

ST ANN'S COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

(AUTONOMOUS) MANGALURU - 575 001



EQUALITY, FREEDOM AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

ANN AURA

ANNUAL COLLEGE MAGAZINE

2022-23

COLLEGE ANTHEM

To bear the Mother of His Son God chose
St Anne to nurture Mary: Mystic Rose!
Her loving touch could wisely, gently raise,
Mary, the One whom Earth, and Heaven praise !

St Ann's Charism brought across the sea,
By Carmel's founders, like the Mustard Tree
In Mangalore grew, and nourished by her grace,
Put out, flowers... fruit... from branches in this place –

As Anne taught Mary: through her, Jesus too,
St Ann's trains teachers who taught me and you,
Likewise to carry on, in years to come –
Their numbers, impact, who can ever sum?

For learning is a Light which cries to glow,
As brightly and as far as it can go –
With other lights to join; a great blaze spread
Illuminating unknown paths ahead (2)

CHORUS I

It is our greatest wonder and delight,
We are so privileged – Lighted To Light,
Lighted To Light

We harness women's might,
Putting Ignorance and darkness to flight
It is a cause which calls for the good fight.
For it is surely holy in God's sight !

CHORUS II

Light is a gift which is divine
We need not queue for it in line,
For it is God's own tuning fine.
That as part of His grand design
It equally is yours and mine.
We pass it on to make it shine

God's design, Light divine
Your's and mine, Make it shine
Shine, Shine, Shine, Shine(2), SHINE !

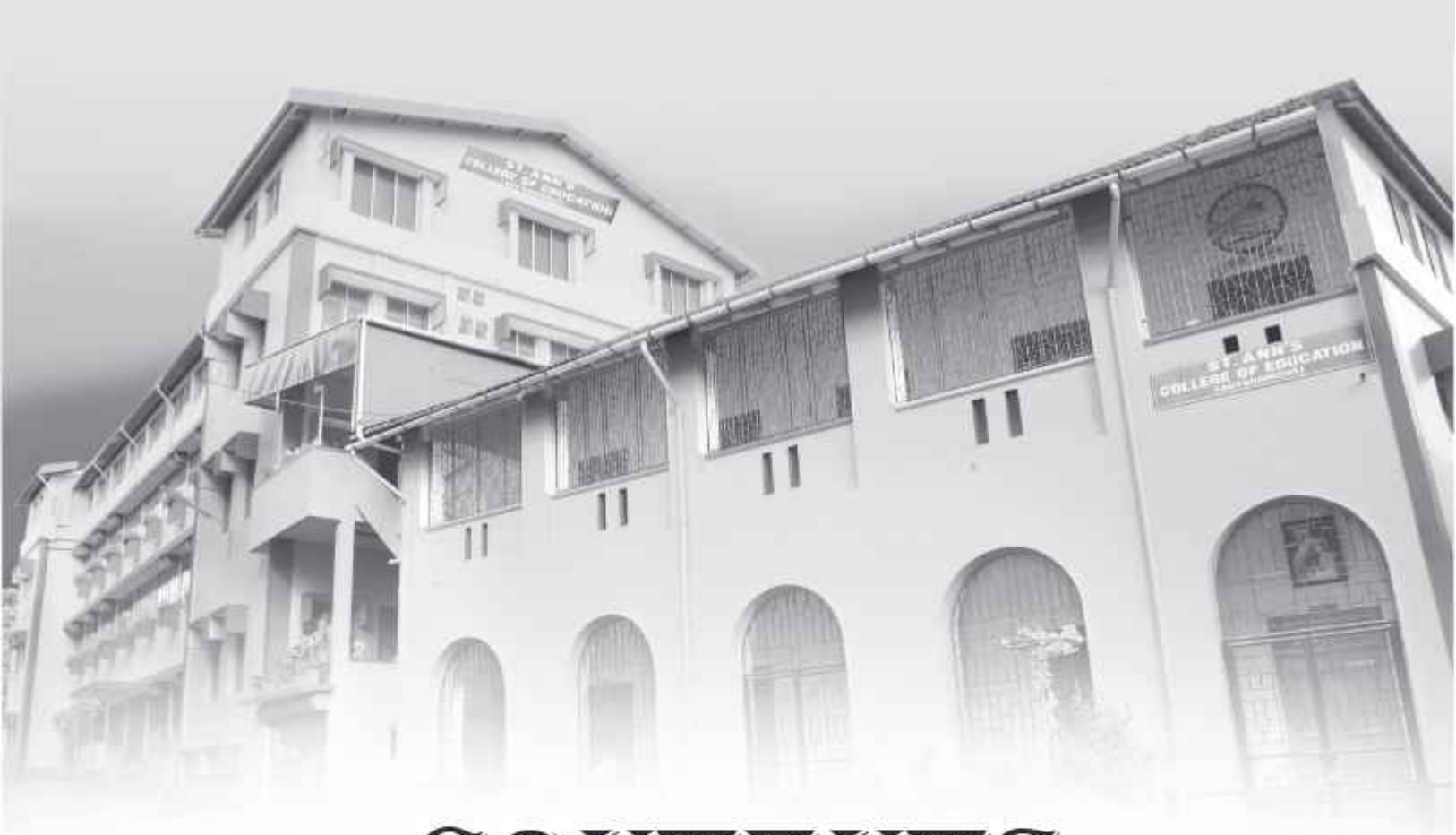


VISION

THE STAFF OF
ST ANN'S COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Imbued with FAITH IN GOD
Will prepare Teachers for
Modern Society
With Personal, Academic,
Research and Professional Excellence
to spread the light of
Wisdom and Knowledge
to Humanity

MISSION

Drawing inspiration from
CHRIST THE LIGHT
Women Graduate and Post-graduate
Teachers and Research Scholars
Will be
LIGHTED TO LIGHT
Young minds amidst the complex
National and Global challenges,
Imbued with Human Values,
Towards building up precious
Human Resources for Society



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Statement about ownership and other particular about the Magazine
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Editor's Name : **Dr Laveena Reshma D'Sa**
Assistant Professor
St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous)
Mangaluru

Address & Ownership : **Dr Sr Dorothy D'Souza, A C**
Principal
St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous)
Pandeshwar
Mangaluru - 575 001

I, Dr Sr Dorothy D'Souza, A C, Principal, St Ann's College of Education, Mangalore, Karnataka, do hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sd/-

Dr Sr Dorothy D'Souza, A C

Principal

St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous)
Mangaluru - 575 001

VENERABLE MOTHER VERONICA

(1823-1906)

Founder of the Apostolic Carmel



MOTHER JOSEPHINE A C

(1886-1963)

Founder

St Ann's College of Education



In Loving Memory of



Sr M Vincenza AC

Born: 22-09-1930

Died: 14-01-2024

Sr M Vincenza AC, dedicated her life to the service of God and education through the congregation of the Apostolic Carmel. She began her service in St Ann's College of Education in 1966 as Lecturer. She served as the Principal of the college from 1973 to 1989 and left an ineffaceable mark on the institution during her tenure. She was a visionary leader who played a pivotal role in shaping teacher educator in the College. She was instrumental in the college's growth and academic excellence, ensuring a nurturing environment for aspiring teachers and teacher educators. Her dedication to education and commitment to nurturing them were unparalleled. Her contributions to the college were laudable, her legacy of excellence and compassion will forever resonate within the walls of our institution.

Beyond her role as an administrator, Sr Vincenza was a pillar of strength and inspiration to all. Her kindness, wisdom, and unwavering faith touched the lives of many, leaving a lasting impression that transcends generations.

May her unwavering dedication to education and her compassionate spirit continue to inspire generations to come. May her soul rest in peace and her memory continue to be a blessing to all.

Rest in peace, dear Sr M Vincenza AC

A tribute of love from

PRINCIPAL, STAFF AND STUDENTS

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L to R: Shwetha, Nishmitha , Mrs Prathibha, Dr Laveena, Dr Sr Dorothy , Mrs Bhavya , Rose, Lakshmi, Bindu

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The cover page design: Lakshmi Bhandari

The cover page of the magazine portrays a powerful message of unity and progress in the pursuit of "Freedom, Equality, and Justice for All." Blue hands, symbolizing trust and collaboration, reach out from a circle of inclusivity, illustrating the universal nature of these values. A streak of blue signifies the ongoing journey towards achieving these ideals, amidst the challenges represented by the black background. This image encapsulates the resilience and determination needed to overcome obstacles and realize fundamental human rights. It serves as a reminder of the collective responsibility to strive for a more equitable and just world.

PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE

St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous) firmly believes in preparing teachers for life who will influence young minds. From its inception the very purpose of this institution has been to provide quality education to women in places where a low priority was placed on educating girls, and where women in general had lower status. For eight decades this College has served as a catalyst in promoting equality. Over the years the Annual College Magazine has provided student-teachers an opportunity to express their views on various social issues. The present edition has chosen the theme 'Equality, Freedom and Justice for All' and this magazine mirrors the perspectives and views of our student-teachers, hereby inviting student-teachers to read, reflect and analyse human life. It is an attempt to strengthen their civic responsibility and to be vocal to issues around them.

To commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), UN Human Rights launched a campaign with the slogan 'Dignity, Freedom and Justice For All'. "The Declaration – which was drafted by representatives from all over the world – embodies a common language of our shared humanity, a unifying force at the heart of which lies human dignity and the duty of care we owe each other as human beings," said Volker Türk, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Even though to a certain extent human rights have transformed human lives, the embers of hatred and inequality still threaten us.

Education and awareness are essential tools for fostering a human rights culture. By promoting human rights education, societies can empower individuals with knowledge, critical thinking skills, and a sense of responsibility towards upholding human rights. Freedom and equality are foundational values that we draw upon when envisioning a better society. Equality, Freedom and Justice are essential values that contribute to peaceful co-existence of all. Celebration of diversity, mutual respect, and tolerance are essential for lasting peace.

Let us promote and respect human rights, every day, for everyone, everywhere because all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Equality has the transformative power to break cycles of poverty, provide equal opportunities for the youth, advance the right to a healthy environment, and address root causes of conflict for sustainable peace. Human rights form the foundation of a just and inclusive society. They are essential for fostering equality, protecting individual freedoms, and promoting social justice. Upholding human rights requires collective action, education, and advocacy to ensure that every person's rights are respected, protected, and fulfilled. Let us strive for a better world where human rights are respected, upheld and cherished by all.

Ann Aura - the College Annual Magazine dedicates this year's edition for the cause of protection of Human Rights and dignity and provides a platform for the student-teachers to articulate their concerns on human rights and issues affecting them, as they are the future of India. Let us collectively champion the protection of human rights.

St Ann's College of Education fondly remembers its former Principal Sr M Vincenza A C (1973-1989) who passed away on 14 January 2024. She began her career as a faculty of the College from 1966 and has served as the Principal from 1973 to 1989. She was an enthusiastic educator; passionate and versatile teacher educator. Institution remains grateful for her invaluable contribution and for leaving an indelible mark on her staff and students and thus raising the standard of the College. May the Lord grant her eternal bliss.

I appreciate the consolidated efforts of Dr Laveena D'Sa the editor and the editorial board put up in bringing out this magazine. I wish you all a happy reading, enlightened by the thoughts and reflections of our young budding student-teachers.

Dr Sr Dorothy DSouza AC





EDITOR'S NOTE

"Education is the key to unlock the golden door of freedom." - George Washington Carver

In a global landscape marked by diversity, it is imperative that we recognize the inherent dignity and worth of every individual. The United Nations, a symbol of hope and collaboration, has long been a proponent of values that resonate deeply with our shared humanity. The theme of United Nations Day 2023 "Equality Freedom, and Justice for All" prompts us to reflect on the ideals that form the foundation of a just and equitable world.

'Ann Aura' college annual magazine of St Ann's College of Education(Autonomous) portrays the growth of the institution accompanying its ethos, and unfolds the imaginations and the aspirations of students. It is a medium through which the ingenuity and hard work of the students of this esteemed institute are valued. This magazine is the result of the passionate creativity and hard work of our young teachers who are committed to create a world where everyone has the opportunity to live free from discrimination, with equal access to rights and opportunities, in a just and fair society. Thank you for joining us on this journey of exploration, reflection, and inspiration. May the pages of 'Ann Aura' serve as a catalyst for meaningful conversations and a call to action in the pursuit of a world marked by freedom, equality, and justice.

The editorial team would like to sincerely appreciate all the contributors for sharing their knowledge and experiences. A special note of thanks to our Principal, Dr Sr Dorothy D'Souza A C for creating a positive and nurturing environment for us to learn and grow.

Let us strive to be advocates for change, fostering an atmosphere where every voice is heard, and every individual is empowered to reach their full potential.

With warm Wishes and God's blessings.

Dr Laveena Reshma D'Sa

THE GUIDING LIGHTS: OUR REMARKABLE FACULTY



Dr Sr Dorothy DSouza A C
Principal



Sr Zeena Lilly Pereira A C
Vice Principal



Dr Flosy C R DSouza
Associate Professor



Dr Sharmila L Mascarenhas
Assistant Professor



Dr Rose Pinto
Assistant Professor



Dr Laveena DSa
Assistant Professor



Mrs Bhavya
Assistant Professor



Mrs Prathibha Linet DSouza
Assistant Professor



Mrs Vilma DSouza
Assistant Professor



Mrs Swathi
Assistant Professor

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PROUD ACHIEVERS

B.Ed.2022-23



Fathimath Zabeena
I Topper



Rita Zita Alva
II Topper



Deyan Maveena Crasta
III Topper

M.Ed.2022-23



Shobhitha
I Topper



Building a Better Tomorrow



B.Ed. BATCH 2022-23



B.Ed. BATCH 2023-24



M.Ed. BATCH 2022-23



M.Ed. BATCH 2023-24

Six value added courses on Life Education, Physical Fitness & Wellness, Language Skills in Education, Life Skill Education, Nero-Linguistic Programming and Education of Children with Communication Challenges were introduced.

Talent Synergy, a gamut of competitions was held on 3 and 4 October 2023, to create a platform for teacher-trainees to bring out their talents and to train them to conduct competitions in schools. Participation of all the students in at least four competitions was the highlight of the event. Students take active part in Red Cross, Eco Club, Science club, Electoral club and Literary club.

Spiritual Orientation – Annual retreat was held for two days and students were guided by Fr Sunil Arthur Monis OCD, Fr Praveen Aranha SVD and Joel Lopez OFM Cap. Regular prayer days, mass, confessions and catechism classes are held for catholic students and spiritual orientation was held for students of Moral Science.

Feasts of Mount Carmel and St Ann was celebrated in a meaningful way. Festal mass and cultural fest was organised to mark the feast of the college. Establishment day was celebrated and the work of the sisters of the Apostolic Carmel and its stalwarts was duly reminisced.

Sports Day – Sports is the epitome of hard work and dedication. Student teachers are trained to be dedicated to their goal and always aim to do their best, along with training them to conduct sports meet in their schools. Mrs Vasudha S, Physical Director, St Agnes College (Autonomous), Mangaluru graced the Sports Day on 25 April 2023 and Ms Madhusmitha was declared champion of the day. Physical Education classes are recurrently conducted, and students are trained in yogic exercises and use of the gym.

A **Field trip** to Pilikula Nisarga Dhama and an **Educational Tour** to Chennai was arranged for students to enhance their classroom learning. Various days of significance and national importance were celebrated like Environment day, National Voter's Day, Harmony Day, Vigilance Awareness Week, Constitution Day.

Outreach Programmes – Souharda Christmas Milan 2023 was celebrated with pomp and gaiety. Fr Ivan D Souza, Head Chair of Christianity, Mangalore University, Swamiji Raghuramanada, Sri Ramakrishna Matt, Mangaluru and Mr Abdul Khader Kukkila, Editor – Sanmarga Newspaper and Channel were the Chief Guests. Christmas was made even more meaningful by sharing our joy with the students of St Ann's Higher Primary School. Outreach programme at Prashanth Nivas and St Anthony's Charitable Institutions, Jeppu was held on 17 October 2023.

The College has three in-house publications such as St Ann's National Journal of Education, a peer-reviewed research journal with ISSN No. 2321-4502, Ann Aura – the Annual Magazine and Expressions, the Alumnae Newsletter.

Canonical Visitation – On 18 January 2023, Sr Maria Nirmalini, the Superior General of the Apostolic Carmel Congregation and the President of Apostolic Carmel Educational Society, Karnataka Province visited St Ann's Institutions and addressed the students and the staff.

Graduation Day for the students of 2022-23 was held on 24 March 2023 and Dr Jerald Santhosh Dsouza, Director Physical Education and Dean of Education, Mangalore University was the chief guest. Gold medals for the rank holders of M Ed and B Ed programme and other certificate of merit were conferred on that day.

Visit to St Agnes Special School & Special Teacher Training Institute	Sr Shruthi AC, St Agnes Special School Sr Linet Maria, Principal St Agnes Institute of Special Education Mangaluru	17 July 2023
Workshop on Cyber Safe Campus	Dr Ananth Prabhu Cyber Crime Analyst, GoK Assistant Professor, Sahyadri College of Engineering, Mangaluru	7 October 2023
Content Enrichment Programme in English	Mrs Anita Corderio Rtd Graduate Assistant St Mary's High School, Mangaluru	9 October 2023
Content Enrichment Programme in Kannada	Mrs Shailaja Lecturer, St Agnes P U College, Mangaluru	9 October 2023
Content Enrichment Programme in Mathematics	Mr Subramanya Bhat Rtd Headmaster Kanchana High School, Puttur & Sharath Kumar Graduate Assistant, Govt High School, Puttur	9 October 2023
Content Enrichment Programme in Science	Mr Roshan Alexander Pinto Graduate Assistant Carmel High School, Bantwal, DK	26 September 2023
Content Enrichment Programme in Social Science	Mrs Sharal Prabhu Rtd Graduate Assistant St Aloysius High School, Mangaluru	26 September 2023

Furthermore, students were trained in microteaching, integration of skills, simulated teaching, lesson planning, models of teaching, ICT simulated lessons, e-content development, integration of Art and Drama in Education and various other pedagogical practices to boost their professional competencies and prepare them to teach Gen Z. Internship was planned in three phases and was executed on 26 October 2023. They were exposed to a series of internship activities such as visits to schools of different boards, DIET and BEO's office. Social competencies of teacher trainees were enhanced through outreach programmes, community and project based assignments, visits to Special school, integrated schools, school for the blind and engaging in various service learning activities. Research competencies are developed through action research projects during practice-in-teaching and internship, research based pedagogy assignments, science investigatory projects and so on.

The Alumni Association of the College which was established in 1967 strives to provide a link between the Alma Mater and her past students, with a view to sustaining a sense of belonging to the institution as well as to serve as a placement bureau for our Alumnae. It continues to function with a membership of 3683 from across the country and around the world. It is a source of strength and a strong pillar, who always support and sustain the interest of the College. Alumni serve many valuable roles such as mentoring, internships, career opportunities to students, content enrichment programmes and as members of Board of Examiners, Board of Studies, Academic Council, Governing Body and IQAC of the College. Thus, the Alumni Association serves in supporting and nurturing the students of our College.

Laurels won by our students - Here is a glimpse of laurels won by our students.

Sl No	Name of the Competition & date	Winners	Organised By
1.	Edutarang - Cultural Blend	I Place Anjali P, Joshika Chelsea D Souza, Fathima Naseeha, Apoorva Shetty, Pearl Candida D Souza, Deekshitha Dsouza, Preetha Jenifer, Elfreeda D Souza, Lakshmi Bhandary, Melissa Fernandes, Harshitha, Veena Billar, Roshiel Faria, Shruthi Someshwar Yashaswini, Samanvitha, Sumitha, Princita Miranda, Maria Surin, Sonia Fernandes, Pratheeskha, Pratheeksha Kille, Neha Michael, Joanna Rogi, Manisha Coelho, Tripti, Bindu Cutinho	St Aloysius Institute of Education, Mangaluru
2.	Clay Modelling	Nishmitha Sunitha Dsouza II Prize	The Directorate of Students Welfare, Mangalore University & Maps College, Mangaluru
3.	Collage Making	Sumitha II Prize	The Directorate of Students Welfare, Mangalore University & Maps College, Mangaluru
4.	Essay Writing Competition	Bindu Cutinho I Place - District Level II Place - State Level	SVEEP Govt of Karnataka

Staff had a relaxing time at Joss Island, Kemmannu, Udupi and enjoyed their togetherness to the full.

