

ISBN: 978-93-5701-585-1



INDIA@75

Dr Vineeth K M



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[ISBN 978-93-5701-585-1]

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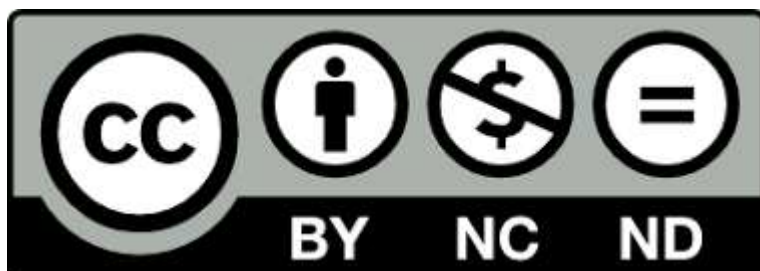
Government College Tripunithura
Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam
Accredited with B Grade from NAAC
Ernakulam, Kerala 682301

Title : *INDIA@75*
Editor-in Chief : **Dr Vineeth KM**
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Published By : **Research Committee,**
Government College Tripunithura
Publisher's Address : **Government College Tripunithura**
Ernakulam, Kerala, India 682301

Edition : 1st
ISBN : 978-93-5701-585-1
Year of Publication : 2022

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MESSAGE FROM PRINCIPAL

Seventy-five long years have passed since the day when our first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru made his immensely popular speech now remembered as the “tryst with destiny speech”. India, in the course of her eventful journey as a free nation, has now arrived at the 75th year of her independence. Many are the achievements of the nation ranging from space technology to agricultural breakthroughs, from affordable health-care facilities to world-class educational academies. India now has a Dalit woman as her President, but still has a long way to go when it comes to gender equality. This compilation titled **India @ 75** brought out by the Research Committee of Government College, Tripunithura, consists of thirteen articles dealing with topics like sustainable development, women empowerment through micro enterprises, educational progress, Indian Philosophy and Indian hockey. The book puts together a collection of interesting vignettes that give the readers a glimpse of the multifarious accomplishments of our great nation in her 75th year of freedom. I appreciate all the writers who have contributed the essays. I also congratulate the editor Dr. Vineeth K. M. and the Research Committee for putting in much hard work, dedication and time to bring out this collection.



Dr Lakshmi S
Principal-in-Charge & Associate Professor of English

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are delighted to present this Edited Book as part of celebrating *Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav* organised by the Research Committee, Government College, Tripunithura.

We acknowledge the earnest support of all contributors, supporters and fellow members of the organising committee.

We place on record our gratitude to *Dr Lakshmi S* (Principal-in-Charge) for the formal sanction and support. We are thankful for the efforts of the reviewers.

We solicit your support and patronage in our future endeavors.



Dr Vineeth K M
Convener, Research Committee
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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: 2030 YEAR OF HOPE FOR INDIA



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ABSTRACT

The universal goal sustainable development is the sustainable wealth and surroundings which can be achieve through the active participation of all by inculcating the economic, social and environment needs. The coordination of SDGs, their mapping with the schemes as well as the determining the targets and helping to achieve the same are done by the Niti Aayog of government of India. The present study describes the SDG vision 2030 as an year of hope for India.

Key Words: *Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations*

Introduction: SDGs of India

India is a nation for diversity it is really difficult to understand the needs and wants of the humankind and to set the SDGs. On 2015 prime minister Narendra Modi noted that “Sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great consequence to the world and our beautiful planet. It will be a world of fewer challenges and greater hope; and, more confident of its success” on the occasion of UN Sustainable Development Summit. The coordination of SDGs, their mapping with the schemes as well as the determining the targets and helping to achieve the same are done by the Niti Aayog of government of India. Lots of discourse and exchange were conducted along with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). In order to set the national wide yardsticks. The state governments are striving towards the motto of “No one left behind” to attain the sustainable goals of the nations. Therefore, the UN Ministry team is also supporting and encouraging the effort of all nation towards their targets. They are providing both the financial as well as the morale support to all the state’s. The sustainable development goals aim to acquire a finer and feasible prospects for all by effectively facing the universal obstacles such as inequality, peace and justice poverty, environmental humiliation and long term shift in weather patterns. From 1 January 2016, the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development validate it at the UN General Assembly Summit by 193 members in September 2015. The people should put front in order to acquire the SDGs as the people are the keystone of the universe, the focus should be given for their prospects. These developments can be achieved through the active participation of everyone towards the prosperity of the nation as well as the human kind. There mainly 17SDGs as well as 169 targets inculcated towards the 2030 agenda for the sustainable development of India.

Review of literature

Definition and Principles United Nations General Assembly (1987) defined sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”



The most often used definition of sustainable development is that proposed by the Brundtland Commission (Cerin, 2006; Dernbach J. C., 1998; Dernbach J. C., 2003; Stoddart, 2011). The universal goal sustainable development is the sustainable wealth and surroundings which can be achieved through the active participation of all by inculcating the economic, social and environment needs.

In the application of this definition of sustainable development, one issue concerns the substitutability of capital. There are various types of capital: social, environment, and human-made. The definition of weak sustainable development focus on aggregate level of capital matters: human-made, or manufactured, capital is an adequate substitute to natural capital. Strong sustainability aimed at the unique features of natural resources that cannot be replaced by manufactured capital. Most ecologists and environmentalists are proponents of the strong sustainability definition (Stoddart, 2011).

The common definition of sustainable development, intergenerational equity recognizes the long-term scale of sustainability in order to address the needs of future generations (Dernbach J. C., 1998; Stoddart, 2011). Also, the polluter pays principle states that “governments should require polluting entities to bear the costs of their pollution rather than impose those costs on others or on the environment” (Dernbach J. C., 1998, p. 58). Thus, government policy should ensure that environmental costs are internally.

The precautionary principle state that “where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measure to prevent environmental degradation” (United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 1992). The vital principle of sustainable development lies on the integration of all social, economic as well as environmental factor while making. (Dernbach J. C., 2003; Stoddart, 2011). It is this deeply fixed concept of integration that distinguishes sustainability from other forms of policy.

Exhibit 1. 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN INDIA



17 SUSTAINABLE GOALS TO BE ACHIEVE BY 2030

Goal 1

- By 2030, eradicate the level of poverty for all people which is measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.
- Adopt social protection systems and equal measures thereby substantial coverage to poor people
- Maintain gender equality between men and women which is provide equal resource rights and resources among

Goal 2

- By 2030, put an end to the hunger and protect the infants and provide safety, nutritious and sufficient food to all.
- Stop all forms of malnutrition among people and discourse needs of adolescent girls, pregnant as well as lactating women.
- Improve the agricultural productivity by twice as well as help small scale food producers, indigenous peoples and family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources.

Goal 3

- By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per and prevent the death of new born and 5 years old children.
- End the epidemics diseases and tropical diseases such as of tuberculosis, AIDS, malaria and combat other communicable diseases.
- Promote the mental health and hamper the non-communicable diseases.

Goal 4

- By 2030, confirm that there is free and equitable primary and secondary education for all boys and girls
- Guarantee for providing equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education.
- Enhance number of skilled adults and youth with technical and vocational skills.

Goal 5

- By 2030, put an end to the any form of discriminations towards all women and girls.
- Avoid the sexual abuses and exploitation against all women and girls all over the nation.
- Removal of all types of detrimental practices, like as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Goal 6

- By 2030, provide universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- Guarantee the access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all
- Reduce the water pollution by minimising the dumping chemical and wastage towards it.

Goal 7

- By 2030, make sure the universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- Enhance the share of renewable energy gradually
- Twice the rate of improvement in energy efficiency globally.

Goal 8

- Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances.
- Attain higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation.
- Upgrade the policies focusing on the development activities aimed at the decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation.

Goal 9

- Enlarge the sustainable, reliable and developed quality infrastructure which is affordable and accessible for all.
- Promote rate of employment in the country and ensure sustainable industrialization.
- Allow the access to the financial services towards small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries.

Goal 10

- By 2030, gradually attain and enable the income growth than national average growth.
- Enable the inclusion of social, economic and political to all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, origin.
- Guarantee equal opportunity thereby reduce inequalities of outcome as well as eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices.

Goal 11

- By 2030, provide access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services to all
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all.
- Enable the integrated and participatory planning and management in all countries.

Goal 12

- Execute the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action.
- Provide the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- Reduce the per capita of global food wastage at the retail and consumer levels.

Goal 13

- Promote the activities to attain sustainable nature changes
- Boost the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all

Goal 14

- By 2025, prevent and gradually reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities.
- Keep away the adverse impacts by efficiently managing and protect marine and coastal ecosystems.
- Control the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation.

Goal 15

- By 2030, enable the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services.
- Protect the forest and the implementation of sustainable management, halt deforestation, and substantially increase afforestation globally.
- Restrain desertification, make use of degraded land and soil thereby strive to achieve level of land degradation to neutral for the world.

Goal 16

- Significantly bring down all forms of violence and related rate of death.
- Stop the exploitation, abuse, trafficking and violence's against children.
- Ensure equal access to justice to all by promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels.

Goal 17

- Lower all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
- Put an end to all forms of abuse, exploitation, trafficking towards children.
- Ensure equal access to justice to all by promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels.

CONCLUSION

For India the year 2030 is with a lot of hope and expectations about the economic and social developments to be happened through the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The eyes of all are up to the 2030 SDGs targets to live in an equitable society by fulfilling the basis needs and wants of people. All the state governments as well as the central government are of the

path of fulfilling all the 17 goals sustainably. The government has an aim of “No One Left Behind” whereby all the acts and plans of the government are proposed for the same where the all human kind can be able to lead a peaceful life ahead in our country.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES OF WOMEN THROUGH MICRO ENTERPRISES PROMOTED BY KUDUMBASHREE



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ABSTRACT

Micro enterprises play an important role in rural development and women's empowerment around the world. The Kerala State Government has devised a revolutionary poverty reduction scheme based on micro-credit and self-help grouping. The scheme, known as Kudumbashree ('Prosperity of the Family,') strives to improve the living conditions of underprivileged women in rural and urban regions. All members in Kudumbashree are encouraged to start micro enterprises using local resources and financial aid, skill training, handholding and marketing support provided by the mission. There are around 30,000 micro enterprises in Kerala initiated by Kudumbashree (Kudumbashree.org). The Kudumbashree mission initiated different marketing strategies for the sustainable development of micro enterprises. They are categorized into four main categories: Local and National Trade Fair, Permanent Market, Community marketing network and Online Marketing. In this study, the researcher analyzed secondary data from published journals, website, newspaper etc. The marketing initiatives by Kudumbashree help the micro entrepreneurs to earn sustainable income and growth.

Key words: *Marketing, Micro Enterprises, Kudumbashree, Sustainable Development.*

Introduction

The State Poverty Eradication Mission (SPEM) of Kerala is implemented Kudumbashree, a poverty eradication and women empowerment programme. In Malayalam, the name Kudumbashree means 'prosperity of the family.' 'Kudumbashree Mission' or SPEM, as well as the Kudumbashree Community Network, are represented by the term. Kudumbashree was set up in the year of 1997. Kudumbashree community network is organized into three levels: Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) at the grassroots, Area Development Societies (ADS) in the middle, and Community Development Societies (CDS) at the local government level. Kudumbashree accepted the community form that resulted from early 1990s experiments in Alappuzha Municipality and Malappuram. By September 15th, 2021, the Kudumbashree network had 2,94,436 NHGs, 19,489 ADSs, and 1064 CDSs, with a total membership of 45,85,677 women. (Kudumbashree.org). In case of Kudumbashree membership, one adult woman from each family is permitted to become a member. Kudumbashree views sustainable micro enterprise development as an opportunity for providing gainful employment to the people below poverty line and thereby improving their income and living standard. Micro enterprises development is an emerging process which operates with low capital, low risk and low profit in the initial stage. This paper tries to examine the sustainable development of micro enterprises through different marketing initiatives promoted by the Kudumbashree.

Objectives of the study

1. To understand the concept socio-economic changes of women through micro enterprises promoted by the Kudumbashree .
2. To know the different marketing initiatives by the Kudumbashree .
3. To understand the importance of marketing initiatives in achieving women economic empowerment promoted by Kudumbashree.

Socio-economic Changes of Women

Kudumbashree is arguably one of the largest women's networks in the world. While the community network is formed around the central themes of poverty eradication and women empowerment, its main features include democratic leadership, and support structures formed from the 'Kudumbashree family'. Kudumbashree providing a social platform as well as an economic empowerment opportunity for women's in Kerala through establishing micro enterprises for selling their products. The different marketing initiatives like monthly markets, trade fairs and exhibitions, home shops are providing an opportunity for socio-economic development of women's in Kerala.

The Marketing Strategies for sustainable development of micro enterprises.

The products of the micro enterprises are sold directly to the clients through monthly markets, trade fairs and exhibitions, home shops .Retail dealers ,government department and agencies also playing an important role in sales of the products. The remaining percentage of products are sold to retailers and wholesalers through marketing agencies. The different marketing initiatives of Kudumbashree are categorized in to four main categories. They are, Local and National Trade Fair, Permanent Market, Community marketing network and Online Marketing.

1. Local and National Trade Fair

The main aim of organizing local and national trade fair is to sell the products and services of micro enterprises. There are different types of fairs organized by the Kudumbashree Mission They are, a) Monthly Market and b) Trade Fair

a) Monthly Market

Monthly market is a temporary market will be conducted on fixed date in each month at fixed location for not less than three consecutive days. Monthly Market is introduced in the year 2007 with an aim of providing marketing opportunities and stable income for micro entrepreneurs. This market is exclusively for Kudumbasree product and farm produce.

b) Trade Fair

Trade fairs are conducted for the promotion of brand image of Kudumbashree products as well as promotion of products. Kudumbashree items have a significant market at Festival Fairs and Saras Fairs. Festival Fairs are currently held on a major scale in practically all Panchayaths/ Municipalities/ Corporations during Onam and Christmas. Trade Fairs are particularly successful since the entire state is in a purchasing mood during such festivals. Aside from Onam and Christmas Fairs, District Trade Fairs and Food Fests are held throughout other festivals and special seasons. Saras Fair is a ground-breaking Ministry of Rural Development project aimed at promoting rural products and strengthening the capacities of artisans and entrepreneurs. Saras Fairs have grown into big national events that draw both domestic and foreign visitors. Kudumbashree has made it a habit to attend Saras fairs because of the amazing opportunities they provide.

2. Permanent Market

This market is Permanent in nature which includes Kudumbashree bazaar, Nano market, Coir and Craft store, Pink cafe kiosk and Marketing outlet.

Kudumbashree bazaar:

It is a retail outlet space exclusively for Kudumbashree products and it deals with a single brand chain of outlets for all Kudumbashree products. Each district has 14 Kudumbashree bazaars and a series of mini bazaars to cater the rising demand of Kudumbashree products.

Nano market:

It is a shelf space provided in HortiCorp and Supply Co Stores for displaying and selling the Kudumbashree products.

Coir and Craft store:

It is an outlet exclusively for coir and craft products. It started for support the coir and craft artisans and assure them nominal earnings.

Pink cafe kiosk:

It is a food outlet which provides high quality and tasty steam food items. It is road side cart – eatery shop going to operate all over the state.

Marketing outlet:

It is an outlet for marketing the Kudumbashree products.

