

GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE

KODUR RS.

ANNAMAYYA Dt.




2017-2022

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

NAME:Dr.G.Sreenivasulu,

Department:Political Science

SEMINAR CERTIFICATES 2017



SML GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
YEMMIGANUR, KURNOOL DIST., AP



NATIONAL SEMINAR (UGC - SPONSORED)
on
GLOBAL WARMING AND ITS IMPACT
Organized by
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that Prof | Dr. | Mr. | Mrs. | Ms. G. Sreenivasulu
Lecturer in Political Science (C.E.) has participated in the Two Day National Seminar on
"GLOBAL WARMING AND ITS IMPACT" on 27 - 02 - 2017 and 28 - 02 - 2017 at
SML Govt. Degree College, Yemmiganur. He also chaired a session | Plenary | is invited speaker |
Presented a paper | Poster entitled Climate change Impact on Biodiversity in this seminar.

(Signature)
Convener.

(Signature)
Principal.

UGC Sponsored National Seminar
on
Human Rights : Trends, Issues and Challenges
03-03-2017
Organized By
G.V.R.S. Government Degree College
DRONACHALAM - 518222, KURNOOL (DIST), A.P., INDIA
Accredited With 'B' Grade by NAAC
(Affiliated to Rayalaseema University)




CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Prof/Dr/Ms/Mr. G. Addani Sreenivasulu, in Political Science
S.H.C Gdc, Yemmiganur
Participated in the UGC SPONSORED NATIONAL SEMINAR ON **"HUMAN RIGHTS : TRENDS, ISSUES AND CHALLENGES"** on 3rd March, 2017. He/She has Presented a paper/poster entitled Human Rights and Tribal Issues

(Signature)
Coordinator
P. Pandu Ranga

(Signature)
Co-Coordinator
G. Nagaraju

(Signature)
Principal & Chairman / Convener
Dr. P. Siva Sankara Reddy

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

SRISAILAM PROJECT, KURNOOL (Dt.) A.P.
(Affiliated to Rayalaseema University)
Accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade

UGC Sponsored Two Day National Seminar on
CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES OF INDIAN TOURISM
21st & 22nd September 2017

Certificate

This is to certify that Mr./Ms./Dr./Prof. Dr. G. Sreenivasulu
Dept. of Political Science, S.M.L. Govt. Degree College College / University
Yemmiganur has participated / presented a paper on Growth & Performance of
Tourism in Two-Day National Seminar on "Challenges & Opportunities of Indian Tourism" Organized by Department of History, Govt. Degree College, Srisailam Project field from 21st & 22nd September 2017.

(Signature)
SRI J. PAUL DAYAKAR
Lecturer in History & Convener

(Signature)
Dr. P. MALYADRI
Principal & Seminar Director



Sponsored by
Indian Council of Social Science Research -New Delhi
 (Ministry of Human Resource Development)

TWO DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR

Organized by
Department of Economics
M.A.L.D.Govt. Arts & Science College,
 Gadwal-509125, Jogulamba Gadwal District, Telangana State.

Certificate

This is to certify that Kum/Sri/Smt./Dr. G. Sreevarasulu Lec in Political Science G.D.C. Yemmiganur has participated in the Two Day National Seminar on "Role of Women Self Help Groups on Poverty Alleviation and Empowerment of Women in the Globalised Era" on October 12-13, 2017. He/ She has presented a paper entitled "Women Entrepreneurship"

Dr. M. Rukmani
 Convener

Dr. Abdul Ansari
 Principal

SEMINAR CERTIFICATES 2018



SILVER JUBILEE GOVT. COLLEGE (A), KURNOOL

Re-Accredited with "A" Grade by NAAC

College with Potential for Excellence by UGC

Star College Status

KURNOOL - 518 002. (A.P)

One Day National Seminar on

GST REFORMS IN INDIA - ITS IMPACT
 on 17th February, 2018

Organized by
 Departments of Commerce & Economics

Certificate

This is to certify that Dr. / Mr./Ms G. Sreenivasulu Lec in Political Science, SML G.D.C., Yemmiganur has participated in the **One Day National Seminar on "GST REFORMS IN INDIA - ITS IMPACT"** on 17th February 2018 and presented a paper entitled Challenges in the Implementation of GST in India Published in the proceedings with ISBN : 978-93-85100-44-4.

Convener
 Department of Commerce

Convener
 Department of Economics

Principal & Chairman



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
URAVAKONDA

Emerging Trends In Harnessing Green Energy

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that Dr./Sri./Smt./ G. Sreevarasulu, Political Science Professor/Reader/Lecturer/ResearchScholar/Student S.G.H. Govt Degree College, Yemmiganur attended, acted as Resource Person/Chair Person/Raportor in the UGC sponsored National Seminar on held on 28th February & 1st March 2018 presented a Paper/Poster entitled BIO-Energy ISBN 978-93-85101-22-9

Dr. G. Sailaja
 Convener

Dr. R. Ramachandra Murthy
 Chief Patron



SEMINAR CERTIFICATES 2019





**ICSSR SPONSORED TWO DAY INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND WOMEN TRAFFICKING
CHALLENGES AND POLICY OPTIONS**



ON 31st January & 1st February 2019

Organized by: Department of Political Science Govt. College for Men Kurnool Dist. A.P.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Sri./Smt./Prof./Dr. G. SREENIVASULU, Lecturer in Political Science S.M.L.G.D.C, Yemmiganur has participated on the Two Day International Seminar on "INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND WOMEN TRAFFICKING - CHALLENGES AND POLICY OPTIONS" held on 31st January & 1st February 2019 By the Department of Political Science Govt. College for Men Kurnool Dist. A.P. India. He / She also Delivered keynote Address / Lead Lecture / Presented Paper / a Oral / Poster Paper entitled INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM - CROSS BORDER TERRORISM & COUNTER TERRORISM

Dr. N. Ranga Reddy
Principal & Chairman

Smt. M.C. Sahitya
Convener

K. Keshavulu
Co - Chairman



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

on

A State in a Digital Age :

The Transformation towards Good Governance

27th & 28th March 2019



This is to certify that

Dr. G. SREENIVASULU, Lecturer in Political Science Participated/Chair/Presented a paper entitled E-Governance in India: Concept, Initiatives and Issues in the above Conference. Organised by Department of Political Science & Public Administration, Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa. Andhra Pradesh.

With support from Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

Dr. D.R. Satish Babu
Convener

Prof. Attipalli Ramachandra Reddy
Vice Chancellor



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
Department of Collegiate Education
Government First Grade College-TURUVEKERE-572227
Department Of Political Science



" PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN INDIA - PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS "

AN INTER DISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES JOINTLY ORGANISED BY
Government First Grade College., Turuvekere, Department of Political Science
Tumkur University Political Science Teachers' Academy & Department of Studies and Research in Political Science, Tumkur University, Tumkur
Department of Studies and Research in Public Administration, Tumkur University, Tumkur

CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that Dr./Prof./Mr./Ms. G. Sreenivasulu, Lecturer in Political Science of Govt. Degree College, Kodur has participated as Key Speaker/ Respondent/Moderator/Chairperson/Delegate/Presented Paper entitled ONE NATION - ONE ELECTION at the National Level Seminar, Department of Political Science, Government First Grade College, Turuvekere on 12th Sept 2019.

Prof. Basavaraju H.S.
Organizing Secretary HOD Political Science
G.F.G.C. Turuvekere

Dr. Suresh K.G.
Registrar (Evaluation)
Tumkur University, Tumkur

Prof. Krishnappa
Principal
G.F.G.C. Turuvekere



**Two Day National Conference
on**

**Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Social Justice: Retrospective and Prospective Outlook
Certificate of Participation**

This is to certify that Prof / Dr / Mr. / Mrs. G. SREENIVASULU, lecturer in Political Science
Chaired/participated /presented a paper titled B.R. Ambedkar and Political and
Social Philosophy
in the Two Day National Conference on "Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Social Justice: Retrospective and Prospective Outlook"
organized by the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Research Centre (DBRARC), Osmania University, in collaboration with Osmania University
Centre for International programmes (OUCIP), Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana State on 28th-29th November, 2019.

Dr. Nageswara Rao Konda
Organizing Secretary &
Joint Director, OUCIP

Prof. T. Krishna Rao
Conference Convener &
Director, DBRARC



*International Conference
on*

**NEW FRONTIERS IN INDIA - AFRICA RELATIONS
(A Multi Disciplinary Focus on Political, Socio-Economic,
Administrative, Sports and Educational Aspects)**



Certificate of Appreciation

Certify that Prof. / Dr / Mr. / Mrs. / Miss. Dr. G. Sreenivasulu, lecturer in Political Science
of Govt. Degree College, Railway Kodur (R.S) University / College has delivered Key Note
Address / Chaired / Co-chaired / Participated / Presented a Paper titled AFRICA - INDIA
RELATIONS (Historical, Political, economic, and cultural)
in the above conference held on 27th & 28th December 2019.

Organised by
Department of Political Science & Public Administration, S.V. University, Tirupati, A.P. India

Prof. G. STANLEY JAYAKUMAR
(Co-Director)

Prof. B.V. MURALIDHAR
(Director and Organising Secretary)

SEMINAR CERTIFICATES 2020



Telangana State Council of Higher Education
Sponsored
TWO DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR



On
"EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN SARPANCHES: CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS"

On 9th & 10th January 2020

Organized by:

Department of Political Science

NTR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, MAHABUBNAGAR

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Ms./Mrs./Dr. G. Sreenivasulu, lec in Political Science of
has actively presented / participated / organized Women's Political Participation in India
in the "Two Day National Seminar on "Empowerment of Women Sarpanches: Challenges & Prospects"
organized by NTR Govt. Degree College (W), Mahabubnagar in collaboration with Telangana State
Council of Higher Education on 9th and 10th January 2020 at NTR Govt. Degree College (W),
Mahabubnagar.

Convener
Dr. Mercy Vasantha
HOD-Political Science

Chairperson of the Seminar
Sri Gangadhar Sripada
Principal



KARNATAKA POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION[®] KAPSA

#52, 24th Main, Near Karnataka Gramina Bank, B - Block, Vijayanagar 3rd stage, Mysuru - 570030

&

MAHARANI'S ARTS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

JLB Road, Mysuru

Jointly Organized

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

**POLITICAL SCIENCE AS A DISCIPLINE & RELEVANCE OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES IN THE NEW WORLD ORDER**

Certificate

This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. Dr. G. Srinivasulu
Women and Politics
has presented the paper in the International Conference held on 25th and 26th of February 2020, in the Maharani's Arts College For Women JLB Road Mysuru, Karnataka.

Dr. Gurubasavarajswamy Pandita
President
Karnataka Political Science Association[®] Kapsa

Dr. B T Vijay
Principal
Maharani's Arts College for Women Mysuru



ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY ONGOLE CAMPUS

ONGOLE-523 001, Prakasam Dist., A.P.



Two Day National Seminar on

"Global Turbulence : India's Preparedness"

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Certificate

This is to certify that Prof. / Dr. / Mr. / Mrs. / G. Sreenivasulu Lecturer
of Govt Degree College, Kodur R.S. has participated and presented a paper entitled
Global Turbulence : Its Unfolding Trajectory in UGC Sponsored National Seminar on
"Global Turbulence : India's Preparedness" held during 26th and 27th February, 2020

Dr. B. Padmaja
Seminar Director



**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
YOGI VEMANA UNIVERSITY, KADAPA**

National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi
Sponsored

Two-Day National Seminar

on

**ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN INDIA :: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE SCENARIO**

(ICPWRD-2020)

February 14-15, 2020

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. G. Sreenivasulu ee in Political Science
of Government Degree College Kodur R.S. has participated as
a Chairperson/ Co-Chairperson/Keynote Speaker/Rapporteur/Delegate and presented a paper/given a talk on the titled,
Women in Research and Development in the
National Seminar on "ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN INDIA :: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE SCENARIO(ICPWRD-2020)" held during February
14-15, 2020 organized by the Department of Business Management, Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa.

Prof. T. Sreenivas
Chairperson, ICPWRD-2020

Dr. F. Saritha
Convener, ICPWRD-2020



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, SRIKALAHASTI

(Re - Accredited by NAAC with B+ Grade)

A Two Day NAAC Sponsored National Workshop
on

Quality Initiatives and Evaluation Reforms to Assess HEIs - The Role of IQAC

7th & 8th February, 2020



This is to certify that Prof / Dr / Mr / Mrs. G. Sreeravulu, Lecturer in Political Science of Govt Degree College, Kodur R.S., Kadapa Dt. Participated as Resource Person / Participant for the NAAC Sponsored A Two Day National Workshop on "Quality Initiatives and Evaluation Reforms to Assess HEIs - The Role of IQAC" held on 7th & 8th of February 2020 by IQAC of Government Degree College For Women, Srikalahasti, Chittoor Dist. Andhra Pradesh

P. Sobha Latha
P. Sobha Latha
Convener

Dr. M. Revathi
Dr. M. Revathi
Co-Convener

Dr. C.S. Sukumar Reddy
Dr. C.S. Sukumar Reddy
Principal

SEMINAR CERTIFICATES 2022



ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY ONGOLE CAMPUS

ONGOLE - 523 001, Prakasam Dist., A.P.

UGC SPONSORED TWO DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR ON

"IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON HEALTHCARE : ISSUES AND CHALLENGES"

Date : 8th and 9th February 2022

CERTIFICATE

This to certify that Prof / Dr / Mr / Mrs. / G. Sreeravulu, Lect in Poli Science of Govt Degree College, Kodur (R.S.) has participated and presented a paper entitled Tele-Medicine in India in the National Seminar on "impact of information technology on healthcare : issues and challenges" held at Department of Commerce and Business Administration, Acharya Nagarjuna University Ongole Campus, Ongole, Prakasam District, Andhrapradesh.

Dr. B. Padmaja
Dr. B. Padmaja
Seminar Director



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE - PUTTUR

CHITTOOR DIST. ANDHRA PRADESH
(Re-accredited with B⁺⁺ grade by NAAC)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ICSSR Sponsored National Level Seminar on

FOOD AND LIVELIHOOD SECURITY AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBE
PEOPLE IN INDIA AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

11th to 13th February, 2022

Certificate

This is to certify that Prof / Dr / Mr / Mrs. Dr. G. Sreeravulu Department of Political Science University / College / Institution Government Degree College Kodur (R.S.) Kadapa Dt. A.P. participated in the ICSSR Sponsored National Level Seminar on "Food and Livelihood Security Among Scheduled Tribe People in India and Sustainable Management Practices" held from 11th to 13th, February, 2022. He / She chaired a session / delivered plenary talk / invited talk / presented paper entitled Forest Rights Act, 2006 and on sources of livelihood.

Dr. R. Rajendra Naidu
Dr. R. RAJENDRA NAIDU
Convener

Dr. M. Bhaskar Reddy
Dr. M. BHASKAR REDDY
Principal

Jawahar Education Society's
Vaidyanath College, Parli Vajinath Dist. Beed (MS)
 (Affiliated by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad)
Interdisciplinary National Webinar
 On
INDIAN WOMEN : PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE
 Organized by
 Department of History, Sociology, Zoology & IQAC



Certificate

This is to Certify that Prof./Dr./Ms./Mr. G. Sreenivasulu
Govt. Degree College, Kodur Chaired/Participated/Presented a paper
 entitled Contribution of Women in Freedom movement of India
 In the Interdisciplinary National Webinar organized by Department of History, Sociology,
 Zoology & IQAC, Vaidyanath College, Parli Vajinath, Dist. Beed on 8 March, 2022.

Dr. B.K. Shep
 Organising Secretary

Dr. R.D. Rathod
 Organising Secretary

Dr. V.B. Gaikwad
 Organising Secretary

Dr. B.V. Kendre
 IQAC, Co-ordinator

Dr. D.V. Meshram
 Principal

maheer

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS
 (1971-2021)



Dept. of Political Science & Public Administration and Dept. of Sociology
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI
 (Accredited by 'NAAC' with 'A+' Grade)

International Conference
 on
CONSTITUTION AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY - MAPPING 75 YEARS OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Certificate of Appreciation

Certify that Prof / Dr / Mr / Mrs / Miss G. Sreenivasulu, Govt Degree College, Kodur
 of University / College has delivered Key note Address / Chaired / Co-Chaired / Presented / Participated
 a paper titled EVOLUTION OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY
FROM 1947 TO 2020
 in the above Conference held on 12th & 13th March, 2022.

Prof. G. Stanley Jeyakumar
 Co-Director

Prof. B.V. Muralidhar
 Director and Organising Secretary

Government Degree College for Women, Begumpet
 (Autonomous) Hyderabad, India - 500 016.
 Affiliated to Osmania University, Re-Accredited with 'B+' Grade by NAAC



International Conference
New Dimensions in Higher Education in the Post Covid-19: Global Perspective
24th & 25th March 2022
Sponsored by ICSSR New Delhi, NAAC, RUSA and TSCHE
Certificate

This is to certify that Ms/Mr/Dr/Prof. Dr.G.Sreenivasulu, Lecturer In Political Science has
 Participated / Presented a paper entitled Impact Of Covid-19 On Higher Education-Challenges And Opportunities in the two-day
 International Conference on "New Dimensions in Higher Education in the Post Covid-19: Global Perspective"
 held on 24th & 25th March 2022 organized by the Department of Political Science, Government Degree College for Women
 Begumpet Hyderabad, Telangana State, India. 500016.

Dr. K. Kamala
 Convener

Dr. M. Ramachary
 HOD

Dr. K. Padmavathi
 Principal



KARNATAKA POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION[®] KAPSA
#52, 16th Cross Road, Near Karnataka Gramina Bank, B - Block, Vijayanagar 3rd stage, Mysuru - 570030



and
Department of Political Science
ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE (Autonomous)
Lalbagh Road, Bengaluru

Jointly Organized
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

DEMOCRACY, GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE
IN AN OPEN WORLD : MULTI - DISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES

Certificate

This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. G. Sreenivasulu, Govt. Degree College, Kaduru
"Democracy and De-centralization in India" has participated in the International
Conference held on 12th and 13th of April 2022, in the St Joseph's College (Autonomous), Auditorium, Lalbagh Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka.

Dr. Gurubasavarajaswamy Pandita
President
Karnataka Political Science Association[®] Kapsa

Dr. P E Somaiah
Organizing Secretary

Fr. Dr. Victor Lobo S J
Principal
St Joseph's College (Autonomous)

ICSSR Sponsored Two Day National Seminar



Sri Varra Chenna Reddy Govt. Degree College

Palamaner, Chittoor Dist. (A.P.)

"Role and Inspiration of Telugu Poetry and Poets in Attaining Indian Independence"



"స్వాతంత్ర్య సాధనలో తెలుగు సాహిత్యం, కవుల పాత్ర"

August 18 & 19, 2022



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Smt. G. Sreenivasulu
has Participated / Presented a Research Paper Entitled "Independence Movement
in Andhra Pradesh"
as the Chairman of the Session / Speaker / Delegate in the National Seminar on "Role and Inspiration
of Telugu Poetry and Poets in Attaining Indian Independence" on 18 & 19, August, 2022.

Dr. E. Vasu
Seminar Convener

Dr. M. Vijayasekaram
Principal



GOVT. DEGREE & PG COLLEGE

PUTTUR, TIRUPATI DIST., A.P.
Re-accredited by NAAC with B**



DEPARTMENT OF TELUGU

ICSSR SPONSORED TWO DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR

"స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమ తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో మహిళ పాత్ర"

"The Role of Women in Telugu Literature during the Freedom Movement"

21st - 22nd October, 2022

Certificate

This is to certify that Prof / Dr / Mr / Ms Dr. G. Sreenivasulu
has participated as Resource Person / Chairperson / Rapporteur / Delegate in the Two day National
Seminar on "The Role of Women in Telugu Literature during the Freedom Movement" held at
Govt. Degree & PG College, Puttur on 21st & 22nd October 2022 and presented a paper entitled
"Role of Women in India's Freedom Struggle"

Dr. P. Kumari Neeraja
Seminar Convener

Dr. M. Bhaskar Reddy
Principal

ICSSR Sponsored Two Day National Seminar



Govt. Degree College, Pakala

(Affiliated to Sri Venkateswara University)
Tirupati Dist. (A.P.)



“Inspirations and Influences of Indian National Movement on Telugu Literature”

“తెలుగు సాహిత్యం - జాతీయోద్యమ ప్రభావం”

October 28 & 29, 2022



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Prof. | Dr. | Smt. Dr. Sreenivagulu, G.D.C. Koduru
has Participated | Presented a Research Paper Entitled Role of Telugu Freedom Fighters
in National Movement.
as the Chairman of the Session | Speaker | Delegate in the National Seminar on “Inspirations and Influences of Indian National Movement on Telugu Literature” on 28 & 29 October, 2022.

Dr.K.Eswar Babu
Seminar Director

Dr.A.Mohiddeen Basha
Principal

ICSSR Sponsored Two Day National Seminar



S.G.Govt. Degree College, Piler

(Affiliated to Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati)



“Role of Telugu Press and Journalism in Indian Freedom Movement”

“భారత స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమంలో తెలుగు పత్రికలు మరియు జర్నలిజం పాత్ర”

January 27 & 28, 2023



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Prof. | Dr. | Smt. Dr. Sreemirasulu, Lecturer, G.D.C. Kodur (RS)
has Participated | Presented a Research Paper Entitled Role of Telugu Press in
Indian Freedom Movement
as the Chairman of the Session | Speaker | Delegate in the National Seminar on “Role of Telugu Press and Journalism in Indian Freedom Movement” on 27 & 28, January, 2023.

Dr.K.Srinivasulu Reddy
Seminar Convenor

Dr.M.Sudhakara Reddy
Principal

PRINCIPAL
GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE
Rly. KODUR - 516 101,
Kadapa (Dt.)



Sl.No.	Title of the Paper	Page No.
72.	Women Entrepreneurs' Problems: Empowerment of Women In the Globalised era - <i>N. Veknata Krishnaiah</i>	275
73.	Women Entrepreneurship - <i>Dr. K. Chitti Kalavathi & Dr. G. Sreenivasulu</i>	278
74.	Health Issues: Empowerment of Women In the Globalized era - <i>Dr. K. Nagaraja Setty</i>	281
75.	Women Empowerment Through Education - <i>M. Venkatesh</i>	284
76.	Women Entrepreneurship in India: Challenges & Milestones <i>Mallappa. Sidaram</i>	287
77.	Full Paper for National Seminar on Poverty alleviation - <i>J. E. Padmja</i>	290
78.	Empowerment of Women Through Tourism Industry in Andhra Pradesh - <i>D. Ramanjulu</i>	294
79.	Sustainable Livelihood Promotion And Empowerment of Rural Women Through Microfinance - <i>Nalika Rohini</i>	298
80.	Impact of Globalization on Women Empowerment In India: Problems & Possibilities - <i>Bandameedi Nagaraju</i>	300
81.	Poverty in Andra Pradesh: A Study on Socio-Religious Groups of NSS Region - <i>Niranjan. R & Shivakumar</i>	307
82.	Self Help Groups and Women Empowerment - <i>B. Indira Nainadevi</i>	310
83.	Sustainable livelihood promotion for rural women through microfinance for Empowerment - <i>Nalika Rohini</i>	313
84.	The Projection of Women in Visual Media and its Adverse Impact - A Study - <i>Dr. M. Shanawaz Begum, Dr. S. A. khader</i>	316
85.	Women Empowerment is a requisite to the growth of the society - A perspicuity - <i>Dr. C. S. Sukumar Reddy & V. Vasavi</i>	319
86.	Self-help Groups in the Handicraft Industry in Purkalgaon- A Socioeconomic Analysis - <i>Jemimah Newton</i>	321
87.	Problems Faced by the Differently-Abled Women- A case study on Viruksham-Disabled Self Help Group in Chennai - <i>Easterly G. & SumiGayathri J.V.</i>	328
88.	Women and Ecology - <i>Gadmur Jayaraj Komal</i>	334
89.	Women and Ecology - <i>Gadmur Jayaraj Komal</i>	337

Women Entrepreneurship

Dr. K. Chitti Kalavathi¹, Dr. G. Sreenivasulu²

Lecturer in History, Govt. Degree College, NAGARI - 515201 Yemmiganur, Kurnool Dt. 518360. Chittoor- Dt.

Lecturer in Political Science, S.M.L. Govt. Degree College.

Email: Kalavathi699@yahoo.in¹, sreenu.g73@gmail.com²

INTRODUCTION

Women were the first humans to taste bondage. On the contrary, the overall growth of women remained stunted. Women were denied the benefit of education. Economically women became completely dependent upon men. Women entrepreneurs have emerged. Women entrepreneurs in India have to cope with various socio-economic problems. Women become entrepreneurs due to several factors which may be grouped under "Pull factors" and "Push factors".

In the Indian context, participation of women as entrepreneurs commenced from 1970s onwards. In urban India, women entrepreneurs are found in 4 E's- Electricity, Electronics, Energy and Engineering. However, women in rural India have confined themselves to petty business and tiny cottage industries. Majorities of rural women entrepreneurs are concentrated in low-paid, low-skilled, low-technology and low-productivity jobs. Government of India (1984) has defined woman entrepreneur as "an enterprise owned and controlled by a woman having a minimum financial interest of 51 percent of the capital and giving at least 51 percent of employment generated in the enterprise to women". This definition does not suit to rural women entrepreneurs in India. Any rural woman or a group of rural women which innovates, imitates or adapts an economic activity may be referred as a rural woman entrepreneur. Secondly, rural woman entrepreneur could be defined as "an adult rural woman who creates, owns, and runs an enterprise in rural area."

"Women Entrepreneurship" means an act of business ownership and business creation that empowers women economically increases their economic strength as well as position in society. Women Entrepreneurs have been making a significant impact in all segments of economy of the world. The concept of women entrepreneurship is becoming a global phenomenon playing a vital role in the business community. Women entrepreneurs also contribute to India's economic prosperity. In terms of skill development, women are impeded by their lack of mobility, low literacy levels and prejudiced attitudes towards women. Skilled women must therefore become more attracted to entrepreneurship. Woman constitutes the family, which leads to society and Nation. Social and economic development of women is necessary for overall economic development of any society or a country. Social and

economic development of women is necessary for overall economic development of any society or a country. The basic qualities required for entrepreneurs and the basic characters of Indian women, reveal that, much potential is available among the Indian women on their entrepreneurial ability. Women Entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise.

Women are to be considered as equal partners in the process of development. Women in India have been the neglected lot. Women Entrepreneur is a person who accepts challenging role to meet her personal needs and become economically independent.

Current Scenario of Women Entrepreneurs in India

The word entrepreneur is derived from the French word "entrepreneur" which means a person who carries out the task of bringing together various resources and manages them to accomplish desired results and take some portion. Women Entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate, consolidate and run a business enterprise. Women Entrepreneurship in India symbolizes a group of women who are discovering new opportunities of economic participation. Entrepreneurship amongst women is a fairly recent phenomenon. Women Entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in Industrial development. Women Entrepreneurs also have many functions to perform as performed by male entrepreneurs. They should discover the visions of opening new enterprise, undertake risks, introduction of new inventions, manage administration and control of business and provide active leadership in all aspects of business. Women entrepreneurs are influenced by both push and pull factors. Pull factors comprise of aspirations for autonomy and independence, personal satisfaction and achievement, or search for a challenge, challenging/rejecting gender stereotypes, gap in the market, etc. Push factors comprise of dissatisfaction with the labour market, need for greater income, unemployment, desire for a better life or higher earnings, financial incentive and motivation from government/schemes for assistance, attraction of high profit margins, etc.

Women play a vital role in reducing poverty through productive work that they are involved in outside their home. Women's contribution in micro, small and medium enterprises

is growing so that developmental goals and aims to lessen poverty, to improve family health and empower women's economic status can be accomplished. Women Entrepreneurship deals with both the condition of women and role of entrepreneurship in the society. Therefore, it can be said women are considered as the better half of the society. In the traditional societies they were restrained to the four walls of the houses carrying out only household activities. But the situation has changed now. In the modern society, they have arisen out of the four walls to contribute in all kinds of activities. The Indian women are no more treated as beautiful showpieces. They are taking pleasure and relishing the fruit of globalization by making an impact on the domestic and international domains.

Women Entrepreneurship in India : Problems and Challenges

Though, in practice, the same entrepreneurial process is followed for both men and women but there are many problems and challenges which are being faced by women entrepreneurs in India. These problems and challenges are:-

Male Dominated Society: - The utmost constraint to women entrepreneurs is that they are women. A male dominant social order is the biggest hurdle to them in their way towards business success. Male members consider it to be a big risk funding the ventures run by women.

Distrust in the Entrepreneurial abilities of Women: - The financial institutions do not trust the entrepreneurial abilities of women. The bankers put impracticable and absurd securities to get loan to women entrepreneurs. According to the report by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), "despite evidence that women's loan repayment rates are higher than men's, women still face more difficulties in obtaining credit," often due to biased attitudes of banks and informal lending groups.

Inadequate Financial Resources and Working Capital: - Entrepreneurs generally need financial assistance of some kind to take-off their ventures- be it a formal bank loan or money from a savings account. The women entrepreneurs are suffering from inadequate financial resources and working capital. They do not have access to external funds due to their incapability to provide tangible security. Very few women have tangible property in hand.

Family Obligations: - Women's family obligations also restrict them from becoming effective entrepreneurs in both developed and developing nations. "Having primary responsibility for children, home and older dependent family members, few women can devote all their time and energies to their business." The financial institutions distrust women entrepreneurs on the belief that they can at any time leave their business and become housewives again. The

consequence is that they are compelled to depend on their own savings, and loan from relatives and family friends.

More Importance to Family Ties and Relationship: - Indian women give more importance to family ties and relationships. Married women have to make a reasonable equilibrium between business and home. Moreover, the success of a business depends on the support of the family members to married women who are engaged in the business process and management.

Lack of Managerial Skills: - Another dispute is that women entrepreneurs have low-level management skills. They have to rest on office staffs and intermediaries, to get things done, especially, the marketing and sales side of business.

Hard Competition between male and female: - The male-female competition is another reason which develops hurdles in the path of women entrepreneurs in the business management process. In spite of the fact that women entrepreneurs are good in keeping their services prompt and delivery in time, due to lack of organizational skills compared to male entrepreneurs women have to face constraints from competition.

Low Mobility: - The confidence to travel across day and night and even different regions and states are less found in women as compared to male entrepreneurs. This shows the low level of freedom of expression and freedom of mobility of women entrepreneurs

Lack of Knowledge of Availability of Raw-materials: - Information of different sources of raw-materials availability and high negotiation skills are the basic prerequisites to run a business. Receiving the raw materials from different sources with discount prices is the factor that defines the profit margin. Lack of knowledge of availability of the raw-materials and low-level negotiation and bargaining skills are the factors, which affect women entrepreneurs' business adventures.

Lack of Education: - Knowledge of modern technological changes, know how, and education level of the person are the major factors that affect business. The literacy rate of women in India is found at low level compared to male population. Many women in developing nations lack the education required to build up successful entrepreneurship. They are unaware of new technologies or inexpert in their use, and often incapable to do research and gain necessary training.

Government Initiatives for Women Entrepreneurs in India

The government of India and the various state governments have come up with policies and programmes to assist women entrepreneurs and help in solving the above stated challenges and problems which they face. A brief account of these policies and programmes are given below.

Policy Initiatives: Government of India is committed to develop MSMEs in general and women entrepreneurship in particular. In a broad manner the government has implemented the MSME Development Act 2006 which has already come into effect. There is a provision to reserve items exclusively for the MSMEs. At present 20 items are reserved for these sectors. However depending on the factors such as economies of scale, level of employment, prevention of concentration of economic power etc. there are possibilities of de-reservation also. The govt. has also launched National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) to encourage competitiveness in this sector. Women entrepreneurship has been benefiting from these policy initiatives.

Role of the Ministry of MSME: The Ministry of MSME is primarily set up to assist various states and Union Territories in the effort to promote growth and development of MSME in general. The two specific schemes to assist the women entrepreneur (a) The Scheme of Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistant and Development TREAD and (b) Mahila Coir Yojana. TREAD is linked with NGOs wherein the Govt. provide the grant up to 30% of the total project cost and also provide separate grant for research and development. Mahila Coir Yojana is a self-employment programme for women aimed to provide training and ratts for carrying out spinning activities in a subsidized manner.

Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP): The Government also announce from time to time Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) especially for the first generation of women who desire to be entrepreneur. For the purpose of training and skill development there are three important institutions namely National Institute of MSME, Hyderabad, National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NISESBUD, Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati and NISC, Delhi.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) launched in 2008-09 also gives special attention to urban and rural women by providing them subsidy at the rate of 25 to 35 per cent of the project cost in urban and rural areas respectively. Bank finance in the form of loan is 95% of the project cost for women.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development of Government of India does play an important role for all round development of women and provides support to women to empower themselves. It has launched the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) in March, 2010. The mission has the network of various State Mission Authority (SMAs) at state level. Besides that there are two important schemes of the ministry which can act as complement to the process of development of women entrepreneurship. These schemes are named as Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-Sabla and Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for women. 'Sabla' was

launched in 2010 with one of the objectives to provide vocational training to girls aged 16 and above under National Skill Development Programme.'

SCHEMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

- Trade related entrepreneurship assistance and development scheme for women (TREAD)
- Micro & small enterprises cluster development programme (MSE-CDP)
- Credit guarantee fund scheme
- National bank for agriculture and rural development (NABARD)
- The rural small business development centre (RSBDC)
- National small industries corporation (NSIC)
- Small industries development bank of india (SIDBI)
- Rural and women entrepreneurship development (RWED)
- Uttar pradesh state industrial development corporation (UPSIDC)
- Uttar pradesh small industries corporation (UPSIDC)

CONCLUSION

The problems and constraints experienced by women entrepreneurs have resulted in restricting the expansion of women entrepreneurship. The greatest challenge to women entrepreneurs is that they are women. Male members think it a big risk financing the ventures run by women. Women in India lead a protected life. Women's family obligations also bar them from becoming successful entrepreneurs in both developed and developing nations. Indian women give more emphasis to family ties and relationships. Married women have to make a fine balance between business and family.

REFERENCES

1. Benard, M. C., Victor, K. R. (2013). SWOT analysis of growth of women entrepreneurs in Dar es Salaam. *Academic Research International*, 4 (1), 50-58.
2. Charantimath, P. M. (2006). *Entrepreneurship development small business enterprises*. New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd.
3. Jayan, V. K. (2013). Women entrepreneurship in MSME (with special reference to Coimbatore city). *International Journal of Advanced Research*, 1 (4), 321-325.
4. Nagayya, D., Begum, S. S. (2012). *Women entrepreneurship and small enterprises in India*. New Delhi: New Century Publications
5. Rao, S. T. (2012). *Women entrepreneurship in India: A study on micro-enterprises organized by women in Andhra Pradesh*. Lambert Academic Publishing.
6. Saka, B. B. (2012). *Women entrepreneurs in India*. Lambert Academic Publishing.

“Role of Women Self Help Groups on Poverty Alleviation and Empowerment of Women in the Globalised Era”

About the Editor



Dr. Rukmani Mallepu is currently working as Assistant Professor of Economics, M.A.L.D. Government Arts & Science College, Gadwal, Jogulamba Gadwal District, Telangana State, India. She served at various capacities as Coordinator IQAC, UGC, Women Empowerment Cell, Internal Complaints Committee, NSS Programme Officer, of this College.

Dr. Rukmani Mallepu obtained her Post Graduate Degree in Economics and Ph.D. in Economics from Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh. She has also Qualified UGC-NET in Economics. She has over 9 Years of Teaching experience in the field of Economics and 14 years of Research Experience in the Fields of Rural Development, Micro Finance, Women and SHGs, Agriculture etc... and she has presented papers in 45 National and International Seminars , Conferences & Symposia . To her credit she published 25 papers in Professional Journals and she has also published one Book “Economic Empowerment of Women “LAMBERT Academic Publishing 978-3-659-17399-8.



PARAMOUNT
PUBLISHING HOUSE

₹.975.00

ISBN No. 978-93-85101-01-4



9 789385 101014

✓ (1)

Proceedings of UGC Sponsored National Seminar on Challenges and Opportunities of Indian Tourism

Editor

Dr.Malyadri Pacha
M.Com., Ph.D, PGDCA

PRINCIPAL

Government Degree College
Accredited with 'B'Grade by NAAC
Affiliated to Rayalaseema University

(Ranked among top 150 colleges of India under NIRF ranking of MHRD ,Govt. of India)

Srisailam Project - 518102
Kurnool Dist, Andhra Pradesh
Email: drpm16@gmail.com
<https://sites.google.com/site/drpmalyadri/>

Convener

Jada.Paul Dayakar
Lecturer in History



Paramount Publishing House

• NEW DELHI • HYDERABAD

✓ (2)

All rights are reserved. No part of this publication which is material protected by this copyright notice may not be reproduced or transmitted or utilized or stored in any form or by any means now known or hereinafter invented, electronic, digital or mechanical, including photocopying, scanning, recording or by any information storage or retrieval system, without prior written permission from Paramount Publishing House.

Information contained in this book has been published by Paramount Publishing House, Hyderabad and has been obtained by its Author(s) from sources believed to be reliable and are correct to the best of their knowledge. However, the Publisher and its Author(s) shall in no event be liable for any errors, omissions or damages arising out of use of this information and specifically disclaim any implied warranties or merchantability or fitness for any particular use.

Proceedings of UGC Sponsored National Seminar on Challenges and Opportunities of Indian Tourism

First Edition - 2017

Copyright © **Dr.Malyadri Pacha**

ISBN : 978-93-85101-89-2

Paramount Publishing House

A-531, H.No. 4-32-521, Phase-1, Allwyn Colony, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072.

Ph. : 040-23161070, 040-64554822

Sales Offices :

Hyderabad

A-531, H.No. 4-32-521, Phase-1, Allwyn Colony, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072.

Ph. : 040-23161070, 040-64554822

Visakhapatnam

D.No.28-8-3, First Floor, Opp. Sri Venkateswara Theatre Outgate, Suryabagh,

Visakhapatnam-530 002. Phones : 0891-6639247 & 0891-6646082.

New Delhi

C/14, SDIDC Work Centre Jhilmil Colony, New Delhi-100095. Phone: 011-2162365.

paramountpublishers@gmail.com | alluriasr2005@yahoo.com

Published by Manu Alluri for Paramount Publishing House and printed by him at Sai Thirumala Printers.

✓ (3)

Contents		
Foreword		v
Acknowledgement		vii
VC Message		ix
Sl.No.	Title of the Paper	Page No.
1.	Risk & Return analysis of Tourism companies: Evidence from National Stock Exchange Index in India - <i>Dr Sanjay Joshi, MR. Chinmay Modi & MR. Krunal Soni</i>	1
2.	Indian Tourism an incessant towards Inclusive Growth - <i>Dr. B. N.Vonod Rao</i>	9
3.	Ecotourism In Sustainable Development - <i>Mrs. A. Devaki & Dr. A. Malleswari devi</i>	14
4.	Rising of Tourism in Andhra Pradesh & its Problems - <i>P.V. Nageshwa Reddy</i>	17
5.	Indian Tourism Industry - A Growth Trajectory - <i>Dr Kankipati Srinivasa Rao</i>	21
6.	Growth & Performance of Tourism ✓ - <i>Dr. G. Sreenivasulu</i>	25
7.	A Study on The Contribution of Travel and Tourism Industry in Economic Development of the India - <i>Dr. Parul Mathur, Dr. K. Lalitha & Devadas Badarla</i>	28
8.	Tourism Nexus between India & Srilanka A Diagnostic approach - <i>Dr. P. Malyadri</i>	35
9.	Principles and Practice of Sustainable Tourism Planning - <i>Dr. K.Venkateswarlu</i>	39
10.	Tourism Industry An Impetus to income generation activity in India - <i>J Vidyadhar Rao</i>	42
11.	Challenges and Opportunities of Indian Tourism - <i>M.V. Rama Mohan Rao</i>	47
12.	Tourism & Hospitality industry in Indian Economy Some Insights - <i>Palle Mahender</i>	50

Growth & Performance of Tourism

Dr. G. Sreenivasulu

Lecturer in Political Science, S.M.L. Govt Degree college, Yemmiganur-518360.

Email: sreenu.g73@gmail.com

Abstract

Tourism is the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. Tourism is travel for recreational or leisure purposes. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people who "travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited". Tourism has become a popular global leisure activity.

Key Words: Cultural Tourism, Youth Tourism, Pilgrimage Tourism.

Introduction

Tourism in India has seen exponential growth in the recent years. India is one of the most preferred destinations for both overseas and domestic travelers. Tourism enables the international traveler to understand and experience India's cultural diversity first hand. According to official estimates the Indian tourism industry has out performed the global tourism industry in terms of growth in the volume of foreign tourists as well as in terms of revenue. The scope of travel and tourism is truly immense: in the last six years, it has created 11 million jobs and has the potential to create another 37 million jobs (estimated by the NSSO, Ministry of Tourism) of the 120 million projected requirements by 2020. Owing to its wide scope travel and tourism offers various career opportunities both in the public and private sector. In the public sector, there are opportunities in the Directorates and Departments of Tourism of the center and the state as Officers, information assistants, Tourist guides etc. In the private sector, qualified tourism personnel can work as travel agencies, tour operators, airlines, hotels, transport and cargo companies etc. The emerging tie-ups of private airlines with foreign airlines has removed barriers in the transport and communication network. This has led to increase in number of domestic and foreign tourists in the country.

