India's Commitment to Global Goals

India has actively participated in the global dialogue on sustainability, committing itself to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. It has set a goal of reducing the carbon intensity of its economy by 33-35% from 2005 levels by 2030. The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement reflect India's commitment to reducing emissions while ensuring sustainable development.

India's efforts toward achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are aligned with its national development programs. From poverty eradication (SDG 1) to clean energy (SDG 7) and climate action (SDG 13), India has made progress but still faces challenges in areas like hunger, gender equality, and sanitation.

5. Challenges and Future Prospects

While India has made significant strides in sustainable development, challenges remain. Rapid urbanization is placing immense pressure on infrastructure and natural resources, leading to issues such as waste management and loss of green spaces. Poverty and inequality still persist, particularly in rural and tribal areas, where access to basic services remains limited.

Additionally, climate change poses a long-term risk to India's agricultural and water systems, threatening food security and livelihoods. The country needs to strengthen its disaster preparedness and resilience against extreme weather events like floods, droughts, and cyclones, which are becoming more frequent.

Innovation and collaboration will be key to addressing these challenges. By promoting public-private

partnerships, advancing green technologies, and engaging local communities, India can continue to work towards a sustainable and inclusive future.

Suggestions:

Sustainable development in India is a multifaceted challenge that requires a balanced approach to economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity. Here are some suggestions to promote sustainable development in India:

1. Renewable Energy Expansion

- Invest in Solar and Wind Power: India has substantial solar and wind energy potential. Expanding these sectors can reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

- Promote Energy Efficiency: Implementing energy-efficient technologies in industrial processes, buildings, and transportation can significantly reduce energy consumption.

2. Sustainable Agriculture

- Promote Organic Farming: Supporting organic farming practices can reduce the use of harmful pesticides and fertilizers.

- Improve Water Management: Techniques like rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation, and watershed management can optimize water use in agriculture.

3. Urban Planning and Development

- Develop Green Infrastructure: Incorporate green spaces, parks, and urban forests in city planning to enhance air quality and reduce heat island effects.

- Enhance Public Transportation: Invest in efficient, eco-friendly public transportation systems to reduce traffic congestion and pollution.

4. Waste Management and Recycling

- Strengthen Waste Segregation: Implement and enforce effective waste segregation at the source to improve recycling rates.

- Promote Circular Economy: Encourage businesses to adopt circular economy principles, where waste products are reused and recycled.

5. Conservation of Natural Resources

- Protect Biodiversity: Establish and enforce conservation policies to protect endangered species and their habitats.

- Sustainable Mining Practices: Implement stricter regulations on mining to minimize environmental degradation and promote the rehabilitation of mined areas.

6. Education and Awareness

- Environmental Education: Integrate sustainability topics into school curricula and public awareness campaigns to foster a culture of environmental responsibility.

- Community Engagement: Involve local communities in decision-making processes related to sustainable development to ensure that their needs and knowledge are considered.

7. Climate Resilience

- Adaptation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to adapt to climate change impacts, such as rising sea levels and extreme weather events.

- Disaster Preparedness: Enhance disaster preparedness and response systems to mitigate the effects of natural disasters.

8. Sustainable Business Practices

- Encourage Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Promote CSR initiatives that focus on environmental sustainability and social impact.

- Support Green Innovations: Foster innovation in green technologies and sustainable business models.

9. Policy and Governance

- Strengthen Environmental Regulations: Ensure that environmental laws and regulations are effectively enforced and updated as needed.

- Promote Integrated Policy Approaches: Develop policies that integrate economic, environmental, and social considerations to achieve sustainable outcomes.

10. Health and Well-being

- Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensure that all communities have access to clean drinking water and proper sanitation facilities.

- Promote Healthy Lifestyles: Encourage lifestyles that contribute to both personal well-being and environmental sustainability, such as reduced meat consumption and active transportation.

Addressing these areas requires collaboration between government, businesses, NGOs, and citizens. By taking a comprehensive and inclusive approach, India can make significant strides towards sustainable development.

CONCLUSION

Sustainable development in India is an ongoing journey, deeply intertwined with the country's economic growth, environmental policies, and social inclusion efforts. While the road ahead is challenging, India's proactive approach—fueled by both governmental initiatives and grassroots movements—offers hope. By continuing to integrate sustainability into its policies and practices, India is poised to lead by example, creating a future where economic prosperity, environmental health, and social equity can thrive together.

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“Socio-Economic Impact of Dengue in India”

Abstract

Dengue fever, a mosquito-borne viral disease, has emerged as a significant public health concern in India, with outbreaks occurring annually across many states. This research article explores the socio-economic impact of dengue on individuals, families, communities, and the broader national economy. The article examines the direct and indirect costs incurred by households, the strain on healthcare infrastructure, and the broader implications on productivity and national economic development. The paper also discusses government responses, including policy initiatives and challenges in managing the socio-economic fallout of dengue in India.

Key Words: Impacts of Dengue, State-wise Dengue Cases

Introduction

Dengue fever is a viral illness spread by *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes, commonly found in tropical and subtropical regions. India, with its rapidly growing urban population, inadequate infrastructure, and climatic conditions conducive to mosquito breeding, has seen a sharp rise in dengue cases over the last two decades. The disease has profound socio-economic implications for both rural and urban populations. The primary aim of this study is to analyze how the disease affects various socio-economic facets of life in India, including healthcare costs, lost productivity, education, and tourism.

WHAT IS DENGUE

Dengue is a fastest emerging, outbreak-prone, and mosquito-borne viral fever. The incidence of Dengue and COVID is rapidly increasing in recent years with repeated outbreaks from many States and newer areas. At present, except Ladakh all the States and Union Territories are reporting Dengue cases

- Dengue is a viral disease
- It is transmitted by the infective bite of *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito
- Man develops disease after 5 to 7 days of being bitten by an infective mosquito
- Dengue is a severe, flu-like illness

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF DENGUE FEVER

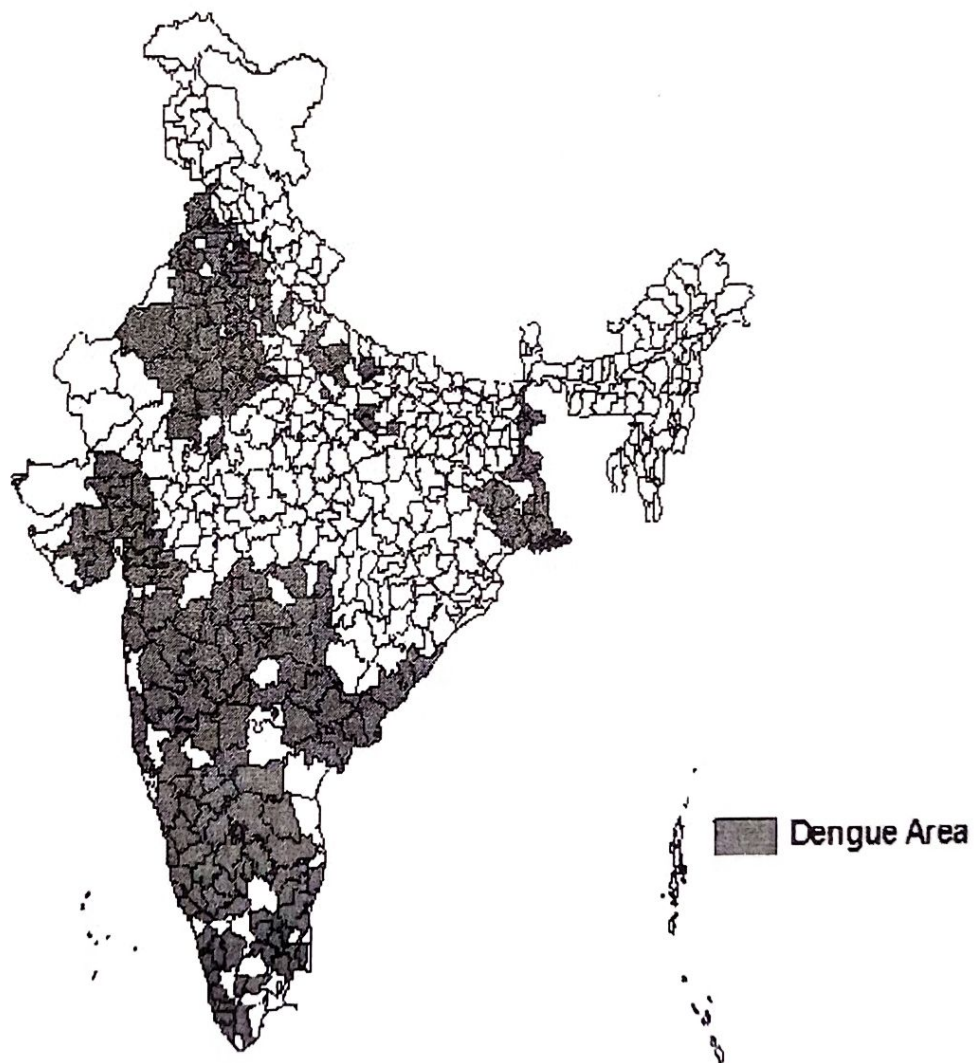
- Abrupt onset of high fever
- Severe frontal headache
- Pain behind the eyes which worsens with eye movement

- Muscle and joint pains
- Loss of sense of taste and appetite
- Measles-like rash over chest and upper limbs
- Nausea and vomiting

Severe Dengue Symptoms of may be like

- Frequent vomiting with or without blood
- Bleeding from nose, mouth & gums and skin rashes
- Sleepiness and restlessness
- Patient feels thirsty and mouth becomes dry
- Rapid weak pulse
- Difficulty in breathing

DISTRIBUTION OF DENGUE IN INDIA



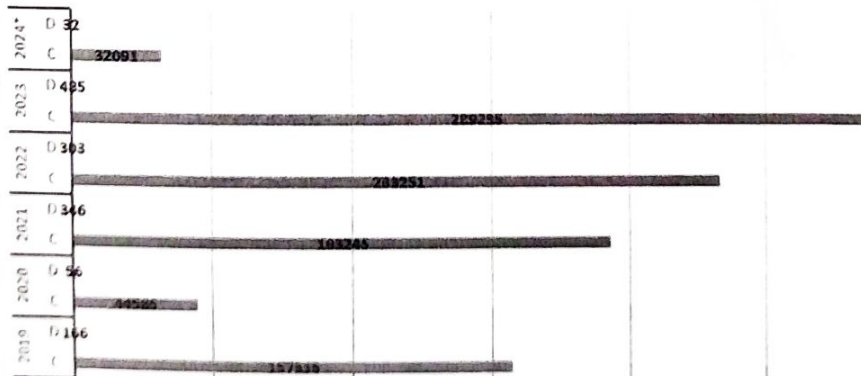
DENGUE SITUATION IN INDIA
Dengue Cases and Deaths in the Country since 2019

Sl. No.	Affected States/UTs	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024*	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1	Andhra Pradesh	5286	0	925	0	4760	0	6391	0	6453	0	1836	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	123	0	1	0	7	0	114	0	130	0	6	0
3	Assam	196	0	33	0	633	0	1826	2	8208	7	270	0
4	Bihar	6712	0	493	2	103	0	13972	32	20224	74	7	0
5	Chattisgarh	722	0	57	0	1086	0	2679	10	2412	0	160	0
6	Goa	992	0	376	0	649	0	443	1	512	3	177	0
7	Gujarat	18219	17	1564	2	10983	14	6682	7	7222	7	893	1
8	Haryana	1207	0	1377	0	11835	13	8996	18	8081	11	69	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	344	2	21	0	349	0	3326	1	1989	0	12	0
10	J & K	439	0	53	0	1709	4	8269	18	6403	10	4	0
11	Jharkhand	825	0	79	0	220	1	290	0	2578	4	76	0
12	Karnataka	16986	13	3823	0	7393	7	9889	9	19300	11	5976	5
13	Kerala	4652	16	4399	5	3251	27	4432	29	17426	153	8115	22
14	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	67	0	445	0	384	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	4189	2	806	0	15592	11	3318	2	6979	0	742	0
16	Meghalaya	82	0	4	0	129	0	26	0	114	0	37	0
17	Maharashtra	14907	29	3356	10	12720	42	8578	27	19034	55	3173	1
18	Manipur	359	0	37	0	203	0	503	4	2548	0	64	0
19	Mizoram	42	0	67	0	83	0	1868	5	2060	2	234	0
20	Nagaland	8	0	1	0	24	0	154	0	4943	2	4	0
21	Odisha	3758	4	496	0	7548	0	7063	0	12845	1	322	0
22	Punjab	10289	14	8435	22	23389	55	11030	41	13687	39	162	0
23	Rajasthan	13706	17	2023	7	20749	96	13491	10	13924	14	1018	0
24	Sikkim	444	0	11	0	243	1	264	0	311	0	59	0
25	Tamil Nadu	8527	5	2410	0	6039	8	6430	8	9121	12	4778	2
26	Tripura	114	0	24	0	349	0	56	0	1447	0	257	0
27	Telangana	13331	7	2173	0	7135	0	8972	0	8016	1	1078	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	10557	26	3715	6	29750	29	19821	33	35402	36	341	1
29	Uttarakhand	10622	8	76	1	738	2	2337	0	4320	17	0	0
30	West Bengal*	NR	NR	5166	0	8264	7	67271	30	30683	4	441	0
31	A & N Island	168	0	98	0	175	0	1014	3	846	0	37	0
32	Chandigarh	286	0	265	0	1596	3	910	1	454	0	0	0
33	Delhi	5077	0	1269	0	13089	23	10183	9	16866	19	381	0
34	D&N Haveli	1491	2	248	0	547	0	685	0	1178	0	88	0
35	Daman & Diu	625	2	71	0	279	0	228	0	284	1	16	0
36	Puduchery	2030	2	633	1	1625	1	1673	3	2790	2	874	0
	Total	157315	166	44585	56	193245	346	233251	303	289235	485	32091	32

Source: N C for V B Diseases Control, Government of India.

*Provisional till 30th June 2024
C=Cases | D=Deaths | NR=Not Reported
2023: WB reported data till 13.9.2023
2024: WB reported data till 21.2.2024

Year-wise Dengue Affected on States/UTs



The chart titled "Year-wise Dengue Affected on States/UTs" presents data on dengue cases (C) and dengue-related deaths (D) from 2019 to 2024 across Indian states and union territories. Here's a breakdown and analysis of the information:

Key Data Points:

1. **2019:**
 - ❖ **C (Cases):** 157,315 cases of dengue.
 - ❖ **D (Deaths):** 166 deaths.
2. **2020:**
 - ❖ **C (Cases):** 44,585 cases, indicating a sharp decline in dengue infections compared to 2019.
 - ❖ **D (Deaths):** 56 deaths, a significant reduction from the previous year, following the trend of fewer cases.
3. **2021:**
 - ❖ **C (Cases):** 193,245 cases, marking a resurgence of dengue after the dip in 2020.
 - ❖ **D (Deaths):** 346 deaths, showing a sharp increase in mortality.
4. **2022:**
 - ❖ **C (Cases):** 233,251 cases, continuing the increasing trend.
 - ❖ **D (Deaths):** 303 deaths, slightly lower than the previous year.
5. **2023:**
 - ❖ **C (Cases):** 289,235 cases, the highest in the given period, indicating a severe outbreak.
 - ❖ **D (Deaths):** 485 deaths, also the highest recorded.
6. **2024 (Projected or partial data):**
 - ❖ **C (Cases):** 32,091 cases, a significant drop in the number of dengue cases compared to previous years.
 - ❖ **D (Deaths):** 32 deaths, indicating a downward trend in mortality as well.

Trends and Insights:

1. **Rising Trend in Dengue Cases:**
 - ❖ Dengue cases exhibit a general increase from 2019 to 2023, peaking in 2023 with nearly 290,000 cases. This may be attributed to climatic conditions, urbanization, or increased mosquito breeding during monsoon seasons.
 - ❖ The sharp decline in cases in 2024 (32,091 cases) may be due to proactive preventive measures, better public awareness, or incomplete data (as indicated by the asterisk).
2. **Mortality Trends:**
 - ❖ The number of deaths due to dengue mirrors the trend in cases, with the highest number of deaths (485) recorded in 2023, correlating with the highest number of cases.
 - ❖ While the number of cases in 2024 significantly drops, the death toll also falls to 32, which may suggest improved treatment and response efforts or reduced disease severity.
3. **Impact of 2020:**
 - ❖ The sharp drop in both cases and deaths in 2020 may be explained by the COVID-19 pandemic. Lockdowns and travel restrictions could have reduced the spread of dengue by limiting human movement and exposure to vector environments.
4. **2021-2023 Surge:**
 - ❖ After the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of dengue cases and deaths increased significantly in 2021-2023. This could indicate that the disease rebounded after 2020, perhaps due to relaxed restrictions and favourable conditions for mosquito breeding during monsoon seasons.
5. **2024 Projection:**

- ❖ The 2024 projection shows a dramatic decrease in both cases and deaths. This might suggest that enhanced public health measures, environmental controls, or a natural reduction in the outbreak cycle could be at play.

The chart highlights the growing challenge of dengue in India, with cases peaking in 2023. Despite advancements in public health interventions, dengue continues to pose a serious threat, especially in urban areas during peak seasons. However, the projected reduction in cases and deaths in 2024 offers a hopeful indication that ongoing prevention and control efforts may be proving effective.

1. Direct Economic Costs

1.1 Healthcare Costs

One of the most immediate and significant impacts of dengue is the financial burden it places on households. The direct economic costs associated with dengue include hospitalization, outpatient care, diagnostic tests, medications, and follow-up treatments. According to a study by Shepard et al. (2014), the average cost of hospitalization for dengue fever in India is approximately INR 15,000-25,000 (\$200-350), a significant amount for low-income families. Given that many dengue patients require hospitalization due to the risk of severe symptoms, these expenses can lead to severe financial strain, especially in communities where health insurance is limited.

1.2 Out-of-Pocket Expenditure

India's public healthcare system often struggles to meet the demand for services during dengue outbreaks, leading many individuals to seek treatment in private hospitals where costs are considerably higher. Out-of-pocket expenditures for dengue treatment can lead to increased debt for low-income households. Families sometimes resort to selling assets or borrowing at high interest rates to cover the costs.

2. Indirect Economic Costs

2.1 Loss of Productivity

Dengue fever often incapacitates individuals for weeks, leading to a substantial loss of productivity, particularly for the working-age population. Many dengue patients require at least two weeks of rest post-recovery, during which they are unable to work. This loss is magnified in low-income settings, where informal laborers cannot afford to take time off work, resulting in a loss of daily wages.

2.2 Impact on School Attendance

Dengue disproportionately affects children, with schools often becoming hotspots for transmission during outbreaks. A significant number of children affected by dengue must miss school for weeks, leading to a loss in educational time, which can be challenging for low-income families who already struggle with access to quality education. Furthermore, caring for a sick child can also result in parents taking time off work, further exacerbating the economic impact on families.

3. Broader Socio-Economic Impacts

3.1 Impact on Tourism

Tourism is a critical sector of India's economy, contributing over 6.8% of the country's GDP. However, frequent dengue outbreaks in tourist hotspots such as Kerala, Goa, and Delhi have negatively impacted tourism. International health advisories caution tourists against traveling to affected areas, reducing the influx

of foreign tourists and revenues. This particularly affects smaller businesses reliant on tourism, such as hotels, restaurants, and tour operators, which experience a significant drop in demand during peak dengue seasons.

3.2 Burden on Healthcare Infrastructure

The influx of dengue patients during outbreak seasons places immense pressure on public healthcare systems in India, which are often under-resourced. Hospitals in affected areas frequently experience bed shortages, leading to overcrowded conditions and delayed care. This strain not only affects dengue patients but also limits the capacity to treat patients with other health conditions, leading to a broader deterioration in healthcare services. The cost of managing dengue outbreaks, including public health campaigns, vector control efforts, and emergency responses, diverts resources from other critical areas of healthcare.

4. Government Responses and Policy Interventions

4.1 Public Health Campaigns

The Indian government, through the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), has launched several initiatives to curb the spread of dengue. These include public health campaigns aimed at educating people about preventive measures, such as eliminating standing water and using mosquito repellents. Despite these efforts, there are significant challenges in reaching rural populations and densely populated urban slums where outbreaks are often most severe.

4.2 Vector Control and Environmental Management

Urbanization and poor waste management practices in many cities contribute to the rapid breeding of mosquitoes. Government-led vector control measures, including insecticide spraying and larval control, have had limited success due to the growing resistance of mosquitoes to traditional insecticides. Additionally, efforts to improve drainage systems and waste management have been hampered by lack of coordination between municipal bodies, resulting in continued mosquito breeding sites.

4.3 Policy Gaps

While there have been notable efforts to address the health impact of dengue, there remains a lack of comprehensive policies that account for its socio-economic implications. Policies focusing on affordable healthcare, income protection during illness, and better insurance coverage for low-income families are crucial to mitigating the financial burden of the disease.

5. Challenges and Future Directions

5.1 Underreporting of Dengue Cases

One of the significant challenges in understanding the full socio-economic impact of dengue in India is underreporting. Many cases go unreported due to lack of access to healthcare or failure to recognize mild dengue symptoms. As a result, the full economic burden of the disease is often underestimated, making it harder to develop appropriate policy responses.

5.2 Climate Change and Urbanization

Climate change and rapid urbanization are expected to exacerbate the spread of dengue in India. Rising temperatures and unpredictable rainfall patterns create ideal conditions for mosquito breeding. Unplanned urban growth, especially in megacities, leads to overcrowded living conditions, poor sanitation, and inadequate waste disposal, all of which contribute to the increased transmission of the disease.

Dengue fever in India has far-reaching socio-economic consequences, impacting not just healthcare systems but also livelihoods, education, and tourism. The disease disproportionately affects low-income families, further deepening economic disparities. While government efforts to curb the disease through vector control and public health campaigns have had some success, more comprehensive measures addressing the socio-economic impacts are required. Future policies must focus on providing financial relief to affected households, improving healthcare access, and tackling the environmental and urban factors contributing to the spread of dengue.

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The Impact Of Social Media On Literature

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Abstract:-

Literature is one of society's broad and significant elements because it shows how people interact and socialize. The objective of literature is education and entertainment through songs, poems, stories, and drama. However, a challenge that limits production and access to literary content is media. Traditionally, media used to convey literature material, such as books, television, radio, and theatres were limited to people who could afford or access venues. Consequently, the spread of literary content was limited to specific areas. However, media and information technology advancement has created a paradigm shift in the production and dissemination of literary content. This research evaluated the effects of media advancement in enhancing literature's production, dissemination, and consumption. Importantly, this research will explain the types of media technology and how they affect literature. Media technology has simplified the production of literature and provided digital channels for showcasing literary work, making digital a significant contributor to social and economic development. Media development has supported advancement in literature.

Keywords: Digital Content, Evolution of Literature, Literature, Media Theory, Social Media , literature, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram.

DEFINITION OF LITERATURE

Written works, especially those considered of superior or lasting artistic merit. (Oxford Dictionaries) Literature is a term used to describe written and sometimes spoken material. Literature most commonly refers to works of the creative imagination, including poetry, drama, fiction, nonfiction, journalism (related to media and communication) and in some instances, song, etc.

Today with technological advancement and with the emergence of plethora of media platforms, literature has acquired a new form. Today we have more writers and readers than perhaps we ever had in the past, the reason being easy availability of literature and tools to express one's flow of emotions. In the ancient times education was available to only a privileged few; only they could read and write so the literature of those times propagated only through oral means, from one to the other and to the other. In this process it would get altered, modified and sometimes degenerated into something worthless. To go by the statistics, 2.2 million books are published each year and apart from these books in print we have on-line literature in the form of PDF, blogs, vlogs, FB, Instagram, Twitter, and You Tube etc.

Relationship between media and literature.

There is no doubt that any attempt to explore the interface between literature and the media, especially in print, will most likely include an examination of travel writing. After all, it is a genre that seems to elicit a significant interest to the readership of various media publications. This is deducible from the fact that a significant number of notable publications across the world include it in their issues. In fact, it is now one of the defining features of leading publications worldwide.

Nowhere is this convergence more apparent than in the way and manner that information is disseminated worldwide through the media. This can be seen as media that is intended for a large audience. It may take the form of broadcast media, such as television and radio, or print media, like newspapers and magazines. Internet media is also increasingly attaining a media status. This can be attributed to the proliferation of technologies that are making it easier to access the web as well as the increasing presence of media outlets on the Internet.

The print media and literature, especially in print, share a similarity that is very apparent. Their production and realization is through the print medium. Consequently, the reader plays a very active role in the realization of their messages. The reader could be said to be involved in re-writing the work through the reading process. This is realized through the interrelationship of several elements within an overall textual system. Things such as narrative technique, imagery, style, characterization



and tone etc. are visibly employed to present information to the reader. Therefore, production and consumption, in both, involve literariness.

Consequently, issues that have to do with "who says what to whom with what effect" will form the bases of this study. It is hoped that this approach will reveal some of the ideological underpinnings behind how both media practitioners and readers approach the media- especially with regard to travel writing. Are travel pieces simply stories about exotic locations and their peoples? Are they remnants of an earlier mode of narratives depicting the notions of a "center" and that of a "periphery" Or the relationship simply that of a distant descendant walking on without holding onto the prejudices of its ancestors.

English Literature provides opportunities to explore literatures from the 16th to 21st Centuries, embracing mainstream, 'canonical' and less familiar, 'marginal' texts. It invites us to cutting-edge thinking in spheres as diverse as Shakespeare in translation, Children's literature, contemporary British writing and ecocriticism (the understanding of literary texts through exploration of the interconnections between human literature and organic and animal worlds). From the outset, we will develop skills of close and creative reading, as well as a critical awareness of the relationship between texts and their contexts. Increasingly as the course progresses, we will explore literature from a range of theoretical perspectives current throughout the humanities. This, in turn, will support us to specialize in the areas of literature that interest we most. There are also opportunities to explore relationships between literature and other kinds of media, for example reading a printed media like a magazine or newspaper or watch a television.

Media and literature involves more traditional academic study that examines how the media, TV and digital communication shape society, its values and politic. as result, identity and human experience. Throughout, you will be addressing some of the hottest topics of our times, from Green Media to Democracy and the Media, from War to Gender

There will be opportunities to explore all forms of media and literature (TV, radio, social networks) we will hone our critical and intellectual faculties in a variety of dynamic and engrossing teaching and learning contexts. Contexts in which the media that we use may well be those that you are also studying. Media and Literature Culture also provides us with opportunities for work placements and volunteering, these are designed to highlight how your learning is supporting your employability and to introduce us to some of the professional and employment possibilities that we could pursue once we have graduated.

Taught by internationally acknowledged experts and researchers in their fields, in combination, English Literature and Media and Culture provide us with exciting Opportunities to study literary and media 'texts' both as manifestations of the societies and Contexts that have produced them and as active participants in the structuring of individual and collective experience of how we live.

Similarly, literature and the print media development in Britain exist to serve some functions. Those of informing, educating and entertaining are the most obvious. However, they are also mediums of ideological propaganda. This is due to the fact that they are mostly source-driven despite contemporary and revolutionary perspectives on the relationship between the senders and receivers of media messages. In fact, literature, itself, could be seen as an ideology since it is about historically-variable value judgments which "have a close relationship to social ideologies".