Conclusion

My profound gratitude to Sr Maria Nirmalini, the Superior General, Sr Maria Shamita, the Provincial Superior, Sr Maria Sudeepa, the Secretary, Apostolic Carmel Educational Society, Sr Smitha, the Joint Secretary of the College for their continued support and interest in the institution. I duly acknowledge the dedicated service of teaching and non-teaching faculty and students who strive to take the institution to the height of its glory. My sincere appreciation to the headmistresses and Principals of cooperating schools, internship schools and campus institutions.

Dear Chief Guest Dr Fr Praveen Martis, Principal, St Aloysius College, Autonomous, Mangaluru, distinguished alumnae, well-wishers and parents you have doubled our joy on this our College day. Thank you for your love towards the institution and making time to be with us this evening.

Here, at St Ann's College of Education, we bring out the best in our student-teachers and equip them to succeed as resourceful and efficient teachers. We move ahead in 2024 with lot of dreams and plans and we count on your support.

Thank you and God bless us all.

INAUGURAL OF B.ED. PROGRAMME 2022-23



ESTABLISHMENT DAY



FEAST OF ST ANN



PRAYER DAY



INSPIRING UNITY: ONE WORLD, ONE FUTURE

YOGA DAY



ENVIRONMENT DAY



CONSTITUTION DAY



WORLD DEMOCRACY DAY



REPUBLIC DAY



SELF DEFENCE



CANCER AWARENESS



DRUG AWARENESS



CYBER SECURITY AWARENESS



VIGILANCE AWARENESS



INSPIRING EXCELLENCE

CONTENT ENRICHMENT



E CONTENT



INTEGRATING ART AND DRAMA IN EDUCATION



WORKSHOP ON THEATRE ART AND MUSIC



FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION



CELEBRATING THE JOY OF CHRISTMAS **CHRISTMAS MILAN - 2023**



OUTREACH IN ACTION - MAKING WAVES OF CHANGE

OUTREACH PROGRAMME



VILLAGE ENGLISH FEST - KOZIKHODE DIST



SERVICE LEARNING



TALENT SYNERGY 2023



VICTORIOUS MOMENT: 'EDU TARANG 2023 @ ST ALOYSIUS COLLEGE



SPORTS DAY



EXPLORING KNOWLEDGE BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

EDUCATIONAL TOUR TO CHENNAI



FIELD VISIT TO PILIKULA NISARGADHAMA





*Equity and Justice in
Education*

ANNUAL COLLEGE REPORT 2023

Introduction

St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous), an outstanding premier institution in Teacher Education in South India, has produced thousands of vibrant, dedicated and resourceful teacher educators and teachers since 1943. The success of our great institution is to be credited to the persuasive leadership of the Apostolic Carmel stalwarts who laid the foundation for this College and elevated the institution to its greater heights. The Motto of the College: 'Lighted to Light' has inspired and ignited several students across the globe over the past 80 years.

Our institution has the potential to bring changes within educational systems that will shape the knowledge and skills of future generations. We are the key change makers in transforming the society through higher education. Our teachers-in-training will definitely be the ambassadors of values and principles in building a better society in the 21st century. Every student who enters our college is provided with learning opportunities to unravel his/her teaching and research potentials and optimum growth and progress in their professional and research career. We wish and pray that our Trainees become keen observers in identifying every opportunity which will enable them to be effective and efficient teachers and teacher educators. Let your dreams be realized through our institution.

Honourable chief guest, parents, well-wishers, I present to you the annual report of the College for the academic year 2023 - 2024. The institution is headed by its Captain Dr Sr Dorothy D Souza, the Principal, Sr Zeena Lilly Pereira, the Vice Principal and successfully navigated by 8 resourceful and expert faculty members. The assistance of nine non-teaching faculty is highly commendable. In the fourth cycle of NAAC re-accreditation the College has obtained an 'A' grade on 3 March 2023.

Total Strength of the College

2023-2024 - M Ed Students: 08

2023-2024 - B Ed Students: 92

New Faculty

The College has ten teaching faculty and nine non-teaching staff. In 2023 Ms Ramya, the Physical Director bid adieu to the College and we affectionately welcomed Mrs Vilma D Souza Assistant Professor, Ms Usha Rao, Physical Director and Mrs Swathi A, Assistant Professor.

Staff Accomplishments

Dr Flosy C R D Souza, Associate Professor is appointed as the Controller of examinations in 2023 for the next three years. We thank Sr Zeena Lilly Pereira AC for her valuable service as the Controller of Examinations.

Academic Accomplishments of Students - The college has secured 100% results in both M Ed and B Ed programmes and we congratulate the rank holders.

M Ed Results: 2024

I Place : Shobhitha

B Ed Results: 2023

I Place : Fathimath Zabeena

II Place : Rita Zita Alva

III Place : Deyan Maveena Crasta

Formal Inauguration of the B Ed & M Ed programme was held on 1 April 2023. Rev Fr Robert D Souza, Principal, Lourdes Central School, Bejai, Mangaluru was the Chief guest. The Student Council under the leadership of Ms Riyona Candida D Silva and six other student representatives took oath to serve the institution with loyalty.

Conference & Seminars attended – Staff

Here is a glimpse of academic accomplishments of the faculty of the College.

Dr Sr Dorothy D Souza A C, Principal

- ❖ Participated in the two days' workshop on "Establishment of Christian Research Centre" organized by St Joseph's University, Bangalore on 3 and 4 March 2023.
- ❖ Participated in the Indian Christian Higher Education Leaders Summit held at Women's Christian College, Chennai from 13 – 15 April 2023.
- ❖ Attended a month's certificate course on 'Service Learning in Higher Education: Teacher Development Course 2023' from 15 May – 10 June 2023, conducted by Service Learning and Leadership Office, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong.
- ❖ Attended 'Global Citizenship through culture in Education' on 1 July 2023 organised by World Council for Curriculum and Instruction (WCCI).
- ❖ Three day virtual FDP on "Leveraging Artificial Intelligence for Research Process in Social Sciences" held at St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous), S.D. Road, Secunderabad, Telangana organized by the IQAC, SACOE, held from 6 to 8 July 2023.
- ❖ Participated in the 7 day National Level Online Faculty Development Programme on ChatGpT & AI Tools for Educators, in line with OBE organized by St Joseph's College (Autonomous), Innjalakuda in association with the Kerala State Higher Education Council held from 19 – 26 July 2023.
- ❖ Participated in the workshop on 'Quality Assurance & SSR Benchmarks held on 5 May 2023 jointly organized by St Aloysius college & St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous) Mangaluru.
- ❖ Participated at the Conference in Higher Education 'Moving Forward Together' Hosted by Apostolic Carmel Generalate, Bengaluru and Patna Women's College (Autonomous), Patna, Bihar, held from 19 to 25 October 2023.
- ❖ Attended and participated in the Global Symposium Uniservitate, De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines 'Transformative Service-Learning: Cultivating Student Engagement Community Partnership and Spiritual Reflection for Social Change held on 8 and 9 November 2023.
- ❖ Participated in the workshop on Leadership Excellence in Academic Programmes (LEAP) conducted by Christ University Higher Education Leadership Institute (CUHELI) and sponsored by United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia, at Christ (Deemed to be) University, Bengaluru held from 27 to 30 November 2023.

Sr Zeena Lilly Pereira A.C., Vice-Principal

- Participated in the workshop on 'Quality Assurance & SSR Benchmarks held on 5 May 2023

jointly organized by St Aloysius college & St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous) Mangaluru.

- Participated in the conference in Higher Education 'Moving Forward Together' hosted by Apostolic Carmel Generalate, Bengaluru and Patna Women's College (Autonomous), Patna, Bihar, held from 19 to 25 October 2023.

Dr Flosy C.R. D'Souza, Associate Professor

- Participated in the AQRA virtual Colloquium 2023-24 on "Intersecting Cultural Context and Research Encounter: Focus on Interviewing in Qualitative Research" organized by Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies, Lalaan 1, Siland, Cavite on 9 March 2023.
- Participated in the workshop on 'Quality Assurance & SSR Benchmarks held on 5 May 2023 jointly organized by St Aloysius college & St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous) Mangaluru.
- Attended 'Global Citizenship through culture in Education' on 1 July 2023 organised by World Council for Curriculum and Instruction (WCCI).

Dr Sharmila L. Mascarenhas, Assistant Professor

- Participated in the workshop on 'Quality Assurance & SSR Benchmarks held on 5 May 2023 jointly organized by St Aloysius college & St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous) Mangaluru.
- Participated in an International Faculty Development Programme organized by St Joseph's University, Bengaluru on Faculty Excellence in Teaching and Scholarship (FETS) in collaboration with All India Association For Christian Higher Education (AIACHE) and Asia Network of United States on 27 and 28 November 2023.
- Participated in the workshop on Curriculum Internationalisation under RISHI (Resources for the Internationalisation of Higher Education Institutions in India) project of Deusto University Bilbao Spain funded by Erasmus & Programme of European Union, during the National Dissemination Event held at St Aloysius College (Autonomous) Mangaluru on 4 December 2023.

Dr Rose Kiran Pinto, Assistant Professor

- Participated in the two day National Level Conference on 'Innovative Learning Environment' on 27 and 28 March 2023.
- Participated in the workshop on 'Quality Assurance & SSR Benchmarks held on 5 May 2023 jointly organized by St Aloysius College & St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous) Mangaluru.

Dr Laveena Reshma D'Sa, Assistant Professor

- ✓ Participated in the workshop on 'Quality Assurance & SSR Benchmarks held on 5 May 2023 jointly organized by St Aloysius college & St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous) Mangaluru.
- ✓ Participated in 'Xavier Board Annual General Body Meeting 2023' organised by Xavier Board for Christian Higher Education in India at Rajagiri Business School, Kochi, Kerala from 21 to 23 October 2023 on the theme: "Institutional Preparedness for the Future: Challenges and Opportunities in Higher Education".

Mrs Bhavya, Assistant Professor

- ❖ Participated in the virtual International Mental Health webinar series 2020-2023 on "Brain Based Learning Skills" organised by Department of Psychology, The American College, Madurai on 8 January 2023.
- ❖ Online capacity building workshop on "Effective Research Methodology & Publications Strategies" at All India Association for Christian Higher Education New Delhi and Madras Christian College (Autonomous) Chennai held from 27 February to 3 March 2023.
- ❖ Participated in the workshop on 'Quality Assurance & SSR Benchmarks held on 5 May 2023 jointly organized by St Aloysius college & St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous) Mangaluru.
- ❖ Faculty enrichment programme on 'Concerns of Academic Research in Social Sciences' from 10 to 16 May 2023, organised by ISS College of Teacher Education, Kerala, Khaja Bandnawaz University, Karnataka, Farook Training College, Kerala and MES Pillai College of Education & Research, Mumbai.

Mrs Prathibha Linet D Souza, Assistant Professor

- Participated in the workshop on 'Quality Assurance & SSR Benchmarks held on 5 May 2023 jointly organized by St Aloysius college & St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous) Mangaluru.
- Participated in an International FDP organised by St Joseph's University Bengaluru on Faculty Excellence in Teaching and Scholarship (FETS) in collaboration with All India Association for Christian Higher Education (AIACH) & ASIA Network of United States on 27 and 28 October 2023.

Mrs Vilma D Souza, Assistant Professor

- Participated in the workshop on 'Quality Assurance & SSR Benchmarks held on 5 May 2023 jointly organized by St Aloysius college & St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous) Mangaluru.

Mrs Swathi A, Assistant Professor

- Participated in 'Xavier Board Annual General Body Meeting 2023' organised by Xavier Board for Christian Higher Education in India at Rajagiri Business School, Kochi, Kerala from October 21 to 23, 2023 on the theme: "Institutional Preparedness for the Future: Challenges and Opportunities in Higher Education".

Staff served as Resource Persons – Faculty also served as expert resource persons and consultants at various institutions, besides being the members of various academic bodies in and outside Karnataka.

Dr Sr Dorothy D Souza, Principal

- Teaching Skills for Facilitating Learning at Fr Muller College of Allied Health Sciences on 1, 8 & 15 April 2023, Mangaluru.
- Service Learning - An Approach to Education of the Heart, Head and the Hands at Mount Carmel Central School, Maryhill, Mangaluru on 23 May 2023.
- Service Learning - An Approach to Education of the Heart, Head and the Hands at Carmel School (CBSE), Mangaluru, on 24 May 2023.
- Service Learning - An Approach to Education of the Heart, Head and the Hands at St Agnes School, Mangaluru, on 26 May 2023.

- Certificate Course in Teaching Excellence held at St Aloysius College (Autonomous), Mangaluru on 26 August and 2 September 2023.

Sr Zeena Lilly Pereira AC, Vice Principal

- Orientation Programme for the B.Ed. students at St Christopher College of Education, Chennai on 16 September 2023.
- Certificate Course in Teaching Excellence held at St Aloysius College (Autonomous), Mangaluru on 16 and 17 November 2023.

Dr Flosy C R D Souza, Associate Professor

- Certificate course on 'Teaching skills for Facilitating Learning' conducted in March 2023 for the faculty of Father Muller College of Allied Health Sciences, Mangaluru.
- Seminar for the faculty of Ladyhill High School, Mangaluru on 30 May 2023 on 'Service Learning'.
- Seminar for new faculty of A.C. Management conducted at Provincial House on the 17 June 2023 on 'Art of Being Creative'.
- "NCFSE -2023" conducted at Carmel CBSE School, Moodbidri for the Parents & Teacher on 8 July 2023.
- Workshop on 'Art of Being Creative' to the UG & PG students of School of Social Work, Roshni Nilaya in Collaboration with ISTD, Mangaluru-Udupi chapter on the 16 September 2023.
- One day State level seminar on 'Active Group Learning Strategies for B.Ed. students teachers on the 13 October 2023 organized by Vivekananda College of Education.

Dr Sharmila L Mascarenhas, Assistant Professor

- Certificate Course in Teaching Excellence held at St Aloysius College (Autonomous), Mangaluru on 4 August and 11 November 2023.

Dr Rose Kiran Pinto, Assistant Professor

- Guest Lecture on 'Pedagogic Approaches and Methods in Teaching' at Carmel School (CBSE), Mangaluru on 30 May 2023.
- Certificate Course in Teaching Excellence held at St Aloysius College (Autonomous), Mangaluru on 16 and 30 September 2023.

Dr Laveena Reshma D Sa, Assistant Professor

- Guest Lecture on 'Innovative Experiential Learning' at Carmel School (CBSE), Mangaluru on 30 May 2023.
- Certificate Course in Teaching Excellence held at St Aloysius College (Autonomous), Mangaluru on 7 and 21 October 2023.

Staff FDP - The institution keeping in mind the need to train its faculty in research and hone their research skills arranged FDP on 6 and 7 March 2023, on 'Qualitative Research: Methods & Designs' and Prof Shefali Pandya, Rtd. Senior Professor and Former Head, Department of Education, Mumbai University, Mumbai served as the resource person.

An FDP on 'Professional ethics' for the non-teaching staff was organised on 30 March 2023. Sr Ida Barboza, Former Secretary, Apostolic Carmel Educational Secretary, Karnataka Province was the resource person.

Conference & Seminars conducted – Students:

To strengthen the academics of student-teachers a number of workshops, guest lectures, seminars were organised. Here is the list:

Name of the Programme	Name of the Resource Person	Date
Spiritual Orientation	Fr Sunil Monis OCD Fr Joel Lopez OFM Cap. Fr Praveen Aranha SVD	4-5 January 2023
Workshop on Resume Writing	Ms Fiona Shawn Soans Ms Kavitha Placement Officer St Aloysius College, Mangaluru	7 January 2023
Guest Lecture on Leadership Skills	Dr Austin D Souza International A1 Governor Chicago, USA	11 January 2023
Workshop in Classical Dance	Mrs Shruthi Rao Directing Manager, Mangaluru	21 March 2023
Interactive Session with GEMS Education, UAE	Mrs Nargish Kambatta CEO & Principal Office Manager GEMS, UAE	27 March 2023
Introduction to Yoga and Yogic Exercise	Mr Naganagouda K Hiregoudar Demonstration of Yogic Exercises Dept of Human Consciousness & Yogic Sciences, Mangalore University	29 March 2023
Workshop on Kinaesthetic Movement for Theatrical Skills	Mr Sheena Nadoli Lecturer, Govt Pre-University College Belthangady	31 March 2023
Workshop on Integrating Art & Drama in Education	Dr Kumaraswamy H Lecturer, CTE, Mangaluru	4 April 2023
Guest Lecture on Implementing Gender Perspective in School Education	Dr Shefali Roy Professor, Dept of Political Science Patna University	5 April 2023
Workshop on e-content development	Dr Gopukumar V Head, University Library Goa University	5 April 2023
Workshop on Integration of Music in Education	Mr Roshan Francis Martis Music & Founder Sur-rang, Sangeet Vidya Mandir, Kadri	19 April 2023

Empowering Educators: Catalysts for Equity and Justice in Education

In the pursuit of a just and equitable society, few institutions hold as much promise and responsibility as our educational systems. Within these systems, teachers serve as the frontline champions, guiding and shaping the minds of future generations. Yet, the full potential of education as a tool for social change remains untapped. To unlock its transformative power, we must recognize and empower educators as key agents of progress.

At the heart of any education system lies the relationship between the teacher and student. Teachers not only impart knowledge; they also mould values, attitudes, and beliefs. As such, they wield significant influence in shaping the perspectives of young minds on issues of justice, equality, and fairness. By fostering critical thinking, empathy, and social awareness, educators can instill in their students a deep commitment to equity and justice.

Teachers are entrusted with the formidable task of guiding students through the maze of knowledge, while simultaneously navigating the complexities of social dynamics and cultural diversity. They confront head-on the disparities that plague our educational systems, from unequal access to resources, to the insidious effects of systemic bias and discrimination.

Moreover teachers play a crucial role in addressing disparities within the education system itself. They are often the first to observe and confront the inequities that hinder students' access to quality education. Whether it be through advocating for resources, challenging biased policies, or adapting teaching practices to meet diverse needs, educators are at the forefront of the fight for educational justice.

Many educators are finding innovative ways to promote justice and equity within their schools and communities. Cultivating

Shwetha
B.Ed II Year



culturally responsive teaching practices is one such strategy, honoring students' diverse backgrounds and experiences. By incorporating culturally relevant curriculum materials, engaging in critical conversations about race and identity, and fostering inclusive classroom environments, educators create spaces where all students feel valued and empowered.

Professional development programs focusing on equity literacy and social justice education empower teachers with the knowledge and skills to address systemic inequalities. These programs provide educators with tools to critically analyze power dynamics within their schools, advocate for marginalized students, and implement transformative pedagogical practices.

Collaboration and community engagement are also essential components in empowering educators to lead the charge for justice and equity. By forging partnerships with families, community organizations, and other stakeholders, teachers can amplify their impact and affect systemic change beyond the classroom walls. Through initiatives such as restorative justice practices, community-based learning projects, and grassroots advocacy campaigns, educators are harnessing the collective power of their communities to dismantle inequitable structures and create a more just and equitable education system.

In the face of entrenched inequalities and systemic injustices, educators have emerged as powerful agents of change within our education system. By nurturing the values of justice, equity, and empathy in their students,

challenging inequitable practices within their institutions, and advocating for systemic change, teachers are leading the charge for a fairer and more inclusive society.

As we look to the future, it is imperative that we continue to empower and support educators in their vital work by recognizing the pivotal role they play in shaping a more just and equitable world. This entails investing

in ongoing professional development opportunities, providing resources and support to address the unique needs of diverse learners, and fostering a culture of collaboration and innovation within educational institutions. Only by valuing and uplifting the voices and contributions of educators can we truly harness the transformative potential of education to create a more just and equitable society for all.