- (i) Domestic tourism, which involves Residents of the given country traveling only within the country;
- (ii) Inbound Tourism, involving non-residents traveling in the given country; and
- (iii) Outbound Tourism, involving residents traveling in another country. The UN also derived different categories of

Tourism by combining the three Basic forms of tourism:

- (a) Internal tourism, which comprises domestic tourism and inbound Tourism;
- (b) National tourism, which comprises domestic tourism and outbound Tourism; and
- (c) International tourism, which consists of inbound tourism and outbound Tourism

Medical Tourism:

It is one of the fastest growing segments in India. India has been able to leverage on certain advantages it has over other countries like highly skilled doctors, cost effective treatment, improved quality of private healthcare etc. Some of the common treatments for which overseas patients come to India are heart surgery, knee transplant, cosmetic surgery and dental care. India's traditional rejuvenation therapy like yoga and ayurvedic therapy are also becoming popular. India's system of traditional medicine are a combination of Ayurveda, Siddha Yoga and meditation, it aims at curing ills and helping the patient to lead a healthy, balanced lifestyle. There are a number of health farms and nature spas in India that attract a number of foreigners looking for help in bringing about lifestyle changes and detoxification of the body. The Ministry of Tourism has recognized the scope of medical tourism and has initiated MDA (Market Development Assistance) Scheme to key players in the Medical Tourism space. Road shows are organized at regular intervals to promote India as a Medical Tourism destination.

Eco Tourism

It is relatively new segment in India. It involves visiting natural areas without disturbing the fragile ecosystem. Eco tourism generates wealth for the local people, who in turn take measures to conserve and protect the environment and natural resources. India with its natural diversity is one of the pristine places in the world for eco tourism. The Himalayan region, Kerala, Northeast, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep islands the Western and Eastern Ghats are some of the hot spots for eco tourism in India. Evaluating environmental and cultural factors, initiatives by hospitality providers to promote recycling, energy efficiency, water reuse, and the creation of economic opportunities for local communities are an integral part of Eco-tourism.

Heritage Tourism

Heritage tourism is a very lucrative segment in India. It is widely believed it would emerge as the most important segment within tourism in terms of revenue generation by 2010. India has a rich cultural history and reflection of its glorious past is still visible in its numerous forts, monuments, palaces, places of worship etc. Heritage tourism itself can be further classified as colonial heritage, urban renewal, religious tourism, industrial heritage and ethnicity. The Indian government must show keen interest in preserving the heritage sites from a tourism perspective.

India's varied geographical and climatic conditions offer excellent opportunity for adventure sports.

Scope of Agri - Tourism

Agri-Tourism has great scope in the present context for the following reasons: 1. An inexpensive gateway - The cost of food, accommodation, recreation and Travel is least in Agri-Tourism. This

2018

(1) ✓
**NATIONAL SEMINAR
ON
GST REFORMS IN INDIA- ITS IMPACT**
17th February, 2018

Editors

Dr . K . Uma Devi

M.A., Ph.D.,

I/C of Department of Economics

N. Venkata Krishnaiah

M.com., M. Phil.,

I/C of Department of Commerce

Organized by

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
SILVER JUBILEE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (A) KURNOOL**



Paramount Publishing House

• NEW DELHI • HYDERABAD

(2)



All rights are reserved. No part of this publication which is material protected by this copyright notice may not be reproduced or transmitted or utilized or stored in any form or by any means now known or hereinafter invented, electronic, digital or mechanical, including photocopying, scanning, recording or by any information storage or retrieval system, without prior written permission from Paramount Publishing House.

Information contained in this book has been published by Paramount Publishing House, Hyderabad and has been obtained by its Author(s) from sources believed to be reliable and are correct to the best of their knowledge. However, the Publisher is not liable for any errors, omissions or damages arising out of use of this information and specifically disclaim any implied warranties or merchantability or fitness for any particular use. The authors are solely responsible for the contents published in the paper.

National Seminar On GST Reforms In India - Its Impact
17th February, 2018

First Edition - 2018

Copyright © Department of Commerce & Department of Economics

ISBN : 978-93-85100-91-8

Price : 675.00

Paramount Publishing House

A-531, H.No. 4-32-521, Phase-1, Allwyn Colony, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072. Ph. : 040-23161070, 040-64554822

Sales Offices :

Hyderabad

A-531, H.No. 4-32-521, Phase-1, Allwyn Colony, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072. Ph. : 040-23161070, 040-64554822

Visakhapatnam

D.No.28-8-3, First Floor, Opp. Sri Venkateswara Theatre Outgate, Suryabagh, Visakhapatnam-530 002.

Phones : 0891-6639247 & 0891-6646082.

New Delhi

C/14, SDIDC Work Centre Jhilmil Colony, New Delhi-100095. Phone: 011-2162365.

paramountpublishers@gmail.com | alluriasr2005@yahoo.com

Published by Manu Alluri for Paramount Publishing House and printed by him at Sai Thirumala Printers.

3

Contents

Sl.No.	Title of the Paper	Page No.
1.	Overview of Good and Service Tax <i>-Dr.Manjula R.S.& Dr.Y.Kesava Reddy</i>	1
2.	Advantages of Goods and Service Tax <i>-Vasantha Kumari C & Mutha Raju S.S</i>	5
3.	Effects of GST on Common Man <i>-H.R. Anuradha M.A. M. Phil.(Ph.d)</i>	8
4.	GST - Its Impact on Indian Economy <i>-M. Yedukondala Rao</i>	13
5.	Impact of GST on the Living Standards of People in India <i>-Dr. C.T.Suryanarayanachari & Karimulla Sha Shaik</i>	15
6.	Impact of GST on the Living Standards of People in India <i>-Dr. C.T.Suryanarayanachari & Karimulla Sha Shaik</i>	17
7.	Advantages and Disadvantages on GST in India <i>-Dr. B. Kavitha & P. Mallikarjuna Reddy</i>	21
8.	Challenges In The Implementation Of GST In India <i>-Dr.G.Sreenivasulu & D.Rama Devi</i>	25
9.	Goods Services Tax- its Impact on Common People in India: A Study <i>-V.VenkataNarasaiah M.A., M Phil</i>	28
10.	Impact of GST on Financial Health of Small Scale Industries in India <i>-Dr.B.Venkataramana & Mr.K.Lova Raju</i>	31
11.	Advantages of Goods and Services Tax <i>-K.Chandra Rekha</i>	33
12.	GST Impact on Common Man Purchasing Power <i>-Mr. Shaik Masood Ahmed & Mr.S.Mahaboob Basha</i>	35
13.	Challenges in way of GST Implementation <i>-Dr.G.Suresh Babu & Dr.S.Sreeramulu</i>	37
14.	Impact of GST on Government and Retail Sector <i>-Dr. K. Chinna Venkataswamy & Dr. Ajantha Kumar</i>	40
15.	Goods and Services Tax - Impact on Indian Economy <i>-Y.B.Nagamani & R.Hemalatha</i>	45
16.	GST Reforms in India and its Impact <i>-J.Kalpana & K.Nagaraja Setty</i>	49
17.	Impact of GST on Common Man <i>-D.Ganesh & B.Obula subbareddy</i>	51
18.	GST and its Impact on Indian Economy <i>-Dr.G. Yella Krishna M.A., Ph.D</i>	53

Challenges In The Implementation Of GST In India

Dr.G.Sreenivasulu,M.A,M.Phil.,Ph.D¹. D.Rama Devi,M.A,B.ED,SLET²

¹Lecturer in Political Science, S.M.L.Govt Degree College, Yemmiganur.Kurnool Dt.

²Lecturer in Economics, S.M.L.Govt Degree College, Yemmiganur.Kurnool Dt.

Email:sreenu.g73@gmail.com

NEED FOR GST MODEL IN INDIA

Following are the supporting reasons to adopt GST:

1. Present system allows for multiplicity of taxes, the introduction of GST is likely to rationalize it.
2. Many areas of Services which are untaxed. After the introduction of GST they will also get covered.
3. GST will help to avoid distortions caused by present complex tax structure and will help in development of a common national market.
4. Existing taxes i.e. Excise, VAT, CST, Entry Tax have the cascading effects of taxes. Therefore, we end up in paying tax on tax. GST will replace existing taxes.
5. GST will lead to credit availability on interstate purchases and reduction in compliance requirements.
6. Introducing GST will do more than simply redistribute the tax burden from one sector or Group in the economy to another.
7. Achieves, uniformity of taxes across the territory, regardless of place of manufacture or distribution.
8. Provides, greater certainty and transparency of taxes.
9. Ensure tax compliance across the country
10. GST will avoid double taxation to some extent.
11. The implementation of GST would ensure that India provides a tax regime that is almost similar to the rest of world. It will also improve the International cost competitiveness of native Goods and Services.
12. GST will provide unbiased tax structure that is neutral to business processes and geographical locations.
13. If the Goods and Service Tax is implemented in the true spirit, it will have many positives for the stakeholders and will lead to a better tax environment.

ADVANTAGES OF GST

In this paper we were focused on at GST's benefits less developed states get a lift as the current 2% interstate toll means production is kept within a state. Under the GST national market, this can be dispersed, creating opportunities for others. Investment boost as for many capital goods, input tax credit is not available. Overall tax credit under GST will mean a 08-10% drop in the cost of capital goods. Expected: A 6-7% rise in capital goods investment, 2-3% overall. Instead of maintaining big records by manufactures and others, returns and reporting under various different issues, all assesses will find comfortable under GST as the compliance cost of some important or daily uses goods may be fall. These reduced documentation and clear transformation will also help to build a transparent and corruption-free tax administration in India. Presently, a tax is levied on when a finished product moves out from a factory, which is paid by the manufacturer, and it is again levied at the retail outlet when sold. According to experts, after implementing the GST, India will gain approx \$15-20 billion a year. This is because; it will help to promote more exports, create more employment opportunities and boost growth of country. It will divide the burden of tax between manufacturing and services. It will lead to development of common national market. Leakages can be controlled with the GST as tax structure.

Challenges in Implementing GST:

1. Note ban has huge impact on the Goods and Services Tax (GST) a serious doubt on implementing GST by the central government's targeted deadline of April 1, 2017.
2. The impact of the November 8 demonetization of highvalue currency on their respective economies to

underline that it is not the appropriate time to implement. That could have a unstable effect on the economy.

3. The Centre continues to be un compromising on the issue of jurisdiction over assesses, the states maintain.
4. Political reasons are determining the fate of GST, which is not the correct thing, because ideally GST is an economic, and tax reform and economic and tax reforms should not be dictated by political.
5. Manufactures, traders and society are eagerly waiting not only for the date of introduction of GST but also for the rate application to the products and services.
6. GST will also have impact on cash flow and working capital. Cash flow and working capital of business organizations which maintain high inventory of goods in different states will be adversely affected as they will have to pay GST at full rate on stock transfer from one state to another. Currently CST/VAT is payable on sale and not stock transfers.
7. Implementation of GST in Unorganized sectors i.e, unregistered firm will be unfavorable to government.

1. IMPACT ON SERVICES SECTOR:

After GST, Services Industry (including IT, ITeS, Telecom, etc.) would be taxed at 18%. It is higher than the current rate of 15% which includes the cesses as well. This would mean that there would be a 20% increase in tax rates as compared to current rates. It would add an extra burden on end consumers as the services would now be charged higher than before. In an industry like telecommunication, the impact would be greater as its end consumer base is huge and spread across the country.

2. ADMINISTRATION:

Both Central as well as the State Government authorities have to manage the administration for tax payers. According to the proposed GST law, all service providers have to obtain registration in each and every state where services are being provided. This would increase complicacies as a centralized registration scheme is currently followed. Since, some industries are more complex than others, separate registration in each state of operation, will cause problems in complying with the law. The process of creating a

separate accounting system, billing system, assessments, returns and separate input credit for all locations will a taxing task.

3. MULTIPLE TAX RATES:

The GST framework will make the tax regime uniform across the country. The GST Council recently came up with a four-tier tax structure - 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% - for different commodities. Essential commodities like food grains will not be subjected to tax. States will still control taxes for products like tobacco, liquor and fuel. Though the ease of doing business will be improved, yet some aspects still continue to be elusive. A multiple tax structure may help in controlling the impact of GST on prices of essential items but classifying goods and services under different slabs would be a rigorous exercise. Presently, goods and services are taxed at different rates in different states. This is due to various geographic, economic and cultural reasons.

OTHER ISSUES

Central government need to coordinate with all states for "input credit" due to transfer of credit in SGST. State tax requires officials training and development before implementation of GST. Effective credit mechanism between central and state government is essential for GST. Effective implementation also requires for peoples who are directly and indirectly part of GST.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the above discussion that GST will bring One Nation and One Tax market. Provide relief to producers and consumers by providing wide and comprehensive coverage of input tax credit set-off, service tax set off and subsuming the several taxes. Efficient formulation of GST will lead to resource and revenue gain for both Centre and States majorly through widening of tax base and improvement in tax compliance. It can be further concluded that GST have a positive impact on various sectors and industry. Although implementation of GST requires concentrated efforts of all stake holders namely, Central and State Government, trade and industry. Electronic processing of tax returns, refunds and tax payments through

'GSTNET' without human intervention, will reduce corruption and tax evasion. Built-in check on business transactions through seamless credit and return processing will reduce scope for black money generation leading to productive use of capital, Therefore It is necessary on the part of the government to educate, conduct proper training, continuous seminars and workshop on GST is need of the hour. Thus, necessary steps should be taken.

REFERENCES

1. **Dr.R. Vasanthagopal (2011)** " GST in India: A Big Leap in the indirect taxation system" , International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance, Vol.2, No.2, April 2011.
2. **Ehtisham Ahamad and Satya Poddar (2009)**. "Goods and Service Tax Reforms and intergovernmental consideration in India", "Asia research center",LSE,2009.
3. **Garg Girish**. Basic Concepts and Features of Good and Services Tax in India. International Journal of scientific research and Management. 2014; 2(2):542-549
4. **Monika Sehrawat, Upasana Dhanda**. GST in India: A key tax reform International Journal of Research - Granthaalayah. 2015; 3(12):133-141.
5. www.gstindia.com/basics-of-gst-implementation-in-india/
6. www.gstindia.com



1

72) P

UGC SPONSORED
NATIONAL SEMINAR
EMERGING TRENDS IN HARNESSING GREEN ENERGY



PROCEEDINGS VOLUME

ew

EDITED BY
Dr. R. Ramachandra Murthy
Dr. G.Sailaja



PUBLISHED BY
SCHOOL OF SCIENCES
GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE
URAVAKONDA - 515 812
APURAMU DISTRICT

Paper





C Authors

ISBN:978-93-85101-22-9

Price: Rs. 550

First Edition: 2018

All Papers published in this book are presented in the National Seminar sponsored by UGC ,SESRO, Hyderabad and organized by Internal Quality Assurance Cell , Govt. Degree College, Uravakonda, Anantapur Dist, Andhra Pradesh, India .

Disclaimer: Articles published in this book do not reflect the view or policies of either the editors or the publisher. Respective authors are responsible for the originality of the views/opinions expressed in their papers.

All rights are reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form without the prior written permission of the Authors/Editors

Printed at
PANCHAMUKHI BABA OFFSET PRINTERS
ANANTAPURAMU

Published by
Paramount Publishing House
A-531, Phase-1, Alwyn Colony,
Kukatpally, Hyderabad-500002
Ph: 040-64554822,7799000082



2



C Authors

ISBN:978-93-85101-22-9

Price: Rs. 550

First Edition: 2018

All Papers published in this book are presented in the National Seminar sponsored by UGC ,SESRO, Hyderabad and organized by Internal Quality Assurance Cell , Govt. Degree College, Uravakonda, Anantapur Dist, Andhra Pradesh, India .

Disclaimer: Articles published in this book do not reflect the view or policies of either the editors or the publisher. Respective authors are responsible for the originality of the views/opinions expressed in their papers.

All rights are reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form without the prior written permission of the Authors/Editors

Printed at
PANCHAMUKHI BABA OFFSET PRINTERS
ANANTAPURAMU

Published by
Paramount Publishing House
A-531, Phase-1, Alwyn Colony,
Kukatpally, Hyderabad-500002
Ph: 040-64554822,7799000082

Page 2





3

14	Role Of Solar Energy In India	M.Venkatesulu, Physical Director, Government Degree College, Uravakonda, Ananthapur District
15	Role Of Green Energy In Environmental Protection	G. Bharathi *and Prof.S.V. Pullareddy// *Research Scholar Full Time, Department of Law, S K University, Ananthapur Mobile: 9704549360 Email: bharathig3@gmail.com #Dean & Head Of The Department of Law, S K University, Ananthapur
16	Is Wind Energy Suitable To Indian Geographical Position	M. S. Sudhir ¹ , M. Anil Kumar ² , M. Harika ³ 1.S. Lecturer in Dept. of Chemistry, 2 In charge, Dept. of Political Science, S. S & N College NARASARAOPET - 522 601, 3B.Tech CSE, IV year, Karunya University
17	Green Energy And Technology	Sudhakar Masineni and Chiranjeevi C Lecturers in Computer Science, Govt. Degree College :: Uravakonda
18	A Review Of The Technological Challenges On Microalgae As Biofuels	C.Madhavi, Lecturer in Microbiology, Govt.College (A), Ananthapuramu
19	Geothermal Energy	Jureddi Nirmala, SG Lecturer in Telugu, St. Joseph's college for Women, Visakhapatnam-4
20	Solar Energy	C. Keerthana* and C. Ravindra Reddy# *B.Tech (EEE), RGM ENGINEERING COLLEGE, NANDHYAL.#Lecturer in Commerce, Govt. Degree College, Uravakonda.
21	Sources Of Green Energy- To Be Trapped	N. B. ShamaBharathi* and M. Sai Anjali#, *Lecturer in English, Department of English, #1 B.Sc.(Computer Science), S.V.G.M. Government Degree College, Kalyandurg-
22	Green Energy Entrepreneurs	M. Kalpana Krishnaiah, Research Associate, Women's Studies Centre, S.K. University, Ananthapuramu,
23	Effects Of Green Energy In Dially Life	K.Rajesh kumar, Asst Professor, Besant Theological college, Madanapalle
24	Solar Energy And Its Impact-A Study In Rayalaseema Region	Ch.Subbaya naidu, Asst Professor, Dept of Mathematics, Besant Theological college, Madanapalle
25	Wind Energy And Its Significance	D.Mallikarjuna Rao, Principal, Besant Theological College, Madanapalle
26	Potentials Of Geothermal Energy In India	P.Giridhar and S.R.K.Neeraia ¹ Lecture in Zoology, SVGM Govt Degree College, Kalyandurg, Lecture in Zoology, SSBN Degree College, Anantapuramu, 515001, AP.
27	Bio Energy	G.Sreenivasulu, Lecturer in Political Science, S.M.L Govt Degree College, Yemmiganur.Kurnool Dt.





2. Glassley, William E. (2010). Geothermal Energy: Renewable Energy and the Environment, CRC Press, ISBN 9781420075700.

3. Turcotte, D. L.; Schubert, G. (2002). Geodynamics (2 ed.), Cambridge, England, UK: Cambridge University Press, pp. 136–137, ISBN 978-0-521-66624-4.

4. Is Geothermal Energy Renewable and Sustainable", Energy Auditor: Your Headquarters For Smart Sustainable Living, retrieved 9 August 2012.

5. Bertani, Ruggero; Thain, Ian (July 2002), "Geothermal Power Generating Plant CO₂ Emission Survey", IGA News, International Geothermal Association (49): 1–3, archived from the original on 2011-07-26, retrieved 2010-01-17.

6. Bargaglii, R.; Catenil, D.; Nellil, L.; Olmastroni, S.; Zagarese, B. (1997). "Environmental Impact of Trace Element Emissions from Geothermal Power Plants", Environmental Contamination Toxicology, **33** (2): 172–181, doi:10.1007/s002449900239, PMID 9294245.

27) BIO ENERGY ✓
G. Sreenivasulu

Lecturer in Political Science, S.M.L Govt Degree College, Yemmiganur, Kurnool Dt.
 sreenu.g73@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Energy is the primary driver of the world's economies. Increasing populations and expectations of improved standards of living are accelerating the demand for energy. Theorists have acknowledged the positive or direct relationship between economic growth and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. One of the key variables affecting this positive relationship is increased energy demand as a result of economic well-being. India is one of the fastest growing countries in the world, with a GDP growth exceeding 8% consistently for the last two years, and this trend is expected to continue. India's energy demand is expected to be more than three to four times its current level in another 25 years.

Present primary energy use in India is dominated by fossil fuels; 40% of primary energy supply and 59% of power generation come from coal. The rising energy demand in India is expected to lead to a further increase in the use of fossil fuels. This will not only lead to growing GHG emissions and increased environmental problems, but will also to vast social problems such as inequalities between rural and urban populations, health-related disorders, and other community-level issues.

India has large potential for the adoption of renewable energy, a potential that goes beyond addressing environmental concerns. Overall, the underlying principle is to gain from the current worldwide interest in renewable energy for three reasons:

1. To meet the growing demand for energy within the country, especially in rural areas
2. To reduce GHG emissions and help contribute to climate change mitigation
3. To capitalise on the expanding market for renewable energy and secure an early market advantage

The market for renewable energy systems in rural and urban markets in India is set to grow exponentially. Of these, bioenergy is especially prominent. 90% of rural energy needs and 40% of urban energy needs are met by biomass. Despite this, bioenergy does not figure in most energy studies and is classified as 'non-commercial' energy. Bioenergy data are considered as 'inadequate and not up-to-date', since it is not transacted on the market. While India has progressed well in initiating renewable energy programmes in general, increasing renewable energy (electricity) share from 2% (1628 MW) in 2002 to 11% (18,155 MW) in 2010, bioenergy programmes have not been on par with traditional sources of energy and at their full potential.

The evolution of bioenergy from an institutional and policy standpoint, underlines progress and achievements, identifies barriers and proposes recommendations for their removal. Although the article focuses on India, it is hoped that its recommendations are relevant to other developing countries looking to further their bioenergy technology (BET) agendas.

Bioenergy Technologies

Bioenergy consists of organic matter derived from trees, plants, crops or from human, animal, municipal and industrial wastes.

Bioenergy in India





Biomass energy or bioenergy is lush with potential in a country such as India. As organic matter derived from wood, agricultural residue, or animal waste, biomass is an abundant, naturally occurring source of energy, and one that is also carbon-neutral, i.e., it generates an equal amount of carbon dioxide that it consumes. While biomass energy in the form of fuelwood and dung have had a long history of fulfilling humanity's basic lighting, heating, and cooking needs, its potential as a source of electricity has been steadily developed since the oil crisis of 1973. Bioenergy is produced either through *combustion*, where biomass is burned to generate heat that is, in turn, used to generate steam and then converted to electricity (much like coal is used in thermal power stations); or through *gasification*, which is a thermo-chemical conversion of biomass into a combustible gas mixture (producer gas) that fires in engines or in turbines generating electricity. Typically, power plants with installed capacities of 2 MW and above produce electricity through combustion. Gasification to electricity, on the other hand, is a relatively newer development that also opens up possibilities for small-scale (a few kilowatt- to megawatt-scale) biomass power projects.

Policy and Institutional Evolution of BETs

Renewable energy promotion in India, including bioenergy, was stepped up in response to the oil crisis of the 1970s. The Fuel Policy Committee (FPC) (1974) and the Working Group on Energy Policy (1979) (WGEP) were set up in response to this focus to understand the energy situation in light of developments both nationally and internationally. The two committees were tasked with developing a solid plan and recommendations for appropriate policy measures for available energy resources and nonconventional energy resources for the ensuing five to fifteen years. Despite the emphasis the two committees placed on the need for a new energy plan, no formal institutional mechanism was established immediately.

Institutional mechanisms were first set up in the early 1980s. A Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) was created in 1981 in the Department of Science and Technology. This was converted into a separate department, the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (DNES), in 1982. In 1983, the Advisory Board on Energy (ABE) was instituted. ABE proposed and provided for the Nodal Energy Conservation Organization (NECO), whose observations and recommendations were binding on all central and state government agencies, as well as on the prescribed authorities (Dey, 2007). NECO was soon replaced by the Energy Management Centre (EMC) in 1989.

Bioenergy policies during this period (1980s) focused on technologies (Shukla, 1997):

- Improving efficiency of traditional biomass use (e.g. improved cooking stove programme)
- Improving the supply of biomass (e.g. social forestry, wasteland development)
- Improving the quality of biomass use through technologies (e.g. biogas, improved cooking stoves)
- Introducing biomass-based technologies (wood gasifiers for irrigation, biomass electricity generation) to deliver services provided by conventional energy sources

Following liberalisation in 1992, some changes were made to strategies to accelerate bioenergy to address some of the gaps identified above. To expand further the scope of the activities to promote RE in India, government upgraded DNES to a fully fledged ministry, the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES), in 1992. MNES thus came into existence with the responsibility for supporting research and development, and the promotion and coordination of renewable energy sources, including bioenergy (MNRE, 2010). MNES was later renamed the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in 2006. The Ministry has regional offices, three specialised research institutions and a non-banking financial company, the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), under its administrative control to promote its policy and programme initiatives.

The Energy Conservation Bill was passed by the Indian Parliament in September 2001. The Act provides for a legal framework, institutional arrangements and a regulatory mechanism at the central and state levels to promote an energy efficiency drive in the country. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) was created to implement the provisions of the Act, which was critical in laying the foundations for future energy policy formulation.

Further to this, the most recent policy initiative to be developed is the National Action Plan on Climate Change, launched in June 2008. This is partially in response to global concerns to address climate change. Though India does not have any binding emissions targets, the initiative is aimed at





showcasing national responsibility. Eight national missions comprise the main response to addressing climate change, covering Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change. The National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency estimates that these initiatives will yield 10,000 MW of savings by 2012 and result in business of approximately USD 16 billion. The National Mission for a 'Green India' aims to achieve afforestation of 6 million hectares of degraded forest lands and to expand forest cover from 23% to 33% of India's territory by 2022. (MNREa,2010). However, there is no emphasis on harnessing and nurturing biomass resources and biomass technologies.

BET programs and implementation strategies

Biomass Power

MNRE and several other agencies have therefore realised the potential and role of bioenergy in the Indian context. Over the last decade, biomass power has become an industry attracting an annual investment of over USD 130 million (INR 600 crore), generating about 5000 million units of electricity and yearly employment of more than 10 million man-days in rural areas .

A key programme of the MNRE is the Biomass Power/ Cogeneration Programme under which a number of financial and fiscal incentives for the manufacture and installation of gasifier systems have been provided. Another important programme is the biomass gasifier programme, which promotes demonstrations that can be taken up by village-level organisations such as village panchayats (the Indian government has decentralised several functions to the panchayats, which consist of respected village locals forming a committee to address local problems). The gasifier programme is being implemented through state nodal agencies with the involvement of energy service companies (ESCOs), co-operatives, panchayats, NGOs, and manufacturers or entrepreneurs

The central government has also introduced support schemes such as the National Biomass Resource Assessment Program (NBRAP), aimed at developing biomass assessments. The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) provides loans for setting up biomass power and bagasse cogeneration projects. State-level actions also support the central initiatives.

- Buyback/Wheeling/Banking of generated electricity by the State Electricity Boards. Statespecific incentives in the form of preferential tariffs have been introduced for the purchase of biomass power. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, an incentive has been introduced equivalent to Rs 2.63 per unit at 1% escalation for five years. In Haryana, a much higher incentive of Rs 4.00 per unit at 2% escalation every year is provided. State Electricity Regulatory Commissions have been guided to provide Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS). RPS places an obligation on energy supply companies to produce a specified fraction of their electricity from renewable energy sources. Specified RPSs include 10% in Tamil Nadu, 7-10% in Karnataka, 3-6% in Maharashtra and 5% in Andhra Pradesh, among others.

Biogas

The Central Sector Scheme on National Biogas Programme, which mainly caters to setting up familytype biogas plants, has been under implementation since 1981-82. The scheme, which is still functional today and is managed by MNRE, is called the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP). Its objectives are as follows (MNREc, 2010):

- To provide fuel for cooking purposes and organic manure to rural households through family-type biogas plants
- To reduce the drudgery of rural women, reduce pressure on forests and increase the social benefits;
- To improve sanitation in villages by linking sanitary toilets with biogas plants.

Institutional barriers

Initially, in promoting BETs the government followed a technology-push approach. This approach focuses on introducing new innovative technologies through research and development, regardless of demand. BETs in their nascent stages were offered as possible improvements on existing rural energy sources. The abundance of biomass was initially the push needed to promote BETs. There was therefore little or no interaction with rural communities in formulating the technologies. This approach almost entirely led to the isolation of a multitude of actors, who potentially could become crucial players in the adoption and use of BETs (Shukla, 2000).





Informational Barriers

Information asymmetries are present on various levels and between various players, institutions, rural communities, consumers, financing institutions, entrepreneurs, and all other stakeholders in the supply chain. The information barrier is central to any debate on climate change. The Stern Review identifies raising awareness as one of the three elements of the coordinated policy package that is needed to tackle climate change, alongside carbon pricing and innovation support (Stern, 2007). Traditionally, the rural community responds to more conventional fossil fuel-based energy as a 'rich man's fuel' and therefore expectedly believes this to be the most reliable and efficient. Intermediate stakeholders such as NGOs, industry groups and micro-finance institutions that often play a key role in delivering products and services, as well as policy-makers, are also unaware of the benefits of bioenergy, which often results in a greater push for other renewable energy technologies, such as wind and solar.

Financial barriers

The high initial costs of BETs are perceived by many as a key barrier to the penetration of BETs vis-à-vis conventional technologies (Bhattacharya and Cropper, 2010; Nouni et al., 2007). The principal capital cost of biomass power projects includes the costs of the gasifier, the engine generator, civil construction, biomass preparation unit, electricity distribution network and electrical and piping connections to the site of gasifier installation and need subsidisation.

Policy Barriers

A fundamental barrier to the diffusion of BETs is government policies. A key government policy that fails the renewable energy sector in general is the distortion of energy prices. Energy pricing policies in India tend to favour fossil fuel-based energy sources (electricity, kerosene, LPG, petrol, diesel). Since the conventional technologies are also supported by subsidies, there is no level playing field for the new technologies that compete with them (UN, 2004).

Conclusion

India has an aggressive renewable energy program. It has increased its share of renewable energy (electricity) from 2% (1628 MW) in 2002 to 11% (18,155 MW) in 2010. Though the government has put forward policy instruments to encourage BETs, the strengthening of policy instruments is critical if the full estimated potential is to be realized, especially for the BETs, as they have the potential to energize rural areas, plough back money into rural markets and the rural economy and create employment. Tariff structures for biomass power have been developed; subsidies for improved cooking stoves and biogas units have been introduced, and are continually being fine-tuned.

REFERENCES:

Akshay Urjha. 2010. Renewable Energy at a Glance in India. Renewable Energy, 2010, April ed. MNRE

Bhattacharya, S.C and Jana, C. 2009. Renewable energy in India: historical developments and prospects. Energy Vol. 34 (8)

Ghosh, D., Sagar, D. & Kishore, V. N. 2006. Scaling up biomass gasifier use: an application-specific approach. Energy Policy, vol. In Press, Corrected Proof.

Ghosh, S., Das, T. K. & Jash, T. 2004. Sustainability of decentralized woodfuel-based power plant: an experience in India. Energy, vol. 29 (1)

MNRE (2010), National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMM) <http://mnre.gov.in/prog-ftbp.htm> Accessed: 12 Jan 2011

Shukla, P.R. 1997. Biomass Energy in India: Transition from Traditional to Modern. The Social Engineer 6 (2)

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). 2010. Bioenergy in India. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED); ESPA, New Delhi.

United Nations (UN). 2004. End-use Energy Efficiency and Promotion of a Sustainable Energy Future, Energy Resources Development Series No. 39, New York



International Terrorism Cross Border Terrorism - Counter Terrorism

Dr. G. Sreenivasulu¹, B. Ravi kumar²

¹M.A, M.Phil., Ph.D, ²Lecturer in Political Science, JRF.M.L Govt Degree College, Yemmiganur,
Kurnool Dt, Ananthapuramu, A.P, sreenu.g73@gmail.com

Abstract

The twenty first century has welcomed many of new dimensions of human life, which includes both desired and undesired events. The most dangerous phenomenon in the form of terrorism has been questioning the peace, tranquility and progress of the world. The term 'terror' is not new but has been changing its form and impact from time to time. The word 'terror' was first used to describe Jacobin's 'Reign of Terror' that followed the French Revolution in 1789.2 As much as more than hundred definitions³ are available in the current literature and even it may increase in the course of time. Of course, a definition of the terror may not be important in the present context but significantly important is its nature and impact. Quite interestingly after the 9/11 attack on the United States a new version of definition of 'terror' has come into existence. Generally the dictionary meaning of terror is extremely simple in its meaning. Genuinely, the lawyers, politicians, legislative bodies, public and private establishments, national and international organizations are also duly accepting the chronological transformation of the definition of terror according to the need of the situation. In the same style, the United States has also tried to give a new dimension to terrorism, not to change the meaning of the word, but to avoid the international criticism or to enjoy the freedom of attacking few countries according to their choice. In history, although different major terror events have taken place, the spectrum of time, intentions and the targets are not the same. Setting aside of the events in the 20th century, similar intensions and purposes have been exposed in the September 11 incident and terror attacks in Bali, Madrid, London and the recent attacks on September 26 (Mumbai). The attacks instigate us to evolve a new mechanism to contain the wide spreading terror attacks.

Terrorism is commonly understood to refer to acts of violence that target civilians in the pursuit of political or ideological aims. In legal terms, although the international community has yet to adopt a comprehensive definition of terrorism, existing declarations, resolutions and universal "sectoral" treaties relating to specific aspects of it define certain acts and core elements. In 1994, the General Assembly's Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, set out in its resolution 49/60, stated that terrorism includes "criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes"

and that such acts "are in any circumstances unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other nature that may be invoked to justify them."

Counterterrorism co-operation between India and the United States continued to increase in 2016, with both sides committing to deepen bilateral engagement against the full spectrum of terrorism threats. Indian leadership expressed resolve to redouble efforts, in cooperation with the United States and with other like-minded countries, to bring to justice the perpetrators of terrorism. India and the United States pledged to strengthen cooperation against terrorist threats from groups including al-Qa'ida (AQ), ISIS, Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM), Lashkar e-Tayyiba (LeT), and D-Company, including through greater collaboration on designations at the UN.

Indian and U.S. leaders directed officials to identify new areas of collaboration through the July U.S.-India Counterterrorism Joint Working Group, applauded finalization of a bilateral arrangement to facilitate the sharing of terrorism screening information, and called upon Pakistan to bring the perpetrators of terrorist attacks against India to justice.

Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security: India made no major changes to its counterterrorism laws in 2016 and continued to address terrorism-related activities through existing statutes, including the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) (1967), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Convention on Suppression of Terrorism Act (1993), and various state-level laws. The UAPA presumes the accused to be guilty if the prosecution can produce incriminating evidence indicating the possession of arms or explosives or the presence of fingerprints at a crime scene, regardless of whether criminal intent is demonstrated. State governments held persons without bail for extended periods before filing formal charges under the UAPA. Other state-level counterterrorism laws reduce evidentiary standards for certain charges and increase police powers to detain an accused and his or her associates without charges and without bail for extended periods, sometimes lasting several years.

During 2016, India undertook measures to address the terrorist threat, including through efforts to improve the exchange of terrorism screening information and through law enforcement cooperation in individual cases. In July, a Mumbai court sentenced Indian Mujahideen/LeT affiliate and accused 2008 Mumbai attack conspirator Zabiuddin Ansari (aka Abu Jundal) to life imprisonment for his involvement in a 2006 criminal case. In July, India and Bangladesh agreed on steps to improve procedures for extraditing suspects involved in terrorism and organized crime. In November, the Ministry of Home Affairs banned radical cleric Zakir Naik's Islamic Research Foundation as "an unlawful organization."

Since the 2008 Mumbai terrorist attack, India has sought to enhance its counterterrorism capabilities. Interagency coordination and information sharing remained a challenge, and local police forces continued to suffer from poor training and equipment. India has launched initiatives to address some of these challenges, including through a Multi-Agency Centre for enhancing intelligence gathering and sharing.

Indian officials participated in U.S.-sponsored law enforcement and security training at the central government and state levels to enhance India's capabilities in critical incident management, infrastructure security, community-oriented policing, crime scene investigations, explosive ordnance detection and countermeasures, forensics, cyber security, mega city policing, and other areas. Indian police and civilian security officials at both the state and federal levels received 12 capacity-building training courses under the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance program in technical areas related to counterterrorism and law enforcement. In addition, the Department of Homeland Security, through Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, conducted training programs and exchanges with Indian law enforcement personnel.

Countering the Financing of Terrorism: India is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and two FATF-style regional bodies - (1) the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and (2) the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering. India's Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) is a member of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units. The government regulates the money services business (MSB) sector, requiring the collection of data for wire transfers and the filing of suspicious transaction reports (STRs) by non-profit organizations. While the Indian government supervised, regulated, and monitored these entities to prevent misuse and terrorist financing, a large unregulated and unlicensed MSB sector remained vulnerable to exploitation by illicit actors.

International and Regional Cooperation: India is a founding member of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and participated in GCTF and other UN forums on counterterrorism in 2016. India also used multilateral fora and bilateral visits to highlight terrorism concerns and their impacts. During the 2016 BRICS (a grouping of emerging economies that includes Brazil, China, India, Russia, and South Africa) Summit and the 2016 BIMSTEC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand) Leaders' Retreat, India led efforts to produce declarations condemning terrorism and calling for joint efforts to counter it. During visits with Israel, Japan, and the United Kingdom, Indian leaders and their counterparts likewise focused on terrorism issues and counterterrorism efforts. Led by India, the 2016 Heart of Asia ministerial meetings condemned terrorist groups including ISIS, LeT, and JeM for their contribution to terrorist violence in the region.

India continued to cooperate with its neighbors on counterterrorism matters. During 2016, India and Bangladesh continued to strengthen their cooperation under their bilateral Coordinated Border Management Plan to control illegal cross-border activities.

Conclusion

With the limited scope of this paper, a few recommendations are forwarded: strong measures are required along the international mainland and maritime borders; though the corruption is general, it has to be immediately stopped within the concerned departments of national security. The process of issuing photo national identity cards should be started immediately which helps in identifying the

terrorists. Of course, judiciary is an important component of our constitution. But it has been constrained to forward certain recommendations. However, in the best interest of the nation, serious reforms are required - the provision of filing the mercy petition by a terrorist, should be done away with. In dealing with the hijackers national interests should be given top priority. Strong message should be sent to civilians and political elite that the punishments against those involved in terror process will be more severe. Fast track courts are the need of the day. Other measures to counter terror attacks include immediate implementation of judgments and controlling the freedom of press and media in specific situations. Above all, certain programmes are required to change the mind set of the corrupt political leaders and officials who are playing a significant role in indirectly encouraging the cross-border terrorism.

References

1. Alexander Solzhenitsyn, *The Gulag Archipelago*, quoted in Kirsten Ainley, *Individual Agency and Responsibility for Atrocity*, ISA 49th Annual Convention, San Francisco, 26-29 March 2008
2. John F Murphy, 'Defining International Terrorism: A Way Out of the Quagmire' (1989) 19 *Israel Yearbook on Human Rights* 13, 14.
3. See for details, Alex P Schmid and Albert J Jongman, *Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Databases, Theories, and Literature* (1988) 5.
4. Raphael Perl, *U.S. Anti-Terror Strategy and the 9/11 Commission Report*, Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, 2005.
5. Rishabh, C. J. *Terror attacks and divisive politics*, 12 December 2008,
6. For details see, *The Hindu*, 30 July 2008
7. Shazadi Beg and Laila Bokhari, "Pakistan: in Search of a Disengagement Strategy," in Tore Bjorgo and John Horgan (eds.), *Leaving Terrorism Behind*, Routledge, New York, 2009, pp.224-242.



Quality and Research in Higher Education

**Edited by
Dr. Gedam Kamalakar**



✓
©Editor

All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced, stored, adapted, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, micro-filming recording or otherwise, or translated in any language, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner and the publisher. The book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, resold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the prior publisher's written consent in any form of binding or cover other than that in which it is published.

The views and opinions expressed in this book are author(s) own and the facts reported by them have been verified to the extent possible, and the publishers are not in any way liable for the same.

First Published, 2020

Published by



Kalpaz Publications
C-30, Satyawati Nagar,
Delhi - 110052
Ph.: 011-47034999, 9811692060
www.kalpazpublications.com
E-mail: kalpaz@hotmail.com

Printed at: G. Print Process, Delhi

Cataloging in Publication Data—DK

Courtesy: D.K. Agencies (P) Ltd. <docinfo@dkagencies.com>

Quality and research in higher education / edited by Dr. Gedam

Kamalakar.

pages cm

Includes index.

ISBN 9789353242305

1. Education, Higher—India. 2. Education, Higher—Standards—India.
3. Education, Higher—Research—India. 4. Higher education and state—
India. I. Kamalakar, G. (Gedam), 1980- editor.

LCC LA1153.Q35 2019 | DDC 378.54 23

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

13.	Reforms of Higher Education in India 109 ✓	30.
	<i>Dr.G.Sreenivasulu, B.Ravi Kumar</i>	31.
14.	Genesis of an Ecosystem for Innovation in Research and Development 117	32.
	<i>Dr. Sumit Ghosh</i>	
15.	Role of Research in Higher Education in India 123	33.
	<i>Ujjwal Ashutosh, Sushree Sunanda Sahu</i>	
16.	Higher Education Quality-Need of Reforms 131	34.
	<i>Dr. Thanneeru Sujatha</i>	
17.	Quality Concerns in Indian Higher Education: Challenges and Opportunities 139	35.
	<i>Ms. Shivani Seth</i>	
18.	Higher Education Policy in India 149	36.
	<i>Dr. Kamala</i>	
19.	Higher Education in India: Issues, Concerns and New Directions 161	37.
	<i>Dr. S. Venkatesh</i>	
20.	Quality of Research in Higher Education in India 167	
	<i>Dr. Akthar Parveen</i>	
21.	Higher Education in India – Issues and Challenges 175	38.
	<i>Dr. D. CH. Apparao</i>	
22.	Need To Encourage Intellectual Property Research in Higher Education 185	39.
	<i>Dr. K. Srinivasa Raju, Dr. D. Ashok Kumar</i>	
23.	Research Ethics in Social Science 193	40.
	<i>Dr. Jagdish Buwade</i>	
24.	Higher Education in India-issues, challenges and suggestions 197	41.
	<i>T. Kalpana</i>	
25.	Accessibility of Higher Education through ICT 205	42.
	<i>Dr. M. RAVI BABU</i>	
26.	Reforms in Quality of Higher Education 211	43.
	<i>Reddeppa Tagadi</i>	
27.	Research Ecosystem and Plagiarism 221	44.
	<i>Sathyanarayana G</i>	
28.	Current Status and Problems of Higher Education Among Tribals in Telangana State 231	
	<i>D. Shiva</i>	
29.	Implications for Higher Education in India 241	
	<i>Dr. J.Rama Prabhakar</i>	

Chapter-13

Reforms of Higher Education in India

*Dr. G. Sreenivasulu
B. Ravi Kumar,*

Abstract

Education starts with us when we start our life journey. From the very first moment, a baby steps into this world, she/he starts to learn. She/he learns to cry, to show any sort of discomfort, smiles to show his/her happiness and also learns to identify his/her mother's touch. This process continues throughout his/her life because she/he learns something new every moment of his/her life. John Dewey said: "Education is not preparation for life, education is life itself." The reform process has been in vogue since ages. The ancient universities in India were leading centres of learning in the contemporary world and attracted scholars and students from other countries. So did some famous centres of Islamic learning in the mediaeval period. But unfortunately these traditions did not survive.