Conclusion: -

The age of social media has redefined literature, turning authors into creators and enabling stories to transcend traditional boundaries. This is the time to embrace this literary revolution and let stories flourish across diverse media, connecting readers and writers around the world. Even while the literature analysis demonstrates that the use of social media for educational purposes has promise, the technology is not widely used, and there have not been many controlled assessments or in-depth research carried out in higher education settings. To begin, further empirical research is required to explore the real advantages of "added" by using SNS instead of standard LMS. The fact that most of the studies relied on self-report data to determine the impact of the technology is one of the most significant shortcomings of the existing body of research. For this reason, the actual use and the learning result should be addressed and examined in more detail.



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DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR'S THOUGHTS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

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586209 Dist- Vijayapur (Karnataka)**Abstract:**

Since time immemorial, peace, non-violence, morality and social justice are some of the most valuable and enduring elements for nation building. The idea of nation building revolves around the welfare of man through social and political action, respect for basic human dignity, respect of human rights, and secularization of state. Although Indian society has been transforming socio-economically and politically, but the plight of the common man still has not changed and marginalized communities are facing problems under the current global scenario as their problems are centuries old, manifold and complex in nature. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's vision was to eradicate the social evils, disparities, injustice and to establish an egalitarian world society.

Key words : Marginalized communities, human dignity, political and social problems, nation building

Introduction:

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb Ambedkar, was an illustrious son of India who struggled throughout his entire life to restructure the Indian society on egalitarian and humanitarian principles. He was not only a great national leader and an eminent jurist but also a distinguished scholar of international repute. He was a multifaceted personality: a cerebral, revolutionary and the statesman of the twentieth century, contributing immensely to enrich various facets of Indian national life. The core of Ambedkar's mission was to fight social injustice. He has relentlessly advocated for the rights of Dalits and marginalized communities. He was a strong advocate for women's rights and urged for equality, educational rights and property rights for women. To foster equality, he demanded co-education for women with men. His efforts culminated in the inclusion of affirmative action measures in the Constitution, providing opportunities for the oppressed groups.

Abbedkar's vision for India was way ahead of time. He wanted to eradicate the social inequalities and abolish the caste system. Having headed the committee that drafted the Constitution of India, Ambedkar ensured that the principles of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity became the guiding pillars of the nation's governance.

Dr Ambedkar left an indelible mark on Indian Polity, Society and Economy. His vision on nation building was closely related to his ideal of a good society and ideal is based on the concept Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Ambedkar's vision of national building was geared with social transformation and human progress. His contribution pervades the entire gamut of social life. He is remembered and admired as nationalist, well known economist, a brilliant lawyer, a Constitutionalist, author of various books, social activist, law maker, liberator, leader of oppressed classes and women and the chief architect of the Indian Constitution.

Dr. Ambedkar tirelessly devoted to the reconstruction of modern India. He not only contributed towards restructuring of the Indian social structure but also contributed in the fields of agriculture irrigation, industrialization and modernization. In this field his important contribution is welfare of the labour classes, agricultural irrigation and initiatives and preparation of water transport schemes, flood control schemes, river transport schemes for increasing power production. He suggested collective farming, equal distribution of land. Large scale Industrialization of provision of providing money, water, seeds and fertilizers to farmers by the government, cultivation of waste land by allotting waste land to landless labour, minimum wages to labourers, control and regulation of private lenders of loan to farmers for solving the problem of agriculture in India. Due to his efforts the 'Land Ceiling Act' was passed after Independence.

Dr. Ambedkar knew that development of India was impossible without rapid industrialization. He suggested that government should start large scale industries and smaller industries should be kept in private sector and the insurance and transport companies should be nationalized. Dr Ambedkar knew that without population control, Indian economy cannot flourish. He forcefully argued for population control and family planning in India and it was due to his effort that the government of India adopted family planning as a national policy.

Dr B.R. Ambedkar's thoughts give amazing and constructive insights to the problem of the social exclusion of the deprived and other excluded groups within India. His thoughts not only conceptualized the social discrimination, but also focused on social emancipation and continuously inspired discussions on the origins of the social injustices within the social, cultural milieu of Indian society.

Ambedkar's efforts to eradicate the social evils like untouchability and caste restrictions were remarkable. Throughout his life he fought for the rights of the Dalits and other socially backward classes. His ideas revolved around the welfare of mankind through social and political action, he stressed on respect for basic human dignity, human rights and secularization of state. His belief in peace and non-violence, constitutional morality, social justice are some of the most valuable and enduring elements of his political and

social philosophy which helps in building up humane and just society. His ultimate mission in life was to construct a virtual bridge between the various classes of the society.

Decades after his passing, Dr. Ambedkar's ideals continue to resonate. His teachings inspire movements advocating for social justice, human rights, and equality. His legacy persists in legal frameworks, policies promoting affirmative action, and societal shifts towards a more inclusive and egalitarian India. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's journey from being an oppressed Dalit to becoming the voice of the marginalized remains an inspiration. His relentless pursuit of justice and equality is a beacon that guides modern India towards a future where every individual is empowered and valued irrespective of their background.

As we commemorate his death anniversary, let us not just honour his memory but also recommit ourselves to upholding the values and principles he stood for. Dr B.R. Ambedkar's contributions continue to shape the conscience of India, reminding us that the journey towards a truly equitable society is an ongoing endeavour that requires collective effort and dedication.

His teachings inspire movements advocating for social justice, human rights, and equality. His legacy persists in legal frameworks, policies promoting affirmative action, and societal shifts towards a more inclusive and egalitarian India

Ambedkar also stressed the role of education in overcoming caste oppression. He identified the denial of education to shudras, women and untouchables as an important element in perpetuating the caste system. He considered the development of education among the oppressed sections as an important weapon to escape from the village and caste inequalities and to generate consciousness among the oppressed sections to fight back the oppression. That is why Ambedkar worked lifelong for the educational development of the weaker sections.

The need of the hour is to highlight and safeguard those facets in Ambedkar's personality and thinking that help in ensuring a social change. The radical part of Ambedkar's legacy which will strengthen the forces fighting for radical social transformation should be safeguarded and emulated. Ambedkar's life and work cannot be ignored by anybody in our country who is concerned about changing the society.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell to commemorate his 133rd birth anniversary, this paper is an attempt not only to evaluate the relevance of Dr. B R Ambedkar's thoughts in contemporary India but also to provide academicians and experts from different disciplines to discuss issues, priorities, remedies, action plan, and strategies for social emancipation, economic empowerment, educational advancement and participation of socially, culturally and racially marginalized sections like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes and women in India.

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हिन्दी उपन्यास और आदिवासी लोक नृत्य : पिछले पन्ने की औरतें उपन्यास के संदर्भ में

डॉ. श्रीकांत राठोड

सहायक प्राध्यापक

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शोध सार : सभी देशों की अपनी स्वयं की लोक नृत्य परंपरा है। भारत विभिन्न संस्कृतियों और परंपराओं का देश है। विश्व पटल पर भारतीय संस्कृति की एक अलग सी पहचान बनी हुई है, चाहे वह लोक कला हो या लोकनृत्य हो या लोक संगीत। कुछ कलाओं को भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रतीक के रूप में देखा जाता है। भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रहनेवाले आदिवासी अपनी संस्कृति के प्रति अत्यंत आस्था और निष्ठा रखते हैं। लोकनृत्य, लोकसंगीत, लोकवाद्य के साथ सामूहिक नृत्य और सामूहिक गान इनकी विशेषता रही है। आज जहाँ एक ओर भारत में ही कुछ कलाएँ विलुप्त हो रही हैं वहीं विदेशों में इन कलाओं को मंच प्रदान किया जा रहा है। भारत अपने विविध लोक नृत्यों के लिए विख्यात है। प्रत्येक समुदाय की अलग लोकनृत्य परंपरा है। लोक नृत्य वास्तव में संस्कृति की ही अभिव्यक्ति हैं। शरीर की चाल, चेहरे की भाव भंगिमाएँ, वस्त्र, आभूषण, सजावट आदि लोक नृत्य के साथ अभिन्न रूप से जुड़े हैं। घूमर, नौटंकी, यक्षगान, गरबा, डांडिया, बिहू, कुचीपुडी, राई आदि अलग अलग राज्यों के कुछ प्रमुख लोकनृत्य हैं। हिन्दी के कुछ आदिवासी केंद्रित उपन्यासों में भारतीय लोकनृत्य का उल्लेख हुआ है। युवा लेखिका शरद सिंह अपने उपन्यास 'पिछले पन्ने की औरतें' बुंदेलखंड अंचल का लोकनृत्य 'राई' को केंद्र रख कर लिखा है। 'राई' नृत्य विलुप्त हो रहे लोक नृत्यों में से एक है। आदिवासी बेडिया समुदाय की स्त्रियाँ 'राई' नृत्य कर के जीवन यापन करती हैं। आज के समय में 'राई' के बहाने ये स्त्रियाँ देह व्यापार भी कर रही हैं।

बीज शब्द : अंचल, लोकनृत्य, राईनृत्य, बेडनी, गिरदी, मोरचाल, पराकाष्ठा, थिरकना, समुदाय

प्रस्तावना : आदिवासी भारत के मूल निवासी हैं। आज भी भारत के कई राज्यों में आदिवासी समुदाय दिखाई देते हैं। सभी आदिवासी समुदायों में लोकनृत्य लोकगीत और लोकसंगीत का विशेष महत्व रहा है। उनमें अपनी संस्कृति के प्रति विशेष आस्था और निष्ठा दिखाई देती है। इनकी विशेषता यह है की ऐ प्रकृति के प्रति प्रेम रखते हैं। प्रकृति से

रिश्ता बनाए रखते हैं। विभिन्न आदिवासी सुदाय में समन्वय स्थापित हो रहा है। तथापि पर्व त्यौहार और धार्मिक अनुष्ठानों में आज भी भिन्नता दिखाई देती है। आदिवासियों की संस्कृति अन्य समुदाय के लोगों की संस्कृति से भिन्न होती है। आज के समय में भी उनके व्यहार में उनकी कला एवं संस्कृति का आकर्षण देख सकते हैं। हिन्दी साहित्य में भी लोककला एवं लोकनृत्य का वर्णन मिलता है। हिन्दी की प्रमुख महिला उपन्यसकारों में से एक शरद सिंह अपने उपन्यास 'पिछले पन्ने की औरतें' में मध्यप्रदेश बुंदेलखंड अंचल में सदियों से एक सी जीवन शैली को जी रही बेडिनियों के अतीत और वर्तमान को आधार बना कर लिखा है जो 'राई' नृत्य करके जीवन यापन करती हैं।

आदिवासी संस्कृति, नृत्य एवं लोक कला के संदर्भ में आदिवासी लडकी अपनी किताब 'आवाज ए मूलनिवासी' में लिखती है- "भारत में सिर्फ आदिवासी ही एक ऐसा समुदाय है जो प्रकृतिमूलक है। जिसकी प्रणाली, बोली परंपरा, रीति-रिवाज, पहनाव, संगीत- वाद्य ज्ञान, कला, संस्कृति, व्यवहार आज भी सबसे अलग है।" राई नृत्य बुंदेलखंड अंचल के प्रसिद्ध नृत्यों में से एक है। यह नृत्य बेडिया समुदाय की पहचान है। बेडिया समुदाय में जो स्त्री 'राई' नृत्य करती है, उसी स्त्री को बेडनी कहा जाता है। 'बेडनी' शब्द का अर्थ है 'बांधे रखने वाली' अथवा 'वश में कर लेने वाली' "राई' के अर्थ के बारे में बेडिया समुदाय को निश्चित रूप से कुछ भी ज्ञात नहीं है, किंतु कुछ अकादमिक लोग इसे 'रस' का अपभ्रंश मानते हैं बेडिया आदिवासी में नृत्य-गीत का विशेष महत्व है। 'राई' नृत्य उनकी परंपरागत सांस्कृतिक विरासत का प्रमाण है। इस नृत्य में अलग अलग मुद्राएं होती हैं- "राई नृत्य की प्रमुख पद- गतियाँ और मुद्राएं होती हैं- ठुमके, चकरी, गिरदी, कोण उडान बैठकी, मोरचाल, मोरघुमन, झटका, ठडकचका और जुगलबंदी। राई नृत्य करनेवाली बेडनी घेरदार लहंगा और चोली पहनती है। जो चटाख रंग का सुनहरे- चमकीले गोटे से सजा हुआ होता है। लहंगा नाभी के नीचे से एडी तक लंबा रहता है। इस नृत्य में कमर की लोच का विशेष महत्व रहता है, अतः चोली और लहंगे के बीच कमर का काफी सारा भाग खुला रहता है।" बेडिनियों का राई नृत्य भारत देश के लिए संस्कृति का प्रतीक बना हुआ है। देश विदेश में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों में राई नृत्य को मंच प्रदान किया जाता है। नर्तकी के साथ एक एक टोली होती है जिसे वे 'सोबात, सोहबत अथवा राइया कहते हैं' ये करता और करते पर जाकिट पहनते हैं। नृत्य स्थल पर आलाप जगाना इनका काम होता है। इस लेखिका इस संदर्भ में लिखती है- "राई नृत्य के दौरान जो गीत गाए जाते हैं उन्हें टोरा, खयाल फाग, लटना एवं सौबात के नाम से जाना जाता है। टोरा एक पंक्ति का गीत होता है। इन गानों के बोल कभी व्यंग्यात्मक होते हैं तो कभी अत्यंत अश्लिल।"

बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में विवाह, जन्मोत्सव, नामकरण आदि छोटे बड़े पारिवारिक उत्सवों में राजा महाराजाओं के समय से ही बेडिनियों को नाचने की प्रथा है। यह भी सुनने को मिलता है की राजाओं समय में तालाबों में देर रात तक बड़ी बड़ी नावों में मशाल की रोशनी में बेडिनियों नचाया जाता था। इस संदर्भ में यह प्रसंग बेडिया समुदाय में प्रचलित है-

" राजा बेडनी नचाई, राजा ताल में नचाई,

राज ताल गए सूख, नदी नाले की लूट " "

बुंदेलखंड के अंचल में पारिवारिक उत्सवों में बेडिनियों को नचान गौरव की बात मानी जाती रही है। यह परंपरा शाहरिय क्षेत्र से जादा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पाई जाती है। बुंदेलखंड की परंपरा पोषक औरतें आज भी मानती है की शुभ अवसरों के संदर्भ बेडिनियों का नाचना शुभ होता है। "बुंदेलखंड की परंपरा पोषक औरतों द्वारा यह भी माना जाता है कि विवाह के अवसर पर जब तक द्वार पर बेडिनी नहीं नाचेगी तब तक शगुन नहीं होगा " उनका मानना होता है कि बेडिनियों के नृत्य पारिवारिक उत्सवों के लिए शुभ होता है।

इस समुदाय की आमदनी का स्रोत राई नृत्य है। राई नृत्य के साथ ये स्त्रियाँ वेश्यावृत्ति भी करती हैं या यूँ कहे कि इन्हें ऐसा करने के लिए विवश किया जाता है भारतीय समाज की विडंबना है कि स्त्रियों की कला को स्त्री देह से जोडकर देखा जाता है। देवदासियों के नृत्य को भी उनके देह से जोडकर देखा जाता है। इनकी कला को धार्मिक नृत्य का नाम देकर परदा किया जाता है। 'राई' नृत्य भारतीय संस्कृति का दर्जा प्राप्त करने के बावजूद भी अभी तक किसी ने इसे कला की दृष्टि से नहीं देखा। इसे केवल अश्लीलता और देह से जोडकर देखा जाता है। शरद सिंह लिखती हैं- "बेडनी शोषित स्त्री के रूप में यौन क्षुधा से पीडित पुरुषों के आगे नाचती है और इससे आगे बढ़कर वह उनकी यौन क्षुधा को शांत करती है। इसके बदले उसे कुछ धन, समाज से पद-च्युति और बीमारियाँ मिलती हैं। यही उसके जीवन संघर्ष की पहली शर्त होती है। इस स्थिति में उसकी विवशता मनोविकारों का रूप धारणकर अपनी संपूर्ण नग्नता के साथ प्रदर्शन होती है और उसे विवश बनाने वाले पुरुषों के मनोविकारपूर्ण विलासिता के साथ उस पर हावी रहते हैं "।

लेखिका के इन वाक्यों से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि बेडिनियों ने 'राई' नृत्य को अपनी नियती के रूप में स्वीकार किया है। राई के बहाने वे साहुकारों और ठाकुरों की यौन क्षुधा को भी मिटाने को अपनी विवशता माना है। वे चाहकर भी इस मानसिक स्थिति से बाहर नहीं निकल पा रही है।

राई नृत्य ग्राहकों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करने तथा उत्तेजित करने का माध्यम होने के कारण नृत्य और गीत दोनों अश्लीलता से भरे होते हैं। राई नृत्य के दौरान जो गीत गाए जाते हैं, उन्हें रोरा, खयाल, फाग, लटका एवं सौबत के नाम से जाना जाता है। आमतौर पर इन गानों के बोल वासनात्मक मनोदशा पर आधारित रहते हैं।

बेडिनियों की पहचान एक रखैल या वेश्या के रूप में होती है। हर कोई अपनी रखैल बनाकर रखने के सपने देखता है या उन्हें भोगने का साधन समझता है, वे जहाँ भी नृत्य के लिए जाती है, वहाँ उनके नृत्य को देखने के लिए आनेवालों की संख्या कम तथा उन्हें भोगने के लिए आने वालों की संख्या अधिक होती है। अनीता बेडनी लेखिका से कहती है- "केवल राई नाचकर परिवार का खर्चा नहीं चलाया जा सकता। इसमें बहुत कम पैसे मिलते हैं और कोई भी केवल राई नृत्य की कला देखने के लिए हमें नहीं बुलाता "।

एक दृष्टांत में जब लाट साहब नचनारी से कोई दूसरा काम करके पैसे कमाने की बात कहते हैं तो नचनारी कहती हैं- "मुझे कौन काम देगा? मैं जहाँ भी जाऊँगी वहाँ भी मालिकों की दृष्टि में तो रहूँगी एक बेडनी ही... लोग काम देने के बदले मुझे अपने बिस्तर पर ले जाना अधिक पसंद करेंगे" नचनारी के ये वाक्य समाज की मनोदशा और बेडनियों की विवशता को बयां करते हैं।

'हो' आदिवासी समुदाय में लोक गीत और लोक संगीत का अधिक महत्व दिखाई देता है। हर छोटे मोटे खुशी के अवसर पर वे नाचते गाते दिखाई देते हैं। महुआ माजी ने अपने उपन्यास 'मरंग गोडा निलकंठ हुआ' में 'हो' समुदाय के लोक संस्कृति का परिचय दिया है। लेखिका लिखती हैं- "गीत गाती युवतियों के करीब आकर कुछ युवकों ने आहिस्ता आहिस्ता अपने अपने गले से लटकता ढोल मांदर बजाना आरंभ कर दिया था... और घुटनों तक पानी में डूबे युवतियों के पैरों ने आरंभ कर दिया था थिरकना।... नदी में पड रही उन युवतियों की छाया भी थरथराने लगी थी। जल्द ही पानी से बाहर निकलकर नृत्य में मशगुल हो उठे थे वे। ढोल मांदर की ताल से ताल मिलाकर समूह की सभी युवतियों के पाँव एक साथ ऊपर उठते हुए आगे बढ़ रहे थे और पीछे जा रहे थे। उनके हाथ एक दूसरे को कसकर पकड़े हुए थे। धीरे धीरे नाच की गति बढ़ने लगी थी। ढोल मांदर बजाते युवक भी मानो सुधबुध खो चुके थे। उनके साथ साथ उनकी पीठ पर झूल पट्ट और रस्सी के सहारे बंधे लंबे-लंबे मोर पंख के गुच्छे भी ऐसे थिरकने लगे थे जैसे जंगल के मोर अपनी मोरनियों को रिझाने के लिए नृत्य करते वक्त थिरकते हैं"।"

श्रीप्रकाश मिश्र- जहाँ बाँस फूलते हैं लुशेई आदिवासी समाज होने लोककलाओं कला का परिचय देते हैं लशोई आदिवासी समाज में पर्व, त्यौहार आदि पर संगीत नृत्य होता है। उपन्यासकार के शब्दों में- "नृत्य पराकाष्ठा पर था। चार बाँसों को अड़िया-बेड़िया चढ़ाकर लड़कियाँ उन्हें जमीन पर पीट-पीटकर बजा रहीं थीं और चार लड़कियाँ उनके चार चोंकठों में पाँव डाल नाच रही थी।"

आदिवासियों की एक विशेषता यह है कि वे अपनी संस्कृति के संरक्षक रहे हैं। इस आधुनिकता के दौर में भी वे अपनी संस्कृति और परंपरा को बनाए रखने में राफल रहे हैं। पर्व त्यौहार आदि अवसरों पर वे अपनी आर्थिक तनाव को भूल कर नृत्य, संगीत में खो जाते हैं। युवा लेखिका शरद सिंह अपने उपन्यास 'पिछले पन्ने की औरतें' में मध्यप्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड के अंचल में स्थित बेड़िया समुदाय की स्त्रियों द्वारा किए जाने वाले 'राई' नृत्य उल्लेख किया है। 'राई' नृत्य बेड़िया समुदाय का आर्थिक सहारा है। समय के चलते 'राई' नृत्य अपना महत्व खोने लगा है जिसके चलते इन बेडनियों को गुजरे के लिए जिस्म फरोशी भी करना पड रहा है। कुछ परंपरागत स्त्रियाँ आज भी मानती हैं की शुभ अवसरों पर घर के दरवाजे पर 'राई' नृत्य करवाना शुभ होता है।

संदर्भ

१. आदिवासी लडकी- आवाज-ए-मूलनिवासी- पृ.सं. ६३

२. शरद सिंह- पिछले पन्ने की औरतें - पृ.सं. २५५

३. शरद सिंह- पिछले पन्ने की औरतें - पृ.सं. २५२,२५३
४. शरद सिंह- पिछले पन्ने की औरतें - पृ.सं. २५३
५. शरद सिंह- पिछले पन्ने की औरतें - पृ.सं. ९०
६. शरद सिंह- पिछले पन्ने की औरतें - पृ.सं. २५६
७. शरद सिंह- पिछले पन्ने की औरतें - पृ.सं. २५५
८. शरद सिंह- पिछले पन्ने की औरतें - पृ.सं. २५५
९. शरद सिंह- पिछले पन्ने की औरतें - पृ.सं. २१५
१०. महुआ माजी- मरंग गोडा नीलकंठ हुआ- पृ.सं. २३४
११. श्रीप्रकाश मिश्र- जहाँ बाँस फूलते हैं- पृ.सं. १११

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हिन्दी दलीत उपन्यासों में चित्रित आधुनिक स्त्री

डॉ. श्रीकांत राठोड

सहायक प्राध्यापक

श्री गु रा गांधी कला, श्री य अ पाटील वाणिज्य

एवं श्री मा पु दोशी विज्ञान महाविद्यालय इंडी, ५८६२०९

जिला, विजयपुर, कर्नाटक

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शोध सार : स्त्री सशक्तिकरण आज के समय में बहुचर्चित विषय रहा है। पूर्व की स्त्री के मुकाबले आज की स्त्री अपनी अस्मिता के लिए संघर्ष करना जानती है, अपने अस्तित्व की रक्षा, अपने मान सम्मान की रक्षा खुद करना जानती है। आज की स्त्रियां अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सचेत हुई हैं। समाज सुधारकों एवं सरकार द्वारा भी स्त्री सशक्तिकरण के लिए नई नई योजनाओं का अनुष्ठान किया जा रहा है। आज उन्हें जहां कहीं मौका मिल रहा है वहां प्रगति प्रगति प्राप्त कर रही है। सरकार भी उन्हें विपुल अवसर प्रदान कर रही है। चारदीवारी के अंदर शोषण से घुटनेवाली स्त्री आज परिवार से लोहा ले रही है। आधुनिक स्त्री परंपरागत स्त्री की तरह अपने अधिकारों की बलि देने से इनकार कर रही है। उसके लिए स्वप्न यथार्थ और संसार के सारे संदर्भ बदल चुके हैं। जो प्रथाएं, परंपराएं तथा मान्यताएं उसके विकास में बाधक थीं उन सब को वह त्याग रही है। इस दिशा में हिन्दी उपन्यासकारों ने अपनी रचनाओं के माध्यम से विशिष्ठ योगदान दिया है। यह कहना असंगत न होगा कि अभिव्यक्ति अभिव्यक्ति का परिणाम साहित्य ही निजी जीवन का दस्तावेज है। दलित उपन्यासों में स्त्री सशक्तिकरण को उपन्यासकारों ने कितनी गंभीरता से लिया है यही इस आलेख का विषय रहा है। अतः दलित समुदाय के आधुनिक स्त्री का जायजा दलित केंद्रित हिन्दी उपन्यासों के माध्यम से लेना औचित्यपूर्ण होगा। इस आलेख में सुशीला टाकभौरै के नीला आकाश और तुम्हें बदलना ही होगा, डॉ० जयप्रकाश कर्दम का छप्पार, मोहनदास नैमीशराय का मुक्तिपर्व, रघुबीर सिंह का आक्रोश, कावेरी के मिस रमिया, डॉ. अजय नावरिया का उधर के लोग,

रूपनारायण सोनकर का सुवरदान डॉ. सत्यप्रकाश के जस तस भाई सवेरा आदि उपन्यासों पर मात्र विचार किया

जाएगा आलोच्य उपन्यास के सभी स्त्री पात्र अपनी अस्मिता की रक्षा के लिए प्रयत्न करती हैं और समाज सेवा के लिए आत्मोसर्ग करती हैं। उपन्यासकारों ने पुरुष वर्चस्व, पुरुष सत्ता के छद्म आदि से स्त्री समाज को सतर्क कराने का और उसे स्वालंबन का आलोक प्रज्वलित कराने का प्रयास किया है।

बीज शब्द : आधुनिक, शक्तिकरण, अधिकार, वर्चस्व, स्वावलंबन

प्रस्तावना : दलित समुदाय में आधुनिक स्त्री की चर्चा आजकल बहुत अधिक मात्रा में हो रही है। केवल आज के संदर्भ में इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी है आद्यंत इसकी आवश्यकता आन पड़ी थी। परंतु समाज में व्याप्त ऊंच नीच की भावना और पुरुष प्रधान समाज की मानसिकता मानसिकता इसके विरुद्ध रहने के कारण यह संभव नहीं हो पाया। लेकिन आज की परिस्थितियां इसके अनुकूल होने के कारण यह संभव हो पाया है। जो परिस्थितियां प्रारंभ से दलित स्त्रियों के विपरित थी आज विपुल मात्रा में उनके अनुकूल बन गई हैं। उस समय की स्त्री में आज की स्त्री में बड़ा अंतर पाया जाता है। आज की दलित स्त्री अपनी अस्मिता की लड़ाई खुद लड़ना जानती है अपने अस्तित्व मान सम्मान की रक्षा खुद करना जानती है। जिसके कारण वर्गाभेदी समाज को अपने अनुकूल बनाने की दिशा में अग्रसर होती जा रही है। आरंभिक दलित उपन्यासों में शोषण से घुटती स्त्री का चित्रण मिलता है तो वही आज के उपन्यासों में स्त्री शोषण के विरुद्ध आवाज उठा रही है। सम्मानजनक स्थान प्राप्त कर रही है। वह परंपरागत नारी की तरह अपने अधिकारों को बलि देने से इनकार कर रही है उसके लिए जीवन के स्वप्न, यथार्थ और सारे संदर्भ बदल चुके हैं। कहना गलत नहीं होगी कि जो प्रथा परंपराएं तथा मान्यताएं किसी व्यक्ति के विकास में बाधक हो उसे त्यागना ही उचित है। सरकार भी इसके लिए विपुल अवसर प्रदान कर रही है। आधुनिक स्त्री परंपरागत और नैतिक बंधनों से मुक्त होकर अपनी ईच्छाएं, आशाएं तथा अकाक्षाएं पूर्ण कर रही है। उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति के कारण स्त्री के जीवन का पूरा रूप परिवर्तित हुआ है। आधुनिकता एवं पाश्चात्य सभ्यता के कारण स्त्री का जीवन ही परिवर्तित हुआ है। अतः दलित समुदाय के

के आधुनिक स्त्रियों का जायजा दलित केंद्रित हिन्दी उपन्यासों के माध्यम से लेना औचित्यपूर्ण होगा। इस आलेख में सुशीला टाकभौरे के उपन्यास नीला आकाश और तुम्हें बदलना ही होगा, डॉ.