3. Community Marketing Networks

Marketing will take place at a different location and will be handled by a different organization. As a result, marketing intermediaries may be used to convey products from producers hands to ultimate customers. The distribution system or supply chain is jeopardized by such marketing intermediaries. The distance between the site of production and the point of consumption is narrowed with these distribution routes. A Micro Enterprises comprehensive marketing strategy relies heavily on distribution networks. They aid in the expansion of product reach and availability and the increase of revenue. Community marketing networks includes,

Home shop:

It is a unique model of distribution in some of the districts in the state. They assist merchants in purchasing products from manufacturers and then reselling them at a profit to other distributors such as home shoppers who offer the products directly to clients or through home shops. Home shops are a community-based distribution network that provides producers with a consistent source of income.

Distribution Network:

It is a distribution network operates for timely distribution of Kudumbashree products in different outlets.

Campaigns:

Campaigns are mainly conducted for increase the availability of the Kudumbashree products in the market, increasing the distributions networks and increase the receptivity of the products. There are two campaigns *Karuthal Campaign* (the campaign which support selling of Kudumbashree products) and Campaign for assuring one Kudumbashree product in every home.

4. Online marketing

Online marketing has an accepted and famous business paradigm in the present world. Most of entrepreneurs are launching e-portal for smooth and fast functioning of their business activities. 'Kudumbashreebazaar.com' is Kudumbashree's online exclusive E-Commerce

portal, a general purpose e-store where Kudumbashree products (chosen products) can be purchased via the internet from the comfort of one's own home. Customers will be able to browse the catalogue and select products of interest through the web portal, which will serve as an online marketing platform for Kudumbashree products. Kudumbashree items will be accessible on Mahila E Haat, Amazon, Amazon Saheli, Flipkart, and other sites in addition to Kudumbashree's own portal. Kudumbashree portal not only provide consumers with a variety of products of small scale producers at their doorstep but also empower women entrepreneurs.

Conclusion

The development of micro enterprises helps to achieve sustainability in the form of balanced economic growth, poverty eradication, women empowerment, community based development and devoid of gender disparities. The Kudumbashree mission initiated different marketing strategies for the sustainable development of micro enterprises. The each marketing strategies have their own advantages and disadvantages. Kudumbashree established for eradicating the poverty and empowerment of women in Kerala. The marketing initiatives by Kudumbashree helps the micro entrepreneurs to earn sustainable income and growth. The relative success of micro enterprises indicating that the different initiatives implemented by the Kudumbashree mission are a stepping stone for sustainable development of micro enterprises.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF INDIA



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ABSTRACT

It was the most demanded and proudest moment of every Indian citizens when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru unfold the Tricolour National Flag of India in the Red fort which put an end to the colonial rule of British on August 15, 1947. From then to till now, our country has been hitting hard to overcome all the hurdles and challenges it confronts. The process and progress of the developmental activities of the nation focuses on achieving its goals and growth along with the idea of sustainability. Sustainable development- “development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs”. Being home to one sixth of all humanity, India’s 121st position out of 163 countries with a SDG Index score of 60.3 in the Global Index of Sustainable Development is remarkable. In this scenario the present study explores the sustainable development goals of India at its 75th anniversary.

Keywords: *Sustainable development, growth of India*

Introduction

Sustainable development is an intellectual pursuit which brings together three most important and aspects such as economic growth, social inclusion and environment protection through good governance. Sustainable development refers to a ubiquitous development paradigm-an effort made by guaranteeing a proper balance between economic advancement, environmental integrity and social wellbeing. It’s defined as the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs. Sustainable development is becoming an inevitable needs of this hour. Being home to 1.38 billion citizen, holding one sixth of the world’s entire population, and the country like India should emphasis on the idea of sustainable development in order to meet the requirements of future too. It encompasses long term preservation of energy and resources and creating new technological advancements, reducing social inequalities, eradication of poverty, environmental protection etc... Ultimately aiming towards the progress of the nation as a whole in this regard India’s sustainable development growth is remarkable over these years after independence.

Sustainable Development Goals of India

After emancipating from the slavery rule of British government over two decades and the challenges it has to repress was not titchy. Lifting the country and its peoples from a series of serious issues such as religious violence, regional separatist, insurgence, poverty, unemployment and building a new and modern India was the major obstacle the country ever

faced. For this purpose five year plans were executed and monitored by planning commission from the year 1951 to 2014 and later it was amended in the name of NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). Recently India has adopted 2030 agenda initiated by United Nations in 2016, aimed to transform the world in all its means. ‘Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development incorporating 163 countries around the world consisting of 17 sustainable development goals and 169 related targets. In India NITI Aayog has been monitoring the developmental activities under it. NITI Aayog, is a nodal institution for SDGs, established in 2015. From 2018, the SDG India Index & Dashboard is functioning as a powerful tool to put forward SDGs clearly and firmly into the policy making arena in the States and Union Territories. Undoubtedly, the index has become an important Instrument used to measure progress of the States and Union Territories which gives inputs for evidence-driven action towards the achievement of SDGs. The following are the 17 sustainable development goals:

Table 1: Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1: No Poverty	End Poverty in all its forms everywhere.
Goal 2 Zero Hunger	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
Goal 3 Good Health and Well-being	Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.
Goal 4 Quality Education	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
Goal 5 Gender Equality	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	To ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
Goal 8 Decent work and Economic Growth	To promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities	Reduce inequality within and among countries.
Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	Ensure sustainable consumption and production pattern.
Goal 13 Climate Action	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
Goal 14 Life Below Water	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
Goal 15 Life on Land	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage

	forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
Goal 16 Peace, justice and Strong Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
Goal 17 Partnerships for the Goals	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for sustainable development.

Source: UN's Agenda for sustainable development report

The 17 SDGs comprises of all the key development sectors including, health, education, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with an aim to achieve the targets within the stipulated time. Among the 17 SDGs, prior importance were given to SDG 1, 2 and 5 in which our countries performance is lowest. Even though a significant progress has been made by the country in the recent years. On December 2018, first edition of SDG India Index was launched with 13 SDGs consisting of 39 targets. The second edition of the index was launched in December 2019 covering 17 goals consist of 54 targets, covering 100 indicators aligned with NIF (National Indicator Framework). The current and 5th index consist of 17 SDGs focuses on the social, economic and environmental progress of the country. As per SDG India Index 2020-2021, the state Kerala retained its first rank as the top state with a score of 75, and the Union Territory, Chandigarh with a score of 79, while Bihar, Jharkhand holds the lowest two position with a score of 52 and 56.

Table 2: Goal wise Top States with scores

Goal 1: No Poverty	Tamil Nadu (86), Delhi (81)
Goal 2 Zero Hunger	Kerala (80), Chandigarh(97)
Goal 3 Good Health and Well-being	Gujarat(86), Delhi(90)
Goal 4 Quality Education	Kerala(80), Chandigarh(79)
Goal 5 Gender Equality	Chhattisgarh(64), Andaman and Nicobar Islands(68)
Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	Goa(100), Lakshadweep(100)
Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	Andhra Pradesh(100), Goa(100), Haryana(100), Himachal Pradesh(100), Karnataka(100), Kerala(100), Maharashtra(100), Mizoram(100), Punjab(100), Rajasthan(100), Sikkim(100), Tamil Nadu(100), Telangana(100), Uttarakhand(100), Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands(100), Chandigarh(100), Delhi(100), Jammu and Kashmir(100), Ladakh(100)
Goal 8 Decent work and Economic Growth	Himachal Pradesh(78), Chandigarh(70)
Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Gujarat(72), Delhi(66)
Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities	Meghalaya(88), Chandigarh(100)
Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	Punjab(91), Chandigarh(98)
Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	Tripura(99), Jammu and Kashmir(95), Ladakh(95)
Goal 13 Climate Action	Odisha(70), Andaman and Nicobar

	Islands(77)
Goal 14 Life Below Water	Odisha(82)
Goal 15 Life on Land	Arunachal Pradesh(93), Chandigarh(85)
Goal 16 Peace, justice and Strong Institutions	Uttarakhand(86), Puducherry(86)

Source: *SDG India Index 2020-21*

Nine goals shows a positive improvement such as SDG 3 (good health and well-being), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 10 (reduced inequalities), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 13 (climate action), 15 (life on land), and 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions). The composite score of the country has increased from 60 to 66 in the year 2020-21 which shows an overall progress of the country towards sustainable development. In the global context India holds 121st position out of 163 countries with a SDG Index score of 60.3 in the Global Index of Sustainable Development.

Conclusion

Sustainable Development Goals, also known as the Global Goals is a universal call to action focusing on the eradication of poverty, protecting the planet and to ensure peace and prosperity to all humans around the world by 2030. Being the 2nd populated in the world, achieving each and every goals and targets at its maximum is a serious challenge. It's believed that the collective efforts of various stakeholders - government, academia, civil society, businesses, development partners, international organisation, etc could bring a desired outcome in this regard. A hunger free, a destitute free nation is not so far. Let's together look forward for that moment.

Reference

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FIVE YEAR PLANS AND THEIR ROLE IN SHAPING INDIAN ECONOMY



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ABSTRACT

The idea of the Five Year Plan is to set a target for the year and to achieve it. The India Five Year Plan was established during 1966 and it corresponds to the short term strategy. This document highlights the priorities, objectives and performance measures that will be used by state governments to achieve their targets. The process of planning in India is complex because it varies between states. The present study describes the role of five year plans in India's development.

Key Words: *Economic Development, Five Year Plans*

Introduction

"The rich can not accumulate wealth without the cooperation of the poor in the society"-these are the words of father of our nation Mahatma Gandhi and when India got independence in 1947 our first Prime Minister and his ministry designed economic policies considering the same. It is evident that India's policies were adopted from USSR's economic policies and most of the industries were under state ownership. The literacy rate in India was only 14% and Average life expectancy of Indians were 32 years. India followed socialistic pattern of society and formulated Non-Alignment Movement from its very beginning of functioning as a country.

The Five-Year Plans

India in order to become a developed country on its own formulated five-year plans prepared centrally concentrating each area of importance. The first five-year plan was in 1951 and the emphasis was on development of primary sector. Till then India witnessed 12 five-year plans. First Five-Year Plan: the first five-year plan adapted with Harrod Damar Model emphasized agriculture development of the country and achieved a growth rate of 3.6% while its target was only 2.1%. At the end of the first plan five IITs were set up in India.

The second five-year plan period was from 1956 to 1961. Industrial development was the prime area. The plan achieved a growth rate of 4.27% when the target was 4.5%. The third period from 1961 to 1966 is known as Gadgil Yojana and the main aim was to make the economy independent as Nehru believed "to import from abroad is to be slaves of foreign countries." So, India tried hard to achieve improvement in agriculture and yield maximum production of wheat. During the plan period India met two wars- the Indo-China war of 1962 and the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965. These difficult times exposed the weaknesses of Indian economy and shifted the focus to the defense industry and India witnessed inflation during the period. The growth rate was only 2.4% while the target was 5.6%.

Due to the failure of the third five-year plans plan holidays announced from 1966 to 1969. Plans were made and equal priority was given to agriculture, its allied sectors and the industry sector. The government declared devaluation of the rupee to increase exports in the country. Again, the fourth five-year plan also failed to achieve its target growth of 5.7%

(achieved only 3.3%) because of the Indo Pak war of 1971 and Bangladesh libertine wars. During the period in 1969, 14 major banks in India were nationalized and the green revolution started. Family planning programs implemented during this period.

During the fifth five-year plan from 1974 to 1978 gave focus to Garibi Hatao, electricity supply Act was amended, 20-point program launched in 1975 and Minimum Need Program got introduced. The achievement was 4.8% while the target was 4.4%. then for three years only rolling plans were there. The sixth five-year plan period started from 1980-1985 giving emphasis to economic liberalization and it achieved 5.7% growth while the target was 5.2%. the seventh five-year plan started from 1985 to 1990 under the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi and importance was on self-sufficient economy, productive employment, upgradation of technology and maximum food grain production. For the first time in Indian economic history Private sector got prominence over the public sector and growth rate was 6.01% while the target was 5 only.

The eighth five-year plan period started from 1992-1997 under the leadership of P V Narasimha Rao and India witnessed drastic changes. India announced New Economic Policy. The New Economic Policy

The NEP was on air in the year 1991 under the leadership of the then Prime Minister P V Narasimha Rao. It was undertaken by finance minister Manmohan Singh in line with the IMF regulations to lend to India where all other countries backed. The NEP laid its emphasis on LPG- Liberalization, Privatization and globalization. The objectives of NEP were to make entry of the Indian economy into the field of globalization, to bring down the rate of inflation and to remove market restrictions.

Liberalization is all about liberalizing the existing rules. The limit of foreign investment increased; banks were given permission to charge interest without the influence of RBI etc. Privatization included selling shares of PSUs to public and financial institutions, disinvestment, minimizing the role of the public sector etc. industries reserved only for the public sector was reduced. Globalization means reducing the customs duty and tariffs, removing the restrictions of foreign trade etc.

The ninth five-year plan was led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee and tried to use the unexplained economic potential of the country to promote economic and social growth. Elimination of poverty was another objective. it achieved a growth rate of 6.8% against a target of 7.1%.

The tenth five-year plan started from 2002-2007. the main aim was to reduce poverty and 20-point program again come into planning. again, the target was 8.1 but achievement was 7.7%. the eleventh plan period was from 2007-2012 lead by Manmohan Singh. Rapid and inclusive growth was the prime aim. The twelfth and last plan period was from 2012-2017 with the objective of creating 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector and to remove gender and social gap in school enrolment and to provide banking service access to 90% of the households.

All these five-year plans were planned by the Planning Commission of India and was centrally planned and executed. There was criticism that the central plans didn't work well with state needs and sometimes conflict happens between the Central and State governments. So, the NDA government dissolved the Planning Commission and Niti Aayog was formed. The five-year plans played a vital role in shaping the economy of India, bridging the social sector and building industries across the country. The centralized Planning system ensured that the money got spent for the purpose. Niti Aayog is here to stay and what will be its contributions is another discussion.

Niti Aayog

Niti Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) formed on 1st January 2015 to evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the

active involvement of states and to foster cooperative federalism. It is supported by an attached office, Development Monitoring and Evaluation Organization (DMEO) a flagship initiative, Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and an autonomous body, National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD).

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2. Planning and Economic Policy in India, D R Gadgil, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics(GIPE), Pune (India)1972
3. www.niti.gov.in

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN SCOPUS



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ABSTRACT

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is aspirational global targets for human development and poverty reduction. The current deadline for achieving all SDG is 2030. SDGs are universal, interlinked and indivisible. They address the needs of all people, in all countries, at all times. The field's literature is also expanding and becoming more interdisciplinary in nature. Bibliometric analysis is a comparative evaluation of written journal articles, books, or book pages, and it's a valuable tool for assessing the effect of a publication on the scientific world. The number of times a piece of study has been cited by other scholars is an excellent measure of its scholarly importance. A bibliometric analysis, also known as a citation classics research style, is a widely used method for assessing an article's effect. This paper aims to provide a succinct update on the effects of bibliometric research on publications in the field of Sustainable Development Goals as a key word in Scopus.

Key Words: *Bibliometric Analysis, Sustainable Development Goals*

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals to guide all nations, individuals, businesses and institutions to work together for a better world for the benefit of all people. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is aspirational global targets for human development and poverty reduction. The current deadline for achieving all SDG is 2030. SDGs are universal, interlinked and indivisible. They address the needs of all people, in all countries, at all times. The SDGs were adopted by 193 United Nations member states at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit.

Statement of the Problem

Bibliometric analysis is a comparative evaluation of written scientific articles, books, or book pages, and it is a valuable tool for assessing the effect of publishing on the scientific world. The number of times a piece of study is cited by other scholars is a strong measure of its intellectual value. A bibliometric analysis, also known as a citation classics research style, is a popular method for assessing an article's impact as well as identifying prominent authors and sources.

Objective of the Study

This paper attempts to present a concise report of the bibliometric analysis results on articles in the area of Sustainable Development Goals as a key word in Scopus.