Introduction

The accreditation system prevailing in various countries provides a measure of the educational quality. Through the accreditation process, an agency or its designated representative evaluates the quality of a higher education institution as a whole or of a specific educational programme in order to formally recognize it as having met certain predetermined minimal criteria or standards. The result of this process is usually the awarding of a status of recognition, and sometimes of a license to conduct educational programmes within a time-limited validity. The process can imply initial and periodic self-study and evaluation by external peers. The accreditation process generally involves three steps with specific activities: (i) a self-evaluation process conducted by the faculty, the administrators, and the staff of the institution or academic programme, resulting in a report that takes as its reference the set of standards and criteria of the accrediting body; (ii) a study visit, conducted by a team of peers, selected by the

accrediting organization, which reviews the evidence, visits the premises, and interviews the academic and administrative staff, resulting in an assessment report, including a recommendation to the accrediting body; and (iii) examination of the evidence and recommendation on the basis of the given set of criteria concerning quality and resulting in a final judgment and the communication of the formal decision to the institution and other constituencies, if appropriate.

The definition of higher education includes a hierarchy of institutions and programmes. Many different kinds of university level institutions such as central universities, state universities, private universities, IITs, NITs, IITs, IIMs, IISERs, occupy the upper end of the higher education spectrum. The various colleges offering general or specialized education, professional education, provide higher education to nearly eighty percent of students. Then, there are several other post secondary institutions such as community colleges and technical training institutions. In a sense the polytechnics and vocational institutions, which are not strictly post-secondary, are also considered as higher education.

In general our higher education system has divided these institutions and programmes into two broad categories: one for scholarly pursuits and achievements and the other for work-force requirements. It is now increasingly recognized that this dichotomy should be erased and shift away from undue emphasis on "manpower-oriented" planning (annual out-turn of graduates, growth rate, Gross Enrollment Ratio, employability etc.) and adopt a more holistic approach to higher education at every level, not just at the university or college level only.

Universities are essentially a community of teachers and students where, in some way, all learn from one another or, at any rate, strive to do so. Their principal objective is to deepen our understanding of their role in the society and to disseminate this understanding throughout society and to apply it in the service of mankind. Yet another responsibility of the Indian universities in the present context is to strive to assist the schools in their attempts at qualitative self-improvement. For this purpose, universities should conduct experimental schools, run advanced courses for teachers in various school subjects, assume greater responsibility for the training of teachers at all levels, organize summer institutes for their in-service education, assist in the search for and development of talent, and develop new curricula, textbooks and teaching materials.

Expansion, Access and Inclusion

In the present Indian context there is a great deal of emphasis on these

three aspects (Besides Quality discussed later). These three issues are highly interconnected and encompass a variety of social, economic, political and cultural dimensions. For instance expansion of higher educational institutions and programmes undertaken in a random fashion does not automatically ensure access to those eligible aspiring students. Even assuming that accessibility is not a major constraint, inclusion of marginalized sections of society (Poor, First Generation Learners, Socially Backward Communities etc.) may not be ensured. If inclusive measures and affirmative actions are enforced through legislation and persuasion, we find there is a large body of Indian opinion offering severe resistance.

Assessment of Quality

The accreditation system prevailing in various countries provides a measure of the educational quality. Through the accreditation process, an agency or its designated representative evaluates the quality of a higher education institution as a whole or of a specific educational programme in order to formally recognize it as having met certain predetermined minimal criteria or standards. The result of this process is usually the awarding of a status of recognition, and sometimes of a license to conduct educational programmes within a time-limited validity. The process can imply initial and periodic self-study and evaluation by external peers. The accreditation process generally involves three steps with specific activities: (i) a self-evaluation process conducted by the faculty, the administrators, and the staff of the institution or academic programme, resulting in a report that takes as its reference the set of standards and criteria of the accrediting body; (ii) a study visit, conducted by a team of peers, selected by the accrediting organization, which reviews the evidence, visits the premises, and interviews the academic and administrative staff, resulting in an assessment report, including a recommendation to the accrediting body; and (iii) examination of the evidence and recommendation on the basis of the given set of criteria concerning quality and resulting in a final judgment and the communication of the formal decision to the institution and other constituencies, if appropriate.

Indian Higher Education is a large system with nearly four hundred and eighty university level institutions and over twenty thousand colleges. The growth in professional institutions has also been manifold. With significant expansion of higher educational institutions, both publicly and privately funded, a mandatory accreditation system that could provide a common frame of reference for students and other stakeholders to obtain credible information on academic quality across institutions is required.

✓

**PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN INDIA:
Problems and Prospects**

Edited By:
Basavaraju H.S.
Valmiki Rama Krishna
Meenakshi Khandimath
Basavaraja G
Mahalinga K

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GFGC, Turvekere, Tumakuru District

✓
Copyrights © 2019

All rights reserved. No Part of this book may be reproduced, stored, adapted or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, micro-filming recording or otherwise, or translated in any language, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner and the publisher. The book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, be way of trade or otherwise, be lent, resold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the prior publishers' written consent in any form of binding or cover other than that in which it is published.

The views and opinion expressed in this book is author own and the facts reported by them have been verified to the extent possible and the publishers are not in any way liable for the same.

ISBN : 978-1-79481-805-7

Rate : Rs. 699/-

Pages : vi + 411 = 417

Published by :
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
Government First Grade College
Turuvekere, Tumakuru District

Published in the Year 2019



25	Gender equality in Public Administration	Somashekhar C L.	92
26	Decline in Parliamentary Governance	Dr. B.H Satyanagarayna	94
27	Modernizing while Retaining the Essence of Political Parties	Prof. G. T. Ramachandrappa	98
28	The Significance of International Law on Counter-Terrorism	H M Sumanth & Dr. JyothiVishwanath	102
29	Role of Politics in Development	R.Shobha	105
30	One Nation, One Election	Dr.G.Sreenivasulu & Dr.K.Chitti Kalavathi	107
31	Impact of Women Political Empowerment through Self Help Groups in India	Sumangala R K	113
32	Significance of Sessions in Indian Parliamentary Systems	Prof.K.R.Veeresha	116
33	Decline of Legislature	Dr.Veeryanaik.L.	120
34	Consequences of Urbanization in India: A Study	Vishwanath Acharya	126
35	Media and Politics in the Present Context	Ananthakumar D.R. & Prof. Vijayendra.H.N	130
36	A study on Political Participation of Women in India	Asha K R	134
37	Liberal and Socialistic Ideas of Jayaprakash Narayan	Savita chikkannanavar	138
38	The Role of Speaker: Partisan or Neutral in Deciding on Defections?	Latha K.V	143
39	Animal Farm: A Political Satire	Manohar K S	148
40	Role of the President in Indian Democracy	Basavaraju	151
41	Comparison between State and Private Universities in improving Employability – A Case Study Analysis	Dr. Mamatha N	157
42	Economic development Issues for Rural Empowerment through SHGs, NGOs and PRIs	Roopa T P	163
43	Jammu & Kashmir & the Politics of Article 370	Chandrashekaraiiah G & Shivalingaiah T. L	171
44	Participation and Representation of Women in Indian Politics	Divakara .K	175
45	Determinants of Rural Non-Farm Employment Activities – An Analysis	Dhanunjaya .M.B	178
46	Critics of the Parliamentary Democracy in India	Dr. Mahalinga K	182
47	Local Governance in India and Excluded Sections: Decentralisation and Political Dimensions	V. Rama Krishna & Dr. Uddagatti Venkatesha	189
48	Decentralization and Federalism in India: An Overview of Rural Governance	Dr. Venkatesh G	195
49	Language and Politics at contemporary Scenario	L. Krishnamurthy	201
50	A Study on Impact of Social Media on India and World Politics	Prahlada G, Hemalatha J & Rangaswamy.M.R	203
51	Urbanisation in India: Facts, Issues and Challenges	Dr. Ramesh Salian & Dr. Thippeswamy. G	209

ONE NATION, ONE ELECTION

Dr.G.SREENIVASULU

*Lecturer in Political Science,
Government Degree College, Kodur (RS) Kadapa District.*

Dr.K.CHITTI KALAVATHI

*Lecturer in History,
Government Degree College, NAGARI -515201*

Introduction

Since the past few years it is observed that election take place frequently in some states of India. So the state machinery and Election Commission of India engages its resources, man power to conduct assembly elections in those states. Now the NDA government is thinking to go for practice of "one nation one election". Let's read this article and know about merits and demerits of the one nation one election. India is called the largest democratic country of the world because china is the communist country despite most populous country. The general elections for the Lok Sabha and state assemblies are held at the gap of five years. But it is observed that election is a whole year process in the India. Government spends a lot money, time and energy on the conduct of different elections. That is the reason that government of India is thinking about "One Nation One Election" system in India.

This concept is increasingly growing popular within India as many political leaders have put forth their views over its application within India which includes Narendra Modi (Prime Minister of India), former President of India Pranab Mukherjee and also Ram Nath Kovind (President of India). The latest pitch for a common electoral roll has been raised by the Law Commission of India which seems eager in implementing the policy and voiced the concerns with the Election Commission of India. A National Seminar was held in Mumbai in January 2018 by Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh-backed Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini to echo Modi's call of 'One Nation One Election'.

India witnesses about 5-7 State Assembly Elections at an average every year. Elections in India for the Lok Sabha, the State Assemblies and the Panchayats are held every 5 years. Elections in India are conducted and regulated by the Election Commission of India whose head is a Chief Election Commissioner. A Chief Election Commissioner is elected for a term of 6 years and is appointed by the President of India.

The government if decides to complete its full term till May 2019 then there are three phrases that can lead to conduction of elections for more than half of the states simultaneously.

The government if decides to complete its full term till May 2019 then there are three phrases that can lead to conduction of elections for more than half of the states simultaneously.

Dissolve the state legislatures of four states (Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan) by imposing President's Rule and extending the period for 6 months so that the date for elections may fall near May 2019.

Five states (Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Sikkim) have due date for elections in April 2019.

If elections are pulled back for about 6 to 8 months by dissolving the state legislatures of four states (Maharashtra, Haryana, Jharkhand, Delhi), then the election dates of these states shall coincide with the Lok Sabha elections in May 2019.

History

India got its independence from the British rule on 15 August 1947. It took around 2 years for India to prepare the longest written constitution of the world that will govern all the aspects of the country. On 26 January 1950, India became republic as the Constitution came into force on this date. To run the country, a representative body was must that would represent the will of the people. To form this representative body, general elections were held for the first time in India in the year 1952. India being run by a three-tier government, the elections were held for both the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies of the respective states simultaneously.

India is not new to the concept of simultaneous elections. The elections were held once and for all; the Lok Sabha and the State Legislatures. India carried on the simultaneous elections for the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies which continued for three subsequent general elections. The instances for simultaneous elections can be seen in the election conducted for the period of 1957, 1962, and 1967 barring the first general elections held in 1951-52. This cycle of simultaneous elections was disrupted due premature dissolution of:

- Haryana Legislative Assembly in 1968,
- Bihar and West Bengal Legislative Assemblies in 1969, and
- Lok Sabha in 1970.

So for three consecutive general elections, the Lok Sabha enjoyed a full term at the office along with simultaneous elections with the State Legislative Assemblies.

Effect on Constitutional and Statutory Provisions

Implementation of 'One Nation One Election' is a handful task to perform. The Constitution of India being rigidly not rigid always creates a doubt in the mind of every individual. The constitution makers have given the Parliamentarians the option to amend the Constitution but the process being so lengthy and cumbersome that the idea of amending the constitution seems a farce. But still the process of amending the constitution is not impossible. In order to implement the policy of 'One Nation One Election', there are certain amendments that needs to be effectuated so that a single election can be conducted both for the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.

The articles of the Constitution that needs to be amended to implement this policy are discussed below.

Article 83

Article 83 of the Constitution of India provides for the duration of both the Houses of the Parliament, Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and House of People (Lok Sabha).

This article says that the Council of states shall not be subject to dissolution unless one-third of its members retire as soon as the expiry of every second year. This dissolution shall be subject to the provisions made in this behalf by the Parliament.

The article continues to talk about the duration of the House of People. It says that the House of people shall continue to function for a period of 5 years unless dissolved earlier.

The Parliament is subject to the Proclamation of Emergency, i.e., in case of emergency, the term of the two houses can extend for a maximum period of one year.

Article 172

Article 172 spells out the duration of the State Legislatures. It says that every State Legislature shall continue to function for a period of 5 years unless dissolved earlier.

Every State Legislature is subject to the Proclamation of Emergency, i.e., in case of emergency, the term of the State Legislature can extend for a maximum period of one year.

Clause 2 of the Constitution says that the Legislative Council shall not be subject to dissolution unless one-third of the members retire as soon as the expiry of every second year. The dissolution is subject to provisions made by Parliament in this behalf.

Article 85

Article 85 (2)(b) of the Constitution empowers the President of India to dissolve the House of People. If the President may find it fit to dissolve the Lok Sabha, then he may by a proclamation and a notice to the Speaker of the House of People may dissolve such house.

Article 174 and Article 356

Article 174 (2)(b) of the Constitution empowers the Governor of the State to dissolve the Legislative Assembly. If the Governor may find it fit to dissolve the State Legislature, then he may be a proclamation and a notice to the Speaker of the State Legislature may dissolve such assembly. In case of emergency as under Article 356 of the Constitution, the state being under the President's rule, the legislative assembly can be prematurely dissolved by the President of India.

The proclamation of President's rule is significantly stringent in light of the Anti-Defection Act, 1985. In the case of *S.R. Bommai v Union of India*[1], the Supreme Court has laid down the guidelines that need to be followed in order to establish President's Rule in a state. The guidelines are as follows:

The dissolution of State Legislative Assembly by the President of India is subject to approval of both houses of Parliament; and

The validity of proclamation of President's Rule is subject to judicial review. In case the proclamation of emergency is mala fide, the court may set aside the President's Rule and restore the original government.

Article 75

Article 75(3) of the Constitution says that the Council of Ministers shall be directly and collectively responsible to the House of People. The Council of Ministers derive their legitimacy from the Legislature and remains in power as long as it enjoys the confidence of the latter. A no-confidence motion can be passed if Lok Sabha loses confidence in the Council of Ministers. It can fall any time with the passage of non-confidence motion in that House.

Article 164

Article 164(2) of the Constitution says that the Council of Ministers shall be directly and collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State. The Council of Ministers remains in power as long as it enjoys the confidence of the assembly. A no-confidence motion can be passed if State Legislature loses confidence in the Council of Ministers. It can fall any time with the passage of non-confidence motion in that assembly.

Article 324

This article empowers the Election Commission of India to supervise, direct and control elections to Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Councils.

Ten Schedule

The 10th Schedule of the Constitution of India which deals with Anti Defection Law. It prohibits the MP or an MLA from disobeying a party Whip on voting for a motion. It particularly lays down the grounds on which a MP or an MLA can be disqualified. A member is disqualified when he/she voluntarily gives up the membership of a party to join an opposing party.

The Representation of People Act, 1951

In addition to the powers given to the Election Commission of India to conduct the elections in India, the Parliament has enacted the Representation of People Act, 1951 which covers the various modalities of conducting elections in India. This act lays down every detail with regard to conducting elections in India, like method of counting, result declaration, resolution of disputes, etc.

Thus, in order to effectuate the policy of 'One Nation One Election', the Parliament needs to bring an amendment to the above-mentioned provisions of the Constitution and statue so that there can be simultaneous elections in India. For the purpose of an amendment, the Parliamentarians must follow the rules laid down in Article 368 of the Constitution of India.

Merits of "One Nation One Election"

1. **Money Saving:** The biggest logic in the favour of the simultaneous election is the saving of government money. If the country goes for "One Nation One Election" it will save huge money. **There are 4120 MLAs in the 31 states & UTs.** The maximum expenditure limit for bigger assemblies is 28 lacs. It means if all the states & UTs go for one time election then its total cost would be around Rs. 11 billion. Usually around 5 states go for polls every year.
2. **Speedy Development Work:** It is observed that when the election Model Code of Conduct is in force then the inauguration of new projects does not take place. So one time election will ensure continuity in policies and programmes of the central and state governments.
3. **Check on Black Money:** It is an open secret that elections are fought with black money. A huge black turned into white money during elections in the country. So if the elections are conducted throughout the year then there is a possibility that parallel economy will grow in the country.
4. **Smooth functioning of the Government Machinery:** Concerned government deploys huge manpower and machinery to conduct free and fair elections in the country and states. Schools and colleges open on time; teachers and other officials are allowed to work in their respective departments which ease the life of general public.
5. **Efficiency of Governance:** If elections are not conducted annually then the government need not to woo general public through lucrative schemes and make caste and religion based programmes. Even State and Central Government need not to prepare lucrative budget every year and they can take tough decisions for the betterment of the economy.

Demerits of "One Nation One Election"

1. **Local issues will fade out:** It is observed that elections for state assemblies and Lok Sabha are fought on different issues. Regional parties target local issues while national parties target national issues. So there is a possibility that regional parties will not be able to raise the local issues strongly.
2. **Hard time to Regional Parties:** Regional parties will not be able to compete with national parties in terms of election expenditure and election strategy. Assembly elections are closely associated with the local issues and local voters. Hence one time election will not be accepted by the regional parties.
3. **Delay in Election Results:** At present when almost all the regional parties are demanding to conduct elections through ballot papers. If elections are conducted in one time mode then the elections results will be declared very late.
4. **Constitutional Problems:** One time election seems almost impossible due to democratic set up of the country. Suppose if elections are conducted simultaneously but it is not sure that all the states and central government will be formed by the full majority. **It is also possible that some parties make alliance government which can fall any time before 5 years.** So there is a possibility of re-election in the whole country.
5. **Requirement of Huge Machinery & Resources:** As we know that India is the largest democracy in the world so it will be daunting task to conduct simultaneous election in all the states, UTs and Lok Sabha.

According to the Law Commission, if the country goes for simultaneous election then the election commission need to spend Rs 4,500 crore on new EVMs.

In the present scenario it seems tough to adopt the system of "One Nation One Election" because the regional parties will not agree to adopt this system because they have experienced the worst defeat in the recent Lok Sabha elections. So before getting the consensus of all political parties the central government need to do the required preparation for the "One Nation One Election".

According to a survey, there are 77% chances that the Indian voter will vote for the same party for both the state and Centre when elections are held simultaneously because India is a union of states and the central government allots huge money to the government of the same party in the states.

Proposed Reforms of Election Commission of India:

The EC's proposals could broadly be divided into *three categories*.

Firstly, reforms to cleanse the electoral system (debaring criminally-tainted politicians from contesting, checking money power, empowering the EC to deregister defunct and dubious parties);

Secondly, reforms to make the EC stronger and more independent (appointment of election commissioners through a collegium, their elevation to CEC on the criterion of seniority and their protection from removal only through impeachment as available to the CEC and;

Thirdly, reforms to make the electoral system more efficient (like the introduction of totaliser machines to prevent disclosure of polling patterns in a polling booth).

The present Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi

Events happen, reasons follow. Much like the Trump victory that they didn't see coming, political analysts underestimated the world's largest Democratic Party's landslide win in Uttar Pradesh due to grassroot approval for demonetisation as a factor for its electoral sweep.

India is the most complex marketplace for democratic choices on offer, so when UP's voters, comprising 16 per cent of India's population, delivered a historic mandate, it clearly confers: **'Modi is India'**—presaging the trend for 2019.

With BJP's renewed political invincibility, a prime minister who revels in risk-taking is now expected to roll out a rapid sequel to economic and systemic reforms, and the one for which Modi has been rooting for is **One Nation One Election (ONOE)**.

As a lone star campaigner, omnipresent in all state elections, most of which were seen as a referendum on his policies, few prime ministers have plunged so deeply into state electioneering, a reason for contemplating ONOE—an idea whose time may not yet have come, even as Indian elections turn more presidential.

Till 1960s, general and state elections were held combined in the period of single-party dominance by the Congress. But the advent of coalition politics led to premature dissolution of the Assemblies, altering timelines for the state elections.

A call for simultaneous Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections has its merits in curtailing spends by political parties with large war chests used for manufacturing consent through advertisements, rallies and distributing freebies, as also channeling the state machinery needed for administering polls. Besides, frequent imposition of the EC's Model Code of Conduct months before elections puts on freeze capital expenditure much needed for developmental projects. With 29 states and seven Union Territories holding elections cyclically, government efficiency is reduced due to being on campaign overdrive.

The cost to the exchequer in 2014 LS elections was estimated at ₹3,870 crore, while state elections averaged ₹300 crore per state, inflating successively. Fiscal prudence is unlikely to convince satraps to consent to convergence, apprehending that voter behaviour is loaded in favour of the central government, should ONOE be implemented.

For example, BJP swept Lok Sabha in 2014, but lost Delhi and Bihar in 2015, which may not have happened had ONOE prevailed. An IDFC research, with a sample size of 513 million voters, points to 77 per cent of them choosing the same party if elections were combined.

Given India's demographic diversity, federalism necessitates that individual states exercise franchise through a staggered three-tier structure more than once in five years addressing local, civic issues through municipal elections; developmental issues such as health, housing, infrastructure etc through state elections, and finance, defence and foreign affairs through central elections.

Frequent elections provide momentary employment, boost domestic consumption, as also prevent transfer of power to a single entity due to a popularity surge that could help annex both the state and central rule through the dual election filter.

For example, the Modi wave in recent UP polls could have translated into a national victory due to transient euphoria, with no interim exit option to overthrow if the incumbent underperformed, as voter power is limited to being king-for-a-day in the 'lustrum' (the five-year tenure of appointed governments).

As BJP rides the momentum after its resounding success in UP elections, ONOE is the next big gamble, just as demonetization, that can bring a huge win for the party in the central and state elections.

Voters are tired of 'revolving door patterns' in states, such as Mayawati followed by a Mulayam rule, and seem to prefer national formations replicated in states too. Going for ONE could well be a winner-takes-all for the Modi sarkar in 2019 if the reform gets passed.

Why support One Nation One Election

Those who want this model, which very publicly is BJP, base their argument on two reasons: **One, it will allow Governments to implement new policies and two; One Nation One election will save the country a lot of money.**

Interestingly though, none of the proponents (those who spreading the idea) of One Nation One Election is saying that it will result in increased voter turnout (Remember Compulsory voting in India idea?). Although they know that it will result in relatively higher voter turnout, but for some reason they are not mentioning it.

Arguments against One India, One Election

Bigger or Pan India political parties (who have presence all over India) seem to be in favor of One India, One Election. The primary reason for them favoring it is that if elections are held simultaneously, then their likelihood of winning a state increases, if there is a national wave in their favor.

The visible disadvantage of this scenario is the sidelining of Regional political parties in many states. We must remember that a major Regional party such as Trinamool Congress or a TDP or a AIDMK or a DMK or an AAP is equally if not more capable at doing good work in an Indian state, than say BJP or Congress. In past years, it has been observed that these regional parties have done better work in their state compared to a National Party. In simple, if one India, one election weakens regional parties then it will not be good either (I will not talk about Federal argument because many will see it just another bookish wisdom). Understand it this way: If more companies in retail business is good for the consumer, then more political parties in any election is equally good.

Conclusion

In democracy the public is most powerful entity. If the public do not vote in favour of criminals, dishonest and corrupt politicians who wish to purchase their votes by money or muscle powers, everything shall function nicely and the democracy will shine in the dark spectrum of hitherto corrupt and criminalized political system. So, though the EC is working hard in this direction, but it cannot succeed unless all political parties and voters realize their responsibility. Finally there should proper mechanism, fully functional and fully equipped to fight with any triviality.

References:

1. Zaidi Nasim, *The Financial Express*, New Delhi, 7th September 2016
2. Dalmia Bindu, *One Nation One Election*, *The New Indian Express*, New Delhi, 19th March, 2017
3. Quraishi, S Y; „An Undocumented Wonder — The Making of the Great Indian Election”, *The Indian Express*, New Delhi, March 31, 2017.
4. "Election Commission of India : Provision for 'None of the Above' option on the EVM/Ballot Paper 0 Instructions" (PDF). *Eci.nic.in*. Retrieved 2017-04-02.
5. Chidambaram P. *Speaking truth to power* by Rupa publication, 2018.

2020



**Empowerment
of
Women Sarpanches**
Challenges and Prospects

Edited by
Dr. Mercy Vasantha

Atharv Publications
New Delhi - 110043

✓
Empowerment of Women Sarpanches
Challenges and Prospects

© Contributors

First Published in 2020

₹ 995

ISBN 978-81-941394-9-2

Under the Indian Copyright Act, all rights of the contents of this book are reserved. Therefore, no part of this book including the name, title, design, inside matter or photographs be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means, in full or in part, in any language. Breach of this condition is liable to legal action and fine. All disputes subject to Delhi Jurisdiction.

Published by : **Atharv Publications**
110, 1st Floor, Gali No. 4,
Harphool Vihar, Bapraula,
New Delhi-110043
Tel. : 07065515773
E-Mail: atharvpublications@gmail.com

Laser Typesetting : Ankita Graphics, Delhi

Printed at : Balaji Offset, Delhi

an
inc
con
de
po
In
the
fut
ext
stra
con
anc
emj
pov
thei
is n
tran
cruc
moc
and
how

Sarpanches

the faculty
executives
ed to equip

resh, Senior
this book.

buted their
helped me
t event.

y Vasantha

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	v
<i>List of Contributors</i>	xiii
1. Women Participation in Indian Politics- An Overview ---- Dr. Mercy Vasantha	1
2. Problems and Prospects of Panchayati Raj in India: A Review ---- Dr. Vangara Bhumaiah	11
3. Women Sarpanches - Rural Infrastructural Development- A Case Study of Telangana State ---- Dr. G. Bal Rangaiah	17
4. Women Empowerment and Role of the Women Sarpanchas ---- Dr Y. Venkateshwarlu	29
5. Women Indecent Representation and Role of Mass Media ---- Dr D. Sammaiah	41
6. Challenges to Political Participation of Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions ---- P. Sujatha	53
7. Women Political Participation in India - An Overview ---- Dr G. Sreenivasulu	58
8. Role of Human Resource Management in Saxual Harassment At Workplace ---- Dr Chandra Shekar Sathenapally	70

that requires decision making. Women have not been regarded as a significant part of the political arena. Politics at every level of participation is dominated by men.

The term 'political participation' has a very wide meaning. It is not only related to 'Right to Vote', but simultaneously relates to participation in the decision-making process, political activism, political consciousness, etc. Women in India participate in voting, run for public offices and political parties at lower levels more than men. Political activism and voting are the strongest areas of women's political participation. To combat gender inequality in politics, the Indian Government has instituted reservations for seats in local governments.

Status of Women in Early Indian Society

In ancient India, reverence was given to women as a mother's image, a symbol of life, strength, and purity, with an immense capacity for patience, sacrifice and suffering. In the Vedic and Upanishadic periods women enjoyed considerable freedom so far as political, social and educational activities were concerned and thus enjoyed a status and prestige in society. In homes, women were given superior positions to that of men as they were treated as the embodiment of the goddess of wealth, strength and wisdom.¹⁵ The women were depicted as 'shakti', and it was an accepted belief that where a woman is respected, there is the divine presence. According to Manu, where women are neglected, all rites and ceremonies are fruitless and that family quickly perishes, but where women do not grieve that family always prospers.

The Medieval period witnessed a gradual decline in the position and status of women in India. Women were considered weak and it was the responsibility of men to protect them. Since they were sensitive in temperament, they should be treated with love and care. They were considered dependent on men throughout their lives. In childhood, the father looks after her, in youth the husband and in the old age,

Women Political Participation in India - An Overview

Dr G. Sreenivasulu

Introduction

Democracy implies equality for all human persons, men and women. As against this basic notion of democracy what is normally seen is that women are excluded from different walks of life, more visibly in Politics. The U.N. observes that women constitute "world's largest excluded category". For the attainment of true democratic spirit shall be ensured better political participation. "In the struggle for gender justice", Usha Narayanan argues, "political participation constitutes the first and foremost step in that direction." In any political system, right from the developed to the developing countries, the presence of women is very low compared to men. In many countries, women had to wage long battles to get the right to vote. Today the percentage of women as voters has increased considerably, but their political participation is not equal to men and therefore women are unable to get an equal share in an organization

POLITICAL SCIENCE AS A DISCIPLINE AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

Editors

**Dr. Gurubasavarajaswamy Pandita
Dr. Mangalamurthy**

Publisher

Karnataka Political Science Association
Vijayanagara, Mysuru, Karnataka, India

i

POLITICAL SCIENCE AS A DISCIPLINE AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

Editors

**Dr. Gurubasavarajaswamy Pandita
Dr. Mangalamurthy**

Published by

Karnataka Political Science Association
Vijayanagara, Mysuru, Karnataka, India

© : KAPSA (R)

First Impression : 2021

Pages : 318 + 10 = 328

Rate : Rs. 495/- (Four Hundred & Ninetyfive only)

Coverpage Design : Sri Rajendra Printers & Publishers

ISBN : 978-81-948506-2-5

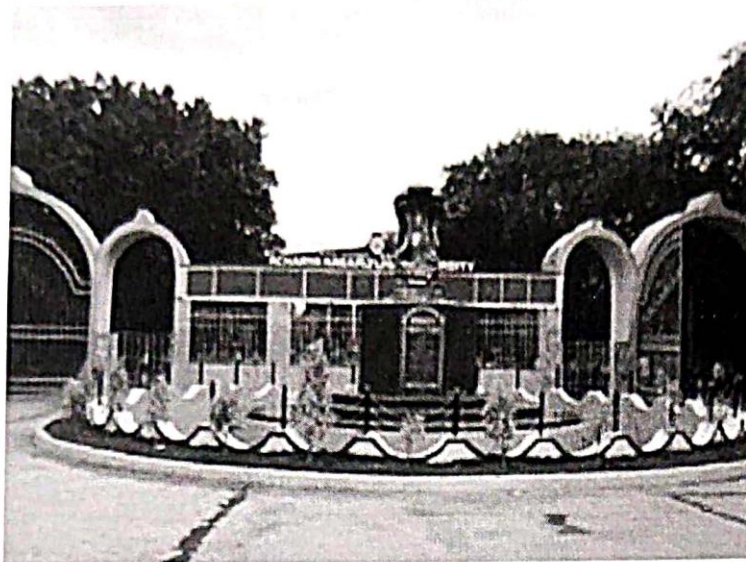
Printed at

Sri Rajendra Printers & Publishers
#12/1, Behind Evening Bazaar
Shivarampete, Mysuru - 570 001
Phone : 0821-2476019

17. Emergin Trends in Indian Politics: An Overview Dr. Dharmegowda	130
18. Women and Politics: Women Politics in Tamilnadu & Oueen of Tamilnadu Politics S. Aditya Karthik & V. Bhuvanesh	135
19. Migration, Citizenship, Human Rights: Understanding of The Basic Concepts and It's Existence in India M. Nandakumar	147
20. Women and Politics Dr. G. Sreenivasulu	159
21. Women Vs Political Participation: An Analysis With Special Reference to 19 th Loka Sabha Election Dr. Rajashekhar G. Matanavar	168
22. Tribal Social Movements in India Anuradha A.S.	172
23. An Analysis of New Dimensions in Women Empowerment: A Study Mr. Manoj Naik H L & Dr. Uddagatti Venkatesha	177
24. Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA): Implications on Human Rights and Migrations Vishu Kumar N.	184
25. E-Democracy As a New Trend Bhagyashree N.	190
26. Women Empowerment through Democracy and Political Participation Rohith H.S.	199
27. Youths and Mental Health Issues Miss. Niveditha V. & Mr. Shivashankar G.	204
28. Political Participation of Women in Indian Political System Sathish Kumar A.V.	212
29. Growth and Evolution of Local Self Government in India Dr. Shivaiah M. & Professor Varadaraju H.M.	221
30. Women and Politics in India Hemamalini. B.V.	225
31. Panchayath Raj Institution in Karnataka Historical and Political Gorwth Dr. Shivaiah M. MA.Ph.D.	233
32. Women's Position in Indian Politics Basavaraj K.	245



GLOBAL TURBULENCE: INDIA'S PREPAREDNESS



Organized by:
Dept. of Commerce and Business Administration
ANU Ongole Campus,
Ongole

Edited by:
Dr. B. Padmaja

✓

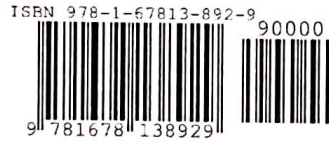
GLOBAL TURBULENCE: INDIA'S PREPAREDNESS

Publishing Editor:
Dr.B.Padmaja

First Edition: 2020
Copyright: Dr.B.Padmaja

Published by:
Dept. of Commerce and Business Administration
ANU Ongole Campus,
Ongole.
Price: Rs. 450

International ISBN: 978-1-67813-892-9



**A Collection of Research Papers submitted to UGC Sponsored Two Day National Seminar
held on 26th & 27th Feb – 2020.**

Organized by:
Dept. of Commerce and Business Administration
ANU Ongole Campus,
Ongole

ISBN: 978-1-67813-892-9

All rights are reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted or utilized or stored in any form or by any means now known or here-in-after invented, electronic, digital or mechanical, including photocopying, scanning, recording or by any information storage or retrieval system, without prior written permission from the copyright owner.

Disclaimer

The authors are solely responsible for the contents of papers compiled in this volume. Publishers or editors do not take any responsibility for the same in any manner. Errors, if any, are purely un intentional and readers can understand.

	Lakshmi Devi .S	
39	Global Turbulence: Its Unfolding Trajectory and the Likely Implications for India Dr.G.Sreenivasulu	204 ✓
40	Global Crisis – Impact on Indian Merchandise Trade Dr.Sk.Mabunni, Mrs.Ch,Kiranmayi,	212
41	Global slowdown – impact on employment & economy Mr. V. CHAKRAVARTI,	219
42	A Study on - "Global Turbulence Impact in Indian Stock Market" Dr. Ch. Bhargavacharyulu.* Dr. P. Purnachandrarao,**	224
43	Inter linkages of indian stock market with other world markets S.B. ANILKUMAR, P.V.VENKAT SREEKANTH	236
44	Global turbulence - india and the global economy SK.JAHEERUNNISA BEGUM	242
45	A study on the impact of training on employee performance in private insurance sector. coimbatore district K.Padmavathi Nageswaramma Dr.R.Padmaja,	256
46	Global Turbulence: Suggestable Marketing Strategies to Prepare Indian Handloom Market P.V. Sree Vyshnavi, Ph.D. Suja S Nair	264

Global Turbulence: Its Unfolding Trajectory and the Likely Implications for India

Dr.G.Sreenivasulu M.A.M.Phil.,Ph.D.

Lecturer in Political Science,
Govt Degree College,
Kodur (RS)r.Kadapa Dt.516101
sreenu.g73@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Since mid-2007, the global economy has been unravelling in a disconcerting fashion. That has taken governments and the *aam aadmi* (common citizen) by surprise in most countries. The nature and speed of this unravelling has been discomfiting. It affects everyone: i.e., individuals (poor, middle-income or rich), multinational and domestic firms, academics, governments and regulators.

Global turbulence is certainly affecting India. We can see that in sudden changes in our inflation rate, growth rate, exchange rate and in our capital markets. We can see it in the stresses and strains it is putting on our fiscal, monetary and social policies. But, by and large, the impact of global ructions has so far been less on India than on other energy importing countries. The continental dimensions of the Indian domestic market are now generating a powerful internal growth dynamic with rising domestic incomes. That provides India with some shelter from this global storm.

Energy exporters are, of course, booming. They cannot absorb the huge surge of funds that are flooding into their small economies. Energy exporters in the Middle East have built up incremental reserves of US\$ 2–3 trillion in just the last five years. This huge imbalance in global financial flows and in rapidly accumulating financial stocks represents both a cost and an opportunity for India. But we risk exacerbating the cost and blowing the opportunity.

India is not as dependent as China is on the US and the EU for manufactured exports. But that gives us little comfort. Our service exports are facing headwinds. Remittances may fall if the US and the EU go into recession. But that may be offset by remittances from Gulf countries. Yet, paradoxically, India will weather this storm with less damage than the US, the EU or Japan, and most developing or transition countries.

That is not just because of the size of India's growing domestic market but also because its trade, financial, industrial and agriculture sectors are not yet as integrated into the global economy as those of many other countries that are globally less significant than India has become. Some of us may take comfort from that and argue that we should insulate ourselves even more. But there are downsides to being insulated—

especially for a country that has benefited so much from globalization. This phenomenon has opened our access to labour and service export markets, which in turn India has done much to develop. Our deficit on merchandise trade is approaching 10 per cent of GDP. Despite export income from services and remittances, we now have a current account deficit of 2.5 to 3 per cent of GDP. We have a 'real' fiscal deficit approaching, if not exceeding, 10 per cent of GDP, taking all off-budget items into account. These are not good signs, especially in an external environment that is not benign. We now have significantly lower growth than we thought we would—from 9 per cent to 7 per cent. It is a reflection of how far we have come in the last five years that not just government and industry, but even the *aam aadmi* is now concerned about GDP growth falling to 7 per cent. We face much greater economic and financial uncertainty.

Four Globally Generated Shock Waves

1. The *financial shock* triggering a global slowdown
2. The *oil and commodity* (including food) *price shocks* that have exacerbated the financial shock
3. The resulting *inflation* shock
4. The coming *stagflation* shock

1. The *first* phenomenon of concern is the *systemic global financial shock* triggered by the sub-prime crisis in the US a year ago. It spread instantly to Europe. It has since affected parts of the world more integrated than we are with the American financial system. These include places like Latin America and East Asia, especially Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore. It has certainly affected China and, to a lesser extent, India as well.

What was a financial dislocation in the US is now slowly but surely making itself felt as a shock wave spreading through the global economy. In the US and the EU, a severe credit squeeze is on as banks and non-banking financial companies retrench to stem 'mark-to-market' value losses, despite a stance of *relative* monetary laxity on the part of central banks to revive growth. Small and medium-sized firms that had committed credit lines are finding those suddenly closed. Banks are reducing their exposure—not just to small and medium enterprises but also to home financing, credit card and other consumer credit risk; e.g., for purchases of consumer durables and cars. Personal loans that were being marketed through the post have become extinct. Non-performing assets and loan defaults are rising even as net credit extension is contracting. And this is happening despite monetary policy in the developed world being quite loose, while inflation is escalating. We run the risk that such an accommodating monetary stance, if prolonged in a vain attempt to revive growth, may cause global inflation to ignite and go out of control—reaching levels last seen in the late 1970s and early 1980s. It took a decade and a very tight monetary squeeze to wring inflation out and get growth going again.

What started in the US and the EU is now becoming a *global credit squeeze* as the largest and most influential global banks, as well as their smaller counterparts, focus on repairing broken balance sheets rather than on expanding global business. Their focus is firmly on improving credit quality. They are all slashing back on credit quantity. This could result in the financial shock translating itself into a *real economy, output shock*. In turn, that may lead to an *unemployment and income reduction shock*.

When such a downward spiral starts, it is difficult to arrest and reverse; especially if fiscal deficits are already too high and room for manoeuvre for fiscal or monetary stimulation is limited. Unfortunately, that is precisely the situation that most countries, including India, are now in. There are very few countries running fiscal surpluses or deficits so low that they can afford classic Keynesian stimulus. These are energy exporters or countries like China and Singapore.

The kind of credit squeeze we are now facing cannot be relieved by monetary accommodation alone. Pushing on a loose string does not get you very far. It needs more than that. Most of all, it needs time to permit necessary adjustments of gross macro-imbalances in savings, investment and consumption to occur. But we do not know how much time that will take. The global policy stance is aimed at delaying those adjustments. That uncertainty threatens to prolong global misery and delay global recovery. It is now abundantly clear that all the talk about coupling or decoupling, and being insulated from global forces, is fundamentally oxymoronic. We are in a globalized world where we sink or swim together. Some countries may do better than others. Some may drown. But we are all getting wet.

The second shockwave is the *oil price and related wider commodity price shock*. Financial speculation has been blamed for oil prices overshooting. But the evidence on that is mixed. In the kind of financial world we now live in, it is becoming almost impossible to tell the difference between: (a) the amount of liquidity that is needed from financial operators to keep commodity markets functioning smoothly under conditions of stress, and (b) the excess liquidity pumped into markets to influence short-term prices that can legitimately be called speculation. Providers of market liquidity can often overshoot or undershoot in their own price expectations of what the future may hold.

They adjust their positions in the physical and derivative markets daily as new information emerges. That is *not* speculation. It is how the oil market works. Price discovery must continuously respond to new information and changed expectations if markets are to function. Nevertheless, the recent sharp fall in oil prices does support the view that the speculative heat in the oil market may have gotten out of hand.

The third shock, resulting from the first two, is the more generalized *inflation shock* that is now running rampant through the world economy. What was obscured during the halcyon years was the extent to which China was absorbing global inflation in its quest to become the world's workshop. For the sake of market share, and to accumulate foreign exchange reserves, China sacrificed the interests, wages and

living standards of its manufacturing workers. Their lives and living standards have improved dramatically within a generation. But that improvement has not occurred as fast as it should have, had global currency markets been better understood by China and been allowed to work properly. To be ultra-competitive, China kept wages and its exchange rate artificially low for too long. In doing so, it transferred real income from Chinese manufacturing workers to global consumers. That approach—sustained for 15 years—prevented global adjustment from occurring as smoothly and as early as it should have. Global currency markets were not permitted to work in ironing out imbalances in global trade, current and capital accounts, reserves, and the global circulation of investment and savings.