जयप्रकाश कर्दम का छप्पर, मोहनदास नैमीशराय का मुक्तिपर्व, रघुबीर सिंह का आक्रोश, कावेरी के मिस रमिया, डॉ. अजय नावरिया के उधर के लोग, रूपनारायण सोनकर का सुअरदान डॉ. सत्यप्रकाश का जस तस भाई सवेरा आदि पर मात्र विचार किया जाएगा।

● नारी समाज एक अभिन्न अंग है। उसके बिना समाज की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती। हर एक परिवार में नारी का होना अनिवार्य है। नारी के संबंध में सुशीला टाकभौरे जी आपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए लिखती है \square एक पुरुष की शिक्षा, एक पुरुष तक ही सीमित रहती है, जब की एक नारी की शिक्षा दो संपूर्ण परिवारों की शिक्षा होती है। \square^1

जब तक स्त्री स्वयं नहीं जागेगी तब तक

कोई उसे नहीं जगा पाएगा। जब वह एक बार जाग जाए तो कोई उसे रोक नहीं पाएगा। उसे आगे बढ़ने से कोई रोक नहीं पाएगा। सुशीला टाकभौरे कृत उपन्यास नीला आकाश की बुधिया कहती है "सिंगार पटार से बहुत समय गवां दिया तुमने, अपने मर्दों की लाड प्यार की बातें भी खूब सुन ली, बाल बच्चों को भी पाल पोस बढ़ा कर दिया। अब आइना देखने के बदले समाज के काम से निकालो खुद को आईने में देखने के बदले अपने आप को बदलो। \square^2 बुधिया ये वाक्य आज के आधुनिक स्त्री के संदर्भ में बिलकुल सटीक लगते हैं।

सुशीला टाकभौरे का उपन्यास तुम्हें बदलना ही होगा में महिमा को एक आधुनिक स्त्री के रूप में दिखाया है, जो अन्याय के विरुद्ध खुलकर लड़ती है। दलितों के साथ होनेवाले अत्याचार और अन्याय का विरोध करती है। जब शांतिनिकेतन महाविद्यालय में हिन्दी प्रवक्ता प्रवक्ता के आरक्षण की पोस्ट के लिए विज्ञापन निकलता है तो महिमा अपना आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत करती है। संस्था सवर्णों की होने के कारण एस. सी. उम्मीदवार को नहीं लेना चाहते थे। अपने साथ हुए अन्याय का मूंह तोड़ जवाब देते हुए गुस्से से कहती है \square आपने हमें धोखे

में रखा। हमारे साथ गह्वारी की, हमें बेवकूफ बनाते रहे। तुम्हें शर्म नहीं आती, ऐसी नीच हरकतें करते? इन्सानियत नाम की कोई चीज है तुम्हारे पास? बेईमानी की रोटी खाते हो, बेईमान.....⁰³ और गुस्से के साथ ही चप्पल पाण्डे जी के सामने रखे टीन के टेबल पर फटाफट मारने लगी।

डॉ. जयप्रकाश कर्दम द्वारा रचित छप्पार उपन्यास की रजनी पर पाश्चात्य विचारों का प्रभाव दिखाई देता है। वह समानतवादी विचारों का पुरस्कार करती है। जाति, धर्म, परंपरा के परे जाकर सोचती है। उसके पिता ठाकुर हैं, जाति, धर्म और परंपरा के नाम पर लोगों पर जुल्म करते हैं। वह अपने पिता ठाकुर हरमान सिंह को समझाते हुए कहती है ⁰⁴संविधान के अनुसार देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को सम्मान से और स्वाभिमान से जीने का हक है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अपनी स्वेच्छानुसार व्यवसाय चुनने और जीवन की दिशा निर्धारित करने की स्वतंत्रता है।⁰⁵

रघुबीर सिंह कृत उपन्यास आक्रोश में सवर्ण पात्र है उमा, वह सभी दृष्टियों से आधुनिक है। वह प्रगतिशील एवं आधुनिक विचारों के रास्ते पर चलनेवाली और अपने विचारों पर अडिग रहनेवाली स्त्री है। उमा जाति से ब्राह्मण है परंतु जाति प्रथा की विरोधी है। पिछड़ी एवं निम्न जाति के विकास के लिए निरंतर प्रयास करती है। उसके माता पिता परंपरागत विचारों वाले हैं, उमा उनका विरोध कर घर छोड़ देती है। उसके अनुसार पुरानी मान्यताएं, रूढ़ी प्रथा आदि मनुष्य की उन्नति में बाधक बनाती है। वह अपनी मां से कहती है ⁰⁶जो कुछ घर या घरों में होता है वही सब ठीक नहीं है। हमें तो दायरे को काफी विस्तृत करना है ताकि समाज के अंध विश्वास, रूढ़ियों, कुरीतियों व दासता का अंत हो।⁰⁷ उमा स्त्री पुरुष के समान अधिकार के पक्षधर है। वह चाहती है की समाज में पुरुषों जितना ही मान सम्मान स्त्री को भी मिले।

कावेरी का उपन्यास मिस रमिया में रमिया, शमी और मधु का चित्रण आधुनिक स्त्री रूप में हुआ है। रमिया एक दलित है लेकिन जाति, धर्म संप्रदाय को नहीं मानती। शिक्षा प्राप्त कर आत्मनिर्भर बनने में विश्वास रखती है। आपने आत्म सम्मान के लिए लड़ती है। वह अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागृत है। इसी उपन्यास का एक पात्र शमी एक सवर्ण स्त्री है। इसके

आचरण एवं रहन सहन अत्यंत सीधे साधे हैं। लेकिन उसके विचार अत्यंत आधुनिक है। वह बैजू से कहती है [दूसरे देश चांद सितारा पर घर बसाने जा सकता रहे हैं। यहां भारतीय अपनी जातीयता की सड़ी दुर्गंध से सड़ रहे हैं। कौन उतारेगा उन्हें ढोंगी पन से। मैं कहती हूं जब बनानेवाला जाति भेद करके नहीं बनाता तो इन सड़ांधों में रहनेवाले लोग क्यों भेद बनाये?]

डॉ. अजय नावरिया का उपन्यास उधर के लोग दलित केंद्रित है। इसमें उन्होंने सवर्ण स्त्री आयशा के माध्यम से आजकल आधुनिकता के नाम पर बिगड़ी संस्कृति का चित्रण किया है। आयशा एक सुंदर लड़की है। अपनी सुन्दरता और चहरे की मासूमियत के बल पर सेक्स वर्कर का काम करती है। उसे शराब पीने की भी लत है। थोड़ी बहुत अंग्रेजी भी बोल लेती है। जब वह शराब पीने बार जाती है तो बेझिजक ऑर्डर देते हुए कहती है [वन स्ट्रांग एंड वन लॉगर बीयर, एंड सम फिंगर चिप्स.... सम नट्स।] आयशा अपनी जाति के लडके से शादी तो कराती है लेकिन उसकी कमाई पर जीनेवाले पति को छोड़कर स्वतंत्र जीवन जीती है। इसी उपन्यास का पत्र वंदना एक सवर्ण स्त्री है, एम ए की शिक्षा अर्जित कर यू जी सी के नेट की तयारी कर रही है। वह डोम जाति के प्रोफेसर से प्रेम करती है। उसकी वेशभूषा और उसके विचार दोनों में आधुनिकता है। वह अपने माता पिता की मर्जी के बिना शादी करती है। शादी के बाद भी उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आता। पति सिगरेट दारू पीता है तो वह भी सिगरेट दारू पीती है। प्रोफेसर जब उसे रोकने की कोशिश करते हैं तो वह कहती है [तुम पी सकते हो, हम नहीं पी सकते, क्योंकि हम औरतें हैं। हम तुम्हें पीने के बाद संभाले, तो क्या तुम नहीं संभाल सकते?] आज की आधुनिक स्त्री हर एक कदम पर पुरुष की बराबरी करना चाहती है। आयशा पति के बराबर दो गिलास शराब पीने के पश्चात वह पति से कहती है [अब बराबरी हो गई। हम तुम्हारी नौकरानी नहीं हैं।]

रूपाणाराय सोनकर का दलित उपन्यास सुअरदान का पत्र है मिस हैरी सिल्वा जो की एक विदेशी लड़की है। इंग्लैंड में पढाई के दौरान वह चार युवक रामचंद्र त्रिवेदी, सज्जन खटीक, घसीटे चमार और सालावंत यादव के साथ एक ही कमरे में रहती है। पढाई के बाद उसके

चारो दोस्त भारत लौट आते हैं। कुछ दिनों बाद मिस हैरी सिल्वा उनसे मिलने भारत आती है तो उनके साथ मिलकर शराब पीती है। एक साथ चारों से प्रेम करती है। चारों के साथ विवाह के बिना रहने के लिए भी तयार होती है। वह अत्यंत बोल्ड एवं फ्रैंक स्वाभाव की लड़की है। मिस हैरी उन चारों से कहती है [मैं चारों से एक साथ शादी करूंगी और आप लोग जिस समय आपस में लड़ेंगे उसी समय मैं चारों को तलाक देकर इंग्लैंड चली

जाऊंगी।¹⁰ मिस हैरी सिल्वा चारों के साथ खुला व्यवहार करती है। अपनी विचारों को खुलकर कहती है। हैरी विवाह से पहले अपनी इच्छा स्पष्ट करते कहती है [आप लोग वायदा करो कभी भी एक दूसरे की खिलाफत नहीं करेंगे। मुझे लेकर कभी भी एक दूसरे से लड़ेंगे नहीं। यदि मैं इस गांव का उत्थान करना चाहूं तो आप लोग कोई व्यवधान उत्पन्न नहीं करेंगे। मैं अपनी ईच्छा अनुसार जीवन यापन करूंगी। बच्चों की परवरिश हम सब मिलकर करेंगे।¹¹

इसी उपन्यास की दलित स्त्री जानकी शहर में रहकर शिक्षा अर्जित करती है। उसके विचार आधुनिक है। मां की मृत्यु के बाद सेक्स वर्कर का काम करती है। उसका मानना है की आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए कुछ भी करने के लिए तयार रहना चाहिए। सेक्स वर्कर का काम करने के अपराध में गिरफ्तार होकर न्यायालय में जब अपने पिता मैजिस्ट्रेट रतलाल के सामने कटघरे में खड़ी रहती है तो उसे कोई पचतावा नहीं होता। अत्यंत आत्मविश्वास के साथ हर सवाल का जवाब देती है। इसी उपन्यास के पात्र हिमाला, शिमला और रतना सवर्ण स्त्री पात्र है। तीनों अत्यंत आधुनिक विचारोवाली है। तीनों नौकरी कर आत्मनिर्भर होकर जीवन यापन करती है। तीनों का मानना है कि [आदमी जाति से नहीं बल्कि कर्म से बड़ा होता है। जातिवाद, उंच नीच की भावना समाज में एक कोढ़ की तरह है। यदि इसका इलाज न किया गया तो पूरा समाज रोगी बन जाएगा।¹²

सत्यप्रकाश के जस तस भाई सवेरा उपन्यास की सांसद महोदया एक आधुनिक एवं खुले विचारोवाली स्त्री है। दलित जाति के हित के लिए लड़ती है। उसका मानना है कि सभी का सामान विकास होना चाहिए। दलित जाति के विकास के लिए दलित शिवदास से घनिष्ठ

संबंध रखती है और अपने घर बुलाकर दलितों के सामाजिक विकास के लिए उसके साथ विचार विनिमय करती है।

निष्कर्ष : उपरोक्त अध्ययन से यह विदित होता है कि हिन्दी के प्रमुख दलित उपन्यासों में अभिव्यक्त आधुनिक स्त्री चरित्र अपने अस्तित्व को बनाए रखने के लिए परिवार और समाज से लड़ रही है। जाति, धर्म एवं परंपरा के बंधनों को तोड़ रही है। स्वयं के तथा समाज के विकास के लिए खुलकर सामने आ रही है। केवल दलित स्त्री ही नहीं बल्कि सवर्ण स्त्री भी चार दिवारी से बाहर निकलकर अपने आप को सबल बना रही है। इन उपन्यासों से विदित होता है कि आज कल की स्त्रियों की सोच बदल रही है। वे अपने साथ हो रहे अत्याचार और अन्याय को समझ ही नहीं सकती बल्कि उसका विरोध भी कर सकती है। आलोच्य उपन्यासों की आधुनिक स्त्री चरित्र उनके अस्तित्व के बारे में गहनता के साथ विचार करते हैं। उपन्यासकारों ने इन उपन्यासों के माध्यम से पुरुष सत्ता एवं वर्चस्व से स्त्री को सतर्क करा कर उसे अबला से सबला बनाने, स्वावलंबी बनाने का जो कार्य किया है वह सराहनीय है।

संदर्भ संकेत :

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SOCIAL AND CULTURAL POLICY OF THE BRITISH IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract: British raj, period of direct British rule over the Indian subcontinent from 1858 until the independence of India and Pakistan in 1947. British rule over India had a profound impact on the Indian economy. India was under direct British administrative control for almost a century, with independence from Britain not gained until relatively recently. British rule in India led to deindustrialization, one-way free trade, and the impoverishment of the peasantry. British rule in India left a negative impact on the people of the country. Colonial mentality is hindering India's success to a certain extent as it limits the ways by which we organize our society. The paper is focused on Unemployment, famine, poor sanitary conditions, lack of access to education and healthcare; caste-based oppression, religious violence and gender-based violence are all a part of the legacy of colonialism.

Keywords:

Colonial, colonialism, Britishers, rule, culture, independence, struggle society and reforms.

Introduction:

Colonialism resulted in the complete subjugation of India to British rule. The British left India impoverished and underdeveloped at the time of independence. Every day when we switch on our television sets we come across commercials promoting the products such as fair and lovely fairness cream, with taglines such as get fair complexion in just seven day. These commercials and the taglines used by them are nothing but a manifestation of colonial mentality of Indian people who even after getting independence are still slaves of fair complexion of skin. We still believe that complexion of skin is a hindrance in the way of getting a suitable match not only for girls but also for boys. Parents still pray that their daughters have external beauty rather than a sound mind and higher education. This mentality is surely proving an obstacle in the way of India's progress. How can a country develop where such a bias in favour of fair complexion exists?

This is not the only aspect where two hundred years of English rule has left its imprint. We find the impact of British rule in every aspect of life in Indian people. We have often heard our elders say that British rule was much better than the rule now-a-day. For them the things were much better than they today are. How much of it is correct? In such a scenario's no one can deny the influence of British rule. Even after sixty five years of Independence we are slave to the British policies. Our thinking has not changed so much. We are still slaves from our minds. The impact of British rule can be seen in our education system, in our politics, in our languages at work places in our sports and in our beaurocracy. All this has not allowed India to develop at a pace as it should have.

Before we assess the impact of British rule on Indians, we must go to the background of it. The Britishers came to India as traders. Their sole objective of coming to India was to extract most economic benefits from here. They saw that, merely through trade, it would not be possible to do so. They took advantage of the political rivalry among Indian princes and gradually became the masters of Indian Territory. Now they could exploit India more freely and at will. They converted India as a colony. Colonialism is a phenomenon where one country establishes rule over other country with an objective of maximum economic exploitation. They ruled India not for the betterment or welfare of people but for their economic gains through exploitations. All over the world, colonial powers had a sense of superiority over the country over which they ruled. India was not an exception. The Britishers perceived their colony i.e. India as a primitive society which was incapable of learning and making any sort of development. They considered it their duty to transform Indian society by bringing reforms.

The colonialism did not only affect the masses externally but also impacted their mentality. They become slaves at the level of their minds also. The psychological effect of the colonial rules was such that people began to consider the Britishers superior and themselves inferior.

It is the law of nature that people either wish to destroy their superiors or submit to them without even uttering a word against them. Most of the Indians chose the second way as it was easier and harmless. They started blindly imitating whom they considered superior. They imitated their language, culture, attitudes and mannerism. They felt proud in dressing like them. They felt that imitating them would not only please the Britishers but also raise their status among their equals. Even today we can witness the attitudinal and behavioural changes brought about by the changes made by the Britishers in political, social and economic aspects. The phrase 'good old days has perhaps been devised seeing the impact of British rule on the older generation of people who still remember the days when they were treated like prisoners but who were happy to be treated like that. India is a nation with people having different religions, languages, cultures etc. They also belong to different geographical regions. Today it has become a very difficult to keep all these adverse groups united. It is the efficiency of our government and the thinking of many conscious people that we are living harmoniously and peacefully without any major problem regarding distinctions. But many more people are there who create bitterness among different groups of people. They believe in the colonial law of divide and rule. Instead of uniting people they create divisions on the basis of religion, language and region. It is the impact of colonial rules that they are following their policy. Britishers knew that it would be impossible to rule Indian people but they saw their chance in diversity of Indian people. They took the chance and did what they were skilled in. They divided

Indian people while they ruled and divided India when they left, they divided India into India and Pakistan. Still, today there are people having mentality of pursuing colonial policy. They do it for their own interest. People follow then blindly. They have not still awakened from their long slumber. It has become their habit of accepting the things as they are. They do not realize the true intentions of their distracters. Most Indians are followers and not leaders. Britishers have inscribed in the minds of Indian people that they are not good leaders and rulers. They have made us believe that only the others can rule over us that is why most of us do not take initiative for making any political changes and reforms. We look at others to do something. It has struck deep in our minds that we are only subjects. We rely on others. Britishers have made us dependents. No doubts that the British rule was also instrumental in bringing different groups together by giving them an objective of getting rid of the foreigners but this unity becomes meaningless when we see how they divided Indians by giving more importance to one group and by showing bias against the other. Today we can feel that only a small spark is enough to burn the whole fabric of superficial unity.

The haltered speeches, the riots and killings are example of all this. How can a nation progress where people are so fickle mind? One thing which has impacted Indian mentality is corruption which was introduced by the Britishers. It has acquired such an extreme form today that we find it at each level of Indian life. We cannot think of India without corruption, Britishers came as traders. They bribed Indian officials and ministers with expensive gifts to get exclusive trade rights. They used the power of money at every walk and ultimately become rulers. Their rule was also not without corrupt officials. Ordinary people had to pay bribes to get their works done. People found it easier. Today also we can see people offering bribes to get their works done. It is not only the officials who demanding bribes but there are peopling also who are offer without even bribes being demanded. We have dug deep in our minds that 'money makes the mare go'. Everything can be done with the power of money. We do not want to do labour or spend time over petty issues Rather we are willing to pay extra for getting works done. Even after so many years of independence, we have not learnt to become honest. Corruption in general life is not letting India develop.

The credit of introducing modern education goes to the Britishers. They introduced scientific rational based education system in India, but they did so not to make Indians educated but to cultivate a crop of officials who were loyal to the crown. They did it because they considered it would be convenient to employ people from within India rather than importing yes-men from England. More over it was scientific and rational to only some extent. They promoted rote learning. They did not want Indians to ask questions. They did not want them to think. Even today our education system is

following the same procedure. It has proved to be a hindrance in the way of educational development of Indians. Sensing this, the right to education Act 2010 has been passed. It is done to bring reforms in faulty education system. Today we see people sending their children to English medium school. They force their children to speak English even at their homes. Instead of teaching other aspects of life such as science logic and reasoning, schools lay all their stress on teaching speaking English. No doubt English is an international language. The age of globalization has also made it more important but people are mad after it at the expense of their native language. The English mania is not a new thing. Britishers did their administration work in English. They introduced education through English as medium.

People became obsessed with English. Learning English not only ensured an employment opportunity for them but also raised their status in the eyes of Britishers as well as the locals. They thought that English was a superior language and the knowledge of it would make them superior. In the process they started neglecting their own languages. Even today the trend of learning English and neglecting regional language continues. We still revere Shakespeare and Word Worth when we have our own Kalidasa and Ravindra Nath Tagore. It is said that our native language binds us with our culture. Forgetting our mother language is like forgetting our own culture. But we feel proud in learning English. We feel that we will not be able to make progress if we do not learn English. But there are many other countries which did not forget their own language. Instead they developed it. The development of their regional language did not cause any form of hindrance in the progress of their nation. India's could not shed away the burden of foreign language even often foreigners have gone back. Giving English more importance than Native language has indeed proved an obstacle in the way of learning of rural people and indeed in the way of overall progress.

As mentioned earlier Indians look our culture and customs as inferior to that of the Britishers. It reflects in the dressing, eating and even greeting each other. We Indians like to dress like English. Britishers made us look inferiors. They are used to wear coats and trousers, along with tie because they come from cold regions. But we Indians despite belonging to hot tropical region take pride in imitating them. We feel that wearing traditional dress like dhoti kurta and kurta pyjama degrades us. It is this feeling of inferiority that makes us imitate them blindly. Our food habits have also changed. We consider it a matter of pleasure to eat food at restaurants using Knives, forks and spoons, even though we don't find it comfortable to use them. When we write any formal letter or an application, we tend to stoop low while addressing the official concern as 'sir' or starting our letter with 'I beg to state'. It is the result of two hundred years of British rule who commanded respect forcefully and we have become so habitual that we feel that we are still slaves. Even in doing routine physical exercises we like to follow the Britishers. We go for jogging gyms and use tread mills and other modern equipments for physical training. We have forgotten our centuries old tradition of Yoga. How ironical it is that people in western countries are adopting Yoga and we still are running after gym fitness.

Our love for cricket is not hidden from anyone. Every Indian is obsessed with this sport. It was introduced in India's by the Britishers. The British officials in colonies played cricket in long sessions to vile away their time. Cricket is like an addiction. People forget everything when they are watching a cricket match being played. They sit glued to their television sets. Cricket is not a bad sport but in pursuing and developing cricket we have forgotten our other indigenous games such as kho-kho and Kabaddi. "British sports were cemented as part of South Asian culture during the British Raj, with the local games having been overtaken in popularity but also standardised by British influences" (Love, Adam; Dzikus, Lars 2020)

These games require much more stamina and energy than cricket. They are very helpful in maintaining a good health. Even we do not develop international games such as football. We have become lethargic. We don't play cricket for the purpose of physical activity but for enjoyment and passing our time like English officials did during the time of their rule over India. "The British colonisation of India influenced South Asian culture noticeably. The most noticeable influence is the English language which emerged as the administrative and lingua franca of India and Pakistan" (Hodges, 2014:55)

Britishers did not allow self rule among masses or in states. They centralized the administration of the whole country. All the regions of the nation were dependent on the central authority. Even today

we have a unitary form of government. Nowhere in our constitution has been mentioned India as a federal state. A democratic country like India needs decentralization of powers. Even after formation of gram Panchayats and other local bodies, there is centralization of power. States are dependent on the centre for all the major decisions. "The railway companies purchased most of their hardware and parts in Britain. There were railway maintenance workshops in India, but they were rarely allowed to manufacture or repair locomotives" (Headrick, Daniel R. 1988)

The administrative set up in India is very much based on English set up. We are still following the same rules and procedures that existed a century ago. The policing system is the best example of the impact of colonialism. The high handedness of police and its interrogative techniques pay testimony to its still living in the by gone era. Indian Army is also no exception. The some training technique, the same ranking system and the same officialdom is hindering the process of its modernization. One of the major features of British rule was its intention of extracting the most out of resources. Their motive was to make as much profit as possible. They did not take care of environment and the people of India while conducting their business. They are responsible for the haphazard development of the country.

They encouraged deforestation and degradation of land to maximize their profit. Today we are doing the same. We are pursuing after the progress blindly without having any concerns about our environment. We have also formed a habit of going after money. We have inherited this tendency from the Britishers. Today India is among the most polluted countries of the world. Many of our great forest have been cut and many of our beautiful animal species are either extinct or endangered due to lack of habitation. We do not care about our ecology. In the race of growth centric attitude we have forgotten our values and culture.

Conclusion:

The British colonial rule in India led to the destruction of Indian industries due to the promotion of British goods, and causing a massive wealth British rule in India had several significant effects, including the introduction of modern education, transportation infrastructure, and a centralized administration system. It also led to the exploitation of Indian resources, economic decline, and the emergence of a nationalist movement. The Britishers gave us many positives but we have been struck with those positives so much that we have stopped thinking beyond it. The sense of inferiority and the superiority of the Britishers are still settled in our minds. The change is very slow. It would take a lot more time to come out of the shadow of colonial mentality. Then only we can hope of India having a unique Identity. Then only can India be called a developed country in true sense. British rule modernized administration and infrastructure but caused economic exploitation and social identity. There was a continuous tradition of popular resistance to British rule throughout the first half of the nineteenth century.

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"Empowering the Masses: The Educational Legacy of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj"

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1. Introduction

Education has long been regarded as the cornerstone of societal progress, serving as a catalyst for breaking barriers and fostering equality. Contemporary scholars emphasize that inclusive education is not just a policy goal but a moral imperative for creating equitable societies (UNESCO, 2021). In this context, the contributions of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj hold profound significance. A visionary ruler and social reformer, Shahu Maharaj recognized the transformative potential of education, particularly for marginalized communities, and championed its widespread accessibility.

Shahu Maharaj's initiatives resonate with modern principles outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 4) by the United Nations, which emphasize inclusive and equitable quality education for all (UN, 2015). His policies, developed in the early 20th century, were ahead of their time in addressing systemic discrimination and promoting empowerment through education. Recent studies on education and social mobility (Sen, 2020) validate the enduring relevance of such measures in bridging socio-economic gaps.

This paper explores the educational legacy of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, highlighting his pivotal role in promoting social justice through inclusive education. His efforts are comparable to modern educational strategies that focus on accessibility and equity, as advocated by recent reports from global think tanks like Brookings Institution (2022). By examining the historical context of his reign and his visionary reforms, this study underscores the enduring impact of his efforts in shaping a more equitable society.

Through this lens, we aim to uncover the ways in which Shahu Maharaj's educational reforms transcended their era, laying a foundation for subsequent movements toward equality and empowerment in India.

2. Historical Background

To understand the educational contributions of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, it is essential to delve into the historical context of his reign. Born in 1874, Shahu Maharaj ascended to the throne of the princely state of Kolhapur in 1894. His leadership coincided with a period of

significant social and economic inequality in India, marked by rigid caste hierarchies and limited access to education for marginalized communities.

During this era, education was largely restricted to the upper castes, perpetuating systemic oppression. Studies by Deshpande and Palshikar (2020) highlight how colonial policies and traditional social norms excluded vast sections of the population from educational opportunities, further entrenching inequalities. Amidst this backdrop, Shahu Maharaj emerged as a progressive ruler committed to the ideals of social justice and empowerment through education.