Ushering a New Age of Education

The fourth sustainable goal states Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Therefore "Destroying any nation does not require the use of atomic bombs or the use of long-range missiles. It only requires lowering the quality of education and allowing cheating in the examinations by the students". "The collapse of education is the collapse of the nation". I am impressed by these words of Daniel that enkindle me to throw light on the topic 'Enhancing quality of Education.' How can we enhance the quality of education? Is it by pursuing a 100% result by admitting only the cream of society? I am skeptical about the questions above that arise in my heart.

The quality of education affects the heart and not the mind. The students enter our institutes for a quality education which means the holistic development of an individual. Education in today's scenario emphasizes not quality but making the person literate. There is a vast difference between literate and educated. We who adopted this noble mission of education call for introspection to make available the quality of education that affects the heart.

Education needs to focus on the development of the person concerning their ability to quest for knowledge. It has to help the learner not

Stella Delphine Sophia
B.Ed II Year



merely a learner but a seeker of truth. How can a truth be attained, through experiments, hands-on learning, and recording the finding from a tender age of learning? The child learns from the moment of conception until death. Education is the means to enhance this learning by providing the platform to search, discover, and come to a conclusion with the help of the teachers. Our institutes are the platforms where a child unravels the hidden potential of the multifaceted imagination one possesses within. We need to provide the opportunity to research in small ways so that the learner develops the inquest within his / herself. The prerequisite for developing inquest in a child is to widen the imaginative power by providing hands-on learning.

Positive learning is one of the ways that can enhance the quality of education. Today people are literate but not educated because education helps the person to be open and see the truth. Our education is the pathfinder for all the students rather than making them flow with the crowd. Education needs to bring out the best in every child by igniting the desire

for gaining knowledge through research and investigation. The learner is exposed to various aspects or fields of learning to choose the best that suits one's aptitude and interest. Only when a learner is interested will he/ she take the trouble to find out the depth of knowledge a topic possesses. Therefore, education needs to focus on creating interest in a child. Create an ambience for a child to be of him /herself in the learning process. Conduciveness is another requirement to enhance the quality of education. Therefore, our institutions are the place where a learner finds the atmosphere conducive to learning thus, bring out the best in the child.

In a response to tackle the lack in quality of education institutions should encourage, project learning where students get to learn hands-on, this would ensure that they learn beyond context of text books. The advantage of this initiative is that students would know field experience unlike the traditional book-

based lecturing where students are more likely to memorize the content not mastering it. (Thangeda, 2016)

The great Nelson Mandela once said "Education is the most powerful weapon we can use to change the world". Its importance is immeasurable because it is a self-enlighten up process for a life time as added by Victor H, (n.d). this is because quality education equip one with capability to interpret things rightly and applying the gathered information in real life scenarios.

I would like to conclude with the words of Henry Ford "You can do anything if you have enthusiasm". Yes, this is the most important condition to enhance the quality of education. We implore God's blessings on all of us in the pursuit of achieving this noble profession.

Reference

- Thangeda, A (2016). *Education for sustainability. Journal of Education and Practice.*

EDUCATION: OUR NATION'S SHINING LAMP

In classrooms lit by hope's bright spark,
Where knowledge blooms and minds embark,
Let freedom ring, a joyful sound,
For every child on hallowed ground.

No bars of wealth, no lines of creed,
Should limit learning's benevolent deed
Equality, a guiding star,
Ensures each voice rings clear and far.

From city street to rural bend,
Let opportunity ascend.
With equal access, hand in hand,
Empowerment takes its destined stand.

Let textbooks tell of every tongue,
Of heroes sung, of battles wrung.

Melissa Suzie Fernandes
B.Ed II Year



With diverse threads, the tapestry weaves,
Where understanding truly believes.

For freedom's song, in learning's flight,
Takes every child to boundless light.
Equality's hand, with gentle grace,
Lifts all to find their rightful place.

And justice, blind to wealth or name,
Fans wisdom's flame, a righteous claim.
So let us strive, with hearts alight,
For freedom, equality, justice, in education bright.

THE PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

"MARRIAGE CAN WAIT - EDUCATION CANNOT"

"Marriage can wait Education cannot" because a society has no chance of success if its women are uneducated. No chance."
— Khaled Hosseini

Marriages in India are given a great deal of attention and consideration. Still, society and its willful rules have prevented people, especially women, from making their own opinions about their ambition, education, intentions and the age at which they want to marry.

Under Indian law, child marriage was a significant issue. It was defined by the child marriage restraint act in 1929 which set the minimum age of marriage for girls to be 14 and boys 18.

After India gained independence there was a major change in 1978 when the legal age of marriage was increased to 18 for girls and 21 for boys. Recently, the Indian government introduced a bill to increase the minimum legal age for women to marry from 18 to 21. When asked to give new bill sense, the Indian government claimed that it would empower women and minimize gender contradiction.

Education is a powerful strategy to end the practice of getting girls married off before they achieve their ambition. Education for girls significantly lowers the rate of marriage of girls at inappropriate time. The longer a girl remains in education, the lower her risk of early marriage.

Secondary education is a much stronger and more consistent protection against girl child marriage than primary school education. On an average, the likelihood of a girl marrying before she turns 18 is 6 percentage points less for every additional year she stays in secondary school.

Education plays a fundamental role in challenging and restructuring gender norms

Monica Rani D
B.Ed II Year



and inequalities. Those working in and for schools, including those developing school curricula can make a conscious effort to challenge gender stereotypes and discriminatory norms in wider society and support girls, boys and adolescents to do the same. Done like this, education becomes one of the most powerful drives of change.

As we analyze the issue more carefully, we understand that poor quality of education is equally important reason for girls early marriage as that of the pressure from parents, the relatives as well as all possible situations.

Surprising, but true!

Studies show that most girls who marry leave school before getting married and so, lack of access to education affects the timing of marriage more than marriage affects the education.

Lack of infrastructure facilities such as provision of clean washrooms, water facilities, rest room facilities, distance of school from the house, transportation facilities in addition to infrastructure technology integrated teaching methodologies, activity based learning, inclusive education, student centered teaching methodology, everything. Literally everything counts when it comes to striving for retaining the students in the educational setup. Particularly girls. Poor quality of education give rise to the negligence towards education in the minds of students whether it is a boy or a girl. When the education provided at school lack in quality students may prefer to sit back

at home which in turn make the parents think about getting their girl children married at the early age.

Woman with the formal education are more likely to invest in the health and education of their children as they are more likely to value schooling and be aware of the rates of return on education. As a result, their children will have better nutrition, higher immunization rates, increased enrollment in school and improved school performance. Educated women will also be more likely to earn income. Evidence demonstrate that an additional year of schooling can increase a woman's earnings by up to 20%. These women can therefore contribute more to economic growth. Countries lose significant income each year due to the failure to educate girls. It's important for the community at large to remember and realize that girls should not be seen merely as brides. They are individuals who have the aspirations, dreams, goals, responsibilities to achieve as well as to fulfill as every other men do.

Decreased quality of education leads to increased dropout rates of students, while the absence of education invites potential injustices throughout an individual's life journey. Individuals with incomplete education fail to facilitate the all round development and education of their offspring as lower education level and absence of skills hinders their professional growth. When the income doesn't meet the basic needs of the family, the family experiences the touch of poverty.

Even though at the outset the terms 'poverty', 'hunger', 'justice', 'goal' appear to be separate all these concepts are interlinked within the system of education and the society. If the quality of education suffers the younger generation suffers. When the education system embraces advancements at all levels of educational institutions, the younger generation prospers.

Once again, it's essential to recognize that in a girl's life, while celebrations may be deferred, education cannot be delayed.

PILLARS OF SOCIETY: FREEDOM, EQUALITY, AND JUSTICE

In the complex tapestry of Indian society, three fundamental principles emerge as guiding lights, shaping the nation's ethos and trajectory: Freedom, Equality, and Justice. These pillars, deeply rooted in the aspirations and struggles of the Indian people, serve as cornerstones for the nation's progress towards a more inclusive and just society.

Freedom: Upholding Individual Autonomy

Freedom stands as the bedrock of individual autonomy, ensuring that every citizen has the right to express their thoughts, beliefs, and aspirations without fear of repression or coercion. In India, this principle finds expression in various facets of life, enshrined in the Constitution and upheld by the judiciary.



Preema Dsouza
B.Ed II Year

Constitutional Guarantees: The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, enshrines a robust framework of fundamental rights, including the right to freedom of speech and expression (Article 19), the right to freedom of religion (Article 25), and the right to life and personal liberty (Article 21). These provisions lay the foundation for a free and democratic society, safeguarding the rights of citizens against arbitrary state action.

Democratic Values: India's vibrant democracy provides a platform for citizens to engage in open dialogue, debate, and dissent. From grassroots movements to social media activism, Indian citizens exercise their right to freedom of expression to voice concerns, advocate for change, and hold those in power accountable. Despite occasional challenges and limitations, the spirit of free speech remains a driving force in India's democratic landscape.

Media and Civil Society: A free press and active civil society play crucial roles in upholding freedom of expression in India. Journalists, activists, and civil society organisations work tirelessly to uncover truths, expose injustices, and amplify marginalized voices. Despite facing threats, harassment, and censorship, they continue to serve as watchdogs, challenging power structures and advocating for transparency and accountability.

Equality: Fostering Social Inclusion

Equality lies at the heart of India's quest for social justice, transcending barriers of caste, religion, gender, and socioeconomic status. As a nation marked by diversity and pluralism, India's journey towards equality has been both aspirational and fraught with challenges.

Historical Context: India's struggle for equality is deeply rooted in its history of social hierarchies and discrimination. The caste system, entrenched for centuries, has perpetuated inequalities and injustices, denying millions of Dalits and other marginalized communities equal rights and opportunities. Similarly, gender-based discrimination and patriarchal norms have limited the full participation of women in various spheres of life.

Legal Framework: Recognizing the need to address historical injustices, the Indian Constitution incorporates provisions for affirmative action and social welfare measures

to promote equality and social inclusion. Reservations in education, employment, and political representation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) aim to mitigate the effects of historical disadvantage and create a level playing field for marginalized communities.

Empowerment Initiatives: Beyond legal provisions, various government initiatives and grassroots movements seek to empower marginalized communities and bridge the gap between the privileged and the disadvantaged. From literacy programmes and skill development initiatives to land reforms and social welfare schemes, these efforts aim to uplift the most vulnerable sections of society and promote inclusive growth.

Justice: Ensuring Rule of Law

Justice serves as the cornerstone of a fair and equitable society, ensuring that the rights of every individual are protected and upheld. In India, the pursuit of justice is enshrined in the Constitution and administered through a robust legal system.

Judicial Independence: India's judiciary, comprising the Supreme Court, High Courts, and Subordinate Courts, plays a pivotal role in upholding the rule of law and ensuring access to justice for all. The principle of judicial independence, enshrined in the Constitution, safeguards the judiciary from undue influence and interference, allowing it to act as a check on the executive and legislative power.

Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Public Interest Litigation has emerged as a powerful tool for promoting social justice and holding authorities accountable. Through PILs, citizens and civil society organizations can seek judicial intervention to address issues of public concern, ranging from environmental degradation and corruption to human rights violations and access to essential services.

Legal Aid and Access to Justice: Despite significant strides, access to justice remains a challenge for many Indians, particularly those from marginalized communities. Recognizing this, the government and civil society organizations have implemented various initiatives to enhance legal aid and improve access to justice for the most vulnerable sections of society.

Conclusion

In the tapestry of Indian society, Freedom, Equality, and Justice stand as pillars of

progress, guiding the nation towards a more inclusive, equitable, and just future. While challenges persist, the collective efforts of citizens, civil society, and institutions continue to strengthen these pillars, reaffirming India's commitment to democratic values and social justice. As the nation embarks on its journey of development and transformation, the enduring principles of Freedom, Equality, and Justice will remain steadfast, anchoring India's quest for a more prosperous and harmonious society.

STRIKING A BALANCE: PERSONAL FREEDOM AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

In the intricate dance of human society, the interplay between personal freedom and social responsibility forms the very fabric of our collective existence. It's a delicate equilibrium, where individual liberties are weighed against the common good. As we navigate through the complexities of modern life, the quest for harmony between personal autonomy and societal obligations becomes increasingly pertinent.

At the heart of this debate lies the fundamental principle of personal freedom—the innate right of individuals to live their lives according to their own choices, beliefs, and desires. This cherished aspect of human existence has been enshrined in constitutions, celebrated in literature, and fought for through revolutions. It is the essence of autonomy, the cornerstone of democracy, and the driving force behind human progress.

Yet, personal freedom does not exist in isolation. It exists within the context of a broader community—a network of

interconnected lives, where the actions of one can ripple outward, affecting the welfare of many. This is where the concept of social responsibility emerges—a recognition of our duty to consider the well-being of others, to uphold shared values, and to contribute to the greater good.

The tension between personal freedom and social responsibility is palpable in myriad facets of society. It surfaces in debates over individual rights versus government intervention, in discussions on public health policies, and in the clash of ideologies that permeate our political landscape. Striking the right balance is not merely a philosophical exercise; it is a practical imperative that shapes the contours of our civilization.



Riyona Candida Dsilva
B.Ed II Year

Consider, for instance, the realm of public health. The freedom to make choices about our own bodies is sacrosanct, yet it intersects with our responsibility to safeguard the health and welfare of others. Vaccination mandates, for instance, exemplify the delicate negotiation between personal autonomy and communal well-being. While individuals may harbor reservations about immunization, the broader imperative of preventing disease outbreaks and protecting vulnerable populations necessitates collective action.

Similarly, the realm of environmental conservation underscores the interdependence between personal actions and societal consequences. The freedom to consume resources and pursue economic interests must be tempered by an awareness of environmental stewardship. Each individual's carbon footprint, though seemingly insignificant in isolation, contributes cumulatively to climate change—a phenomenon that transcends borders and imperils future generations. Here, the imperative of social responsibility impels us to reconsider our consumption patterns, advocate for sustainable practices, and mitigate the ecological footprint of human civilization.

Moreover, the balance between personal freedom and social responsibility extends to the realm of civil liberties and justice. The right to free speech, for instance, is a cornerstone of democratic societies, yet it is not absolute. The dissemination of hate speech or false information can sow discord, foment violence, and undermine the very fabric of social cohesion. In such instances, the imperative of social responsibility necessitates the regulation of harmful speech, the promotion of inclusive discourse, and the protection of

marginalized voices.

Similarly, issues of economic inequality and social justice underscore the collective responsibility to address systemic injustices and alleviate disparities. While individuals may strive for personal success and prosperity, the persistence of poverty, discrimination, and inequity erodes the foundations of a just and compassionate society. Here, the pursuit of personal freedom must be tempered by a commitment to social justice—a recognition that our individual fortunes are intertwined with the fortunes of the least among us.

In navigating the delicate balance between personal freedom and social responsibility, we must resist the temptation to view these principles as inherently conflicting. Rather, they are complementary facets of human existence—two sides of the same coin, each essential to the flourishing of society. Personal freedom, when exercised responsibly, enriches the tapestry of human diversity, fosters innovation, and nurtures individual fulfillment. Social responsibility, likewise, binds us together in a shared enterprise of collective welfare, fostering empathy, solidarity, and mutual care.

Ultimately, the quest for balance requires a nuanced understanding of the intricate interplay between individual agency and communal interdependence. It demands empathy, dialogue, and a willingness to engage with perspectives divergent from our own. In the final analysis, the pursuit of personal freedom and social responsibility is not merely a matter of legal statutes or moral injunctions; it is a moral imperative—a reflection of our shared humanity and our collective aspiration for a more just, equitable, and compassionate world.

TOWARDS A HARMONIOUS WORLD

UNVEILING THE PILLARS OF FREEDOM, EQUALITY, AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

In the vast expanse of human history, there emerges a poignant narrative, woven into the collective consciousness of societies worldwide—a narrative that transcends geographical boundaries and cultural diversities. It is a narrative that speaks to the deepest yearnings of humanity, a tale of aspirations echoing through the ages. As the world stands at the dawn of a new era, the United Nations has unfurled a theme for 2023 that resonates with unparalleled significance: “Freedom, Equality, and Justice for All.” This is not merely a thematic choice; it is a profound call to action, a beckoning to all nations and individuals to reassess, recalibrate, and recommit to the creation of a world where the principles of human dignity are not just acknowledged but actively championed for every soul.

Freedom: The Beacon Illuminating Human Potential

At the heart of any just and humane society lies the sanctity of individual freedoms. This emphasizes the centrality of protecting the inherent rights and liberties of all people. Freedom goes beyond the absence of physical chains; it encompasses the freedom of thought, expression, and assembly. Nations must commit to fostering environments where diversity is not merely tolerated but celebrated, and where differing opinions are not suppressed but respected. The pursuit of freedom requires not only shielding individuals from oppressive forces but also creating conditions that empower them to explore their potential to the fullest.

The digital age has presented new challenges to freedom, with the internet becoming both a tool for empowerment and a potential arena

Bibi Fahima Haque Chilmi
B.Ed II Year



for oppression. Nations must navigate the delicate balance between cybersecurity and individual privacy, ensuring that the digital realm remains a space where ideas can flourish without fear of censorship or surveillance.

Equality: Bridging Socioeconomic Chasms and Empowering the Marginalize

Equality stands as the bridge across which societies must travel to reach a just destination. This emphasizes the need to dismantle systemic barriers that obstruct the progress of certain groups. Gender equality, racial justice, and economic parity are integral components of the UN's vision, demanding that nations enact policies promoting inclusivity, addressing income inequality, and eliminating discrimination.

Economic empowerment becomes a crucial instrument in achieving equality. Nations are called upon not only to legislate for equal pay and opportunities but also to create environments that foster entrepreneurship and innovation. Microfinance initiatives, mentorship programs, and educational outreach can serve as powerful tools in breaking down socioeconomic barriers, ensuring that individuals, regardless of their background, have access to the resources needed for personal and professional growth.

Justice: The Cornerstone of Societal Harmony and Reconciliation

Justice forms the bedrock upon which civilizations build their futures. This underscores the importance of establishing fair legal systems that protect the rights of all citizens. This encompasses not only the punitive aspects of justice but also the rehabilitative and restorative dimensions. Nations are called upon to combat corruption, ensuring the rule of law prevails, and to provide accessible and impartial judicial mechanisms.

The pursuit of justice extends beyond national borders. Transnational crimes, such as human trafficking and cybercrime, require collaborative efforts between nations to ensure that criminals cannot evade justice by exploiting jurisdictional boundaries. Initiatives promoting international cooperation, information sharing, and legal frameworks are essential in confronting the challenges posed by crime in the interconnected world of the 21st century.

As we stand on the precipice of a new era, this theme beckons us to embark on a journey towards a more compassionate and equitable world. Freedom, equality, and justice are not merely lofty ideals but the building blocks upon which the edifice of a harmonious society stands. Every nation, regardless of size or influence, plays a role in weaving the global tapestry of unity and understanding. It is incumbent upon each individual and every community to actively participate in dismantling the barriers that divide us, ensuring that the principles of freedom, equality, and justice are not mere aspirations but tangible realities for all.

Through collective efforts, we can usher in a transformative era, where the rights and dignity of every individual are upheld, laying the foundation for a future marked by genuine harmony and shared prosperity. The journey towards freedom, equality, and justice is not a one-time endeavour but a continuous commitment, requiring vigilance, adaptability, and unwavering dedication from all corners of the globe.

EQUALITY

In India's dawn, with freedom's light,
Equality emerged, a noble sight.
No more the chains of caste divide,
Unity and justice stride beside.

From north to south, from east to west,
In every heart, equality blessed.
No longer bound by ancient ways,
Fairness guides our modern days.

Though challenges persist, we strive,
For all to flourish all to thrive.
In India's tapestry, diverse and grand,
Equality we hold, hand in hand.

In fields where farmers toil the land,
And in the cities, where dreams expand,

Reshma Dsouza
B.Ed II Year



Equality's promise, ever true,
Uplifts the many, empowers the few.