There is a lesson in that for India. We seem to have convinced ourselves, like the Chinese, that opening up of the capital account and market determination of exchange rates to permit market equilibration of traded prices would be bad for us; that it would destroy our competitiveness and destabilize our financial system. I firmly believe that exactly the opposite is the case. If our competitiveness depends solely on the exchange rate, then we are not really competitive at all. Our financial system would be stronger with more competition, innovation and openness. But it would need structural change. Moreover, we need to make Indian producers and service providers more responsive to global price changes in all the big prices (whether for energy or money) without providing too many shock absorbers of the kind that in turn cripple our macro-economy.

The fourth shock, yet to be felt with full force, is the coming *stagflation shock*. That will occur as the combined impact of the first three shocks feeds more fully into the global economy and lowers output growth, but with prices remaining higher than they should. How long will this last? No one knows. While history invariably repeats itself, it never does so in exactly the same way. So while we may think we know the broad contours of what might happen, and what the consequences may be, we have no idea of exactly how things will unfold or evolve.

Eventually, commodity prices, then wholesale producer prices and lastly, consumer prices will moderate with falling global demand. But the large remaining structural demand-supply imbalances in oil, gas and energy production, food production, metal/mineral production, which have become so evident over the last three years, will not disappear overnight. The investments now being made in expanding supply will not come on stream overnight. With continued growth in India, China and Asia, even the supply responses that are presently on stream may not be enough to moderate prices to the extent we would like. With the oil price declining and then rising again in the last two weeks (while the dollar has moved in the opposite direction), some pundits seem to think the worst is over. But is it? No one really knows.

The Fifth, Geo-Political, Shockwave

The last decade of the twentieth century and the first decade of the twentyfirst are registering significant subterranean movements in the geopolitical tectonic plates that support the world economy and determine the global balance of power. The centre of global economic gravity is shifting decisively away from the West to the East. In the next three decades, bilateral Indo-Chinese and Indo-ASEAN trade, indeed intra-Asian trade, will resemble the pattern of trans-Atlantic trade growth between the US and Europe, and then trans-Pacific trade growth between the US, Japan and East Asia through the first and second halves of the twentieth century. The twenty-first century will see trans-Indian Ocean and trans-Himalayan trade grow in a similar way.

As the centre of global economic gravity shifts, so will flows of trade, finance and investment as well as global movements of high and low-value labour. So will the weight of global consumption. For too long, the world has bestowed on America the dubious honour of being the world's consumer of last resort. In the process, the world has also unwittingly made China the world's producer of first resort. In part, that unintended consequence and dysfunctional tendency lies at the root of the economic problems that the world now faces. In order to fuel American consumption well beyond reasonable levels, the world in general, and China as well as energy exporters in particular, have provided the US with credit in its own currency that is now looking increasingly poor in quality.

The world has permitted America to borrow egregiously and excessively in its own currency without the kind of surveillance by the IMF and OECD that other countries are subjected to. And that has been grossly overdone. A major adjustment is now clearly needed in global consumption, savings and investment patterns. America needs to consume less, reduce its borrowing dramatically, and stop printing excess money to support its addiction to excess consumption. It needs to invest far more to replace its crumbling infrastructure and restore its manufacturing and service efficiency.

In Asia, adjustment has to be of an opposite nature. China, in particular, must learn from the experience of Japan. It has to start consuming much more domestically and increasing imports rapidly, while saving, investing and exporting slightly less. China also has to move towards spreading markets throughout its entire economy rather than letting markets operate only in its

export-driven manufacturing sector. It has to open its capital account, let its currency float, and resolve the major problems its financial system confronts. It would be nice if China spent less on its military build-up (because it faces no real external threats) and switched such spending to domestic private consumption. Eventually, China must face up to the contradiction between a market economy and an authoritarian polity that no longer believes in communism or socialism; but believes only in retaining the

absolute power of the communist party. A free market in a free economy will eventually demand a free political system. Obdurate official opposition to that reality on the part of the Chinese authorities will only make China and the world a less safe place until reality asserts itself, which it inevitably and inexorably must.

This has profound implications for India, which are not being discussed at all; or certainly not being discussed openly. Even now, the Indian Ocean is in danger of becoming Chinese as the China-Africa trade and investment axis grows at a pace that India hardly realizes or is keeping pace with. It will soon be crowded with Chinese merchant ships and fishing fleets demanding protection by the Chinese Navy.

So the fifth geopolitical shock that is unfolding slowly but building up in force has even greater implications for India than what is happening at present in the global economy.

Implications of the Five Shockwaves for India

What are these implications? To me, the answer is obvious. To others, it is fanciful. To many wise commentators in government, the media and politics, the answer seems to be to become more introspective and protectionist; i.e., to hunker down, strengthen our protective fortifications and our policy

umbrellas, and put on three or four more raincoats to protect ourselves from the global storm raging around us. My own feeling is that such an approach may stop us from getting wetter than we otherwise might. But it will also stop us from continuing along the path of progress and poverty alleviation through rapid growth that we have now irrevocably committed ourselves to.

The most obvious implications are for India to pursue second-generation reforms aggressively on a number of fronts. These are: (i) the *economic* front; (ii) the *political* front; (iii) the *judicial* front; and (iv) the *social* front. To be fair, one could at a stretch say that some reforms in these areas have begun. But they are barely discernible to the naked eye. We need to: (i) move more swiftly and boldly towards an open capital account and towards a much freer financial system that develops bond, currency and derivatives markets more swiftly and is regulated quite differently; (ii) focus RBI's attentions exclusively on financial stability, monetary policy and inflation control and divest it of the responsibility for doing anything else; (iii) immediately repair our large and growing fiscal deficit, along with the size of the rapidly burgeoning public debt, by divesting state-owned banks, companies and other assets. We need to do this on financial and efficiency grounds and not on ideological grounds.

We need to: (iv) move from an addiction to price subsidies to the provision of targeted income subsidies that are aimed at alleviating poverty rather than at destroying proper market functioning; and (v) work more swiftly in creating essential infrastructure by replacing our endless talk with decisive action if we wish to prevent a total gridlock in our economy. On the human capital front, we need to (vi) privatize our academic establishments and upgrade dramatically our deteriorating capacity to develop human capital in all its diversity as rapidly as we need. It is not enough to have 20 islands of educational excellence in an ocean of mediocrity. Finally, we need to (vii) universalize health care rapidly but learn carefully from the lessons of others and learn what we must try and avoid. We must not create the National Health Service that Britain is so proud of but that is totally dysfunctional in addressing genuine health care needs efficiently and cost effectively. It is not only our polity whose structure, process and behaviour imperil development, growth and democracy in India. Our judiciary, legal system and our society as a whole are equally to blame. Perhaps the roots of the problems lie in the way our lawyers are trained. But the entire judiciary and legal system now seems preoccupied with technicalities, endless (but lucrative for lawyers) delays in court proceedings, and an obsession with 'undue' process at the expense of swift conflict resolution, substance and justice.

Corruption has spread through the judicial system like rampant cancer. Yet the judiciary considers itself immune from public scrutiny, transparency or accountability. It refuses to employ management practices that would make the legal system more efficient, less time-consuming and less crippling in its cost for the average person to have recourse to. The same is true of our law enforcement agencies. They stand by and permit mayhem rather than acting decisively and forcefully to prevent it. They act only after irreparable damage is done and that too in a reticent manner. They are quick to oppress the poor and indulge in daily petty corruption that is the bane of life in India.

Conclusions

What the government needs to do is govern and regulate properly, to ensure law and order, provide for personal and national security, enforce and respect property rights, and promote our economic and strategic interests in the world. It does not need to do what the private sector can do better. By doing what the government should not be doing, it is not doing well what it should be doing; i.e., *governing*. We need to rethink our approach and strategy to facilitate the emergence of India as a major economic and strategic player on the global stage. And we need to improve our regulatory capacity across the board to make India more efficient, effective, competitive, dynamic and innovative in all that we do.

REFERENCES

Armstrong, M. 2004. A handbook of human resource management practice (9th ed.). London: Kogan

Page. Baird, P., & Meshoulam, I. 1988. Managing two fits in strategic human resource management. The

Academy of Management Review , 13 (1), 116-128.

Bowen, D.E., & Ostroff, C. 2004. Understanding HRM-firm performance linkages: the role of the strength of the HRM System. Academy of Management Review , 29 (2), 203-221.

Chairman, Oxford International Group and Hon. Visiting Professor, Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad (e-mail: OxfordIntlUK@aol.com).

OECD, WTO and UNCTAD (2009). Report on G20: Trade and Investment Measures, (Geneva, WTO).

2020



Jawahar Education Society's
VAIDYANATH COLLEGE
Parli Vajinath, Dist-Beed. (M.S.)



Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad affiliated and
Department of History, Sociology & Zoology, Vaidyanath College, Parli-Vajinath
organized Two Days National Level Interdisciplinary Online Seminar on

THOUGHTS OF DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR

Certificate

This is to certify that **Dr. G. Sreenivasulu**, Lecturer in Political Science, Govt Degree College, Kodur (RS) Kadapa. has participated and presented a paper titled "B. R. Ambedkar and Women Empowerment" in the Two Days National Level Interdisciplinary Online Seminar on "Thoughts of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar" organized by Dept. of History, Sociology & Zoology, Vaidyanath College, Parali-Vajinath, Dist.-Beed (M.S.) on 06 & 07 June, 2020.

His/her paper has been published in UGC Referred Journal No.- 40776 - Ajanta - ISSN - 2277 - 5730 with Impact Factor - 6.399

Dr. B. K. Shep
Convener

Dr. R. D. Rathod
Convener

Dr. V. B. Gaikwad
Convener

Dr. R. K. Ippar
Principal

The role of Media, NGO's and Civil Society in Covid-19

Dr. G.Sreenivasulu M.A.,M.Phil.,Ph.D.
Lecturer in Political Science,
Govt Degree College,
Kodur (RS) Kadapa Dt.516101

ABSTRACT

In a bid to combat the spread of the novel COVID-19 virus, governments across the world have been scrambling to engage in mass testing, quarantines, contact tracing and eventual shutdowns. On March 24, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi took the drastic step — with just a few hours advance notice — of ordering the immediate three-week lockdown of the entire country. While this measure was necessary and prudent, it brought to the fore India's track record of poorly executing decisions that affect the whole country, especially as it stranded thousands of suddenly out-of-work migrant workers and placed marginalized communities further at risk.

Amid the massive disruption caused by the pandemic, local non-government organizations (NGOs) have sprung into action to fill in the gaps of communication and delivery of essential items to underserved communities.

Urban slums dot various metropolitan cities across India. According to some studies, at least one in four Indian reside in such slums. Slum dwellers typically have little or no leverage in the corridors of power. They tend to lack access to adequate food, clean drinking water, sanitation, healthcare and education facilities. In extreme cases, such slums are also at the receiving end of overnight demolitions in favor of building malls or other properties that are more economically attractive.

Against this backdrop, NGOs serve an important role, working to help these underserved populations. First, they help fill in the gaps that governments often neglect. Second, they create local networks and resources, often drawing from the very same pool of people they help. Third, they foster upward mobility for slum dwellers by generating jobs. Fourth, they create credibility banks that are often used during emergency situations. Fifth, those that are well-staffed and organized maintain records of the work they do, thereby providing a repository of valuable data that can later be accessed.

Civil society actors have stepped in to help fill gaps in underserved communities in Bangalore during this unprecedented public health emergency. About 20 such organizations — including The United Foundation, Our Nation, and Heera Foundation — formed an Emergency Response Team and began aid works under the campaign name called Mercy Mission

In the coming weeks and months, the world will be beset by the virus and its deadly effects on cities, towns, and villages. Country-wide lockdowns will likely become a staple for developed and developing nations alike. Against this backdrop, civil society actors will play massively important roles in reducing the hardship faced by underserved communities.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the form of civil society-state cooperation on display in Bangalore and elsewhere during these extraordinary circumstances could provide the inspiration and the model for proactive partnerships aimed not just at preparing for the next public health emergency but also for ameliorating the living conditions for underserved populations in ordinary times.

Key Words : NGOs and Underserved Communities, Left in the Lurch, Mercy Mission.

INTRODUCTION

In a bid to combat the spread of the novel COVID-19 virus, governments across the world have been scrambling to engage in mass testing, quarantines, contact tracing and eventual shutdowns. On March 24, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi took the drastic step — with just a few hours advance notice — of ordering the immediate three-week lockdown of the entire country. While this measure was necessary and prudent, it brought to the fore India's track record of poorly executing decisions that affect the whole country, especially as it stranded thousands of suddenly out-of-work migrant workers and placed marginalized communities further at risk.

Amid the massive disruption caused by the pandemic, local non-government organizations (NGOs) have sprung into action to fill in the gaps of communication and delivery of essential items to underserved communities.

NGOs and Underserved Communities

Significance of NGOs

The NGOs, given their deep connect with spatial and sectoral issues, were a natural partner in this endeavour.

There is nobody better placed than the NGOs to understand the pulse at the grassroots and engage closely with communities.

Around 92,000 organisations were urged to partner with district administrations and contribute to the response efforts.

How the NGOs helped?

Chief Secretaries of all states were requested to engage NGOs in relief and response efforts and designate state and district nodal officers to coordinate with them.

The approach was to leverage the strength and reach of the local NGOs in identifying priority areas for action and avoid duplicity of efforts.

NGOs have been actively setting up community kitchens, creating awareness about prevention, and physical distancing, providing shelter to the homeless, the daily wage workers, supporting government efforts in setting up health camps and in deputing volunteers to deliver services to the elderly, persons with disabilities, children, and others.

An outstanding contribution of NGOs was in developing communication strategies in different vernaculars which went a long way in taking awareness measures to the community level.

Akshaya Patra, Rama Krishna Mission, Tata Trusts, Piramal Foundation, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Action Aid, International Red Cross Society, Prayas, Help-age India, SEWA, Sulabh International, Charities Aid Foundation of India, Gaudia Math, Bachpan Bachao Andolan, the Salvation Army, and Catholic Bishops' Conference of India are some partners who have embodied the whole-of-society approach in COVID-19 response management.

Urban slums dot various metropolitan cities across India. According to some studies, at least one in four Indian reside in such slums. Slum dwellers typically have little or no leverage in the corridors of power. They tend to lack access to adequate food, clean drinking water, sanitation,

healthcare and education facilities. In extreme cases, such slums are also at the receiving end of overnight demolitions in favor of building malls or other properties that are more economically attractive.

Against this backdrop, NGOs serve an important role, working to help these underserved populations. First, they help fill in the gaps that governments often neglect. Second, they create local networks and resources, often drawing from the very same pool of people they help. Third, they foster upward mobility for slum dwellers by generating jobs. Fourth, they create credibility banks that are often used during emergency situations. Fifth, those that are well-staffed and organized maintain records of the work they do, thereby providing a repository of valuable data that can later be accessed.

Bangalore (officially known as Bengaluru), India's Information Technology (IT) capital and home to more than eight million inhabitants, has over 2,000 slums. More than 20 different organizations work with a range of slums and economically weaker sections of the society to provide aid, educate the young, generate employment, raise awareness on basic hygiene and represent politically. These organizations' services came into special use during the lockdown.

Left in the Lurch

While the central government has taken some steps to prevent infections from spreading more rapidly, it has been far more difficult to reach Bangalore's hundreds of slums and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). This could be due either to lack of access to news media or general distrust of government initiatives, particularly among the poorest segments of society.

The sudden announcement by the central government to shut down the country for 21 days hit slum dwellers and daily workers especially hard. First, many slum dwellers do not own televisions or radios, and were therefore caught by surprise by the lockdown. Second, many day laborers were unable to earn wages due to the closure of construction and other industries. Third, many were unable to buy food for their families since these rations are purchased on a day-to-day basis. Finally, numerous cases of the use of excessive force by police in enforcing the lockdown have been documented. Meanwhile, local authorities — overwhelmed by the myriad challenges of responding to the COVID-19 pandemic — simply lack the capacity to meet the needs of marginalized communities.

healthcare and education facilities. In extreme cases, such slums are also at the receiving end of overnight demolitions in favor of building malls or other properties that are more economically attractive.

Against this backdrop, NGOs serve an important role, working to help these underserved populations. First, they help fill in the gaps that governments often neglect. Second, they create local networks and resources, often drawing from the very same pool of people they help. Third, they foster upward mobility for slum dwellers by generating jobs. Fourth, they create credibility banks that are often used during emergency situations. Fifth, those that are well-staffed and organized maintain records of the work they do, thereby providing a repository of valuable data that can later be accessed.

Bangalore (officially known as Bengaluru), India's Information Technology (IT) capital and home to more than eight million inhabitants, has over 2,000 slums. More than 20 different organizations work with a range of slums and economically weaker sections of the society to provide aid, educate the young, generate employment, raise awareness on basic hygiene and represent politically. These organizations' services came into special use during the lockdown.

Left in the Lurch

While the central government has taken some steps to prevent infections from spreading more rapidly, it has been far more difficult to reach Bangalore's hundreds of slums and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). This could be due either to lack of access to news media or general distrust of government initiatives, particularly among the poorest segments of society.

The sudden announcement by the central government to shut down the country for 21 days hit slum dwellers and daily workers especially hard. First, many slum dwellers do not own televisions or radios, and were therefore caught by surprise by the lockdown. Second, many day laborers were unable to earn wages due to the closure of construction and other industries. Third, many were unable to buy food for their families since these rations are purchased on a day-to-day basis. Finally, numerous cases of the use of excessive force by police in enforcing the lockdown have been documented. Meanwhile, local authorities — overwhelmed by the myriad challenges of responding to the COVID-19 pandemic — simply lack the capacity to meet the needs of marginalized communities.

Civil society actors have stepped in to help fill gaps in underserved communities in Bangalore during this unprecedented public health emergency. About 20 such organizations — including The United Foundation, Our Nation, and Heera Foundation — formed an Emergency Response Team and began aid works under the campaign name called Mercy Mission. All the members of this ad hoc coalition have deep roots in and have built strong networks throughout the city of Bangalore and abroad. For ten years or more, they have been actively working on the ground, conducting annual surveys and food distribution drives. This experience has enabled them to easily identify those most at risk and in need — widows, orphans, physically challenged, orphans, the ill or infirm, the elderly, single parents, wage workers, and so on.

Mercy Mission

NGO staff have procured raw materials from local vendors, with whom they have had long-standing relationship. Based on the trust and transparency established with the NGOs, the vendors have been ready to offer goods on credit and even to forgo payment in order to show their support for the initiative. The NGOs have been particular about not opting for cheaply priced goods, if that meant compromising on quality. Many vendors directly transported the goods to the slums, cutting out retailers, in order to prevent hoarding and profiteering.

To carry out relief work safely without being penalized for breaking the lockdown rules, the NGOs have needed to integrate the local police officers and municipal officials into their work. In the past, police officers had been invited to preside as Chief Guests in annual celebrations thus, establishing credibility with such institutions. Given that politicians are not quite involved with the NGOs in these areas, financially better-off individuals living in/near these slum areas, end up becoming caretakers of their immediate neighborhoods. These people have also helped with distribution.

Police authorities have put a system in place, whereby they provide NGOs with passes for every individual involved in on-ground relief work. To do so, the local members formed a team and submitted specific names to the police authorities to gain permission. Considering the infectious nature of the virus, no mass distribution has been done. Instead, NGOs have relied upon door-to-door distribution, arranging for two wheelers and auto rickshaws to deliver kits to households in various by-lanes.

Volunteers have been educated on the risk factors, and on the precautions to be taken during the distribution (e.g., the wearing of protective masks and gloves, the use of hand sanitizers, etc.). To avoid any chaos and crowding of people, the distribution has been carried out in the early morning hours.

To aggressively promote the campaign, a dedicated social media team (working remotely) has publicized efforts through Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram and Twitter. They also have approached many bloggers, influencers and celebrities to promote the campaign on their respective social media accounts. Given that Instagram is the most popular platform, they have employed captivating hashtags, well-curated captions, and content.

Apart from social media, the NGOs have reached out to their existing lists of supporters, especially individuals who had contributed generously to their previous initiatives. The team also has introduced the concept, “Mercy Champions – motivating, activating agents,” whereby they honor individuals who pledge to donate a substantial number of food kits, and successfully accomplish fundraising for the same by the stipulated date. Additionally, the team has set up two helplines.

The team has pre-recorded various messages by prominent doctors and community members to gain credibility and has posted these audio clips on loop in several key areas and slums. In addition, these tapes have been added to volunteers’ vehicles to further drive home the messages. Volunteers have been instructed to ensure individuals are made aware of the virus and its basic features.

Finally, hosts of additional volunteer doctors and health workers have been recruited to ensure that timely advice and help is provided. These volunteers also advise communities regarding funeral services and final rites for individual that have succumbed to the virus.

In all, more than 1,000 volunteers from different parts of the city have helped coordinate on-the-ground and remote or virtual efforts on an ad hoc basis. In fact, most of the volunteers work offline and in their homes, with a very small number tasked with distributing food, thereby minimizing the risk of spreading the virus. According to organizers of the initiative, more than 20,000 families were provided for within the first week of the shutdown, with daily increments of families helped by the organizations.

Similarly, many other organizations and actors across India have sprung up, taking charge and helping make sense of the chaos. National organizations such as Feeding India, Give India, Goonj, and many others have teamed up with local actors as well as crowd-funding websites to help bridge the gap, feed the hungry and organize funding for these operations.

Civil Society's Role Going Forward

In the coming weeks and months, the world will be beset by the virus and its deadly effects on cities, towns, and villages. Country-wide lockdowns will likely become a staple for developed and developing nations alike. Against this backdrop, civil society actors will play massively important roles in reducing the hardship faced by underserved communities.

First, they will become necessary lifelines and force multipliers for governments that will be struggling to deal with healthcare and essential commodities.

Second, they will likely be able to leverage their past actions and subsequent credibility to drive the message of social/physical distancing to populations that may be sceptical of government communication.

Third, they will help forge bonds of solidarity and common purpose between and among wealthier segments of society and marginalized populations.

Fourth, by their actions and example, they will play a crucial role in creating alternate narratives of effective governance, holding government institutions to higher levels of performance and accountability.

Conclusion

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the form of civil society-state cooperation on display in Bangalore and elsewhere during these extraordinary circumstances could provide the inspiration and the model for proactive partnerships aimed not just at preparing for the next public health emergency but also for ameliorating the living conditions for underserved populations in ordinary times.

References

- [1] Suparna Chaudhry and Shubha Kamala Prasad, "How India plans to put 1.3 billion people on a coronavirus lockdown," Washington Post, March 30, 2020, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2020/03/30/how-india-plans-put-13-billion-people-coronavirus-lockdown/>.
- [2] Vijayta Lalwani, "Coronavirus: 'Why has Modi done this?' Rajasthan workers walk back home from Gujarat," Scroll.in, March 26, 2020, <https://scroll.in/article/957245/coronavirus-after-lockdown-migrant-workers-take-a-long-walk-home-from-gujarat-to-rajasthan>.
- [3] "Causes of Urban Poverty in India," Habitat for humanity, <https://www.habitatforhumanity.org.uk/blog/2018/08/causes-urban-poverty-india/>.
- [4] Dipankar DeSarkar, "Why Indian slums are allowed to grow, and then demolished", LiveMint, December 18, 2015, <https://www.livemint.com/Opinion/QkIgZjo9VO5edqjwqwfFP/Why-Indian-slums-are-allowed-to-grow-and-then-demolished.html>.
- [5] Indranil De, "Slum improvement in India: determinants and approaches," Housing Studies 32, 7 (2017): 990-1013.
- [6] Arpita Raj, "Study reveals 2,000 slums in Bengaluru, govt lists only 597," Times of India, July 23, 2018, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bengaluru/study-reveals-2000-slums-in-bengaluru-govt-lists-only-597/articleshow/65096665.cms>.
- [7] "India' s poorest 'fear hunger may kill us before coronavirus,' " BBC, March 25, 2020, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-52002734>.
- [8] "Police struggle to enforce India' s sweeping virus lockdown," PBS, March 25, 2020, <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/police-struggle-to-enforce-indias-sweeping-virus-lockdown>.
- [9] "NGOs, volunteers reach out to feed Bengaluru's hungry," Times of India, April 1, 2020, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bengaluru/ngos-volunteers-reach-out-to-feed-citys-hungry/articleshow/74920891.cms>.

Mukt Shabd

UGC CARE JOURNAL

ISSN NO : 2347-3150



Impact Factor : 4.6

A Peer Reviewed/ Referred Journal

Edited By
MSJ : Mukt Shabd Journal
<http://shabdbooks.com/>

Copyrights @ 2020 MSJ: All Rights reserved.



PAPERS PUBLISHED IN

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



PUBLICATION FREQUENCY : 12 ISSUES PER YEAR

Copyrights @ 2020 MSJ: All Rights reserved.

Page no = 102-109 ✓

Impact Factor-7.675 (SJIF) ISSN-2278-9308

B.Aadhar

Peer-Reviewed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

October - 2020

ISSUE No - CCXLV (245)

Ideology of Mahatma Gandhi

Chief Editor
Prof. Virag S. Gawande
Director

Guest Editor
Dr. R.K.Ippar
Principal

Executive Editor
Dr. B.K. Shep,
Head, Dept. of History

Executive Editor
Dr. R.D. Rathod,
Head, Dept. of Sociology

Executive Editor
Prof.(Dr.) V.B. Gaikwad,
P.G. Coordinator, Science

Jawahar Education Society's Vaidyanath College Parli- Vaijnath,
Dist. Beed.

This Journal is indexed in :

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)

Aadhar Publication
Amravati(M.S)

For Details Visit- www.aadharsocial.com



Role of Mahatma Gandhi in National Movement

Dr.G.Sreenivasulu

M.A,M.Phil.,Ph.D. Lecturer in Political Science,
Govt Degree College,Kodur (RS) Kadapa Dt.516101 AP

INTRODUCTION

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948) was an Indian lawyer, anti-colonial nationalist, and political ethicist, who employed nonviolent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British rule, and in turn inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. The honorific Mahātmā (Sanskrit: "great-souled", "venerable"), first applied to him in 1914 in South Africa, is now used throughout the world.

Born and raised in a Hindu family in coastal Gujarat, western India, Gandhi trained in law at the Inner Temple, London, and was called to the bar at age 22 in June 1891. After two uncertain years in India, where he was unable to start a successful law practice, he moved to South Africa in 1893 to represent an Indian merchant in a lawsuit. He went on to stay for 21 years. It was in South Africa that Gandhi raised a family, and first employed nonviolent resistance in a campaign for civil rights. In 1915, aged 45, he returned to India. He set about organising peasants, farmers, and urban labourers to protest against excessive land-tax and discrimination. Assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding women's rights, building religious and ethnic amity, ending untouchability, and above all for achieving Swaraj or self-rule.

The same year Gandhi adopted the Indian loincloth, or short dhoti and, in the winter, a shawl, both woven with yarn hand-spun on a traditional Indian spinning wheel, or charkha, as a mark of identification with India's rural poor. Thereafter, he lived modestly in a self-sufficient residential community, ate simple vegetarian food, and undertook long fasts as a means of self-purification and political protest. Bringing anti-colonial nationalism to the common Indians, Gandhi led them in challenging the British-imposed salt tax with the 400 km (250 mi) Dandi Salt March in 1930, and later in calling for the British to Quit India in 1942. He was imprisoned for many years, upon many occasions, in both South Africa and India.

Gandhi's vision of an independent India based on religious pluralism was challenged in the early 1940s by a new Muslim nationalism which was demanding a separate Muslim homeland carved out of India. In August 1947, Britain granted independence, but the British Indian Empire was partitioned into two dominions, a Hindu-majority India and Muslim-majority Pakistan. As many displaced Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs made their way to their new lands, religious violence broke out, especially in the Punjab and Bengal. Eschewing the official celebration of independence in Delhi, Gandhi visited the affected areas, attempting to provide solace. In the months following, he undertook several fasts unto death to stop religious violence. The last of these, undertaken on 12 January 1948 when he was 78, also had the indirect goal of pressuring India to pay out some cash assets owed to Pakistan. Some Indians thought Gandhi was too accommodating. Among them was Nathuram Godse, a Hindu nationalist, who assassinated Gandhi on 30 January 1948 by firing three bullets into his chest.

Struggle for Indian independence (1915–1947)

At the request of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, conveyed to him by C. F. Andrews, Gandhi returned to India in 1915. He brought an international reputation as a leading Indian nationalist, theorist and community organiser.



Gandhi joined the Indian National Congress and was introduced to Indian issues, politics and the Indian people primarily by Gokhale. Gokhale was a key leader of the Congress Party best known for his restraint and moderation, and his insistence on working inside the system. Gandhi took Gokhale's liberal approach based on British Whiggish traditions and transformed it to make it look Indian.

Gandhi took leadership of the Congress in 1920 and began escalating demands until on 26 January 1930 the Indian National Congress declared the independence of India. The British did not recognise the declaration but negotiations ensued, with the Congress taking a role in provincial government in the late 1930s. Gandhi and the Congress withdrew their support of the Raj when the Viceroy declared war on Germany in September 1939 without consultation. Tensions escalated until Gandhi demanded immediate independence in 1942 and the British responded by imprisoning him and tens of thousands of Congress leaders. Meanwhile, the Muslim League did co-operate with Britain and moved, against Gandhi's strong opposition, to demands for a totally separate Muslim state of Pakistan. In August 1947 the British partitioned the land with India and Pakistan each achieving independence on terms that Gandhi disapproved.

Role in World War I

In April 1918, during the latter part of World War I, the Viceroy invited Gandhi to a War Conference in Delhi. Gandhi agreed to actively recruit Indians for the war effort. In contrast to the Zulu War of 1906 and the outbreak of World War I in 1914, when he recruited volunteers for the Ambulance Corps, this time Gandhi attempted to recruit combatants. In a June 1918 leaflet entitled "Appeal for Enlistment", Gandhi wrote "To bring about such a state of things we should have the ability to defend ourselves, that is, the ability to bear arms and to use them... If we want to learn the use of arms with the greatest possible despatch, it is our duty to enlist ourselves in the army." He did, however, stipulate in a letter to the Viceroy's private secretary that he "personally will not kill or injure anybody, friend or foe."

Gandhi's war recruitment campaign brought into question his consistency on nonviolence. Gandhi's private secretary noted that "The question of the consistency between his creed of 'Ahimsa' (nonviolence) and his recruiting campaign was raised not only then but has been discussed ever since."

Champaran agitations

Gandhi's first major achievement came in 1917 with the Champaran agitation in Bihar. The Champaran agitation pitted the local peasantry against their largely British landlords who were backed by the local administration. The peasantry was forced to grow Indigofera, a cash crop for Indigo dye whose demand had been declining over two decades, and were forced to sell their crops to the planters at a fixed price. Unhappy with this, the peasantry appealed to Gandhi at his ashram in Ahmedabad. Pursuing a strategy of nonviolent protest, Gandhi took the administration by surprise and won concessions from the authorities.

Kheda agitations

In 1918, Kheda was hit by floods and famine and the peasantry was demanding relief from taxes. Gandhi moved his headquarters to Nadiad, organising scores of supporters and fresh volunteers from the region, the most notable being Vallabhbhai Patel. Using non-co-operation as a technique, Gandhi initiated a signature campaign where peasants pledged non-payment of revenue even under the threat of confiscation of land. A social boycott of mamlatdars and talatdars (revenue officials within the district) accompanied the agitation. Gandhi worked hard to win public support for the agitation across the country. For five months, the administration refused but finally in end-May 1918, the Government gave way on important provisions and relaxed the conditions of payment of revenue tax until the famine ended. In Kheda, Vallabhbhai Patel represented the farmers in negotiations with the British, who suspended revenue collection and released all the prisoners.



Khilafat movement

In 1919, following World War I, Gandhi (aged 49) sought political co-operation from Muslims in his fight against British imperialism by supporting the Ottoman Empire that had been defeated in the World War. Before this initiative of Gandhi, communal disputes and religious riots between Hindus and Muslims were common in British India, such as the riots of 1917-18. Gandhi had already supported the British crown with resources and by recruiting Indian soldiers to fight the war in Europe on the British side. This effort of Gandhi was in part motivated by the British promise to reciprocate the help with *swaraj* (self-government) to Indians after the end of World War I. The British government, instead of self government, had offered minor reforms instead, disappointing Gandhi. Gandhi announced his *satyagraha* (civil disobedience) intentions. The British colonial officials made their counter move by passing the Rowlatt Act, to block Gandhi's movement. The Act allowed the British government to treat civil disobedience participants as criminals and gave it the legal basis to arrest anyone for "preventive indefinite detention, incarceration without judicial review or any need for a trial".

Gandhi felt that Hindu-Muslim co-operation was necessary for political progress against the British. He leveraged the Khilafat movement, wherein Sunni Muslims in India, their leaders such as the sultans of princely states in India and Ali brothers championed the Turkish Caliph as a solidarity symbol of Sunni Islamic community (*ummah*). They saw the Caliph as their means to support Islam and the Islamic law after the defeat of Ottoman Empire in World War I. Gandhi's support to the Khilafat movement led to mixed results. It initially led to a strong Muslim support for Gandhi. However, the Hindu leaders including Rabindranath Tagore questioned Gandhi's leadership because they were largely against recognising or supporting the Sunni Islamic Caliph in Turkey.

By the end of 1922 the Khilafat movement had collapsed. Turkey's Atatürk had ended the Caliphate, Khilafat movement ended, and Muslim support for Gandhi largely evaporated.^[105] Muslim leaders and delegates abandoned Gandhi and his Congress. Hindu-Muslim communal conflicts reignited. Deadly religious riots re-appeared in numerous cities, with 91 in United Provinces of Agra and Oudh alone.

Non-co-operation

With his book Hind Swaraj (1909) Gandhi, aged 40, declared that British rule was established in India with the co-operation of Indians and had survived only because of this co-operation. If Indians refused to co-operate, British rule would collapse and *swaraj* would come.

In February 1919, Gandhi cautioned the Viceroy of India with a cable communication that if the British were to pass the Rowlatt Act, he would appeal to Indians to start civil disobedience. The British government ignored him and passed the law, stating it would not yield to threats. The *satyagraha* civil disobedience followed, with people assembling to protest the Rowlatt Act. On 30 March 1919, British law officers opened fire on an assembly of unarmed people, peacefully gathered, participating in *satyagraha* in Delhi.

People rioted in retaliation. On 6 April 1919, a Hindu festival day, he asked a crowd to remember not to injure or kill British people, but to express their frustration with peace, to boycott British goods and burn any British clothing they owned. He emphasised the use of non-violence to the British and towards each other, even if the other side uses violence. Communities across India announced plans to gather in greater numbers to protest. Government warned him to not enter Delhi. Gandhi defied the order. On 9 April, Gandhi was arrested.

People rioted. On 13 April 1919, people including women with children gathered in an Amritsar park, and a British officer named Reginald Dyer surrounded them and ordered his troops to fire on them. The resulting Jallianwala Bagh massacre (or Amritsar massacre) of hundreds of Sikh and Hindu civilians enraged the subcontinent, but was cheered by some Britons and parts of the British media as an appropriate response. Gandhi in Ahmedabad, on the day after the massacre in Amritsar, did not criticise the British and instead criticised his fellow countrymen for not exclusively



using love to deal with the hate of the British government.^[120] Gandhi demanded that people stop all violence, stop all property destruction, and went on fast-to-death to pressure Indians to stop their rioting.

The massacre and Gandhi's non-violent response to it moved many, but also made some Sikhs and Hindus upset that Dyer was getting away with murder. Investigation committees were formed by the British, which Gandhi asked Indians to boycott. The unfolding events, the massacre and the British response, led Gandhi to the belief that Indians will never get a fair equal treatment under British rulers, and he shifted his attention to Swraj or self rule and political independence for India. In 1921, Gandhi was the leader of the Indian National Congress.^[106] He reorganised the Congress. With Congress now behind him, and Muslim support triggered by his backing the Khilafat movement to restore the Caliph in Turkey, Gandhi had the political support and the attention of the British Raj.

The appeal of "Non-cooperation" grew, its social popularity drew participation from all strata of Indian society. Gandhi was arrested on 10 March 1922, tried for sedition, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. He began his sentence on 18 March 1922. With Gandhi isolated in prison, the Indian National Congress split into two factions, one led by Chitta Ranjan Das and Motilal Nehru favouring party participation in the legislatures, and the other led by Chakravarti Rajagopalachari and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, opposing this move.^[125] Furthermore, co-operation among Hindus and Muslims ended as Khilafat movement collapsed with the rise of Atatürk in Turkey. Muslim leaders left the Congress and began forming Muslim organisations. The political base behind Gandhi had broken into factions. Gandhi was released in February 1924 for an appendicitis operation, having served only two years.

Salt Satyagraha (Salt March)

After his early release from prison for political crimes in 1924, over the second half of the 1920s, Gandhi continued to pursue swaraj. He pushed through a resolution at the Calcutta Congress in December 1928 calling on the British government to grant India dominion status or face a new campaign of non-co-operation with complete independence for the country as its goal. After his support for the World War I with Indian combat troops, and the failure of Khilafat movement in preserving the rule of Caliph in Turkey, followed by a collapse in Muslim support for his leadership, some such as Subhas Chandra Bose and Bhagat Singh questioned his values and non-violent approach. While many Hindu leaders championed a demand for immediate independence, Gandhi revised his own call to a one-year wait, instead of two.

The British did not respond favourably to Gandhi's proposal. British political leaders such as Lord Birkenhead and Winston Churchill announced opposition to "the appeasers of Gandhi", in their discussions with European diplomats who sympathised with Indian demands. On 31 December 1929, the flag of India was unfurled in Lahore. Gandhi led Congress celebrated 26 January 1930 as India's Independence Day in Lahore. This day was commemorated by almost every other Indian organisation. Gandhi then launched a new Satyagraha against the tax on salt in March 1930. Gandhi sent an ultimatum in the form of a polite letter to the viceroy of India, Lord Irwin, on 2 March. Gandhi condemned British rule in the letter, describing it as "a curse" that "has impoverished the dumb millions by a system of progressive exploitation and by a ruinously expensive military and civil administration... It has reduced us politically to serfdom." Gandhi also mentioned in the letter that the viceroy received a salary "over five thousand times India's average income." British violence, Gandhi promised, was going to be defeated by Indian non-violence.

This was highlighted by the Salt March to Dandi from 12 March to 6 April, where, together with 78 volunteers, he marched 388 kilometres (241 mi) from Ahmedabad to Dandi, Gujarat to make salt himself, with the declared intention of breaking the salt laws. The march took 25 days to cover 240 miles with Gandhi speaking to often huge crowds along the way. Thousands of Indians joined him in Dandi. On 5 May he was interned under a regulation dating from 1827 in anticipation of a



protest that he had planned. The protest at Dharasana salt works on 21 May went ahead without its leader, Gandhi. A horrified American journalist, Webb Miller, described the British response thus: This went on for hours until some 300 or more protesters had been beaten, many seriously injured and two killed. At no time did they offer any resistance.

This campaign was one of his most successful at upsetting British hold on India; Britain responded by imprisoning over 60,000 people. Congress estimates, however, put the figure at 90,000. Among them was one of Gandhi's lieutenants, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Gandhi as folk hero

According to Atlury Murali, Indian Congress in the 1920s appealed to Andhra Pradesh peasants by creating Telugu language plays that combined Indian mythology and legends, linked them to Gandhi's ideas, and portrayed Gandhi as a messiah, a reincarnation of ancient and medieval Indian nationalist leaders and saints. The plays built support among peasants steeped in traditional Hindu culture, according to Murali, and this effort made Gandhi a folk hero in Telugu speaking villages, a sacred messiah-like figure.

According to Dennis Dalton, it was the ideas that were responsible for his wide following. Gandhi criticised Western civilisation as one driven by "brute force and immorality", contrasting it with his categorisation of Indian civilisation as one driven by "soul force and morality". Gandhi captured the imagination of the people of his heritage with his ideas about winning "hate with love". These ideas are evidenced in his pamphlets from the 1890s, in South Africa, where too he was popular among the Indian indentured workers. After he returned to India, people flocked to him because he reflected their values.

Round Table Conferences

During the discussions between Gandhi and the British government over 1931-32 at the Round Table Conferences, Gandhi, now aged about 62, sought constitutional reforms as a preparation to the end of colonial British rule, and begin the self-rule by Indians. The British side sought reforms that would keep Indian subcontinent as a colony. The British negotiators proposed constitutional reforms on a British Dominion model that established separate electorates based on religious and social divisions. The British questioned the Congress party and Gandhi's authority to speak for all of India. They invited Indian religious leaders, such as Muslims and Sikhs, to press their demands along religious lines, as well as B. R. Ambedkar as the representative leader of the untouchables. Gandhi vehemently opposed a constitution that enshrined rights or representations based on communal divisions, because he feared that it would not bring people together but divide them, perpetuate their status and divert the attention from India's struggle to end the colonial rule. The Second Round Table conference was the only time he left India between 1914 and his death in 1948. He declined the government's offer of accommodation in an expensive West End hotel, preferring to stay in the East End, to live among working-class people, as he did in India.^[42] He based himself in a small cell-bedroom at Kingsley Hall for the three-month duration of his stay and was enthusiastically received by East Enders. During this time he renewed his links with the British vegetarian movement.

After Gandhi returned from the Second Round Table conference, he started a new satyagraha. He was arrested and imprisoned at the Yerwada Jail, Pune. While he was in prison, the British government enacted a new law that granted untouchables a separate electorate. It came to be known as the Communal Award. In protest, Gandhi started a fast-unto-death, while he was held in prison. The resulting public outcry forced the government, in consultations with Ambedkar, to replace the Communal Award with a compromise Poona Pact.

Congress politics

In 1934 Gandhi resigned from Congress party membership. He did not disagree with the party's position but felt that if he resigned, his popularity with Indians would cease to stifle the party's membership, which actually varied, including communists, socialists, trade unionists; students,



religious conservatives, and those with pro-business convictions, and that these various voices would get a chance to make themselves heard. Gandhi also wanted to avoid being a target for Raj propaganda by leading a party that had temporarily accepted political accommodation with the Raj.