His reign was influenced by reformist movements such as the Satya Shodhak Samaj, founded by Jyotirao Phule, which advocated for the rights of oppressed communities. Shahu Maharaj's vision was also shaped by global trends in education, such as the rise of public schooling in Europe during the late 19th century, emphasizing universal access and equity (Ramachandran, 2021).

By recognizing the transformative power of education, Shahu Maharaj laid the groundwork for an inclusive educational system in Kolhapur. His policies challenged traditional hierarchies and provided a model for subsequent reforms in India, making his legacy an enduring testament to the role of enlightened leadership in addressing historical injustices

3. Vision for Education

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj envisioned education as a transformative force capable of dismantling entrenched social hierarchies and empowering marginalized communities. His approach to education was deeply rooted in the principles of equity, justice, and inclusion, focusing on providing opportunities for those who had been historically denied access to learning.

Shahu Maharaj's vision extended beyond mere literacy; he believed in cultivating a system of education that fostered critical thinking, self-reliance, and social awareness. His policies emphasized vocational training alongside traditional academic education, aiming to equip individuals with practical skills to improve their socio-economic status (Patil, 2021).

A key aspect of his vision was ensuring accessibility for oppressed communities, particularly the Scheduled Castes and backward classes. Inspired by reformers like Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai Phule, Shahu Maharaj championed free and compulsory education. He introduced scholarships and financial incentives to encourage children from disadvantaged backgrounds to attend school, a progressive approach that aligns with modern inclusive education practices (UNESCO, 2022).

Women's education was another cornerstone of his vision. Shahu Maharaj recognized that empowering women through education was essential for societal progress and worked to break cultural barriers preventing women from accessing schools. His efforts mirror contemporary global initiatives such as UN Women's call for gender equity in education (UN Women, 2023).

By prioritizing education as a tool for societal transformation, Shahu Maharaj's visionary policies not only uplifted the marginalized but also laid a foundation for educational reforms in India, resonating with modern principles of equity and social justice.

4. Educational Policies and Reforms

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj's educational reforms were ground-breaking for their time, aiming to address systemic inequality and provide equitable access to education for all, particularly for the marginalized communities. His policies focused on the creation of infrastructure, promotion of inclusivity, and the establishment of a scholarship system that ensured economic constraints did not bar any child from attending school.

One of Shahu Maharaj's most significant reforms was the establishment of schools specifically for the children of lower-caste communities, who were traditionally denied formal education. His efforts paralleled global educational movements of the time that sought to democratize access to knowledge, such as the rise of public education systems in Europe and the Americas (UNESCO, 2021). In Kolhapur, he built new schools and provided financial aid for the construction of educational institutions, particularly in rural areas where access to schools was limited. This not only ensured education for the oppressed but also created a model that influenced other regions in India.

Shahu Maharaj also made provisions for free and compulsory primary education, a radical move for his era. He advocated for the education of girls, introducing scholarships for female students and promoting their right to education, which was a progressive step in challenging patriarchal norms. His stance on women's education was a precursor to modern-day policies aiming to close gender gaps in education, such as the global initiatives led by organizations like UN Women and the World Bank (UN Women, 2023).

In addition to structural reforms, Shahu Maharaj's policies extended to financial support for students from marginalized backgrounds. He introduced scholarships and grants, ensuring that children from lower castes could pursue education without the burden of tuition fees. This was in line with contemporary educational scholarship models seen today, such as those advocated by organizations like the World Bank (2022) for supporting low-income students in global educational systems.

Furthermore, Shahu Maharaj's reforms included the promotion of vocational training, a forward-thinking approach that sought to provide practical skills to individuals, enabling them to break the cycle of poverty. This vocational aspect of education reflected the growing recognition, as seen in modern education policies, that education should not only be about academic achievement but also about preparing individuals for meaningful participation in the economy (OECD, 2021).

Through these progressive educational reforms, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj laid the foundation for a more inclusive educational framework in India, one that recognized education as a means of social mobility, empowerment, and equality.

5. Promotion of Women's Education

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj's commitment to education extended to the empowerment of women, a group that had long been excluded from formal educational systems due to deeply entrenched social and cultural norms. Recognizing that the progress of society was impossible without the upliftment of women, Shahu Maharaj made women's education a priority during his reign. His policies and reforms in this area were pioneering for their time and had a lasting impact on both the region and the broader Indian society.

Shahu Maharaj strongly believed that the education of women was essential for social transformation. His efforts were aligned with the progressive views of reformers like Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai Phule, who also emphasized women's rights and education as a means to break the chains of oppression (Patil, 2021). One of his most notable reforms was the establishment of schools for girls, particularly in rural areas, where education for women was virtually non-existent. By creating such opportunities, Shahu Maharaj set a precedent for future educational policies in India.

He also provided scholarships and financial aid to girls, ensuring that they could pursue their studies without the constraint of economic hardship. These scholarships were an early example of gender-specific educational incentives, which are now commonplace in educational policies worldwide (UN Women, 2023). This move was revolutionary in an era when girls were often kept at home to carry out domestic duties rather than being given the opportunity to attend school.

Moreover, Shahu Maharaj's vision went beyond primary education. He advocated for women's participation in higher education and professional training, believing that women could contribute meaningfully to society if given the right tools. His support for vocational training for women reflected modern educational principles that emphasize skill development alongside academic learning, helping to prepare women for careers in various fields. This

aligns with current global educational goals such as those set by the United Nations' SDG 4, which aims to ensure equal access to education and vocational training for women and girls (UN, 2021).

Shahu Maharaj also promoted the idea of women as agents of social change. By enabling women to access education, he empowered them not only to uplift themselves but also to challenge the patriarchal structures within their communities. His policies were ahead of their time and laid the foundation for later movements advocating for gender equality in education across India.

The promotion of women's education under Shahu Maharaj's reign reflects the transformative power of education to not only challenge traditional gender roles but also to catalyze broader societal change. His contributions to women's education were instrumental in the ongoing struggle for gender equality in India, and continue to inspire educational reforms aimed at closing gender gaps in education today.

6. Social Justice and Inclusive Education

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj's educational reforms were deeply intertwined with his broader vision of social justice, aiming to dismantle caste-based discrimination and ensure educational access for historically oppressed communities. His belief in the transformative power of education was grounded in the idea that true societal progress could only be achieved by empowering all individuals, regardless of their caste, gender, or socio-economic status.

One of Shahu Maharaj's most notable contributions to social justice was his focus on integrating marginalized communities into the mainstream educational system. In a time when lower-caste individuals, particularly Dalits, were systematically excluded from education, Shahu Maharaj's policies were a direct challenge to the caste-based discrimination that prevailed in Indian society. He established schools specifically for the education of the lower castes, thereby providing them with an opportunity to break free from the oppressive social structures that denied them basic rights, including access to education. This move was ground-breaking, as it directly contested the rigid caste hierarchies upheld by both colonial and traditional Indian systems.

Shahu Maharaj's educational reforms were also focused on creating a level playing field for all communities. He introduced scholarships and financial aid schemes for students from lower-caste and economically disadvantaged backgrounds, ensuring that education was not restricted by economic barriers. His scholarship system was a precursor to modern educational support systems that prioritize inclusivity and accessibility for disadvantaged

groups (Sen, 2020). This approach aligns with contemporary frameworks of inclusive education, where the goal is to ensure that every student, regardless of background, has equal opportunities for learning.

Furthermore, Shahu Maharaj's efforts were not limited to structural reforms in education alone; he also worked to shift societal attitudes towards the marginalized. He promoted the idea of "untouchability" as a social ill, and his education policies aimed at fostering social integration and solidarity across different communities. This vision was ahead of its time, aligning with modern educational principles that emphasize social cohesion and equality. His work parallels the principles enshrined in the Indian Constitution by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, which advocate for the eradication of untouchability and discrimination (Ambedkar, 1945).

Shahu Maharaj's inclusive educational policies were instrumental in creating a more just and egalitarian society. By providing marginalized communities with the tools of education, he empowered them to challenge their social status and achieve upward mobility. His efforts were pivotal in shaping the educational landscape in Maharashtra and set the stage for broader movements for social equality across India.

The legacy of Shahu Maharaj's commitment to social justice through education continues to influence India's educational policies today. Modern movements for inclusive education, such as affirmative action programs and caste-based scholarships, owe much to his pioneering reforms. His educational vision serves as a model for contemporary efforts to create more equitable and inclusive educational systems around the world.

7. Impact and Legacy

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj's educational reforms had a profound and lasting impact on the socio-political landscape of Maharashtra and India as a whole. His visionary policies not only transformed the educational system of his time but also laid the foundation for future social and educational movements. The legacy of his efforts can be seen in the continued push for educational equity, particularly for marginalized communities, and the progressive reforms that followed his reign.

Shahu Maharaj's most immediate impact was on the accessibility of education for the lower castes, women, and economically disadvantaged groups. By creating a system that provided free schooling and financial support for these communities, he ensured that education was not restricted to the elite. This shift in educational access was a key factor in the gradual social mobility of historically oppressed groups. His model of inclusive education paved the way for future educational policies, such as the introduction of reservations for lower-caste students

in educational institutions and the implementation of scholarships and welfare programs for disadvantaged groups (Kumar, 2021).

The emphasis on women's education, as championed by Shahu Maharaj, had a ripple effect on social attitudes towards women's roles in society. His policies on female education challenged prevailing patriarchal norms and inspired generations of women to pursue education and professional careers. Shahu Maharaj's recognition of the importance of women in the process of social change has contributed to the ongoing fight for gender equality in India, echoing through policies like the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme and the promotion of girl-child education (UN Women, 2023).

Moreover, Shahu Maharaj's commitment to social justice and the eradication of untouchability had a lasting influence on India's constitutional framework. His efforts in promoting education as a means to challenge the caste system directly aligned with the later works of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who became a champion for the rights of Dalits and other marginalized communities in India. Ambedkar's work in drafting the Indian Constitution, which guarantees the right to education and abolishes untouchability, can be seen as a continuation of the reformist spirit that Shahu Maharaj fostered. Shahu Maharaj's impact, therefore, extends beyond education into the broader realm of social and political reforms, contributing to the foundation of modern India's democratic ethos.

The legacy of Shahu Maharaj's educational reforms is also reflected in the continued recognition of his contributions by modern educational scholars and policymakers. Recent studies emphasize the importance of inclusive education in creating equitable societies (UNESCO, 2021), a vision that was embodied in Shahu Maharaj's policies over a century ago. His emphasis on vocational training, free and compulsory education, and the elimination of caste-based barriers in education remains relevant in discussions about global educational reforms today.

In conclusion, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj's educational reforms not only transformed the educational landscape of his time but also left an indelible mark on India's ongoing struggle for social equality and justice. His vision of inclusive education continues to inspire contemporary movements for educational equity, gender empowerment, and social justice, making his legacy timeless and globally relevant.

8. Comparative Analysis

Aspect	Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj	Jyotirao Phule	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	Global Educational Reform Movements	Modern Educational Policies
Focus on Marginalized Communities	Established schools for lower castes and economically disadvantaged groups	Focused on education for Dalits and women, especially through grassroots initiatives	Advocated affirmative action and reservations for Dalits in education	Promoted educational equality for marginalized groups (e.g., African Americans, Indigenous communities)	Prioritizes education and equity for marginalized groups globally (e.g., SDG 4)
Women's Education	Introduced scholarships and created schools specifically for girls	Founded the first school for girls in Pune in 1848	Advocated for the education of Dalit women and promoted gender equality	Pushed for gender equality in education in the U.S. and Europe (e.g., Booker T. Washington's advocacy for African American women)	Focus on gender parity in education (e.g., UNESCO, UN Women initiatives)
Vocational Education	Promoted vocational training alongside traditional education	Emphasized practical skills but not as extensively as Shahu Maharaj	Advocated for practical, vocational education for Dalits to improve socio-economic mobility	Booker T. Washington promoted vocational education for African Americans	Modern focus on skill-based education for employment and sustainable development
Caste-based Educational Reforms	Challenged caste-based exclusion by creating schools for Dalits	Criticized caste-based exclusion; advocated for social equality	Worked to abolish untouchability and promote education for Dalits through legal protections	Focused on racial or ethnic discrimination, with education seen as a tool for social mobility	Modern affirmative action policies address caste/ethnic-based discrimination in education
Structural and Institutional Changes	Created new schools, introduced scholarships, and established educational infrastructure	Focused more on activism and small-scale schools	Advocated for constitutional rights for Dalits, including access to education	Created public education systems and institutional reforms in Europe and the U.S.	Global trends toward inclusive education policies, with an emphasis on universal education (SDG 4)
Impact on Social Justice	Focused on eradicating untouchability and promoting social integration	Challenged social norms and advocated for equal rights	Drafted the Indian Constitution with provisions for equality and anti-discrimination laws	Emphasized the role of education in breaking racial and ethnic barriers	Education as a tool for achieving social justice and reducing inequalities globally

9. Challenges Faced

While Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj's educational reforms were visionary and transformative, they were not without challenges. His efforts to create an inclusive and equitable education system in a deeply conservative society, dominated by rigid caste hierarchies and gender norms, faced significant opposition and obstacles. These challenges can be categorized into societal, political, and infrastructural barriers.

➤ Societal Resistance to Change

One of the primary challenges Shahu Maharaj faced was the deeply ingrained caste system, which viewed the education of lower castes, particularly Dalits, as a threat to the established social order. Educating Dalits and other marginalized groups was considered revolutionary and faced resistance from orthodox sections of society. The idea of "untouchables" receiving education was a direct challenge to the caste-based hierarchy that had been in place for centuries.

Additionally, the education of women, especially from lower castes, was met with skepticism and resistance. Many conservative elements in society viewed women's education as unnecessary, even subversive. Shahu Maharaj had to work hard to overcome these societal prejudices and convince the population that the education of women and marginalized groups was essential for societal progress. This resistance persisted throughout his reign and beyond, as traditionalists continued to challenge the reforms.

➤ Political and Administrative Barriers

Although Shahu Maharaj had significant political power as the ruler of the princely state of Kolhapur, his reforms faced resistance from both local elites and colonial administrators. The British colonial government, while nominally supportive of social reforms, was often reluctant to support any initiative that might challenge the traditional social order, especially one that involved undermining caste hierarchies. The colonial government's policies were often focused on maintaining stability, and Shahu Maharaj's progressive initiatives could be seen as destabilizing.

Moreover, many local landlords and high-caste elites resisted the changes due to their vested interests in preserving the status quo. The economic and social power of these groups was rooted in maintaining caste-based inequalities, and they often worked to undermine Shahu Maharaj's educational reforms through indirect means, such as not supporting or financing schools for the lower castes.

➤ **Resource Constraints**

Despite his reformist zeal, Shahu Maharaj faced significant financial constraints. Establishing schools, offering scholarships, and funding educational initiatives required substantial resources, which were often limited. The princely state of Kolhapur, like many other regions at the time, had a relatively modest budget, and funding educational reforms meant competing with other pressing needs such as infrastructure, public health, and security. Shahu Maharaj was, therefore, compelled to make difficult decisions on prioritizing education amidst these competing demands.

While he successfully raised funds through taxation and donations, the need for continuous financial investment in education meant that the success of these reforms was not guaranteed. Furthermore, there were logistical challenges in implementing education in rural areas, where the lack of infrastructure and qualified teachers made it difficult to run effective educational institutions.

➤ **Lack of Trained Teachers and Educational Infrastructure**

Another major obstacle to Shahu Maharaj's educational reforms was the lack of trained teachers and educational infrastructure, especially in rural areas. The demand for teachers who could cater to the needs of lower-caste students and women was high, but there was a dearth of qualified personnel. Shahu Maharaj took steps to establish teacher training programs, but the scale of the reform often outpaced the availability of trained educators. This shortage of teachers and inadequate educational infrastructure hindered the effective implementation of his educational policies, particularly in more remote parts of his state. Additionally, many existing schools were not equipped to cater to the educational needs of marginalized groups, particularly those who were not fluent in the language of instruction or were unfamiliar with formal education systems. Shahu Maharaj's push for a more inclusive education system required not only new schools but also the adaptation of teaching methods to accommodate the needs of these diverse groups.

➤ **Continuity and Sustainability of Reforms**

While Shahu Maharaj's reign saw the implementation of progressive reforms, there were challenges in ensuring their long-term sustainability. After his death in 1922, his successors did not always share his commitment to social justice and educational reforms, and many of his policies faced setbacks or were diluted. The political climate shifted, and without the strong leadership of Shahu Maharaj, the momentum for educational reforms slowed. Additionally, the persistence of caste-based discrimination and patriarchal attitudes made it difficult to maintain the social and political support necessary for sustaining such reforms.

Without continued advocacy and institutional support, the educational gains made during his reign faced the risk of being reversed or neglected.

➤ **Modern-day Challenges**

Even today, the challenges Shahu Maharaj faced in terms of caste-based discrimination, gender inequality, and resource limitations remain relevant. The struggle for educational equity in India continues, as marginalized communities still face barriers in accessing quality education. The historical resistance to women's education and the education of Dalits, though reduced, is still visible in certain regions. While progress has been made, Shahu Maharaj's vision for a fully inclusive and equitable education system has not yet been fully realized.

In conclusion, the challenges Shahu Maharaj faced in implementing his educational reforms were numerous and complex. However, his resilience and unwavering commitment to social justice through education ensured that these obstacles did not prevent the transformative changes he brought about. His efforts laid the foundation for future generations to continue the struggle for an inclusive and equitable educational system.

10. Conclusion

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj's educational reforms were transformative and visionary, laying a strong foundation for social and educational change in India. His unwavering commitment to education as a means of social justice reshaped the educational landscape of his time, focusing on the marginalized and oppressed communities, particularly the Dalits and women. Through his progressive policies, Shahu Maharaj demonstrated that education was not merely an academic pursuit, but a powerful tool for dismantling caste hierarchies and promoting social equality.

Shahu Maharaj's approach to education was not just about access to schooling but also about ensuring that education was meaningful and empowering. By introducing scholarships, establishing schools for lower-caste communities, and promoting vocational education, he ensured that education became a means of upward mobility and empowerment for the oppressed. His support for women's education, often in the face of strong societal resistance, was particularly remarkable, as it laid the groundwork for future gender equality movements in India.

Despite facing numerous challenges—ranging from societal resistance, political opposition, and financial constraints, to the lack of infrastructure and trained teachers—Shahu Maharaj's reforms had a lasting impact. His legacy continues to resonate today in the form of ongoing efforts for educational equity, social justice, and women's empowerment. The

foundations he laid for inclusive education, which focused on marginalized groups, continue to influence India's education policies, such as affirmative action and reservations for Dalits and other underrepresented communities.

While Shahu Maharaj's era was marked by obstacles, his reforms remain a symbol of how education can be leveraged to bring about systemic change. His vision transcended his time, inspiring future generations to continue striving for a more inclusive and just society. Shahu Maharaj's educational legacy serves as a testament to the transformative power of education and its ability to shape a fairer, more equitable world.

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Abstract

In the present globalization, era it has become a challenge to keep the customers as well as Consumers in fold and even keep our natural environment safe and that is the biggest need of the time. Consumers are also aware of the environmental issues like; global warming and the impact of environmental pollution. Green marketing is a phenomenon which has developed particular important in the modern market and has emerged as an important concept in India as in other parts of the developing and developed world, and is seen as an important strategy of facilitating sustainable development. An entrepreneur by keeping watch on growing needs of green marketing can sustain development and make his survival damn possible in the business world. Green marketing is a business practice that considers the consumer concerns about promoting preservation, and conservation of natural resources. In the modern era of globalization, privatization and liberalization, it has become a challenge to keep the customers as well as consumers in hold and even keep our natural environment safe and that is the biggest need of the time. The paper examines the present trends, challenges and opportunities of green marketing in India and describes the reason why companies are adopting it and future of green marketing and concludes that green marketing is something that will continuously grow in both practice and demand.

Key words:

Green Marketing, Sustainable Development, Opportunities, Challenges.

INTRODUCTION

The term Green Marketing came in the late 1980s and early 1990s, began in Europe in the early 1980s when certain products were found to be harmful to the environment and society as a whole. Consequently new types of products were created, called "Green product" that would cause less damage to the environment. According to Peattee (2001), the evolution of green marketing can be divided into three phases; first phase was termed as "Ecological" green marketing, to help solve the environment problems through remedies. Second phase was 'Environmental' Green Marketing with focus on clean technology that involved designing of innovative new products, when take care of pollution and waste issues. Third phase was "Sustainable" where it becomes essential for companies to produce environment friendly products as the awareness for such products in on the rise as customers are demanding eco-friendly products and technologies. In this context, Narayan Lakhmi Vermuri (2008) has discussed multifaceted views on 'Green Marketing' its new hopes and challenges in the current scenario. The authors have tried to establish the 'cause-effect relationships' of 'Green Marketing' at a global level. As 'The Times' reported. As the authors comment that the air pollution damages to people, crops and wild life in U.S total tens of billions each year. The authors examine the 'Marketing mix' of 'Green Marketing' too. Commenting the 'Green Marketing' the authors have highlighted the reasons of venturing the 'Green-Marketing' the reasons are opportunity, social responsibility, government pressure and competitive pressure. They mention some of problematic areas of 'Green Marketing' too.

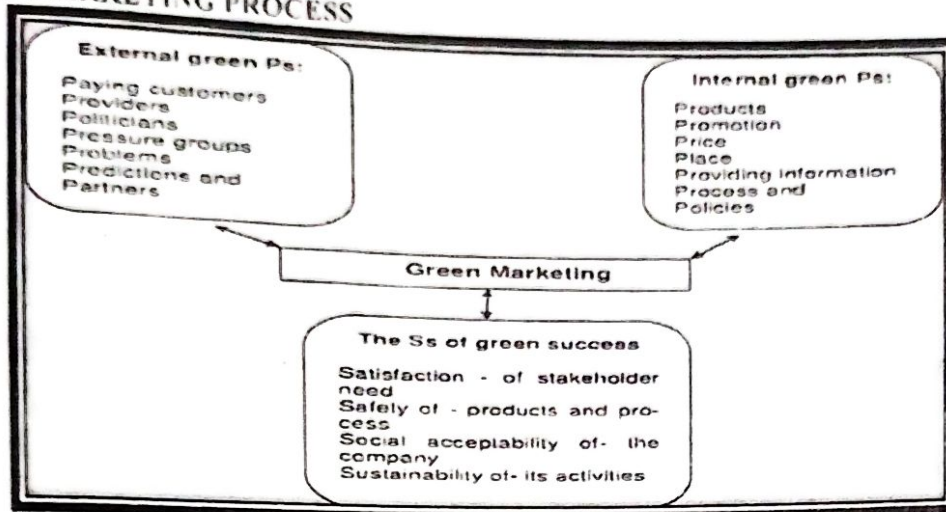
What is Green Marketing?

Green marketing is the displaying of earth welcoming things and organizations. It is getting dynamically standard as more people become stressed over environmental issues and reason that they have to experience their money in a way that is kinder to the planet. Green exhibiting can incorporate different things, for instance, making an eco-pleasing thing, using eco-obliging packaging, getting supportable vital approaches, or focusing promoting attempts on messages that pass on a thing's green points of interest. This sort of marketing can be dynamically expensive, anyway it can moreover be

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helpful in light of the growing solicitation. For example, things made locally in North America will when all is said in done be more expensive than those made abroad using unobtrusive work, yet they have a much humbler carbon impression since they don't have to fly over the globe to show up. For specific purchasers and business visionaries, the biological bit of leeway surpasses the worth differentiation.

GREEN MARKETING PROCESS



CURRENT SCENARIO-INDIA

Eco-mark Scheme introduced by Government of India in 1981 was a major step towards the promotion of green marketing in the country. Eco-labels provide information regarding the environmental performance of products. The basic objective of eco-labeling is to provide authentication to genuine claims regarding the environmental impact of products and processes by manufacturers. The Eco-mark Scheme of India has the following stated objectives: 1) To provide incentives to manufacturers and importers to reduce adverse environmental impact of products. 2) To assist consumers to become environmentally responsible in their daily lives by providing them information to take account of environmental factors in their daily lives. 3) To encourage citizens to purchase products which have less environmental impact. 4) To reward genuine initiatives by companies to reduce adverse environmental impact of products. 5) Ultimately to improve the quality of the environment and to encourage the sustainable management of resources.

GOLDEN RULES OF GREEN MARKETING

- 1) **KNOW YOU'RE CUSTOMER:** Make sure that the consumer is aware of and concerned about the issues that your product attempts to address, (Whirlpool learned the hard way that consumers wouldn't pay a premium for a CFC-free refrigerator because consumers didn't know what CFCs)
- 2) **EDUCATING YOUR CUSTOMERS:** isn't just a matter of letting people know you're doing whatever you're doing to protect the environment, but also a matter of letting them know why it matters. Otherwise, for a significant portion of your target market, it's a case of "So what?" and your green marketing campaign goes nowhere.
- 3) **BEING GENUINE & TRANSPARENT:** means that a) you are actually doing what you claim to be doing in your green marketing campaign and b) the rest of your business policies are consistent with whatever you are doing that's environmentally friendly. Both these conditions have to be met for your business to establish the kind of environmental credentials that will allow a green marketing campaign to succeed.
- 4) **REASSURE THE BUYER:** Consumers must be made to believe that the product performs the job it's supposed to do-they won't forego product quality in the name of the environment.

5) CONSIDER YOUR PRICING: If you're charging a premium for your product-and many environmentally preferable products cost more due to economies of scale and use of higher-quality ingredients-make sure those consumers can afford the premium and feel it's worth it.

6) GIVING YOUR CUSTOMERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE: It means personalizing the benefits of your environmentally friendly actions, normally through letting the customer take part in positive environmental action.

7) THUS LEADING BRANDS SHOULD RECOGNIZE THAT CONSUMER EXPECTATIONS HAVE CHANGED: It is not enough for a company to green its products; consumers expect the products that they purchase pocket friendly and also to help reduce the environmental impact in their own lives

OPPORTUNITIES FOR GREEN MARKETING IN INDIA

1. GOVERNMENTAL PRESSURE

Governmental regulations relating to environmental marketing are designed to protect consumers in several ways: 1) Reduce production of harmful goods or by-products; 2) Modify consumer and industry's use and/or consumption of harmful goods; or 3) Ensure that all types of consumers have the ability to evaluate the environmental composition of goods. These governmental regulations are designed to control the amount of hazardous wastes produced by firms. Many by-products of production are controlled through the issuing of various environmental licenses, thus modifying organizational behavior. In some cases governments try to "induce" final consumers to become more responsible. For example, some governments have introduced voluntary curb-side recycling programs, making it easier for consumers to act responsibly. In other cases governments tax individuals who act in an irresponsible fashion. The Indian government too has developed a framework of legislations to reduce the production of harmful goods and by products. These reduce the industry's production and consumers' consumption of harmful goods, including those detrimental to the environment; for example, the ban of plastic bags in Mumbai, prohibition of smoking in public areas, etc.

2. COMPETITIVE PRESSURE

Another major force in the environmental marketing area has been a firms desire to maintain its competitive position. In many cases, firms observe competitors promoting their environmental behaviors and attempt to emulate this behavior. It is only in some instances that this competitive pressure causes an entire industry to modify and thus reduce its detrimental environmental behavior. For example, it could be argued that Xerox's "Revive 100% Recycled paper" was introduced a few years ago in an attempt to address the introduction of recycled photocopier paper by other manufacturers. In another example when one tuna manufacture stopped using driftnets, the others followed suit. Many companies take up green marketing to maintain their competitive edge. The green marketing initiatives by niche companies such as Body Shop and Green & Black have prompted many mainline competitors to follow suit.

3. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Many firms are beginning to realize that they are members of the wider community and therefore must behave in an environmentally responsible fashion. This translates into firms that believe they must achieve environmental objectives as well as profit related objectives. This results in environmental issues being integrated into the firm's corporate culture. Firms in this situation can take two perspectives: 1) They can use the fact that they are environmentally responsible as a marketing tool; or 2) They can become responsible without promoting this fact. The HSBC became the world's first bank to go carbon-neutral last year. Other examples include Coca-Cola, which has invested in various recycling activities. Walt Disney World in Florida, US, has an extensive waste management program and infrastructure in place.

4. COST REDUCTION:

Reduction of harmful waste may lead to substantial cost savings. Sometimes, many firms develop symbiotic relationship whereby the waste generated by one company is used by another as a cost-effective raw material. For example, the fly ash generated by thermal power plants, which would

CHALLENGES IN GREEN MARKETING

1. Need for Standardization

It is found that only 5% of the marketing messages from Green campaigns are entirely true and there is a lack of standardization to authenticate these claims. There is no standardization to authenticate these claims. There is no standardization currently in place to certify a product as organic. A standard quality control board needs to be in place for such labeling and licensing.

2. New Concept

Indian literate and urban consumer is getting more aware about the merits of Green products. But it is still a new concept for the masses. The consumer needs to be educated and made aware of the environmental threats. By India's ayurvedic heritage, Indian consumers do appreciate the importance of using natural and herbal beauty products. Indian consumer is exposed to healthy living lifestyles such as yoga and natural food consumption. In those aspects the consumer is already aware and will be inclined to accept the green products.

3. Patience and Perseverance

The investors and corporate need to view the environment as a major long-term investment opportunity. The marketers need to look at the long-term benefits from this new green movement.

4. Avoiding Green Myopia

The first rule of green marketing is focusing on customer benefits i.e. the primary reason why consumers buy certain products in the first place. Do this right, and motivate consumers to switch brands or even pay a premium for the greener alternative. It is not going to help if a product is developed which is absolutely green in various aspects but does not pass the customer satisfaction criteria. This will lead to green myopia.

CONCLUSION

Now the present global scenario right time to select "Green Marketing" globally. It will come with drastic change in the world of business if all nations will make strict roles because green marketing is essential to save world from pollution. From the business point of view because a clever marketer is one who not only convinces the consumer, but also involves the consumer in marketing his product. Green marketing should not be considered as just one more approach to marketing, but has to be pursued with much greater vigor, as it has an environmental and social dimension to it. With the threat of global warming looming large, it is extremely important that green marketing becomes the norm rather than an exception or just a fad. Recycling of paper, metals, plastics, etc., in a safe and environmentally harmless manner should become much more systematized and universal. It has to become the general norm to use energy-efficient lamps and other electrical goods.

Marketers also have the responsibility to make the consumers understand the need for and benefits of green products as compared to non-green ones. In green marketing, consumers are willing to pay more to maintain a cleaner and greener environment. Finally, consumers, industrial buyers and suppliers need to pressurize effects on minimize the negative effects on the environment-friendly. Green marketing assumes even more importance and relevance in developing countries like India.

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ABSTRACT

In the present scenario Self-help groups are India's most powerful avenue for incubating and empowering women to move from subsistence to sustainability. Women empowerment is the important factor for the uniform growth of a nation. On this aspect the self help group plays a predominant role in deciding the women empowerment in the rural areas. SHG promotes the socioeconomic strength to the weaker and marginal section of the community and thereby promoting the uniform growth of the nation. Efforts are made in this article to understand the SHG, functioning of SHG and activities covered under SHG in Karnataka state.

Key words: SHG, Women empowerment, rural area.

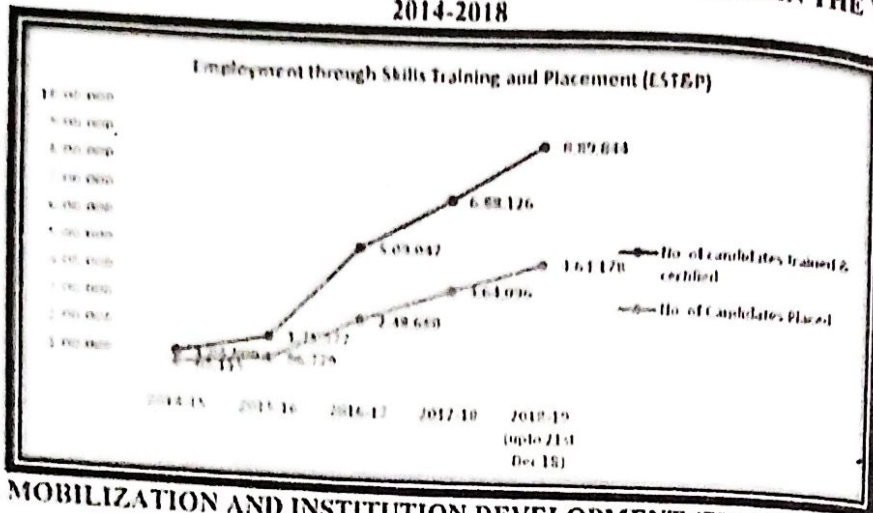
INTRODUCTION

In the present global scenario Self Help Group is playing a very important role in the process of financial inclusion and women empowerment. It is a small group formed by 10 to 25 members of the same locality in the same village area, and who come together to solve their problems and social issues and they eradicate poverty is through mobilizing their financial resources of the individual savings, the urban areas people knows about the problems and the schemes of the government but in rural area peoples having excess awareness of the SHGs. Besides the comparison on urban women and rural women have limited access to all kinds of resources such as education, financial support, transportation, training, availability of current information etc., but have more hidden talents, which have to be brought into light, and providing marketing knowledge and financial dealing activities shall provided by the government. The NGO's and the NABARD gives various skill training programmers are taking while the members and improves these self -power while the members, which provides the saving opportunities to women to cope up their problems of daily life, SHGs rural women to improve their decision making within the family and as well in the society.

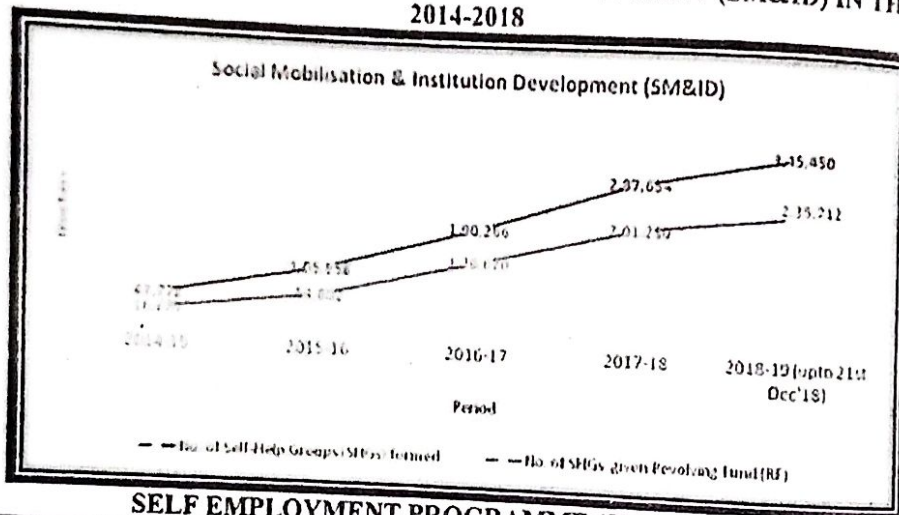
SELF HELP GROUPS IN INDIA

The present global scenario In India, the first Self Help Group (SHG) emerged in 1985, with the initiative of the Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA), a nongovernmental organization (NGO) for promotion of self-help affinity groups; watershed, water and waste land management; forestry; community management of sanitation and drinking water, housing and habitat; improvement of primary school education; technical skills for School dropouts; microenterprise generation; preventive health care and HIV/AIDS prevention program. By 1986, there were 300 SHGs in MYRADA's projects. A SHG is a group of about 10 to 20 poor women or men, from a similar class and region, forming a savings and credit organization by pooling financial resources in order to extend loans to the members at low interest with far fewer procedural hassles. 'Savings first' is the prime ethic of SHG. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), leading NGOs, and multilateral agencies like the International Fund for Agricultural Development, included SHG as strategic component to mitigate poverty by incorporating this approach in their annual plans since the emergence of SHGs. NABARD initiated an action research project in 1989 where grants were provided to other NGOs for initiating SHGs. In 1990, RBI accepted the SHG strategy as an alternative credit model and NABARD launched the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in 1992 to lend directly to SHGs for capacity building and innovation, to create an enabling environment.

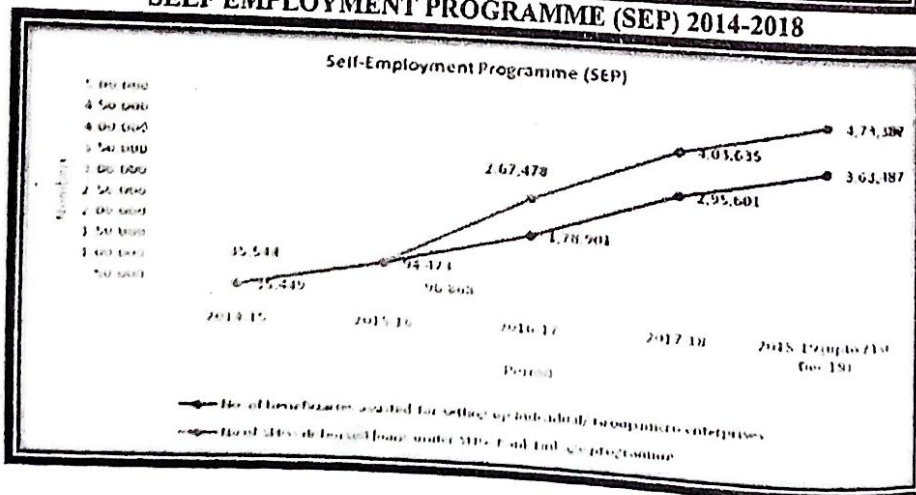
EMPLOYMENT THROUGH SKILLS TRAINING AND PLACEMENTS IN THE YEAR 2014-2018



SOCIAL MOBILIZATION AND INSTITUTION DEVELOPMENT (SM&ID) IN THE YEAR 2014-2018



SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (SEP) 2014-2018



SELF HELP GROUPS IN KARNATAKA

The economy of Karnataka is essentially an agrarian and rural economy. It accounts for 56 per cent of workforce of the State. In addition it supports other economic activities such as industry.

transport, trade and commerce, etc. The rural economy supplies food articles and home-made products to non-farm sector. The agriculture in Karnataka has many problems like low productivity, existence of unemployment and under employment, lack of storage and marketing facilities, insufficient credit, and transport amenities. Further, the pace of agriculture, rural and urban development is very much dependent on marketing of the produce of different products of rural and urban people. The history of SHG promotion started with NGOs taking the lead in the mid-1980 and moving on to NABARD by the end of 1980s. After the SHG- Bank Linkage Programme was launched in 1991-92; the very first loans to SHGs in the country were given in Kolar district of Karnataka by the Vysya bank, Bangarpet branch to Venkateshwara Mahila Sangha of Muduguli on December 9th, 1991 and by Corporation bank, Andersonpet branch to Saraswathi Mahila Sangha of Belaguriki on January 30, 1992.

NABARD up-scaled the programme in Karnataka by initiating a series of measures that included training of NGO and bank staff, convening a regular meetings of all intervening agencies, analysing reports and providing feedback for changes in operational systems to make them more user-friendly, and launching the first RRB (Regional Rural Bank), the Cauvery Grameena Bank of Mysore district, as an SHGs promoting institution (1994-95)¹⁰. In the 1990s, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), with World Bank collaboration and in partnership with the Government of India along six State Governments, including Karnataka, launched a similar programme titled Swashakti. This skill and knowledge encouraged Karnataka to launch a statewide programme called Stree Shakthi (Women's power) based on the SHG strategy. Together, the initiatives of various stakeholders, (the government, NGOs, Banks) and others increased SHG coverage in Karnataka significantly. At recent estimates, 40,295 Anganwadi workers (Department of Women and Child Development), 561 NGOs, 6 Regional Rural Banks, 20 District Central Cooperative Banks and many Commercial Banks are engaged in SHG promotion. Together they are estimated to have facilitated the creation nearly to 1, 65,000 SHGs in Karnataka.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN KARNATAKA

STREESHAKTHI SCHEME

The program was launched during 2000-01 and it is being implemented throughout the state to empower women and make them self reliant. Streeshakthi Groups are formed to inculcate the savings habit in the members empowering the women economically. About 15 to 20 women members who are from below poverty line families, landless agricultural laborers, SC/ST women join together. Streeshakthi Groups are formed through Anganwadi workers.

Aims and Objectives: -

- To strengthen the process of economic development of rural women and create a conducive environment for social change.
- To form self help group based on thrift and credit principles which builds self reliance and enable women to have greater access and control over resources.
- To increase the income levels of rural women by engaging them in; Income generating activities and creating financial stability.
- To provide opportunities to the members of the groups to avail the benefits of other departmental schemes by converging the services of various departments and lending institutions to ensure women's access to credit financing.

KARNATAKA KAYAKA YOJANA

The Chief Minister of Karnataka has introduced a zero interest (interest-free)/ subsidised loan scheme for women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the state. The State Government provides loan up to Rs. 10 lakh to SHGs from cooperative banks. Karnataka Kayaka Yojana declared by the Chief Minister in the state budget 2018-19, focuses on empowering women in the State to create more job opportunities. The scheme is one of the many people and social security schemes that the State

Government has initiated for the development of skills and entrepreneurs. This article portrays the highlights of Karnataka Kayaka Yojana.

Here they are objectives of Karnataka Kayaka Yojana. To empower women and self-help groups.

- 1) To provide financial assistance.
- 2) To create self-employment and empowerment opportunities for women.
- 3) To enhance SHGs.
- 4) To influence women on entrepreneurship.

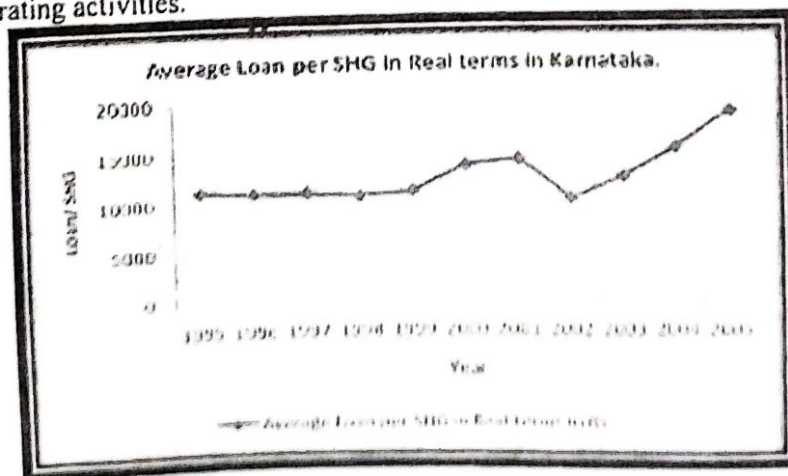
UDYOGINI SCHEME

Encouraging Women to take loans from banks and other financial institutions to take up income generation activities listed by KSWDC or other profitable activities for which KSWDC assists in the form of Subsidy.

- 1) For Women belonging to scheduled cast and scheduled tribe unit cost is Rs. 1.00 lakh to maximum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Subsidy is 50% of the loan amount, Income limit of the family should be below Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
- 2) For Women belonging to special category widowed, gene general category maximum unit cost is Rs. 1.00 lakh. Subsidy for special category Women is 30% or maximum Rs. 10,000/- and subsidy for general category is 20% of maximum Rs. 7,500/-. Subsidy will be released to the District Managers/Deputy Directors of women and Child Development of the concerned districts against the loan amount sanctioned by the banks after imparting EDP training to selected beneficiaries.
- 3) Eligibility Criteria: Family income should be less than Rs. 40,000/- for Women belonging to general category.
- 4) Age limit is between 18 to 45 years.
- 5) No income limits to special category Women.
- 6) After the Sanction of loan, EDP training for 3 days is provided to these Women before the release of loan.
- 7) The main objective of the Scheme is to avoid Women going to private money lenders or other financial institutions for loan with high interest rate.

SAMRUDHI SCHEME

This Scheme is implemented from the year of 2016-17 under this Scheme an amount of Rs. 10,000/- is being given to Women street vendors. This Scheme is implemented form the year 2016-17. Under this Scheme financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rs. 25,000/- loan of Rs. 25,000/-subsidy) is given to women who are HIV infected, to take up income generating activities.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

S. Thangamani and S. Muthuselvi (2013) The Study reveals empowerment of women through Self Help Groups (SHGs) would lead to benefits not only to the individual women, but also for the family and community as a whole through collective action for development. Self Help Groups have linkages with NGOs (Non-Government Organizations) and banks to get finance for development.

V. Savitha and H. Rajsekar (2014) Self Help Group are playing important role in the process of financial inclusion of women empowerment, and addressed the poverty and social issues among the members. The core activity is mobilized of small savings from group members and lending the loans from banks. The study based on the personal, financial, marketing, and production oriented problems faced among the members and upliftment of members among the SHGs.

R.L. Vinodhini & P. Vajjayanthi (2016) the study explain the Socio economic empowerment of women in rural India. SHGs are the small association of the members in background status and enables to success of the SHGs and innovative practices to enables the development and building at the stakeholders. SHGs also help the financial status of households.

Vinodha Devi (2017) in her study identified that scarcity of raw materials for production, followed by shortage of power, insufficient finance for promoting and running an enterprise etc. are the problems faced by women entrepreneurs.

Prevanka Kumawat and Vishakha Bansal (2018) in their study ascertained that inadequate training facilities, problems in marketing the products, poor support from financial institutions etc. are the problems faced by SHG members.

Objectives of the study

The study has the following objectives

- 1) To understand SHG and its role in women empowerment.
- 2) To know the Different activities undertaken by SHG in Karnataka.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology used for this study is descriptive method. The study is conceptual one to understand the SHG role in women empowerment.

ISSUES OF SELF HELP GROUPS

1. **Ignorance of Members/Participants:** Even though the authorities take measures for creating awareness among the group members about the schemes beneficial to them, still majority of the group are unaware of the schemes of assistance offered to them.
2. **Inadequate Training Facilities:** The training facilities given to the members of SHGs in the specific areas of product selection, quality of products, production techniques, managerial ability, packing, other technical knowledge ate are not adequate to compete with that of strong units.
3. **Problems Related with Raw Materials:** Normally each SHG procures raw materials individually from the suppliers. They purchase raw materials in smaller quantities and hence they may not be able to enjoy the benefits of large scale purchase like discount, credit facilities etc.
4. **Problems of Marketing:** Marketing is an important area of functioning of the SHGs. However they face different problems in the marketing of products produced by them. Following are the major problems relating to marketing.
 - 1) Lack of sufficient orders.
 - 2) Lack of linkage with the marketing agencies.
 - 3) Lack of adequate sales promotion measures.
 - 4) Lack of permanent market for the products of SHGs.
5. **Lack of Stability and Unity Especially among women SHGs:** In the case of SHGs dominated by women, it is found that there is no stability of the units as, many married women are not in a

position to associate with the group due to the shift of their place of residence. Moreover, there is no unity among women members owing to personal reasons.

6. Weak Financial Management:

It is also found that in certain units the return from the business is not properly invested further in the

Units and the funds diverted for other personal and domestic purposes like marriage, construction of house etc.

7. Inadequate Financial Assistance:

It is found that in most of the SHGs, the financial assistance provided to them by the agencies concerned is not adequate to meet their actual requirements. The financial authorities are not giving adequate subsidy to meet even the labour cost requirements.

SUGGESTIONS TO MINIMIZE THE PROBLEMS FACED BY SHGS:

1. In order to solve the various problems relating to marketing of SHGs, the state level organizations should extend the activities throughout the state instead of limiting its operations in a particular area.
2. Various SHGs functioning in a particular panchayat area can form a co-operative society. This society may be entrusted with the task of marketing the products of different SHGs under a common brand name. Further, the society can undertake sales promotion activities and procure rare raw materials for the benefits of member SHGs.
3. Information about locally available materials and their varied uses should be disseminated to SHGs. Proper encouragement and training should be given to them to make innovative products by using these materials. In order to have a knowledge base about the availability of materials, in panchayat levels, surveys can be conducted under the auspices of local authorities.
4. Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) can play a significant role in empowering women entrepreneurs by providing basic education, motivation training, and financial help and so on.
5. All the members in the SHGs may not have the same caliber and expertise. NGOs can identify the inefficient members of the group and can impart proper training to them in order to make them competent. For this purpose, short term training programmes can be arranged at the panchayat level.
6. Frequent awareness camps can be organised by the Rural Development department authorities to create awareness about the different schemes of assistance available to the participants in the SHGs.
7. In the emerging changes in the values and attitudes of the members of the SHGs is a clear manifestation of socio-economic empowerment interventions yielding relatively quicker results. The socio-economic programmes reinforce each other and promote all-round development of the children, the women, the households and the communities.
8. Lastly, arrangements may be made by the financial institutions for providing adequate financial assistance to the SHGs strictly on the basis of their actual performance without any discrimination of caste, politics etc

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Human Rights : Concept and Ambit

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DIST- VIJAYAPURA (KARNATAKA)

Abstract:

The concept of human rights, grounded in the belief that all individuals possess inherent and inalienable rights, has evolved significantly over centuries. Emerging from early religious and philosophical doctrines, such as those of Plato, Socrates, and religious traditions like Buddhism and Islam, human rights have become a cornerstone of modern legal and political frameworks. This study explores the historical progression of human rights, from the Magna Carta and Enlightenment philosophies of Locke and Rousseau to pivotal 20th-century milestones, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948, which established universal standards for the protection of dignity and freedom.

The research categorizes human rights into three generations—civil and political rights, socio-economic rights, and collective rights—emphasizing their universality, indivisibility, and interdependence (Donnelly, 2003). It also highlights the importance of contextualizing human rights within national frameworks, such as India's constitutional provisions and the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, which uphold fundamental freedoms and socio-economic entitlements.

Furthermore, the study underscores the symbiotic relationship between human rights and human development, as posited by Amartya Sen, asserting that fostering equitable access to resources and opportunities is essential for societal progress. Ultimately, the paper reinforces the imperative of global solidarity in human rights advocacy, encapsulated in Amnesty International's assertion: "Human rights belong to everyone, or they are guaranteed to no one."

Introduction:

The concept of human rights has occupied social workers, educators, philosophers, lawyers and politicians for ages. The proposition that all individuals who inhabit planet earth share inherent privileges and rights has great attraction. The commonality among all who reside on the planet regardless of country or nationality aims to bring individuals closer together than might otherwise be the case. After all, if some who lives in the United States acknowledges that some one living in Russia or China has same right to a safe non-violent environment this link can lead to better cooperation in resolving key issues affecting human existence.

Human rights, by their very nature, encompass both domestic and international contexts. Unless individuals, communities, corporations, governments, and other entities uphold human rights within their own spheres, any attempt to promote them on a global scale becomes superficial at best. The most effective starting point for studying and implementing human rights is within one's immediate environment. Only when individuals or groups fully comprehend and practice these rights locally can their scope be meaningfully extended to broader, more complex circumstances.

What are human rights ?

To begin any study of human rights the initial and obvious question arises what are human rights? Without coherent response to these questions, no further study or understanding of human rights can occur. Unfortunately, many individuals, especially politicians blithely employ the words human rights. For instance, American politicians frequently criticize china for its human rights

Violations with little explanation as to the nature of those violence. One may wonder what violations? What specific acts perpetrated by china run a foul of human rights? Why are those acts violation of human rights? Who defines human rights? Such general statements create confusion.

Human rights are not limited to political ideals, meaning domestic elections, freedom of speech and religion and other rights typically associated with the American political system. Human rights encompass a wide variety of political, economic and social field. The basic human rights are non-derivable and non-negotiable. The common theme emerging from various theories is that a minimum absolute or core postulate of any just and universal system of rights must include some recognition of the value of individual freedom or autonomy.

Human rights are not the gift or bounty of any political sovereign through legislation but are rights inherent in human existence. The purpose of any law dealing with these rights is merely to recognize, to regulate their existence and to provide for their enforcement. These rights are considered to be universal indivisible and interdependent.

Development of Human Rights:

The universal declaration of human rights did not arise from a vacuum. Early civilization produces religious codes that established standards of conduct for fairly homogeneous group within limited territorial jurisdiction. By requiring people to treat fellow human with dignity and help, provide for each others needs. Many religions are precursors to human rights. In various decrees. Judaism Christianity, Buddhism and Islam all stress what would now be called human rights. These religions emphasize the necessity of fairness from political authorities and in the distribution of economic resources to those in need.

Since ancient times philosophers have written about equality and justice. These great thinkers including Plato, Socrates, more than two thousand years ago explained realm of basic inalienable rights of man. The Romans developed the "Twelve Table" which stress the necessity for a people trial, the presentation of evidence and proof and illegality of bribery in judicial proceedings.

In 1215, a corner stone of human rights came in to existence when English Nobles, Bishops and Archbishops forced the then reigning king John to end the abuses against his subjects. The subjects drafted a document known as Magnacarta which King John signed. During the 17th century European philosophers like Hobbes, Lock and Rousseau advocated natural rights of the citizens. USA constitution came in to existence in which fundamental rights are inserted through amendments.

At the international level Hogue peace conventions, League of Nations. United Nations, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Regional developments of Human Rights and other international Acts are remarkable.

All these things made a foundation to the concept of Human Rights.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Human rights are a relatively a new term with its initial use occurring in 1945 after the end of World War II. The result of II world war is the declaration of human rights in 1948. It set minimum standards of conduct for governments all over the world.

This declaration must rank as one of the most esteemed accomplishments in political, social, economic and cultural society.

Three Generations of Human Rights

There are three distinct sets of human rights

1 First Generation Rights:

The first set or generation lists political and individual freedoms. The right to fair trial; freedom of speech and expression; freedom of religion; freedom of movement and assembly; guarantees against discrimination, slavery and torture, fall within these political and civil rights. These rights are often referred as negative rights in the sense that they restrict the role of governments.

2 Second Generation Rights:

Another set of human rights embodies so called positive rights. This set of rights attempts to ensure each resident of a country an adequate standard of living based on the resources of that community. Under this, every one has a right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and his family, including food, housing, clothing and medical care. In addition, motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance and every one has the right to free Education. These rights are termed as positive rights.

3 Third Generation Rights:

The third and final set of human rights involves collective rights among nations. Those set of human rights indicates that solidarity among nations and individuals forms and core value of the declaration.

Even though there are three generation rights, all human rights are equally important.

Human Rights in the National and International Sphere:

Human rights have been defined to encompass every aspect of dignified human existence which makes every human being an equal member of the human family. Human dignity is the quintessence of human rights. The true scope of human rights is that "All human rights for all and the world is one family" are concepts which have depended on the expanded meaning of human rights assuring full human dignity to every member of the human race in the global village. Globalization of human rights by making it universally accepted eradicating the global inequalities is the call of human rights

movement. Any humiliation of a human being is an affront to his human dignity and thus a violation of his human rights.