METHODOLOGY

Since, Sustainable Development Goals is an active field of study; considerably large volume of literature (49479 documents) could be traced from the Scopus database for the period from 1975- 2023. The most prominent authors and sources are identified using the built in tools of Scopus database.

RESULTS

- Table 1 shows the most important documents in Google Scholar in the area of Sustainable Development Goals. Apart from official literature from UN on SDG, the article by T Hák, S Janoušková and B Moldan is found to be the most prominent in Google Scholar.
- Publications per Year show its peak in 2021 with 8675 documents, which is followed by 2022 (6646 so far) and 2020 (6814 documents). The literature in the field is growing at a rapid rate in the recent years. (Exhibit 1)
- Sustainability, Journal of Cleaner Production and IOP Conference Series are found to be the prominent sources in the area of research. (Exhibit 2)
- Bhutta Z A and Bibri S E are found to be the most prominent authors via production of research literature in this field. (Exhibit 3)
- Chinese Academy of Sciences is found to be the most prominent affiliations of authors in this area of research. (Exhibit 4)
- USA, UK and China lead the list of major contributing countries to this area of research. (Exhibit 5)
- 60.3% of the documents in the database with this key word (Indian democracy) are research articles followed by 20 % of conference papers. (Exhibit 6)
- Being a multidisciplinary relevant area of research, Environmental Sciences (18.6%) and Social Sciences (17.0%) are the prominent subject areas having attribution of research in Sustainability Development Goals.

DISCUSSION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are our global-led roadmap to reduce poverty, build strong economies and protect our planet. Living up to their promise will require action from all corners of society. They offer a shared vision of the world we want—a world where no one is left behind. More research in this domain is expected to cater the impact and relevance on different sectors, aspects and concerns.

Appendix – Tables and Exhibits

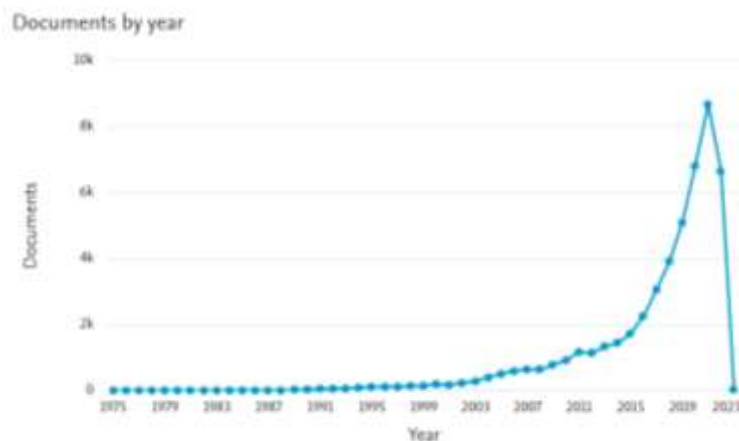
Table1 Top 25 Documents from Google Scholar

GS Rank	Cites	Authors	Title	Year	Source	Publisher
1	999	T Hák, S Janoušková, B Moldan	Sustainable Development Goals: A need for relevant indicators	2016	Ecological indicators	Elsevier
2	461	U SDG	Sustainable development goals	2019	The energy progress report. Tracking SDG	unsiap.or.jp
3	780	JD Sachs, G Schmidt-Traub, M Mazzucato...	Six transformations to achieve the sustainable development goals	2019	Nature ...	nature.com

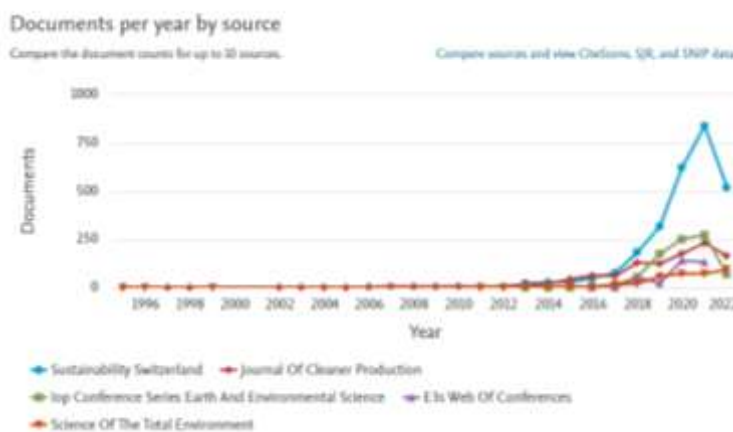
4	2268	JD Sachs	From millennium development goals to sustainable development goals	2012	The lancet	thelancet.com
5	686	R Vinuesa, H Azizpour, I Leite, M Balaam...	The role of artificial intelligence in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals	2020	Nature ...	nature.com
6	2816	KW Robert, TM Parris...	What is sustainable development? Goals, indicators, values, and practice	2005	... sustainable development	Taylor & Francis
7	636	M Stafford-Smith, D Griggs, O Gaffney, F Ullah...	Integration: the key to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals	2017	Sustainability ...	Springer
8	192	SDG FUND	Sustainable development goals	2015		documents1.worldbank.org
9	1405	M Nilsson, D Griggs, M Visbeck	Policy: map the interactions between Sustainable Development Goals	2016	Nature	nature.com
10	107	A Fleming, RM Wise, H Hansen, L Sams	The sustainable development goals: A case study	2017	Marine Policy	Elsevier
11	1403	D Le Blanc	Towards integration at last? The sustainable development goals as a network of targets	2015	Sustainable Development	Wiley Online Library
12	56	P Katila, CJP Colfer, W De Jong, G Galloway...	Sustainable Development Goals	2019		books.google.com
13	360	D Osborn, A Cutter, F Ullah	Universal sustainable development goals	2015	Understanding ...	sustainabledevelopment.un.org
14	308	D Griggs, MS Smith, J Rockström, MC Öhman...	An integrated framework for sustainable development goals	2014	Ecology and society	JSTOR
15	133	RB Swain	A critical analysis of the sustainable development goals	2018	Handbook of sustainability science and research	Springer
16	2768	D Griggs, M Stafford-Smith, O Gaffney, J Rockström...	Sustainable development goals for people and planet	2013	Nature	nature.com

17	159	G Di Baldassarre, M Sivapalan, M Rusca...	Sociohydrology: scientific challenges in addressing the sustainable development goals	2019	Water Resources ...	Wiley Online Library
18	405	Y Lu, N Nakicenovic, M Visbeck, AS Stevance	Policy: Five priorities for the UN sustainable development goals	2015	Nature	nature.com
19	164	LM Fonseca, JP Domingues, AM Dima	Mapping the sustainable development goals relationships	2020	Sustainability	mdpi.com
20	521	R Costanza, L Daly, L Fioramonti, E Giovannini...	Modelling and measuring sustainable wellbeing in connection with the UN Sustainable Development Goals	2016	Ecological ...	Elsevier
21	666	J Gupta, C Vegelin	Sustainable development goals and inclusive development	2016	International environmental agreements: Politics, law ...	Springer
22	155	JD Moyer, S Hedden	Are we on the right path to achieve the sustainable development goals?	2020	World Development	Elsevier
23	105	NBR Monteiro, EA da Silva, JMM Neto	Sustainable development goals in mining	2019	Journal of Cleaner Production	Elsevier
24	99	R Bali Swain, F Yang-Wallentin	Achieving sustainable development goals: predicaments and strategies	2020	... of Sustainable Development & ...	Taylor & Francis
25	236	R Costanza, L Daly, L Fioramonti, E Giovannini...	The UN Sustainable Development Goals and the dynamics of well-being	2016		openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au

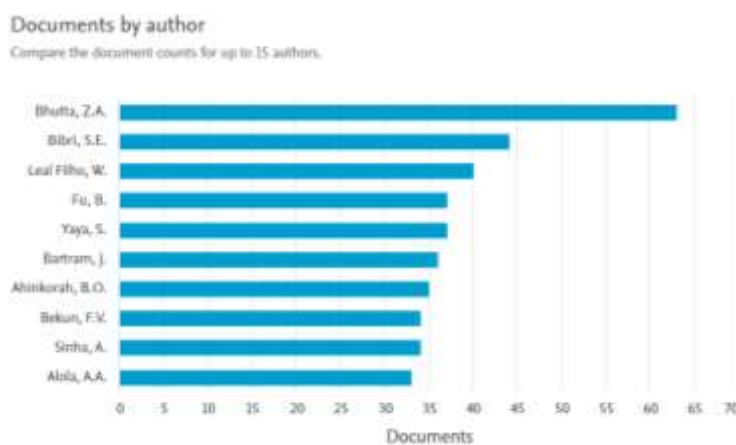
Source: Generated from Google Scholar using Publish or Perish App

Exhibit 1 Documents by Year

Source: Generated from Scopus

Exhibit 2 Documents per Year by Source

Source: Generated from Scopus

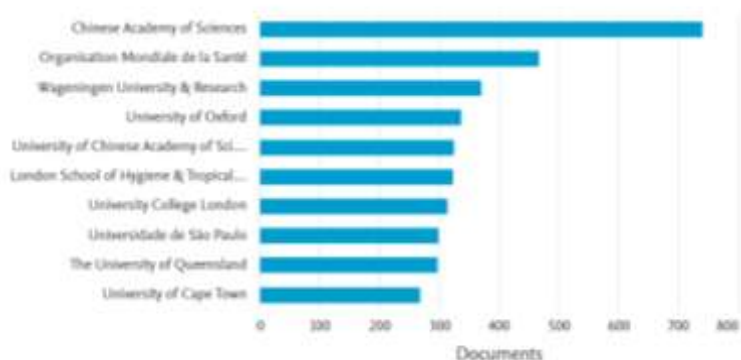
Exhibit 3 Documents by Author

Source: Generated from Scopus

Exhibit 4 Documents by Affiliation

Documents by affiliation

Compare the document counts for up to 15 affiliations.

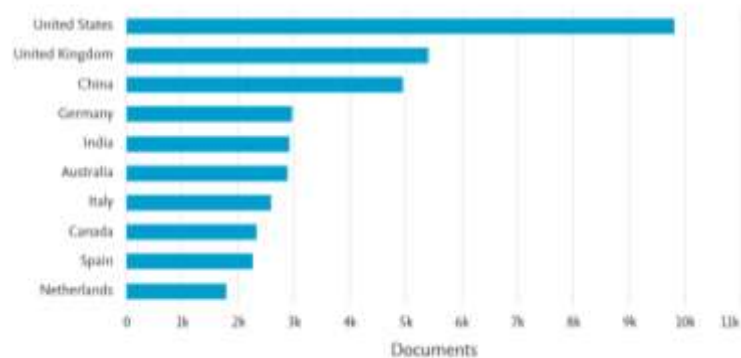


Source: Generated from Scopus

Exhibit 5 Documents by Country or Territory

Documents by country or territory

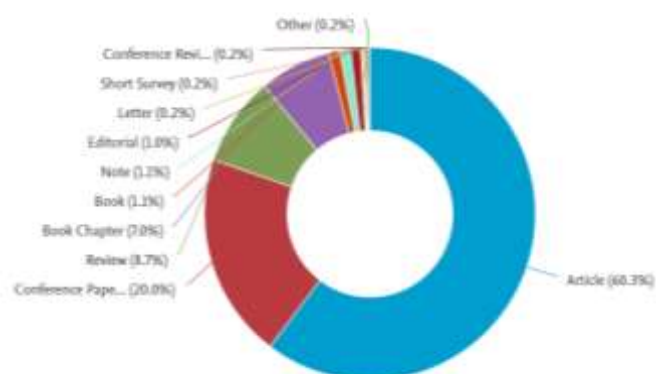
Compare the document counts for up to 15 countries/territories.



Source: Generated from Scopus

Exhibit 6 Documents by Type

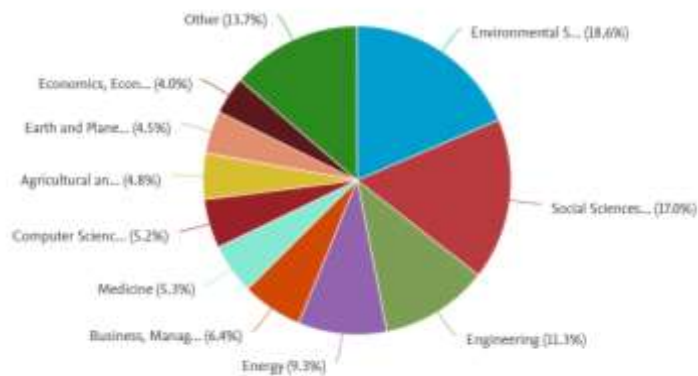
Documents by type



Source: Generated from Scopus

Exhibit 7 Documents by Subject Area

Documents by subject area

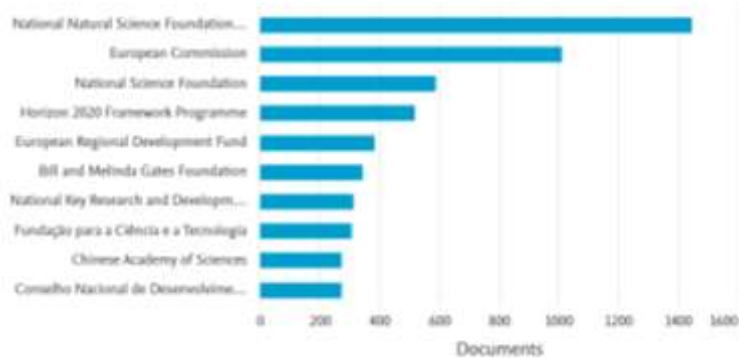


Source: Generated from Scopus

Exhibit 8 Documents by Funding Sponsor

Documents by funding sponsor

Compare the document counts for up to 15 funding sponsors.



Source: Generated from Scopus

REFERENCES

www.scopus.com

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY IN SCOPUS



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ABSTRACT

The Indian democracy is marked by the rule of law, separation of powers and the Constitution of India. The constituents of Indian democracy are the nation-state and its government, which together function democratically in a larger polity. The achievements of Indian democracy have led to its formal designation as one of the largest democracies in the world. The field's literature is also expanding and becoming more interdisciplinary in nature. Bibliometric analysis is a comparative evaluation of written journal articles, books, or book pages, and it's a valuable tool for assessing the effect of a publication on the scientific world. The number of times a piece of study has been cited by other scholars is an excellent measure of its scholarly importance. A bibliometric analysis, also known as a citation classics research style, is a widely used method for assessing an article's effect. This paper aims to provide a succinct update on the effects of bibliometric research on publications in the field of Indian Democracy as a key word in Scopus.

Key Words: *Bibliometric Analysis, Indian Democracy*

INTRODUCTION

The Indian Democracy is a political system that has existed in India since its independence from Britain. The Indian democracy is marked by the rule of law, separation of powers and the Constitution of India. The constituents of Indian democracy are the nation-state and its government, which together function democratically in a larger polity. The achievements of Indian democracy have led to its formal designation as one of the largest democracies in the world. The Indian democracy is a federal, parliamentary and multi-party system of government. The Constitution of India provides for a bicameral legislature, with the lower house called the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and an upper house called the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

Statement of the Problem

Bibliometric analysis is a comparative evaluation of written scientific articles, books, or book pages, and it is a valuable tool for assessing the effect of publishing on the scientific world. The number of times a piece of study is cited by other scholars is a strong measure of its intellectual value. A bibliometric analysis, also known as a citation classics research style, is a popular method for assessing an article's impact as well as identifying prominent authors and sources.

Objective of the Study

This paper attempts to present a concise report of the bibliometric analysis results on articles in the area of Indian Democracy as a key word in Scopus.