World War II and Quit India movement

Gandhi opposition to the Indian participation in the World War II was motivated by his belief that India could not be party to a war ostensibly being fought for democratic freedom while that freedom was denied to India itself. He also condemned Nazism and Fascism, a view which won endorsement of other Indian leaders. As the war progressed, Gandhi intensified his demand for independence, calling for the British to *Quit India* in a 1942 speech in Mumbai.^[160] This was Gandhi's and the Congress Party's most definitive revolt aimed at securing the British exit from India. The British government responded quickly to the Quit India speech, and within hours after Gandhi's speech arrested Gandhi and all the members of the Congress Working Committee. His countrymen retaliated the arrests by damaging or burning down hundreds of government owned railway stations, police stations, and cutting down telegraph wires.

In 1942, Gandhi now nearing age 73, urged his people to completely stop co-operating with the imperial government. In this effort, he urged that they neither kill nor injure British people, but be willing to suffer and die if violence is initiated by the British officials. He clarified that the movement would not be stopped because of any individual acts of violence, saying that the "ordered anarchy" of "the present system of administration" was "worse than real anarchy." He urged Indians to *Karo ya maro* ("Do or die") in the cause of their rights and freedoms.

Gandhi's arrest lasted two years, as he was held in the Aga Khan Palace in Pune. During this period, his long time secretary Mahadev Desai died of a heart attack, his wife Kasturba died after 18 months' imprisonment on 22 February 1944; and Gandhi suffered a severe malaria attack. While in jail, he agreed to an interview with Stuart Gelder, a British journalist. Gelder then composed and released an interview summary, cabled it to the mainstream press, that announced sudden concessions Gandhi was willing to make, comments that shocked his countrymen, the Congress workers and even Gandhi. The latter two claimed that it distorted what Gandhi actually said on a range of topics and falsely repudiated the Quit India movement.

Gandhi was released before the end of the war on 6 May 1944 because of his failing health and necessary surgery; the Raj did not want him to die in prison and enrage the nation. He came out of detention to an altered political scene – the Muslim League for example, which a few years earlier had appeared marginal, "now occupied the centre of the political stage" and the topic of Muhammad Ali Jinnah's campaign for Pakistan was a major talking point. Gandhi and Jinnah had extensive correspondence and the two men met several times over a period of two weeks in September 1944, where Gandhi insisted on a united religiously plural and independent India which included Muslims and non-Muslims of the Indian subcontinent coexisting. Jinnah rejected this proposal and insisted instead for partitioning the subcontinent on religious lines to create a separate Muslim India (later Pakistan). These discussions continued through 1947.

Partition and independence

Gandhi opposed the partition of the Indian subcontinent along religious lines. The Indian National Congress and Gandhi called for the British to Quit India. However, the Muslim League demanded "Divide and Quit India". Gandhi suggested an agreement which required the Congress and the Muslim League to co-operate and attain independence under a provisional government, thereafter, the question of partition could be resolved by a plebiscite in the districts with a Muslim majority.

Jinnah rejected Gandhi's proposal and called for Direct Action Day, on 16 August 1946, to press Muslims to publicly gather in cities and support his proposal for the partition of the Indian subcontinent into a Muslim state and non-Muslim state. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, the Muslim League Chief Minister of Bengal – now Bangladesh and West Bengal, gave Calcutta's police special



holiday to celebrate the Direct Action Day. The Direct Action Day triggered a mass murder of Calcutta Hindus and the torching of their property, and holidaying police were missing to contain or stop the conflict. The British government did not order its army to move in to contain the violence. The violence on Direct Action Day led to retaliatory violence against Muslims across India. Thousands of Hindus and Muslims were murdered, and tens of thousands were injured in the cycle of violence in the days that followed.¹¹²⁸¹ Gandhi visited the most riot-prone areas to appeal a stop to the massacres.

Archibald Wavell, the Viceroy and Governor-General of British India for three years through February 1947, had worked with Gandhi and Jinnah to find a common ground, before and after accepting Indian independence in principle. Wavell condemned Gandhi's character and motives as well as his ideas. Wavell accused Gandhi of harbouring the single minded idea to "overthrow British rule and influence and to establish a Hindu raj", and called Gandhi a "malignant, malevolent, exceedingly shrewd" politician. Wavell feared a civil war on the Indian subcontinent, and doubted Gandhi would be able to stop it.

Gandhi spent the day of independence not celebrating the end of the British rule but appealing for peace among his countrymen by fasting and spinning in Calcutta on 15 August 1947. The partition had gripped the Indian subcontinent with religious violence and the streets were filled with corpses. Some writers credit Gandhi's fasting and protests for stopping the religious riots and communal violence.

Death

At 5:17 pm on 30 January 1948, Gandhi was with his grandnieces in the garden of Birla House (now Gandhi Smriti), on his way to address a prayer meeting, when Nathuram Godse, a Hindu nationalist, fired three bullets into his chest from a pistol at close range. According to some accounts, Gandhi died instantly. In other accounts, such as one prepared by an eyewitness journalist, Gandhi was carried into the Birla House, into a bedroom. There he died about 30 minutes later as one of Gandhi's family members read verses from Hindu scriptures.

For years after the assassination, states Markovits, "Gandhi's shadow loomed large over the political life of the new Indian Republic". The government quelled any opposition to its economic and social policies, despite these being contrary to Gandhi's ideas, by reconstructing Gandhi's image and ideals.

REFERENCES

- Jeffrey M. Shaw; Timothy J. Demy (2017). War and Religion: An Encyclopedia of Faith and Conflict. ABC-CLIO. p. 309. ISBN 978-1-61069-517-6.
- "Gandhi". Archived 14 January 2015 at the Wayback Machine Random House Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.
- B. R. Nanda (2019), "Mahatma Gandhi", Encyclopædia Britannica Quote: "Mahatma Gandhi, byname of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, (born October 2, 1869, Porbandar, India – died January 30, 1948, Delhi), Indian lawyer, politician, ..."
- Stein, Burton (2010), A History of India, John Wiley & Sons, pp. 289–, ISBN 978-1-4443-2351-1, Gandhi was the leading genius of the later, and ultimately successful, campaign for India's independence.
- Jump up to:^a ^b Arvind Sharma (2013). Gandhi: A Spiritual Biography. Yale University Press. pp. 11–14. ISBN 978-0-300-18738-0.
- Rudolph, Susanne Hoeber & Rudolph, Lloyd I. (1983). Gandhi: The Traditional Roots of Charisma. University of Chicago Press. p. 17. ISBN 978-0-226-73136-0.
- Gerard Toffin (2012). John Zavos; et al. (eds.). Public Hinduisms. SAGE Publications. pp. 249–257. ISBN 978-81-321-1696-7.
- Jump up to:^a ^b Rajmohan Gandhi (2015). Gandhi before India. Vintage Books. pp. 24–25. ISBN 978-0-385-53230-3.



INDO-SINO RELATIONS

¹Dr. G. Sreenivasulu and ²Smt. V. Chandrakala^{1&2}Lecturer in Political Science¹Govt Degree College and ²SML Govt Degree College¹Railway Kodur, Kadapa Dt and ²Yemmiganur, Kurnool DT
Andhra Pradesh, India

INTRODUCTION

China-India relations also called **Sino-Indian relations** or **Indo-Chinese relations**, refers to the bilateral relationship between China and India. China and India had historically peaceful relations for thousands of years of recorded history. But the tone of the relationship has varied in modern time, especially after the rule of Communist Party in China; the two nations have sought economic cooperation with each other, while frequent border disputes and economic nationalism in both countries are a major point of contention. The modern relationship began in 1950 when India was among the first countries to end formal ties with the Republic of China (Taiwan) and recognise the People's Republic of China as the legitimate government of Mainland China. China and India are two of the major regional powers in Asia, and are the two most populous countries and among the fastest growing major economies in the world. Growth in diplomatic and economic influence has increased the significance of their bilateral relationship.

Cultural and economic relations between China and India date back to ancient times. The Silk Road not only served as a major trade route between India and China, but is also credited for facilitating the spread of Buddhism from India to East Asia. During the 19th century, China was involved in a growing opium trade with the East India Company, which exported opium grown in India. During World War II, both British India and Republic of China played a crucial role in halting the progress of Imperial Japan. Relations between contemporary China and India have been characterised by border disputes, resulting in three military conflicts – the Sino-Indian War of 1962, the Sino-Indian war of 1967, and the 1987 Sino-Indian skirmish. In early 2017, the two countries clashed at the Doklam plateau along the disputed Sino-Bhutanese border.

However, since the late 1980s, both countries have successfully rebuilt diplomatic and economic ties. In 2008, China became India's largest trading partner and the two countries have also extended their strategic and military relations. However, last year on 15th June 2020 at Galwan Valley (Ladakh), the armies from both sides were fortifying positions. It became a flashpoint and the armies clashed though the fight was close combat between the soldiers.

India reported a loss of 20 soldiers while China officially said that only four soldiers had died. The media reports were that a minimum of 30-40 casualties were there on the Chinese side too. This has been a major escalation since 1962 when the two armies clashed.

AFTER INDEPENDENCE

On 1 October 1949 the People's Liberation Army defeated the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party). On 15 August 1947, India gained independence from the British, becoming a federal, democratic republic after its constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950.

The relationship between newly independent India and a newly communist China started out on an optimistic note. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime-minister of India, and Premier Zhou Enlai, articulated a vision of an internationalist foreign policy governed by the ethics of the Panchsheel (Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence) However, there was notable skepticism on the Indian side from the very beginning about Chinese intentions.

1950s

China viewed Tibet as a part of its territory. The preceding government of the Republic of China under Chiang Kai-shek also claimed Tibet as Chinese territory, however was unable to re-assert control. Mao saw Indian concern over Tibet as a manifestation of interference in the internal affairs of the PRC. The PRC reasserted control over Tibet and to end Tibetan Buddhism and feudalism, which it did by force of arms in 1950.^[citation needed] To avoid antagonizing the PRC, Nehru informed Chinese leaders that India had no political ambitions or territorial ambitions and did not seek special privileges in Tibet but that traditional trading rights must continue.^[citation needed] With Indian support, Tibetan delegates signed an agreement in May 1951 recognizing PRC sovereignty^[citation needed] but guaranteeing that the existing political and social system of Tibet would continue.



In October 1954, China and India signed an agreement regarding Tibet, whereby India recognised Tibet as part of China with China accepting the continuance of the previous trade arrangements. Observers noted the agreement heavily favoring China.¹

It is the popular perception that the catchphrase of India's diplomacy with China in the 1950s was Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai, which means, in Hindi, "Indians and Chinese are brothers".^[49] Nehru sought to initiate a more direct dialogue between the peoples of China and India in culture and literature. Around then, the famous Indian artist (painter) Beohar Rammanohar Sinha, who had earlier decorated the pages of the original Constitution of India, was sent to China in 1957 on a Government of India fellowship to establish a direct cross-cultural and inter-civilization bridge. Noted Indian scholar Rahul Sankrityayan and diplomat Natwar Singh were also there, and Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan paid a visit to PRC.

After signing the 1954 agreement, India published new maps showing defined borders, as it became apprehensive that China might make claims on Indian territory.^[50] Two major territorial disputes existed between China and India, which remained dormant till 1959. In the northeast, Indian territory included the Assam Himalayan region up to the McMahon Line, which China did not recognise as a legal boundary. In the western sector, Indian territory inherited from the British Raj included the Aksai Chin plateau, which Chinese maps started showing as Chinese territory in the 1940s if not earlier.^[51] When India discovered that China built a road through the region, border clashes and Indian protests became more frequent. In January 1959, PRC premier Zhou Enlai wrote to Nehru, pointing out that no government in China had accepted as legal the McMahon Line, which the 1914 Simla Convention defined the eastern section of the border between India and Tibet.

1960s

Border disputes resulted in a short border war between the People's Republic of China and India on 20 October 1962. The border clash resulted in an overall defeat of India as the PRC pushed the Indian forces to within 48 km of the Assam plains in the northeast. It also occupied strategic points in the Aksai Chin and Demchok regions of Ladakh, before declaring a unilateral ceasefire on 21 November. It claimed that it withdrew to 20 km behind its contended line of control. India disagreed with the claim.

During the Sino-Indian border conflict, India's Communist Party was accused by the Indian government of being pro-PRC, and many of its political leaders were jailed. Subsequently, the Communist Party of India (CPI) split with the leftist section forming the Communist Party of India (Marxist) in 1964.

Relations between the PRC and India deteriorated during the rest of the 1960s and the early 1970s while the China-Pakistan relations improved and Sino-Soviet relations worsened. The PRC backed Pakistan in its 1965 war with India, and issued "ultimatums" threatening military action at its own border. The threats only served to damage Pakistan's relations with the western powers. In late 1967, there were two more conflicts between Indian and Chinese forces at their contested border, in Sikkim, known as the Nathu La and Cho La clashes. Both sides suffered heavy casualties but India came out in a better position than PRC.

Between 1967 and 1971, an all-weather road was built across the Aksai Chin territory claimed by India, linking PRC's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region with Pakistan.

1970s

In August 1971, India signed its Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Co-operation with the Soviet Union. The PRC sided with Pakistan in its December 1971 war with India. Although China strongly condemned India, it did not carry out its veiled threat to intervene on Pakistan's behalf. By this time, the PRC had replaced the Republic of China in the UN where its representatives denounced India as being a "tool of Soviet expansionism."

India and the PRC renewed efforts to improve relations after Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party lost the 1977 elections to Morarji Desai's Janata Party. In 1978, the Indian Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a landmark visit to Beijing, and both countries officially re-established diplomatic relations in 1979. The PRC modified its pro-Pakistan stand on Kashmir and appeared willing to remain silent on India's absorption of Sikkim and its special advisory relationship with Bhutan. The PRC's leaders agreed to discuss the boundary issue, India's priority, as the first step to a broadening of relations. The two countries hosted each other's news agencies, and Mount Kailash and Mansarovar Lake in Tibet, the home of the Hindu pantheon, were opened to annual pilgrimages.



1980s

In 1981, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Huang Hua made a landmark visit to New Delhi. PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang concurrently toured Pakistan, Nepal, and Bangladesh.

In 1980, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi approved a plan to upgrade the deployment of forces around the Line of Actual Control. India also undertook infrastructural development in disputed areas. In 1984, squads of Indian soldiers began actively patrolling the Sumdorong Chu Valley in Arunachal Pradesh. In the winter of 1986, the Chinese deployed their troops to the Sumdorong Chu before the Indian team could arrive and built a helipad at Wandung. Surprised by the Chinese occupation, India's then Chief of Army Staff, General K.Sundarji, airlifted a brigade to the region. Chinese troops could not move any further into the valley and were forced to away from the valley. By 1987, Beijing's reaction was similar to that in 1962 and this prompted many Western diplomats to predict war. However, Indian foreign minister N.D. Tiwari and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi travelled to Beijing to negotiate a mutual de-escalation.

India and the PRC held eight rounds of border negotiations between December 1981 and November 1987. In 1985 the PRC insisted on mutual concessions without defining the exact terms of its "package proposal" or where the actual line of control lay. In 1986 and 1987, the negotiations achieved nothing, given the charges exchanged between the two countries of military encroachment in the Sumdorong Chu Valley. China's construction of a military post and helicopter pad in the area in 1986 and India's grant of statehood to Arunachal Pradesh (formerly the North-East Frontier Agency) in February 1987 caused both sides to deploy troops to the area. The PRC relayed warnings that it would "teach India a lesson" if it did not cease "nibbling" at Chinese territory. By the summer of 1987, however, both sides had backed away from conflict and denied military clashes had taken place.

A warming trend in relations was facilitated by Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China in December 1988. The two sides issued a joint communiqué that stressed the need to restore friendly relations on the basis of the Panchsheel. India and the People's Republic of China agreed to achieve a "fair and reasonable settlement while seeking a mutually acceptable solution" to the border dispute. The communiqué also expressed China's concern about agitation by Tibetan separatists in India and reiterated that anti-China political activities by expatriate Tibetans would not be tolerated. Rajiv Gandhi signed bilateral agreements on science and technology co-operation, establish direct air links, and on cultural exchanges. The two sides also agreed to hold annual diplomatic consultations between foreign ministers, set up a joint committee on economic and scientific co-operation, and a joint working group on the boundary issue. The latter group was to be led by the Indian foreign secretary and the Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs.

1990s

Top-level dialogue continued with the December 1991 visit of PRC premier Li Peng to India and the May 1992 visit to China of Indian president R. Venkataraman. Six rounds of talks of the Indian-Chinese Joint Working Group on the Border Issue were held between December 1988 and June 1993. Progress was also made in reducing tensions on the border via mutual troop reductions, regular meetings of local military commanders, and advance notification about military exercises. In July 1992, Sharad Pawar visited Beijing, the first Indian Minister of Defence to do so. Consulates reopened in Bombay (Mumbai) and Shanghai in December 1992.

In 1993, The sixth-round of the joint working group talks was held in New Delhi but resulted in only minor developments. Prime Minister Narasimha Rao and Premier Li Peng signed a border agreement dealing with cross-border trade, cooperation on environmental issues (e.g. Pollution, Animal extinction, Global warming, etc.) and radio and television broadcasting. A senior-level Chinese military delegation made a goodwill visit to India in December 1993 aimed at "fostering confidence-building measures between the defence forces of the two countries." The visit, however, came at a time when China was providing greater military support to Burma. The presence of Chinese radar technicians in Burma's Coco Islands, which border India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands caused concern in India.

In January 1994, Beijing announced that it not only favored a negotiated solution on Kashmir, but also opposed any form of independence for the region. Talks were held in New Delhi in February aimed at confirming established "confidence-building measures", discussing clarification of the "line of actual control", reduction of armed forces along the line, and prior information about forthcoming military exercises. China's hope for settlement of the boundary issue was reiterated.

In 1995, talks by the India-China Expert Group led to an agreement to set up two additional points of contact along the 4,000 km border to facilitate meetings between military personnel. The two sides were reportedly "seriously engaged" in defining the McMahon Line and the line of actual control vis-à-vis military exercises and prevention of air intrusion. Talks were held in Beijing in



July and in New Delhi in August to improve border security, combat cross-border crimes and on additional troop withdrawals from the border. These talks further reduced tensions.

2000s

In a major embarrassment for China, the 17th Karmapa, Urgyen Trinley Dorje, who was proclaimed by China, made a dramatic escape from Tibet to the Rumtek Monastery in Sikkim. Chinese officials were in a quandary on this issue as any protest to India on the issue would mean an explicit endorsement on India's governance of Sikkim, which the Chinese still hadn't recognised. In 2003, China officially recognised Indian sovereignty over Sikkim as the two countries moved towards resolving their border disputes. In 2004, the two countries proposed opening up the Nathula and Jelep Passes in Sikkim. 2004 was a milestone in Sino-Indian bilateral trade, surpassing the US\$10 billion mark for the first time. In April 2005, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao visited Bangalore to push for increased Sino-Indian cooperation in high-tech industries. Wen stated that the 21st century will be "the Asian century of the IT industry." Regarding the issue of India gaining a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, Wen Jiabao initially seemed to support the idea, but had returned to a neutral position.

In the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Summit in 2005, China was granted observer status. While other countries in the region are ready to consider China for permanent membership in the SAARC, India seemed reluctant.

In 2005, China and India signed the 'Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity'.^[65] However, there has been very little, if any, strategic convergence between the two countries.

Issues surrounding energy have risen in significance. Both countries have growing energy demand to support economic growth. Both countries signed an agreement in 2006 to envisage ONGC Videsh Ltd (OVL) and the China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) to placing joint bids for promising projects.

In 2006, China and India re-opened the Nathula pass for trading; Nathula had been closed 44 years prior to 2006. The re-opening of border trade helps to ease the economic isolation of the region.^[67] In November 2006, China and India had a verbal spat over the claim of the north-east Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh. India claimed that China was occupying 38,000 square kilometres of its territory in Kashmir, while China claimed the whole of Arunachal Pradesh as its own.

In 2007, China denied the application for visa from an Indian Administrative Service officer in Arunachal Pradesh. According to China, since Arunachal Pradesh is a territory of China, he would not need a visa to visit his own country.^[69] Later in December 2007, China reversed its policy by granting a visa to Marpe Sora, an Arunachal born professor in computer science. In January 2008, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visited China to discuss trade, commerce, defence, military, and various other issues.

Until 2008 the British Government's position remained the same as had been since the Simla Accord of 1913: that China held suzerainty over Tibet but not sovereignty. Britain revised this view on 29 October 2008, when it recognized Chinese sovereignty over Tibet through its website. The Economist stated that although the British Foreign Office's website does not use the word sovereignty, officials at the Foreign Office said "it means that, as far as Britain is concerned, Tibet is part of China. Full stop."^[75] This change in Britain's position affects India's claim to its North Eastern territories which rely on the same Simla Accord that Britain's prior position on Tibet's sovereignty was based upon.

2010 s

Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao paid an official visit to India from 15 to 17 December 2010 at the invitation of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. He was accompanied by 400 Chinese business leaders, who wished to sign business deals with Indian companies. During this visit Premier Wen Jiabao said "India and China are two very populous countries with ancient civilisations, friendship between the two countries has a time-honoured history, which can be dated back 2,000 years".

In April 2011, during the BRICS summit in Sanya, Hainan, China the two countries agreed to restore defence co-operation and China had hinted that it may reverse its policy of administering stapled visas to residents of Jammu and Kashmir.^{[85][86]} This practice was later stopped,^[87] and as a result, defence ties were resumed between the two countries and joint military drills were expected.

In the March 2012 BRICS summit in New Delhi, CCP General Secretary and Chinese President Hu Jintao told Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh that "it is China's unwavering policy to develop Sino-Indian friendship, deepen strategic cooperation and seek common development". Other topics were discussed, including border dispute problems and a unified BRICS central bank.^[88] In



April 2012, in response to India's test of an Agni-V missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead to Beijing, the PRC called for the two countries to "cherish the hard-earned momentum of co-operation".

The 2013 Depsang standoff lasted for three weeks, before being defused on 5 May 2013. Days before a trip by Indian Foreign Minister Salman Khurshid to China; Khurshid said that both countries had a shared interest in not having the border issue exacerbate or "destroy" long-term progress in relations. The Chinese agreed to withdraw their troops in exchange for an Indian agreement to demolish several "live-in bunkers" 250 km to the south in the disputed Chumar sector. Chinese Premier Li Keqiang made his first foreign visit to India on 18 May 2013. Indian President Pranab Mukherjee's visit to Arunachal Pradesh in late November 2013 and mentioning in his speech that the area was an "integral and important part of India" angered Beijing, and retaliatory statements followed. Xi Jinping, was one of the top world leaders to visit New Delhi after Narendra Modi took over as Prime Minister of India in 2014. India's insistence to raise South China Sea in various multilateral forums subsequently did not help that beginning once again, the relationship facing suspicion from Indian administration and media alike.^[97] In September 2014 the relationship took a sting as troops of the People's Liberation Army reportedly entered two kilometres inside the Line of Actual Control in Chumar sector.^[98] The next month, V. K. Singh said that China and India had come to a "convergence of views" on the threat of terrorism emanating from Pakistan.^[99] According to a 2014 BBC World Service Poll, 23% of Indians view China positively, with 47% expressing a negative view, whereas 27% of Chinese people view India positively, with 35% expressing a negative view. A 2014 survey conducted by the Pew Research Center showed 72% of Indians were concerned that territorial disputes between China and neighbouring countries could lead to a military conflict.

China and India have been working together to produce films together, such as Kung Fu Yoga starring Jackie Chan. However, disruptions have risen again due to China building trade routes, the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor, with Pakistan on disputed Kashmir territory. On 16 June 2017 Chinese troops with construction vehicles and road-building equipment began extending an existing road southward in Doklam, a territory which is claimed by both China as well as India's ally Bhutan. On 18 June 2017, around 270 Indian troops, with weapons and two bulldozers, entered Doklam to stop the Chinese troops from constructing the road. Among other charges, China accused India of illegal intrusion into its territory, across what it called the mutually agreed China-India boundary, and violation of its territorial sovereignty and UN Charter.^[12] India accused China of changing the status quo in violation of a 2012 understanding between the two governments regarding the tri-junction boundary points and causing "security concerns", which were widely understood as its concerns with the strategic Siliguri Corridor. India media reported that on 28 June Bhutan issued a demarche, demanding China to cease road-building in Doklam and maintain the status quo. The Minister of External Affairs of India Sushma Swaraj said that if China unilaterally changed the status-quo of the tri-junction point between China-India and Bhutan then it posed a challenge to the security of India. China repeatedly said that India's withdrawal was a prerequisite for meaningful dialogue. On 21 July 2017, the Minister of External Affairs of India Sushma Swaraj said that for dialogue, both India and China must withdraw their troops. On 2 August 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China published a document claiming that Indian border forces had illegally crossed the border between China and India and detailed China's position on the matter. The document said that China notified India regarding its plan to construct road in advance "in full reflection of China's goodwill".^[124] The Indian Foreign Ministry replied by referring towards their earlier press release on this matter, as opposed to a point-by-point rebuttal. On 28 August 2017, China and India reached a consensus to put an end to the border stand-off. Both of them agreed to disengage from the standoff in Doklam.

In May 2018, the two countries agreed to coordinate their development programmes in Afghanistan in the areas of health, education and food security. In 2019, India reiterated that it would not join China's Belt and Road Initiative, stating that it cannot accept a project that ignores concerns about its territorial integrity. On 11 October 2019, President Xi Jinping met with Prime Minister Narendra Modi at Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu, India for a second informal meeting between India and China. Modi and Xi Jinping met 18 times between 2014 and 2019.

2020 s

On 10 May 2020, Chinese and Indian troops clashed in Nathu La, Sikkim, leaving 11 soldiers injured. Following the skirmishes in Sikkim, tensions between the two countries grew in Ladakh with a buildup of troops at multiple locations. There were 20 Indian soldiers and an unknown number of PLA soldiers killed on the night of 15/16 June.^[135] China reinforced troops near the Indian border with Tibet, Chinese state media reported.^[136] Bilateral agreements between India and China prevent the use of guns along the line of actual control; however these skirmishes saw the first shots, warning shots, being fired in decades.

Following the deaths, Prime Minister Modi addressed the nation about the incident, saying that "the sacrifice made by our soldiers will not go in vain", while the Indian foreign minister told the Chinese foreign minister that Chinese actions in Galwan were



"pre-meditated". Following the Galwan Valley clash on 15 June 2020, there were renewed calls across India to boycott Chinese goods, however, numerous Indian government officials said that border tensions would have little impact on trade.

On 29 June, the Indian government banned 59 widely used Chinese mobile phone and desktop applications in response to rising tensions and escalating diplomatic dispute between the two nations.^[142] On 19 August, Times of India reported that the ministry of external affairs of India has been told that visas for Chinese businessmen, academics, industry experts, and advocacy groups will need prior security clearance, and the measures are similar to those that have long been employed with Pakistan. On 19 September, India police arrested a freelance journalist for passing sensitive information to Chinese intelligence.

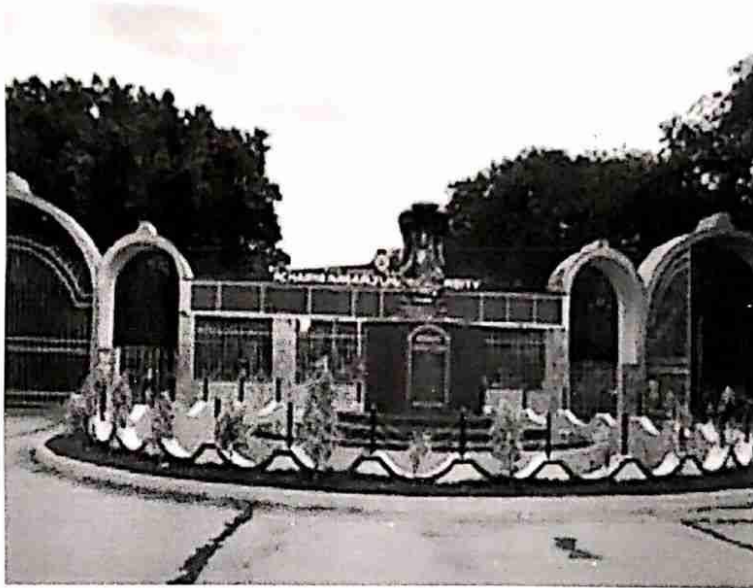
On 27 October, the United States and India signed the Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA), enabling greater information-sharing and further defense cooperation, to counter China's growing military power in the region.

REFERENCES

- Backus, Maria (September 2002). Ancient China. Lorenz Educational Press, 2002. ISBN 978-0-7877-0557-2.
- Janin, Hunt (January 1999). The India-China opium trade in the nineteenth century. McFarland, 1999. ISBN 978-0-7864-0715-6.
- Tansen Sen (January 2003). Buddhism, Diplomacy, and Trade: The Realignment of Sino-Indian Relations, 600-1400. University of Hawaii Press. ISBN 978-0-8248-2593-5.
- Williams, Barbara (2005). World War Two. Twenty-First Century Books, 2004. ISBN 978-0-8225-0138-1.
- Joshi, Manoj (2017), Doklam: To start at the very beginning, Observer Research Foundation, archived from the original on 20 December 2017, retrieved 7 February 2018
- Lancaster, John (12 April 2005). "India, China Hoping to 'Reshape the World Order Together'". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on 9 February 2011.
- "Why Indo-China ties will be more favourable than Sino-Pak". Theworldreporter.com. 7 July 2010. Archived from the original on 19 October 2010.
- India-China trade surpasses target Archived 10 May 2013 at the Wayback Machine, The Hindu, 27 January 2011.
- <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-53076781>
- <https://scroll.in/latest/1001988/china-releases-footage-of-galwan-valley-clash-after-latest-round-of-military-talks-with-india>
- Lintner, Bertil (30 October 2020). "Behind China's threat to support insurgency in India". Asia Times. Retrieved 31 October 2020.
- China warns India on South China Sea exploration projects Archived 24 September 2011 at the Wayback Machine, The Hindu, 15 September 2011.
- Chanhudaro, Ernest J. Mackay, American Oriental Society, 1943
- Jump up to:^a ^b Zhao, Deyun (2014). "Study on the etched camelian beads unearthed in China"(PDF). Chinese Archaeology. **14**: 176–181. doi:10.1515/char-2014-0019. S2CID 132040238 – via The Institute of Archaeology (CASS).
- Henry Davidson, A Short History of Chess, p. 6.
- "Top China Imports". Archived from the original on 16 May 2016. Retrieved 16 May 2016.
- Jump up to:^a ^b "Top China Exports". Archived from the original on 21 May 2016. Retrieved 16 May 2016.
- "Top India Imports". Archived from the original on 3 May 2016. Retrieved 16 May 2016.
- "Impact of Chinese Goods on Indian Industry". PRS Legislative Research. Retrieved 20 October 2020.

2022

**IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
ON HEALTHCARE:
ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**



Organized by:
Dept. of Commerce and Business Administration
ANU Ongole Campus,
Ongole

Edited by:
Dr. B. Padmaja

**IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
ON HEALTHCARE:
ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**



**Publishing Editor:
Dr.B. Padmaja**

**ISBN: 978-93-5593-528-1
Copyright: Dr. B. Padmaja**

**Published by:
Dept. of Commerce and Business Administration, ANU Ongole Campus,
Ongole.
Price: Rs. 600/-**



**A Collection of Research Papers submitted to UGC Sponsored Two Day
National Seminar held on 8th & 9th February – 2022.**

**Organized by:
Dept. of Commerce and Business
Administration, ANU Ongole Campus,
Ongole**

All rights are reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted or utilized or stored in any form or by any means now known or here-in-after invented, electronic, digital or mechanical, including photocopying, scanning, recording or by any information storage or retrieval system, without prior written permission from the copyright owner.

Disclaimer

**The authors are solely responsible for the contents of papers compiled in this volume.
Publishers or editors do not take any responsibility for the same in any manner.**

Scanned with CamScanner

18	Role of information communication technology in Health care in india S.Sitaramamurty*	103
19	Information Technology In Health Care Dr. K. V. Sobha Rani*	107
20	Telemedicine In Healthcare Technology Delivery Services In India Mrs. Haseena Shaik*, Dr. Krishna Banana**	112
21	Telemedicine – A Boon or Bane for Patients Dr.Kaluturi Sarath Bhushan,* Dr.Saripalli Vijaya Kumar**	118
22	Impact of Information Technology on Health care issues Dr. P. Murali *	122
23	Applications of Health Informatioun Technology and Artificial Intelligence on Patient Safety – A Study of Effectiveness of Telemedicine K.J. Sumitha*	126
24	Information and Technology impact on Indian Healthcare Dr. K. Obulesu*	134
25	Telemedicine in India ✓ *Dr. G. Srinivasulu*	138

Tele medicine in India

Dr.G.Sreenivasulu M.A,M.Phil.,Ph.D.

Lecturer in Political Science,
Govt Degree College,
Kodur (RS).Kadapa Dt.
sreenu.g73@gmail.com
9441734840

Introduction

According to American Telemedicine Association (ATA), "Telemedicine is the natural evolution of healthcare in the digital world". World Health Organization (WHO) has defined telemedicine as, "the delivery of healthcare services, where distance is a critical factor, by all healthcare professionals using information and communication technologies for the exchange of valid information for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease and injuries, research and evaluation, and for the continuing education of healthcare providers, all in the interests of advancing the health of individuals and their communities." The word "telemedicine" literally translates to 'healing at a distance'. It often is used as the umbrella term to encompass health care delivery in addition to other activities such as education, research, health surveillance, and public health promotion.

Scope

Within the broad paradigm of telemedicine, these guidelines will be published under the IMC Act and are for privileged access only. These guidelines are designed to serve as an aid and tool to enable RMPs to effectively leverage Telemedicine to enhance healthcare service and access to all ? The guidelines are meant for RMPs under the IMC Act 1956 ? The guidelines cover norms and standards of the RMP to consult patients via telemedicine ? Telemedicine includes all channels of communication with the patient that leverage Information Technology platforms, including Voice, Audio, Text & Digital Data exchange.

Historical perspective

The allure of telemedicine is in its ability to communicate medical data over a distance. Earliest published record of telemedicine was in the first half of the 20th century when ECG was transmitted over telephone lines. Inventions like electrical telegraph and telephone played a vital role in kick starting the modern telemedicine as we know it. Telephone was able to reach a much wider population in a shorter time, as dialing '911' or '101' granted faster access to emergency medical care.

The April 1924 issue of Radio News magazine brought with it a new dream for future public health. The cover showed a patient with a TV and microphone to communicate with a doctor at the other end; it was truly only a dream then because televisions had not yet come into vogue. The first known record of real-time (live) video consultation occurred in 1959 when

the doctors at University of Nebraska used interactive telemedicine to transmit neurological examinations.

Telemedicine found its role in disaster management when NASA first used telemedicine services during the 1985 Mexico City earthquake, and in 1988, during the Soviet Armenia earthquake, where the estimated casualties were more than 50,000. With the disruption of all other modes of communication, satellite technology used in telemedicine proved to be quintessential in breaking technological barriers and made a mark in history.

Modern telemedicine

Over the past several decades, as the use of wireless broadband technology has become more advanced and cell phone and internet use has become nearly ubiquitous. Patient education with images and videos, transfer of medical images like X-rays and scans, and real-time audio and video consultations became a reality. Improvement in internet infrastructure such as bandwidth communication speeds, information storage databases, web service backups, standard formats for data transmission, encryption, password protection, HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996) guidelines, digitalizing information and establishment of EMRs (electronic medical records) made e-health and telemedicine stress-free and cost effective.

The modern day telemedicine uses existing computing devices belonging to the patient or physician and inexpensive, self-owned equipment like smartphone cameras, wearable biosensors, etc., for gathering clinical data which made it easier to use without special training. The recent telemedicine practices reduce travel expenses, saves time, reduces medical costs, provides easier access for the common man to specialist doctors without disrupting their daily responsibilities. It also makes the life of healthcare providers easy by decreasing the load of missed appointments and cancellations, increasing revenue and patient load and improving follow up and health outcomes.

Stepping into the 21st century, various national/international organizations like the American Telemedicine Association, Washington DC, have been set up – which are solely dedicated to provision of telemedicine services.

Evolution of telemedicine in India

E-health solutions, which include telemedicine, are recognized as cost-effective tools to increase access to health care and to improve patient outcomes(1). Telemedicine in India was started with the support of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in 2001 (2). Multiple telemedicine projects have been initiated in different states of the country in collaboration with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (3,4) The National Health Policy-2017 advocated extensive deployment of digital tools for improving the outreach of the healthcare system (5). Online consultation networks for telemedicine, including the National Medical College Network

of time, where provision of medical care becomes the need of the hour; for example, the Government of Uttar Pradesh practices telemedicine during Maha Kumbhamelas.

Current scenario in India

WHO recommends a doctor-population ratio of 1:1000 while the current doctor population ratio in India is only 0.62:1000. Training of new physicians is time consuming and expensive, hence the doctor to patient ratio can be expected to remain low for a long time to come. This deficit is partly being made up by the active telemedicine services in various parts of the country. Telemedicine services in the country come under the combined jurisdiction of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Department of Information Technology. Telemedicine division of MoHFW, GOI has set up a National Telemedicine Portal for implementing a green field project on e-health establishing a National Medical College Network (NMCN) for interlinking the Medical Colleges across the country with the purpose of e-Education and a National Rural Telemedicine Network for e-Healthcare delivery.

As a constituent of the e-health wing of the National Health Portal (NHP), National Digital Health Authority of India (NDHA)/National e-health authority (NeHA) is being set up with a vision of achieving high quality health services for all Indians through the cost-effective and secure use of ICTs in health and health-related fields. To ensure safe data transmission during telemedicine practices, MoHFW has developed a set of Electronic Health Records (EHR) standards in 2013 and a revised version of the same in 2016. Telemedicine practices in India are also extended to the fields of traditional medicine. The National Rural AYUSH Telemedicine Network aims to promote the benefit of traditional methods of healing to a larger population through telemedicine.

Village Resource Center (VRC): The VRC concept has been developed by ISRO to provide a variety of services such as tele-education, telemedicine, online-decision support, interactive farmers' advisory services, tele-fishery, e-governance services, weather services and water management. The VRCs not only act as learning centers and but also provide connectivity to specialty hospitals, thus bringing the services of expert doctors to the villages. Nearly 500 such VRCs have been established in the country.

AROGYASREE is another internet-based mobile telemedicine conglomerate that integrates multiple hospitals, mobile medical specialists and rural mobile units/clinics. The project is an initiative of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). They have collaborated with a team of scientists from University of Karlsruhe, Germany who are working on the design of an ECG jacket which can be used for the continuous monitoring of a patient's ECG without hospitalization.

Types and applications of telemedicine

Telemedicine can be classified into 5 basic types:

According to the timing of the information transmitted:

(i) Real time or synchronous telemedicine (where the sender and receiver both are online at the same point of time and 'live' transfer of information occurs).

(ii) Store-and-forward or asynchronous telemedicine (where the sender stores the information databases and sends it to the receiver at a convenient point of time, and the receiver can review the data according to his convenience).

(iii) Remote Monitoring type of telemedicine, also known as self-monitoring or self-testing. Remote monitoring uses a range of technological devices to monitor health and clinical signs of a patient remotely.

According to the interaction between the individuals involved:

(iv) Health professional to health professional (giving easier access to specialty care, referral and consultation services).

(v) Health professional to patient (providing healthcare to the unreached population by giving them direct access to a medical professional).

Applications

1. EDUCATIONAL

Tele-education: A flexible and interactive long distance learning programme providing easier training and updates of the recent advances for more accurate and effective treatment methods.

Tele-Conferencing: Discussion and interaction between doctors during workshop, conferences, seminar or continual medical education programs in a virtual room environment.

Tele-Procutoring: Mentoring and evaluation of surgical trainees from distance with the involvement of sophisticated video-conferencing equipment.

2. HEALTHCARE DELIVERY

School-Based Health Centers: Helps manage chronic conditions like bronchial asthma, diabetes and obesity. Telemedicine allows a school nurse, remote access to specialist medical opinion.

Correctional Facilities: Cater to the healthcare needs of the inmates without the expense and dangers of inmate transportation or the need for a specialist doctor to enter.

Mobile Health Clinics: Provides quick access to a remote physician or medical specialist.

Shipping and Transportation: Helps avoid evacuations and unscheduled diversions during a medical emergency.

Industrial Health: Provides medical management and triage advice on-site.

3. HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT

Tele-health care: Use of ICTs for preventive and promotive healthcare; it is further divided into teleconsultation and tele-follow up.

Tele-home health care: Monitor patients from a central station (Remote patient monitoring) with the help of a Computer Telephone Integrated (CTI) system for 24 hour vitals monitoring.

Specialties like tele-ophthalmology, tele-psychiatry, tele-cardiology, and tele-surgery.

Diagnostic services like tele-radiology and tele-endoscopy.

4. SCREENING OF DISEASES

Examples:

Diabetic screening project by MDRF: The Chunampet Rural Diabetes Prevention Project.
Ophthalmology screening by Aravind Hospitals at Andipatti village.

5. DISASTER MANAGEMENT: A mobile and portable telemedicine system with satellite connectivity and customized telemedicine software is ideal for a disaster stricken region where all other modes of connectivity are disrupted.

Examples:

NASA tele-medicine services provided during 1985 Mexico City earthquake and 1988 Soviet Armenia earthquake.

Amrita hospital tele-medicine services provided during 2004 Tsunami disaster.

Role in family medicine

With the advent of modern information and communication technologies (ICTs), telemedicine is now migrating health care delivery from hospitals and clinics into homes, both nationally and globally. It facilitates remote patient monitoring with the help of a CTI system enabled for 24 hour vitals monitoring. CTI system allows the family physicians to closely monitor chronically ill patients and receive live vitals alerts when required. When needed, telemedicine also allows a family physician, remote access to specialist medical opinion for cross consultation. A good example would be consulting a cardiologist in order to reconfirm a doubtful ECG or consulting a nutritionist to formulate an ideal diet plan for an elderly bed-ridden patient with multiple co-morbidities.