The concept of human rights can general be defined as “those rights which are inherent in our nature and without which we can not live as human beings. Human rights allow us to fully develop and use our human qualities, our intelligence, our tolerance and our conscience and to satisfy our spiritual and other needs”

Jack Donnelly argues that “Internationally recognized human rights have become a new international standard of civilization”.

H.J Laslki defines that “rights, infect, are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek in general to be himself at the best”.

Human Right has a comprehensive meaning to include all aspects of human dignity and all measures needed for full human developments, all of which depend on good governance.

In the international context the concept of human rights occupied a prominent place. Article 1 to 56 of U.N charter show the primary concern about human rights. These rights are the legitimate concern of the international family, Signatories to the UN charter undertake responsibility of promoting human rights individually and collectively. U.N. charter was followed by UDHR in 1948, which deals with number of rights such as political rights, social and cultural rights, women’s rights, rights of child, racial discrimination and genocide etc.

Constitution of India and Human Rights:

The core values of our constitutional philosophy indicated in the preamble are dignity of the individual, unity and integrity of the nation. The constitution respected human rights by number of articles. The fundamental rights under part – III include Right to equality, right to liberty, right against exploitation, Right to Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights and Right to Constitutional Remedies. There is protection of individuals against violation of their human rights. Even under part –IV there are number of provisions dealing with economic and social rights like right to equal pay for equal works, right to health, right of the child, right to public assistance in case of old age, sickness, unemployment and disability, right to just humane condition of work, maternity rights, right to free and compulsory education for children, etc.

The protection of human rights Act – 1993 was enacted for better protection of the human rights.

Linkage between Human Right and Human Developments:

Emphasis on human dignity is laid not only in the UN charter, the UDHR and other savants, full development of the human personality is also made through number of steps, Empowerment of the people through human development is the aim of human rights. Economics of knowledge is the methodology of improving governance through human development must be linked with human rights.

Major Human Rights:

Major human rights are social rights, political rights, economic rights, cultural rights, Right to self determination, Right to work, Right to enjoy just fundamental conditions of work, Right to trade unions, Right to social security, Right to adequate standard of living, Right to education, Freedom from torture, cruelty, inhumanity, Right to enjoy benefits of social progress, Right to life and security, Freedom from slavery, Right to movement, Freedom from discrimination, Right to procession etc.

Conclusion:

In conclusion it may be said that the nature and scope of human rights cover vast area of human life. They are nothing but rights of men and women. These rights include natural rights, fundamental rights, legal rights, constitutional rights and interpretative rights by the courts. The human rights are universal, eternal, legally sanctioned, inherent, based on natural law, only for human beings, inter dependent, inalienable, irrevocable, equal to all, democratic and international. The above analysis reveals the nature and scope of Human rights. It can be concluded with the statement of “Amnesty International” that “human rights to belong to every one or they are guaranteed to no one.”

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Introduction: The term parliamentary system does not mean that a country is ruled by different parties in coalition with each other. Such multi-party arrangements are usually the product of an electoral system known as proportional representation. India stands out as a shining symbol of democracy amongst the nations that emerged as independent states after the demise of colonial rule post-World War II. India's founding fathers opted for the Westminster model of parliamentary democracy as practiced in Britain with some modifications. They did study the American and French presidential systems but opted for the parliamentary system of government. Parliamentary countries like India that use "first past the post" voting usually have governments composed of one party. However, parliamentary systems in continental Europe do use proportional representation, and tend to produce election results in which no single party has a majority of seats. Function of parliament

Abstract: The paper highlights the features of Parliamentary and Presidential Governments in India. A presidential system contrasts with a parliamentary system, where the head of government comes to power by gaining the confidence of an elected legislature. Parliamentary System of Government · In India, the PM can be from either the Rajya Sabha or the Lok Sabha. The paper focuses a system of governance in which the President is the Chief Executive and is elected directly by the people. The Union Parliament is the supreme legislative body in the country. In a Parliamentary System, the head of government needs to be a member of the legislative body. Parliamentary government is a democratic form of government in which the political party that wins the most seats in the legislature.

Key words: parliamentary, presidential, democracy, constitution, opposition, government and committee

The constituent Assembly while discussing the form of constitution for the country decided to go in for the westminster system of parliamentary democracy. Even the west presidential type of government was thought of. But the consensus was not in its favour adult franchisee was given though some were skeptical that with the majority of people illiterate whether they would exercise their franchise properly. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the interim prime minister and Dr. B R Ambedkar, the chairman of the constitution framing committee stood their ground and parliamentary democracy on the westminster model with certain modification came to be accepted. "Independence, the Constituent Assembly of India, under the leadership of B. R. Ambedkar, undertook the process of drafting a completely new constitution for the country. The Constitution of India was eventually enacted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950" (Sharma, Brij Kishore 2007: 66)

India was declared a secular democratic Republic and from 1952 onwards, general elections were normally conducted every five years unless parliament got dissolved earlier than the mandatory five year period due to extraordinary circumstances. "Typically, parliamentary republics are states that were previously constitutional monarchies with a parliamentary system" (Arend Lijphart, 1992:104)

Generally election here takes place smoothly and peacefully barring a few incidents of booth capturing and false voting. Even then when anything serious happens the Election commission orders for a re-conduct of the polls in the booths where malpractices are clearly proven. The world committee has praised the conduct of free and fair elections in our country. We have the pride of place as the

largest democracy in the world where almost 60 crores of people go to the booths to elect the government of their choice.

These are all the positive feature of our democracy. And yet in the functioning of our parliament there are many aberrations and the political parties and the political leadership should squarely bear responsibility for such aberrations. As Rajeev Dhawan, the eminent constitutionist has rightly observed "India's constitution has evolved over fifty years to quire some measures of principled stability". There were occasions when the proceedings of parliament were stalled by opposition benches, uproarious scenes drenching any sensible debate to adjourn the parliament for several days. The congress has raised the issues of tainted minister George Fernandez being inducted into the cabinet but confine their opposition only to George Fernandez boycotting him as minister. Otherwise the congress as an opposition did not fail to fulfill its democratic function as such. But ever since BJP lost power in the May 2004 election, it has totally failed to discharge its constitutional obligation as an opposition party. Disruption of parliamentary proceedings has become its only agenda with an intention of bring governance to a halt. They have miserably failed to play a political role according to the democratic ruler of the game.

First they said Sonia Gandhi should not be elected to become Prime Minister. In a Parliamentary democracy it is none of the business of the opposition to say who should be elected the leader of the ruling combine. While the congress in the opposition never suggested who should be elected the prime Minister on behalf of the national Democratic Alliance. Constitution experts feel that they defeated the national Democratic Alliance is trying to hold the Indian Governance to ransom for the simple reason they have been rejected by the Indian electorate. Actually in the first 100 days of Manamohan Singh government the BJP never allowed the parliament to function and consequently a Railway Bidget of RS 41, 417 crores and general Budget of Rs 477,829 Crores was passed without discussion. And 105 demands for Grants of 339,229 Crores were made without discussion. This is the kind of role in NDA opposition is playing today in parliament. Without participation in the budget discussion a bench of opposition leaders met the Prime Minister and submitted memorandum containing their suggestions and objections to the Prime Minister which is he rightly refused to accept. How can the opposition bypass the parliament and have an in- camera discussion with Prime Minister for incorporating the Suggestions in the Budget proposal? Is it not an affront to the august sovereign body which the people were elected? The NDA opposition by this ridiculous behavior has made parliamentary democracy a mockery.

In a parliamentary the role of the opposition is much important as the role of the ruling party. The opposition is much a part of constitutional governance as the government. The press has a vital to play in such critical times in a democracy. The press and other electronic media and also some political analyst want to assess the performance of Manamohan Singh government of the fist 100days. It is alright assessing the initial performance of the government. Is it not obligatory on the part of the press and the other media to assess the role played by the opposition in the first 100 days of the new government? In a democracy we need a vibrant and functioning opposition to complement the role of the government. Unfortunately the politics of defeat is playing havoc in undermining the democratic institutions as Jawaharlal Nehru has rightly said: "Democracy is not only a form of government but a way of life". More importantly a political way of life and it is high time our politicians learn about it.

Some believe that it is easier to pass legislation within a parliamentary system. This is because the executive branch is dependent upon the direct or indirect support of the legislative branch and often includes members of the legislature. In a presidential system, the executive is often chosen independently from the legislature. If the executive and legislature in such a system include members entirely or predominantly from different political parties, then stalmate can occur. "The powers of the legislature in India are exercised by the Parliament, a bicameral legislature consisting of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. Of the two houses of parliament, the Rajya Sabha (or the 'Council of States') is

considered to be the upper house and consists of members appointed by the president and elected by the state and territorial legislatures. The Lok Sabha is considered the lower house” (Arnall, Elaine; Fox, Darrell 2016: 186)

In addition to quicker legislative action, parliamentarianism has attractive features for nations that are ethnically, racially or ideologically divided. In an impersonal presidential system, all executive power is concentrated in the president. In a parliamentary system, with a collegial, executive power is more divided. “The executive of government is the one that has sole authority and responsibility for the daily administration of the state bureaucracy. The division of power into separate branches of government is central to the republican idea of the separation of powers” (Arnall, Elaine; Fox, Darrell, 2006: 189)

It can also be argued that power is more evenly spread out in the power structure of parliamentarianism. The premier seldom tends to have as high importance as a ruling president, and there tends to be a higher focus on voting for a party and its political ideas than voting for an actual person. “The parliament does not have complete control and sovereignty, as its laws are subject to judicial review by the Supreme Court. However, it does exercise some control over the executive. The members of the Council of Ministers, including the prime minister, are either chosen from parliament or elected there within six months of assuming office. The council as a whole is responsible to the Lok Sabha” (Laxmikanth 2005:169)

The Case Against: India is developing not because of the political system. India is developing in spite of the political system. With proper and accountable form of governance, India could have by now reached a super power status given the resources and the abilities of the people.

India experimented with parliamentary system of democracy, copied largely from UK. Unfortunately, it has not worked for India. India as a nation is deeply divided into several groups with conflicting interests. Indian democracy in practice has not been able to abolish caste system that divides the majority community into groups with conflicting interests despite many laws. Accountability is the major causality in the Indian style of democracy.

The political parties often give importance to the winning chances based on the group and caste following a candidate has. Even in Cabinet formation, caste plays its role, many times in the formation of the Cabinet. Caste and communal divide made India into one of the most corrupt nations in the world. Some credible estimates put the annual corruption in India at 50 billion dollars. “The Constitutional (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 aims to provide a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all States having a population of over 2 million, to hold Panchayat elections regularly every five years, to provide reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women, to appoint State Finance Commission to make recommendations as regards the financial powers of the Panchayats and to constitute District Planning Committee to prepare a draft development plan for the district: (Laxmikanth, M 2017:145)

To fight the twin causes of corruption and caste, may be India needs to debate on a presidential form of government on the US model. A strong executive president does not need the support of caste and communal vote banks. He can go ahead with reforms that make the administration more transparent, less corrupt and more accountable to the citizens and the nation. A powerful, committed and accountable administration is the need of the hour.

India’s parliamentary democracy after more than half century in existence today presents a sordid picture if the following features that have emerged are taken into account:

- Due to the compulsions of electoral arithmetic of parliamentary system, India has become politically more divisive and fragmented.
- India’s political dynamics today are driven more by considerations of casteism, communalism and other sectarian factors.

- In India, today no political party can claim to be a national party of stature. Their influence may be predominant in some regions and negligible or even non-existent elsewhere. India's Congress Party claiming to be more than a century old has yet to nurture a leadership independent of the political dynasty that has held sway ever since Independence. In election after election to ensure their success, they look for their dynamic icon of the day to lead them.
- Election tickets for contesting elections are being given by all political parties to the progeny of existing political leaders, their wives, their kin or close aides down to personal assistants. Merit is not the consideration, nor a record of public service.
- The above has degenerated to the level of criminals, people char sheeted in courts and those having considerable muscle-power to contest elections on tickets of political parties whose sole consideration is how many seats these notorious elements can bring along.
- In the absence of clear mandate, India has entered the era of coalition politics where political definitions are the order of the day and political loyalties are switched by the number of briefcases full of millions of rupees that can change hands.
- Crucial portfolios in the Central Cabinet have been given not on the basis of the professional competence of the minister so appointed but by blackmail of withdrawing support to the coalition even though the minister may be a tainted one.
- In such a milieu, India's foreign policies are getting communized and communalized and national security priorities are given a go-by.

Why don't we debate the merits and demerits of presidential form of government and if it appears to be suitable, then why not go for it?

Conclusion: There is a distinct separation of powers but the executive and legislature watch over each other. India should adopt the presidential form of government instead of the parliamentary style of democracy, inherited from the British. The presidential system has a single executive elected directly by the people, while the parliamentary system has a dual executive with the President as head. Parliamentary system ensures harmonious relationship and cooperation between the legislative and executive organs of the government. Parliamentary vs Presidential Form of Government; Dissolution of the lower house, The Prime Minister is able to dissolve the lower house.

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CENTRE STATE RELATIONS: STRENGTHENING THE PRINCIPLE OF FEDERALISM

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Abstract: The paper highlights the Indian federal setup. The paper explores the Constitution divides the legislative, executive, and financial functions between the Centre and the states. Federalism reinforced by enhancing devolution of powers and resources to states and local bodies by revising the constitutional lists. Federalism set of guidelines of sharing powers between the central government and state governments in India. The Indian Constitution has an essential intolerance for the Union government, and this dominates the political structure of India

Keywords: Constitution, government, Parliament , financial, Legislative, administrative, function, power, centre and state.

Introduction: The Constitution makers devised a federal set up for India and inserted in the constitution. The main features of federalism are clear division of powers between the centre and the federal units, the existence of an independent and supreme judiciary to interpret the constitution and to settle disputes between the states. Federalism refers to a structure of government in which power is divided between a central power and various constituent units, such as states or provinces. The most important feature of the federal system adopted by the Indian Constitution is the principle that relations between the States and the centre.

The constitution of India divides all powers- legislative, executive and financial between the centres and the states maximum harmony and coordination centre. "The full name of the country is the Republic of India. India and Bharat are equally official short names for the Republic of India in the Constitution" (Buckley, 2012:28) The constitution of India provides a federal system of government in the country, based on division of powers between the Centre and the states. The powers have been specified in the three lists of subjects given in the seventh Schedule. These lists are Union list containing 96 subjects; the state list containing 66 subjects; and the concurrent list containing 47 items.

The union Parliament enjoys exclusive power to legislative on the subjects mentioned in the Union list. It contains subjects like Defense, Foreign Affairs, Currency, Union duties etc. the states enjoy exclusive power to legislate on the subjects enumerated in the state list. This lists contains subjects like public order and police, local government, public health and sanitation, agriculture , education etc. both the centre and the state governments can legislate on the subjects mentioned in the concurrent list, which contains subject like criminal law and procedure, marriage, contracts, social insurance, economic and social planning etc. however, if a law of the union Government and that of a state government in respect of any subject in the concurrent list comes into conflict, the union law prevails over the state law. The residuary power, that is the powers which are not covered by any of the three lists, vest in the Union government. In typical federation like India, only specified powers are vested in the states

However, in spite of the presence of the essential federal features, the Indian constitution is said to be bent in the favour of the centre and it presents a system which is federal in appearance and unitary in character. It will be relevant to have looked at the Union State relations and other provisions of the constitutions to affirm this legislative relational between Centre and States. There are 97 important subjects like foreign relation, defence, currency, foreign trade etc. on which only the parliament can make laws. "According to Kumarasingham, there are three distinctive features of India's federalism. First, its origins in Partition and the Princely States. Second, its constitutional power over the borders.

Third, its early compromise of different cultural elements in the first decade” (Kumarasingham, Harshan 2013: 91)

“The government, seated in New Delhi, has three primary branches: the legislative, the executive and the judiciary, whose powers are vested in a bicameral Parliament” (Gledhill, Alan 2001:127) In the state list there are 66 subjects mainly of local importance like police, local self government, jail, health, irrigation etc. on which the state government can make law. The third one is the concurrent list which includes 47 subjects like population control and family welfare, social security, newspaper etc. Both the centre and the states can make laws on the subjects from the concurrent list, but the state should make sure that laws made by them regarding these are in conformity with the central laws. The Indian constitution gives the residuary powers, which are not mentioned in any of the 3 lists to the centre.

Administrative Relation- chapter II of part XI of the constitution is concerned with these aspect in the administrative field also the union has been given a dominant position the executive authority of the union extends over a large number of subjects the states are moreover expected to comply with laws made by parliament and are not to impede the exercise of the executive power of the union. The union can issue directions to the states regarding the construction and maintenance of communications of national or military importance it can also give instructions to state governments for the protection of railways the union reimburses the incurred by the states in this regard. The president may entrust to officers of the states certain executive functions of the union relating to any matter extra costs will be met by the union government. The centre mainly depends on the state administrative machinery to implement the decision and policies it formulates. Secondly, the centre holds control over the state administration through appointment made by it under all India services. Similarly there is single judicial system in India in which the judges of both the Supreme Court and High Court are appointed and removed by the president of India. To ensure better coordination between the centre and the states the president may appoint advising Interstate councils. Moreover the centre and the states may delegate to each other, the administrative powers and functions to ensure cooperation and understanding.

Legislative Relations: the legislative relations between the centre and the states are spelt out in articles 245-254 of part XI chapter I of the constitution article 245 spells out the territorial jurisdiction of the union and the states the parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India while the state legislation a threefold distribution of legislative powers between union and states is envisaged and listed in schedule VII List I or the union list includes 97 subjects over which the union has exclusive power of legislation the subjects include defense foreign affairs banking currency and coinage communication atomic energy etc “The division of powers are defined by the constitution and the legislative powers are divided into three list” (Hardgrave and Koachanek 2008:145)

List II or the state list comprises 66 Items over which the state legislature has exclusive power of legislation subjects include public order and police local government prison public health and sanitation agriculture fisheries state taxes and duties betting and market capitation taxes tolls treasure trove gas and gasworks inns etc. In case of a matter overlapping between the three lists predominance has been given to the union legislature in case of conflict between a union and a state law relating to the same subject on the concurrent list the former prevails however if a law passed by parliament the state law prevails but it would still the parliaments power to override such state law by subsequent legislation.

Under article 249 of the constitution if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two- third majority that a particular subject in the state, List is of national importance, the Parliament can legislate on such a subject. Such a resolution of the Rajya Sabha remains in force for a period of one year and can be extended by one year by means of the subsequent resolution. During the Proclamation of Emergency made by President of India, on account of internal disturbance or external aggression, the

parliament acquires the authority to make laws on the entire subject mentioned in the state list. However, all such laws made by the Parliament become ineffective six months after the Proclamation of Emergency cease to operate. For the implementation of treaties, international agreements and conventions, the Parliament has the power to legislate on any subject, and the normal distribution does not stand in its be invalidated on the ground that it relates to the subject mentioned in the state List.

The residual powers under the constitution (i.e. subjects not included in any of the lists are vested in the union legislature (Article 248) whether a particular matter falls under the residuary powers or not is finally determined by the courts. There are certain circumstances under which the above system of distributions either suspended or parliament has the power to legislate on a state subject if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two third majority that It is in the national interest to do so the resolution remains in force for a period not extended by one year the law thus passed by parliament ceases to have force (Articles 249) (II) during times of emergency parliament can make laws on subjects in the state list however such a law ceases to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the proclamation has ceased to operate (Article 250) (III) parliament can also make laws with respect to any subject on the states resolve that it shall be lawful for parliament to do so (article 252) (IV) parliament has the power to legislate has the power to legislate on a state subject for the implementation of treaties or international agreements and conventions (Article 253) on the whole the constitution has assigned a dominant role to the centre in the centre in the sphere of legislation.

Financial Relations-Under Art 280 of the constitution, the president shall appoint a finance commission every five years after to determine the distribution of taxes between the centre and the states. The taxes which are distributed between the centre and the states are (a) those wholly under center are customs and corporation tax, surcharge on income tax, (b) taxes wholly under states are revenue, stamp duty, taxes on boats, vehicles etc. (c) taxes levied by center but collected and appropriated by states like stamp duties on exchange bills.

(d) taxes which are levied and collected by the centre but given to the states like terminal taxes, related to the advertisement in newspaper etc.

(e) taxes which are levied and collected by the centre but are distributed between the centre and the states like taxes on income other than agricultural income. "Though states have exclusive powers to legislate with regards to items on the State List, articles 249, 250, 252, and 253 mention situations in which the Parliament can legislate" (Fadia, Babulal 1999:122)

Apart from these, Grants in Aids are given by the centre to the states from time to time under Art 275 of the Constitution. However, with the beginning of planned development and increasing role of the planning Commission in the planning process, non statutory financial transfers from the centre to states have been on the rise. "Union List consists of 100 items (earlier 97) on which the parliament has exclusive power to legislate. This includes: defense, armed forces, arms and ammunition, atomic energy, foreign affairs, war and peace, citizenship, extradition, railways, shipping and navigation, airways, posts and telegraphs, telephones, wireless and broadcasting, currency, foreign trade, inter-state trade and commerce, banking, insurance, control of industries, regulation and development of mines, mineral and oil resources, elections, audit of Government accounts, constitution and organisation of the Supreme Court, High courts and union public service commission, income tax, customs and export duties, duties of excise, corporation tax, taxes on the capital value of assets, estate duty and terminal taxes" (Fadia, Babulal 1999:90)

The centre has authority to raise resource like issuing treasury which states do not possess. Finally with the declaration of financial emergency by the president under Article 360 the statutory financial transfers to the states may be curtailed and financial instructions also may be sent to the states. "In 1996, the Commerce & Industry Minister of West Bengal complained that "the removal of the freight

equalisation and licensing policies cannot compensate for the ill that has already been done” (Sinha, Aseema 2005:114)

Under Article 3 of the constitution the Parliament through a simple process of amendment can alter the boundaries of the state and can create new state also. With the declaration of National Emergency under Art 352 and President's rule in the states Art 356, the central Legislature has the power to make laws on the state subjects. The Rajya Sabha under Art 249 may enable the parliament to make laws on a subject from the state list. The Rajya Sabha under Art 312 can also recommend for creating more all India services.

Under Art 256 and Art 257 administrative directive are given by the centre to the states from time to time which are obligatory for them in case of failure of the constitutional machinery in the states. The Governor who is appointed by President to determine whether the governance of the state runs under the framework of the constitution and to recommend president's rule if he finds that there is a breakdown of the constitutional machinery in the state.

There is little doubt that constitution, for whatever reasons, makes the centre stronger than the states. Besides the legislative, administrative and financial weightage given to the centre, the constitution empowers the centre with the power to dismiss a state Ministry to impose President's rule. Both the components of development and regulatory administration are directly in the states field of action. But the resource –yielding powers are mostly deposited with the former for financial support. This was part of the larger scheme of keeping the states under the center's bidding, discipline and even control. The imbalance between the functions and the resources has been persistently aggravated by the operational realities of the polity. The dependence has become stronger with the adoption of planning in India since 1950 and the long continued single- party dominance system in the country. Centralization received a powerful reinforcement from the single party dominance system in India. The fact of the congress party being in power both the levels of government for a long time nearly made the centre – state relations correspond to those between the Pradesh congress committees and the 'High Command' When the same party is in power at the Centre and in the States, the problems between them begin to be examined along the party network, and to that extent the constitution remains in disuse.

The Governor of the state has also been empowered under article 200 of the constitution to reserve any bill for the approval of the president. The President has been authorized to reject any such bill and return the same to the state government. The President is not bound to sign such bill even if the state legislature re-passes the same bill and transmits it to the President. Another point which deserves attention is that no time limit is prescribed for approval of a bill referred to the President. This simply means that the President can kill a bill referred to him by not taking any action on it. Even if the President rejects a bill referred to him by the state legislature, he is not bound to assign the reasons for his decision. Thus, “n theory as well as in practice, the operation of the state legislature process is subordinate to the supremacy of the Union Executive. Such interferences by Governor in State Government affairs and abuse of their powers for partisan reason has been giving rise to a feeling of insecurity among state and demand for settling the issues of appointment and dismissal of Governors themselves, their compulsion to act on the advice of Council Ministers, and definite code for the exercise of discretionary powers. Governor's role in the Government particular state often based on ruling party of the centre, this is reason the ruling party reshuffle the post whatever it forms new government.

Under the Indian Constitution, the Governor of a state is authorized to issues ordinance, when the state legislature is not in session. Though it is expected that the governor will issue such ordinances only with the approval of the state council of Ministers, but under certain circumstances, he can issues these ordinances only with the prior approval of the president of India. At least in the following three

conditions he can issues such ordinance but with the prior approval of the president of India. 1) If the ordinance deals with a subject regarding which laws can be introduced in the state legislature only with the prior approval of the President. 2) If a bill has been reserved for the opinion of the president, an ordinance on the same subject can be issued only with the prior approval of the president, 3) Ordinance on a subject on which a law passed by the state legislature is not valid without the approval of the president. It is thus clear that through the centre and the state have been assigned independent legislative sphere, the Centre reserves the right to interfere in the subjects reserved for the states.

The article 200 and 201, the power of the Governor to reserve all bill, passed by the legislature for the president's assent is another cause of tension between the centre and the state. This has especially been so in case where the governor has reserved a bill against the advice of the state ministry, presumably under the direction of the Central Government. The main purpose of this provision is that the Centre wants to keep a watch on the activities of the states.

Conclusion: The Indian Constitution does not give equal representation to the states in the second chamber as it is in other federal systems of the world. There is also single citizenship under the constitution. In other words the inter-state council can be set up by the president to inquire into the disputes among states and to make recommendations thereon. To conclude arising out of the nature of Centre – state relations as well as difference in political ideology of the ruling parties at the centre and states following major areas of tensions have emerged in Indian Federalism. Role of Governor is a representative of the central Government with regards to appointing and dismissing State ministers and dissolution of the State Assemblies.

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"The Role of Derivatives in Modern Financial Markets: Opportunities and Challenges"

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Abstract

The role of derivatives in modern financial markets is crucial, as they offer both opportunities and challenges. Derivatives such as futures, options, and swaps are vital for managing risk, allowing investors and institutions to protect themselves from price fluctuations and improve market efficiency. Nevertheless, their complexity and potential for misuse can result in significant systemic risks, as seen in past financial crises. This study delves into the interaction between these opportunities and challenges, using key case studies to demonstrate the impact of derivative trading on market stability. Additionally, it explores the latest trends in derivative markets, including technological advancements and changing regulatory frameworks, which will shape the future of financial trading. Ultimately, this paper seeks to provide a thorough understanding of derivatives, highlighting their dual nature as drivers of growth and sources of risk in the financial system.

Keywords: Derivatives, Risk Management, Systemic Risk, Financial Markets, Regulatory Frameworks

Introduction

In today's intricate financial environment, derivatives have become crucial tools that enable a wide range of trading tactics and risk management practices. Derivatives are financial agreements whose value is based on an underlying asset, and they include futures, options, and swaps, playing a vital role for both institutional and individual investors. Their main purpose is to allow parties to hedge against potential market changes, speculate on price movements, and improve liquidity in financial markets.

The use of derivatives offers significant advantages for market participants, providing ways to manage risks related to currency fluctuations, interest rate variations, and commodity prices. This enables entities to stabilize

cash flows and safeguard profits. Furthermore, derivatives contribute to market efficiency by aiding in price discovery and increasing trading volume, leading to more informed pricing across different asset classes.