With every step, with every voice,
In unity, we make the choice,
To honour freedom's sacred call,
And build a nation, fair to all.

RIGHT TO EQUALITY (ARTICLES 14-18)

Right to Equality means everyone must be equal in the eyes of the laws irrespective of one's caste, race, sex, religion or place of birth.

The right to equality is a fundamental principle. It ensures fairness and equal treatment for all. It provides equal rights to every Indian citizen regardless of caste, ethnicity, place of origin gender or religion.

Right to equality involves articles 14 to 18 of the Constitution of India.

Article 14 : Equality before the law:

Article 14 of the Constitution of India reads as "The State shall not deny any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. It means that the state will treat all individuals equally before the law. This article also implies that individuals, whether citizens of India or not, shall be treated equally under the law regardless of their circumstances.

Article -15 : Social equality and equal access to public areas:

Article 15 of the constitution states that no citizen of India shall be discriminated based on religion, race, caste, sex, sexual orientation gender or gender identity, and place of birth. Every person shall have equal access to public places like public parks, museums, wells, bathing ghats, etc. It states however, that the state may make any special provision for women and children. Special provisions may be made to advance any socially or educationally backward class or scheduled castes or scheduled tribes.

Article 16: Equality in matters of public employment:

Article 16 guarantees equality in matters of

Jyothi Shalet Crasta
B.Ed I Year



public employment. However, there are some exceptions. The Parliament may enact a law stating that specific jobs can be filled only by applicants domiciled in the area. This may be meant for posts that require knowledge of the locality and language of the area. The state may also reserve posts for members of backward classes, scheduled castes or scheduled tribes that aim to uplift the weaker sections of society. Also, laws may be passed that require the holder of any religious institution's office to be a person professing that particular religion.

Article 17: Abolition of untouchability.

Article 17 of the constitution abolishes the practice of untouchability. The practice of untouchability is an offence and anyone doing so is punishable by law. Scheduled Tribes, as well as other marginalized communities, are intended to be uplifted through affirmative action measures. Additionally, laws may be passed that require the holder of any religious institution's office to be a person professing that particular religion.

Article 18 of the constitution prohibits the state from conferring any titles.

The state shall not grant any titles except those which are academic or military titles. The article also prohibits citizens of India from accepting any titles from a foreign State. The article abolishes the titles that were awarded by the British such as Rai Bahadur,

Khan Bahudur, Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan Bharat Ratna and military honours like Ashoka Chakra, Param Vir Chakra do not belong to this category.

Though equal rights are mentioned in the Indian Constitution, we tend to follow social norms to fit in the society or due to our unconscious biases while hiring, promoting, paying or even firing at the workplace.

If discrimination – both individual and structural ended and everyone could access health care equally, then communities would be more healthier. Equality affecting other social health determinants (like education and economic stability) would also improve society's health.

So, it will be nice to go through our constitution where Rights of Equality are

mentioned and take individual responsibility to follow and apply the rules and the norms for the betterment of our society and the country. Let us stand together in upholding the value of equality, let us be genuine and just in our dealing with others, and build a just and fair society to live in. For India is a democratic country.

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EMBRACING LIBERTY: A JOURNEY TO FREEDOM

In the tranquil town of Rajarata, a group of people gathered at the feet of Siddhartha, the wise teacher who had come to be known as the Buddha. One day, a curious young woman named Anika approached him, her eyes filled with a longing for understanding.

"Great Teacher," she began, "what is liberty, and how can one attain true freedom?"

The Buddha, his demeanour calm and compassionate, smiled at Anika. He began to weave a tale that carried the essence of liberty.

"In a distant village," the Buddha began, "there lived a bird with vibrant plumage named Kavi. Kavi would flutter from tree to tree, exploring the vastness of the sky. One day, as Kavi soared high, he noticed a net cunningly set by a hunter. Intrigued, he descended to investigate, only to find himself entangled in the mesh of the net."

Nishmitha D'Souza
B.Ed I Year



Anika listened intently as the Buddha continued, "Kavi struggled, desperately trying to break free, but the more he resisted, the tighter the net clung. Just when hope seemed dim, Kavi stilled his frantic movements. In that moment of stillness, he realized that true liberation came not from external escape but from an internal shift."

The Buddha paused, his gaze penetrating the depths of Anika's contemplation. "Kavi," he continued, "focused on his breath, calming his mind. With each inhale and exhale, he found a serene centre within himself. In that stillness, he discovered the power of

acceptance and the freedom that arises from letting go of attachment to desires."

Anika, enlightened by the parable, asked, "But, Great Teacher, how can we be like Kavi? How can we find liberty within ourselves?"

The Buddha imparted his wisdom, "True liberty, Anika, lies not in the absence of challenges but in the way we respond to them. Embrace the present moment, release the burdens of attachment, and cultivate a mind free from the net of craving. It is in this inner tranquillity that one discovers the boundless freedom that transcends the constraints of the external world."

Kavi's liberation did not come from escaping the physical constraints of the net but from a profound shift within himself. The true meaning of liberty, as illustrated in this story, lies in the liberation of the mind. Kavi's journey toward freedom involved a conscious choice to let go of frantic resistance and find stillness within.

In the context of human experience, true

liberty is not merely about breaking free from external circumstances or societal constraints. It is about cultivating a mind that remains undisturbed amidst the challenges of life. This internal freedom arises from the ability to accept the present moment, release attachments to desires, and find peace within the turbulence of existence.

True liberty is an inside job – it involves a deep understanding of the nature of one's own mind, a shift in perspective, and a conscious choice to let go of the entanglements that bind us. It emphasizes the power of mindfulness, acceptance, and an inner calm that can weather the storms of external circumstances.

In essence, true liberty is the freedom that arises when one discovers the unshakable tranquillity within, regardless of the external nets and snares that life may present. It is the liberation of the self from the attachments and desires that often entrap us, leading to a state of enduring peace and profound inner freedom.

FREEDOM AND VIGILANCE

Freedom is the power or right to act, speak think or change as one wants without hindrance. It is a golden opportunity that I got to reflect on the precious nature of freedom and the price we need to pay for safeguarding it. If we are not sufficiently alert, we are in danger of losing our freedom to someone or something and may live in bondage, sometimes, without even being aware of it.

A famous quote by Thomas Jefferson (one of the Founding Fathers and the third President of the United States from 1801 to 1809), says: "The price of freedom is eternal vigilance." The same sentiment was expressed by John Philpot Curran in 1790. He said: "It is the common fate of the indolent to see their rights become a prey to the active. The condition

upon which God has given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt."

Several hundred years ago a wealthy plantation owner was attracted by the heart-breaking sobs of a slave girl who was about to step up to the auction block to be sold. Moved by an impulse of compassion, he brought her for a very high price and then disappeared into the crowd. When the auction was over,



Preethi Dsouza
B.Ed I Year

the clerk came over to the sobbing girl and handed her bill of sale, telling her who her owner now was. To her astonishment, the unknown planter had written the word FREE across the paper that should have delivered her to him. She stood speechless as, one by one, the slaves were climbed by their owners and dragged away. Suddenly she threw herself at the feet of the clerk and exclaimed, "Where is the man who bought me? I must find him. He has set me free. I must serve him as long as I live!"

It is an undeniable fact that human freedom is gradually destroyed day by day in almost all parts of the world. It may be due to the faulty notion about true freedom or due to manipulations by various political groups, governmental or non-governmental organizations, institutions, religious groups, etc.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; power is ever stealing from the many to the few. The manna of popular liberty must be gathered each day or it is rotten. The living sap of today outgrows the dead rind of yesterday. The hand entrusted with power becomes, either from human depravity or esprit de corps, the necessary enemy of the people. Only by continued oversight can the democrat in office be prevented from hardening into a despot, only by un-intermitted agitation can a people be sufficiently awake to principle not to let liberty be smothered in material prosperity" said Wendell Phillips. Are we always vigilant to safeguard the freedom we enjoy in our country?

The Essential Safeguards of Freedom that are needed to follow

Love for Freedom:

Only when people are strongly in love with their freedom, that freedom can be really safeguarded. Freedom needs continuous attempts on the part of the people to defend their freedom.

Eternal Vigilance:

The commitment of the people to defend their freedom and their full alertness against any encroachment of their freedom is the second most important safeguard of freedom. "Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom."

Grant of Equal Rights to All:

For safeguarding freedom, it is essential that there should be no class of privileged persons in society. Freedom can exist only when equal rights are granted and guaranteed to all the people without any discrimination.

Democratic System:

Liberty and democracy are supplementary to each other. We cannot conceive of a democracy without the presence of civil, economic, political and individual liberty. Likewise, in the absence of the right to freedom there can be no real democracy.

Fair Governmental Action:

For safeguarding freedom, it is essential that the government should exercise unbiased and impartial control over every section of society.

Protection of Fundamental Rights:

One of the key methods of safeguarding liberty is to incorporate a charter of fundamental rights and freedoms in the constitution of the State. Along with it, judicial protection should be given to rights.

Finally let us work hand in hand and strive to fulfill the safeguards of freedom and build a great nation. The key to staying constantly vigilant in our life's affairs is to establish routines and habits that facilitate a constant watchfulness and that allow us to measure how we are doing. The price of FREEDOM will be ETERNAL VIGILANCE. In order to live a life of freedom let us cultivate the power of positivity, remember and learn the

five life- lessons from Buddhist teachings: i) Free yourself from attachments, ii) Take the journey within to find answers, iii) conquer the mind (ego) and free the soul, iv) release the feeling of hate, resentment and fear, v) Don't resist reality. Only then like that of slave girl, we will be free to choose to serve

the society with all our hearts as long as we live and build the great nation.

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INVESTING IN PEOPLE: A PATH TO QUALITY, FREEDOM, AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

In the pursuit of a world that upholds the values of quality, freedom, and justice for all, the United Nations has designated the theme for 2023 as a rallying cry for global action. As we navigate through multiple crises, the importance of investing in people has never been more evident. At the heart of this investment lies a powerful tool: Education. By prioritizing education, we can effectively eradicate poverty and deliver sustainable, resilient, and innovative solutions that empower individuals and communities worldwide.

In times of multiple crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, education has become more important than ever. The pandemic has disrupted education systems worldwide, affecting millions of students. To ensure that education remains accessible to all, it is essential to deliver sustainable, resilient, and innovative solutions. This can be achieved by prioritizing education and investing in people. Education is a potent weapon against poverty. By ensuring that every individual has access to quality education, we break the chains of ignorance and create a pathway for economic empowerment. Education equips people with the skills necessary to participate meaningfully in the workforce, fostering innovation, and driving economic growth. Furthermore, it instills a mindset that transcends the boundaries of poverty, empowering individuals to break the cycle and build a better future for themselves and

their communities.

Investing in people means providing them with the necessary resources to succeed. This includes access to quality education, healthcare, and social protection. By investing in people, we can create a more equitable and just society. Education is a key component of this investment. It provides individuals with the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in life and contribute to society. To achieve the goal of quality education for all, it is essential to prioritize education. This means investing in education systems, teachers, and students. It also means ensuring that education is accessible to all, regardless of their background or circumstances. Education is a powerful tool for promoting social mobility and reducing inequality. The effective delivery of sustainable solutions hinges on an educated and informed populace. Education empowers individuals to understand the intricacies of environmental challenges, social inequalities, and economic disparities. By prioritizing education, we cultivate a generation that is not only aware of global issues but is also equipped with the knowledge and skills to develop and implement sustainable solutions. From renewable energy initiatives to community-

B Lakshmi Bhandary
B.Ed II Year



led conservation efforts, education lays the foundation for a more sustainable and just future.

View Points of various Scholars

Human Capital Theory - Gary Becker:

- Gary Becker, a Nobel laureate in economics, is known for his Human Capital Theory. He argues that education enhances an individual's economic productivity, considering education as an investment in human capital. According to this theory, the skills and knowledge acquired through education contributed directly to an individual's earning potential and overall economic well-being.

Amartya Sen's Capability Approach:

- Amartya Sen, a Nobel laureate in economics, proposes the Capability Approach. He emphasizes the importance of education in expanding people's capabilities, enabling them to lead lives they value. Sen argues that education not only enhances economic capabilities but also fosters social, political, and cultural dimensions, contributing to a more holistic human development.

Critical Pedagogy - Paulo Freire:

- Paulo Freire, a Brazilian educator, promotes Critical Pedagogy, emphasizing education as a tool for social transformation. He critiques traditional education systems that perpetuate oppressive structures. Freire advocates for an emancipatory education that empowers individuals to critically analyze and challenge societal injustices.

Ivan Illich's Deschooling Society:

- Ivan Illich, in his work "Deschooling Society," questions the institutionalization of education. He argues that traditional schooling can be counterproductive, limiting the true potential of learning. Illich encourages a more decentralized and community-based approach to education, where individuals actively engage in self-directed learning.

John Dewey's Progressive Education:

- John Dewey, a philosopher and educational reformer, advocates for Progressive Education. He believes that education should be learner-centered, focusing on students' experiences and interests. Dewey argues that an active, participatory education cultivates critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and a sense of democratic citizenship.

Education for Sustainable Development - UNESCO:

- UNESCO emphasizes education as a key driver for sustainable development. It promotes education that addresses environmental, economic, and social challenges, fostering a sense of responsibility and global citizenship. UNESCO views education as a transformative force capable of driving positive change at individual, community, and global levels.

Economist and Author, Thomas Piketty:

- Thomas Piketty, in his work on economic inequality, underscores the role of education in addressing disparities. He argues that investing in education is essential for reducing income inequality and creating a more just society. Education, according to Piketty, is a powerful tool for social mobility.

Critique of Market-Driven Education - Diane Ravitch:

- Diane Ravitch, an education historian and policy analyst, critiques market-driven education reforms. She argues against excessive standardization and privatization of education, expressing concerns about the impact on educational quality, equity, and the teaching profession.

The question here is how to invest in people?

Investing in people through education involves implementing strategies and policies that ensure equitable access to quality education, fostering skill development,

and promoting lifelong learning. Here are several key ways to invest in people through education:

Universal Access to Education:

- Ensure that education is accessible to all, irrespective of socio-economic background, gender, or geographical location.
- Implement policies that eliminate barriers to education, such as gender-based discrimination, financial constraints, and distance from educational institutions.

Quality Education:

- Focus on enhancing the quality of education by providing well-trained teachers, modern teaching materials, and updated curricula.
- Integrate technology into education to enhance learning experiences and prepare students for the digital age.

Early Childhood Education:

- Invest in early childhood education programs to provide a strong foundation for future learning.
- Recognize the importance of the formative years in shaping cognitive, social, and emotional development.

Skill Development and Vocational Training:

- Align education with the needs of the job market by incorporating practical skills and vocational training.
- Foster partnerships between educational institutions and industries to ensure that curricula meet real-world demands.

Lifelong Learning Opportunities:

- Promote a culture of lifelong learning to enable individuals to adapt to evolving technologies and societal changes.

- Establish mechanisms for continuous education and upskilling throughout one's career.

Inclusive Education:

- Create an inclusive environment that accommodates diverse learning styles, abilities, and backgrounds.
- Implement special education programs to address the needs of learners with disabilities.

Community Engagement:

- Involve communities in educational decision-making processes to ensure that education reflects local needs and values.
- Encourage parental involvement in their children's education to create a supportive learning environment.

Digital Literacy:

- Integrate digital literacy into educational programs to prepare students for the technology-driven future.
- Ensure access to digital resources and tools for both students and educators.

Teacher Training and Support:

- Invest in continuous professional development for teachers to keep them abreast of the latest pedagogical methods and technologies.
- Provide adequate resources and support for teachers, recognizing their role as key influencers in students' lives.

Global Collaboration:

- Facilitate international collaborations to share best practices, resources, and innovations in education.
- Engage with global initiatives that focus on education, fostering a sense of shared responsibility for the well-being of the global community.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Implement robust monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the effectiveness of educational programs.
- Use data-driven insights to identify areas for improvement and refine education policies accordingly.

By implementing these strategies, governments, organizations, and communities can invest in people through education, fostering a society where individuals are empowered, skilled, and equipped to contribute positively to their communities and the world at large.

In conclusion, education is a fundamental human right that is essential for achieving the United Nations' goals of equality, freedom, and justice for all. Investing in people through education is not just a noble endeavor; it is a strategic imperative for a world that aspires to uphold the principles of quality, freedom, and justice for all. As we confront the challenges posed by multiple crises, education emerges as the catalyst for positive change. It is through education that we eradicate poverty, deliver sustainable solutions, and empower individuals to contribute meaningfully to the global community. The UN's theme for 2023 serves as a poignant reminder that the path to a better future begins with investing in people – an investment that pays dividends in

the form of a more just, free, and prosperous world.

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A TAPESTRY WOVEN WITH THREADS OF HOPE: MY JOURNEY TOWARDS EQUALITY, FREEDOM, AND JUSTICE

The banner proclaiming "Equality, Freedom, and Justice for All" hangs bright in the college quad, a rallying cry for a world I yearn for. But as I stand beneath it, a student amongst thousands, I can't help but wonder: how does this global aspiration translate to the tapestry of my own life?

My journey began with a whispered awareness of inequality. The whispers grew

louder in hushed conversations about the girl excluded from the playground because of her accent, the boy denied a scholarship due to his name. These whispers became shouts in

Anitha Margaret
B.Ed. II Year



the classroom, where discussions on social justice ignited a fire within me, a yearning for a world where these whispers wouldn't exist.

Equality, for me, is more than a textbook definition. It's the shared laughter in a diverse group of friends, where differences are celebrated, not ostracized. It's the quiet confidence in my own voice, knowing it deserves to be heard, regardless of the color of my skin or the echo of my surname. It's the chance to pursue my dreams, unburdened by the weight of inherited disadvantage.

Freedom, for me, is not just the absence of physical constraints. It's the freedom to think critically, to question authority, and to challenge the status quo. It's the freedom to express myself authentically, through art, music, or simply my own unfiltered words. It's the freedom to choose my own path, untethered by societal expectations or cultural norms.

Justice, for me, is not just a legal concept. It's the unwavering pursuit of fairness, the fight against discrimination in all its insidious forms. It's the amplification of marginalized voices, the championing of those silenced by fear or oppression. It's the unwavering belief that every human being deserves to be treated with dignity and respect, regardless of their background or circumstances.

My journey towards these ideals is not without its challenges. There are moments of doubt, whispers of cynicism that question the possibility of such a world. But then I remember the laughter of my friends, the courage of those who speak out, the quiet resilience of those who fight for what's right. These are the threads that weave my tapestry of hope, reminding me that change, however incremental, is possible.

So, I stand beneath the banner of "Equality, Freedom, and Justice for All," not as a passive observer, but as an active participant. My

voice, though small, will join the chorus. My actions, however humble, will contribute to the greater weave. And maybe, just maybe, together, we can create a world where this banner is not just an aspiration, but a lived reality, a symphony of voices in perfect harmony, each note resonating with the hope of a brighter future.

This is my personal journey, but it is also a call to action. Let us, the students of today, become the builders of a more equitable tomorrow. Let us, with every thread of our being, weave a tapestry where equality, freedom, and justice are not just words on a banner, but the very fabric of our lives.

The Revolution in My Backpack: Carrying Equality, Freedom, and Justice One Step at a Time

The dusty textbooks stacked in my backpack don't just hold formulas and facts; they carry the weight of a revolution. Not a violent one, no barricades or firebrands here. My revolution is small, quiet, and tucked between well-worn pages – a personal uprising against the imbalances that whisper through the halls of privilege.

My first act of rebellion was a whispered challenge in a history class. We were discussing revolutions of old, the bloodstained marches and grand pronouncements.

"But what about now?" I blurted, "Are revolutions always so epic? Can't they start in a quiet classroom, with a question instead of a sword?"

My professor smiled, wrinkles radiating from her kind eyes. "Every revolution," she said, "begins with a spark."

That spark ignited a fire within me. I saw inequality in the tired jokes about accents, the hushed whispers about socio-economic backgrounds, the subtle dismissal of dissenting opinions. But instead of throwing stones, I chose to build bridges. I organized

discussions on inclusivity, hosted open mic nights celebrating diverse voices, and volunteered at shelters where voices were often swallowed by silence.