METHODOLOGY

Since, Indian Democracy is an active but limited field of study; considerable volume of literature (1419 documents) could be traced from the Scopus database for the period from 1942- 2022. The most prominent authors and sources are identified using the built in tools of Scopus database.

RESULTS

- Table 1 shows the most important documents in Google Scholar in the area of Indian Democracy. Literature from A Lijphart and RGuha are found in the top two ranks as per Google Scholar.
- Publications per Year show its peak in 2021 with 101 documents, which is expected to be overtaken by 2022 with already 56 documents. The literature in the field is growing at a rapid rate in the recent years. (Exhibit 1)
- Economic and Political Weekly, India Quarterly and India Review are found to be the prominent sources in the area of research. (Exhibit 2)
- Jaffrelot C and Mitra SK are found to be the most prominent authors via production of research literature in this field. (Exhibit 3)
- University of Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru University are found to be the most prominent affiliations of authors in this area of research. (Exhibit 4)
- Apart from India, USA and UK lead the list of major contributing countries to this area of research. (Exhibit 5)
- 57.9% of the documents in the database with this key word (Indian democracy) are research articles followed by 19.5 % of book chapters. (Exhibit 6)
- Being a interdisciplinary relevant area of research, Social Sciences (56.6%) and Arts and Humanities (17.9%) are the prominent subject areas having attribution of research in Indian Democracy.

DISCUSSION

India's democracy system is not only reliable but also flexible. It works in the favour of the people and has a strong basis to prove its greatness. The Indian democracy is one of the most stable democracies in the world. It has been able to maintain its stability because it has been able to provide a good life for its people. This system allows all citizens to take part in making decisions about their government and provides them with opportunities for upward mobility. More research in this domain is expected to cater the impact and relevance on different sectors, aspects and concerns.

Appendix – Tables and Exhibits

Table1 Top 25 Documents from Google Scholar

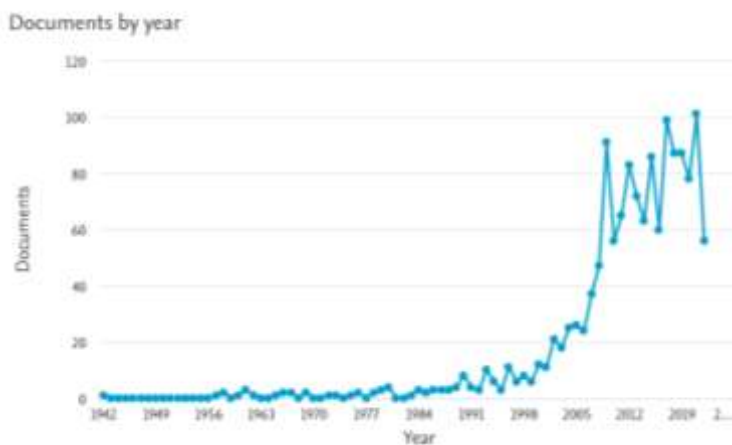
GS Rank	Cites	Authors	Title	Year	Source	Publisher
1	702	A Lijphart	The puzzle of Indian democracy: A consociational interpretation	1996	American political science review	cambridge.org
2	284	R Guha	Adivasis, naxalites and Indian democracy	2007	Economic and Political Weekly	JSTOR
3	50	P Chatterjee	Classes, capital and Indian democracy	2008	Economic and Political Weekly	JSTOR
4	72	NG Jayal	Democracy in India	2007	OUP Catalogue	ideas.repec.org

5	72	SH Rudolph, LI Rudolph	South Asia faces the future: new dimensions of Indian democracy	2002	Journal of Democracy	muse.jhu.edu
6	47	LI Rudolph, SH Rudolph	Explaining Indian democracy: a fifty-year perspective, 1956-2006	2008	opac.units.it	opac.units.it
7	138	S Wilkinson	Army and nation: The military and Indian democracy since independence	2015	books.google.com	books.google.com
8	53	TA Neyazi	Politics after vernacularisation: Hindi media and Indian democracy	2011	Economic and Political Weekly	JSTOR
9	48	M Vaishnav	The BJP in power: Indian democracy and religious nationalism	2019	... for International Peace. Retrieved from https ...	carnegieendowment.org
10	101	M Shah	Employment guarantee, civil society and Indian democracy	2007	Economic and Political Weekly	JSTOR
11	50	R Vora, S Palshikar	Indian democracy: Meanings and practices	2004	Sage	Sage
12	56	SP Cohen	The military and Indian democracy	1985	ACDIS Occasional Paper	Arms Control & Domestic and ...
13	13	A Datar	The case that saved Indian democracy	2013	The Hindu	drktopecollege.in
14	18	J Alam	What is happening inside Indian Democracy?	1999	Economic and Political Weekly	JSTOR
15	9	MG Mehta, R Sharan	IITs and the Project of Indian Democracy	2016	Economic and Political Weekly	JSTOR
16	26	P Ashraf	The role of media in good governance: Paid news culture of media and the challenges to Indian democracy	2014	International Research Journal of Social Sciences	Citeseer
17	17	JP Singh	Indian democracy and empowerment of women	2000	Indian Journal of Public Administration	journals.sagepub.com
18	10	B Narayan	Republic of Hindutva: How the Sangh is reshaping Indian democracy	2021	books.google.com	books.google.com
19	25	C Jaffrelot	Indian democracy: The rule of law on trial	2002	India Review	Taylor & Francis
20	43	S Roy	Being the change: The Aam Aadmi Party and the politics of the extraordinary in Indian democracy	2014	Economic and Political Weekly	JSTOR
21	446	PK	The success of India's	2001	books.google.com	books.google.com

		Bardhan	democracy			
22	131	J Alam	Who wants democracy?	2004	books.google.com	books.google.com
23	121	R Kothari	Rethinking democracy	2005	books.google.com	books.google.com
24	24	M Kapoor, S Ravi	Women voters in Indian democracy: A silent revolution	2014	Economic and Political Weekly	JSTOR
25	61	C Jaffrelot	Refining the moderation thesis. Two religious parties and Indian democracy: The Jana Sangh and the BJP between Hindutva radicalism and coalition politics	2013	Democratization	Taylor & Francis

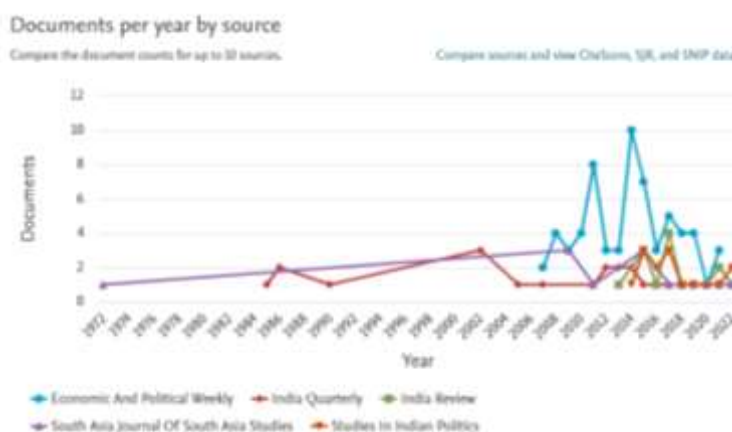
Source: Generated from Google Scholar using Publish or Perish App

Exhibit 1 Documents by Year



Source: Generated from Scopus

Exhibit 2 Documents per Year by Source

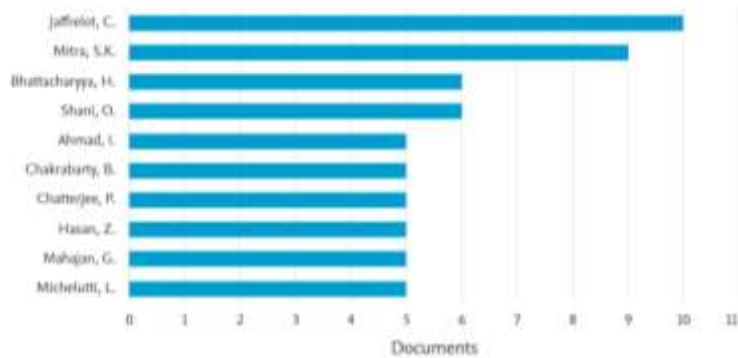


Source: Generated from Scopus

Exhibit 3 Documents by Author

Documents by author

Compare the document counts for up to 15 authors.



Source: Generated from Scopus

Exhibit 4 Documents by Affiliation

Documents by affiliation

Compare the document counts for up to 15 affiliations.

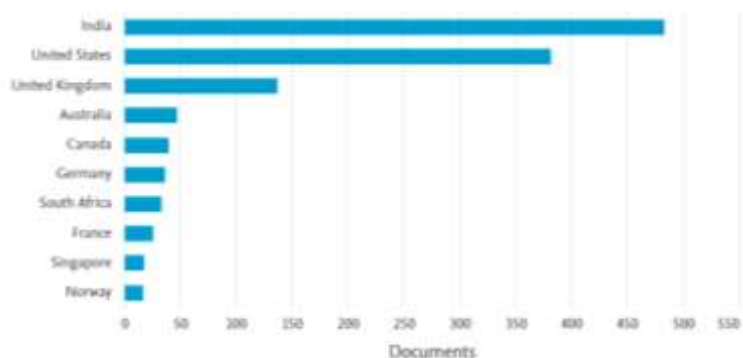


Source: Generated from Scopus

Exhibit 5 Documents by Country or Territory

Documents by country or territory

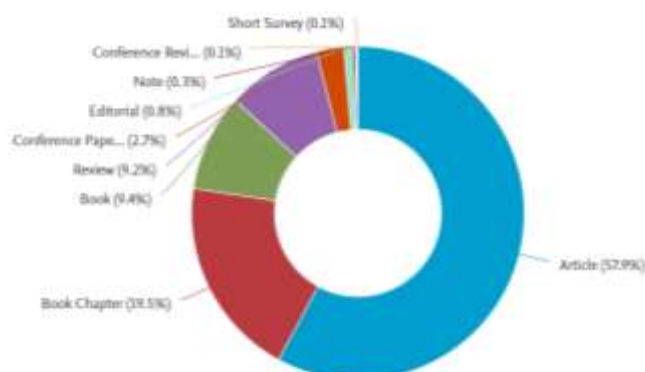
Compare the document counts for up to 15 countries/territories.



Source: Generated from Scopus

Exhibit 6 Documents by Type

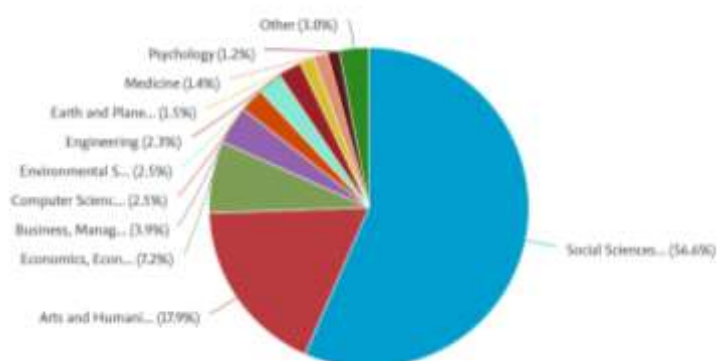
Documents by type



Source: Generated from Scopus

Exhibit 7 Documents by Subject Area

Documents by subject area

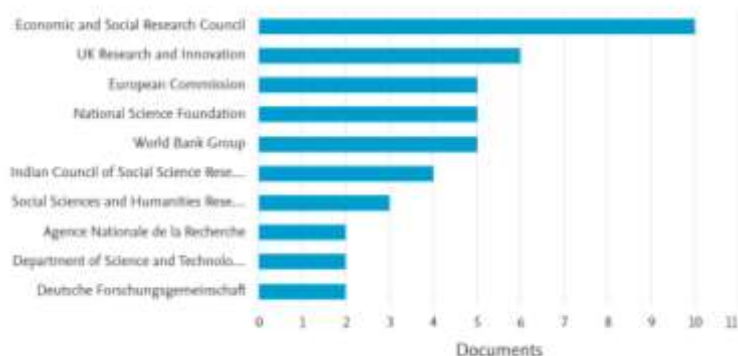


Source: Generated from Scopus

Exhibit 8 Documents by Funding Sponsor

Documents by funding sponsor

Compare the document counts for up to 15 funding sponsors.



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GLORIOUS TRADITION OF EDUCATION SECTOR IN INDIA



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INTRODUCTION

Up until 1976, education policies and implementation were determined legally by each of India's constitutional states. The 42nd amendment to the constitution in 1976 made education a 'concurrent subject'. From now on the central and state governments shared formal responsibility for funding and administration of education. In a country as large as India, now with 28 states and eight union territories, this suggests that the potential for variations between states in the policies, plans, programs and initiatives for education is vast. Periodically, national policy frameworks are created to guide states in their creation of state-level programs and policies. State governments and native government bodies manage the majority of primary and upper primary schools and the number of government-managed elementary schools is growing.

As per the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2012, 96.5% of all rural children between the ages of 6–14 were enrolled in class. India has maintained a mean enrolment ratio of 95% for students in this age group from year 2007 to 2014. As an outcome the amount of students in the age group 6–14 who are not enrolled in school has come down to 2.8% within the academic year 2018 (ASER 2018). The Human Rights Measurement Initiative finds that India is achieving only 79.0% of what should be possible at its level of income for the proper to education. Although there are private schools in India, they're highly regulated in terms of what they can teach, in what form they will operate (must be a non-profit to run any accredited educational institution) and all the other aspects of the operation. In January 2019, India had over 900 universities and 40,000 colleges.

In India's education system, a big number of seats are reserved under affirmative action policies for the historically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. In universities, colleges, and similar institutions affiliated to the central government, there's a maximum 50% of reservations applicable to these disadvantaged groups, at the state level it can vary.

“FIVE REASONS EDUCATION IS SO VITAL”

1. Develop Self-Dependency

Good educational systems specialise in moulding future members of society. When a toddler reaches adulthood, they ought to be armed with all the tools, characteristics, and knowledge they have to thrive in a world of opportunity.

Independence may be a vital attribute for any person. This doesn't just stop at knowing the way to cook and get around town. As they progress down their educational pathway, a teacher's specialise in developing these characteristics will grow.

2. Fulfil Dreams and Ambitions

At each stage of our lives, we've goals we want to achieve and targets we want to hit. The sense of pride in knowing you've worked to urge where you want to be is rewarding and satisfying. nearly always, it requires one vital component - education.

Education provides us with the tools and mental characteristics required to excel in life. Whether your child wishes to be a pilot or scientist once they grow up, or they aim to open their own business once they hit adulthood, they'll have to use all their educational years to make it possible. Education unlocks vital skills like good deciding and interpersonal skills. they're going to need to draw up on them if they wish to make their dreams and ambitions become a reality.

3. Build Confidence

A confident child is one which will benefit in many aspects of life. In education, they need the confidence to express themselves or ask for help or clarification if they need it. Confidence may be a vital characteristic when working creativity in the arts or in a sporting environment.

A more educated child is one a more confident one, which in turn only helps them in their educational pursuits. Providing they hold onto that confidence into adulthood, it'll continue to serve them well professionally and socially.

4. Make a Fairer World

Given everyone the proper educational opportunities, and that they have a fair chance at acquiring new skills which make them employable and competent members of society. Education also benefits other aspects of life like health and wellness, meaning it truly forms the backbone of a good society filled with thriving people.

5. Underpin Human Progress

Just as we are now benefitting from greater transport access, healthier bodies, and improved communication systems, future generations also will benefit from the continued efforts to ensure as many children as possible get the education they need.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of modern education was to inculcate values in students such as equality, secularism, education for all and environmental protection etc. to know the culture as well as people of our country, every student must be provided a minimum of a minimum level of education to the people who cannot afford it, to organize the students with the ever increasing demands.