Telehealth differs from telemedicine in that it involves the use of telecommunications and virtual technology to deliver health care outside of traditional health-care facilities. An example would be, virtual home health care, where patients who are chronically ill or the elderly may receive guidance in certain procedures while remaining at home. Tele-health services can be of 4 types, namely, video conferencing, store and forward, m-health (mobile health) and patient monitoring.

In spite of having so many promising traits for assisting family physicians, telemedicine is yet to reach its full potential in family medicine practice. Lack of relevant scientific literature showing the applications and cost-effectiveness of its utilization in family practice is proving to be the main restriction.

Conclusion

Telemedicine cannot be the answer to all problems, but it can be very important in addressing a vast range of problems. Services like tele-health, tele-education and tele-home healthcare are proving to be wonders in the field of healthcare. The importance of satellite communications is emphasized in the field of disaster management when all terrestrial modes of communication are disrupted. International telemedicine initiatives are bringing the world closer and distance

is no longer a barrier in attainment of quality healthcare. Despite having so much potential still telemedicine has not attained the 'boom' which it was meant to create. Lack of awareness and acceptance of new technology both by the public and the professionals are holding it back. Governments are now starting to take a keen interest in developing telemedicine practices resulting in a slow but steady rise in its utilization in public health. Hopefully in a few years, telemedicine practices will reach their true potential.

References

1. Home-ATA Main [Internet]. Americantelemed.org. [cited 2019 Feb 01]. Available from: <http://www.americantelemed.org/home> .
2. Wilson LS, Maeder AJ. Recent directions in telemedicine: Review of trends in research and practice. *Health Inform Res.* 2015;21:213–22. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
3. History of Telemedicine-md Portal [Internet]. md Portal. 2015. [cited 2018 Dec 02]. Available from: <http://mdportal.com/education/history-of-telemedicine/>
4. Radio news, April 1942 [Internet]. Americanradiohistory.com. [cited 2018 Dec 01]. Available from: <https://www.americanradiohistory.com/Archive-Radio-News/20s/Radio-News-1924-04-R.pdf> .
5. Marilyn J. Field, *Telemedicine: A Guide to Assessing Telecommunications in Health Care*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy; 1996. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
6. A Brief History of NASA's Contributions to Telemedicine [Internet]. NASA. [cited 2018 Dec 01]. Available from: <https://www.nasa.gov/content/a-brief-history-of-nasa-s-contributions-to-telemedicine/>
7. Serper M. Current and future applications of telemedicine to optimize the delivery of care in chronic liver disease. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol.* 2018;16:15761. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
8. Health Information Privacy [Internet]. HHS.gov. [cited 2019 Jan 01]. Available from: <https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/index.html> .
9. Limor. Telemedicine Trends to Watch in 2018 | telemedicine. arizona.edu [Internet]. Telemedicine.arizona.edu. [cited 2019 Jan 04]. Available from: <https://telemedicine.arizona.edu/blog/telemedicine-trends-watch-2018> .
10. ISRO Telemedicine Initiative [Internet]. Televital.com. [cited 2019 Feb 1]. Available from: <http://www.televital.com/downloads/ISRO-Telemedicine-Initiative.pdf> .
11. Mishra S, Kapoor L, Singh I. Telemedicine in India: Current scenario and the future. *Telem J E Health.* 2009;15:568–75. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
12. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India [Internet]. Mea.gov.in. [cited 2018 Dec 01]. Available from: <http://www.mea.gov.in/>

**Contribution of Women in Freedom Movement of India****Dr. G.Sreenivasulu**

Lecturer in Political Science,
Govt Degree College,
Kodur (RS).Kadapa Dt.
sreenu.g73@gmail.com
9441734840

Smt. V.Chandrakala

Lecturer in Political Science
SML Govt Degree College
Yemmiganur Kurnool DT A.P
drchandrakalavallepu@gmail.com
8332851351

Introduction

It will be easier to understand the role of women in the social and political movements of India if we divide the study into the following categories First, we shall try to have a panoramic view of the role of women in the 19th and the 20th centuries, i.e. in the pre and post- colonial era. We shall next, look into these movements from two broad angles, viz, (i) "for" women and (ii) "by" women. (i) The period of reforms and nationalist struggle can be categorised as "for" women since all the benefits and opportunities for advancement were fought for and gifted by social reformers who, inevitably, were men. Women had eager and sincere participation in India's struggle for freedom, but the leadership was in the hands of men only. Yet, this period is extremely significant as the "beginning of freedom" for women. (ii) In the post-independence period women concentrated on their own freedom. The foundation for this movement had been laid in the anti-British Raj days when women had started discovering their identity through literature and their activities as "terrorists". They slowly became part of the world's women's movement and their role in the social and political movements in their own country started becoming more and more prominent.

The history of Indian Freedom Struggle would be incomplete without mentioning the contributions of women. The sacrifice made by the women of India will occupy the foremost place. They fought with true spirit and undaunted courage and faced various tortures, exploitations and hardships to earn us freedom.

When most of the men freedom fighters were in prison the women came forward and took charge of the struggle. The list of great women whose names have gone down in history for their dedication and undying devotion to the service of India is a long one.

Woman's participation in India's freedom struggle began as early as in 1817 .Bhima Bai Holkar fought bravely against the British colonel Malcolm and defeated him in guerilla warfare. Many women including Rani Channama of Kittur, Rani Begam Hazrat Mahal of Avadh fought against British East India company in the 19th century; 30 years before the "First War of Independence 1857"

The role played by women in the War of Independence (the Great Revolt) of 1857 was creditable and invited the admiration even leaders of the Revolt. Rani of Ramgarh, Rani Jindan Kaur, Rani Tace Bai, Baiza Bai, Chauhan Rani, Tapasvini Maharani daringly led their troops into the battlefield.

Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi whose heroism and superb leadership laid an outstanding example of real patriotism .Indian women who joined the national movement belonged to educated and liberal families, as well as those from the rural areas and from all walk of life, all castes, religions and communities.

Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi, Vijayalakmi Pundit and Annie Bezzant in the 20th century are the names which are remembered even today for their singular contribution both in battlefield and in political field.

**The First War of Independence (1857-58)**

The First War of Independence (1857-58) It was the first general agitation against the rule of the British East India Company. The Doctrine of Lapse, issue of cartridges greased with cow and pig fat to Indian soldiers at Meerut 'triggered the fire'. Further, the introduction of British system of education and a number of social reforms had infuriated a very wide section of the Indian people, soon became a widespread agitation and posed a grave challenge to the British rule.

As a result of this agitation the East India Company was brought under the direct rule of the British Crown. Even though the British succeeded in crushing it within a year, it was certainly a popular revolt in which the Indian rulers, the masses and the militia participated so enthusiastically that it came to be regarded as the First War of Indian Independence. Rani Lakshmbai was the great heroine of the First war of India Freedom. She showed the embodiment of patriotism, self-respect and heroism. She was the queen of a small state, but the empress of a limitless empire of glory.

Women in Nationalist Struggle

The 1905-8 Swadeshi movement in Bengal reflects the beginning of a women's participation in nationalist activities on a larger scale. Many of the wives, sisters and daughters started forming support groups for the movement. Middle class nationalism inspired women and girls who gave away jewelry as well as money. In the villages, Handfuls of grains came as contributions. Militancy became such a feature of the 'samitis' in which women had active involvement that five such in East Bengal, viz Swadesh Bandhab, Brati, Dhaka Anushilan, Suhrid and Sadhana, were banned in January, 1909.

Purani Agyawati, a woman member of Hissar Arya Samaj, toured almost all over Punjab, pleading mothers to bring up their sons not for government service but as independent manufacturers and traders of 'swadeshi'. She also tried to convince that strict and blind observance of caste norms prevent the mothers from giving great sons to the nation. In Delhi, Agyavati opened a "Vidhava Ashram" to organise widows not only against oppression and for their right to education, but also to train them in militant nationalism. She was described as "a very bold woman" by the government, which was sufficiently alarmed by her activities.

Jalianwalabagh massacre (1919)

General Dyer's Jalianwala Bagh massacre followed the strike wave, when an unarmed crowd of 10,000 Baisakhi celebrators was mercilessly attacked with over 1600 rounds of ammunition. Yet, Gandhi continued to advocate cooperation with the British in December 1919, even as the resistance of ordinary Indians continued. The first six months of 1920 saw an even greater level of mass resistance, with no less than 200 strikes taking place involving 1.5 million workers. It was in response to this rising mass revolutionary tide that the leadership of the Congress was forced to confront its conservatism and give a somewhat more militant face to its program. The "non-violent non-cooperation" movement was thus launched under the stewardship of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Lajpat Rai and Motilal Nehru.

Non-cooperation movement launched (1920)

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915 and took up the demand for self-rule and non-cooperation movement. Sarla Devi, Muthulaxmi Reddy, Susheela Nair, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sucheta Kripalani and Aruna Asaf Ali are some the women who participated in the non-violent movement. Kasturba Gandhi, the wife of Mahatma Gandhi, and the women of the Nehru family, Kamla Nehru, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and Swarup Rani, also participated in the National Movement. Lado Rani Zutshi and her daughters Manmohini, Shyama and Janak led the movement in Lahore.

Civil Disobedience the Dandi Salt March (1930) Gandhiji inaugurated the Civil Disobedience Movement by conducting the historic Dandi Salt March, where he broke the Salt Laws imposed by



the British Government. Followed by an entourage of seventy nine ashram inmates, Gandhi embarked on his march from his Sabarmati Ashram on a 200 mile trek to the remote village Dandi that is located on the shores of the Arabian Sea. On 6th April 1930, Gandhi with the accompaniment of seventy nine satyagrahis, violated the Salt Law by picking up a fistful of salt lying on the sea shore. The Civil Disobedience Movement was an important milestone in the history of Indian Independence. The aim of this movement was a complete disobedience of the orders of the British Government. During this movement it was decided that India would celebrate 26th January as Independence Day all over the country. On 26th January 1930, meetings were held all over the country and the Congress tri- colour flag was hoisted. The British Government tried to repress the movement and resorted to brutal firing, killing hundreds of people. Thousands were arrested along with Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru. But the movement spread to all the four corners of the country.

The Quit India Movement (1942)

In August 1942, the Quit India movement was launched. "I want freedom immediately, this very night before dawn if it can be had. We shall free India or die in the attempt, we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery", declared the Mahatma, as the British resorted to brutal repression against non-violent satyagrahis. The Quit India resolution, taken against British, directly addressed women "as disciplined soldiers of Indian freedom", required to sustain the flame of war.

Usha Mehta, a committed patriot set up a radio transmitter, called The "Voice of Freedom" to disseminate the "mantra" of freedom-war. News of protest and arrests, deeds of young nationalists, and Gandhi's famous "Do or Die" message for the Quit India movement were circulated amongst the masses. Usha Mehta and her brother persisted with their task of broadcasting until their arrest. These acts proved that the British could maintain the empire only at enormous cost due to wide spread agitation.

Women of the Indian independence movement

Indian independence movement was a series of historic events with the ultimate aim of ending British rule in India, lasting from 1857-1947. Women played a pivotal role in achieving India's independence. However, their lives, struggles, and contributions to the movement are never recognized at the same level of prominence as that of the men of the movement. Additionally, their names are seldom heard when discussing the independence movement, or mentioned in brief. Woman's participation in India's freedom struggle started as early as 1817. Bhima Bai Holkar fought against the British Colonel Malcolm and defeated him in guerrilla warfare.^[2] Throughout the twentieth century, numerous women continued to contribute to the movement through military leadership, political leadership, and social activism.

Pritilata Waddedar was a member of the Chittagong-based Indian Republican Army, who died on September 24, 1932 after successfully leading a siege on the Pahartali European Club in Chittagong.

Sarojini Naidu was an Indian political activist and poet. A proponent of civil rights, women's emancipation, and anti-imperialistic ideas, she was an important figure in India's struggle for independence from colonial rule.

Rani Lakshmbai, also known as Jhansi Ki Rani, was born in 1835. She was one of the leading figures of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and became a symbol of resistance to the British Raj for Indian nationalists.

Kasturba Gandhi was an Indian political activist. She married Mohandas Gandhi in 1883. With her husband and son, she was involved in the Indian independence movement in British India. Pritilata Waddedar



In 1932, Surya Sen, a prominent Bengali Indian freedom fighter and leader of the anti-British freedom movement in Chittagong, Bengal, planned an assault on the Pahartali European Club, which bore the sign "Dogs and Indians are not allowed". He assigned leadership of this mission to Pritilata Waddadar, along with seven other young revolutionaries. The other members were Pannalal Sen, Shanti Chakraborty, Prafulla Das, Bireswar Roy, Mahendra Chowdhury, Sushil Dey and Kalinkar Dey.^[8] Under the leadership of Pritilata, all the revolutionaries assembled near the Pahartali European Club on September 24, 1932 at 10:00 PM.

Sarojini Naidu

Hailed as the "Nightingale of India" for her lyrical and oratory prowess, Sarojini Naidu was recognized by political establishments of India and England for her poetry.^[4] Naidu's poetry is written in English, and usually took the form of lyric poetry in the tradition of British Romanticism, which she was sometimes challenged to reconcile with her Indian nationalist politics. She was known for her use of vivid sensory images in her writing and lush depictions of India. After a three year stint in England from 1895-1898, Sarojini became heavily involved in the Indian Independence movement and various women's causes tied to the nationalist movement, such as women's suffrage, by taking on the rhetorical role of representative Indian woman for Indian women. She spoke on its behalf in public forums around the world (including South Africa, England, France, and the United States) as an ambassador and spokeswoman of Indian nationalism.^[13] Naidu also acted in an official capacity as the first female Indian president of the Indian National Congress in 1925 and the appointed governor of the United Provinces, now Uttar Pradesh,

Rani Lakshmbai

Prior to the Great Rebellion of 1857-1858 against the East India Company, Rani Lakshmbai, Queen of Jhansi, lost her kingdom to the Company under Lord Dalhousie's doctrine of lapse when her husband, Gangadhar Rao, died in 1853 with only an adopted heir.^[15] With the outbreak of the Rebellion, she became determined to fight back. The 22-year-old queen refused to cede Jhansi to the British. Shortly after the beginning of the mutiny in 1857, which broke out in Meerut, Rani Lakshmbai was proclaimed the regent of Jhansi, and she ruled on behalf of the minor heir. Joining the uprising against the British, she rapidly organized her troops and assumed charge of the rebels in the Bundelkhand region.^[14] The company's forces surrounded the fort of Jhansi, and a fierce battle raged. Offering stiff resistance to the invading forces, Rani Lakshmbai did not surrender even after her troops were overwhelmed and the rescuing army of Tantia Tope, another rebel leader, was defeated at the Battle of Betwa. Tantia Tope and Rani Lakshmbai then mounted a successful assault on the city-fortress of Gwalior.

Kasturba Gandhi

In 1904, Kasturba Gandhi began her work in politics and social activism in South Africa, alongside her husband, Mohandas Gandhi. She helped Mohandas and others establish Phoenix Settlement near Durban, a cooperative village where residents shared chores and grew their own food; later the family lived there for several years. In 1913, she was arrested and sentenced to three months in prison for participating in a protest against the treatment of Indian immigrants in South Africa. Upon return to India, Kasturba participated in numerous civil actions and protests, often taking her husband's place when he was in prison. In 1917, while Mohandas was working to improve the lives of indigo farmers in Champaran, Bihar, Kasturba concerned herself with the welfare of the women there. In 1922, she participated in a nonviolent civil disobedience (*satyagraha*) movement in Borsad, Gujarat. Although she did not take part in Mohandas's famous Salt March in 1930, she did join in a number of civil disobedience campaigns in the early 1930s and was arrested and jailed several times.

**References**

- Freedom Fighters of India 4th VolumeEdited by M.G. Agrawal,
Role of women in India's freedom struggle... by V Rajendra Raju
Women in India's Freedom Struggle.....by Nawaz B Mody
"Timeline of India's Independence and Democracy: From 1857 to 1947". *Pacific Atrocities Education*. Retrieved 2021-12-08.
Sharma (1978). *STATUS AND CONDITION OF WOMEN IN THE HOLKAR STATE 1734-1948*. *Indian History Congress*. p. 801. ISSN 2249-1937.
Jump up to:^a ^b GUPTA, SARMISTHA DUTTA (2013). "Death and Desire in Times of Revolution". *Economic and Political Weekly*. 48 (37): 59–68. ISSN 0012-9976.
Jump up to:^a ^b Reddy, Sheshalatha (September 2010). "THE COSMOPOLITAN NATIONALISM OF SAROJINI NAIDU, NIGHTINGALE OF INDIA". *Victorian Literature and Culture*. 38 (2): 571–589. doi:10.1017/S1060150310000173. ISSN 1470-1553.
"Lakshmi Bai | Biography, Image, & Facts". *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved 2021-11-04.
Jump up to:^a ^b ^c "Kasturba Gandhi | Indian political activist | Britannica". *www.britannica.com*. Retrieved 2021-12-08.
P, Jhimli Mukherjee; Mar 22, ey / TNN /; 2012; Ist, 11:02. "After 80 yrs, posthumous degrees for revolutionaries | Kolkata News - Times of India". *The Times of India*. Retrieved 2021-12-05.
Roy Sanyal, Ratna (March 2012). "Remembering Pritilata Waddedar : A Centenary Tribute" (PDF). *North Bengal University Journal of History*. 5: 19–24.
Forbes, Geraldine (1999). *Women in Modern India*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 9780521653770.
"Sarojini Naidu | Biography & Facts | Britannica". *www.britannica.com*. Retrieved 2021-12-05.

Education Policy and Administration on Higher Education

Editors

**Dr Kandi Kamala
&
Dr Kalvapalle Padmavathi**



©Author

All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced, stored, adapted, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, micro-filming recording or otherwise, or translated in any language, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner and the publisher. The book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, resold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the prior publisher's written consent in any form of binding or cover other than that in which it is published.

The views and opinions expressed in this book are author(s) own and the facts reported by them have been verified to the extent possible, and the publishers are not in any way liable for the same.

ISBN: 978-93-5324-974-8 (HB)

First Published, 2023

Published by



Kalpaz Publications
C-30, Satyawati Nagar,
Delhi – 110052
Ph.: 011-47034999, 9811692060
www.kalpazpublications.com
E-mail: kalpaz@hotmail.com

Printed at: Gyan Press, Delhi.

10. Blended Learning: Teachers' Perceptions in the Changing Dynamics of Teaching-Learning 91
Prof K Srinivas and Kajal Yadav
11. A Study on Use of Technology in Classroom 105
M. Rajender and Dr A.N.P.P. Anantha Lakshmi
12. Transforming the Regulatory System of Higher Education 112
Dr P. Rajyalakshmi and Mrs V. Shanthi
13. An impact of quality of work life and emotional intelligence on work performance among teaching employees during Covid-19 121
Ramshankar Varma
14. Value Oriented Education in India - Changing Global Scenario 127
Rasheeda Begum
15. New Education Policy (NEP) 2020: A Roadmap for India 2.0 139
Dr Gedam Kamalakar
16. A Comparative Study of Semester System and Annual System 145
Dr M. Samatha and Dr M.T. Jyotsna
17. Higher Education for the Women in the Era of Globalisation 149 -
Sameera Nazneen
18. Revisiting Gurukul Pedagogue - A Forgotten Pathway to Make Virtual Learning Viable and Wholesome 160
M. Samuel Praveen Kumar
19. After Covid- 19 Professors Evergreen Role in Higher Education .. 171
Dr Md. Shafiq Ahmed
20. Social and Economic Impact of Covid-19 175
Shaveta Thakur, Vishali Mahajan and Sapna Chadha
21. Impact of Covid-19 on Higher Education-Challenges and Opportunities 183 ✓
Dr G. Sreenivasulu
22. Multilingual Assets: Exploring Writing Summaries 194
M. Srilatha and Dr Shree Deepa
23. Impact of Women Entrepreneurship Education on Economic Development in India 202
B. Suchetha
24. Impact of Covid on Higher Education and New Education Policy 2020 208

Impact of Covid-19 on Higher Education-Challenges and Opportunities

Dr G Sreenivasulu

Introduction

The global outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has spread worldwide, affecting almost all countries and territories. The outbreak was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The countries around the world cautioned the public to take responsive care. The public care strategies have included handwashing, wearing face masks, physical distancing, and avoiding mass gathering and assemblies. Lockdown and staying home strategies have been put in place as the needed action to flatten the curve and control the transmission of the disease.

Bhutan first declared closing of schools and institutions and reduction of business hours during the second week of March 2020. The complete nationwide lockdown was implemented from 1 August 2020. In between, movements were allowed, offices began functioning, schools and colleges reopened for selected levels and continued with online class for others. More than 170,000 children in Bhutan from classes PP-XII are, today, affected by the school closure. The impact is far reaching and has affected learning during this academic year or even more in the coming days. Several schools, colleges and universities have discontinued face-to-face teaching. There is a pressing need to innovate and implement alternative educational and assessment strategies. The Covid-19 pandemic has provided us with an opportunity to pave the way for introducing digital learning.

Research highlights certain dearth such as the weakness of online teaching infrastructure, the limited exposure of teachers to online teaching, the information gap, non-conducive environment for learning at home,

equity and academic excellence in terms of higher education. This article evaluates the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on teaching and learning process across the world. The challenges and opportunities of online and continuing education during the Covid-19 pandemic is summarised and way forward suggested.

Impact of COVID-19 on higher education in India

The Covid-19 crisis has resulted in India going into an unprecedented nation-wide lockdown in the months of March and April 2020. The effect of the pandemic is being felt across all aspects of the economy with multiple agencies such as Moody's expecting GDP growth to fall to as low as 2.5 percent¹ in this calendar year. The Indian government has responded to this by providing several guidelines including restricting movement of people and social distancing.

University Grants Commission (UGC) and other apex education bodies have also issued Covid-19 specific guidelines for Indian higher education institutions (HEIs) resulting in ~1000 universities and ~40,000 colleges temporarily closing, students being asked to go home, and efforts being undertaken to move classes online. These measures will have varying degrees of impact on ~3.75 crore students enrolled in and ~14 lakh faculty² employed by the system.

Higher education leaders are also concerned that an extended lockdown due to the pandemic could have a deeper impact for the sector, as Covid-19 has disrupted the current admissions cycle and might have an effect on enrolments, create a cash flow crunch, slowdown research and consulting activities.

This year, close to 1.44 crore students³ are appearing for their school leaving exams and close to 50 lakh⁴ of these students will be looking to enrol in a higher education institution in this academic session. Institutions planning for their admissions cycle will need to muster their limited resources, have an agile response plan to Covid-19, and build resilience to minimise the impact on their enrolments, diversity of students, and revenues.

The emergence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has fundamentally changed the practices of not only business, governance or education but every spheres of human endeavour. As the world population edged to seven billion in 2011, it has profound implications in every sphere (UN, 2013). India has a massive 1.2 billion population (Census, 2011) of which a high proportion of them are young. The demand

for education in developing countries like India has skyrocketed as education is still regarded as an important bridge of social, economic and political mobility. India has innumerable challenges in terms of infrastructure, socio-economic, linguistic and physical barriers for people who wish to access education (Bhattacharya and Sharma, 2007). However, it is hoped that ICT can transform the educational scenario in the country.

The emancipatory and transformative potentials of ICT in higher education in India has helped increase the country's requirement of higher education through part-time and distance-learning schemes. It can be used as a tool to overcome the issues of cost, less number of teachers, and poor quality of education as well as to overcome time and distance barriers (McGorry, 2002). Mooij (2007) states that differentiated ICT based education can be expected to provide greater reliability, validity, and efficiency of data collection and greater ease of analysis, evaluation, and interpretation at any educational level. While the world is moving rapidly towards digital media, the role of ICT in education has become increasingly important.

Changing student needs

The progress made by HEIs has been remarkable across the different education paradigms, but it is not the end of the journey. The education sector around the world and more so in India has seen and is still undergoing the biggest shift ever. The year 2020 has been like no other in history. Although the education system has been gradually evolving and responding to triggers such as the changing learner needs and emerging technologies the pace of change has accelerated with the unforeseen situation created by the pandemic and the approval of the NEP.

Student needs are continuously evolving, this can be attributed to the new student majority of non-traditional students, who juggle their studies with work or caregiving responsibilities. The new learner yearns for personal and adaptive learning paths based on competency levels.

Acceptance of online learning

The online learning environment has undergone a change both in India and globally. In India, regulators have started accepting online degrees as a substitute to classroom learning and have provided more flexibility to HEIs to increase component on online learning in regular programme as well. Many online learning companies and global universities are now innovating to develop online learning programme, associated pedagogies and content that deliver on unique student experience.

The Covid-19 pandemic

The current situation of higher education across the world is similar. The pandemic has brought about unprecedented changes and transformed the face of education in 2020. It has accelerated the trends, notably the transition to a digital economy. It has acted as a test bed for Education 4.0 by transforming concepts of personalised learning and integration of technology to reality.

NEP 2020 proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of twenty first century education, while remaining consistent with India's traditions and value systems.

Programmes and policy of the government of India on online teaching-learning in HEIs

The government of India started thinking gravely on this matter with emphasizing on ICT and use of online education as the part of compulsory teaching-learning process at tertiary level. Moreover, it is reflected on preparing draft new education policy 2019 that has been regarded as a proactive and highly techno-efficient step in the time of this pandemic. Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) is a programme or Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform initiated by the government of India hosted online courses in different quadrants. The SWAYAM PRABHA is a group of 32 DTH channels dedicated to telecasting of high-quality educational programmes throughout the week. Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPT) is an online professional development programme launched by the MHRD on November 13, 2018 using SWAYAM platform. Another initiative of MHRD was e-PG Pathshala run by the University Grants Commission (UGC) that provided across all disciplines, e-Pathshala is a portal jointly run by the MHRD and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) launched on November 7, 2015, that provided educational resources for teacher educators, teachers, research scholars, students and parents through an online learning platform. Therefore, it can be said that we were not unaware of the challenges and prospects of online education.

Implementation of online teaching-learning in HEIs

There are some difficulties felt in the implementation of the change process in the education system that has been arisen after Covid-19 crisis; these difficulties are related with the novel perspectives of online education and their technological complexities. Earlier to this pandemic, online education is considered as the education provided by the open universities in India. But in Covid-19 induced time, online teaching-learning became a massive challenge to deal with, and stakeholders are not potentially fit to adjust with the sudden educational change as they are not technologically competent to embrace the current situation. Therefore, for successful implementation of educational change (in this case, it refers to the shift from traditional teaching-learning methods to online teaching-learning methods), implications of change need to be addressed.

The journey begins from the collective vision of UGC and MHRD (supra-system), University and Colleges (system), and different academic departments (sub-system) in favour of implementing online teaching-learning in the education system. In the face of Covid-19, the shared vision of education system realised that during the pandemic period, teachers and students are motivated to adapt online teaching-learning platforms in fulfilling the current educational needs. Everyone, either teachers or students, were friendly skilled in using social media app viz. WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, which turned into smooth facilitation of using online educational platforms such as ZOOM, Cisco WebEx, Google Meet etc. as a sign of positive transfer of learning. Also, there are some useful educational apps such as Office 365, Google classroom and much more user-friendly videoconferencing app that can be downloaded free of cost and easy to use (FutureLearn, 2020); so to some extent, it seems that there is no reason to get into a panic to get new technology all of sudden as some of the apps are already embedded in our HEIs. Majority of stakeholders possessed smartphones and only considerable numbers having laptops are the needed resources to implement online teaching-learning. Mizoram University has its ICT centre and LMS that helps in seamless monitoring of online teaching-learning modes.

Technology Trends in Indian Universities

Educational technology has successfully been used for improving the quality as well as expanding the frontiers of higher education in the country. The tools help to create a social, highly collaborative and personalised environment with innovative solutions that will enhance the

way students learn, communicate and collaborate and study both on and off campus. It has broken the monopoly of oral communication and invaded the classrooms of the colleges and universities.

Since August 15, 1984, the University Grants Commission launched the project "Countrywide Classrooms" and has been investing huge amount on establishing production centers providing TV sets, producing and purchasing suitable Educational Television (ETV) programme.

The ETV programme are produced at the different media centers, namely, Educational Media Resources Centers (EMRCs) located at Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Pune, MCRC situated at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

A Mass Communication Bureau has also been functioning at the UGC New Delhi and ETV production facilities have also been developed in the Technical Teachers Training Institute (TTTIs) located at different cities of the country.

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has been set up as an effective alternative model of higher education on September 20, 1985 by an Act of Parliament. The instructional system of IGNOU is different from that of conventional universities as it adopts a multimedia approach to education.

Some of the exciting technology trends in Indian Universities are:

Mobility

With the proliferation of mobile phones on campus, colleges everywhere are compelled to capitalise on feature-rich phones that are capable of much more than just voice calls. Adoption of the BlackBerry, iPhone and other smart devices that have Internet access allows students and faculty to perform a wide range of assignments. Tasks like administration, sharing class notes, downloading lectures, instant messaging, etc., are possible anywhere cell phone service is available.

Mobile phones are also being used to access computer files from remote locations. With services like "Soonr", students who have forgotten to bring an assignment to class can use their cell phone to access the completed work on their home computer and show it to the professor.

Digitisation of Books (E-Text Books)

There is an increased trend towards creation of a digital repository of books to create a digital learning environment for students. The digital

version of the books embedded with text, pictures along with video, simulations and visualisations help students learn the concepts in an interactive way.

The National mission on Education through ICT plans to generate new online course content for UG, PG and Doctoral education. Efforts are already underway to prepare course content for 130 courses (UG and PG).

Content Delivery using IT/ICT

Higher Education is purely a content driven play where educational content is delivered through innovative use of ICT. There is an increased trend in higher education institutes to render content through Radio, TV and Satellite.

Open Education Resources

Many Indian universities are contemplating Technology enabled free access of education resources. AICTE - Indian National Digital Library in Engineering and Technology (AICTE - INDEST) is a consortium set up by the Ministry of Human Resource to enhance greater access and generate annual savings in access of bibliographic databases.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has also launched its Digital Library Consortium to provide access to peer reviewed journals and bibliographic databases covering subjects such as arts, humanities, technology and sciences.

Virtual Technical University

The National mission on Education through ICT is working on a war foot to establish a virtual technical university to impart training to UG/PG students along with new teachers.

Social Learning

The emergence of Web 2.0 and social networking such as blogs and wikis, as well as new online video repository and delivery websites such as YouTube, iTunes U and Big Think is influencing a new trend in higher education.

The emergence of smartphones such as the iPhone and other intelligent devices has enhanced mobile learning (referred to as m-learning). These technologies create new channels for content delivery, online video expansion and podcasting. Also, the adoption of virtual reality websites such as "Second Life" has provided higher-education institutions with new venues for class gatherings and learning.

A combination of Web 2.0 tools viz., Blogs, Wikis, Podcasts, Mashups, and Social Networking Communities are transforming the traditional learning environment into something more social and personalised. While Moodle or Web CT are course-centered and driven by faculty, the new trend in education is to create a "learner-centric" system.

Challenges in India's Higher Education

With the urban and the rural divide having significantly narrowed due to the onset of technology, communication and better infrastructure over the last two decades, there has been an appreciable improvement in the reach of better higher education to several under-represented groups across the country.

However, the need of the hour is a provision of high quality education across all sectors to match the requirements of a growing Indian economy. The suffering of the under-represented communities has not been appreciably alleviated as unemployment, inflation, low income and lack of adequate access to quality education continue to plague them.

Some of the key challenges for India in terms of access and quality of higher education are the following:

Poor Infrastructure - This shortcoming is perhaps the chief of all in delivery of quality education. While focus on the urban segment has been heavy, the same is not replicated in most of the rural areas. Establishment of quality higher education institutes in the rural sector has not been significant, which is a serious deterrent for the rural community in general.

There is wide disparity in higher education GER across states, urban versus rural areas, gender and communities that have to be bridged.

Inadequate faculty - The student teacher ratio on the whole is at a lamentable state. While it is still lower in the urban areas, the rural areas take the brunt of the scene with the ratios being at very high rate.

Unqualified or untrained faculty-- Even as the woes of inadequate faculty remain, a major part of the ones who are present to impart higher education are woefully unequipped in terms of either.

Challenges in Teaching and Learning

With the availability of a sea of platforms and online educational tools, the users-both educators and learners-face frequent hiccups while using it or referring to these tools. Some of the challenges identified and highlighted by many researchers are summarised as follows:

Broadly identified challenges with e-learning are accessibility, affordability, flexibility, learning pedagogy, life-long learning and educational policy. Many countries have substantial issues with a reliable Internet connection and access to digital devices. While, in many developing countries, the economically backward children are unable to afford online learning devices, the online education poses a risk of exposure to increased screen time for the learner. Therefore, it has become essential for students to engage in offline activities and self-exploratory learning. Lack of parental guidance, especially for young learners, is another challenge, as both parents are working. There are practical issues around physical workspaces conducive to different ways of learning.

The innately motivated learners are relatively unaffected in their learning as they need minimum supervision and guidance, while the vulnerable group consisting of students who are weak in learning face difficulties. Some academically competent learners from economically disadvantaged background are unable to access and afford online learning.

School time also raises social skills and awareness besides being fun for the children. There are economic, social and psychological repercussions on the life of students while they are away from the normal schedule of schools. Many of these students have now taken online classes, spending additional time on virtual platforms, which have left children vulnerable to online exploitation. Increased and unstructured time spent on online learning has exposed children to potentially harmful and violent content as well as greater risk of cyberbullying. School closures and strict containment measures mean more families have been relying on technology and digital solutions to keep children engaged in learning, entertained and connected to the outside world, but not all children have the necessary knowledge, skills and resources to keep themselves safe online.

Some students expressed that they had to attend to their ailing parents/grandparents/family members and take them to hospitals. By evening, when they are back home, it becomes difficult for them to keep abreast with the lessons. Parents whose children are in lower grades feel that it would be better to let the children repeat the next academic year. Majority of students do not have access to smartphones or TV at home in addition to poor Internet connectivity. There is no or less income for huge population due to closure of business and offices. The data package (costs) is comparatively high against average income earned, and continuous access to Internet is a costly business for the farming

community. Online face-to-face classes (video) is encouraged by most; however, some students (economically disadvantaged) have expressed that the face-to-face online class consumes more data packages.

Opportunities for Teaching and Learning

Although there have been overwhelming challenges for educators, schools, institutes and the government regarding online education from a different angle, there are several opportunities created by the Covid-19 pandemic for the unprepared and the distant plans of implementing e-learning system.

It has forged a strong connection between teachers and parents than ever before. The homeschooling requires parents to support the students' learning academically and economically. Children with disabilities need additional and special support during this ongoing emergency.

The use of online platforms such as Google Classroom, Zoom, virtual learning environment and social media and various group forums like Telegram, Messenger, WhatsApp and WeChat are explored and tried for teaching and learning for the first time ever to continue education. This can be explored further even after face-to-face teaching resumes, and these platforms can provide additional resources and coaching to the learners.

Teachers are obliged to develop creative initiatives that assist to overcome the limitations of virtual teaching. Teachers are actively collaborating with one another at a local level to improve online teaching methods. There are incomparable opportunities for cooperation, creative solutions and willingness to learn from others and try new tools as educators, parents and students share similar experiences (Doucet et al., 2020). Many educational organisations are offering their tools and solutions for free to help and support teaching and learning in a more interactive and engaging environment. Online learning has provided the opportunity to teach and learn in innovative ways unlike the teaching and learning experiences in the normal classroom setting.

Conclusion

The recent pandemic created an opportunity for change in pedagogical approaches and introduction of virtual education in all levels of education. As we do not know how long the pandemic situation will continue, a gradual move towards the online/virtual education is the demand of the current crisis. UGC and MHRD have launched many virtual platforms with online depositories, e-books and other online teaching/learning

materials. Combination of the traditional technologies (radio, TV, landline phones) with mobile/web technologies to a single platform with all depositories would enhance better accessibility and flexibility to education. This would involve upgrading the service platform to enable it to meet the required volume of educational demands of students.

References

- Covid-19 and Higher Education: Today and Tomorrow - Impact Analysis, Policy Responses and Recommendation", United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC). UNESCO (2020).
- K. Jain, D. Makkar, J. Ng, N. Makkar, T. Gupta, Covid-19: Assessing the Impact on the Education Sector and Looking ahead, Ey Parthenon, 2020.
- P. Sahu, Closure of Universities Due to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): Impact on Education and Mental Health of Students and Academic Staff, *Cureus* 12 (4)(2020) 1-6. doi:10.7759/cureus.7541
- J. Crawford, K. B. Henderson, Rudolph, M. Malkawi, R. Glowatz, P. A. Burton, S. Magni, Lam, COVID-19: 20 Countries' Higher Education intra-period Digital Pedagogy Responses", *Journal of Applied Learning and Teaching* 3 (1) (2020) 1-28.
- J. Josh, Anna University Final Semester Exam 2020 to be held Online by end of August, Offline Exams Later (August 2020).
- Savitha, Madras University UG Final year Exams Likely to be conducted from 21 to, Getmyuni, 2020.
- Wikipedia. Covid-19 Pandemic in India. Retrieved on May 20, 2020 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID19_pandemic_in_India.
- Wikipedia. Education in India Retrieved on May 24, 2020. from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_India
- UNESCO. COVID-19 Educational Disruption and Response. Retrieved on June 3, 2020 from <https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse> 5. DNS Kumar (29 April 2020).
- Impact of COVID-19 on Higher Education. Retrieved on May 25, 2020 from <https://www.highereducationdigest.com/impact-of-covid-19-on-higher-education/>
- Ravat Ku Jena. Challenges and Opportunities created by Covid-19 for ODL: A case study of IGNOU. *International Journal for Innovative Research in Multi-disciplinary Filed*. 2020a; 6(5):217-222.

GLOBALIZATION AND THE NEW WORLD: MULTI - DISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES

Editors

Dr. Gurubasavarajaswamy Pandita
Dr. P.E. Somaiah

Publisher

Karnataka Political Science Association
Vijayanagara, Mysuru, Karnataka, India

i

**GLOBALIZATION AND THE NEW WORLD :
MULTI - DISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES**

Editors

**Dr. Gurubasavarajaswamy Pandita
Dr. P.E. Somaiah**

Published by

Sri Rajendra Printers & Publishers
#12/1, Behind Evening Bazaar
Shivarampet, Mysuru - 570 001

© : KAPSA (R)

First Impression : 2023

Pages : 282 + 8 = 290

Rate : Rs. 495/- (Four Hundred & Nintyfive only)

Coverpage Design : **Sri Rajendra Printers & Publishers**

ISBN No. : 978-81-948506-6-3

Printed at

Sri Rajendra Printers & Publishers
#12/1, Behind Evening Bazaar
Shivarampet, Mysuru - 570 001
Phone : 9902639593

33. Democracy and De-centralization in India Dr. G. Sreenivasulu	178
34. Role of Opposition Party in The Democratic World : A View Dr. Kavya Shree S.	184
35. The Identity of Dalits in The Globalized World Edwin Joney 1	188
36. Globalization and Dalit Movements	195
37. E-Governance in COVID-19 Pandemic control through Arogya setu Application Jagdeesha H. & Dr. Mouneshwara Srinivasrao	200
38. India and its relation with Neighbouring Countries Kiran Kowshik C.K.	206
39. De-Colonisation of International Institutions Lalitha S.	209
40. Globalization and New Education Policy 2020 Mahalakshmi A.	214
41. Women in Local Politics ; Problems and Prospective Meenakshi B	218
42. LIFE; Literature During The LOCKDOWN Meen haz Begum S Choudhari	223
43. Multiculturalism in the Globalized World	226
44. A Study on The Significance of Non Alignment Movement at Present Scenario to Maintain Global Peace Nandini D Patil	232
45. Role of Opposition Parties in Democracy Dr. Nasir Ahamed M. Jangubhai	238
46. Impact of Globalization on Public Administration Neelamma I Hattalli	241
47. Democratic Decentralization in India: An Analysis of Panchayath Raj System in Karnataka Focused on Rural Self Governments Ningappa S Kurabar	246
48. Separatist Movement : A Social Movement in India with Special Reference to Coorg District Ms. Panchama S.N. & Prof. Midatala Rani	251
49. Governance of Smart City in India : Its Issues Ans Challenges Raghavendra Shetty S. & Vishwanath Acharya	256

DEMOCRACY AND DE-CENTRALIZATION IN INDIA

Dr. G. Sreenivasulu M.A, M.Phil., Ph.D.

Lecturer in Political Science, Govt. Degree College, Kodur (RS) Kadapa Dt.
sreenu.g73@gmail.com 9441734840

INTRODUCTION

The dawn of 21st century is marked by decentralized governance both as a strategy and philosophy of bringing about reforms and changes in democracies. These changes led to such virtues of transparency, responsiveness and accountability and ensures good governance. Today decentralization and democracy are the most significant themes in the development discourse. In the present context of rapid social change and development activities, de-bureaucratization and decentralization have been found to be much more appropriate to deal with contemporary trends of globalization, liberalization and privatization. In this scenario an attempt is made in this unit to discuss conceptual aspects and the significance of democratic decentralization as an institutional mechanism to govern rural and urban areas of the society.

CONCEPT OF DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

Democracy is considered as one of the best forms of government because it ensures liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, equality of status and opportunity, fraternity as well as the right to participate in political decision-making. Participation and control of governance by the people of the country is the essence of democracy. Such participation is possible only when the powers of the state are decentralized to the district, block and village levels where all the sections of the people can sit together, discuss their problems and suggest solutions and plan, execute as well as monitor the implementation of the programmes. It is called the crux of democratic decentralization.

The words, "democratic" and "decentralization" form the key to the understanding of the expression "democratic decentralization". The word "democratic" explains the nature and purpose of the concept as also its basic claims in an institutional set up. The word 'decentralization' is essentially indicative of the method to realize the end as contained in the word 'democratic'. Decentralization means transfer of planning, decision-making or administrative authority from the central government to its field organizations, local administrative units, semi-autonomous organizations, local governments or non-governmental organizations. Different forms of decentralization can be distinguished primarily by the extent to which the authority to plan, decide and manage is transferred and autonomy is achieved in their tasks. In simple under decentralization authority is not concentrated at the centre, it is distributed to smaller administrative units.