My freedom wasn't about breaking rules, but breaking barriers. I questioned established narratives, delved into forbidden topics, and embraced uncomfortable truths. My backpack brimmed with banned books and borrowed biographies of silenced heroes, each page whispering tales of courage and dissent.

I learned that freedom wasn't just a right, it was a responsibility – the responsibility to think critically, challenge authority, and fight for the right to question, to explore, to evolve.

And justice? It wasn't a courtroom drama, but a daily quest for fairness. I called out microaggressions, championed equal opportunities, and amplified voices drowned out by prejudice. My backpack held not just textbooks, but tools – donation forms for underprivileged communities, petitions against discriminatory policies, and flyers for awareness campaigns.

Justice, I realized, wasn't a spectator sport; it demanded action, empathy, and a willingness to stand up for those who couldn't stand on their own.

My revolution isn't televised, but it's unfolding every day, one conversation, one action, one step at a time. It's the girl who speaks up against bullying, the boy who mentors younger kids from disadvantaged backgrounds, the group of friends who organize a food drive for the homeless.

Each of these small acts, woven together, form a tapestry of change, a quiet symphony of equality, freedom, and justice, playing out not on grand stages, but in the very heart of our college community.

My backpack, once just a burden of academics, now feels lighter, filled with purpose. It holds not just my books, but the tools to build a better world, one conversation, one action, one revolution at a time. And I invite you, dear reader, to join me. Let's fill our backpacks, not with weapons of dissent, but with the instruments of change – empathy, awareness, and a shared yearning for a world where equality, freedom, and justice are not just distant dreams, but the lived reality woven into the very fabric of our lives.

Carry your own revolution in your backpack, however small it may seem. Together, we can create a symphony of change, a world where every voice finds its melody, and the song of equality, freedom, and justice resonates ever stronger.

Beneath a sky where shadows play,
Equality, a forgotten dream,
Yearns for voices clear and brave,
To shatter walls, redeem, reclaim.

Freedom, like a caged bird's song,
Strained against bars of circumstance,
Peaks through bars, desires to rise,
Unfurl its wings, take boundless chance.

Justice, a blindfolded, patient guide,
Weighs scales with measured, steady hand,
Seeks balance true, no longer swayed
By whispers whispered, close at hand.

Oh, let us rise, a chorus strong,
From valleys deep and mountain high,
Weave harmonies of hope anew,
Where tears find solace, voices fly.

Let classrooms echo with dissent,
Where knowledge breaks the chains of mind,
And hearts, once burdened, cast aside
The shackles that their spirits bind.

Let murals bloom on city walls,
Voices paint stories, bold and bright,
Where every canvas sings of change
And shadows yield to morning light.

For every hand that reaches out,
For every act, however small,
Builds bridges where divides once reigned,
And paints a future for us all.

So let us raise the banner high,
Equality, Freedom, Justice, bound,
A symphony of human song,
Where every melody resounds.

For in this world, where dreams take flight,
And hope takes root within the soul,
Together, we can write anew,
A story where no voice goes cold

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯ

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಮಾನತೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಈ ಮೂರು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಮೂರು ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಮಾಜವು ಜಾನ್ ಲಾಕ್ ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ “ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವನು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಂತೆ ಅತಿ ಕ್ರೂರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದನ್ನೊಂದು ತುಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಆರಾಜಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸಿದವೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಇರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ” ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಈ ಮೂರು ಅಂಶಗಳು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದರೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ನಂತರ ಮಾನವನು ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮಾನವನಿಗೆ ದೊರೆತರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಪುರಾತನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ 17ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ತನಕವೂ ಕೂಡ ಗುರುಕುಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಸಮಾನವಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಿಂದ ಕಲಿತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತ ಮಿಷನರಿಗಳು. ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಕಲಿತ ಆದೇಷ್ಟು ಭಾರತೀಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಪರಮ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾದ ಡಾ. ಬಿ. ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್‌ರವರು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಂದಿನಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು

ಭೂಮಿಕೆ

ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ. ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷ



ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ 21 ಎ ಯಲ್ಲಿ 6 ರಿಂದ 14 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು 2002ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ 86ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮಗುವಿನ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮಗುವು ಕೂಡ ಯಾವುದೇ ಜಾತಿ ಧರ್ಮ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಲಿಂಗದ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಸಮ್ಮತವಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಯ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೂಡ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗುವಂತೆ 21ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅಭಿಯಾನ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮಗುವಿಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. 2018 ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೊತ್ತನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೀಡುವ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಮಾನತೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವೂ

ಇದೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮೂಡುವುದಂತೂ ಸಹಜ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಳ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ವರ್ಗದ ಜನರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಭಾರತದಂತಹ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ನಡುವಿನ ಅಂತರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳು ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆದಾಯದ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಕೆಳವರ್ಗದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲು ವರ್ಗದ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಮೇಲು ಕೀಳು ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎಂಬ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಭಾಷೆ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಒಡುಗಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊನೆಗೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಜೀವನದುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ದರ್ಜೆಗೆ ಎರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದು ಮೂಗು ಮುರಿಯುವವರೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಬಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲೇಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ

ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿರುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಿಷ್ಟು ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರೆ ಅವರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವೂ ಕೂಡ ಉಜ್ವಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೊತ್ತನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತು ಅತಿ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ತಂತ್ರ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ನೀಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿಪರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಬದಲು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯಕರಣ ಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದೆಷ್ಟೋ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗದೆ ಹಣ ಉಳವರ ಜೊತೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲಾಗದೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕುವುದು ಇಂದಿನ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪೋಷಕರ ಬಲವಂತದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಇಷ್ಟ ಇಲ್ಲದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಏನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಷ್ಟ ಇಲ್ಲದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ಸಮಯ ವ್ಯರ್ಥ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಬದಲು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇರುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಮನ ನೀಡಿದರೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸಾಧಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅಲ್ಪ ಜ್ಞಾನವಾದರೂ ಇರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

IS INDIA FREE AND JUST? A CLOSER EXAMINATION

India, the world's largest democracy, is a land steeped in diverse cultures, rich traditions, and ancient wisdom. With its commitment to democracy and egalitarian values, India has often been seen as a beacon of freedom and justice. However, to truly understand the state of freedom and justice in India, we must take a closer examination of the current realities that shape the nation.

India's Constitution, adopted in 1950, guarantees its citizens certain fundamental rights and freedoms.

These include the rights to equality, freedom of speech and expression, and the right to life and liberty. Freedom of the press and judicial independence are pillars of a just society, and

Savitha Renita Fernandes
B.Ed I Year



India has made efforts to safeguard these crucial democratic institutions.

Moreover, India has made significant strides towards social justice, seeking to uplift marginalized and disadvantaged groups through affirmative action policies. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes have been granted various privileges and reservations to bridge historical inequalities.

However, as with any nation, India faces challenges in fully realizing the ideals of freedom and justice.

Corruption, both petty and systemic, causes significant hindrances to justice, often leading to the erosion of public trust in the fairness of the system. The need for expedited justice continues to be a concern, with the backlog of cases in courts leading to long delays in seeking legal remedies.

Freedom of speech and expression, while guaranteed by the constitution, faces periodic threats.

Instances of censorship, clampdowns on dissent, and intimidation of journalists raise questions about the true extent of freedom in India. The internet and social media, powerful tools for democratic participation, have also faced restrictions and temporary shutdowns in certain regions during periods of unrest.

Equally important is the issue of religious freedom in a nation as diverse as India. While India has a long history of religious tolerance, recent incidents of communal violence and discrimination raise concerns about the ability of all citizens to freely practice their faith without fear of persecution.

Another crucial aspect is the treatment of women and the ongoing struggle for gender justice in India.

Despite progressive legislation, women continue to face various forms of discrimination and violence. Incidents of gender-based violence and rape underscore the need for a comprehensive approach to gender justice.

India's commitment to addressing these challenges is evident in its vibrant civil society, which articulates the aspirations and concerns of its citizens. Grassroots movements, nonprofit organizations, and activist groups challenge existing systems, advocate for change, and strive for a more inclusive and just society. Moreover, the

robustness of India's democratic institutions, the independent judiciary, and freedom of the press provide avenues for redressal and accountability.

The journey towards a truly free and just society is an ongoing process, and India is no exception. The government, civil society, and citizens must continue to work together to safeguard and strengthen the democratic principles enshrined in the constitution. Encouraging transparency, accountability, and citizen participation can help address the challenges that remain.

It is crucial, however, to recognize that India is a diverse nation with complex social, cultural, and economic dynamics. Achieving freedom and justice in such a context requires concerted efforts from all stakeholders. It involves acknowledging historical inequalities, addressing social and economic disparities, promoting dialogue and understanding, and ensuring equality for all. **Building a Free and Just Society: A Blueprint for Progress**

A free and just society is not a utopian dream but an attainable reality that requires collective efforts and a conscious commitment to principles of equality, justice, and freedom. It is a society where the rights and dignity of every individual are respected, where opportunities are equal, and where justice prevails. So, how can we form such a society?

Let us delve into a blueprint for progress.

Upholding Human Rights:

The foundation of a free and just society lies in the recognition and protection of human rights. Governments must respect and enforce the fundamental rights outlined in international conventions and national constitutions. These rights include freedom of speech, expression, religion, and assembly, as well as the right to access quality education, healthcare, and equal opportunities for all.

Ensuring Equality:

Equality is a cornerstone of a just society. To achieve this, we must actively address inequalities based on race, gender, caste, ethnicity, and socio-economic status. Equal access to education, employment, and healthcare should be guaranteed, and affirmative action policies may be necessary to uplift historically marginalized communities.

Transparent Governance:

Transparency and accountability in governance are vital for a free and just society. Governments must operate in an open and transparent manner, with citizens having the right to access information and hold public officials accountable. Strengthening institutions, promoting anti-corruption measures, and encouraging citizen participation are key components.

Independent Judiciary:

A robust and independent judiciary is essential to ensure justice prevails in society. Judges must be appointed based on merit, free from political influence. Judicial processes should be fair, efficient, and readily accessible to all citizens. Legal aid and support must be available for marginalized and disadvantaged groups, ensuring equal access to justice.

Education and Awareness:

Education plays a crucial role in shaping attitudes and behaviors. It is essential to promote tolerance, empathy, and respect for diversity. Education should focus on fostering critical thinking, promoting human rights, and challenging discriminatory practices. Additionally, raising awareness about social issues and injustices can inspire collective action and create a demand for change.

Empowering Civil Society:

Civil society organizations, community groups, and grassroots movements are essential in advocating for the rights of

individuals and holding governments accountable. Governments should encourage and support their work, creating an enabling environment for these organizations to thrive. Protecting freedom of association and providing resources and platforms for meaningful engagement are vital.

Combatting Discrimination and Prejudice:

Efforts to form a free and just society should include addressing discrimination and prejudice at all levels. Education, media, and public campaigns should challenge stereotypes, promote inclusion, and celebrate diversity. Laws should be enacted and enforced to protect individuals against discrimination based on race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, or disability.

Social and Economic Justice:

A free and just society should strive for social and economic justice. This includes reducing income inequality, providing a social safety net for vulnerable populations, and promoting sustainable development. Economic policies should be designed to benefit all citizens, not just a privileged few, and steps should be taken to eradicate poverty, unemployment, and exploitation.

Peaceful Coexistence:

Promoting peace and resolving conflicts through dialogue, negotiation, and diplomacy is essential for a just society. Governments must invest in peaceful resolutions, while citizens must reject violence and embrace mutual understanding. Promoting intercultural and interfaith dialogue can foster harmony and unity.

Continuous Progress:

Forming a free and just society is an ongoing process that requires commitment and adaptation. Governments, civil society, and individuals must be open to evolving and improving strategies. Regular evaluation of

policies, engagement with communities, and learning from past experiences will facilitate progress towards a more inclusive and just society.

In conclusion, forming a free and just society requires a collective effort from all stakeholders. Upholding human rights, promoting equality, ensuring transparency, and empowering civil society are crucial steps. By prioritizing education, combating discrimination, and striving for social and economic justice, we pave the way for progress. Let us remember that the path to a free and just society is not easy, but it is the

collective duty of every individual to actively contribute towards creating a better world for all. While India has made significant progress in upholding freedom and justice, there are areas where challenges persist. Corruption, delays in justice, limitations on freedom of expression, communal tensions, and gender inequality are critical issues that need to be addressed. By fostering a culture of inclusivity, transparency, and accountability, India can move closer to realizing its aspirations of being a free and just society, where every citizen's rights are respected and upheld.

ಸಮಾನತೆ

ಸಮಾನತೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಮಾಜದೊಳಗಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರನ್ನೂ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಇದು ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನವು ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿ ಬದಲಾಗಬಹುದು. ಆಂತರಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಸಮಾನತೆಯು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನಿನಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸಮಾನತೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಮಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಸಮಾನ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ. ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳು, ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳು, ಲಿಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಜೀವನದ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಬಹುದು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲು ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವಾಗ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಾನವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಹಕ್ಕು

ಸಮಾನತೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ತತ್ವವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಭಾಗ IV ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ತತ್ವವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಭಾಗ III ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಯುತವಾದ ಗುರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಮತಾ ಹೆಚ್ ಹೆಚ್

ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



ಸಂವಿಧಾನವು ಜಾತಿ, ಬಣ್ಣ, ಮತ ಅಥವಾ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 'ಸಮಾನತೆ' ಎಂಬ ಪದವನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥವು ಸ್ಥಳದಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಮಾನವಾದ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಎಂದರ್ಥ.

- ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಮಾನತೆ
- ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಸಮಾನ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ
- ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆ
- ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆ
- ಕೇವಲ ಧರ್ಮ, ಜನಾಂಗ, ಜಾತಿ, ಲಿಂಗ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ತಾರತಮ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹಕ್ಕು
- ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಹಕ್ಕು
- ಅವಕಾಶದ ಸಮಾನತೆ
- ಧರ್ಮ, ಜನಾಂಗ, ಜಾತಿ, ಲಿಂಗ ಅಥವಾ ಜನ್ಮಸ್ಥಳದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಾದ ಹೋಟೆಲ್‌ಗಳು, ರೆಸ್ಟೋರೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲ ತಾರತಮ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ.

ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ರಾಜ್ಯವು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೂ ಸಮಾನ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಜಾತಿ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಲಿಂಗ, ಜನ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು.

15 ನೇ ವಿಧಿಯು ಲಿಂಗ, ಜನಾಂಗ, ಜಾತಿ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಜನ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಳ ಅಥವಾ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ

ಯಾವುದೇ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ರೆಸ್ಟೋರೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಹೋಟೆಲ್‌ಗಳು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮನರಂಜನಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು, ಬಾವಿಗಳು, ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು, ಸ್ನಾನ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳು, ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಒಡತನದ ಅಥವಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ಇತರ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಾಗರಿಕನು ಅಂಗವೈಕಲ್ಯ, ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ, ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ ಅಥವಾ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯ

ಸಮಾನತೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಮಾನ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು. ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾಗಿ, ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದರು ಅಥವಾ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಒಂದೇ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಮಾನತೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ. ಸಮಾನತೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಅವರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ಉನ್ನತ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಾನ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು, ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಒಂದೇ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಇದು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಅಂಕಗಳು, ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಅಥವಾ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾದ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂವಹನಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುವಾಗ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗವು ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕುಟುಂಬ, ಸಮುದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಪಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ನಾವು ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಿಂದ ನೋಡುವಾಗ, ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಅರ್ಥದಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ನೆನಪಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣತಜ್ಞರಾಗಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹೋದರಿಯರನ್ನು ತರಗತಿಯ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಸಲು ಇದು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಜ್ಞಾನವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬದುಕಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಾರ್ಗವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನವನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾನೂನು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ತನ್ನ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿಲ್ಮಾ ಡಿಸೋಜಾ

ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನತೆ ಎರಡೂ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲು ಒಂದೇ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲು ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಗವು ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತವಾದಾಗ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಕಲಿಯಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತಿಯಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಕಲಿಯಲು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಆರಾಮದಾಯಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರಾಮದಾಯಕವಾಗಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ತರಗತಿಯ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ: ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಬಳದ ವೃತ್ತಿಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಾನ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅಂತರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬಿಯಾಗಲು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೌಲ್ಯವು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿರಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಂತ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಉತ್ತಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ನಾವು ಹೊಂದಬಹುದಾದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಆಸವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಪದರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಇದು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಧ್ವನಿವತ್ತಲು ಧೈರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಒಬ್ಬರ ಜೀವನದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

DEMOCRACY

India had been ruled by several rulers from Mughals to Mauryas. Each of them had its own style of governing the people. It was only after the country got independence from the colonial rule of the Britishers in 1947 that it became a democratic nation. It was then that the people of India, who had suffered tyranny at the hands of the British, attained the right to vote and elect their government for the first time.

In a democratic system, the people hand over the wheels of the country for the benefit of their country and for the development of the country in the hands of a person who deserves it and helps in maintaining the unity and integrity of the country.

At the same time, India's democracy works on five main principles, such as sovereign, that there is no interference of any foreign power in India; it is completely free. Socialists, vote is to provide social and economic equality to all citizens.

Secularism, whose vote ball is the freedom to adopt or refuse to adopt any religion. Democratic, which means the citizens of the country elect the government of India. Republic, which means the head of the country, is not a single hereditary king or queen.

Democracy is said to be the best form of government. It allows every citizen of the country to vote and choose their leaders irrespective of their caste, colour, creed, religion, or gender. The government is elected by the common people of the country and it won't be wrong to say that it is their wisdom and awareness that determines the success or failure of the government.

Many countries have a democratic system. However, India is the largest democracy in the world. It runs on five democratic principles: sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, and republic. India was declared a democratic

Reema Dsouza
B.Ed I Year



nation after it attained freedom from British colonial rule in 1947. Not only the largest, but Indian democracy is also known to be one of the most successful ones.

India has a federal form of democracy with a government at the center responsible to the parliament and state governments equally accountable for their legislative assemblies. Elections are held at regular intervals in the county, and several parties compete to get to the center and make their place in the states. People are encouraged to exercise their right to vote to elect the most deserving candidate, though caste is also a big factor in Indian politics.

Campaigns are carried out by different political parties to emphasize the work they have done for the development of people as well as their future agenda to benefit people. Democracy in India does not only means providing the right to vote but also ensuring social and economic equality. While the democratic system of the country has received worldwide appreciation, many areas require improvement so that democracy can be formed in true sense. The government must work on eradicating illiteracy, poverty, communalism, casteism, and gender discrimination.

In conclusion, the democracy in India is something very precious. Furthermore, it is a gift of the patriotic national leaders to the citizens of India. Most noteworthy, the citizens of this country must realize and appreciate the great value of democracy. The democracy in India is certainly unique in the world.

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HISTORY AND CHALLENGES OF DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

History

After gaining independence from Britain in 1947, the government was initially dominated by the Indian National Congress Party ('Congress'). The party was heavily identified with independence leader, Mahatma Gandhi, who was assassinated by a Hindu nationalist in 1948. Jawaharlal Nehru was prime minister from independence and served for 17 years. Congress' electoral dominance would last for the next four decades. India is an incredibly diverse nation with many regional variations, religions and languages. Some external observers of India expected the country would break up as a result. In fact, Congress managed these differences effectively, redrawing state boundaries along linguistic lines and forming a coalition of regional powerbrokers, rather than attempting to impose a centralized state run out of Delhi.