Social Aim

Human being is considered to be a social animal. Education can make him to be a productive member of the society. Every individual is born with some potential. It's the education that helps the individual to meet his potential. Society is taken into account to be the result of interaction among the individuals either in small or large group. Education ensures peaceful existence of the society. By education, students realize the importance of social values like justice, fair play, healthy competition and harmony, etc. Education makes the individual accountable to the community and therefore the nation. With social aims, education gives direction to the society in its development.

Vocational Aim

The method of education makes the individual to be capable of his livelihood, in order that he can be useful and lead a productive life in the society. The individual respects the dignity of labour. This aim makes him self-reliant and sufficient and fills the gap between education and vocation. Vocational aim has utilitarian dimension too. Education provides knowledge and skills to a private in a fruitful manner.

Cultural Aim

Education features a cultural aim also. By undergoing education, child becomes civilized and cultured. An informed person develops aesthetic sense and respects other's culture. Knowing the culture includes gaining or acquiring knowledge about existing beliefs of a society, art, morals, laws, etc.

Moral Aim

Education helps in building up of character of an individual. Most values like honesty, truthfulness, justice, goodness, purity, courage, punctuality, and dutifulness are nurtured through education.

Spiritual Aim

Education is important to promote spirituality among the individuals. He raises himself above self-interest and works for the welfare of others, which is named to be the state of self-actualization. He not only preaches right or wrong, but also practices it in his life.

Intellectual Aim

Education provides opportunities to a private to develop innate power or intellectual capacity to think rationally and lead his life independently with confidence.

ANCIENT EDUCATION

During the traditional period, two systems of education were developed, Vedic and Buddhist. The medium of language during the Vedic system was Sanskrit, while those within the Buddhist system were Pali. During those times the education was of Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads and Dharmasutras. From the Rigveda onwards our ancient education started with the target of developing the students not only in the outer body but also in the inner body. The traditional education focused on imparting ethics like humility, truthfulness, discipline, self-reliance and respecting all creation to the scholars. The education was mostly imparted in ashrams, gurukuls, temples, houses. Sometimes pujaris of the temples went to teach the students. The education system of ancient India has some special features and uniqueness which wasn't found in any other ancient education system of other countries. The education was mostly given in forest under the shade, which keeps the scholars' mind fresh and alive. During past people used to live a simple life and doing their work with devotion and hardwork.



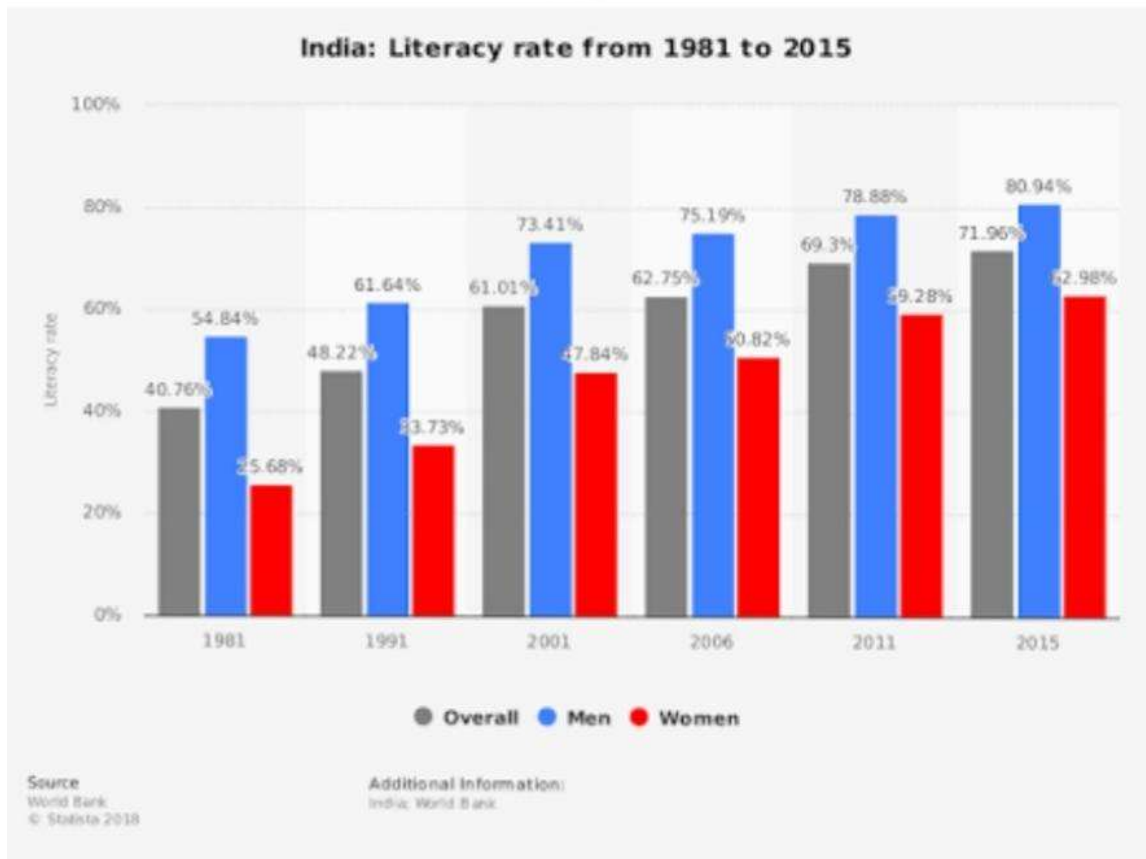
MEDIEVAL EDUCATION

During the 8th century Anno Domini(A.D) an enormous number of Mohammadian invaded India. Mahmud Ghaznavi captured India and founded a large number of school and libraries in the country by looted wealth. Later Muslim leaders established their permanent empire in India, they brought a replacement system of education. the traditional education system was drastically changed. The Arabs and therefore the Turks brought some new culture , traditions and institutions in India, therein the most remarkable change was the Islamic pattern of education which was different from the Buddhist and Brahmanic education system. The medieval age, education system primarily focused on the Islamic and Mughal system.



MODERN EDUCATION

In the middle of the medieval age, British invaded India and started to capture it. the fashionable education was introduced during British empire. within the 1830s Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay introduced the English language. the themes and the syllabus were limited to some extend, the most aim of modern education of the British was to spread Christianity. As time passed education began to develop and entered into the modern era that is in the 21st century, the age of science, technology and innovations. The demand and therefore the need for education still remains the same as it was in ancient and medieval times. within the modern era of science and technology, the economic sector is increasing day by day. As demand increases our education system also must change and adapt to that environment.



METHODOLOGY

- ☐ A conceptual study is conducted using case studies.
- ☐ The study is predicated on descriptive and analytical research.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN INDIAN EDUCATION

1. Lack of cash

The absence of sufficient assets may be a fundamental issue in the improvement of education. due to poor economics, most instructive institutions need the framework, science gear and libraries, and so on. due to this, the specified outcomes can't be achieved.

2. Costly education

College and specialized institutions have clothed to be expensive in India. The expense structure of specific and able institutions. Privatization of advanced education has helped the event of benefit greedy business people. Now advanced education may be a much expensive undertaking.

3. No practical knowledge

In India, parents and teachers expect their students to attain high in the exam rather than getting quality knowledge. And education becomes a routine. Practical knowledge and skill-based education are still very distant from scholars who are studying in schools, colleges, and universities.

4. the matter of brain drain

Whenever smart, capable, and meriting candidates don't get reasonable positions within the nation, they have to travel to another country to look for employment. So our nation is denied good ability. This wonder is named 'Brain Drain'. Due to that, we lost numerous talents that could be utilized in our nation for the betterment of education as well as the overall development of the country.

5. Cast reservation and paid seat

In the Indian education system, seats are reserved for reserved cast and rich students. The education system should give equal chance to all or any students irrespective of their caste and creed. In India, the kid of a good rich family gets a good education just because of ample money whereas the child of a poor family hardly gets a primary education. The govt data disclose the better reality that only 1 child out of 7 that takes birth in India goes to school. That problem should be conveyed into notice as soon as possible and do some severe work to vary the circumstances as soon as possible.

6. Outdated syllabus

There is an urgent requirement to modify the present system of higher education in the country. We are required to make sure quality in education as well as quantity. Students are acquiring knowledge from the out dated syllabus. Plenty of technological and scientific advancements are taking place in India. And hence the courses are Graduate and postgraduates have to be updated as per the modern and technological development.

CONCLUSION

In the modern era, industries and technology are increasing day by day. Every industry sector is trying to find a person who best suits their industry. With the ever increasing demand for industrial sector, our current education system also must be upgraded. In universities, students are learning only for competing with each other to come first, no practical knowledge is gained. There's a lot of pressure and burden of work and studies on them, thanks to this students are committing suicide. Our education system must learn from ancient and medieval education system regarding the implementation of practical knowledge, practice teacher relations, ways of life students lived therein age, the contribution of kings towards the education, there was no more stress laid on students and far more. The longer term of industries and commercial sectors will be very tough and ever demanding, so our government has got to provide such an education system which will bring all round development in students and make them future ready and also teach them to live in a critical situation.

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EVOLUTION OF HOCKEY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The game of hockey dates back to ancient civilizations in different formats but was introduced in India by the British. The game gained popularity amongst the army soldiers and later in other public sector units and clubs. India rose to the top in the Olympics and remained an undisputed leader in the Olympic arena till the powerful European nations high jacked the sport to their advantage. India has not recovered from the change in the ecosystem and has not adopted as well as it should have to owe to various reasons. Analysis of the Indian team's performance in the international arena and the consequent fallout has been elaborated in this case study. It provides a comprehensive analysis of the various reasons for the drop in performance and possible solutions to remedy the situation.

Key Words: *Hockey, Sports*

INTRODUCTION

Field hockey is a platoon sport of the hockey family in which each platoon plays with ten outfield players and a goalkeeper. Matches are played on lawn, doused turf, artificial turf, synthetic field, or inner boarded face. Players wear a standard tackle conforming of a jersey, films or skirt, shoes, and, for safety, thigh guards and a mouth guard. Each player carries a hockey stick that's made of wood, carbon fiber, fiberglass, or a combination of carbon fiber and fiberglass in different amounts. Using their sticks, the platoon trials to drive the round hockey ball, made of hard plastic, towards the rival platoon's thing.

The history of hockey in India dates back to the rule of British paratroops in India. Calcutta was the first mega city to organize a hockey club in 1885-86, followed by Bombay and Punjab. In 1908, the Bengal Hockey Association came India's first hockey association.

Women in India have also taken up hockey. The Asia d 82 has been expanded to include women's hockey. Their position of play is enough high.

Significance

To get a better understanding of India's sports culture

Objective

To comprehend the progress of hockey throughout the years in India

Methodology

The study is grounded on literal exploration.

History of Indian Hockey in the Olympics

1928 Amsterdam Olympics- In 1928, India contended in the Olympics for the first time as British India. Dhyan Chand's chapeau- trick against finalist Holland holds a particular position in Indian history, as it was the first time the country won an Olympic gold order.

1932 Los Angeles Olympics- India had set a new hockey record by scoring 35 pretensions against both the United States and Japan.

1960 Rome Olympics- In the semi-final, India hardly defeated Great Britain, with a thing from Udham Singh making the difference. Pakistan was India's final opponent again, India was shocked to lose 0-1 to Pakistan in the final, ending their gold order winning band.

1964 Tokyo Olympics- India earned its seventh gold order by beating Pakistan in the final.

1968 Mexico Olympics- Hockey was gaining fashion ability in both Europe and Asia. In the group stage match, India was defeated by New Zealand, which was India's first loss in the Olympics group stage. Despite this, India went on to win a citation order in the third- place play- off, defeating West Germany 2-1.

1972 Munich Olympics- India lost in the semi-final against Pakistan, and it's allowed that the tragedy disintegrated India's meter. They won citation after defeating Holland 2-1 in the third- place play- off.

1976 Montreal Olympics- India was excluded from order contention for the first time in 58 times.

1980 Moscow Olympics- India won their seventh gold order in the Olympics after defeating Spain 4-3 in the final. Unfortunately, this was India's final Olympic order in hockey.

1984 Los Angeles Olympics- India only lost to Australia in the group rounds, and the must-have- palm game against West Germany redounded in a tie, knocking India out of the semi-finals. India went on to win two further bracket matches, putting them in fifth place overall.

1988 Seoul Olympics- After losing to Pakistan, India was put in the 5-8 bracket matches and finished sixth.

1992 Barcelona Olympics-Only two of India's matches were won, against Argentina and Egypt and India was relegated to the 5-8 brackets matches, where they finished seventh.

1996 Atlanta Olympics- India contended in the 5-8 brackets matches for the fourth successive Olympics, where they ended eighth after losing both matches.

2000 Sydney Olympics- India lost to Great Britain in a bracket match but won against Argentina, putting them in seventh place.

2004 Athens Olympics- In the 5-8 brackets match, India defeated Korea and finished in seventh place.

2008 Beijing Olympics- India failed to qualify for the Olympics for the first time in 88 times.

2012 London Olympics- India defeated South Africa 2-3 in the 11-12 bracket games, climaxing in India's smallest finish at the Olympics.

2016 Rio Olympics

Men- India was paired with Germany, the Netherlands, Argentina, Ireland, and Canada on the list. Only two of India's matches against Ireland and Argentina were won, and they

finished fourth in their group. India's fourth- place finish earned them a quarter-final match against Belgium, which they lost 1-3. India came in eighth place overall in the event.

Women- The Indian women qualified for the Olympics for the alternate time, the first being in 1980. The Indian women's team was leveled against the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, Argentina, and Japan. India failed to win a single match and finished bottom in both the group and the event.

2021 Tokyo Olympics

Men- After leading the Indian men's hockey platoon to a citation order triumph at the 2020 Olympics in Tokyo, the team players inscribed their names in history. India defeated Germany. Women- The Indian women's hockey platoon was denied an order at the Tokyo Olympics after losing to the Rio Olympics gold champion Great Britain in the citation order match. Still, trainer Sjoerd Marijne's team may be proud of their fourth- place performance at the Tokyo Olympics, which was their best- ever finish in Olympic history.



Indian hockey platoon at 1948 Olympics Games

PROGRESS OF HOCKEY:

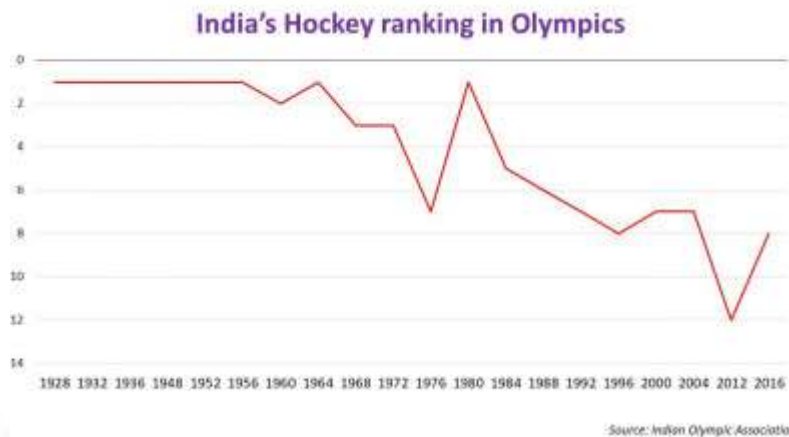
World Series Hockey is a proposed domestic hockey league in India. Though the name is given as World Series this competition doesn't deal with public brigades of any nation. This event has clubs from eight Indian metropolises that will share in the first season in 2011 – 12. This event will have 200 players from each around the world along with Indian players. Hence, the name is given World Series Hockey. This event replaces the old event of the Premier Hockey League.