There exist a difference between democratic decentralization and delegation. Delegation means the grant of authority from a superior to a subordinate, to be enjoyed not as a right but as a derived concession and that also to be exercised at the pleasure of the superior. The term 'democratic decentralization' on the other hand means grant of authority by a superior to a subordinate as a right to be enjoyed by the subordinate and not as a concession. Thus, 'democratic decentralization' is an extension of the democratic principle aims at widening the area of the people's participation, authority and autonomy through dispersion or devolution of powers to people's representative organizations from the top levels to the lowest levels in all the three dimensions of political decision-making, financial control and administrative management with least interference and control from higher levels.

The term 'democratic decentralization' should also be distinguished from 'democratic centralism'. Democratic centralism seeks to combine democracy with centralism. It is centripetal. There is transfer of authority to the extent of complete surrender and concentration to the top levels from the popular levels which form the base of the pyramidal structure. Democratic decentralization is centrifugal, which implies there is transfer of power from top to lower levels. The democratic principle finds a wider application in the concept of democratic decentralization than in the idea of democratic centralism. The underlying idea of democratic centralism is to widen the area of democracy, which may exist at the top by granting both authority and autonomy to lower level representative bodies of the people. Further, democratic decentralization and local self-government are not one and the same. Though both aim at greater participation by the people and more autonomy to them in the management of their affairs, it can be said that democratic decentralization is a political ideal and local self government is its institutionalized form. Democratic decentralization is a plea to further democratize local self government to enable it to enjoy more authority, shoulder greater responsibility, take more initiative and experience greater autonomy in the management of the affairs of the local area. Decentralization is regarded as a necessary condition of social, economic and political development. It establishes social harmony, community spirit and political stability. Decentralization is not an end in itself, but it depends on the circumstances under which decentralization occurs. Democracy provides the best environment for nurturing its growth and realization.

EVOLUTION OF DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

After Second World War, the newly - formed nation-states adopted the growth-centered model for development. In this model, the state assured the moral and political responsibilities for the development of the society. It became gradually evident that the growth-centred model for development aimed only at economic growth and increased Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. But, it could achieve these at great social and environmental costs. This development model had bypassed large sections of the society, leading to a greater disparity, further marginalizing the deprived sections. The special programmes initiated for the vulnerable sections failed to make an impact because the people were treated as mere 'beneficiaries' and 'objects' of development. World-wide discontent and disillusionment generated by this dominant model for development led to its severe criticism.

A crucial debate is on in developing countries regarding the degree of control that central governments, should exercise over development planning and administration. The past experience of planned development for the last 50 years in India and the results thereof have raised doubts regarding achievement of the welfare objectives, removal of poverty and social inequalities, economic growth with social justice, etc. There was disillusionment with the results of highly centralized planning. It resulted in economic inequalities, regional disparities and increased absolute poverty. Therefore, the basic premises of development theory came into question during the 1970s.

Post-Independence India adopted a democratic system of governance. Institutions of democracy in India infact began to grow during the colonial rule. The provisions of democracy found their place in the Government of India Acts of 1909, 1919 and 1935. Following the deliberations within the Constituent Assembly, democracy was introduced in the Post-Independence India in 1950. In India, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehuru and Jail Prakash Narayan described democracy as the government that gives 'power to the people'. Gandhi said "True democracy could not be worked by some persons sitting at the top. It had to be worked from below by the people of every

village". Democracy at the top could not be a success unless it was built from below.

In India the Panchayati Raj Institutions can set an example for the world for to emulate in the matter of democratic decentralization. On the first point of decentralization there are broadly three views. The Balwantrai Mehata Report favoured the block as being nearest to the people (1957). The Sukhamoy Chakravarty (Economic Advisory Council,1984) Report on decentralization of planning considered even the district to be too small for proper area planning. The Ashok Mehata Report (1978) on the Panchayati Raj,however, categorically favoured the district because historically it had been the pivot of local administration for centuries and also because the requisite expertise for planning and related purposes could be mustered at this level and not lowers. The Dantwala Report (1978) on block level planning and the Hanumantha Rao Report (1984) on district planning endorsed this view in essence. In political parties too thinking has crystallized on the district as the most appropriate level for first-stage decentralization from the state level.

The principle thrust of Balwanta Rai Mehata Committee report was towards decentralization on democratic institutions is an effort to shift decision centres close to the people to enable their active and continuous participation under local popular control. The Ashok Mehata committee's principal thesis was the functional necessity for decentralization of administration level closer to the people. Both Balwanth Rai Mehata Committee report and Ashok Mehata Committee reports can be considered as landmarks in the history of democratic decentralization in India. With the introduction of the 73rd and the 74th Constitutional Amendments, the decentralization has been democratized and the scope of democracy has expanded to include the women, OBCs and dalits at the grass root level. Prior to this the dominant social groups exclusively dominated the institutions of the local self-governance. This defeated the very purpose of democracy. Democracy has to be grounded in the reality of society. This view of democracy can be termed as the substantive democracy. In the past two decades, in India substantive democracy has found a significant place in the discourse on democracy.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

Today democratic decentralization is a global phenomenon. Decentralization should be seen as a theory of development, which requires a variety of institutions for empowering and uplifting the marginalized and the poor. It is expected to work for the building up of an administrative space at the cutting edge level where the felt needs of the poor could be ventilated. Decentralization is a prime mechanism through which democracy becomes truly representative and responsive.

G. Shabbir Cheema and Dennis A. Rondinelli, in their book *Decentralization and Development*, have enumerated the following advantages of decentralization:

- 1) Tailor-made plans as per the needs of heterogeneous regions and groups are possible.
- 2) It can cut red-tape.
- 3) Closer contact between government officials and local population is possible.
- 4) It can allow better penetration of national policies to areas remote from the national capital.
- 5) It will ensure greater representation of political, religious, ethnic and tribal groups in development decision-making that could lead to greater equity in allocation of resources.
- 6) Capacity of local institutions and their managerial and technical skills will develop.
- 7) Top management would be relieved of routine jobs and devote time to more important jobs.
- 8) It will ensure better coordination.
- 9) It will institutionalize the participation of the citizens and exchange of information.
- 10) It will offset the influence of the elite people.

CONCLUSION

Today decentralisation and democracy are the most significant themes in the development discourse. Decentralisation means transfer of planning, decision-making or administrative authority from the central government to its field agencies. Democratic decentralization is an extension of the democratic principle aims at widening the area of the people's participation, authority and autonomy through devolution of powers to people's representative organizations. Today democratic decentralisation is a global phenomena. In India 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts have widened the scope of democratic decentralization both in rural and urban areas.

REFERENCES

1. Chakrabarty Bidyut and Mohit Bhattacharya (ed), 2003, Public Administration : A Reader, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Joshil. R. P. and G.S. Narwani, 2002, Panchayat Raj in India: Emerging Trends Across the states, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, New Delhi.
3. Bhattacharya Mohit, 1999, Restructing Public Administration : Essays in Rehabilitation, Jawahar Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi.
4. Arora Ramesh K. (ed), 2001, Management in Government : Concerns and Priorities, Aalekha Publishers, Jaipur.
5. Arora Ramesh K. (ed), 2004, Public Administration : Fresh Perspectives, Aalekha Publishers, Jaipur.
6. Siva Subrahmanyam K. & R.C. Chowdhury, 2002, Functional and Financial Devolution on Panchayats in India, NIRD, Hyderabad.
7. Sivarama Krishna K.C., 2003, Power to the People : The Politics and Progress of Decentralisation, Konark Publishers, , New Delhi.
8. Vayunandan E. and Dolly Mathew (ed), 2003, Good Governance : Initiatives in India, Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi.
9. The Constitution (Seventy Fourth Amendment) Act, 1992, Government of India, New Delhi.
10. The Constitution (Seventy Third Amendment) Act, 1992. Government of India, New Delhi.
11. Prasad, Nageshwar, 1984, Decentralisation in Historical Perspective, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi.
12. Smith, B.C., 1985, Decentralisation : the Territorial Dimension of the State; George Allen and Unwin: London.
13. Foundation course in Humanities and Social Sciences study material, IGNOU, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, New Delhi, 1990.



RUSSIA – UKRAINE CONFLICT-A STUDY

Dr. G. Sreenivasulu

Lecturer in Political Science

Govt Degree College

Kodur (RS) Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, India

Introduction

Post the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Ukraine gained independence in 1991. Ukraine was a member of the Soviet Union until 1991 when it disintegrated, and Russia has tried to maintain the country in its orbit since then. In 2014, a separatist insurgency started in Ukraine's eastern industrial heartland, **Donetsk Basin**, also known as, Russia further gained a maritime advantage in the region due to its invasion and annexation of Crimea. As a result, both the US and the EU have pledged to safeguard the integrity of Ukraine's borders.

Importance of Ukraine to Russia

Ukraine and Russia have shared cultural and linguistic ties for hundreds of years. Ukraine was the most powerful country in the Soviet Union after Russia. Ukraine has been a hub for commercial industries, factories and defence manufacturing. Ukraine also provides Russia with access to the Black Sea and crucial connectivity to the Mediterranean Sea.

Russian bases in Crimea

At the onset of its conflict, Russia had roughly 12,000 military personnel in the Black Sea Fleet, in several locations in the Crimean peninsula like Sevastopol, Kacha, Hvardiiske, Simferopol Raion, Sarych, and several others. The disposition of the Russian armed forces in Crimea was not disclosed clearly to the public, which led to several incidents like the 2005 conflict near Sarych cape lighthouse. Russian presence was allowed by the basing and transit agreement with Ukraine. Under the agreements the Russian military in Crimea was constrained to a maximum of 25,000 troops, required to respect the sovereignty of Ukraine, honor its legislation and to not interfere in the internal affairs of the country, and to show their "military identification cards" when crossing the international border. Operations beyond designated deployment sites were permitted only after coordination with the competent agencies of Ukraine. Early in the conflict, the agreement's sizeable troop limit allowed Russia to significantly reinforce its military presence under the plausible guise of security concerns, deploy special forces and other required capabilities to conduct the operation in Crimea.

According to the original treaty on the division of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet signed in 1997, Russia was allowed to have its military bases in Crimea until 2017, after which it would evacuate all military units including its portion of the Black Sea Fleet out of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol. A Russian construction project to re-home to fleet in Novorossiysk launched in 2005 and was expected to be fully completed by 2020; as of 2010, the project faced major budget cuts and construction delays. On 21 April 2010, former Ukrainian president Viktor Yanukovich signed a new deal known as the Kharkiv Pact, to resolve the 2009 Russia-Ukraine gas dispute; it extended the stay until 2042 with an option to renew, and in return obtained some discounts on gas delivered from Russia.

The Kharkiv Pact was rather an update to a complex of several fundamental treaties signed in the 1990s between the prime ministers of both countries Viktor Chernomyrdin (Russia) and Pavlo Lazarenko (Ukraine), and presidents Boris Yeltsin (Russia) and Leonid Kuchma (Ukraine).

The Constitution of Ukraine, whilst generally prohibiting the deployment of foreign bases on the country's soil, originally also had a transitional provision, which allowed the use of existing military bases on the territory of Ukraine for the temporary stationing of foreign military formations; this permitted Russian military to keep its basing in Crimea as an "existing military base". The constitutional provision on "[pre]-existing bases" was revoked in 2019, after Russia had already annexed Crimea and withdrawn from the basing treaties unilaterally.

The chief reasons for Russian aggression are discussed below.



Economic Factors

Russia, considering the economic significance of Ukraine, sought Ukraine’s membership in the **Eurasian Economic Community** (EAE), which is a free trade agreement that came into being in 2015. With its huge market and advanced agriculture and industrial output, Ukraine was supposed to play an important role. But Ukraine refused to join the agreement.

Geo-Political and Strategic Factors

Russia claims that the eastward expansion by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which they call “**enlargement**”, has threatened Russia’s interests and has asked for written security guarantees from NATO. NATO, led by the U.S., has planned to install missile defence systems in eastern Europe in countries like Poland and the Czech Republic to counter Russia’s intercontinental-range missiles.

Russia – Ukraine Latest Developments

Russia has been indulging in military build-up along its border with Ukraine, an aspiring NATO member. Russia has stated that its troop deployment is in response to NATO’s steady eastward expansion. Russia argues that its moves are aimed at protecting its own security. Russia has mobilized around 1,00,000 troops on its border with Ukraine.

Russia seeks assurance from the US that Ukraine shall not be inducted into NATO.

This has resulted in tensions between Russia and the West which have been supportive of Ukraine. The U.S. has assured Ukraine that it will “respond decisively” in case of an invasion by Russia.

Russia’s demands

Russia has demanded a ban on further expansion of NATO that includes countries like Ukraine and Georgia that share Russia’s borders. Russia asked NATO to pull back its military deployments to the 1990s level and prohibit the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in the bordering areas. Further, Russia asked NATO to curb its military cooperation with Ukraine and other former Soviet republics.

The response from the West

The U.S. has ruled out changing NATO’s “open-door policy” which means, NATO would continue to induct more members. The U.S. also says it would continue to offer training and weapons to Ukraine. The U.S. is said to be open to a discussion regarding missile deployment and a mutual reduction in military exercises in Eastern Europe. Germany has also warned Russia that the **Nord Stream 2** pipeline would be stopped if Russia were to invade Ukraine. The U.S. threatens Russia by imposing new economic sanctions in case of attempts of invasion against Ukraine.

Russia – Ukraine Crisis: Implications on India

What implications does the Russia – Ukraine crisis have on India? This is discussed in this section. An invasion by Russia would put pressure on India to choose between the Western alliance and Russia. Maintaining strong relations with Russia serves India’s national interests. India has to retain a strong strategic alliance with Russia as a result, India cannot join any Western strategy aimed at isolating Russia. There is a possibility of CAATSA sanctions on India by the U.S. as a result of the **S-400**. A pact between the US and Russia might affect Russia’s relations with China. This might allow India to expand on its efforts to re-establish ties with Russia. The issue with Ukraine is that the world is becoming increasingly economically and geopolitically interconnected. Any improvement in Russia-China ties has ramifications for India. There is also an impact on the strong Indian diaspora present in the region, threatening the lives of thousands of Indian students.

India’s stand

India called for “a peaceful resolution of the situation through sustained diplomatic efforts for long-term peace and stability in the region and beyond”. Immediately after the annexation, India abstained from voting in the UN General Assembly on a resolution that sought to condemn Russia. In 2020, India voted against a Ukraine-sponsored resolution in the UN General Assembly that sought to condemn alleged human rights violations in Crimea. India’s position is largely rooted in neutrality and has adapted itself to the post-2014 status quo on Ukraine.

Way forward

The US along with other western countries is expected to revive the peace process through diplomatic channels in mitigating the tensions between Ukraine and Russia which would be a time-consuming process. Experts recommend more dialogues between the



west and Russia that exert emphasis on the issue surrounding Ukraine. Ukraine should approach and focus on working with its **Normandy Format** allies, France and Germany, to persuade the Russian government to withdraw assistance for its proxies and allow for the region's gradual safe reintegration into Ukraine. The Russian military expansion in Ukraine can be prevented on the geoeconomic grounds that will hamper its trade in the region especially with the Nord Stream pipeline that can carve out a way of resolving the ongoing crisis as pointed out by an expert. Ukraine's internal disturbances need to be addressed to revive the **Minsk II agreement** for the development of peace in the region and dissolve the ongoing tensions.

Minsk II Agreement

This was a 13point agreement that involved representatives from Russia, Ukraine, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and was signed in 2015. The major aim of the agreement was to end the war in the Donbas region of Ukraine. The agreement intended to take a series of steps with regards to military and political reforms to establish peace in the disputed areas of Donetsk and Luhansk of Ukraine.

Normandy Format

The Normandy Format is a diplomatic grouping created in June 2014 to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Ukraine due to Russia's military aggression. It is an informal forum that was set up by France, Germany, Russia and Ukraine.

Conclusion

The 2022 Russia-Ukraine war can be summarized in the words of Antony Blinken, the US Secretary of State as he stated, "it's bigger than a conflict between two countries. It's bigger than Russia and NATO. It's a crisis with global consequences, and it requires global attention and action" (U.S. Department of State, 2022). The global intensity of this crisis can be felt in President Biden's speech on March 08, 2022 as he said, "Russia's aggression is costing us all, and it's no time for profiteering or price gouging" (The White House, 2022). Several articles have focused on the impact of the Russia-Ukraine tension on both nations, with a primary focus on Russia given the intense global financial sanctions currently plaguing its economy. Thus, to deviate from the current trend of write-ups, this study is focused on the economic impact of the recent 2022 Russia-Ukraine war on major global economic actors, specifically, those who have unleashed intense financial sanctions on Russia like the USA, Canada, UK, and the EU.

References

- "Nato members 'send arms to Ukraine'". BBC News. 14 September 2014.
- McDermott, Roger N. (2016). "Brothers Disunited: Russia's use of military power in Ukraine". In Black, J.L.; Johns, Michael (eds.). *The Return of the Cold War: Ukraine, the West and Russia*. London. pp. 99–129. doi:10.4324/9781315684567-5. ISBN 978-1-138-92409-0 OCLC 909325250.
- "Няша' Поклонська обіцяє бійцям 'Беркута' покарати учасників Майдану". www.segodnya.ua (in Ukrainian). Retrieved 3 February 2022.
- "Спікер ВР АРК вважає, що Крим може відокремитися від України". *Українська правда* (in Ukrainian). Retrieved 3 February 2022.
- "Putin describes secret operation to seize Crimea". Yahoo News. 8 March 2015. Retrieved 24 March 2015.
- "Russia's Orwellian 'diplomacy'". unian.info. Retrieved 30 January 2019.
- Книга пам'яті загиблих [Memorial Book to the Fallen]. Herman Shapovalenko, Yevhen Vorokh, Yuriy Hirchenko (in Ukrainian). Retrieved 31 January 2015.
- "Книга пам'яті загиблих". memorybook.org.ua. Retrieved 3 February 2022.
- Jump up to:^a ^b ^c ^d "ООН підрахувала кількість жертв бойових дій на Донбасі". Radio Liberty. 19 February 2021. Retrieved 19 February 2021.
- "UNIAN: 70 missing soldiers officially reported over years of war in Donbas". Ukrainian Independent Information Agency. 6 September 2019. Retrieved 6 September 2019.
- "Militants held in captivity 180 Ukrainian servicemen". Archived from the original on 2 April 2015. Retrieved 16 March 2015.

స్వాతంత్ర్య సాధనలో తెలుగు సాహిత్యం, కవుల పాత్ర
జాతీయ సదస్సు ప్రత్యేక సంచిక

భావవీణ ప్రత్యేక సంచిక

ISSN No. : 2456-4702

RNI No. APTEL/2003/12253

UGC CARE List Group-1 Journal under Arts and Humanities Category

ప్రథమ ముద్రణ : ఆగస్టు 2022

ప్రతులు : 500

కాపీలకు : తెలుగు శాఖ, శ్రీవర్ర చెన్నారెడ్డి ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల,
పలమనేరు, చిత్తూరు జిల్లా

గమనిక : ఈ సంచికలోని వ్యాసకర్తల అభిప్రాయముతో సంపాదక వర్గమునకు
సంబంధం లేదు - సంపాదక వర్గం.

ఎడిటోరియల్ చిరునామా: హెూలీ హౌస్ అపార్ట్మెంట్స్, పోస్టల్ కాలనీ, 4వ లైను, గుంటూరు-522 002.

100. Independence Movement in Andhra Pradesh - K.S. KANNAN	285
101. Role of Press In National Movement In India: A Study - Dr.C.Venkatkrishnaia, Dr.A.Devaki, Mr.K.Saivenkatesh	287
102. WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH - Dr K. Mallikarjuna	291
103. Participation of women in the constructive programmes of Non co-operation movement in Andhra - Dr.K.Chitti Kalavathi	295
104. Impact of the Drain Theory on National Movement - Dr M. Ravindar	298
105. Independence Movement in Andhra Pradesh - Dr.G.Sreenivasulu	301
106. Role of Press in National Movement - Sri.K.Venkata Narayana	304
107. Impact of Gandhiji's visit in Rayalaseemaduring Non-Co operation Movement :A Study - Dr.M.Ramesh, Dr.D.Sahadevudu	307
108. Indian and Telugu Press: A tool for the National movement - Dr.K. Ushasri & Dr R.Krishnaveni	311
109. Prowess of Telugu poets, prosaists and Revolutionaries In Indian Freedom Struggle - Dr. V. Vasavi, Dr. G. Tirumalaiah	313
110. Role of Telugu Plays in Freedom Struggle - A. REKHA	315
111. Role of the press in National Movement - Dr.P.Anuradha	316
112. GARIMELLA SATYANARAYANA'S ROLE IN INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT: AN OUTLOOK - Dr. T. SASIKANTH REDDY	318
113. Role of Women from Andhra Pradesh in Indian Independence - Talari Balaji, G Chinna Reddy, and P Bhanuprakash	321
114. THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE PRESS IN TELUGU- A SPECIAL FOCUS ON INDEPENDENCE PERIOD - K.Ch. V. Subbaiah Naidu, M.Kiran Babu	323
115. Role of Press in National Movement - Sunila Vanagapandu	325
116. The Role of Indian Fiction in Attaining Independence - Dr.T.T.Prasad Mohan Babu	327
117. The Press in Telugu language in Rayalaseema During the Colonial period; 1863-1947 - Dr.Seelam Srinivasa Rao	330
118. The role of press in the freedom of India - Dr G. SURESH BABU	333
119. ECONOMIC HISTORIAN ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT AND HIS LITERARY CONTRIBUTION TO INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT: AN ASSESSMENT - Dr. P. VENUGOPAL	335
120. ROLE OF PRESS IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT - KRISHNA.TAMMISETTI	337
121. THE ROLE OF TELUGU PRESS IN FREEDOM MOVEMENT - Dr.BENAZEER SHAIK	339

Independence Movement in Andhra Pradesh

Dr.G.Sreenivasulu, Lecturer in Political Science, Govt Degree College, Kodur (RS).

Introduction

The role of the Andhras in the Freedom Struggle is next to that of none and they had always been in the forefront along with the rest of the countrymen. The first War of Independence in A.D.1857 did in no way affect the state of affairs in the south, though ripples were felt in the State of Hyderabad, in the shape of a raid by Rohilla and Arab soldiers against the Residency and a rebellion by the Gonds in the Adilabad district under the leadership of Ramji Gond. However, in A.D.1860, the English suppressed all these rebellions.

The rest of the 19th century passed away without any event of major importance, though occasional rebellions of the peasants here and there brought out their dissatisfaction to the forefront. The introduction of English education helped the formation of a strong educated middle class, which found security of life in the Government jobs. Agriculture became the mainstay of the people, as the cottage industries, especially the cloth industry, dwindled due to the deliberate policy of the Government to encourage British industries and trade at the expense of the indigenous ones. However, construction of dams across the Godavari and the Krishna by A.D.1852 and 1855 respectively, resulted in increasing agricultural production and helped, for a time, to cloud the real issues.

The beginning of the twentieth century saw the emergence of the numerically strong, educated, confident but dissatisfied middle class, seeking equality with the white ruler. The dissatisfaction, as elsewhere, was voiced in the form of pamphleteering. The foreign government, ever vigilant in such things, sought to nip it in the bud and as a consequence of it, repressive measures were introduced. Gadicherla Hari Sarvottama Rao (1883-1960) was the first victim of the move in Andhra. He was sentenced for his seditious article 'Cruel Foreign Tiger'. The young men of Andhra had their own share in the 'Vande Mataram' and 'Home Rule' movements also.

Andhra Jateeya Kalasala

But, along with this agitation, a kind of constructive work was also carried on by some fore-sighted leaders such as Kopalle Hanumantha Rao (1880-1922). Long before Gandhiji thought of the constructive programme, Hanumantha Rao founded his 'Andhra Jateeya Kalasala' (National College) in Machilipatnam to train young men in techniques of modern production, as he thought that it was the surest way to win independence from an imperialist

rule which cared more for its markets than anything else.

In 1920

Gandhiji started his non-co-operation movement, it had an immediate response in Andhra. Under the leadership of eminent men like Konda Venkatappaiah (1866-1948), Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu (1872-1957), Bulusu Sambamurti (1886-1958) and Bhogaraju Pattabhi Seetaramaiah (1880-1959), the Andhra young men made many a sacrifice for the cause of the Nation. Many practicing lawyers gave up their lucrative practice and many a brilliant student gave up their studies to respond to the call of the Nation. In November, 1921, the Congress gave permission to the Provincial Committee to start Civil Disobedience if the conditions laid down by Mahatma Gandhi were fulfilled.

Civil Disobedience Movement

Three episodes during the Civil Disobedience Movement in Andhra attracted the attention of the whole country. The first was the Chirala-Perala episode led by Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya. He served for some time in the Government College at Rajahmundry and the National College at Machilipatnam. He was, however, not satisfied with the kind of education that was imparted there. Moreover, after attending the Calcutta Congress in 1920, he was attracted to the programme of Non-co-operation and resolved to dedicate his life to the achievement of Swaraj. For this purpose he trained thousand disciplined band of warriors and gave them the name 'Ramandand'. He put them to test at the All-India Congress Session in Vijayawada to maintain peace and order and the All-India leaders were immensely pleased with the kind of work they did.

Chirala and Perala

Two contiguous villages in Prakasam (then part of Guntur) district with a population of 15,000. The Government wanted to combine them into a municipality in 1920. But the people protested against this move because it meant imposition of additional taxes. These protests were not headed to and the municipality was constituted. As a protest against this, all elected councilors resigned. The Government, however, carried on the administration of the municipality with a paid chairman. In January, 1921, the residents refused to pay the municipal taxes. Several of them including a woman were prosecuted, tried and sentenced to imprisonment. This woman was considered to be the first woman in the country to be imprisoned on political grounds. After the All-India Congress session at Vijayawada, Gandhiji came to

Chirala. Gopalakrishnayya sought his advice on the future course of action to be taken. Gandhiji suggested two alternatives, (1) to continue the No-Tax Campaign in a non-violent manner and (2) mass exodus of people to the vacant areas beyond the municipal limits. The second would automatically end the municipality. But he made it clear that whatever course they chose the Congress would bear no responsibility and that they must stand on their own legs. Gopalakrishnayya had enough confidence in himself and the people, and in spite of the warning, he persuaded the residents to move to the area outside the municipal limits and raise temporary tenements which he called 'Ramanagar'.

Swarajya

It was an unprecedented step in the history of the country. For eleven months people lived there in thatched huts braving the severity of weather. Gopalakrishnayya and his Ramadandu kept up the morale of the people. Their aim was to establish a parallel government and demonstrate to the outside world how Swarajya, as conceived by him, would be like. He constituted an Assembly comprising members elected from each caste and established an arbitration court. Sankirtans and Bhajans kept up the morale of the people. He, however, faced financial difficulties and he went to Berhampore in 1921, when the Andhra Conference was in session to collect some money. There he was prohibited to address the public meetings but he defied the orders. He was arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and sent to Trichinapally. There was no other person who could occupy his place. The Government also took repressive measures against those who built sheds on government lands. People returned to their homes in the municipality at the end of eleven months and reconciled themselves to its constitution. Though the movement failed, the qualities of courage and fearlessness they developed stood them in good stead in the subsequent stages of the freedom movement.

There were similar movements, though not of the same scale or character, in Repalle and Vijayawada municipalities. The Government was not obdurate and yielded to popular pressure and took steps to redress their grievances.

Women participation in the Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh:

Andhra Pradesh, like any other part of the country, played a significant role in the freedom struggle. Men, women and children did their best to fight for the common cause. Great leaders like Duvvuru Subbamma, Durgabhai Deshmukh, Sangam Lakshmi Bai, Yellapragada Sitkumari, Ammanna Raja, Arutla Kamala Devi and others are well known. Large number of women participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement. In the

constructive programme, especially in the manufacture of Khadar, women in Andhra did more work than men. They became victims of repression as much as men. But they braved all this with patience and heroism

Forest Satyagraha'

The next episode was the 'Forest Satyagraha' of the ryots of Palnad in Guntur district in 1921. The peasants of this place had to pay heavy tax for permission to graze their cattle in forests. When the crops failed that year, they decided to send their cattle into the forests without paying the fee and suffer the penalties. They resorted to social boycott of all government officials and refused supply of even the bare necessities of life to them. It did not produce the desired change in the attitude of the officials. They took the cattle forcibly, confined them in cattlepounds and refused to free them unless the fee was paid. There was, therefore, clash between the cattle owners and the armed police that was brought on the scene. In the firing that took place one Kannuganti Hanumanthu was killed.

Pedanandipadu

The No-Tax Campaign at Pedanandipadu in Bapatla taluk of Guntur district was the third famous landmark. There was considerable difference of opinion between leaders like Konda Venkatappayya and Mahatma Gandhi with regard to this campaign. Gandhiji wanted to try the experiment first in Bardoli in Gujarat. The local leaders, however, tried to convince him that the conditions laid down for starting such a campaign were fulfilled by the people of this place and they were very keen on starting it. Gandhiji reluctantly gave permission to proceed with it. In January, 1922, when the first instalment of land revenue fell due, a nonpayment campaign was started under the leadership of Parvataneni Virayya Chowdery. As a first step the village officers were persuaded to resign so that no land revenue could be collected. The Revenue officials could not collect even five per cent of the demand of land revenue. Repressive measures were resorted to movables, cattle and even lands were attached for non-payment of land tax, but none was present to bid them in the auctions. Military was moved into the area to terrorise them. These did not produce any result. The volunteers worked day in and day out to maintain order and see that no untoward incident took place. Before they proceeded on further action, the movement was called off and the local leaders gave up the No-Tax Campaign, and the taxes were paid.

Alluri Sitaramaraju (1897-1923)

When the movement was called off, it left the minds of many young men sore and the disappointment took a violent turn in one instance. A rebellion broke out in the agency areas of the Northern Circars under

the leadership of Alluri Sitaramaraju (1897–1923). He was a simple and unostentatious young man given to studies of spiritual importance. He was keen on the welfare of the lowly and the innocent. He contributed his mite in the days of the non-co-operation movement and later settled down among the hill tribes of the Visakhapatnam district, spending his time in spiritual practices. The misdeeds of a British contractor, who took pleasure in under-paying the workers drawn from the hill tribes, brought him into a tussle with the police who supported the contractor. This led to encounters between the police and Sitaramaraju, who was supported by the hill tribes under the leadership of the Gamu brothers. Sitaramaraju raided many police stations and carried off guns and powder. The alien Government then made use of all its resources to quell the rebellion. A company of the Assam rifles under the leadership of Saunders was sent there. The campaign lasted nearly for one year from December 1922 and, in the end, many of the followers of Raju, especially the Gamu brothers, were overpowered in an encounter. The rebellion petered off by October 1923. Raju surrendered himself, so it was said, and was shot dead without any trial.

In 1930

Gandhiji started his salt-campaign, the broad east coast of Andhra became the venue of memorable deeds of many a young man and woman, who in spite of the severe blows of lathis, prepared salt and courted imprisonment. The tremendous awakening, which was an outcome of this movement, resulted in the rout of the parties other than the Congress in the elections of 1937.

The thirties saw the emergence of leftist organisations in Andhra which gave a fillip to the progressive trends. Meanwhile, in 1939, the British Government dragged India into World War II and the Congress ministries resigned.

Quit India' movement

From 1942, history moved with a quick and vigorous pace. The arrest of the leaders at Bombay on August 9, 1942, provoked the masses. The 'Do or Die' message of the National Congress inspired the people of Andhra, who under the leadership of young but devoted workers, brought the functioning of the

Government to a stand still for a few days. Many young students and workers faced the bullets cheerfully, to swell the number of those unknown, unwept, and unsung heroes of India who died to make their country live.

Conclusion:

Thus, the freedom movement in Andhra Pradesh was a thrilling saga of patriotic zeal, popular outbursts against alien autocracy, sacrifices and a dedicative approach to free the motherland from alien domination. The Andhras all along their fight with the British authorities thought that the exit of the Britishers would facilitate the early formation of the Telugu areas as a separate State.

Events moved on quickly and, on August 15, 1947, India achieved its Independence. A new Constitution came into force from the 26th of January, 1950, which envisaged the new set-up of Government at the Centre as well as at the States by duly elected representatives from the people on an adult franchise.

References;

Atluri Murali, "Changing Perceptions and Radicalism of the National Movement in Andhra, 1922-1934" Social Scientist. Vol.16, No.8 pp.8-10.

Bipin Chandra & others, Freedom Struggle (New Delhi, 1972), P.5

Rajan Mohan, India's Partition, Preludes and legacies. P.160.

Sudarsini, 16 July 1922, cited in Leela Kasturi and Vina Mazumdar, (Ed) Women and Indian Nationalism, New Delhi, 1994. P. 113.

Davvuri Subbamma, Stree Shakti : The Parallel Force, 2009-12.

C. Sindhu, Madras Presidency Women in the Quit India Movement, Prajnya, August 15, 2008.

Ramachandra Kshirasagara, Dalit Movement in India and its Leaders, 1857-1956. M.D. Publications (New Delhi).

Dr. Ajay Kumar Mishra, Sarala Devi, Sahitya Academy, Sanskriti Bhawan, 2004, p.91.

Rama Chandra Pradhan, Raj to Swaraj: A Text Book on Colonialism in India, p.290

M.G. Agrawal, Freedom Fighters of India, Isha Books, Delhi, 2008, pp.142-143.



Role of Telugu Freedom Fighters in National Movement

- Dr. G. Sreenivasulu

Lecturer in Political Science,
Govt Degree College,
Kodur (RS).

- K. Venkata Narayana

Lecturer in Economics,
S.V.C.R. Govt Degree College,
Palamaner.

Introduction :

Andhra Pradesh is the seventh-largest Indian state by area. The state is bordered by Tamil Nadu to the south, Chhattisgarh to the north, the Bay of Bengal to the east and Karnataka to the west. It has witnessed the reigns of many dynasties and many freedom fighters from the region sacrificed their lives for our nation.

The earliest mention of Andhra Pradesh was as a name of a tribe found in Sanskrit texts such as Aitareya Brahmana. The region was mentioned as Dakshinapatha and the people by the name Andhras. The other references were found in Indian epics such as Ramayana and Mahabharata. During his exile, Rama, with his wife Sita and brother Lakshmana, is said to have lived in the forest, situated in present-day Bhadrachalam, Telangana. In Mahabharata, Rukmini was the princess of the Vidarbha Kingdom. Vidharbha included the Deccan Plateau, parts of present-day Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Megasthenese, who visited the court of Chandragupta Maurya (322-297), mentioned in his report that Andhras had 30 fortified towns near the Godavari river, 2,000 cavalries, 1,000 elephants and an army of 1,00,000 infantry.

In the 12th and 13th centuries, Andhras witnessed the rise of the Kakatiya dynasty. The Kakatiya period was considered the golden era of the region. Ganapati Deva of the Kakatiya

dynasty, who started his reign in 1199, was considered to be the greatest ruler of Kakatiyas. In 1210, he defeated the Velanati Cholas and forced them to accept his dominance. His daughter Rudhrama Devi succeeded him in 1262. She defended her kingdom against the Cholas and Seuna Yadavas dynasty. Her grandson Prataparudra expanded the kingdom west to Raichur (present-day district in Karnataka) and south to Ongole (present-day city in Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh) and to Kanchipuram (present-day city in Tamil Nadu). Unfortunately, the decline of the Kakatiya dynasty began when they were defeated by the Delhi Sultanate in 1323.

Changing times :

After the fall of Kakatiyas, uncertainty prevailed over the region for some time. Several dynasties such as Musunuri Nayakas and the Reddi came and rose to power for the next three centuries. In 1687, Mughal emperor Aurangzeb annexed Golconda and appointed a Nizam (governor). The Mughal Nizams controlled the region for nearly 35 years. In 1707, following the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal dynasty began to decline. The decline of the Mughal empire paved the way for the British East India Company and the French East India Company in India.

Under the Colonial Rule :

In 1753, Deccan subedar Asif ad-Dawlah Mir Ali Salabat Jang, surrendered Chicacole

తెలుగు సాహిత్యం - జాతీయోద్యమ ప్రభావం. ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, పాకాల - ప్రత్యేక సంచిక

406

(present-day Srikakulam), Ellore and Rajahmundry, to the Marquis de Bussy-Castelneau, who later became the Governor-General of the French colony of Pondicherry. In 1758, the French and English fought at Chandurthi (present-day Gollaprolu town in East Godavari district). The French troops were defeated by the British in the battle. Following the French defeat, the Deccan subedar made a peace treaty with the British and gave them the Northern Circars (also spelt Sarkar, a Mughal term for the province) in a firman. Firman was a royal mandate issued by a sovereign in an Islamic state. The Northern Circars consisted of the five regions of Chicacole (Srikakulam), Rajahmundry, Eluru, Guntur, and Kondapalli. The Nizams retained control of the interior provinces as a princely state by acknowledging British rule, in return for local autonomy.

Freedom Struggle Movements :

The region was part of the nation's fight to get freedom from the shackles of foreign rule. Prominent rebellions in the early 19th and 20th centuries were the revolts in Rayalaseema in 1800, by people who had refused to accept the British authority, and the No Tax campaign in the villages of Cherala and Perala in 1919. In 1920, Non-Cooperation Movement was welcomed and had huge support in Andhra Pradesh due to the leaders like Konda Venkatappayya (1866-1948), Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao (1882-1962), Tanguturi Prakasam (1872-1957), and Pattabhi Sitaramayya (1880-1959). Alluri Seetharama Raju (1897-1924), a freedom fighter, carried out his Rampa Rebellion, a tribal uprising, between the years 1921-1924, against the British Government. He also fought with his fol-

lowers in Guerrilla warfare to overthrow the rule of the British from the Eastern Ghats region of India.

Post Independence :

India became independent from the rule of the British Empire in 1947. Though the Nizam of Hyderabad showed his resistance initially, he later surrendered his state to India in 1948. In 1953, Andhra State was separated from the Madras Presidency and became the first state in India to be formed on a linguistic basis. In 1956, Andhra State was merged with Hyderabad State to form the new state, Andhra Pradesh. In 2014, Andhra Pradesh was reorganised again to form a separate state of Telangana.

The 1922 witnessed the famous Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya led Chirala-Perala Struggle, when the villagers refused to pay taxes imposed by the Madras Government. There was also the no tax campaign in Pedanandipadu and the Forest Satyagraha in Palnadu and Alluri Sitarama Raju's Rampa Rebellion which lasted about two years and five months starting January, 1922. Alluri Seetharamaraju fought for the good of tribals.

Quit India Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi to fight out British Rule in India, spread to all the States and provinces across the country. In Andhra Pradesh, the freedom tremors penetrated into every nook and corner. In Andhra, the Provincial Congress Committee had issued a circular popularly known as the Kurnool circular as the police seized the copy, when they raided Kumool Congress Office. The Kurnool Circular envisaged a big movement thereby paralyzing all means of communications and machinery and administrations. Prominent

leaders who took part in the movement were Pattabhi Sitaramaiah, A. Kaleswara Rao, T. Prakasam, Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy and many more.

It was exactly on August, 12th, 1942, the Tenali Town Hall observed a complete Hartal as a protest against the arrest of the Congress leaders. The crowd tried all means of protest. It was exactly on the same day, a procession of 500 students in Chirala marched to the Court of Sub Magistrate and asked him to close the court.

It was again on August, 13th, 1942, a crowd of 2,000, mostly students, gathered in front of the Hindu college, Guntur and organized a protest. Police opened fire and several were wounded and two persons died. It was on 12th night, attempts were made to cut the telephone wires between Dowleswaram and Rajahmundry by the agitators. Several leaders were taken into custody and were awarded eighteen months rigorous imprisonment each. The agitations were also spread to Palakole, Lankalakoderu, Bhimavaram and Vendra, Nellore and Kavali in Andhra Pradesh. Several processions in the streets were organized in the streets of Nellore town. The Struggle thus continued till first half of September. The only mantra of the time was Do or Die, the call given by Mahatma Gandhi. Alluri Seetharama Raju was one of the greatest sons of India ever produced. He laid down his life to break the shackles of the mother-land. Though his battle with the British lasted only two years, he made an indelible mark in the history of the Indian Freedom Struggle. No doubt, till date the tribals in Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari Districts and even plain areas of Andhra Pradesh consider Seetharamaraju as their real Hero.

Freedom Fighters in Andhra Pradesh :

Alluri Sitaramaraju :

Alluri Sitaram Raju was born on July 4 1857, in Mogallu village of Palakoderu Mandal in West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh. He started the Rampa rebellion and was popularly known as "Manyam Veerudu" or Hero of the Forest.

The freedom fighter was only eight years old when his father passed away. Following his father's death, his education got disrupted, and he began touring western, northwestern, northern and northeastern India during his teens. During his pilgrimages, he saw the socio-economic plight in various parts of the country, particularly the tribal areas and was deeply moved by it.

While these voyages, Alluri met revolutionaries in Chittagong and decided to gradually build a movement against the British by organising the local Adivasis along the Godavari coast. Hence, the Rampa Rebellion or Manyam uprising was born, which rattled the British forces. He spearheaded many attacks against the Britishers using traditional weapons like bows and arrows. However, these weapons were obsolete when compared to heavily armed British forces.

The famed attack on Chintapalli police station on August 22, 1922, showcased the sheer bravery of the freedom fighter, which left the British stunned. He led similar attacks later on Krishnadevi Peta and Raja Ommangi police stations, where the revolutionaries under Alluri's leadership snatched weapons and armoury of Britishers. Alluri Sitaram Raju is said to have become a sanyasi at 18 and gained a mystical

aura among his tribal and hill community with his austerity, knowledge of medicine, as well as his ability to tame animals. Launched Guerilla Warfare Against Britishers

He launched efficient guerilla warfare channelling the anger of the hill people of Visakhapatnam, Ganjam and Godavari to uproot the British. He also safeguarded the traditional village farming called PODU (Shifting) farming, which was threatened by the British under land encroachment. Under the forest act of 1882, the tribals were prohibited from cultivating minor forest produce essential for their livelihood and were forced to work for the colonial authority.