Nevertheless, the benefits of derivatives are accompanied by notable challenges. The complexity of these financial instruments can lead to misinterpretation and misuse, resulting in substantial financial losses and, in certain instances, systemic crises. The 2008 financial crisis, worsened by unregulated trading of complex derivatives, serves as a clear reminder of the potential risks involved. Additionally, the regulatory framework governing derivatives is constantly evolving, seeking to strike a balance between the need for market stability and the demand for innovation and accessibility.

This paper aims to conduct a thorough examination of the dual nature of derivatives in modern financial markets. By analyzing both the opportunities they present and the challenges they pose, we seek to clarify their role in shaping financial strategies and influencing market dynamics. Through case studies and a review of emerging trends, this study will contribute to a deeper understanding of how derivatives function within the broader context of financial markets.

Overview of Derivative Instruments

Financial contracts known as derivatives have a value that depends on the performance of an underlying asset, index, or rate. These contracts are essential in modern finance as they offer risk management, speculation, and arbitrage tools. The main types of derivative instruments are futures, options, and swaps, and each type serves specific purposes for different market participants.

1. Futures contracts are standardized agreements for buying or selling an asset at a predetermined price on a specified future date. They are commonly traded on exchanges and are used for commodities, currencies, and financial indices to help lock in prices and mitigate the risk of adverse price movements.
2. Options provide the holder with the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an underlying asset at a specified price within a certain timeframe. Call options give the right to buy, while put options give the right to sell, and they are used for hedging, enhancing portfolio returns, or speculating on market movements.
3. Swaps are private agreements between two parties to exchange cash flows based on different financial instruments, with interest rate swaps and currency swaps being the most common types. Interest rate swaps help manage exposure to interest rate fluctuations, while currency swaps allow companies to hedge against currency risk in international transactions.

4. The derivatives market includes various specialized instruments in addition to the primary types mentioned

- a) Credit Derivatives, such as credit default swaps (CDS), allow investors to manage exposure to credit risk and provide protection against default on debt obligations.
- b) Exotic Options, including barrier options and Asian options, are more complex options tailored to specific market needs or conditions.
- c) Contracts for Difference (CFDs) allow investors to speculate on price movements without owning the underlying asset, offering high leverage but also significant risk.

Opportunities Offered by Derivatives

Derivatives have transformed financial markets by offering a variety of possibilities that improve trading approaches, risk management, and overall market effectiveness. In this section, we will examine the primary advantages that derivatives provide to different market players, including investors, institutions, and corporations.

1. Managing Risk and Hedging

Derivatives serve a crucial role in risk management. Market participants can use derivatives to hedge against unfavorable price movements in the underlying assets. For example, a company that depends on commodities like oil or wheat can utilize futures contracts to fix prices and stabilize costs. This risk reduction enables businesses to plan budgets more efficiently and safeguard profit margins, ultimately bolstering financial stability.

2. Utilizing Leverage and Capital Efficiency

Derivatives enable investors to access substantial amounts of underlying assets with a relatively small initial investment, known as leverage. This capital efficiency empowers traders to increase their potential returns. For instance, through options, an investor can control a significant quantity of stock with a smaller initial investment compared to buying the shares outright. While leverage can amplify profits, it also escalates the potential for losses, underscoring the importance of prudent risk management.

3. Enhancing Market Liquidity and Price Discovery

Derivatives significantly contribute to market liquidity by providing mechanisms for swift buying and selling of financial instruments. The presence of derivatives boosts trading volume and narrows bid-ask spreads, benefiting all market participants. Moreover, derivatives play a crucial role in price discovery,

as the prices of derivative contracts often reflect the market's expectations about future price movements of the underlying assets. This aids in establishing benchmark prices that guide investment decisions across various markets.

4. Diversifying Investment Strategies

Derivatives offer investors the flexibility to employ a wide range of trading strategies, from basic hedging to complex speculative positions. For example, options allow for various strategies such as straddles, spreads, and collars, enabling investors to customize their exposure based on market conditions and risk tolerance. This diversification can improve overall portfolio performance and reduce volatility, as derivatives can generate returns that are uncorrelated with traditional asset classes.

5. Accessing New Markets and Asset Classes

Derivatives have opened up new avenues for investment, enabling participants to access markets and asset classes that may be challenging to invest in directly. Through derivatives, investors can gain exposure to foreign currencies, interest rates, and even exotic assets like weather or catastrophe bonds. This broader market access facilitates increased portfolio diversification and can enhance potential returns.

6. Advancing Regulatory Frameworks and Innovations

The development of regulatory frameworks in response to financial crises has resulted in increased transparency and security in the derivatives market. Innovations in trading technologies and the creation of new derivative products have also broadened opportunities for market participants. For example, the emergence of exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and electronically traded derivatives has made it easier for investors to engage with these instruments.

Challenges and Risks Associated with Derivative Trading

The trading of derivatives presents both opportunities and risks that can have significant impacts on market participants and the financial system as a whole. This section will discuss the main challenges associated with derivative trading, such as complexity, regulatory issues, market volatility, and counterparty risk.

1. The complexity of derivatives and the potential for misuse pose significant challenges. These financial instruments are intricate and require a deep understanding of their mechanics and underlying assets. Misunderstandings and misuse, especially among less experienced investors, can lead to amplified gains and losses, causing severe financial distress. Instances like the collapse of Barings Bank and the failures during the 2008 financial crisis

highlight the potential catastrophic outcomes of mispricing, speculative excess, and inadequate risk assessment.

2. Regulatory concerns have arisen due to the historically unregulated nature of the derivatives market, leading to worries about transparency and systemic risk. Following the 2008 financial crisis, regulatory bodies introduced measures such as the Dodd-Frank Act to enhance oversight and mitigate risk. However, the evolving regulatory landscape continues to present challenges, particularly for smaller firms, as compliance with complex regulations can be costly and burdensome, potentially reducing market participation and liquidity.
3. Derivatives can contribute to increased market volatility and systemic risk due to the interconnectedness of financial institutions through derivative contracts. Distress in one entity can quickly spread throughout the financial system, as evidenced by the collapse of Lehman Brothers and its extensive exposure to mortgage-backed securities and related derivatives. Additionally, speculative trading using derivatives can exacerbate price swings, leading to market dislocation and instability.
4. In over-the-counter (OTC) markets, derivatives are often traded directly between parties without the involvement of an exchange, exposing participants to counterparty risk. While clearinghouses in exchange-traded derivatives help mitigate this risk, the potential for significant losses remains in OTC transactions, particularly during market stress when liquidity diminishes. The failure of a major counterparty can have cascading effects on the entire market.
5. The use of derivatives introduces various operational risks, including technology failures, human errors, and issues related to data management. As trading becomes more automated and reliant on technology, the risk of system failures or cyberattacks becomes more pronounced. Inadequate risk controls and poor management practices can exacerbate these risks, leading to significant financial losses and reputational damage.
6. The speculative nature of derivative trading can encourage risky behavior among market participants. The potential for significant profits may lead investors to engage in reckless trading strategies without fully understanding the underlying risks. Additionally, the lack of transparency in some derivative markets can raise ethical concerns, particularly when institutions prioritize short-term profits over long-term stability and sustainability.

Case Studies

In-depth examination of real-life case studies offers valuable insights into the complexities and consequences of derivative trading. This section delves into significant events where derivatives played a crucial role, demonstrating both their advantages and the associated risks.

1. The 2008 Financial Crisis

The 2008 financial crisis is a crucial case study for understanding the dangers of derivatives, particularly mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and credit default swaps (CDS). Leading up to the crisis, financial institutions extensively used these derivatives to manage risk and increase returns. However, the underlying assets—subprime mortgages—were poorly understood and mispriced, leading to excessive risk-taking.

When the housing market collapsed, the value of MBS dropped, and the CDS market surged as institutions sought to hedge against defaults. The interconnections created by these derivatives resulted in a domino effect, where the failure of major financial institutions, such as Lehman Brothers, triggered widespread panic and market instability. This crisis highlighted the dangers of excessive leverage, inadequate risk management, and insufficient regulatory oversight in the derivatives market.

2. Barings Bank Collapse

The collapse of Barings Bank in 1995 is another critical example that underscores the risks of derivative trading. Nick Leeson, a trader at Barings, engaged in unauthorized speculative trading using futures contracts on the Singapore International Monetary Exchange. Initially, Leeson used these derivatives to hedge risks, but he soon began to take large, unhedged positions that led to enormous losses. Over time, Leeson's losses accumulated to approximately £827 million, ultimately leading to the bank's insolvency. The incident exposed severe lapses in internal controls and risk management practices, raising questions about the adequacy of oversight in financial institutions that engage in derivative trading.

3. AIG and Credit Default Swaps

American International Group (AIG) provides another significant case study regarding the risks of derivatives. AIG sold a large volume of credit default swaps, insuring investors against the default of mortgage-backed securities. When the housing market began to falter, AIG faced massive payouts on its CDS contracts, which it was ill-prepared to handle.

The company's exposure to these derivatives led to an unprecedented federal bailout to prevent its collapse, which had the potential to destabilize the global financial system. This case illustrates how derivatives can create systemic risk when large institutions become heavily involved in interconnected financial products without sufficient capital reserves or risk management protocols.

4. Long-Term Capital Management (LTCM)

Long-Term Capital Management, a hedge fund founded in the 1990s, serves as a classic example of the impact of leverage and derivatives. LTCM employed sophisticated trading strategies involving a range of derivatives, including interest rate swaps and options, to exploit market inefficiencies. Initially, the fund generated impressive returns, attracting significant capital.

However, in 1998, during the Russian debt crisis, LTCM's highly leveraged positions began to unravel. The fund faced severe losses, leading to a potential collapse that threatened the broader financial system. A consortium of banks intervened to provide a bailout, highlighting how the failure of a single entity engaged in derivatives trading could pose systemic risks. The LTCM case emphasized the importance of understanding leverage and maintaining adequate risk management practices.

Future Trends in Derivative Markets

The future of derivatives is being shaped by various key trends as financial markets continue to develop. These trends are a result of advancements in technology, changes in market dynamics, and evolving regulatory developments. It is crucial for market participants to comprehend these trends as they maneuver through the complexities of derivative trading in an increasingly interconnected world.

1. Technological progress is significantly impacting the derivatives market, with the integration of technology in trading practices being one of the most noteworthy trends. Algorithmic and high-frequency trading have revolutionized the way derivatives are traded, with algorithms executing trades at speeds and volumes beyond human capabilities. While this transformation enhances market liquidity and price efficiency, it also raises concerns about volatility and market manipulation. Furthermore, the utilization of blockchain technology is gaining momentum in the derivatives space, with the potential to enhance transparency, reduce counterparty risk, and streamline settlement processes through a decentralized and immutable ledger of transactions. Smart contracts powered by blockchain could automate the execution of derivative contracts, further increasing efficiency and reducing operational risk.
2. There is a noticeable shift towards exchange-traded derivatives (ETDs) from the traditional dominance of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives. The increased regulatory scrutiny post-2008 financial crisis has led market participants to favor the transparency and standardization offered by ETDs. This trend is expected to persist as exchanges innovate to provide a wider

- range of products, including options and futures on new asset classes such as cryptocurrencies and environmental derivatives.
3. The influence of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations on investment decisions is giving rise to ESG-linked derivatives. These financial instruments tie their performance to ESG metrics, such as carbon credits or renewable energy credits, and are becoming increasingly prevalent. ESG derivatives not only allow investors to hedge against climate-related risks but also align investment strategies with sustainability goals, reflecting a broader shift towards responsible investing.
 4. The regulatory landscape surrounding derivatives is evolving as authorities respond to past crises and emerging risks. Future regulations are likely to emphasize greater transparency, risk management, and the use of central clearinghouses to mitigate counterparty risk. Market participants will need to adapt to these changes, ensuring compliance while also leveraging new regulatory frameworks to enhance their trading strategies.
 5. As emerging markets continue to develop, there is potential for significant growth in derivative trading outside of traditional financial centers. Countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are increasingly adopting derivative products, driven by the need for risk management solutions in rapidly evolving economies. This globalization of derivatives markets presents opportunities for diversification and new trading strategies, but it also requires an understanding of different regulatory environments and market structures.
 6. With the increasing complexity of derivatives, there is a growing need for education and risk awareness among market participants. Financial institutions are placing greater emphasis on training and developing robust risk management frameworks to navigate the intricacies of derivative trading. Enhanced educational initiatives, both within firms and through industry organizations, will be essential in fostering a deeper understanding of derivatives and their associated risks.

In summary, derivatives have become essential in modern financial markets, providing powerful tools for managing risk, speculation, and improving market efficiency. Their capacity to hedge, offer leverage, and enable diverse investment strategies underscores their significance in navigating intricate market landscapes.

Conclusion

Nevertheless, using derivatives comes with significant difficulties. The complexity of these instruments, along with the potential for misuse, raises worries about market stability and investor risk. Historical instances like the 2008 financial crisis and the Barings Bank collapse serve as strong reminders of how

derivatives can contribute to systemic risk when not properly handled. These events emphasize the need for robust risk management practices and regulatory frameworks to protect market integrity.

Looking ahead, several key trends are reshaping the derivatives environment. Technological progress, the growth of exchange-traded derivatives, and an increasing emphasis on Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors are set to redefine how derivatives are used and regulated. Market participants must stay informed and adapt to these changes to effectively seize the opportunities while managing the inherent risks.

Ultimately, a proactive approach that emphasizes education, transparency, and ethical practices will be crucial for nurturing a resilient derivatives market. By balancing the benefits and challenges of derivatives, stakeholders can enhance their strategies and contribute to a stable financial system that supports sustainable growth.

Here are some references that could be useful for your research paper on "The Role of Derivatives in Modern Financial Markets: Opportunities and Challenges." You can adapt the citation style to fit your needs (APA, MLA, Chicago, etc.):

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ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು

೧. ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೆಸೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಯಾರು ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರ ಬದುಕು ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂಥವರು ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ಬದುಕಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ನಶಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಹಲವು ಅಗ್ನಿಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಹ ಹಲವು ಅಗ್ನಿಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದುಕೊಂಡೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಹಂತದವರೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಶಾಂತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಹನೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಒಡೆದಾಗ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಮೈಕೊಡುವಿದರೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಉಳಿಗಾಲವಿಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಬಾಳ್ವೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ನಡೆದು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರು ತಲೆತಲಾಂತರದಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಜೊತೆ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸಂರಚನೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಆ ಅಂತಃಸತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಜೀವನಶೈಲಿ, ಉಳಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ತೀರಾ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ, ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಜನಶೀಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರ ನಡೆ ನುಡಿ ಎರಡು ಮುಗ್ಧತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದಿಂದ ದೂರವಿದ್ದು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ, ಆಚರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಪವಿತ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಹೆಸರಾಗಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ನಿಂತಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಅನನ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೆಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುವುದು. ಈ ಲೇಖನದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು. ಇವರ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕನ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಇವರ ಮೂಲ ನವಶಿಲಾಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪಸರಿಸಿರುವ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾರು ೨೨ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಸರುಗಳಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸವಾಲು ಹಾಕಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಈ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹಲವಾರು ಅಪರಾಧಿಕ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದೆ. ದಮನಕಾರಿ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದರು. ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯೇ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಸ್ರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿದ್ದು, ಭಿನ್ನ ಭಿನ್ನ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿ ಬದುಕಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ದೊಂಬರಾಟ, ಪಶುಪಾಲನೆ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ

ಮೊದಲಾದ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅನುಭವವಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಬದುಕು, ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳ ಅನುಭವ ಆ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಆಸೇತುಹಿಮಾಲಯದವರೆಗೆ ಸಂಚರಿಸಿದ ಇವರು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಕಲೆ, ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಅಪಾರ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯ ಎನಿಸಿದ ಭಾರತ ಮೂಲದ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ಮಾನವ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲೇ ಅನನ್ಯವಾದುದಾಗಿದೆ. ತನ್ನ ವಲಸೆ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಸದಾ ಚಲನಶೀಲವಾಗಿದೆ. "ಸ್ವಾವರಕ್ಕಳಿವುಂಟು ಜಂಗಮಕ್ಕಳಿವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬಂತೆ" ಇವರು ಅಳಿಯದೇ ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇತರ ನಾಗರಿಕರಂತೆ ನೆಲೆಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದ ನಂತರವೂ ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದದ್ದು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿಸ್ಮಯಕಾರಕ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಇವರು ಭಾರತ, ಅಪಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ, ಚೈನಾ, ಬರ್ಮಾ, ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್, ಗ್ರೀಸ್, ಇಟಲಿ, ಹಂಗೇರಿ, ಯುಗೋಸ್ಲೋವಿಯಾ, ಬೆಲ್ಜಿಯಂ, ರುಮೇನಿಯಾ, ಲಂಡನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜರ್ಮನಿ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಸುಮಾರು 30ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.'¹ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ಬಂಜಾರ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗಳೆಂದು ಕರೆದರೆ ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ಜೀಪ್ಪಿಗಳೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸುದೀರ್ಘವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಂಶೋಧಕ ಚಮನಲಾಲ್ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೃತಿಯಾದ 'ಜೀಪ್ಪಿಗಳು: ಫಾರಗೊಟನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಚಿಂತಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಲೇಖಕರಾದ ಡಿ. ರಾಮಾನಾಯಕ್ ಅವರು ಹಲವಾರು ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಚರಿಸಿ 'ಭಾರತದ ಬಂಜಾರ, ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರೋಮಾ ಬಂಜಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀಪ್ಪಿಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಗಂಭೀರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.'² ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಭಾಂಗ್ಯ ಭುಕ್ಯ ಅವರು Subgated Nomads: Lambadas under the Rule Of the Nizams ತಮ್ಮ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜಾಮರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ ಯಾತನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಪಶುಪಾಲಕರಾಗಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಾಗಿ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಪ್ತಚರರಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇವರು ಸದಾ ನಿಸರ್ಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿಕಟ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವರಿಗೆ ವನಚರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಬಣಜಾರ ರೆಂದು ಕರೆದಿರಬಹುದು. ಬಂಜಾರ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕ, ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ, ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಡುತ್ತಾ ನಲಿಯುತ್ತ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಂದವಾಗಿ ಹಾರಾಡುವ ಪಕ್ಷಿ. ತನ್ನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಿಂಚಿತ್ತೂ ಯೋಚಿಸದೇ, ಗೊತ್ತುಗುರಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ತನ್ನೊಳಗೆ ಮೈಮರೆಯುತ್ತ ತನ್ನ ಬಂಧುಗಳ ಜತೆ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತ ಪಯಣಿಸುವವ'³ ಎಂದು ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರ, ಮಾನವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ ಸ್ಯಾಮ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಶಶಿ ತಮ್ಮ 'ನೋಮ್ಯಾಡ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ' (೧೯೭೪) ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರ ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. ಕಾನಿಟ್ಟರ್ ಅವರು ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ 'ಹಿಸ್ಟರಿ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ' ಎಂಬ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೬೦೦ ರಿಂದ ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ ೨೫೦ರ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಮಾಣ ಎಂಬ ಜನರು ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಒಂಟೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ

ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಪ್ರೌಢ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಆಕರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವು ದೊರೆತಷ್ಟು ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಕುರಿತು ಅನೇಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ನಡೆದಿದ್ದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಿವೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕಾರರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಆಕರ ಕೃತಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ನಡೆಯದಿದ್ದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿವೆ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿವೆ.

ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಕುರಿತು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುವುದು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಪೂರ್ವ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಗ್ರ, ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ನಡೆದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಪೂರ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯೋತ್ತರ ಎಂದು ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಒಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೮೨೦ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳಿವೆ.'^೧ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಜಾತಿಗಳು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಮೇಲ್ಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಾತಿಗಳ ಒಡಲಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತಾನು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೇರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಹಂಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ತುಡಿತವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಜಾತಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಈ ಬಗೆಯ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು' ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿ' ಸಮುದಾಯದವರು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜನಾಂಗೀಯವಾಗಿ ತಳವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಅವರು, ತಮ್ಮ ಅಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಾದ ಗೀತೆ, ಕಥೆ, ಲಾವಣಿ, ಗಾದೆ, ಹಾಗೂ ಒಗಟುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಕಸಳಾತ್, ಕಡಿ, ತೋಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಚರಣೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರೂಪಗಳು ಈ ಜನರ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಬೆರಳೆಣಿಕೆಯಷ್ಟು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ವರದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಬಿಡಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಹೊರಬಂದಿವೆ. ಈ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಜನರ ಸ್ಥೂಲ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಂಜಾರಗಳ ಇದುವರೆಗಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ೨ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

೧. ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಹೆಚ್.ಡಿ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿ, 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಜನಪದ ಗೀತೆಗಳ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ' (೧೯೭೬) ಅವರ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಜನಪದ ಗೀತೆಗಳ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂದರ್ಭೋಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪಿ.ಕೆ. ವಿಂಡೋಬಾ ಅವರು 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗಳು: ಒಂದು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ' (೧೯೯೧) ಇದು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಗ್ರಂಥವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆಚರಣೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆ ಇದೆ. ೧೯೮೮ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿರುವ ಇವರ 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿ' ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೭ ಲೇಖನಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಲಂಬಾಣಿ, ಮಾರವಾಡಿ, ಗುರ್ಜರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಭಾಷೆ-ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ, ಆಚರಣೆಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇದೆ.

ಕೆ.ಎನ್. ಗಂಗಾನಾಯಕ ಅವರು 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ' (೨೦೦೭) ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಕಥೆ, ಐತಿಹ್ಯ, ಲಾವಣಿ, ಹಾಡು, ಪದ, ಮುಂತಾದ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಖಿತರೂಪ ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸಣ್ಣರಾಮ ಅವರು 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿ-ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ' (೧೯೯೯) ಎಂಬ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಕೃತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಆಳವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಸಮಗ್ರವಾದ ಪಿಎಚ್.ಡಿ. ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈವರೆಗಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಜೀವನ-ವಿಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡೀ ಸಮಾಜದ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಡಿ.ಬಿ ನಾಯಕ ಅವರ 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ' ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಅನೇಕ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರು ಒಬ್ಬರು. ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಂಪರೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಮೂಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಸಾರಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮೌನತಾಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೆದಕುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೃತಿ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಮಹಾದೇವಿಬಾಯಿ ಅವರು 'ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಸುತ್ತಿನ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ' (೨೦೦೭) ಎಂಬ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಪರಿಸರದ ಕಿರುನೋಟ ಮತ್ತು ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಇವರೆಗಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಜೀವನವಿಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳು, ಧರ್ಮ-ದೇವರು-ಸಂತರು, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಹಬ್ಬ, ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳು ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದ ಕುರಿತು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ವೈ. ರೂಪ್ಲಾನಾಯಕ (೨೦೦೧) ಅವರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ, ನಿಷ್ಠಾವಂತರಾಗಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿವಿಧ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉತ್ಸುಕರಾಗಿ 'ರಂಗುರಂಗಿನ ಬಂಜಾರ(ಲಂಬಾಣಿ) ಜನಾಂಗ' ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ, ಅವರ ಮದುವೆ, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಒಗಟು ಮತ್ತು ಕತೆ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸೊಗಸಾಗಿ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವರ 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಡಾಲ್ಫಿನ್ ಪಂಗಡದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ' (೨೦೦೪) ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಡಾಲ್ಫಿನ್ ಪಂಗಡದವರ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಇವರು ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರು ಹಾಗೂ ಡಾಲ್ಫಿನ್ ಪಂಗಡಗಳಿಗಿರುವ ಆಂತರಿಕ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ತೌಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹರಿಲಾಲ್ ಪವಾರ (೨೦೦೭) ಅವರ 'ಬದುಕೊಂದು ಚಿತ್ತಾರ-ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು' ಕೃತಿಯು ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಲೇಖನಗಳ ಸಂಕಲನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಲೇಖನ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಅನುಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

೨. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಗಣಪತಿ ಲಮಾಣಿ ಅವರ 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಗೋವಾ ವಲಸೆ: ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ' (೨೦೦೭) ಇದು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ತಾಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿ ಬರಗಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗಿರುವ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬಸವನ ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ನರಸಲಗಿ ತಾಂಡವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ವಲಸೆಯಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪಂಡಿತ ರಾರೋಡ ಅವರ (೨೦೧೫) 'ಬಂಜಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಕಥನ'ದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಜಾರರ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಅವರ ಕುಲಗೋತ್ರ, ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ನಾಯಕರು ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಹತ್ವ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೆ.ಬಿ. ಪವಾರ ಅವರ 'ಹಮ್ ಗೋರ್ ಬಂಜಾರ' (೨೦೨೦) ಕೃತಿಯು ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಗೋರ್ ಬೋಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಜಾರರ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಬದುಕಿನ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಸಿಂಧು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇರುವ ಬಂಜಾರ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೃತಿಯು ಇದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೃತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

೩. ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಚಮನಲಾಲ್ ಅವರ 'ಜಿಪ್ಪೀಸ್ ಫರಗಟನ್ ಚಿಲ್ಡ್ರನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ' (೧೯೬೨) ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಪ್ಪಿಗಳು, ಬಂಜಾರಗಳ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ, ಆಚರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಸಾಮ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಜಿಪ್ಪಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇವರು ಭಾರತದ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಮೂಲದವರೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜಿಪ್ಪಿಗಳ ತವರು ಭಾರತ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಹಂಗೇರಿ, ಬಲ್ಗೇರಿಯಾ, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಟ್ರಿಟನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವೀಡನ್ ಈ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಜಿಪ್ಪಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಯುರೋಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಪ್ಪಿಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ, ಅವರ ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ನೀತಿ, ಮದುವೆ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ, ಗೀತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಗಟು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕೃತಿ ಜಿಪ್ಪಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರಿಗೆ ಮೌಲಿಕ ಗ್ರಂಥವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬಿ.ಟಿ. ಲಲಿತಾನಾಯಕ್ ಅವರ ಬಂಜಾರ ಸ್ಮರಣ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ, 'ದೇಶ ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರು' ಎಂಬ (೧೯೮೭) ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಎಷ್ಟು ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 'ಜಿಪ್ಪಿ' ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನಿರೂಪಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೇ ಜಿಪ್ಪಿಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಯಾರ್ಯಾರೂ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿರುವರೆಂಬುದರ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಕೂಡ ಇದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರು ಭಾರತದಿಂದ ಪರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ವಲಸೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಕಾರಣ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರ ೨೦೧೯ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಪುಟ-೧ ಮತ್ತು ೨ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಮುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಂವೇದನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂವೇದನೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಲೇಖನಗಳಿವೆ.

ಡಾ. ಧನಂಜಯ ನಾಯಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಡಾ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಧನಂಜಯ 'Gor Banjara an Enduring Tribe' (೨೦೨೦) ಎಂಬ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋರ್ ಬಂಜಾರ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಸಮಾಜ, ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಂಜಾರ 'ಗೋರ್ಬಾಣಿ' ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ೮ನೇ ಶೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಭಾಂಗ್ಯ ಭುಕ್ಯ(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್) (೨೦೧೦) ಇವರ Subgated Nomads: Lambadas uander the Rule Of the Nizams ಎಂಬ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜಾಮರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ ಯಾತನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಪಶುಪಾಲಕರಾಗಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಾಗಿ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಪ್ತಚರರಾಗಿ, ಶ್ರಮಜೀವಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯ ನಿಷ್ಠರಾಗಿ ಈ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಅಪೂರ್ವವಾದುದು ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮದೇ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಆಚರಣೆ, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಡುಗೆ ತೊಡಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುವ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಹಿನಿಗೆ ಬರಲು ಹೇಗಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕೃತಿಯು ಐದು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ೧. ಸಂಚಾರಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಪಂಚ: ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಅರ್ಥವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಚಾರಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು, ೨. ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಲೆಮಾರಿಗಳ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ: ವಸಾಹತು ಶಾಹಿಯ ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗೋಸಂರಕ್ಷಕರು, ೩. ಅಪರಾಧಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು: ದರೋಡೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಪಗಾವಲು ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ, ೪. ಭೂಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಆಧುನಿಕ ರೂಪಗಳು: ಶೋಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂಡಾಯ, ೫. ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ, ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಪೈಪೋಟಿ: ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆ ಹೀಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಬಗೆಯ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ತಳಮೂಲ ಕಥೆ, ವ್ಯಥೆಯ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗಳ ಬೈಬಲ್' ಹೆಸರು ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಡಿ.ರಾಮಾನಾಯಕ್ ಅವರ 'ಮಹಾಚಲನೆ' (೨೦೨೩) ಈ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ಆರಂಭದಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆದು ಬಂದ ಹಾದಿಯ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕುಶಲಕಾರಿಯಾದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಜಾರರ ಮೂಲ, ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ವಿಷಯವೂ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ರೋಮಾ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಪ್ಪಿ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗಳಿವೆ. ಇದೊಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಪುಸ್ತಕ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಜಾರ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಗಳ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ

ಸರಳ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಯಿಂದ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿರುವ, ನಿಸರ್ಗದ ಆರಾಧಕರು. ಸತ್ಯವಂತರು ಆಷ್ಟೇ ನಂಬಿಗಸ್ಥರು. ಅವರ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ವದಂತೀ ಡಾ. ಶ್ಯಾಮ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಶಶಿ ಅವರ ಭಾರತದ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿಗಳು, ಗದ್ದಿ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ 'ರೋಮಾ ದಿ ಜಿಪ್ಪಿ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್' ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ನೋಮ್ಯಾಡ್' ಈ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಜಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ರೋಮಾ ಕುರಿತು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳಿವೆ. ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಸಾಹಿತಿ ಡಾ. ಪನ್ನಾಲಾಲ್ ಪಟೇಲ್ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಕೊಂಡ ಬಂಜಾರರ ಕಾರವಾನ್‌ಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಬಳಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರ ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿಯು ವರ್ಣರಂಜಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿತ್ತಾಕರ್ಷಕವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ನೀಡಿದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿತ್ತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಂಜಾರ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೃತಿಯು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಒಳನೋಟಗಳ ಆಗರ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಶ್ಯಾಮ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಶಶಿ ಅವರು 'ಬಂಜಾರ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಅಸ್ಮಿತೆ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

೪. ಭಾಷಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಅಮರಸಿಂಗ್ ರಾಥೋಡ್, 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಭಾಷೆ, ಅದರ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿಯೊಡನೆ ಅದರ ಸಂಬಂಧ', (೧೯೭೧) ಎಂಬುದು ಹಿಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧ. ಈ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧವು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಾಂಶಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದು, ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದ ಛಾಯೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಸ್ಥೂಲ ಪರಿಚಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಜಪೂತರ ಸಾಮ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಭಾಷೆ, ಅದರ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಹೇಗಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟು ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಬದುಕಿನ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಈ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧವು ಭಾಷಾತಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪುಷ್ಪಲತಾ ರಾಂಪುರೆ ಅವರ 'ಬಂಜಾರ ಲೋಕ ಗೀತೋಂಕಾ ಸಮೂಹ' (೧೯೭೫) ಎಂಬ ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಜ್ಞಾತವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಗೀತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ, ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಗೀತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಬದುಕಿನ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದಿಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಬಿ.ಜಿ. ಹಳಬರ ಅವರ 'ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟದ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮ' ಎಂಬ (೧೯೭೫) ಈ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಯುತರು ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕಲಘಟಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಎರಡು ತಾಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮೇಲಾಗಿರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ, ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವು ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇದೆ.

ಸಣ್ಣರಾಮ ಅವರು 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಗಾದೆಗಳು', ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು (೧೯೮೨) ಇವರ ಕೃತಿಯು ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಲಿಪಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸತ್ಸಯುತವಾದ

ಗಾದೆಗಳು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನಪದ ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾಷಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಕೃತಿಯು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ, ಆಚಾರ-ವಿಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯ-ನೀತಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸಂತೋಷ ಅವರ 'ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕೋಶ' ಎಂಬ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ (೨೦೦೮) ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತಾದ್ಯಂತ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯವೂ ಒಂದು. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಚಹರೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸೋಮಕೃ. ಎಂ ಅವರ 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು' ಎಂಬ (೨೦೦೯) ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಭಾಷಿಕರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರೋ ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿ ಬರುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸದಿರುವುದು ವಿಷಾದಕರ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಭಾಷಿಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹರೀಶ್ ಪವಾರ ಅವರು ೨೦೧೭ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವ 'ಬಂಜಾರ ಭಾಷೆ ತೌಲನಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ' ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜನಪದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಜಾರ ಭಾಷೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಮಗ್ಗುಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆದಕಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯ ಉಳಿವು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಜನಪದ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾದ ಲಿಪಿಯುಳ್ಳ ದೇವನಾಗರಿ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂಜಾರ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ

೩. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಡಿ.ಬಿ. ನಾಯಕ ಅವರ 'ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜನಪದ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ' (೧೯೯೧) ಎಂಬ ಪಿಎಚ್.ಡಿ. ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಮೂಲ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸಾರ, ಜನಪದ ಗೀತೆ, ಕಥೆ, ಗಾದೆ, ಒಗಟು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಕಲೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ 'ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಗಾದೆಗಳು' ಕೂಡ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬಸವರಾಜ ನೆಲ್ಲಿಸರ ಅವರು 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಬಗ್ಗರು' ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಜಾನಪದೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು ವಿವರಗಳು ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರು' ಎಂಬ ಕಿರುಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಸ್ಥೂಲವಾಗಿ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಬೆನಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಜಿ. ನಾಯಕ ಅವರ 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಜನಪದ ಗೀತೆಗಳು' ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು (೧೯೮೧) ಕೃತಿಯು ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯಕರ ಜನಪದ ಗೀತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕೃತಿ ಕೇವಲ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಗೀತೆಗಳ ಪಕ್ಷಿನೋಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ವಿ.ಎಚ್. ಬಾರಿಕೇರಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ 'ವಿಚಾರಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಅಡುಭಾಷೆಯ ವರ್ಣನಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ' (೧೯೮೨) ಎಂಬ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧವು ಭಾಷಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪಿ.ಕೆ. ವಿಂಡೋಬಾ ಅವರ ೧೯೮೮ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿ' ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೭ ಲೇಖನಗಳಿವೆ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿ, ಮಾರವಾಡಿ, ಗುರ್ಜರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಮುದಾಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

೬. ಸಂಶೋಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಮಹಾದೇವಿಬಾಯಿ ಅವರು 'ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಸುತ್ತಿನ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ', (೨೦೦೭) ಎಂಬ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಪರಿಸರದ ಕಿರುನೋಟ ಮತ್ತು ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಇವರೆಗಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಜೀವನವಿಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳು, ಧರ್ಮ-ದೇವರು-ಸಂತರು, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಹಬ್ಬ, ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳು ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದ ಕುರಿತು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಭಗವಾನದಾಸ್ ಅವರು 'ಶ್ರೀ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಶ್ರೀ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಕಥಾಮೃತ' (೨೦೧೨) ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಕುರಿತು ಇದೊಂದು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಕೃತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಈ ಅನುಭಾವಿಯನ್ನು ಸದರಿ ಕಥನವು ದೈವವನ್ನಾಗಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.' ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಕೆಲವು ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬದುಕಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ. ಇವರು ಈಗ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ, ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ, ಒಂದು ತತ್ವಾರ್ಥದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್‌ರನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಆಶಯಗಳು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಮ ಪ್ರಭುವಿನಂತೆಯೇ ಸ್ಥಾವರವಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಅನುಭಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ವೈಚಾರಿಕ ಆಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಭಾವಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರು ತಮಸ್ಸನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುವ ದೀಪಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಪುರಾಣಗಳನ್ನು, ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಬೆಳಕಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಪೂಜಾವಿಧಿ, ಮಾನಸಿಂಗ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜರು ಸಂತ ರೂಪಾಸಾದ ಗುರುವಿಗೆ ಕಥೆ ಹೇಳುವುದು, ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್‌ರ ಸಂಚಾರಿ ಜೀವನ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಪಯಣ, ಗರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ತೋಳಾರಾಮ ಜನನ, ಹಾಂಪಾ ಜನನ, ಬನವಾಸಿ ಪಯಣ, ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್‌ರ ಪವಾಡ, ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್‌ರಿಗೆ ಸತ್ವಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್‌ರು ಬನವಾಸಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಮಾರಿದ್ದು, ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್‌ರ ಸಂಚಾರ, ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ನಿಜಾಮನ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮನ್ವಯ, ಮಧುರ ಪಟ್ಟಣ, ದೆಹಲಿ, ಟ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಜೊತೆ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ, ಗುರುದಾಸಪುರ ಪಯಣ, ಚಿತ್ತೂರಗಡ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಸಂಚಾರದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇದು ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್‌ರ ಸಂಚಾರಿ ಜೀವನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಉತ್ತಮ ಕೃತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಸಂಕಥನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್‌ರ ಮನೆತನಕ್ಕೂ ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ ಚಿತ್ತೂರಗಡದ ಜಯರಾಮ ವಡತಾ ಮನೆತನಕ್ಕೂ ನಡೆದ ರಕ್ತಸಂಬಂಧ ಒಂದು ರೋಚಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿದೆ.

೭. ಇತರೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಮೇಘಾವತ್ ಗೋವಿಂದನಾಯ್ಕ ಅವರು ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಂತರಗಳು, (೨೦೧೨) ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ

ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಅವಲೋಕನ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ವಿಕಾಸದ ಹಾದಿ, ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಂತರ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹರಿಲಾಲ್ ಪವಾರ ಅವರ 'ಸಂತ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್' (೧೯೯೮) ಎಂಬ ಕಿರುಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದು ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಇಡಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸದೇ ಇರುವುದು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ೨೦೨೧ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಂಪಾದಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯ' ಕೃತಿಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಾಂಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಾನಪದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅನನ್ಯತೆಯ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂತ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ರು ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ನಾಯಕ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಅನ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ ವೀರ. ತಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂದೇಶಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಆರಾಧ್ಯ ದೈವವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ರ ವೈಚಾರಿಕ ಬದುಕಿನ ಸಚಿತ್ರಣ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಯ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಎಚ್.ನರೇಂದ್ರ ನಾಯಕ ಅವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮ್ಯಾಂಚೆಸ್ಟರ್', (೨೦೦೧) ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ನಗರದ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರು ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಜೀವನದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ್ ಎಚ್.ಡಿ ಅವರು 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ: ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ' (೨೦೦೨) ಈ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ೧೯೦೦-೧೯೨೦ರ ದಶಕದವರೆಗೆ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗಳು ಅಲೆಮಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿಯೇ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗಳ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗಳ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮುಖಗಳು ಅವರ ಜೀವನಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಆರ್ ಅವರ 'ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ', (೨೦೦೪) ಈ ಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರು ಇಡೀ ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪಸರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕೊಡಗು, ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನುಳಿದು ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಹತ್ತಾರು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸಿ.ಆರ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ್ ಅವರ 'ಉತ್ಪಾಂತಿಯತ್ತ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗಳು' (೨೦೦೮) ಈ ಕೃತಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಯರ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಆಹಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ವಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ,

ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಪಂಡಿತ ರಾಜೋಡ, 'ಗಾಡಿವಾಳೊ ಸಂತ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್' (೨೦೧೨) ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್‌ರ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದೆ. ೧೭ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವತರಿಸಿದ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ 'ಅಲ್ಲಮಪ್ರಭು'ವೆಂದೇ ಹೆಸರಾದ ಸಂತ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್‌ರು ಅವರ ಹಾಗೇ ಷರಕ್ತರು. ಇವರ ಪೂರ್ವಾರ್ತಮದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ, ಜನನ, ನಾಮಕರಣ, ಬಾಲಲೀಲೆಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೃತಿ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ೨೦೧೬ರ ಇವರ 'ಬಂಜಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ' ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿಯು ಬಂಜಾರ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆಕರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೆ.ಬಿ. ಪವಾರ ಅವರ 'ಹಮ್ ಗೋರ್ ಬಂಜಾರ' (೨೦೨೦) ಕೃತಿಯು ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಗೋರ್ ಬೋಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಜಾರರ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಬದುಕಿನ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಿಂಧು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇರುವ ಬಂಜಾರ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೃತಿಯು ಇದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೃತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಟ್ಟಪ್ಪ. ಆರ್. ಜಾಧವ ಅವರ 'ಬಂಜಾರಾ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಪ್ಪಿ' (೨೦೨೧) ಕೃತಿಯ ಮೂಲ ಸಂಪಾದಕರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ.ಕೆ.ಬಿ.ಪವಾರ ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಜಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ರೋಮಾ ಜಿಪ್ಪಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರಣೆ ಇದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಬದುಕಿನ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಕೋನಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಗುಣಾವಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಅವರ ಮೂಲದ ನೆಲೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಪರಂಪರೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರಂತೆಯೇ ಇರುವ, ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಸೋದರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳಾದ ಜಿಪ್ಪಿಗಳ ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಾಧವ ಎಸ್.ಬಿ ಅವರ 'ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಕಥನ' ಪಿಎಚ್.ಡಿ. ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧವಾಗಿದೆ. (೨೦೨೩) ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಬದುಕಿನ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿವರಗಳ ಸಂಕಥನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧದ ಅಂತರ್ಧೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಪುರಾಣ, ಐತಿಹ್ಯಗಳು, ದೈವರಾಧನೆ, ಪರಂಪರೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿವರಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದುಡಿಮೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳ ಒಳನೋಟಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂತ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್‌ರ ಬಾಲ್ಯ, ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕತೆ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸಂಚರಿಸಿದ ನೆಲೆಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ತತ್ವವೂ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ತತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪದೇಶಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವರು ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬದುಕುವ ಉಪದೇಶಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿವರಗಳು ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಪಶುಪಾಲನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು, ಲಿಂಗ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತ ಮಾತೃಪ್ರಧಾನ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕತೆ, ತಾಂಡಗಳ ಒಳಾಡಳಿತದ ವಿವರ, ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಂರಚನಾ ವಿವರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಂತರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್‌ರ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಸಮುದಾಯವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಇವರು ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತ

ತಾಂಡಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಆಧುನಿಕತೆ, ಯಂತ್ರನಾಗರಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಬದುಕು ಹೇಗೆ ಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಂತರಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಲ್ಲಣಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್‌ರ ಬದುಕಿನ ಜೊತೆ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಮಾಜೋ-ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಬದುಕಿನ ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

೨. ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು

೧. ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ

ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮೂಲ ಅಪಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಫೋರ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಎಂಬುದು ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುವುದಾರೆ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ. ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯ ಅಪಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಆ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾತರದ ಬಂಜಾರ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ, ಆಚರಣೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಭಿತುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

೨. ಬಂಜಾರ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ

ಬಂಜಾರ ಭಾಷೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಅನ್ಯಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿರುವುದಂತೂ ನಿಜ. ಆದರೂ ತನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ಆಂಧ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಲಗಿನ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲಸತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೇ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಬಂಜಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವರು ದ್ವಿಭಾಷಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಭಾಷೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣದ ಕುರಿತು ಆಳವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಲಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

೩. ರೋಮಾ ಬಂಜಾರ

ಭಾರತದಿಂದ ವಲಸೆ ಹೋದ ಈ ಮೂಲ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಪಯಣದ ಹಾದಿ ಕರಾರುವಕ್ಕಾದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಇದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಿಂದ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಕನೌಜ್ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅವರ ವಲಸೆಯು ಆರಂಭವಾದ ಹನ್ನೊಂದನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ನಡುವೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿರಬಹುದೆಂದು ಊಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಭಾರತದ ಮೂಲ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಇವರು ಯಾವಾಗ ಭಾರತ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೇಗೆ ಚದುರಿ ಹೋದರು ಎಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬಂಜಾರ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ, ಸಂಶೋಧನಾತ್ಮಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಭಾಷಿಕ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕನ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಇದರ ಮೂಲ ನವಶಿಲಾಯುಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನವ ಶಿಲಾಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಅನೇಕ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಕ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗಳನ್ನಿಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇವರು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಜೊತೆ ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸಂರಚನೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಆ ಅಂತಃಸತ್ವವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಮಾತು ಮತ್ತು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಎರಡು ಮಗ್ಗತೆಯ ಅಲಂಕರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದು ಅಪ್ಪಟ ಭಾರತೀಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದೂ ಧರ್ಮದ ಕುರಿತಾದ

ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ವಿಶೇಷತೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಅನನ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೆಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಸದುದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅತಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

೪. ಸಂತ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಶಕ್ತಿ

ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ಅನಾಮದೇಯರಾಗಿ ತೆರೆಮರೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ತಾಂಡಾದ ಮಣ್ಣಿಗೆಂಟಿಕೊಂಡಿವರು. ಓದು ಬರಹವಿಲ್ಲದೆಯೂ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕಂಪಿಗೆ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಂಡವರು ತೆರೆದುಕೊಂಡವರು. ಈ ಬಂಜಾರರು. ಕಾಡಿನ ಜೊತೆ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇವರು ಪರಿಸರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಶಕ್ತರಾದ ಜನಸಮುದಾಯ. ಇವರು ಶಕ್ತಿ ದೇವತೆಯ ಆರಾಧಕರು. ವಾರಿಕಾಂಬೆಯದೇವಿಯ ಭಕ್ತರಾದ ಸಂತ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಬದುಕಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೆಣೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಬಂಜಾರ ಸಂತ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಸಾಧಕರಾದ ಜಗದೇ ಪವಾರ, ವೆಂಕುಭಗತ್, ಹರಜಿಭಗತ್, ಜಾಶಾಭಗತ್, ಸೂರಸೇವಡ, ಸಂತ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಮೀಟುಭೂಕ್ಯ, ಹಾತಿರಾಂ ಭಾವಾಜಿ, ಸೂರಾಭಗತ್, ಧಾನುದಾಸ್, ಲಕ್ಶ್ಮೀಬಾ ಬಂಜಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂತ ರಾಮರಾವ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಮಹಾಪುರುಷ ಸಂತ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಉನ್ನತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

೫. ಸೆಟ್ಲೆಮೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಭಾರತದ ಉದ್ದಗಲಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾಡು ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ರಸ್ತೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದ ಆಘಾತಗೊಂಡರು ವೃತ್ತಿಹೀನವಾದವು. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕಂಗಾಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಈ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿಕೆಲು ಕ್ರಿಶ ೧೮೭೧ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿತು. ಸದಾ ಬನಜಾರಿಗಳಾದ ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಕ್ಷಾತ್ರತೇಜಸ್ಸಿನ ಆಯುಧಧಾರಿ ಕಂಡು ಭಯಪಟ್ಟು ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷರು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದರು. ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಅವರುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ತೀವ್ರ ನಿಗಾಯಿಡಲು ಪೊಲೀಸರನ್ನು ಜಾಗೃತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಏನು ಅರಿಯದ ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಅವರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

೬. ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಜನಪದರು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಊರಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಗಮವಾಗಲೆಂದು ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಹಿತಕರ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯಬಾರದೆಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಪಂಚರು ಜನರಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಒಂದು ಕೂಟವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅಂದರೆ ನಾಯಕ, ಕಾರಭಾರಿ, ಡಾವ, ಪೂಜಾರಿ, ತಾಂಡಾದ ಓರಿಯರು. ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು ಇವರು ಊರಿನ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನು ಮನ ಧನದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನೇ ತಾವು ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರನ್ನು ಪಂಚರು ಎಂದು ಕರೆದರು. ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ತಲಸ್ತತೀಯವಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

೨. ಬಂಜಾರ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಪುರಾಣ

ಮಹಾಭಾರತ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ತಾವು ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನ ಜೊತೆಗಾರರಾಗಿ ಪಶುಪಾಲಕರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮೋಟ ಮತ್ತು ಮೋಲಾ ಎಂಬ ಸೋದರ ಸಂತತಿಯವರೆಂದು ಬಂಜಾರರು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೋಟ ಅವರಿಂದ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗದ ಮಾರವಾಡಿಗಳು ಮಥುರಾ ಬಂಜಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಲಭಾಣರ ಮೂಲ ಪುರುಷರು ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಮೋಲಾನಿಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಮೋಲಾ ತನ್ನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ರಾಧೆಯೊಡನೆ ತಮ್ಮ ದೊಂಬರಾಟದ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಯುವರಾಜನ ಆಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಯುವರಾಜನು ಅವರ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಮೂರು ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಕಂದಮ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಉಡುಗೊರೆಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಮೂರು ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಂತತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಬಂಜಾರರು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ರಾಮಾಯಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಶ್ರೀರಾಮನ ಪುತ್ರ 'ಲವ'ನ ಸಂತತಿಯವರೆಂದು ಹಲವರು ನಂಬುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಳವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಡೆಯುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದವರು ಸೈನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆಹಾರ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆಯೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಾದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತೊರೆದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಧ್ಯ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ, ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ, ಇಟಲಿ, ಖೈಬರ್, ಚೀವಾ, ಅರಬಸ್ತಾನ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮದೇಶ, ಈಗಿಪ್ಸ್, ಅಮೆರಿಕ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿಗೂ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಗೂ ಸಂಚರಿಸಿದ ಐಕ್ಯ ಸಮುದಾಯವೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗಳು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿಂದ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ ಅವರ ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೊನೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳು

೧. ಸಣ್ಣರಾಮ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಪು.ಸಂ-೩೬. ೧೯೯೯,
೨. ರಾಮಾನಾಯಕ್ ಡಿ, ಮಹಾಚಲನೆ, ಪು.ಸಂ-೧೧, ೨೦೨೩.
೩. ರಾಮಾನಾಯಕ್ ಡಿ, ಸಂಘರ್ಷದ ಬದುಕು, ಪು.ಸಂ-೩, ೨೦೨೨.
೪. ಜಾಧವ ಎಸ್. ಬಿ, ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಕಥನ, ಪು.ಸಂ-೧೩, ೨೦೨೩.

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

೧. ಭಾಂಗ್ಯ ಭುಕ್ಯ (ಮೂಲ). ಎನ್.ಎಸ್. ಜಾಧವ (ಅನು), ದಮನಿತ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿಗಳು ನಿಜಾಮರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರು, ಮಿಲಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್, ೨೦೨೧.
೨. ಜಾಧವ ಎಸ್. ಬಿ, ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ್ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಕಥನ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಹಂಪಿ, ಪು.ಸಂ-೧೩, ೨೦೨೩.
೩. ಮಹಾದೇವಿಬಾಯಿ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ: ಕೆಲವು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು, ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ, ೨೦೦೨.

೪. ರಾಮಾ ನಾಯಕ್ ಡಿ, ಸಂಘರ್ಷದ ಬದುಕು ಬಂಜಾರರ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ-ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಒಳನೋಟ, ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಂಜಾರ ರೋಮಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ೨೦೨೨.
೫. ರಾಮಾನಾಯಕ್ ಡಿ, ಮಹಾಚಲನೆ, ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಂಜಾರ ರೋಮಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಎಚ್. ಆರ್.ಎಸ್ ಬಡಾವಣೆ, ೨೦೨೩.
೬. ಸ್ವರ್ಣರಾಮ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ೧೯೯೯.
೭. ರಮೇಶ ದೊಡ್ಡಪುರ(ಸಂ), ನಾಡಿನ ಬಂಗಾರ ಗೋರ ಬಂಜಾರ, ವಿಕ್ರಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಾರಪತ್ರಿಕೆ, ದಿಗಂತ ಮುದ್ರಾಣಾಲಯ ಮಂಗಳೂರು, ೨೦೧೪.

ಪಿಎಚ್.ಡಿ. ಮಹಾಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳು

೧. ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥ ಯಾದವ್ ಜಿ.ಎಸ್, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಡುಗೊಲ್ಲರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಹಂಪಿ, ೨೦೨೦.
೨. ಗಣಪತಿ ಲಮಾಣಿ ಕೆ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಗೋವಾ ವಲಸೆ: ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ, ೨೦೦೭.
೩. ಗಿರೀಶ್ ಖೀರು, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಸಮಾಜೋ: ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳ ತೌಲನಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ, ೨೦೧೪.
೪. ನಾಯ್ಕ ವೇಂಕಟೇಶ ಲಂಬೋದರ, ಕುಂಬ್ರಿ ಮರಾಠಿಗರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಕಥನ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ, ೨೦೧೮.
೫. ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ್ ಎಚ್.ಡಿ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ: ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ, ೨೦೦೨.
೬. ಮೇಘಾವತ್ ಗೋವಿಂದ ನಾಯ್ಕ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಂತರಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ, ೨೦೧೨.
೭. ರವಿ ನಾಯಕ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಕರಕುಶಲ ಕಲೆಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ, ೨೦೧೨.
೮. ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರನಾಯ್ಕ ಎಸ್.ಡಿ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ, ೨೦೧೪.
೯. ಸೋಮಕೃ ಎಂ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ, ೨೦೦೯.
೧೦. ಸಂತೋಷ್, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕೋಶ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ, ೨೦೦೮.

ಎಂ.ಫಿಲ್. ನಿಬಂಧಗಳು

೧. ಬೆಂಕಾನಾಯ್ಕ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಡಾಡಿ ಪಂಗಡದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಎಂ.ಫಿಲ್ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಹಂಪಿ, ೨೦೦೪.
೨. ವಿಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಆರ್, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಎಂ.ಫಿಲ್ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಹಂಪಿ, ೨೦೦೮.