India won the 2014 Asian Games Gold Medal after 16 times . India won Asia Cup held in Dhaka in 2017. Indian Men's hockey platoon won by a record 26-0 peripheries against Hong Kong in the 2018 Asian Games pool games. The before record was 24-1 made 86 times ago in the 1932 Olympics when India excelled the USA. The Indian men's hockey platoon is presently ranked fourth in the world. India reached third in the men's hockey rankings after winning citation at Tokyo 2020. Indian women's hockey platoon climbed to stylish- ever 6th position in FIH World rankings Indian women's hockey platoon is now placed in the World Rankings above Spain. For utmost members of the men's hockey platoon at the Commonwealth Games 2022, India gained a tableware order in Birmingham, for goalkeeper PR Sreejesh the platoon lost a gold. India Women's Hockey Team won its first and only gold order in the 2002 Commonwealth Games and will aim to win another in the 2022 edition slated to begin on July 29.

The new generation had drifted down from hockey. States, similar as Uttar Pradesh, which was formerly the bedrock of field hockey training in India, saw most training centers shut down while also scrapping original periodic hockey events(Avasthi, 2015).

National Game of India

The Field Hockey game can either be played on a grass field or the turf, a specially made mat-like material. India's performance in Hockey at various international forums was phenomenal during the 1920-1950s period and that was probably why the sport became accepted as the national sport in the country.



Above the graph shows India has a noble record in Olympics hockey. In the period between 1928 and 1964, India mandated every platoon on the field and entered the adulation of the world for its outstanding accomplishments. During this golden period, the world marveled at the enchantment of great Indian players similar as Major Dhyan Chand and Balbir Singh Sr. Still, the Indian platoon has performed below prospects since the 1964 Olympics, bagging two citation and only one gold order. After the golden period, there was a downfall for a many times. Yet again, the prospects from the platoon are adding both, the men's and women's hockey brigades had a spirited run at the Asians Games. Still, the gold hopes from the men's platoon have been shattered. Let us hope the crepuscular make us proud. Indian hockey platoon, both women and men have raised the prospects of the whole nation in the last many times.

Highlights

Hockey may not officially be the public sport of India, but it sure is one of the most popular games. India has had a golden run in hockey through the periods.

Six successive gold orders in Olympics from 1928 to 1956 were the most spectacular achievement.

India has performed enough well at the Asian Games as well.

The men's Indian hockey platoon captured the imagination of the entire nation by winning the gold at the Incheon Asiad. An analogous feat was anticipated in the 2018 edition of the game. Unfortunately, they got ousted by the Malaysians in the semis.

Our crepuscular are veritably much in the game. We might sound too auspicious, but we anticipate nothing but gold from them!

Men's Hockey in India

Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
3	9	2	14

Women's hockey in India

Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	1	3	5

The women's hockey team has been pretty average compared to the men's team over the years. They first won the gold at the 1982 Asian Games. At the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul South Korea, the team had to settle for a bronze.

Overview :

Indian hockey was introduced in the 1928 Olympics with no prior international tournament experience. The game was predominantly confined to the army barracks and since 1885 a few leading national tournaments were organized involving clubs from other states. The popularity of the game rose to such a large extent that the British allowed an Indian team to participate in an Olympic tournament before independence, medal tally of teams in the Olympics from 1928 to date is depicted in Table 1.

SN	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	India	8	1	2	11
2	Pakistan	3	3	2	8
3	Great Britain	3	2	4	9
4	Germany	3	1	3	7
5	Netherlands	2	4	3	9
6	Australia	1	3	5	9
7	West Germany	1	2	0	3
8	Argentina	1	0	0	1
8	New Zealand	1	0	0	1
10	Spain	0	3	1	4

On studying the performance of teams in the Olympic games (table 1), it is clear that India still holds the highest number of medals when compared to any other hockey-playing nation. The changes administered by the FIH to alter this trend drastically have paid off and the country has not been in the re-conning for over four decades. Independence did not change India's dominance on the international stage. It continued as the Olympics restarted after World War 2. The team won gold in London 1948, Helsinki 1952, Melbourne 1956, broken by a mere silver at Rome 1960, and gold at Tokyo 1964. This was followed by the start of the decline, as India won bronze at Mexico City 1968 & Munich 1972, followed by the last gold medal at Moscow 1980. The major destinations in the country that promoted the sport or gained popularity in the early days were Bengal, Punjab, Delhi, Bhopal, Lucknow, Bombay, Madras, and Coorg. The Indian Army or services teams, Indian Railways, Police teams, BSF, CRPF, Indian Airlines and a few Banks promoted the game and provided employment that gave the players the necessary opportunity to stay gainfully employed and be focused on the game.

For 28 times, India went unbeaten in hockey at the Olympic Games. India won 25 straight matches across that period, which also brought them six straight gold orders. Their run was ended by Pakistan at the 1960 Olympics final. Thanks to that record- breaking band, India still have the utmost triumphs by any platoon in Olympics.

What Changed The Winning Trends For The Indian Team

FIH world body, looked at every possibility to change the rules, surface, the equipment and ensured the European nations dominate the center stage and in a structured manner demolished the dominance of Indian hockey. For the gains of the Europeans the Indian marvel was destroyed. Countries like India had various economic, social, political issues to confront. Investing in new artificial surfaces, providing expensive sporting gear, and inability to provide modern training methods using Artificial Intelligence, Augmented reality, Virtual reality, and Mixed reality put Indian hockey on

the back burner and the dominance of European and Australian hockey teams began. Inadequate Government focus, poor adaptation of technology tools for coaching, inability to develop newer skills by the players, lack of exposure to artificial surfaces at the grass root level all resulted in a steady downfall in performance of the team. Players lacking physical fitness, and no scientific training or body building for modern hockey, resulting in many young players suffering injuries and discontinuing the game during their prime.

Indiscipline amongst players, on and off the field, was a huge challenge. The Services' teams slowly shifted their focus from the game owing to lack of investment by the Services Sports Control Board to acquire new surfaces for the training of players, Coaches' development, sponsorship for participation in national and international tournaments for exposure had impact on the country's performance. Other government organizations such as the Indian Railways, Police Teams, Indian Airlines and Banks had the same fate once the surface/ ecosystem changed, everything in their world of hockey changed and is yet to be remedied even after four decades.

CONCLUSION

Hockey has important significance in India as it had been chosen as its public game. Also, India has a bright and big deep- confirmed history related to sports. In addition, India has numerous brilliant players that had played for the country and it's the oldest given game in the country. Hockey is the public game of India but it was no way declared officially. But, we can make this functionary by bringing the golden period of hockey back formerly again. Presently, our hockey platoon lacks support from the government but with our support they can bring the glory days of hockey back. The Bottom Line The love for hockey has been reignited in recent times thanks to outstanding achievements by the public platoon. With the fire raging, the moment has come for the coming generation to suppose seriously about the sport and restore it to its former grandeur. The fact is that India still holds the utmost orders, including gold orders in field hockey, which will be one of the primary motivators. Sports exploration in field hockey is dismal in India. Looking at the advancements in the game exploration indicates that exercise intensity in hockey can be gauged from a stir analysis of match play. This analysis can be used to punctuate the frequency and position of exertion cycles during games and the recovery ages stressing the bouts of physical exertion.

In the field hockey game, the duration of the game and the distance run by field hockey players demand a high aerobic donation to the energy force. The NIS trainers have to work at the lawn root position with the help of the foreign trainers. Each state government will have to finance one public event and the player's remuneration and career bournes addressed by original state governments, to insure the fiscal stability of players pursuing the sport.

The Health and hygiene of players in sports caravansaries need emphasis since numerous players are coming from a pastoral background and need to be handheld to remain healthy, fit and nimble during the playing days. Multiple hockey associations in countries must unite and operate under a single marquee and state associations riveting on running bars, cafts and other marketable conditioning must be incontinent shut to bring focus on the game rather than promoting other marketable conditioning in the name of Hockey. This has made effects worse for the game where alcohol and other dependence have ruined gift. Trade of liquor and tobacco/ Cigars inside the stadium premises must be banned. All directors of the sports must retain some standard qualification with connection to the sport and have a decent standing in the society. Players association must be set up for translucency, collaborative logrolling and for players voice to be heard.

Investment in training of judges by leading transnational judges at the grassroots position will ameliorate umpiring norms and understanding of the rules and their interpretation. This

will go a long way in perfecting the discipline of players and their adherence to the rules of the game.

The government of India must dictate that sports bodies in the country be managed by professionals with knowledge of the sport to manage associations, rather of leaving it to politicians or stagger players with ulterior motives managing the affairs of the game. The domination of the Europeans in the FIH must end to have a position playing field for which the government of the day needs to play its card to restore the noble history of India hockey. The Asian hockey confederation has to play its part to restore the dominance of the Asian power nags and needs to secure its interests rather than being a poppet in the hands of the FIH. It goes without saying, presently sizeable backing profit is coming from Indian companies. How much longer do we've to stay to see the Indian players on the Olympic winner's tribune. It is high time now or never.

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TRANSFORMATION OF INDIAN ECONOMY IN THE DIGITAL ERA



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India's digital economy is regarded as one of the digital consumers' fastest-growing marketplaces. India ranks fourth in the world for its quickly expanding digital economy. The public and commercial sectors both play significant roles in the innovation industry. People, small enterprises, and even the government are adopting digital technology to produce items, make decisions, and provide services quickly as a result of development in the information and communication technology (ICT) industry. Businesses and all facets of society are being transformed by technology. The phrase "digital economy" refers to transactions like buying and selling as well as access to all services via internet-connected gadgets. The groundwork for digital transformation has been set by Digital India by implementing initiatives like BHIM, Aadhaar, e-locker, design, and JAMtrinity. India is able to broaden its horizons in terms of the digital economy thanks to these programmes.

Aadhaar is one of the strategic initiatives of digital India. More than a million Indian people now have an identity thanks to this. Indians have access to a national biometric identity system called Aadhaar. The payment system with Aadhaar support is uniting and strengthening Indian society. In 2009, Aadhaar was initially made available. It is significantly contributing to India's digital economy. This programme is the largest identification programme, with approximately 1.2 billion individuals enrolled in it.

The greatest technologies are being combined in this one-of-a-kind digital identification system to create a system that creates unique numbers based on biometric data collected from individuals via iris and fingerprint submissions. The thousands of individuals who were shut out of the formal economy owing to this biometric identity system are now given an identity and access to financial institutions.

The digital economy is sizable and has many different parts. The government, policy, and legislation for the online market, the critical electronic infrastructure, telecom services, the e-business and e-commerce sectors, and the management systems required to make everything function properly are the most important among them. Together, these factors cause the digital economy to expand and reach its current level.

Due to convenience and simplicity of trade, over 50% of all customers prefer online shopping to coming to the market and making their own purchases. As a result, the proportion of the digital market is increasing and is helping the development of the digital economy. It wasn't always this way, though. Prior to a few years ago, a low level of digital literacy was largely to blame for the relatively low percentage of consumers who preferred online shopping over physical trading. People at that time only favoured internet shopping when it offered significant savings.

India's e-commerce market is expanding quickly as a result of ICT industry innovation. Small- to medium-sized enterprises of all sizes are directly impacted by the e-commerce sector. The anticipated expansion of e-commerce by 2026, the Indian e-commerce market will be US\$. More work chances are being created for individuals thanks to the e-commerce sector, which is also assisting millions of businesses in flourishing. Because the e-commerce

sector is assisting in closing the gap between suppliers and consumers. Amazon and Flipkart are two of the major participants in the Indian e-commerce market. With its Paytm mall, Paytm has entered this market, although it hasn't yet caught up to Amazon and Flipkart. In the next ten years, tier 2 cities will account for almost 88 percent of online shoppers, according to reports. Furthermore, it is estimated that \$7 billion is now being spent on online retail transactions. Recently, several firms have started offering e-kiranas and cashless transactions at kiranas, which might greatly increase the internet economy.

The accessibility of fast internet and e-commerce software is one of the key factors driving the e-commerce sector. The fact that people are visiting these sites is not shocking. India has a wide variety of festivals, therefore Indian e-commerce businesses may operate year round. Foreign investors are making investments in front offices and huge office spaces for e-commerce businesses. E-commerce is becoming financially strong as a result of these foreign investments, enabling them to provide discounts without suffering immediate losses. For the purpose of fostering innovation in the technology industry, the Indian government has established a number of programmes, including Digital India, Make in India, Startup India, Skill India, and Innovation Fund.

India's e-commerce sector has significantly boosted the country's economic expansion. India is still developing as a nation in the digital sphere. It benefits India in a variety of ways. E-commerce is enhancing India's technology industry. by offering services that are simple and fast. Many fields have benefited from innovation thanks to the e-commerce sector.

Web developers, analytics specialists, software programmers, content writers, graphic designers, and digital marketers, among other specialised tech sectors, are still in high demand across all industries. The e-commerce industry will experience a surge as a result of the technological developments. But better technologies and more imaginative and creative thinking will be needed.

India's e-commerce sector is dealing with a number of difficulties. One of them is a shortage of experts due to the fact that no Indians have access to the internet. India's reliance on cash is hindering the development of the e-commerce and digital economy, despite the country having a greater number of mobile and internet users. It became to be the main obstacle. Small, medium-sized businesses, as well as huge corporations, are all impacted by India's e-commerce sector. by giving them access to resources like funding, technology, and training. India's e-commerce sector is expanding and going forward. The e-commerce sector's expansion will create more jobs and offer the highest-quality goods and services. Additionally, many overseas investors are drawn to this. But India still needs to advance technologically.

A nation needs a strong digital economy, especially one like India, which also has a sizable work force. For a nation, the quick growth of the digital economy is crucial. It is the one element that drives innovation, expansion, and competitiveness in every economy. For business owners and small and medium-sized organizations, it offers enormous potential. The notion of digitalization is becoming essential to keep up with the current trend as a result of the new, widely adopted digital developments like cloud computing, mobile web services, and the expanding social media. But as we all know, there are drawbacks to anything wonderful that, if neglected, can lead to issues. Being a digital economy has certain drawbacks as well. The Monopoly Power is the first of them. Although the digital economy has great promise for new start-ups, many of its components are still subject to manipulation by large corporations. Amazon and Flipkart are two excellent examples of similar companies that have monopolised

the online markets and constrained the potential of other small firms. The community built via interaction is likewise being diminished by internet trading.

For instance, the number of events like book signings and related activities has decreased as a result of online book purchase. The abundance of options offered by the internet market frequently confuses consumers rather than helping them. Having more options is not always advantageous and might occasionally encourage people to spend more foolishly, which hurts their ability to save. It can be detrimental because it is also highly addictive. A lot of personal information is needed for the internet marketplaces, and if that information is compromised, it might cause serious problems for the consumers.

E-logistics is a separate sector of the digital economy. The e-logistics industry has grown to three billion and is predicted to continue expanding this year as well. The industry has also contributed to lowering unemployment by giving 5 lakh people jobs. The country's digital economy appears to have a highly promising future, and if the government adopts the correct policies, it will undoubtedly grow significantly.

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INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

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In the entire legal history of the world the Indian Legal System is one of the oldest legal systems. The Indian Legal System has developed and altered over the past few decades. The Constitution of India which came into existence in 1950 is the fountainhead of the Indian Legal System. It demonstrates the Anglo-Saxon character of judiciary which is basically drawn from the British Legal System. Indian Judicial System is largely based on English Common Law system. It has created a federal system with a Central government coupled with State government. India is a union of 28 states and eight union territories. India has a parliamentary system, with legislatures at both union and state levels.