In the 1970s Indira Gandhi broke with this successful formula and attempted to concentrate power in the central government. When these efforts were resisted, she declared a state of emergency in 1975, arresting journalists, politicians and other opponents. In 1977 she lifted the emergency, held elections, and was defeated by a coalition, giving India its first non-Congress government. Though that government quickly failed, the election fractured the Congress coalition that had held since independence, creating regional Congress breakaway parties. It also empowered parties like the communists, whose Left Front would go on to rule the state of West Bengal, bordering Bangladesh, for three decades. Rajiv Gandhi led Congress to power again in the 1985 election, which followed the

Pratheeksha
B.Ed I Year



assassination of his mother Indira in 1984. But this proved a one-off rather than a return to the dominance of old. 25 years of coalition governments followed, sometimes led by Congress and some by other parties, from 1989 up until 2014. The 2009-2014 Congress-led coalition, led by Manmohan Singh, was increasingly portrayed by political opponents as representing a decadent, English-speaking elite lacking vision for India.

India grew relatively strongly during the period, but the sense that a more authoritarian form of government might deliver more was common, particularly among the urban middle class. 2014 saw Narendra Modi, the Chief Minister of Gujarat from 2001, elected prime minister. Modi had cultivated an image as an efficient governor who had transformed Gujarat's economy, attracting investment from various Indian industrialists. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), won 31% of the vote in 2014's general election, enough to gain 282 seats – an outright majority. In 2019 the BJP increased its majority, winning 37% of the popular vote and securing 303 seats.

Challenges

the greatest challenge democracy faces in India is that it has failed to deliver the kind of sustained economic development enjoyed by neighbours like China over the last four decades. It has also failed to eliminate extreme poverty. Educated elites in more globalized cities like Delhi and Mumbai

live completely different lives from India's poorest citizens. Low-wage, low-skilled jobs remain the probable form of employment for millions of young Indians, particularly in poorer, populous states such as Uttar Pradesh, creating a large population of poor disenfranchised voters.

the Citizenship Amendment Act passed in 2019, which eased citizenship requirements for various religions – but expressly omitted Muslims. 1.9 million Muslims had already been effectively stripped of their citizenship in Assam after being left off India's National Register of Citizens. But the BJP's attempt to remake India has seen political discourse become increasingly polarized, while economic growth has slowed. It has also eroded trust in India's institutions and in basic democratic foundations like the rule of law. Trust in the law is further undermined by India's dysfunctional legal system, which leaves many languishing in detention before trial for 'crimes' including peaceful protest.

Meanwhile Amnesty International reports numerous uses of excessive force by India's police and security forces.

India also faces several demographic challenges. Decades of selective abortion have led to a significant imbalance between males and females. India is currently undergoing a 'demographic dividend' – a rising working age population. However, it is struggling to generate jobs. Unemployment stands at a 40-year high. Finally, population growth has been higher in poorer northern states than in generally better-educated southern states.

Indian democracy faces further challenges because of criminality in the political system. 43 per cent of those who won national parliament seats at the 2019 general election had been charged with a crime of some kind.

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SECULAR INDIA

In a land where cultures blend,
Secular values ascend.
With colours rich, and faiths diverse,
Harmony is our universe.

From Himalayas to the sea,
Unity in diversity we decree.
With every creed and every race,
We weave a tapestry of grace.

In temples, mosques, and churches tall,
Resides the spirit of us all.



Alphonsa
B.Ed II Year

Each soul finds its own sacred way,
In this land of sunlit day.

Secular India, a beacon bright,
Guiding all towards the light.
In our hearts, the truth resounds,
Unity in diversity, profound.

FRATERNITY: A WAKE UP CALL

The idea of fraternity is closely linked to that of social solidarity which is impossible to accomplish without public empathy. Fraternity is the feel that allows common people to produce uncommon results. It is a way of life which recognizes liberty, equality, and fraternity as the principles of life. The common right is nothing more or less than the protection of all, and pouring its rays on each. This protection of each by all is fraternity.

Fraternity leads to divinity in every vicinity.

“Fraternity generates social peace because it creates a balance between freedom and justice, between personal responsibility and solidarity, between the good of individual and the common good”. So without a sense of fraternity a great revolution could be in vain, a great cause could be a lost cause, and a great nation could succumb to fire of tyranny. That is the reason a democratic system would function in a healthy manner only if there is a spirit of brotherhood, of oneness, among the people of the land.

Althi Hymavathi
B.Ed I Year



India being a land of immense diversity is all the more in need of this spirit of unity, and the sense of belonging to one nation. The of common citizenship is directed towards strengthening this sense of ‘unity’ and integrity of the nation. Fraternity also sought to be promoted by ensuring equal rights to all. Fraternity is the principle which gives unity and solidarity to social life. It is the feeling that will protect the unity of India against external attacks or disintegration through internal unrest born of social, political and economic causes. Fraternity however is not possible unless the dignity of each individual is preserved and respected.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

In the quest for fairness, strong and clear,
Social justice whispers, loud and near.
Where every person, no matter their hue,
Is granted rights, both old and new.

In the dance of rights, we take a stance,
For equality's sake, we advance.
No barriers too high, no walls too tall,
Together, we rise, and together, we fall.

With empathy's touch and compassion's grace,
We strive for a world, a better place.

Thripathi R K
B.Ed I Year



Where justice reigns, and freedom rings,
In the song of hope, our spirit sings.

So let's join hands in this righteous quest,
For social justice, we shall never rest.
In rhyme and reason, we shall fight,
Until all are bathed in liberty's light.

ಸಮಾನತೆ

ಭಾರತೀಯರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮಾನರು
ದೇಶ ವಿದೇಶಿಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಭೇದ ಭಾವ ಮಾಡದಿರು
ಜಾತಿ ಧರ್ಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಮುಗಲಭೆ ಬೇಡ
ಮೇಲು ಕೀಳೆಂಬಂತೆ ಯಾರನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬೇಡ

ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಗಂಡುವಿನ ನಡುವೆ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ
ಬಾರದಂತೆ ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕು ಪಾವನತೆ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿ ಒದಗ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ
ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಸಭ್ಯ

ಸಮಾನತೆಯು ನ್ಯಾಯವೆಂಬ ತಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ತೂಗಲಿ..
ಜನಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡುವ ಸಮಾನತೆ
ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆ

ಸಫಿಯತ್ ಶಾಕಿರ
ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



A JOURNEY TOWARDS PEACE, JUSTICE, AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTH

In the ever-evolving narrative of human development, the dynamic interplay between peace, justice, and strong institutions emerges as the catalyst for progress and societal resilience. These three pillars, woven together, not only define the essence of effective governance but also shape the character of societies on a global scale. As we traverse the complexities of our interconnected world, unveiling the intricate relationships between these elements becomes essential for crafting a future where collective well-being and equitable opportunities flourish.

Harmony in Peace:

Beyond the tranquillity of silence, true peace signifies a proactive commitment to unity and understanding. In a world marked by diversity and divergent interests, fostering peace demands intentional efforts in diplomacy, cultural exchange, and conflict resolution. Nations must invest in programs that transcend borders, cultivating an environment where dialogue prevails over discord. A society rooted in peace becomes the fertile ground where collaboration and shared prosperity take root.

Equitable Justice:

Justice, as the moral compass of societies, navigates the intricate path toward fairness

and human rights. Its nurturing requires more than legal frameworks; it necessitates a cultural ethos that upholds the inherent dignity of every individual. An equitable justice system ensures transparent and accessible avenues for all, irrespective of background. It's a collective pursuit to eliminate discrimination, forge inclusive opportunities, and lay the groundwork for a society where justice is not a privilege but a fundamental right.

Foundations of Strength:

The strength of institutions becomes the stabilizing force that upholds both peace and justice. Effective governance, transparent legal systems, and institutions accountable to citizens create the scaffolding for societal stability and progress. Nurturing these strong institutions involves continuous investment in education, adaptability, and transparency. They act as bulwarks against corruption, ensuring the rule of law and fostering an environment where economic development and social cohesion can flourish. A society

Veena Quadras
B.Ed II Year



with strong institutions becomes resilient, capable of navigating the ebb and flow of global challenges.

The Interconnected Symphony Reimagined:

The relationship between peace, justice, and strong institutions is not a linear progression; it is a symphony of interconnections, each note influencing the others. Peace provides the conditions for justice to prevail, and strong institutions fortify the harmony of both. A society that values justice naturally gravitates toward peace, and strong institutions become the architects of a just and resilient order. This symphony resonates in an environment where individuals feel secure, rights are protected, and societal progress becomes a shared endeavor.

Challenges as Catalysts:

The journey toward nurturing peace, justice, and strong institutions is not without obstacles. Political instability, corruption, and social inequalities may seem like roadblocks, but within these challenges lie opportunities for transformative growth. Each hurdle becomes an invitation for nations to reinforce their commitment to building institutions that

are more accountable, justice systems that are more inclusive, and societies that stand stronger against adversity.

As we navigate the intricate mosaic of the modern era, the imperative of nurturing peace, justice, and strong institutions stands as a guiding beacon. This nurturing is not a distant aspiration but a tangible blueprint for societies to forge a path toward a more equitable and resilient future. By cultivating these principles, nations not only secure the well-being of their citizens but also contribute to a global landscape where the pursuit of peace and Justice is not just a goal but an enduring commitment to creating a world that thrives on the principles of compassion, fairness, and robust governance in the harmonious interplay of peace, justice and strong institutions. We discover the key to building a resilient and prosperous global community.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE: BUILDING A FAIRER WORLD TOGETHER

In today's rapidly evolving society the pursuit of social justice stands as a beacon of hope guiding us towards a world where equality, fairness and dignity prevail for all. Social justice is about addressing the systemic inequalities that persist in our communities, institutions and structures and striving to create a more inclusive and equitable society. It is often described as the fair and equitable distribution of resources and opportunities. It encompasses the idea that all individuals should have equal access to wealth, health, well-being, justice, privileges and opportunities irrespective of their legal, political, economic or other circumstances.

Yashaswini M
B.Ed I Year



One of the fundamental principles of social justice is recognising the inherent worth and dignity of every individual regardless of their background, identity or circumstances. Challenges the prejudice biases and discrimination that continue to marginalize certain groups based on factors such as race gender sexuality disability are social economic status.

Social justice rests on four essential pillars that are human rights access participation and equity. Human rights are the fundamental rights and freedoms to which all individuals are entitled. Access involves equal opportunities in terms of resources rights goods and services. Participation emphasizes the importance of all individuals contributing to and benefiting from economic social political and cultural life. Equity ensures the fair distribution of resources and opportunities.

In the 21st century social justice takes many forms and intersects with various areas such as race gender sexuality and class. It is increasingly associated with the fight against systemic issues like racism sexism and classism. However, the journey towards social justice is not without its challenges it requires courage perseverance and a willingness to confront uncomfortable truths and engage in difficult conversations it also requires collaboration and solidarity across diverse groups and movements recognising that our struggles for justice are interconnected.

Promoting social justice requires collective action individuals can contribute by becoming more aware of the injustice around them advocating for policies that promote equity and standing up against discrimination. Education

plays a crucial role in this process as it can foster a deeper understanding of social justice issues and equip individuals with the tools to effect change. Education helps in advance in social justice by promoting awareness understanding and empathy. By fostering critical thinking skills and encouraging dialogue about issues of power privilege and operation we can empower individuals to become advocates for change and catalyst for progress in their communities.

Social justice is a powerful concept that advocates for a fairer more equitable society. Through education and advocacy individuals can play a crucial role in this on going effort. The pursuit of social justice is a journey that requires the collective effort of individuals, communities, institutions and government. Therefore, it's not just a societal or institutional responsibility but an individual one as well. By standing together in solidarity, advocating for change and uplifting the voices of the marginalized, we can create a world where justice, equality and dignity are not just ideals, but lived realities for all.

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ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮೂಲಾಧಾರ

ಭಾರತೀಯ ನ್ಯಾಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮೂಲಾಧಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮಾನತೆ, ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ. ಸಮಾನ ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭಾರತವು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದ್ದು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದೊರಕಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ನ್ಯಾಯವು ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ವಿವಿಧತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರಬಾರದು ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಭೇದ ಭಾವವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಮಾನ ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಫಾತಿಮಾತ್ ಆಫಿಯಾ
ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಸಮಾಜವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು "ಆರ್ಹವಾದ" - ದ್ದನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಸಮಾಜವಾಗಿದೆ. ನ್ಯಾಯ ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಶೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯ ತಪ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾನವನ ಜೀವನವು ಕೆಲವು ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಂತಿದೆ. ಈ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು

ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯವೆಂಬುದು ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಭರವಸೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಪರಾಧಗಳು ಎಂತಹದೇ ಆದರೂ ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮೂಹಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವರಾದರು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸರಿಯಾದ ತೀರ್ಪನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಅಪರಾಧಿ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿಡುವುದು ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ನ್ಯಾಯ.

ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವು ಮೇಲುಗೈ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯವು ನಿರರ್ಥಕವಾದಾಗ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಾಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಶಾಂತಿ ಕೊಗುುತ್ತದೆ, ಸಂರಕ್ಷಕರು ಗುಲಾಮರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ, ರಕ್ಷಕರು ರಣಹದ್ದುಗಳಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಘೋಷವಾಕ್ಯವು ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಅಳುವ ಧ್ವನಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ಗಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸತ್ಯವೆಂಬುದಿದ್ದರೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವು ಮೇಲುಗೈ ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯ, ಸಮಾನತೆ, ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮಹತ್ವ

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನತೆಯು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದೇ ನಾಣ್ಯದ ಎರಡು ಮುಖಗಳು. ಮಾನವನು ಸಂಘಜೀವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಲಂಬಿತ. ಮಾನವನ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನಿಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತಮ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸಲು ನಿತ್ಯ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಬೇಕಾದ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾನೂನು ಅಥವಾ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಇನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜ ಜೀವಿಯಾದ ಮಾನವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹಂತ, ವರ್ಗ, ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಂದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಮನಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನೇ ನಾವು ಸಮಾನತೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ, ನ್ಯಾಯ, ಸಮಾನತೆ ಈ ಮೂರು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣ ಇವುಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧಾರ್ಥಕ ಪದಗಳು, ಹೌದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ನಿರಂಕುಶ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯವು ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸಮಾನತೆಯು ಅಸಮಾನತೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಈ ಮೂರು

ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಮಾನವನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸಮೃದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸಿ ದೇಶದ ಎಳಿಗೆಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಂದ, ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಜಯಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮಾನತೆಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ಭೇದ - ಭಾವ, ಮೇಲು-ಕೀಳು, ಬಡವ - ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ, ಕರಿಯ - ಬಿಳಿಯ, ಎಂಬ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳಿಸಿ ಜನರ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದಿಂದ ಸುಗಮಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ ಟಿ.ಪಿ.

ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



ನ್ಯಾಯ, ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ, ಸಮಾನತೆ ಲೇಖನ

ಪ್ರವರ್ಧಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಾಜದ ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯ, ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನತೆಯು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನೇಯ್ದ ಎಳೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದರ ಜನರ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ಚೇತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಗುರುತು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ನ್ಯಾಯ: ಅದರ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯವು ಸಮಾಜದೊಳಗಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಕೇತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವ ತಳಹದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಸಮಾಜವು ತನ್ನ ಕಾನೂನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕ, ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಮತ್ತು

ಪ್ರತಿ

ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತದಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವಿಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ತನ್ನ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಮಗ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಎಳೆಗಳು ಹೆಣೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು

ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ, ಅವರ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುವ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ದೃಢ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ದೃಢವಾದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ, ಸಂವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತದೆ. ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಮಾನತೆ:

ಸಮಾನತೆ, ಏಕರೂಪತೆಯ ಎಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಲುತ್ತದೆ. ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಂಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಘನತೆಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅದು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮಾನತೆಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿ ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುರಿದು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದ ಸಹಬಾಳ್ವೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಮೂರು ಅಂಶಗಳು ಒಮ್ಮುಖವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ, ಅವರು ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತತೆ, ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಮೇಲುಗೈ ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಸಮತೋಲನವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ನಿರಂತರ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಡೈನಾಮಿಕ್ ವಿಕಸನಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ವಸ್ತದ ನಿಜವಾದ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವು ಅದರ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಜಗಳಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವ ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ನ್ಯಾಯ, ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನತೆಗಳು ಹೆಣೆದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ, ಚೇತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಮಾನತೆ

ಬೇಧ ಭಾವ ಎಂಬ ಸುಳಿಯ ನರ್ತನ
ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಬೆಳಕು ತೋರಿಹುದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಗಂಡೆಂಬ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ತೋರುವ ಜನ
ಅದಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಒಂದೇ ಅದುವೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆಯಿಂದ ಅಕ್ಷರತೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಚಿತ್ತ
ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯಿಂದ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಕಡೆಯಿತ್ತ
ಜಾತಿ, ಬೇಧ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಕಥೆ
ದೇಶದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ತ್ವರಿತ ಮಾರ್ಗವೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆ
ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ
ಸಮಾನತೆಯಿಂದ ಉತ್ತುಂಗಕ್ಕೇರುವುದು ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಕಿರೀಟ
ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಲಿಂಗ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
ಆಗ ಜನ್ಮ ತಾಳುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಸಮಾಜದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ
ಅಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅಂಧಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಬೇಕು ಜ್ಞಾನ
ಸಮಾನತೆ ಸಾರುವ ಆಯುಧವೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯಿಂದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಾ ವಿಘಟನೆ
ಸಮಾನತೆಗಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡವು ಸಂಘಟನೆ
ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಿಳಿಯರು ಎಂಬ ಭೇದ ಭಾವದ ಬಣ್ಣ
ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಮಾನರು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
ಗಂಡು ಹೆಣ್ಣೆಂಬ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ
ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ

ಶಿವಾನಿ ಬಾಬಾಸಾಹೇಬ ಫ್ಲಸ್ಕಿ



JUSTICE FOR ALL

In a world where justice reigns supreme,
Equality's the ultimate dream.
No bias, no prejudice, only fairness in sight,
Where every soul basks in the same light.

Justice, like a steady hand, guides the way,
Ensuring all voices have their say.
It rights the wrongs, it hears the plea,
Bringing harmony to society.

Equality, a beacon on the horizon,
Where differences fade, and unity arises.
No one left behind, no one ahead,
Just a level field where all paths are tread.

Let's strive for a world where justice prevails,
Where equality's not just a tale.
With hearts united, and minds aligned,
We'll create a future, truly divine

Zainaba
B.Ed I Year





*Education and Women
Empowerment*

FINANCIALLY LITERATE WOMEN- LIBERATES A NATION

Give me an educated mother, I shall promise you the birth of a civilized, educated nation." —Napoleon Bonaparte

This quote underscores the pivotal role women play in shaping the fabric of society. This quote emphasizes the profound impact of maternal influence on the development of a nation. By focusing on the education of mothers, Napoleon recognizes that a mother's wisdom, values, and knowledge are transmitted to the next generation. An educated mother serves as the primary architect of a child's early learning and moral foundation. In turn, these children, nurtured by knowledgeable and enlightened mothers, are likely to grow into responsible, educated citizens. His vision extends beyond individual households, envisioning a collective transformation leading to a civilized nation. This perspective acknowledges the ripple effect of education, asserting that the foundation laid by educated mothers radiates outward, contributing to the overall enlightenment and progress of the entire society. In essence, the quote highlights the symbiotic relationship between a mother's education and the birth of a civilized and educated nation. But the bigger question asked in today's world is, is education of a woman limited to only her accomplishments in academics or is there more to her empowerment.