Alluri was apprehended and executed in the Rampa or Many rebellion in 1924, in which anti-government resistance led to Guerilla warfare. He fought for the rights of the tribal communities and was martyred on May 7, 1924, at the young age of 27. In 1986, the Indian Postal Department, the Government of India, released a postal stamp commemorating Alluri's contribution to the Indian freedom struggle.

According to a report by Times Now, he is celebrated and worshipped as a folk hero among the tribals of Andhra Pradesh and is admired by left parties of the state, which had earlier demanded a district to be named after the freedom fighter.

Pingali Venkayya :

Pingali Venkayya, a mining genius with a phenomenal knowledge of gems and geology, he was inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's call for freedom from British rule. He was also very knowledgeable in all aspects of agriculture. It was his design for the National Flag which was

slightly modified later to become the tricolor. Unfortunately, Pingali Venkayya died a neglected death and subsequent congress governments forgot all about his contribution to the cause of Indian freedom.

Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu :

Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu, known popularly as Andhra Kesari (Lion of Andhra), the legendary freedom fighter from Andhra Pradesh gave up his successful practice as a lawyer to join the struggle for Independence inspired by Mahatma Gandhi. His protests against the Simon Commission brought him into limelight and earned the wrath of the British authorities. After India earned its freedom, Prakasam Pantulu became the chief minister of Madras Presidency and later the Andhra state.

Daasarathi Krishmacharyulu :

Daasarathi Krishmacharyulu hailed from an orthodox Vaishnavite Brahmin family of erstwhile Warangal family. A great scholar with a deep understanding of the scriptures, he became a fine poet at an early age and wrote stirring poems against the Nizam. He also took the message of Mahatma Gandhi to the people of Telangana and came under the influence of the left later. His patriotic poetry puts him among the front-ranking influences of the freedom struggle from Telangana.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha :

Swami Ramananda Tirtha, a renowned educationist and a social activist hailed from a Maharashtrian family settled in Hyderabad. He was among those who led the liberation struggle against the Nizam of Hyderabad and ignited the spirit of freedom in the citizens of Telangana.

Bulusu Sambamurti :

Bulusu Sambamurti came from an orthodox

family of vedic pandits settled for generations in the Godavari district. Along with Prakasam Pantulu, he became a well known lawyer in the Madras High Court and plunged into the freedom struggle giving up his practice in 1921. He was the speaker of the composite Madras State Assembly and died in a state of penury in his home town of Kakinada.

Gadicherla Harisarvottama Rao :

Gadicherla Harisarvottama Rao (14 September 1883 – 29 February 1960) was a freedom fighter from Andhra during the Indian independence movement. He was inspired by the ideologies of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal and joined the freedom movement at a very young age. He is the person who named the region as Rayalaseema[citation needed] when everybody taunted the region as Ceded because Nizam ceded the region to the British.

In 1908, Rao started a Telugu weekly newspaper publication called 'Swarajya' with the help of Bodi Narayana Rao. He wrote numerous essays in this newspaper criticizing the many unfair policies adopted by the British government. The British declared that his article 'Viparita Buddhi', which adopted a very severe tone in criticizing violence against the Indians (Sarvotham particularly wrote to the effect "The cruel English tiger has devoured two Indians!"), was an act of sedition and sentenced Rao to three years in prison.

In 1914, Gadicharla was made the secretary for the Andhra division of the Home Rule League formed by Tilak and Annie Besant. In this position, he played a pivotal role in inspiring the people by traveling widely to lecture. In 1923, he joined the Swarajya Party formed by

Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru. He was elected to the Madras Legislative Council as a candidate for the Andhra Congress from the Nandyala constituency.

Potti Sreeramulu :

Potti Sreeramulu was one of the most prominent freedom fighters from Andhra, he carried the message of Mahatma Gandhi across the state of Andhra under the Madras Presidency. A selfless individual, he served the Dalit community with great dedication. Potti Sreeramulu attained martyrdom after a prolonged fast demanding a separate linguistic state for the Telugu speaking people.

Born on 16 March 1901, in Madras (Chennai), Sriramulu spent his formative years in the city his family had made home after moving from their native Guntur district. After completing his diploma in Sanitary Engineering from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay (Mumbai), he worked in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway for a salary of Rs 250 per month.

Despite a relatively comfortable life, Sriramulu was deeply immersed in the freedom struggle, but a series of personal tragedies drove him to leave behind material pursuits. In 1928, his wife died during childbirth, and a few days later, so did his child. Following the passing of his mother, Sriramulu gave up his government job in 1930 to join Gandhi's Salt Satyagraha for which he was imprisoned. He would go onto play an active role in the Quit India Movement in 1942 and was jailed alongside Gandhi.

An ardent follower of Gandhi, Sriramulu took his call to serve India's villages where most of the country lived and to that end, he joined the Gandhi Ashram set up by Yerneni

Subrahmanyam near Komaravolu village in Krishna district. In a hagiographic study on Sriramulu published by the "Committee for History of Andhra Movement", this was written on his relationship with Gandhi: "Sriramulu's stay at Sabarmati was epoch-making. For here was a seeker full of love and humility, all service and all sacrifice for his fellow-humanity; and here also was a guru, the world-teacher, equally full of affection, truth, ahimsa and kinship with Daridra Narayana or the suffering poor. While at Sabarmati, Sreeramulu ... did his tasks with cheer and devotion, and won the affection of the inmates and the approbation of the Kulapati (Gandhi)."

However, Sriramulu was his own man as well. Besides fighting for India's freedom, he also took up the cause for greater social and economic emancipation of the Dalit community. While other Congressmen were focussed on breaking free from the British, Sriramulu undertook a fast unto death demanding that all temples in the Madras Province be open to the Dalit community. He continued the fast until Gandhi persuaded him to break it.

Following Gandhi's death, however,

Sriramulu took up the cause for a separate state for Telugu-speaking areas. Although the movement for a separate Telugu-speaking state goes way back to the early 1910s, it was on 15 August 1951 when Congressman Swami Sitaram launched a fast-unto-death for the creation of a separate Andhra state. For 35 days, the Central government did nothing until Acharya Vinoba Bhave warned Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru of the potential consequences, if these demands were not met. Both leaders eventually met Sitaram and promised the creation of Andhra Pradesh. Unfortunately, this promise never materialised because Nehru was strongly against the idea of creating states along linguistic lines.

Conclusion :

Thus, the freedom movement in Andhra Pradesh was a thrilling saga of patriotic zeal, popular outbursts against alien autocracy, sacrifices and a dedicative approach to free the motherland from alien domination. The Andhras all along their fight with the British authorities thought that the exit of the Britishers would facilitate the early formation of the Telugu areas as a separate State.

References :

1. Anup Taneja, Gandhi and the National Movement. P.105 30.
2. Bipin Chandra & others, Freedom Struggle (New Delhi, 1972), P.5
3. M.G Agrawal, Freedom Fighters of India, Isha Books, Delhi, 2008, pp. 142-143.
4. Freedom Fighters of India 4th Volume Edited by M.G Agrawal, Gyan Publishing House, 2008
5. http://india.gov.in/knowindia/history_freedom_struggle



ROLE OF WOMEN IN INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Dr. G. Sreenivasulu, Lecturer in Political Science, Govt Degree College, Koduru (RS), Annamayya Dt, Cell : 9441734840.

Introduction

The history of Indian Freedom Struggle would be incomplete without mentioning the contributions of women. The sacrifice made by the women of India will occupy the foremost place. They fought with true spirit and undaunted courage and faced various tortures, exploitations and hardships to earn us freedom. When most of the men freedom fighters were in prison the women came forward and took charge of the struggle. The list of great women whose names have gone down in history for their dedication and undying devotion to the service of India is a long one.

Woman's participation in India's freedom struggle began as early as in 1817. Bhima Bai Holkar fought bravely against the British colonel Malcolm and defeated him in guerilla warfare. Many women including Rani Channama of Kittur, Rani Begam Hazrat Mahal of Avadh fought against British East India company in the 19th century; 30 years before the "First War of Independence 1857"

The role played by women in the War of Independence (the Great Revolt) of 1857 was creditable and invited the admiration even leaders of the Revolt. Rani of Ramgarh, Rani Jindan Kaur, Rani Tace Bai, Baiza Bai, Chauhan Rani, Tapasvini Maharani daringly led their troops into the battlefield. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi whose heroism and superb leadership laid an outstanding example of real patriotism. Indian women who joined the national movement belonged to educated and liberal families, as well as those from the rural areas and from all walk of life, all castes, religions and communities. Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi, Vijayalakmi Pundit and Annie Bezzant in the 20th century are the names which are remembered even today for their singular contribution both in battlefield and in political field. Let us elucidate the role of Indian women who participated in the freedom struggle against British East India Company and British Empire and made great and rich contributions in various ways.

The First War of Independence (1857-58) : The First War of Independence (1857-58) It was the first general agitation against the rule of the British East India Company. The Doctrine of Lapse, issue of cartridges greased with cow and pig fat to Indian soldiers at Meerut 'triggered the fire'. Further, the introduction of British system of education and a number of social reforms had infuriated a very wide section of the Indian people, soon became a widespread agitation and posed a grave challenge to the British rule.

As a result of this agitation the East India Company was brought under the direct rule of the British Crown. Even though the British succeeded in crushing it within a year, it was certainly a popular revolt in which the Indian rulers, the masses and the militia participated so enthusiastically that it came to be regarded as the First War of Indian Independence. Rani Lakshmi Bai was the great heroine of the First war of India Freedom. She showed the embodiment of patriotism, self-respect and heroism. She was the queen of a small state, but the empress of a limitless empire of glory.

Jalianwalabagh massacre (1919) : General Dyer's Jalianwala Bagh massacre followed the strike wave, when an unarmed crowd of 10,000 Baisakhi celebrators was mercilessly attacked with over 1600 rounds of ammunition. Yet, Gandhi continued to advocate cooperation with the British in December 1919, even as the resistance of ordinary Indians continued. The first six months of 1920 saw an even greater level of mass resistance, with no less than 200 strikes taking place involving 1.5 million workers. It was in response to this rising mass revolutionary tide that the leadership of the Congress was forced to confront its conservatism and

give a somewhat more militant face to its program. The "non-violent non-cooperation" movement was thus launched under the stewardship of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Lajpat Rai and Motilal Nehru.

Non-cooperation movement launched (1920) : Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915 and took up the demand for self-rule and non-cooperation movement. Sarla Devi, Muthulaxmi Reddy, Susheela Nair, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sucheta Kripalani and Aruna Asaf Ali are some the women who participated in the non-violent movement. Kasturba Gandhi, the wife of Mahatma Gandhi, and the women of the Nehru family, Kamla Nehru, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and Swarup Rani, also participated in the National Movement. Lado Rani Zutshi and her daughters Manmohini, Shyama and Janak led the movement in Lahore.

Civil Disobedience the Dandi Salt March (1930) : Gandhiji inaugurated the Civil Disobedience Movement by conducting the historic Dandi Salt March, where he broke the Salt Laws imposed by the British Government. Followed by an entourage of seventy nine ashram inmates, Gandhi embarked on his march from his Sabarmati Ashram on a 200 mile trek to the remote village Dandi that is located on the shores of the Arabian Sea. On 6th April 1930, Gandhi with the accompaniment of seventy nine satyagrahis, violated the Salt Law by picking up a fistful of salt lying on the sea shore. The Civil Disobedience Movement was an important milestone in the history of Indian Independence. The aim of this movement was a complete disobedience of the orders of the British Government. During this movement it was decided that India would celebrate 26th January as Independence Day all over the country. On 26th January 1930, meetings were held all over the country and the Congress tri- colour flag was hoisted. The British Government tried to repress the movement and resorted to brutal firing, killing hundreds of people. Thousands were arrested along with Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru. But the movement spread to all the four corners of the country.

The Quit India Movement (1942) : In August 1942, the Quit India movement was launched. "I want freedom immediately, this very night before dawn if it can be had. We shall free India or die in the attempt, we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery", declared the Mahatma, as the British resorted to brutal repression against non-violent satyagrahis. The Quit India resolution, taken against British, directly addressed women "as disciplined soldiers of Indian freedom", required to sustain the flame of war.

Usha Mehta, a committed patriot set up a radio transmitter, called The "Voice of Freedom" to disseminate the "mantra" of freedom-war. News of protest and arrests, deeds of young nationalists, and Gandhi's famous "Do or Die" message for the Quit India movement were circulated amongst the masses. Usha Mehta and her brother persisted with their task of broadcasting until their arrest.

WOMEN LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

There is no doubt that women participated in the Indian anti-imperialist struggle in large numbers. If we were to recall the names of women leaders in our national movement, we will find that the list is a very long one. Starting with Sarojini Naidu, Rani Laxmi Bai, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay and Mridula Sarabhai at the national level, we may go on to provincial level leaders like Annie Mascarene and A. V. Kuttimalamma in Kerala, Durgabai Deshmukh in Madras Presidency, Rameshwari Nehru and Bi Amman in U.P., Satyawati Devi and Subhadra Joshi in Delhi, Hansa Mehta and Usha Mehta in Bombay and several others. In fact, such is the nature of our nationalist movement that it is very difficult to distinguish between regional level and all-India level leaders. Many women began at the local level and went on to become players in the nationalist centre stage. Besides all these Indian women, there were also Irish women like Annie Besant and Margaret Cousins, who brought their own knowledge of the Irish experience of British exploitation to bear on India.

Women freedom fighters of India : Sarojini Naidu Sarojini Naidu, also known as the Nightingale of India, was a notable poet and writer. She travelled throughout India from 1915 to 1918, giving lectures on social welfare, women's empowerment and nationalism. She has also made women of India more aware and brought them to work and in the fight for the country from the kitchen. She also contributed and established the foundation, in 1917, of the Women India Association (WIA). She was president and an excellent leader in the Civil Disobedience Movement and Salt Satyagraha movement and leader at the front.

Annie Besant : Annie Besant was a notable British theosophist and reformer, and a supporter of Indian Independence. She was interested in Theosophy, a religious movement formed by Hindu concepts of karma and reincarnation in 1875. Besant was a member of the Theosophical Society and later the leader, she propagated their beliefs around the globe, particularly in India. Besant visited India initially in 1893 and afterwards settled there, participating in the nationalist struggle in India. In 1916, she founded the Indian Home Rule League, and became its president. She was also a leading member in the Indian National Congress. A social reformer, labor organizer and strike leader, was also actively involved in setting up schools and colleges to support educational activities.

Madam Cama : Madam Cama or Bhikaji Cama was an ardent freedom fighter who immensely contributed to the early years of the Indian battle for freedom and campaigned for women's role in society. She has drawn attention to the Indian struggle as a passionate nationalist. Although she was exiled for 35 years, her quest for liberation did not leave a stone untouched. On August 22, 1907, Madam Bhikaji Cama became the first to hoist the Indian flag on foreign land in Stuttgart in Germany. She recalled the horrific effects of a famine which had smashed the Indian subcontinent in calling for human rights, equality and autonomy from Great Britain.

Kamala Nehru : Kamala Nehru joined the country's fight for freedom with the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1921. Once known as a quiet person, she emerged as a strong woman and broke all stereotypes in the Indian Independence struggle, uniting with her husband in the movement. She started a big protest, together with other women pioneers, against the shops in Allahabad selling alcohol and foreign fabric. When her husband Jawaharlal Nehru was imprisoned by British for delivering a speech deemed as 'seditious', she went in his place to deliver it. Although her husband was incarcerated months ago, Kamala Nehru maintained her fight for freedom and established a dispensary for injured warriors in Nehru's mansion—Swaraj Bhawan. Together with other women volunteers, Durgabai and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, she also organised no-tax campaigns.

Vijay Lakshmi Pandit : Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, the first woman to become the president of the United Nations General Assembly had an illustrious career spanning over decades. She was among the few to revolutionise women's role in national construction as a campaigner, minister, ambassador and diplomat which was then typically regarded as a male pursuit. In the British era, she was one of the first women cabinet ministers to demand for the Indian constituent assembly to frame a Constitution. When the resolution endorsed by the congress was tabled by the United Provinces in 1937, she did not coat any words and declared the 1935 Indian Government Act "wholly unsatisfactory." In the years 1932-1933, 1940, and 1942-1943 in connection with civil disobedience campaigns, she was arrested and three times imprisoned by British people.

Aruna Asaf Ali : Aruna Asaf Ali played a pivotal role in the Quit India Movement unfurling the flag in Bombay to signify the start of the movement. She edited 'Inquilab' a monthly journal of the Indian National Congress and was awarded the highest civilian award the Bharat Ratna. During the Salt Satyagraha, Aruna Asaf Ali participated in a number of nonviolent riots. For this, the colonial authorities quickly arrested her. In 1931, the

leading a procession bearing the Indian National Flag, Parbati Giri who worked dedicatedly for the welfare of orphans, Matangini Hazra who was shot thrice but continued to march with the National Congress Flag chanting Vande Mataram and many more were women of grit, dedication and honor.

However, as bright stars shone in the freedom struggle, there were also many nameless women who have in their own way contributed to the movement. The Swadeshi movement perhaps involved the most women who picketed foreign products. When men were arrested the women stepped up and fulfilled and finished their unfinished work. The numerous women who laid down their life at the Jallianwala Bagh, the umpteen women who silently wiped a tear in pride when the men of their family sacrificed their lives- Women as messengers, as supporters, as wives and mothers and as leaders were an integral part of the independence movement.

Our nation needs to remember that our freedom struggle would not quite be the same without women. Alas, it is not just memory and names that history teaches us. It is the path forward, the respect earned and the sheer belief that women are as much capable of standing up for themselves, of demanding freedom and willing to pay any price for it.

Conclusion : The story of women's participation in India freedom struggle is the story of making bold choices, finding themselves on streets, inside jail and in legislature. After so many efforts India achieved Independence on August 15, 1947. Thousands of Indian women dedicated their lives for obtaining freedom of their motherland. The nonviolent movement that gained India her freedom not only took women along but was dependent for its success on the active participation of women. Perhaps for the first and the only time in world history, the power of a mighty global empire on which the sun never set had been challenged and overcome by the moral might of a people armed only with peace, ideas and courage.

References

Freedom Fighters of India 4th Volume Edited by M.G. Agrawal, Gyan Publishing House, 2008

Role of women in India's freedom struggle... by V Rajendra Raju

Women in India's Freedom Struggle..... by Nawaz B Mody

http://india.gov.in/knowindia/history_freedom_struggle

Thaper, Suruchi; Women in the Indian National movement: Unseen faces and unheard voices (1930-32), Publication Pvt. Ltd., 2006 Reddy, Sheshalatha (September 2010). "THE COSMOPOLITAN NATIONALISM OF SAROJINI NAIDU, NIGHTINGALE OF INDIA". Victorian Literature and Culture. 38 (2): 571-589. doi:10.1017/S1060150310000173. ISSN 1470-1553.

"Lakshmi Bai | Biography, Image, & Facts". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2021-11-04.

"Kasturba Gandhi | Indian political activist | Britannica". www.britannica.com. Retrieved 2021-12-08.

"Sarojini Naidu | Biography & Facts | Britannica". www.britannica.com. Retrieved 2021-12-05.

"Lakshmi Bai | Biography, Image, & Facts | Britannica". www.britannica.com. Retrieved 2021-12-05.

Schraff, Anne (2008). Mahatma Gandhi. SADDLEBACK EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING. ISBN 978-1-59905-248-9.



2023

ICSSR Sponsored Two Day National Seminar



S.G. Govt. Degree College, Piler



(Affiliated to Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati)

“Role of Telugu Press and Journalism in Indian Freedom Movement”

“భారత స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమంలో తెలుగు పత్రికలు మరియు జర్నలిజం పాత్ర”

January 27 & 28, 2023



CERTIFICATE



This is to certify that Prof. | Dr. | Sril. Smt. G. Sreenivasulu, Lecturer, GDC Kodur (RS)
has Participated | Presented a Research Paper Entitled Role of Telugu Press in
Indian Freedom Movement
as the Chairman of the Session | Speaker | Delegate in the National Seminar on “Role of Telugu Press
and Journalism in Indian Freedom Movement” on 27 & 28, January, 2023.


Dr. K. Srinivasulu Reddy
Seminar Convenor


Dr. M. Sudhakara Reddy
Principal



ICSSR Sponsored Two Day National Seminar
27-28 January 2023

**“Role of Telugu Press and Journalism in
Indian Freedom Movement”**

(భారత స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమంలో తెలుగు పత్రికలు మరియు జర్నలిజం పాత్ర)

సంపాదకులు

డాక్టర్ కె.శ్రీనివాసులు రెడ్డి

సహ సంపాదకులు

శ్రీ ఎ.చంద్రబాబు

డాక్టర్ మన్యం నరసింహులు

డాక్టర్ ఇ.వాసు

డాక్టర్ కె. ఈశ్వరబాబు

శ్రీ బి.యల్లయ్య



తెలుగు శాఖ

సంజయ్ గాంధీ ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ & పి.జి.కళాశాల

పీలేరు, అన్నమయ్య జిల్లా, ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్

మూసీ మాసపత్రిక ప్రత్యేక సంచిక	సంపుటి-26 : సంచిక -3(2)	హైదరాబాద్	జనవరి - 2023
52. భారత జాతీయోద్యమంలో తెలుగు పత్రికలు మరియు జర్నలిజం పాత్ర	-	వి.వి. రమణ నాయుక్	226
53. భారతదేశంలో జాతీయ చైతన్య చేతన రూపకల్పనలో పత్రికల పాత్ర	-	తాయి వేటి సందిని డాక్టర్.జి.తిరుమల వాసు దేవరావు	230
54. తెలుగు సాహిత్య పత్రికలు-స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమానికి చేసిన సేవ-	-	పట్నాన ధర్మారావు	234
55. సాహితీ పత్రికారంగంలో 'సుభాషి', 'కిన్నెర'	-	డాక్టర్ కె.లక్ష్మణ	238
56. భారత స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమం - భారతీయ పత్రికారంగ అవిర్భావం-	-	డా॥ శాఖమూరి రవిచంద్రబాబు	243
57. జాతీయోద్యమంలో కమ్యూనిస్టు పత్రికల పాత్ర	-	డా॥ వి. కృష్ణవేణి	246
58. Nationalism in Telugu magazines of the 1920s - A Case Study	-	Dr. P. Hari Padma Rani	250
59. Portrayal of Press and Publications in Nationalist Struggle : An Overview	-	Dr.L.NarayanaSwamy Dr.M.Venkataramanaiah Shaik. Rafi	253
60. Journey Of Indian Press From Its Origin to Present Status With Special Reference To Indian National Freedom Movement	-	Dr. T. Sasikanth Reddy	256
61. Journalism is the First Rough Draft of History of Indian Freedom Movement	-	Dr.B.Thirukumaran	263
62. Emerging of Indian Press and Journalism in the context of Freedom Movement	-	Dr. K. Chitti Kalavathi	267
63. Role of Telugu Press in Indian Freedom Movement	-	Dr.G.Sreenivasulu	272 ✓
64. Teugu Poet Garimella Satyanarayana's Contribution Towards Indian Independence Movement	-	Dr. C. Rama mohan Reddy	277
65. Freedom Movement And Sarojini Naidu	-	Dr.C.Rajyalakshmi	281
66. Role of Newspapers in Indian Freedom Struggle	-	Dr Sailaja C.S	288
67. The Influence Of The Press On The Freedom Struggle-	-	Dr. S. Hemalatha	296
68. Role of Hindi journalism in Indian freedom struggle -	-	Dr.R.B.Vanisree	299
69. The Role Telugu Press in The Indian Freedom Movement Pre - Gandhian Era	-	Dr.K.Madhavi	301
70. The Impact Of India's Mass Media Before, During And After The National Emergency	-	Dr. S.Saravana Dr. A.Ravi Prasad	305
71. Contribution Of Women Towards The Press And Journalism In Telugu States	-	Dr. S. Gulab Jan	309
72. Impact of magazines on Indian freedom struggle	-	Dr. K Rajesh Kumar D.Lavanya Kumari	311

మూసీ మాసపత్రిక ప్రత్యేక సంచిక	సంపుటి-26 : సంచిక -3(2)	హైదరాబాద్	జనవరి - 2023
52. భారత జాతీయోద్యమంలో తెలుగు పత్రికలు మరియు జర్నలిజం పాత్ర	-	వి.వి. రమణ నాయుక్	226
53. భారతదేశంలో జాతీయ చైతన్య చేతన రూపకల్పనలో పత్రికల పాత్ర	-	తాయి వేటి సందిని డాక్టర్. జి. తిరుమల వాసు దేవరావు	230
54. తెలుగు సాహిత్య పత్రికలు-స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమానికి చేసిన సేవ-	-	పట్నాన ధర్మారావు	234
55. సాహితీ పత్రికారంగంలో 'సుభాషి', 'కిన్నెర'	-	డాక్టర్ కె. లక్ష్మణ	238
56. భారత స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమం - భారతీయ పత్రికారంగ అవిర్భావం-	-	డా॥ శాఖమూరి రవిచంద్రబాబు	243
57. జాతీయోద్యమంలో కమ్యూనిస్టు పత్రికల పాత్ర	-	డా॥ వి. కృష్ణవేణి	246
58. Nationalism in Telugu magazines of the 1920s - A Case Study	-	Dr. P. Hari Padma Rani	250
59. Portrayal of Press and Publications in Nationalist Struggle : An Overview	-	Dr.L.NarayanaSwamy Dr.M.Venkataramanaiah Shaik. Rafi	253
60. Journey Of Indian Press From Its Origin to Present Status With Special Reference To Indian National Freedom Movement	-	Dr. T. Sasikanth Reddy	256
61. Journalism is the First Rough Draft of History of Indian Freedom Movement	-	Dr.B.Thirukumaran	263
62. Emerging of Indian Press and Journalism in the context of Freedom Movement	-	Dr. K. Chitti Kalavathi	267
63. Role of Telugu Press in Indian Freedom Movement	-	Dr.G.Sreenivasulu	272 ✓
64. Teugu Poet Garimella Satyanarayana's Contribution Towards Indian Independence Movement	-	Dr. C. Rama mohan Reddy	277
65. Freedom Movement And Sarojini Naidu	-	Dr.C.Rajyalakshmi	281
66. Role of Newspapers in Indian Freedom Struggle	-	Dr Sailaja C.S	288
67. The Influence Of The Press On The Freedom Struggle-	-	Dr. S. Hemalatha	296
68. Role of Hindi journalism in Indian freedom struggle -	-	Dr.R.B.Vanisree	299
69. The Role Telugu Press in The Indian Freedom Movement Pre - Gandhian Era	-	Dr.K.Madhavi	301
70. The Impact Of India's Mass Media Before, During And After The National Emergency	-	Dr. S.Saravana Dr. A.Ravi Prasad	305
71. Contribution Of Women Towards The Press And Journalism In Telugu States	-	Dr. S. Gulab Jan	309
72. Impact of magazines on Indian freedom struggle	-	Dr. K Rajesh Kumar D.Lavanya Kumari	311

Role of Telugu Press in Indian Freedom Movement

Dr.G.Sreenivasulu, Lecturer in Political Science, Govt Degree College, Kodur (RS), Annamayya Dt.

Introduction :

The spread of education and the rise of Telugu Journalism accelerated the pace of public awakening in the Coastal districts of the present Andhra Pradesh. Many associations like Krishna District Association, Machilipatnam, Eluru (which was also then in Krishna district) were formed for political and other related purposes. On 16th May 1884, the Madras Mahajanasabha was formed with P. Rangaiah Naidu as the President and P. Anandacharyulu as the Secretary. Among the literary associations the Coconada Literary Association was the most prominent. When the Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 at Bombay, a number of delegates from Berhampur, Machilipatnam, Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur attended it. Prominent among them were P. Rangaiah Naidu, P. Anandacharyulu and N. Subbarao Pantulu.

The writings in the nationalist Telugu papers were responsible for popularising the Vande Mataram movement in the Presidency. Swaraj, Krishna Patrika, Andhra Chandrika, Bala Bharati, Andhra Kesari, Desamata, Desabhimani and such prominent Telugu papers played an important role in preparing the minds of the people in favour of the national movement. The press, especially Telugu press, ably supplemented nationalist literature in contributing to the growth of political consciousness among the people. Most of the newspapers were crusaders against the foreign domination of the country. It was their mission to educate the people politically. They carried the doctrines of the great political thinkers of the West to the people.

Telugu Press and Vande Mataram Movement :

During the time of Vande Mataram movement, Krishna Patrika, Swaraj, Andhra Kesari, Akasvani Desabhimani and Swarnalekha supported the Swadeshi movement with great zeal and strongly advocated the boycott of foreign goods. Those papers considered Swadeshi spirit as the panacea for all the existing evils in the country. They appealed to people to ignore the defects in the native goods and use them out of love for the country. People were asked to consider foreign goods as poisonous.

Andhra Kesari pointed out that the boycott of foreign goods would not only promote native industries but also promote among the people noble qualities like "perseverance, unity and patriotism. Krishna Patrika published a series of articles on the need to develop indigenous industries. Articles on tanning industries were published on December 15, 1906. Lakkaraju Akkaraju Pantulu wrote on 'thrift', Dasa Sreeram Panthulu wrote on the 'Elevation of the Ryot' in the same issue. In its editorials Krishna Patrika exhorted the people not to buy foreign goods and not allow the flow of our money to foreign lands. Krishna Patrika stressed the need to send deserving students to foreign lands by contributing money so that they could learn better techniques of manufacture. S. R. Mallady Venkata Subbarao, S. Ramarao, G. Janakiramayya, Alapathi Gopal Rao and D.S. Rao were sent to Japan to learn the technique of the manufacture of home made goods. The same journal wrote that the English destroyed native arts and taught servitude.

The Telugu papers suggested not only the boycott of foreign cloth but also of foreign titles, schools, courts, legislative councils and even the Anglo-Indian newspapers. When the Madras Provincial Congress of 1908, which was dominated by the moderates, did not pass the boycott resolution, the nationalist Telugu papers criticised the congress for its cowardice and supported boycott.

The nationalist Telugu press supported the ideal of Swaraj with a missionary zeal. Andhra Kesari once wrote in 1908, "Our defect cannot be remedied until we attain Swaraj and practise self-help". VandeMataram in its very first issue on 6th March 1907 announced its avowed policy of publishing the truth fearlessly and to preach patriotism. It complained that Indians had no love for their country. Therefore, foreigners were plundering our wealth. The periodical exhorted people to nurture the tree of Swadeshi and to boycott foreign goods. Telugu newspapers underwent a change after Pal's visit. They wrote more boldly and freely on the meaning and significance of VandeMataram, on Swaraj and Swadeshi, boycott and national education. They looked at Swaraj as a natural right. They repudiated the argument that Indians were unfit for Swaraj and unable to govern themselves.

Mutnuri Krishna Rao, the Editor of Krishna Patrika, organised Bipin Chandra Pal's tour in Andhra. The speeches of Pal fanned the flames of excitement among the younger generation. Krishna Patrika wrote: "The song VandeMataram is the staple root of the modern life of Bharatvarsha and it is the quintessence of modern poetry, arts, sciences and social and political activities. It has given new knowledge, new power and new beauty and will be the cause of the future prosperity of our country and of the establishment of Swaraj."

On March 26 1908 an article appeared in Swaraj on the murder of Ash, the District Magistrate of Tinnevely and the deaths of two Indians as a result of a subsequent firing by a European Officer. This was considered seditious and government decided on taking firm action on all those connected with the paper. 27 Arrest warrants were also issued against Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Editor of Krishna Patrika and Chillarige Srinivasa Rao, Editor of Navayuga. But Sedimbi Hanumantha Rao, the public prosecutor, interceded on their behalf and on his assurance, that Krishna Rao would cease to be the Editor of Krishna Patrika and that Navayuga would stop publication, that the warrants were withdrawn. The Telugu press made critical comments on the action taken by the government on Kotappakonda riot case. Even Andhra Prakasika, known for its moderation, observed: "It is very regrettable that the Government should on the mere suggestion of the London Times and the Madras Times hastily have suspended two or three respectable officers. Suspension is equal to dismissal in the case of high officials."

Home Rule Movement :

In Andhra, a branch of the Home Rule League was founded with Harisarvottama Rao as its Secretary. He declared that it was possible to kill the power and strength of the British Empire in India by setting up a self-government as a golden mean and the basis of political progress in India. The Telugu newspapers like Deshamata, Hitakarini, Andhra Patrika and Krishna Patrika played prominent roles in the propagation of the ideas of Home Rule. As Annie Besant also happened to be the Editor and Proprietor of the paper New India, it became the leading agency for the propagation of the ideal of home rule for India. No other paper contributed more for the growth of nationalism among the people in the South than New India during the Home Rule Movement.

Some papers however did not support the Home Rule Movement. Andhra Prakasika, Ravi, Sasilekha and Andhra Chandrika among the Telugu papers opposed the Home Rule Movement. Sasilekha felt that the wheels of progress would have a set back if the Home Rule Movement was intensified. It appealed to the Congress leaders not to follow the lead of Anniebesant. Andhra Chandrika was critical of Besant and wrote that there should be no agitation during the war period. The paper also expressed the view that there were many things to be set right in India, before striving for self-government. The paper justified the demand of security deposit from New India.

Andhra Patrika published the first pamphlet issued by the Home Rule for India League established in Great Britain, in which the following is found; "India does not wish to drive away the English. What she wants is equal treatment with them in her own land. Indians will be glad to

have the English as their fellow subjects and not as their superiors or rulers, so that government of India should cease to be foreign and become Indian.

The progressive sections in Andhra welcomed the Home Rule Movement and the dynamism which Annie Besant gave to it, although the Telugu press gave it a sort of mixed reception. Andhra Patrika observed: "We believe that in the present circumstances it is unnecessary to have besides the Indian National Congress, another All India Association with the same ideals and aspirations as those of the Congress.

The agitation of Mrs. Besant and her followers began to influence the tone of the Telugu press. The Madras government was naturally alarmed at the growth of the influence of Besant and her League. On the order of the Madras government directing that students should not attend political meetings, Andhra Patrika said: "Though in this presidency there are no meetings or speakers that spoil students yet this order of the government is a weapon directed against Besant and others and the Home Rule Propaganda. It is audacious to say that Mrs. Besant and others drag, the students into the Home Rule League and spoil them.

It was in this atmosphere that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee met at Bezawada (now Vijayawada) on December 8, 1918. It proposed that the next session of the Congress should be held in London and that Government should be requested to nominate Tilak as one of India's delegates at the peace conference.

Justice Party and Telugu Press:

Krishna Patrika vehemently criticised the policies and programme of the Justice party. Some thirty non-brahman leaders, including Dr. T.M. Nair and Tyagaraja Chetti, met at the Victoria Public Hall in Madras city and formed a party to represent the non-brahman community, which was a precursor to the Dravidian movement." In its editorial dated 1st February 1916, the paper criticised that the Justice Party had no political commitment and no nationalistic ideology, whereas the Congress had a definite programme and was above caste considerations. Kesavanarayana aptly remarked that the political importance of the Justice Party was negligible.

The nationalist Telugu press contained eloquent appeals for unity between the Brahmins and the non-brahmins. In the Madras presidency the non-brahmin movement was an important political force and the Justice Party which championed the cause of the non-brahmins adopted a pro-British attitude. Here the nationalist Telugu papers fervently urged the brahmins and non-brahmins to unite in order to fight for independence. They also alleged that the non-brahmin movement was a creation of the British Government and appealed to both the Brahmins and the non-brahmins to unite and work together for the freedom of the country.

Satyagrahi wrote that the non-brahmins would not be able to throw out the brahmins as long as the British rule continued in India and also cautioned that Brahmins should realise that it was in their own interest and in the interest of the nation that they should develop amity with non-brahmins. Venkatesa Patrika believed that the nonbrahmin movement was encouraged and patronised by the British Government. A correspondent to Andhra Patrika wrote that there was no difference between the policy of Lord Curzon who partitioned Bengal in order to divide the Hindus and the Muslims and the policy of the Madras Government which divided the Brahmins and non-brahmins. Godavari Patrika expressed the view that the hatred of brahmins was "a cancer created by the authorities." While the nationalist papers were critical of the nonbrahmin movement and the Justice Party, the papers representing the view point of the Justice Party and the non-Brahmins in education, services and other matters, characterised the national movement as a Brahmin movement. Andhra Rakasika, Nyaya Dipika in Telugu championed the cause of the non-brahmins and ventilated their grievances.

Andhra Movement :

The Telugu press from the dawn on the 20th century was very in highlighting the problems faced by the people in the economic social and political spheres. In the genesis of the Andhra movement (Andhra consisting of all the Telugu speaking districts of the erstwhile Madras Presidency) the Telugu press which focussed the grievances of the Andhras and created an awareness among the people regarding the various problems faced by them. The movement was started initially to bring up the grievances of the Andhra people in services, army, education and economic fields to the notice of the Government on the one hand and to the people on the other hand.

This study in addition to examining the role of the Telugu Press in public awakening, it shall also examine as to how the Telugu Press has helped in the growth of public opinion among the Telugu speaking people in favour of the Andhra movement that was launched for the all-round improvement of the Andhras, which included the demand for a separate linguistic state for them. The agitation for the formation of a separate state of Andhra picked up momentum only after India attained freedom. But the idea of a separate state and demand for its formation was moulded in the first decade of the 20th century itself. During the National Movement the Andhras exhibited their enthusiasm, involvement and national spirit. Leaders like T. Prakasam, N. Subba Rao, M. Rama Rao and gave up their lucrative practices, jobs, business and plunged themselves into the freedom movement.

The first Andhra literary conference were also scheduled to meet for the progress of Andhras. The Guntur District Association had discussed the question of the Andhra Province and proposed its inclusion in the agenda for the Krishna district conference. Many young men of Guntur, Masulipatam, Rajahmundry and Godavari districts attended to the conference.

The telugu press also argued out that for effective administration in the region only those personnel who were acquainted with the local language should be appointed, 'Vfswemitra' in a letter to the Hindu wrote tksat service in the Andhra region in many cases was monopolized by outsiders. He wanted the government to issue a circular to the collectors and judges serving in the Telugu districts to prefer local men to outsiders wherever the former showed possesses an equal or almost equal qualifications. This would relieve the bitterness felt by the Andhras over the question of appointments.

From 1911 onwards the demand for a separate Andhra province was voiced both by the Andhra leaders and the Telugu press, From 1911 the movement continued with varying degrees of intensity throughout the period of the freedom struggle. In supporting the demand for separate Andhra province the nationalist Telugu press never sacrificed the interests of the nation. They thought that there was no conflict between the Andhra movement and the national movement. When Andhra Patrika became a daily newspaper in 1914, it outlined clearly its policy regarding the Andhra movement and the national movement. It said that it was its foremost duty to advocate the Indian National Movement and the Andhra Movement, and that it was its opinion that the Andhra Movement was a help rather than an obstruction to the Indian National movement. Krishna Patrika in one of its editorials on the connection between the Andhra Movement and the National Movement, wrote that there was no evil desire in the Andhra movement except to work for the success of the national movement.

Government Attitude Towards the Press :

The policy of the British government in India towards the press varied from time to time depending on the political situation and other factors. But, in general, between 1905 and 1947 the aim of the British policy was to control and subdue the Indian press. The relationship between the government and the press was based on mutual hostility, which was inevitable due to the

clash of interests between the two. While the Indian press reflected the aspirations of the Indian people for freedom, the interest of the government was in the perpetuation of the colonial rule.

The newspapers adopted by the Government to control the press can be broadly classified into legislative measures and administrative measures. The period covered by this study witnessed the enactment of a number of laws, aimed at crushing the liberty of the press. The Vernacular Press Act 1878, the 1908 Act, the 1910 Act and the ordinances of 1930, 1932 among others were attempts by the government to stifle the freedom of the nationalist press. The passing of such laws made the task of the news papers in India hazardous. But those laws could not put an end to the struggle for freedom of the country espoused by the nationalist press. The press vigorously fought for the freedom of the country and for its own freedom. The struggle for liberty of the press in India was a part of the nation-wide struggle for self-government. Lord Lytton, GovernorGeneral of India (1876-1880) sensed danger to the British rule in India from the local language newspapers which published news with extensive coverage of local issues for the benefit of those who could not read English. He felt that the press was directly provocative of rebellion. On 13 March 1878, he sought and obtained on the following day the consent of the Secretary of State for India to take appropriate measures to check the freedom of the press.

Conclusion :

Before the Gandhian era in Indian nationalism, the Telugu newspaper was on the verge of sprouting. Meanwhile, with the help of the Indian national congress, they produced many worthy weeklies, and journals, which helped the Telugu press achieve an India-wide identity. Even though the missionaries did the initial publications for spreading Christianity, later newspapers and journals came into existence related to political and social issues and raised their voice against the colonial government. Along with this tendency for newspapers to use photos to illustrate stories better, advertisements for public and private issues have also started to emerge on newspaper pages. The years 1874 to 1919 were highly important to the development of Telugu journalism because they saw a huge increase in the use of simple text and social reformers. They also saw the emergence of several Telegu newspapers, such as the Andhra Patrika, Congress, and Andhra Prabha. These publications contributed significantly and helped Andhra support national movements.

References :

- P. Raghunadha Rao History of Modern Andhra Pradesh (New Delhi, 19881, PP. 80-81.
- A. Jagannadham "Public opinion as reflected in the vernacular press in Andhra during the period 1885 to 1905", Itihas, Vol. 111, No. 1, July-December 1979 (Hyderabad), P. 56.
- B. Seshagiri Rao History of Freedom Movement in Guntur District 1921-1947 (Ongole, date not mentioned) P. 19.
- K.Subramanyam, Press and the National Movement in South India, Andhra 1905-1932 (Madras, 1984), P. 66.
- M.Venkataraṅgaiah, The Freedom struggle in Andhra Pradesh (Andhra), V01.11, 1906-1920, (Hyderabad, 19681, P. 22.
- Y. Vaikuntham, The Role of press in Andhra Movement (1910-19141, Itihas, Vol. V, No. 1 January-June 1977 (Hyderabad), P. 65.
- K.V. Narayana Rao, The Emergence of Andhra Pradesh (Bombay, 19831, P. 13.



G. Srinivasulu

M. Srinivasulu
 PRINCIPAL
 GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE
 Rly. KODUR - 516 101,
 Kadapa (Dt.)