Indian Legal System has taken a lead in this field to help these helpless people. Indian Legal System provides a complete support system in which help is provided to the needy person. A help is provided, if a request is made, to the lawyer of that needy person; If both of the needy person and his lawyer are still not capable of handling the matter, then an assistance is provided, by our seasoned lawyers in his court presentation of the case; If the needy person is victim of a Bad Conviction, then he is helped in Higher Courts so that he gets proper justice of his share. In Departmental Inquiries also, from Consultation to Defence Representation is provided as per need of the person. Constitution of India is the fountain source of law which was drafted by "Constituent Assembly" in 2 years, 11 months & 18 days by referring constitutional documents of Australia, Canada, Ireland & USA and enacted in 26th Nov. 1949. This is in 22 parts, 12 schedule and 395 articles. India maintains a hybrid legal system with a mixture of civil, common law and customary, Islamic ethics, or religious law within the legal framework. Indian personal law is fairly complex, with each religion adhering to its own specific laws. In most states, registering of marriages and divorces is not compulsory. Separate laws govern Hindus including Sikhs, Jains and Buddhist, Muslims, Christians, and followers of other religions. The exception to this rule is in the state of Goa, where a uniform civil code is in place, in which all religions have a common law regarding marriages, divorces, and adoption. In the first major reformist judgment for the last decade, the Supreme Court of India banned the Islamic practice of "Triple Talaq". The Indian Constitution has adopted a bicameral legislature at the union level. The Indian Parliament comprises two Houses,

- Lok Sabha (House of the People). The political party or coalition of political parties with a majority in the Lok Sabha forms the government. The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people from their territorial constituencies.
- Rajya Sabha (Council of States). The members of the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected from the state assemblies.

The sources of the Indian legal systems are in Primary Sources, secondary sources the primary sources are:

- ☐ Customary law
- ☐ The Indian Constitution
- ☐ Statutes(legislation).

The secondary sources of Indian Legal Systems are the main source of law in India is the Constitution which gives due recognition to statutes, Acts, ordinance, case law and customary law consistent with its dispensations. Statutes, Acts and Ordinance are enacted by Parliament, State Legislatures and Union Territory Legislatures. There is also a subordinate legislation in

the form of rules, regulations and bye-laws made by Central and State Governments and local authorities i.e., Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and other local bodies. This subordinate legislation is made under the authority conferred or delegated either by Parliament or State or Union Territory Legislature concerned. India has diversified culture; it has local customs and various conventions which are not in contravention to the Constitution or statute or ethics. People of different religions as well as traditions are regulated by all the different sets of personal laws in order to relate to family affairs like as Hindu Law, Muslim Law, and Christian Law etc. The source of law largely depends on the type of any country's legal system. There are five types of legal system i.e. civil law; common law; customary law; religious law and mixed law. India has a federal judicial system which legal system based on mixed law i.e. based on parliamentary legislature, court laws, customary & religious laws as well. India is a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Most of the rights provided in it have been incorporated as Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India under Article 14 - Article 32. These fundamental human rights differ from other constitutional rights as they are supreme and cannot be diminished by any law, ordinance, custom or administrative action. Any action that violates a fundamental right is void (whether legislative, executive or judicial). The right to approach the Supreme Court of India against such violation is itself a fundamental right under the Constitution. Amendments to the Constitution of India require a special majority of the Parliament (that is, more than half of the total membership and two-thirds majority of those present and voting). In a few cases relating to the federal structure of the Constitution, amendments require further ratification by at least half of the states (in addition to the special majority of the Parliament). There are also some changes which may be carried out by a simple majority of the Parliament (one-half majority of those present and voting). This last category of changes is, however, not formally considered to be an "amendment" to the Constitution. So far, there have been 104 amendments to the Constitution, with the last amendment, the Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Act, 2019, being enforced on 25 January 2020. The Parliament of India is empowered to make laws enumerated in the Union List and the State Legislatures are competent to make laws on matters enumerated in the State List. While both the Union and the States have power to make laws on matters enumerated in the Concurrent List. Only Parliament has power to make laws on matters not included in the State List or the Concurrent List. Where the Parliament and the State Legislatures under Concurrent List make laws in consistence to each other, in that event the laws made by Parliament shall prevail over law made by State Legislatures, to the extent of the inconsistency and the State law shall be void unless it has received the assent of the President, and in such case, shall prevail in that State. Laws made by Parliament apply throughout or in any part of the territory of India and the laws made by State Legislatures apply only within the territory of the State concerned. The Indian judicial system is one of the unique features of the Indian Constitution. It provides a single integrated system of Courts to administer both Union as well as State laws. The Supreme Court of India is the highest appellate authority in Indian legal system. Below the Supreme Court, each state or a group of states have High Courts and several subordinate courts are under these High Courts. As every State is divided into Districts, these Districts are presided by a District and Sessions Judge. The District Judge have original as well as appellate jurisdiction. The Sessions Judge is the highest judicial authority in a District. Under the District and Sessions Judge, there are Courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction i.e. Civil Judge (Senior Division) which have unlimited power to decide the civil matters of any pecuniary value and Civil Judge (Junior Division) known as Munsif which have limited power to decide the civil matters. Similarly in criminal jurisdiction, comprise the Chief Judicial Magistrates or Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and Judicial Magistrates or Metropolitan Magistrate of First and Second Class. In addition to traditional judicial system,

the Parliament or the appropriate legislature may, by law, provide for the adjudication any disputes and complaints, establish the tribunals (Article 323-A & 323-B).

Under Article 124(2) and 217 of the Constitution of India, the President is empowered to appoint every judge of the Supreme Court and High Courts, respectively. The Supreme Court of India comprises the Chief Justice and other Judges not more than 25 in numbers, appointed by the President of India [Article 124 (2)]. The Judges of the Supreme Court retire up on attaining the age of 65 years. The condition for appointment of a Supreme Court Judge is that a person must be a citizen of India and must have been, at least five years as a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession, or an Advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession for at least 10 years standing in the Bar or he must be in the opinion of the President a distinguished jurist. Similar provisions exist for the appointment of a Judge of a High Court (Article 217). So far the appointment of the District Judge, the Governor of the concerned State in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such State appoint a person not already in the service of the Union or of the State as a district judge if he has been for not less than seven years an advocate or pleader and is recommended by the High Court for appointment (Article 233). The Governor of the State concerned may appoint the persons in judicial service other than district judge after consultation with State Public Service Commission and with High Court concerned i.e. through recruitment (Article 234). The Constitution ensures the independence of Supreme Court and High Courts Judges in various ways. The Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address in each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of members present and voting, and presented to the President in the same Session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. The Judges Inquiry Act, 1968 provides for the inquiry of the conduct of a judge to prove the charges against him. Legal Head of the Union and State are Attorney-General of India (Article 76): The president appoints a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney-General for India. The Attorney-General is the highest law officer in the Country. The Attorney-General is duty bound to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of the legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the President. The Attorney-General holds office during the pleasure of the President and receives such remuneration as the President may determine. Apart from Attorney-General, the other law officers are Solicitor General of India and Additional Solicitor General of India. Advocate-General for the State (Article 165): Like the Attorney General, the Advocate General is the highest law officer in the State. The Advocate General is appointed by the Governor of the State and holds the office during the pleasure of the Governor. Apart from the Advocate General there are Additional Advocate General and Government Advocates who attend to litigation in the courts on behalf of the State Government and its agencies. To avoid any complication and conflict of duty, a law officer is not allowed to advice or hold briefs against the Government of India and States. Apart from judges, advocates are the most important officers of the Court. All the advocates are governed by the provisions of the Advocates Act 1961. There are two classes of advocates, viz. senior advocate and other advocates. An advocate if he so desires, be designated as senior advocate by the Supreme Court or a High Court, if the court is of the opinion that the advocate has ability, standing at the Bar and has special knowledge or expertise in law. Indian Legal System are structured in different law as constitution and administrative law, property law, tax law, criminal law, contract law, labour law, company law ,tort law, trust law, family law(personal law), nationality law.

One more important thing is that these days high technologically enriched gadgets are used to falsely implicate the victims. Therefore, to support the truth and lancinate the false implication Indian Legal System has provided high end support e.g. Forensics, DNA Fingerprinting, Serological Examination, Mobile Data Extraction and Call Details Records are provided to the victims. So, as of the present state of Indian Legal System we can easily analyse from the research that Statutory Law is prevailing over the case law as far as India is concerned Conclusion While comparing legislation with common law, it can be concluded that statutes generally have the power to change the established common law, but the common law cannot overrule or change statutes.

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INDIAN PHILOSOPHY = INDIAN DHARMA

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The profound Indian Philosophy is moralized in **Dharma**. Dharma is the essence of **Veda**. It is elaborately explained in **Upanishad**. From the knowledge of Upanishad in different schools of thought is derived known as **Vedas**. It has traditional input with different source of secular meaning by caste and sets.

. The Indian culture is framed by traditional rituals. The ritualistic compilation known as “**Aachara**”. It has deep scientific truth but originally seen it is as a mere function of obedience. There are different ‘isms’ followed by thoughts derived from higher deity known as enlightenment. The doctrines and the principles behind in the Indian Philosophy is to be observed unknowingly without logic thought. They follow it as advices known as “**Upasana**” or certain “**taboos**” to be put in mind for the success of life

Before ages it is handed by mouth to mouth being the major population is illiterate. They cannot follow the inner thought being difficult to know over above their thoughts. It happened by civilization through ages for coming to know the truth of Indian Philosophy. It is easy to follow being it has no hard and fast rules. Hence, it is followed unknowingly follow for the purpose living and livelihood.

On the passing of the years the people became literate, so they are inclined to know the truth of Indian Philosophy. The initial statement Dharma like **Mathura Dharma, Pithru Dharma, Guru Dharma, Pathni Dharma** etc. is observed as in the key note of common existence for the total generations. God is the center of every Indian culture and Indian Philosophy.

The unknown force and unseen force God is the nucleus of the Universes. All believes by cast and creed he and she are focused to Gods belief existence and the final judgments. The thought of the other world by “**swarga or paathala**” is the criterion of the Indian believes. Indian philosophy does not connection to this aspects but people are guided by his own deeds known as “**Karma**”. The Karma is not a simple word by physical and mental ability but it is the degree from an unknown world of his own part for his own future through the present age.

Even after century’s Indian philosophy is eternal being unchangeable truth and facts .The knowledge of this criteria is to be sharpened from Vedas namely **Rig Veda, Yatur Veda, Sama Veda and Atharva Veda**. A collection of knowledge in the form of Veda is rendered to the disciple from the preceptor or **Guru and sishya**. It is a matter of questions and answers for their doubts and the anxiety to know the true knowledge for this purpose they have to dedicate their lives for decades to get the ground of the knowledge. After getting they think about what they earned from the Guru for their intellectual satisfaction. Even at their big thinking (**Thapus**) they will get new wonders of knowledge. From which they frame new thoughts of Indian Philosophy without any charge to the old.

The thoughts they received from their knowledge of fire they will make it a “**Yaga**” for the coming generations. Explanations and definitions are described for their pure knowledge without doubt. There may have different Schools of Thought for making the generation enlightened for the purpose of their birth and existence. The human being is the only being

thinking other than his own flaxy thoughts and put their brain in the world of happiness where he can find pleasure (**Shanthi**) for his surveillance. The only drawback to the philosophical thought that he has to dedicate his life for knowledge other than the life of existence.

People have to study the Indian Philosophy to know the Indian part and his life where shanti is expected than violence. Causes of life are from the acknowledge of life's meritorious brilliance but he finds for food and drink for his existence.

Specially to know more Indian Culture, we have to study the literature of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Tagore and others to whom Sanskrit is known for their knowledge. Besides there are customs and habits that flourish Indian Philosophy by truth of "**Sathyamevayathe**". **The motto of Indian "Dharma Charka"**. It is coins and flags as the strong belief of Indian Philosophy by truth. The enquiry of truth is another aspect of Indian Philosophy which leads to the study of Veda. There are lingual explanations in the Indian Philosophy for helping the people to study the culture and habits.

Now days, it is partially lost being the advancement of science which cause to logic truth but Indian Philosophy is beyond the logic. It is the output of God's own words for the betterment of his own creations and existence.

The detailed study of Indian Philosophy is based on Veda. It means the knowledge from the God to the Scholar. The Scholar explains the meaning to his followers. The culture and civilizations on the basis of '**Ashram Dharma**'. The four stages of Indian Philosophical life viz **Baalya, Kowmara, Yawvana and Vaardhakaya**. He gets knowledge from Baalya and kowmara and he designs his life in Yawvana with hard pennants.

Through the long continuance of the cynical life he has to follow the hardware of Indian Spiritual tactics designed to Indian Philosophical caricature. All these pros. And cons.

He has to secure from the celestial embodiments of universe known as "Prapanja". All these fabrications are designed in the Vedic text known as "**Manthra**". The Manthra is the visible performance invisible orientated divine power. It has four sections Rig, Yajus, Sama and Athrva. The first three are termed as "**Vedhathrays**" which gives deep insight to the aspects of the life and the origin of life. The last one keeps the other three as the security thread of life and existence. The embodiment of Indian Philosophy is truly based on the "**Sastras**" and its explanations with "**Samhitas**". The total study leads to piece and scarifies for secured life.

The Shanti Mantra "OM SANTHI" is the blessings of Indian Philosophy for everlasting expectations.

OM SANTHI

INSIGHTS INTO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TOP-SPOT PROGRESS OF KERALA

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Introduction

Since ecologically responsible economic growth necessitates a total transformation of the current systems of economic production, sustainable development has emerged as a major problem for the contemporary society in which we live. Brundtland Commission in 1987 defined sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Brundtland 1987). According to The World Conservation Strategy report (1980), by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), for development to be sustainable it must take into account the social and economic factors as well as the ecological ones. Sustainable Development is one of the most contentious and pressing concerns of our day and is quickly becoming essential. Humans routinely compromise with the needs of a more sustainable environment in their selfless pursuit of modernisation. As a result, the prevalence of deforestation, pollution, greenhouse gases, climate change, etc. makes the rising environmental degradation obvious. Due to the debate surrounding large dams and megaprojects, as well as the ensuing long-term expansion, the idea of sustainable development in India is even more important. Benchmarks for global sustainable development are provided by the 2030 Agenda and its sustainable Development Goals. If they are not received as integral parts of a larger system, there may be trade-offs between goals. Therefore, in order to attain these objectives countries’ capacity to consistently and collaboratively measure and track them.

Objectives

- 1.To have a theoretical evaluation of India’s Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Score improvement.
- 2.To determine the progress of Kerala in its position of top spot in SDG India Index.

Methodology

The research is descriptive in nature using secondary source of data. It is based on secondary data collection: -

- a) From research journals
- b) From governmental and non-governmental reports such as those of United Nations, NITI Aayog, reports of Kerala government etc.