Does her level of financial literacy affect her, her family and her society at large? It is very encouraging to see that today women are at par with men in all fields but when it comes to financial decision-making, they are still dependent on the male members of their family. Since ages, this world has been a male dominated world, where men run the society and women follow him. Women are the important constituent of our society; rather

Roshiel Faria
B.Ed II Year



they are the basis of human kind. It is rightly said that if we made a women literate whole family becomes literate. In 2015, the world literacy was 86.3%, among which 82.7% of women were literate. The Indian scenario is bit grim where among 72% literate persons, 62.8% women were literate. ("Literacy Statistics Metadata Information Table". UNESCO Institute for Statistics. September 2015). In today's scenario, emerging as well as developed economies has started giving very much focus on the level of financial literacy of their people. The financial system plays a very significant role in the development of any nation. Financial ignorance carries significant costs. Consumers who fail to understand the concept of interest compounding spend more on transaction fees, run up bigger debts, and incur higher interest rates on loans. The consumers need to be financially literate to be able to understand the financial world and make well-informed decisions that will be profitable. The impact of higher female financial literacy on a country is profound and far-reaching, influencing economic, social, and cultural dimensions. In a nation where women are equipped with the knowledge and skills to navigate the complexities of personal finance and economic decision-making, the consequences are transformative. First and foremost, higher female financial literacy contributes to the economic development of a country. Financially literate women are more likely to engage in formal economic activities,

either as entrepreneurs or employees. This increased participation in the workforce can stimulate economic growth by expanding the labour market and fostering diversity in business and innovation.

Moreover, improved financial literacy among women leads to more effective management of household finances. As primary caregivers and often the stewards of family budgets, financially literate women can optimize spending, enhance savings, and make informed investment decisions. This, in turn, raises the overall economic well-being of families, creating a ripple effect on the nation's prosperity. Informed financial decision-making enables women to allocate resources strategically, prioritizing investments in education and healthcare. Consequently, there is a cascading effect on future generations, with improved educational achievements and better health outcomes contributing to a healthier, more skilled workforce.

Financially literate women act as catalysts for reducing gender disparities in wealth accumulation. By acquiring the tools to manage and grow wealth, women can narrow the gender wealth gap, fostering greater economic equality between genders. This has implications for social justice, inclusivity, and the overall stability of a nation.

In essence, as women become adept at navigating the financial landscape, their contributions extend beyond individual empowerment to encompass societal progress, economic growth, and the cultivation of a more equitable and resilient nation. Promoting and investing in female financial literacy is, therefore, not just an economic imperative but a pathway to fostering a thriving and inclusive society.

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FREEDOM FOR GIRL CHILD "SLEEPING IS THE ONLY TIME TO FEEL REAL FREEDOM AS THERE'S NO RULE IN DREAMING."

Is it the freedom to choose what girls want to do in life? Is it the freedom to be able to walk in the streets without being catcalled or harassed? Is it the freedom to choose their own partner or not get married at all? Is it the freedom to speak up, loud and clear, and not be afraid of naysayers telling them that women should be "docile and gentle"? For freedom, does not mean celebrating independence achieved from the Britishers. It means so

much more for a country and its women, as we move forward. Why are men considered superior to women? It's all in our brains. We

Gloria Kisku
B.Ed I Year



have been taught that women are not capable of doing things, men are able to.

Being a girl for me, freedom means to be at peace with myself, and not feel guilty or shameful of certain things just because they do not fit into societal norms. This includes freedom to study, freedom to choose a career option later in life and change into another when needed, freedom to live freely on my own terms after I turn 18, and freedom to learn new things. More importantly, I would love to have the freedom to walk on the streets without the fear of being catcalled or harassed, freedom to have an opinion on certain issues, freedom where I am not judged by my looks, freedom to live and struggle on my own terms, and not for the sake of survival. I personally feel that if there is a man who wants to rape a woman because she is wearing a bikini. The problem is not the bikini but in the mind of that man. Secondly, it doesn't matter what a woman or anyone else for that matter is wearing. A psychotic person will rape, kill, aim someone regardless of what they are wearing because his intentions are evil. Not because the jeans were a little too tight or the shirt a little too revealing. For instance, I don't understand this correlation of a girl wearing short clothes with getting raped. I mean yes girls wearing short clothes have gotten raped, but so have girls who do not wear them.

One of the foremost challenges to the freedom of the girl child is the persistence of gender stereotypes. Societal norms and expectations often dictate the roles and possibilities available to girls, limiting their aspirations and potential. It is crucial to dismantle these stereotypes and create an environment where girls are encouraged to dream big, pursue education, and carve their paths without the constraints of predefined gender roles.

Education emerges as a powerful tool in the arsenal against gender inequality. When

a girl child is educated, she not only gains knowledge and skills but also acquires the confidence to assert her rights. Education opens doors to opportunities, enabling girls to break free from the cycle of poverty and contribute meaningfully to society. Governments, communities, and individuals must prioritize and invest in education to ensure that no girl is left behind.

Freedom for the girl child also involves safeguarding her physical and mental well-being. Unfortunately, girls worldwide face various forms of violence, including child marriage, female genital mutilation, and trafficking. Eradicating these practices requires legal frameworks, awareness campaigns, and support systems that protect and empower girls. Moreover, addressing mental health issues, often exacerbated by societal expectations and gender-based violence, is integral to fostering the freedom of the girl child.

Yes, we live in a democracy and have freedom of speech and expression. But one's freedom ends the moment their words or actions start hurting someone physically or mentally. You have the freedom to live your life in any way you want, but you don't have any right to interfere in anybody else's lifestyle unless it impinges on your rights. In our society when people can't find happiness in their own life, they start lecturing other people on their life not knowing that the constant barrage of hatred and malice won't fine-comb their own life. Why can't we just teach our sons to mend their eyes rather than telling our girls to dress up properly. Lastly, freedom for a girl is not about being able to do the things like a man without any restrictions, but freedom is to let her choose and decide what she wants.

Referece :

- <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com>

EMBRACING LIBERTY: THE UNYIELDING SPIRIT OF WOMEN IN PRESENT TIMES

In the dynamic landscape of the 21st century, the theme of liberty for women has evolved into a powerful narrative, echoing the strides made and challenges faced. Women today navigate a complex tapestry of societal expectations, breaking barriers and redefining their roles. The liberty of women in present times is not merely about legal rights but extends to the freedom to express, pursue dreams, and challenge stereotypes.

Educational empowerment has been a cornerstone, providing women with tools to forge their paths and contribute meaningfully to diverse fields. The workplace, once a stronghold of gender bias, is witnessing a shift. Women are increasingly occupying leadership positions, challenging the glass ceiling, and fostering a more inclusive professional landscape. However, the journey is far from over, with on-going discussions about equal pay and opportunities echoing through boardrooms.

Social media platforms have become powerful catalysts for change, amplifying the voices of women across the globe. Movements such as #MeToo have sparked conversations about harassment and discrimination, encouraging women to speak out and demand justice. The liberty to share experiences has paved the way for a collective narrative, fostering solidarity and support. However, challenges persist. Gender-based violence remains a harsh reality, emphasizing the need for continued advocacy and legal reforms.

The liberty of women cannot be fully realized until safety is assured in every sphere of life. As we navigate the complexities of the present, it is crucial to celebrate the victories achieved, while acknowledging the work that lies ahead. The liberty of women is not a singular destination, but a continuous journey of

Rose Paul Coutinho
B.Ed II Year



empowerment, resilience, and breaking down barriers. Together, we forge a path where every woman can thrive, contributing her unique strengths to shape a more equitable and liberated world.

The 2017 Gender Action Plan (GAP) was a strategic framework by the United Nations aimed at promoting gender equality and empowering women and girls across various sectors. It outlined specific goals and actions to address gender-based issues globally.

The 2017 Gender Action Plan (GAP) in association with climate conversation likely emphasized the intersectionality of gender and climate change. It likely addressed the disproportionate impact of climate change on women and the importance of integrating gender perspectives into climate policies and initiatives.

The GAP aimed to advance gender equality and empower women and girls globally. It likely set specific objectives related to education, healthcare, economic participation, and political representation.

- **Integration with Climate Change:** Given the global focus on climate change, the GAP likely recognized the gendered impacts of environmental issues. It might have included strategies to address the unique challenges women face in the context of climate change, such as increased vulnerability to its effects.
- **Implementation Strategies:** The plan

likely outlined specific strategies for implementation, including policy changes, institutional reforms, and partnerships with various stakeholders. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms have been established to track progress.

- **Focus on Intersectionality:** The GAP acknowledged the intersectionality of gender with other factors, such as race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status. This approach recognizes that individuals may face multiple forms of discrimination.
- **Partnerships and Collaboration:** Collaboration with governments, NGOs, and the private sector was probably a key aspect. The plan encouraged partnerships to leverage resources and expertise for more effective implementation.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** To measure the success of the GAP, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms would have been crucial. These could include indicators related to improved access to education, reduced gender-based violence, increased women's representation in leadership roles, and other relevant metrics.
- **Assessing the present scenario's impact of the 2017 Gender Action Plan (GAP)** the effects could vary based on the level of implementation, regional factors, and evolving global dynamics. Here are some potential outcomes:
- **Progress in Gender Equality:** If the GAP was effectively implemented, there might be visible progress in gender equality indicators. This could include improved access to education and healthcare, increased economic opportunities for women, and enhanced political representation.
- **Climate Change Adaptation:** If the GAP integrated climate change considera-

tions, there might be advancements in addressing the gendered impacts of environmental issues. Initiatives to empower women in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts could be evident.

- **Policy and Institutional Changes:** Successful implementation of the GAP may have led to policy reforms and institutional changes supporting gender equality. This could include legal frameworks, anti-discrimination measures, and the establishment of gender-responsive institutions.
- **Increased Awareness:** The GAP could have contributed to raising awareness about gender issues globally. This heightened awareness might lead to a more inclusive approach in various sectors, challenging gender stereotypes and fostering a culture of gender sensitivity.
- **Challenges and Gaps:** On the flip side, there could be challenges and gaps in implementation, especially if the GAP faced resistance, lacked resources, or encountered unforeseen obstacles. Identifying these challenges is crucial for addressing ongoing issues.

Women for Climate Justice Network

- **Empowering Women:** Supporting women's participation in climate-related decision-making processes, acknowledging their roles as key stakeholders in environmental sustainability.
- **Addressing Climate Impacts on Women:** Recognizing and addressing the disproportionate impact of climate change on women, who often bear the brunt of environmental challenges such as extreme weather events, water scarcity, and food insecurity.
- **Advocacy for Inclusive Policies:** Promoting policies that consider gender

dimensions in climate action, ensuring that women's perspectives, needs, and rights are integrated into mitigation and adaptation strategies.

- **Capacity Building:** Providing resources and opportunities for women to actively engage in climate-related initiatives, fostering leadership roles, and building capacities in areas like sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, and community resilience.
- **Networking and Collaboration:** Facilitating collaboration among women working in various sectors to share ex-

periences, expertise, and best practices in promoting climate justice.

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EQUALITY AND JUSTICE FOR WOMEN

Equality and justice for women have been central themes throughout history, encompassing a vast array of social, economic, and political contexts. From the suffragette movements of the late 19th and early 20th centuries to contemporary advocacy for reproductive rights and workplace equality, the struggle for women's equality has been a persistent and multifaceted endeavour

The fight for women's equality can be traced back centuries, with notable milestones including the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, where advocates like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony demanded women's suffrage and equal rights under the law. This marked the beginning of organized feminist movements in the United States and laid the groundwork for future activism.

The 20th century saw significant progress, with women gaining the right to vote in many countries and gradually breaking into

traditionally male-dominated fields such as education, medicine, and politics. However, systemic discrimination and gender-based violence persisted, underscoring the need for continued advocacy and reform.

One of the central pillars of women's equality is economic empowerment. Historically, women have faced barriers to accessing education, employment opportunities, and fair wages. The gender pay gap remains a persistent issue, with women earning less than their male counterparts across various industries and professions.

Additionally, women are often overrepresented in low-wage and precarious jobs, facing challenges such as wage

Madhusmitha M
B.Ed I Year



theft, workplace harassment, and limited advancement opportunities. Addressing economic inequality requires policies that promote pay transparency, provide support for working mothers, and dismantle barriers to women's entry and advancement in the workforce.

Social justice encompasses a broad range of issues affecting women, including reproductive rights, healthcare access, and gender-based violence. Restrictions on reproductive freedom, such as abortion bans and limited access to contraception, infringe upon women's autonomy and bodily integrity. Ensuring reproductive justice means guaranteeing the right to comprehensive healthcare, including reproductive health services, family planning resources, and maternal care.

Gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking, remains a pervasive global problem. Women and girls disproportionately experience violence at the hands of intimate partners, family members, and strangers, often facing barriers to seeking help and accessing support services. Efforts to combat gender-based violence must involve legal reforms, community education, and robust support systems for survivors.

Political participation and representation are critical components of women's equality and justice. Despite making up roughly half of the global population, women remain underrepresented in positions of power and decision-making. This disparity is particularly pronounced in politics, where women are often marginalized and face systemic barriers to entry.

Increasing women's political representation requires dismantling structural inequalities and addressing cultural norms that perpetuate gender bias. Implementing measures such as gender quotas, campaign finance reform, and support for women's leadership programs can help level the playing field and ensure that women's voices are heard in policymaking processes.

An intersectional approach is essential for advancing equality and justice for all women, recognizing that individuals experience oppression differently based on intersecting identities such as race, class, sexuality, and disability. Women of colour, LGBTQ+ women, and women from marginalized communities often face compounded discrimination and unique barriers to equality.

Fostering an inclusive feminist movement means centering the experiences and leadership of marginalized women, amplifying their voices, and advocating for policies that address intersecting forms of oppression. By embracing intersectionality, we can build a more equitable and inclusive society that uplifts all women.

Equality and justice for women are fundamental human rights that demand ongoing attention, activism, and advocacy. While significant progress has been made over the years, challenges persist, and the fight for gender equality remains far from over. By addressing economic inequality, promoting social justice, increasing political representation, and embracing intersectionality, we can work towards a more equitable world where all women can thrive and fulfil their potential.

WHAT IF I WAS NOT A WOMAN?

In a world where each woman strives to be
like a man,
Forgetting she's unique, part of a grand plan
What if I was not a woman, but just me?
Would I rush less, sip tea, feel more free?

In this race against time, where schedules
bind,
Would I slow down, find solace in my mind?
If I let go of proving worth to the world's gaze
Would I rediscover my strength in quieter
days?

What if I was not a woman, but simply a soul,
Would I still feel the need to fill that role?

Akanksha D
B.Ed I Year



In this world's chaos, where identities blend,
Would I reclaim my essence, find peace to
mend?

For each woman holds a strength of her own,
In embracing her truth, she's fully grown.
No need to race with men, to lose her grace,
In her femininity lies her power, her place.

ONE WORLD, ONE VOICE: EMPOWERING WOMEN EVERYWHERE

In the ever-changing world of democracy, where people come together to share their thoughts, a powerful idea emerges – an idea that women should have a strong role in shaping how things work in a democracy. Inspired by the thoughts of Simone de Beauvoir, this idea becomes a force for change in our society. It's not just about changing laws; it's about challenging the ideas that have kept women from playing a big part in our democratic societies. At its heart, it's a call for women to step out of the roles they've been put into and take an active part in deciding how our democracy should work. Democracy promises equality, freedom, and fairness for everyone. But, especially for women, this promise isn't always kept. The idea we're exploring is a response to this problem. It challenges the way things are and asks us to think differently about women's rights in a democracy. It's not just about giving women

Rosemary Adrian Rodrigues
B.Ed II Year



a seat at the table; it's about letting them contribute to the rules and values that guide our democracy.

As we dive into this idea of women's empowerment in democracy, we see that it's not just a theory – it's a call to do something. It's recognition that our promise of democracy is not complete until women, from all backgrounds, don't just speak up but also have a big say in where our democratic societies are headed. This call to speak out isn't limited to politics; it extends to how we see women in our everyday lives, in our cultures, and in our interactions. In the complex dance of democracy, this idea asks us to question

the systems that have kept women from having equal opportunities. It pushes us to go beyond just saying we include women and actively work to fix the bigger problems that stop them from fully taking part. In doing this, it aligns with the thoughts of Simone de Beauvoir who invites us to dismantle the age-old stereotypes that limit people based on whether they are identified as male or female. His thoughts propel us to recognize and celebrate the unique qualities, aspirations, and potentials that each individual possesses, irrespective of traditional gender norms.

Beyond the numbers, the statistics from "The World's Women 2020" paint a vivid picture of the challenges women face worldwide with the bias on gender. In the realm of education, millions of girls still lack access to quality learning opportunities. This isn't just about getting kids into classrooms; it's about ensuring that girls, too, have the chance to dream big and contribute to society. Healthcare disparities persist, with women facing obstacles in accessing essential services. The statistics reveal not just gaps but opportunities—opportunities to bridge these divides and create a world where women's rights are not just on paper but lived experiences. It's not just about having women in political offices; it's about ensuring their voices are heard and valued.

Democracy here isn't just about voting; it's about rewriting the rules that have held women back and giving them empowerment. In simple terms, it means giving people the tools and opportunities they need to take charge of their lives and make choices for themselves. It's like handing someone a set of keys to open doors of possibilities. Beyond just talking about it, empowerment is about making sure everyone, especially women, has access to education that teaches important skills. It's ensuring that everyone can make decisions about their own health and well-being, and it's about creating jobs and opportunities that let people use their talents and contribute to

the community. Empowerment, in action, is like turning dreams into reality, making sure everyone has the chance to be the best version of them.

We're not just talking about change; we're talking about transformation. Transformation means breaking down invisible barriers that have been around for a long time. These barriers might tell girls that certain jobs are only for boys or limit women's opportunities. Imagine tearing down those invisible walls, opening up a world where everyone's skills and dreams matter. In a transformed society, women aren't held back by old-fashioned ideas. Instead, they're encouraged to participate, lead, and make a difference. It's like turning the page to a new chapter where everyone's potential shines brightly, and no one is left behind. This vision for transformative change isn't just a wish; it's a roadmap for building a better world. It's about creating a society where fairness, freedom, and justice aren't just words but living principles. This vision says, "Let's not just imagine a better world – let's work together to make it happen." It's an exciting journey towards a future where everyone, regardless of their gender, can live their fullest, happiest lives.

For transformation, nations collaborate with each other, not just to share ideas, but to amplify the collective voice advocating for women's rights. As they unite at the national level, they also leverage collective resources to address transnational challenges. Issues like human trafficking, gender-based violence, and access to education often transcend borders. International collaboration allows for coordinated responses, and is a commitment by nations to weave a global fabric where the rights of women are not contingent on geographical boundaries. It's about fostering a sense of shared responsibility, acknowledging that the empowerment of women is not just a national goal but a collective endeavor for the betterment of humanity. As the world unites in this symphony for women's rights, it aspires

not only to address existing disparities but to compose a future where equality, freedom, and justice are universal melodies guiding the path forward.

In conclusion, it's a call to action. It's an invitation to imagine and then actively work towards a world where democracy isn't a distant ideal but a vibrant reality. As we step beyond words and into action, let's collectively contribute to a future where equality, freedom, and justice aren't just aspirations but the very fabric of our shared humanity. Together, we can turn this vision into a lasting legacy for generations to come.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

Women empowerment in India has been a transformative journey marked by progress and persistent challenges. The multifaceted concept encompasses social, economic, and political dimensions, reflecting a holistic approach towards dismantling gender-based disparities.

In the realm of education, initiatives have played a pivotal role in empowering women. Increased access to schooling and campaigns promoting female literacy has been instrumental. However, regional variations persist, and ensuring universal education remains an ongoing challenge. Economic empowerment is another crucial aspect. Initiatives promoting skill development, entrepreneurship, and financial inclusion have empowered women economically. Microfinance programs, self-help groups, and government schemes targeted at women entrepreneurs have contributed to narrowing gender gaps in income.

Political empowerment has seen notable strides with increased representation of women in local governance through reservations. The Panchayati Raj system's inclusionary measures have led to a more significant pres-

ence of women in decision-making processes at the grassroots level. Despite this, challenges such as patriarchal attitudes and societal expectations persist, hindering the full realization of political empowerment. While legal reforms, such as the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, aimed at addressing crimes against women, signify progress, challenges like underreporting and societal stigma remain.