Theoretical Framework and discussions**Sustainable development goals**

- 1.No poverty
- 2.Zero hunger
- 3.Good health and well-being
- 4.Quality education
- 5.Gender equality
- 6.Clean water and sanitation
- 7.Affordable and clean energy
- 8.Decent work and economic growth
- 9.Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- 10.Reduced inequalities
- 11.Sustainable cities and communities
- 12.Responsible consumption and production
- 13.Climate action
- 14.Life below water
- 15.Life on land
- 16.Peace, justice and strong institutions
- 17.Partnerships for the goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



HISTORY OF SDG INDEX

The index, which was first introduced in December 2018, has emerged as the main tool for tracking the SDGs' development in the nation while also fostering competitiveness among the states and union territories by rating them against the global objectives. The index, which was created in India in partnership with the UN, tracks national and subnational progress towards achieving the country's global goals and targets. It has also been effective as a tool for advocacy, spreading the word about partnerships, resilience, and sustainability. This third edition of the index comprises 17 objectives, 70 targets, and 115 indications, up from 13 goals, 39 targets, and 62 indicators in the first edition from 2018–19 to 17 goals, 54 targets, and 100 indicators in the second. The 17 objectives and 169 associated targets in the SDGs, which were created through an unprecedented participatory process, must be accomplished by 2030

SDG PROGRESS REPORT

Every year the UN Secretary general presents an annual SDG Progress report, which is developed in cooperation with the UN System, and based on the global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level(sdgs.un.org)

SDG Report 2022

Using the most recent data and projections, the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022 offers a global picture of the development of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With in-depth studies of specific indicators for each Goal, it keeps track of regional and global progress towards the 17 Goals.

The Report claims that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the survival of humanity are both in severe danger due to cascading and connected issues. The Report emphasises the seriousness and scope of the problems we face. All of the Sustainable Development Goals are being impacted by the confluence of crises, which is primarily caused by COVID-19, climate change, and wars, as well as food and nutrition, health, education, the environment, and peace and security (SDGs). The Report describes how years of gains in eradicating hunger and poverty, enhancing health and education, delivering essential services, and much more have been reversed. Additionally, it highlights areas that require immediate attention if the SDGs are to be saved and produce significant advancements for people and the environment by 2030.

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2022/>)

SDG India Index 2020-21: NITI Aayog-

The NITI Aayog launched its index in 2018 to monitor the country's progress on the goals through data-driven assessment, and foster a competitive spirit among the States and Union Territories in achieving them. NITI Aayog has the twin mandate to oversee the adoption and monitoring of the SDGs in the country, and also promote competitive and cooperative federalism among States and UTs.

- The index represents the articulation of the comprehensive nature of the Global Goals under the 2030 Agenda while being attuned to the national priorities.
- In 2015, the UNs General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- The 17 SDGs are a bold commitment to finish what the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) started, and tackle some of the more pressing challenges.

The SDG India Index 2020–21 is also live on an online dashboard, which has cross-sectoral relevance across policy, civil society, business, and academia.

Methodology:

- The SDG India Index computes goal-wise scores on the 16 SDGs for each State and Union Territory.
- These scores range between 0–100, and if a State/UT achieves a score of 100, it signifies it has achieved the 2030 targets.
- The higher the score of a State/UT, the greater the distance to target achieved.
- States and Union Territories are classified in four categories based on their SDG India Index score: Aspirant (0–49), Performer (50–64), Front-Runner (65–99), Achiever (100).

Comparison with Previous Editions:

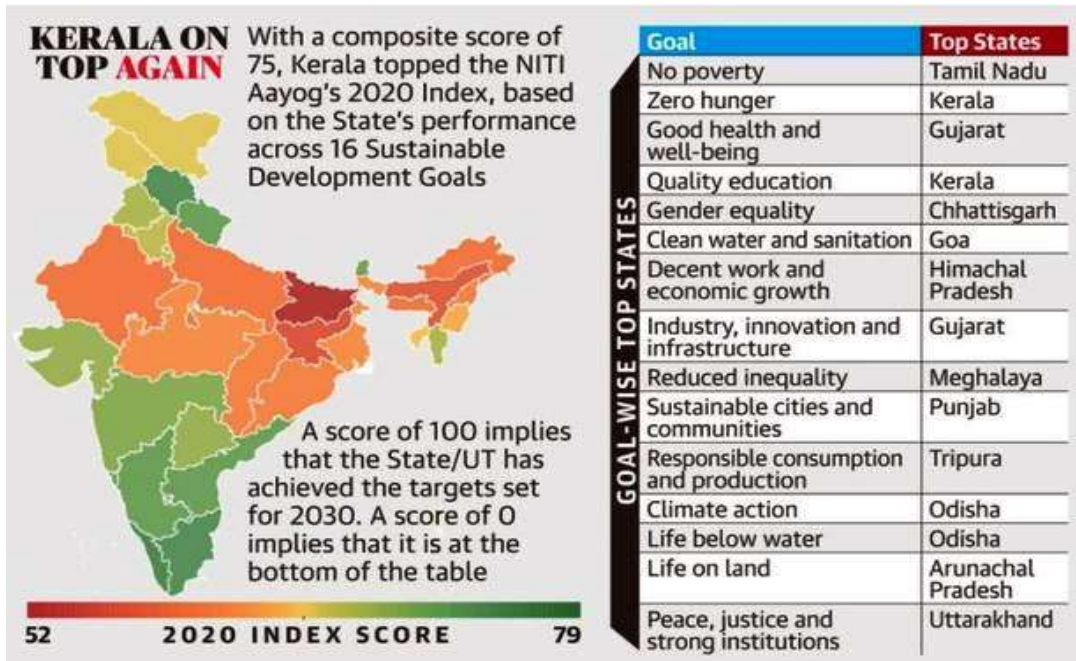
- The SDG India Index 2020–21 is more robust than the previous editions on account of wider coverage of targets and indicators with greater alignment with the National Indicator Framework (NIF).
- The 115 indicators incorporate 16 out of 17 SDGs, with a qualitative assessment on Goal 17, and cover 70 SDG targets.
- This is an improvement over the 2018–19 and 2019–20 editions of the index, which had utilised 62 indicators across 39 targets and 13 Goals, and 100 indicators across 54 targets and 16 Goals, respectively.

National Analysis:

- The country's overall SDG score improved by 6 points - from 60 in 2019 to 66 in 2020–21.
- Currently, there are no states in the aspirant and achiever category; 15 states/UTs are in the performer category and 22 states/UTs in the front runner category.
- India saw significant improvement in the SDGs related to clean energy, urban development and health in 2020. However, there has been a major decline in the areas of industry, innovation and infrastructure as well as decent work and economic growth.

State Wise Performance:

- Kerala retained its position at the top of the rankings in the third edition of the index, with a score of 75, followed by Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh, both scoring 72.
 - At the other end of the scale, Bihar, Jharkhand and Assam were the worst performing States. However, all States showed some improvement from last year's scores, with Mizoram and Haryana seeing the biggest gains
- (<https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/sdg-india-index-2020-21-niti-aayog>)



(Source: <https://www.drishtias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/sdg-india-index-2020-21-niti-aayog>)

AN EVALUATION OF KERALA'S RANK

In acknowledgement of its success on the social, economic, and environmental fronts, Kerala has maintained the top spot in Niti Aayog's sustainable development Goals(SDG)India Index 2020-2021 for the third consecutive year .Kerala received 75 points up from 70 and 69 the two prior years. Kerala has topped the index since its debut in December 2018, and it is now the main tool used to track the nation's progress toward the SDGs.

State scores in

- ❖ Zero hunger
- ❖ Quality education
- ❖ Affordable and clean energy

1.Zero hunger projects of Kerala

a)'Hunger free Kerala'

Under this project the government proposes to supply free food to forbidden patients at their residence and to set up 1000 food courts to provide cooked wholesome meals at Rs.25 to the poor.

b)Janakeeya (Common-man) Hotel

It is a part of Kerala's hunger free project. Kudumbashree women, who have prior experience in running community kitchens during lockdown have taken on the challenge by driving janakeeya hotels. In this project they providing wholesome rice meals for Rs.20

c) Hunger free mararikulam

It is a project by the P. Krishna pillai Memorial Pain and Palliative Care Society, an apex body of 11NGOs working in and around the kanjikkuzhi Panjayat in Alappuzha,are providing free food in mararikulam and four other panchayats.Swanthanam, another palliative care society located in Cherthala, also in Alappuzha, provides food to 300 people in the Cherthala municipality and another five panchayats in the district.

d) Subhiksha Hotels

The first Subhiksha Hotel is began functioning from the building of the state central library canteen at Palayam.

2 Quality education projects of Kerala**a) KITE (IT@ School Project)**

Kerala Infrastructure and Technology for Education(KITE) formerly IT@ School Project was formed in 2001-02 to fuel ICT enabled education in the schools in the state.IT @ School was transformed into KITE in August 2017.KITE is the first SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) company of the Education Department of the state. KITE also became the first spv to get funded by KIIFB, the apex body for monitoring all the projects envisaged by the govt.

The main activities of KITE are

2018	❖ Mass implementation of Hi-Tech School Programme
2019	
2020	❖ ICT intervention into Higher Education ❖ Hi Tech training for primary English teachers ❖ Upgradation of Samagra Resource Portal ❖ Skill based training for primary teachers ❖ First Bell Digital Classes through KITE VICTERS
2021	❖ First Bell 2.0 & Online Classes

(Source: kite.kerala.gov.in)

While the ultimate objective is to upgrade all Government Schools with state-of-the-art physical infrastructure, in the first phase the following Projects are being taken up:

Description	Amount per School in Rs. Crores	Number of Schools in Phase I	Funding from KIIFB in Rs. Crores
Centres of Excellence	5.00	141	705.00
Betterment of infrastructure facilities in other Schools	3.00	96	288.00
Total		237	

b) Modernisation of schools and Modernisation of Higher Education System

Under this programme 1000 government schools in the state of Kerala as centres of excellence under the “Public Education Rejuvenation Campaign” of the General Education Department of Govt. of Kerala. This ambitious programme is expected to elevate these schools to high educational standards considering the requirements of the schools over a twenty-year horizon.

c) Kerala Education Grid Project**d) E3(E-Cube-Enjoy, Enhance & Enrich)**

The KITE has launched a special initiative for enhancing and enriching English language proficiency of students by making use of Hi –tech facility in schools.

The project has three components

- 1.Samagra e-library
- 2.e-Language lab
- 3.e-broadcast

e) Let's Go Digital Project

The state government formed a special committee to implement the digital education in higher education institutions including colleges and universities.

3.Affordable and clean energy projects in Kerala

Kerala generates power from four sources-hydro power, thermal power, wind power and solar power.

a)Operational wind energy projects in Kerala

Attappadi
Kanjikode
Vadakarapathy
Ramakkalmedu

b)Hydroelectric projects in Kerala

Dams	
Ponmudi	Mattupetty
Kallarkutty	Sengulam
Banasurasagar	Kallar
Anayirankal	Kundala

c)'Soura Project'

Kerala has stated in its solar energy policy that the state looks to magnifying installed solar capacity to 2500 MW by 2030.Under its existing programme called" Soura" the state looks to add1000 MW of solar power to the present capacity by the end of 2022. This will come from various means like roof top solar, floating solar and even the canal top solar. (<https://www.saurenergy.com/solar-energy-news/kerala-plans>)

CONCLUSION

Kerala maintained its top spot in the Niti Aayog SDG Index despite the global pandemic by scoring well in areas like Zero Hunger, Quality Education, and Affordable and Clean Energy. This demonstrates that its social, economic, and environmental progress has been acknowledged. Kerala improved from 70 and 69 points in the previous years to 75 points this time around. Since the Index's debut in December 2018, Kerala has been at the top. The first SDG Urban Index 2021–22 lists Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi among the top five cities. In terms of gender equality, education quality, and justice, peace, and robust institutions, Thiruvananthapuram came in first, second, and third, respectively. In terms of gender equality, Kochi placed first and second, respectively. By exposing the strengths and weaknesses in the data and monitoring system, SDG index really contributes to the development of an ecosystem in the state where all stakeholders are prepared to accept and implement data-driven decision making.

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WHAT WE ACHIEVED IN SDG-5?



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Mother India is celebrating its 75th anniversary of independence. It is a question whether all of her children enjoy freedom in the right sense. Constitution of India allows fundamental rights to all of its citizens irrespective of gender differences. They offer equal rights and opportunities in social, economic and political spheres. India being a democratic country how much successful in achieving gender equality is to be answered on the light of sustainable Development Goal (SDG-5) of United Nations.

On September 2015, UN declared 17 goals and 169 targets in its 2030 agenda for contributing towards sustainable development globally. Planet, People, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership are the 5 P's of sustainable development. **SDG-5 represents achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.** The term gender equality is not just a narrow concept of saying men and women are equal. It is a broader concept in the sense that ensuring equal rights and opportunities to both men, women and transgenders. SDG-5 list outs the following targets.

- 5.1- prevention of all kinds of discrimination against women and girls
- 5.2-elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private places.
- 5.3-end all harmful practices like early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- 5.4-recognition and value for domestic works and promotion of shared responsibility at home.
- 5.5-ensure active participation in decision making at all levels of economic, political and public life.

To achieve these, UN suggests for policy reforms for equal right to women in economic resources, inheritance, and access to technology etc. for promoting women empowerment.

Gender Equality Initiatives by Govt. of India

Indian Government has undertaken several schemes for promoting gender justice and women empowerment. Following are the major initiatives among them.

- Beti Bachao Beti Padhavo(BBBP)- Celebrate the Girl Child and Enable her Education
- Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK)- Empowerment of rural women through skill development
- Working Women Hostel(WWH)- Safe accommodation to working women
- Scheme for Adolescent Girls- Self-development and empowerment of adolescent girls
- Mahila Police Volunteers (MPV) - women volunteers to act as link between Police and people.
- Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)- economic empowerment of women
- National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers- To provide day-care services

- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana- aims to benefit pregnant women and lactating mothers
- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission(DAY-NULM)
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana- to ensure availability of clean cooking fuel to rural women
- Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (SSY)- small deposit scheme for girls upto 10 year old.
- Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana- training programme of MSME
- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
- Women Entrepreneurship Platform

Initiatives for Transgender Persons

- Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE)
- National Portal for Transgender Persons
- SMILE Garima Greh: Shelter Homes
- Scholarships
- Skill Development and Training
- Medical Support and Health Benefits

According to Global Sustainable Development Report of 2022, India's rank is 121 out of 163 countries. It was 117 in 2020 and 120 in 2021. Ranking is based on overall score which represents a country's progress towards achieving 17 SDGs. An analysis of the reports of these three years shows a downward trend in India's position on a continuous basis.

However as per the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) Report 2020 published by World Economic Forum, India ranked 112 out of 153 countries and the score was 0.668 out of 1. In 2018 Index India's position is 108 out of 149 countries and scored 0.665. It indicates a marginal improvement from 2018 to 2020. GGGI is based on four aspects such as economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival and political empowerment. India's score on these four aspects is 0.354, 0.962, 0.944 and 0.411 respectively as per the GGGI of 2020. When it comes to the latest report of 2022 Index India is placed in 135th position out of 146 countries. It was in 140th rank in 2021 out of 156 countries. India is far away from its neighboring countries namely Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Bhutan according to these ranking. India's performance in attaining SDG-5 shows an improvement of 4.1 points when comparing the journey from 2015 to 2022 according to the SDG Gender Index.

2015 Index score was 60.4 whereas 2022 Index score is 64.5 out of 100 which means that there is fast progress but the overall score remains poor. One of the major reasons for this poor performance is low rate of women representation in politics as targeted in SDG-5.5



Source: 2022 SDG Gender Index, Equal Measures 2030

The major challenges before the government for bridging the gap between different gender poverty, illiteracy, patriarchal setup, social customs and lack of awareness among women etc. Govt. of India brought some remarkable changes in its policies such as extension of maternity leave to 26 weeks in 2017 and decriminalization of section 377 of Indian Penal Code which supports homosexuality and Supreme Court of India allowed entry for women to in Sabarimala temple in 2018 and enactment of Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 etc. Still the goal of gender justice is not an easy task to meet the both ends. Women should be more aware and encouraged to raise their voice against all kinds of harassments against them. In order to change the face of male dominated India gender equality must be included in primary education itself. Let's hope and awake for a better country in which there is no discrimination among humans in the name of gender by 2030.

Bharath Mata Ki Jay!

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