Advocacy for gender sensitive laws and their effective implementation is crucial to address these issues comprehensively. Cultural and societal norms continue to pose significant barriers to women's empowerment. Deep-rooted stereotypes, discrimination, and violence against women persist. Changing mindsets through awareness campaigns, media, and community engagement is vital to

Meera Savitha Dsouza
B.Ed II Year



creating an environment conducive to women's empowerment.

The digital revolution has provided a platform for women to voice their opinions, access information, and connect with opportunities globally. However, the digital gender gap remains a concern, with women facing disparities in internet access, digital literacy, and online safety. Bridging this gap is essential for ensuring the inclusivity of women in the digital era. Despite significant progress, there are persistent challenges in the journey of women empowerment in India.

One major issue is the prevalence of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual harassment, and human trafficking. Strengthening legal frameworks, increasing awareness, and fostering a culture of zero tolerance for violence are critical aspects in addressing this menace. Healthcare is another critical area that impacts women's empowerment. Access to quality healthcare, particularly maternal health services, remains uneven across regions. Efforts to improve healthcare infrastructure, raise awareness about reproductive health, and ensure equitable access to medical services are essential for the well-being of women.

Child marriage and female infanticide are deeply rooted issues that impede women's empowerment. Despite legal prohibitions, these practices persist in certain regions. Community-based interventions, awareness campaigns, and strict enforcement of laws are vital to eradicate these harmful practices and create an environment where girls can grow into empowered women. Workplace discrimination and the gender pay gap also pose challenges to women's economic empowerment. Promoting equal opportunities, implementing policies that address workplace discrimination, and fostering a culture of inclusivity are crucial steps in achieving gender parity in the professional sphere.

In rural areas, agrarian challenges disproportionately affect women. Limited access to land, resources, and credit hinders their participation in agriculture. Implementing agrarian reforms that recognize and empower women as key contributors to the agricultural sector is crucial for their economic empowerment in rural settings. The path to women empowerment in India involves addressing a complex web of challenges that span social, economic, legal, and cultural domains. A comprehensive and sustained effort is necessary to bring about lasting change. Collaborative initiatives involving government, civil society, and the private sector, along with continued advocacy for gender equality, are essential for realizing the full potential of women in India.

In conclusion, women empowerment in India is a dynamic process marked by achievements and ongoing challenges. Efforts across education, economics, politics, law, and societal attitudes collectively contribute to fostering a more equitable society. As the journey continues, sustained commitment from all stakeholders is essential to create an environment where women can thrive and contribute to India's progress.

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"NAVIGATING THE COMPLEX LANDSCAPE OF WOMEN'S SAFETY: CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES AND PATHWAYS TO EMPOWERMENT"

In the intricate tapestry of contemporary society, the issue of women's safety and harassment stands as a persistent challenge, demanding both attention and comprehensive solutions. This essay aims to delve into the multifaceted nature of this issue, exploring its various dimensions and discussing potential pathways to empower women and create safer environments.

Street harassment remains a ubiquitous challenge for women, manifesting in unwarranted comments, gestures, and actions. Addressing this issue requires not only legal measures but also a cultural shift that challenges the normalization of such behaviors. Public awareness campaigns and community engagement are essential tools in fostering respectful public spaces.

Within the professional sphere, women often grapple with workplace harassment, hindering their career advancement and well-being. Establishing and strictly enforcing anti-harassment policies, along with promoting a culture of respect and equality, are pivotal steps in ensuring that workplaces become safe and empowering spaces for all.

The digital realm presents a new frontier for women's safety concerns, with online harassment and cyberbullying becoming rampant. Effective legislation, technological solutions, and educational programs are imperative to combatting these issues and fostering a secure online environment. Empowering individuals to navigate the digital landscape safely is paramount.

Sexual assault remains a deeply troubling aspect of women's safety, necessitating

Swasthi R Rai
B.Ed I Year



a nuanced approach that combines legal reforms with comprehensive sex education. By prioritizing consent education and creating a supportive environment for survivors to come forward, society can work towards dismantling the structures that perpetuate sexual violence.

The influence of cultural norms and societal expectations cannot be underestimated in shaping perceptions of women and perpetuating harassment. Initiatives aimed at challenging and reshaping these norms, coupled with promoting gender equality in education and media, contribute to creating a society that values and respects the rights of women.

The prevalence of gender-based violence underscores the urgency of strengthening legal protections, enhancing support services for survivors, and fostering community awareness. A comprehensive approach involves challenging the root causes of such violence and creating networks of support that empower women to break free from cycles of abuse.

Recognizing the intersectionality of women's experiences is essential for crafting inclusive solutions. Tailoring interventions to address the unique challenges faced by women from marginalized communities ensures that efforts to enhance women's safety are equitable and far-reaching.

In conclusion, the journey towards empowering women and ensuring their safety is complex but imperative. By addressing street harassment, workplace challenges, online threats, sexual assault, cultural norms, gender-based violence, and embracing intersectionality, we can pave the way for a

society where women thrive free from the pervasive specter of harassment. It requires collective action, legislative reforms, and a cultural paradigm shift to create a future where every woman feels secure, respected, and empowered.

CHAMPIONING FREEDOM, JUSTICE, AND EQUALITY FOR THE THIRD GENDER

India, a nation known for its cultural diversity, has historically grappled with the recognition and inclusion of the third gender, often referred to as hijras, eunuchs, or transgender individuals. While strides have been made in recent years to acknowledge and protect the rights of this community, challenges persist in various facets of their lives.

In the ongoing pursuit of a just and inclusive society, the principles of freedom, justice, and equality must extend their embrace to all individuals, including those belonging to the third gender. For too long, this marginalized community has faced discrimination, prejudice, and a lack of acknowledgment, hindering their fundamental rights and impeding their ability to lead fulfilling lives.

Freedom, the first cornerstone, should be a birthright for every individual, regardless of their gender identity. Freedom for the third gender means the autonomy to express oneself authentically, free from societal norms that have historically confined individuals to rigid gender binaries. This involves dismantling stereotypes and creating an environment where diverse gender expressions are not only accepted but celebrated.

Justice, the second pillar, becomes especially critical in rectifying historical injustices faced by the third gender. Legal systems must be reformed to recognize and protect the rights of individuals outside the traditional male-female binary. This includes anti-discrimination laws, hate crime legislation, and

Shruthi Someshwar
B.Ed II Year



policies that ensure equal access to education, employment, and healthcare for the third gender. Justice must be the shield that safeguards the rights and dignity of every person, irrespective of their gender identity.

Equality, the third thread, demands a concerted effort to bridge the gaps that have perpetuated socio-economic disparities within the third gender community. Equal opportunities in education and employment are essential to breaking the cycle of exclusion. Beyond legal frameworks, societal attitudes must shift to foster an environment where the third gender is not only tolerated but fully integrated into all facets of community life.

Legal Recognition:

One of the significant milestones in acknowledging the third gender's status in India came in 2014 when the Supreme Court of India recognized transgender people as a third gender, affirming their constitutional rights. This landmark decision aimed to rectify historical injustices and provide legal protection against discrimination.

Social Stigma and Discrimination:

Despite legal recognition, the third gender community in India continues to face soci-

etal stigma and discrimination. Deep-rooted prejudices often lead to marginalization and exclusion from mainstream opportunities, affecting their access to education, employment, and healthcare. Efforts to challenge these societal attitudes are crucial for fostering a more inclusive environment.

Employment and Economic Challenges:

Securing stable employment remains a significant challenge for many third gender individuals. Prejudice and lack of awareness contribute to their exclusion from the workforce. Initiatives promoting diversity and inclusion, coupled with sensitization programs for employers, are essential to create equal opportunities for the third gender in the job market.

Education and Healthcare:

Access to quality education and healthcare is another area where the third gender community faces obstacles. Discrimination in educational institutions and healthcare settings often deters individuals from seeking essential services. Implementing inclusive policies and sensitizing service providers can bridge these gaps and ensure equitable access for all.

Activism and Advocacy:

The third gender community in India is not passive in the face of adversity. Activists and advocacy groups work tirelessly to promote awareness, challenge discriminatory practices, and champion the rights of transgender individuals. Their efforts contribute significantly to reshaping societal perceptions and pushing for policy changes that foster inclusivity.

Government Initiatives:

In recent years, the Indian government has introduced various welfare schemes and initiatives aimed at addressing the specific needs of the third gender community. These include measures to provide housing, healthcare, and vocational training. While these steps are commendable, sustained efforts and continuous refinement of policies are essential for their effective implementation.

While progress has been made in recognizing the rights of the third gender in some regions, there is still much work to be done. Education plays a pivotal role in dispelling myths and prejudices surrounding non-binary gender identities. Schools and institutions must promote understanding and respect for diverse gender expressions, creating a foundation for an inclusive society.

Advocacy and allyship are also crucial components of the journey toward freedom, justice, and equality for the third gender. Allies can amplify the voices of the third gender community, advocating for policy changes and societal shifts that promote genuine inclusivity.

In conclusion, the pursuit of freedom, justice, and equality for the third gender is not just a moral imperative but a societal necessity. As we strive for a world where everyone is free to be their authentic selves, where justice prevails over discrimination, and where equality is not a privilege but a right, we move closer to a society that truly reflects the values of compassion, understanding, and respect for all.

VIGILANCE AWARENESS

Vigilance and awareness are the hallmarks of a democracy, a system of governance 'of the people, by the people and for the people' which derives legitimacy through transparency and a system of checks and balances. But in practice, democracies are often plagued by corruption. Awareness is the first step towards action. The Vigilance Awareness Week, it is hoped, will help in catalysing action to

Monica Rani
Rose Paul Coutinho
B.Ed II Year

fight corruption.

The Vigilance Awareness Week is celebrated every year in the birthday week of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who is often referred to as the 'Bismark of India'. Patel was born on October

31st and is hailed as a man of high integrity and honesty. This year, Vigilance Week is being observed from 30th October to 5th November 2023. The celebrations and activities planned through the week are aimed at recognising the ills of corruption and promoting ways to combat it at an individual as well as systemic level. The occasion is observed by the Central Vigilance Commission annually.

The idea of the "Vigilance Awareness Week" was first floated in 2000 when the then Chief Vigilance Commissioner wrote a letter citing the importance to curb corruption. The letter noted that corruption was "anti-national", "anti-economic development" and "anti-poor", as quoted by a report in CNBC TV18

The official theme for Vigilance Awareness Week 2023, "Say no to corruption; commit to the Nation," is an express call-to-action for all Indian citizens, corporations, and organizations. Its main objective is to invoke citizen responsibility pledge against corruption and promote integrity within society and governance.

The core idea of this theme is to actively promote transparency, fairness, and accountability in public life. It advocates a strong stance against corruption, not just within the government structures, but also in everyday civil life. The theme emphasizes the correlation between corruption and the hindrance it creates in a nation's progress. It conveys that by rejecting corruption, citizens directly contribute to national development.

By committing to this theme "Say no to corruption; commit to the Nation", individuals, corporations, and public institutions resolve to conduct their activities with the utmost integrity and say no to illicit practices. The week-long observance will be filled with activities aimed at increasing awareness against corruption and educating the masses on the adverse effects of corruption on societal and national growth.

Corruption is a major obstacle to India's development. It can lead to economic stagnation, undermine democracy and good governance, erode public trust in institutions, and increase inequality and poverty. By saying no to corruption and committing to the nation, we can create a more prosperous and just India for all.

Individuals can play a significant role in fighting corruption by: Being honest and ethical in their own dealings, Reporting any instances of corruption that

they come across to the appropriate authorities, Supporting organizations that are working to fight corruption, Educating others about the importance of honesty and integrity.

Organizations can play a significant role in fighting corruption by: Adopting strong anti-corruption policies and procedures, creating a culture of honesty and transparency, Providing training to employees on how to prevent and detect corruption, Supporting whistle blowers, Working with other organizations and stakeholders to combat corruption.

Achieving a corruption-free India will require a concerted effort from all stakeholders, including individuals, organizations, and the government. We need to create a culture where corruption is not tolerated and where everyone is held accountable for their actions. We also need to strengthen our institutions and make them more transparent and accountable.

Despite several efforts by successive state and national governments, corruption continues to be a scourge for the nation. Promoting transparency and honesty, especially in educational institutions and corporations, as well as strengthening anti-corruption institutions might be the way forward for India if it truly wants to achieve its socio-economic development goals. And Vigilance Awareness Week could serve as a reminder of the importance of continuing the fight against corruption both at national and individual levels.

This campaign and the ensuing Vigilance Awareness Week aim to instil and reinforce the principles of integrity, transparency, and accountability in public governance, taking a strong stand against corruption. Remember, your commitment to integrity contributes to the strength of the nation. Let's pledge to make Vigilance Awareness Week 2023 a milestone in our endeavour to achieve clean and efficient governance.

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*Human Rights in
Embracing Equality*

HAS THE AWARENESS OF HUMAN RIGHTS MADE US TRULY HUMAN?

The awareness of human rights has undoubtedly played a significant role in shaping societal norms, legal frameworks, and global discourse in the 21st century. While it has contributed to positive developments in promoting dignity, equality, and justice, the extent to which it has made us “human” is a complex and nuanced matter. Objectively examining the impact of human rights awareness involves considering various perspectives, both supportive and critical, on its influence in contemporary society.

Legal Foundations:

Human rights awareness has led to the establishment and reinforcement of global legal frameworks. International documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), regional treaties, and national constitutions incorporate principles that acknowledge and protect fundamental human rights. These legal instruments provide a foundation for individuals to seek justice and hold governments accountable for human rights violations.

Social Movements and Activism:

The 21st century has witnessed numerous social movements fuelled by human rights awareness. Movements advocating for gender equality, racial justice, LGBTQ+ rights, and environmental justice draw inspiration from human rights principles. The visibility and momentum gained by these movements indicate a growing societal consciousness about the importance of respecting and protecting the rights of diverse populations.

Reena Edel Pinto
B.Ed II Year



3. Globalization and Information Sharing:

Advancements in communication technology and increased globalization have facilitated the rapid dissemination of information about human rights abuses. News, social media, and international organizations play a crucial role in raising awareness about violations worldwide. This interconnectedness fosters a sense of shared responsibility and global solidarity in addressing human rights challenges.

Educational Initiatives:

Educational institutions, NGOs, and governmental bodies invest in human rights education to raise awareness from an early age. Curricula often incorporate principles of human rights, aiming to instil an understanding of these values in future generations. Education contributes to shaping a more informed and conscious citizenry regarding the importance of human rights in fostering a just and equitable society.

Accountability Mechanisms:

The awareness of human rights has led to the creation of accountability mechanisms at various levels. International criminal tribunals, truth and reconciliation commissions, and human rights monitoring bodies work to

ensure that individuals and entities responsible for human rights violations are held accountable. These mechanisms reinforce the idea that violations will not go unpunished.

Challenges and Critiques:

While there are positive aspects, critiques and challenges must be acknowledged. Some argue that the application of human rights can be selective, with powerful nations avoiding accountability for their actions. Cultural relativism debates question the universality of human rights, emphasizing the need for cultural sensitivity in their application. Additionally, the effectiveness of legal mechanisms in enforcing human rights remains a subject of scrutiny.

Human Rights in Crisis Response:

The awareness of human rights has become integral in crisis response scenarios. Whether addressing humanitarian crises, armed conflicts, or public health emergencies like the COVID-19 pandemic, human rights considerations guide international and national responses. This ensures that measures taken are proportionate, respectful of individual freedoms, and prioritize the most vulnerable populations.

Corporate Responsibility:

In the business sector, there is a growing emphasis on corporate social responsibility and respect for human rights. Companies are increasingly expected to adhere to ethical standards, promoting fair labour practices, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion. This reflects a broader societal shift towards holding entities accountable for their impact on human rights.

In conclusion, the awareness of human rights has left an indelible mark on the 21st century, influencing legal, social, and global dynamics. While challenges persist, the promotion of human rights has become an integral part of societal expectations, shaping how individuals, governments, and businesses navigate their responsibilities. The ongoing discourse on human rights underscores the importance of fostering a collective commitment to the values that define our shared humanity.

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HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights are a set of rights which every human is entitled to. Every human being is inherited with these rights no matter what caste, creed, gender, the economic status they belong to. Human rights are very important for making sure that all humans get treated equally. They are in fact essential for a good standard of living in the world. Moreover, human rights safeguard the interests of the citizens of a country. You are liable to have human rights if you're a human being. They will help in giving you a good life full of happiness and prosperity.

Human rights are essentially divided into two categories of civil and political rights, and social rights. This classification is important because it clears the concept of human rights further. They also make humans realize their role in different spheres. When we talk about civil and political rights, we refer to the classic rights of humans. These rights are responsible for limiting the government's authority that may affect any individual's independence. Furthermore, these rights allow humans to contribute to the involvement of the government. In addition to the determination of laws as well.

Next up, the social rights of people guide the government to encourage ways to plan various ways which will help in improving the life quality of citizens. All the governments of countries are responsible for ensuring the well-being of their citizens. Human rights help countries in doing so efficiently.

Human rights are extremely important for the overall development of a country and individuals on a personal level. If we take a look at the basic human rights, we see how there are right to life, the right to practice any religion, freedom of movement, freedom from

movement and more. Each right plays a major role in the well-being of any human.

Right to life protects the lives of human beings. It ensures no one can kill you and thus safeguards your peace of mind. Subsequently, the freedom of thought and religion allows citizens to follow any religion they wish to. Moreover, it also means anyone can think freely.

Further, freedom of movement is helpful in people's mobilization. It ensures no one is restricted from traveling and residing in any state of their choice. It allows you to grab opportunities wherever you wish to. Next up, human rights also give you the right to a fair trial. Every human being has the right to move to the court where there will be impartial decision making. They can trust the court to give them justice when everything else fails.

Most importantly, humans are now free from any form of slavery. No other human being can indulge in slavery and make them their slaves. Further, humans are also free to speak and express their opinion.

In short, human rights are very essential for a happy living of human beings. However, these days they are violated endlessly and we need to come together to tackle this issue. The governments and citizens must take efforts to protect each other and progress for the better. In other words, this will ensure happiness and prosperity all over the world.

Navya
B.Ed I Year



HARMONY IN HUMANITY: A SYMPHONY OF RIGHTS

In a world where the cadence of compassion harmonizes with the melody of justice, the composition of human rights takes center stage. Imagine a symphony where each note represents a fundamental right, weaving together a tapestry of dignity and equality. As the opening notes resound, we delve into the profound right to life, the heartbeat of our shared existence. Just as a symphony begins with a strong and steady beat, so too does our collective commitment to safeguarding life in all its forms.

The first movement celebrates the freedom of expression, movement, and thought. Like a dance of ideas, this segment highlights the beauty of diversity and the essential freedom to pirouette through the corridors of one's own mind. A delicate pause in our symphony allows us to savor the intermezzo of human dignity. Every individual note resonates with the inherent worth and rights of each person, crafting a harmonious lullaby that lingers in the soul.

The second movement unfolds with a powerful embrace of equality. Strings, wind, and percussion come together in unity, mirroring the symphony of a society where discrimination is silenced, and every note resonates with the same value. In our grand finale, justice takes center stage with a resounding crescendo. The orchestra of humanity rises to its feet, united in the pursuit of fairness and accountability. A symphony of rights culminates in a harmonious resolve to rectify wrongs and cultivate a world where justice prevails. As our symphony draws to a close, a gentle coda emerges – a promise of a sustainable serenade for future generations.

Human rights are the cornerstone of a just and equitable society. However, despite significant progress in the recognition and protection of human rights, there are still many

Smitha U S
B.Ed I Year



areas where these rights are missing or inadequately addressed.

Violations of Civil and Political Rights:

- **Freedom of Speech:** In many countries, individuals are not free to express their opinions without fear of reprisal. Journalists, activists, and ordinary citizens face censorship, harassment, and even imprisonment for speaking out against government policies or advocating for change.
- **Right to a Fair Trial:** In some regions, the justice system is marred by corruption, bias, and lack of due process. Many individuals, particularly those from marginalized communities, do not have access to a fair trial or legal representation, leading to wrongful convictions and miscarriages of justice.

Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights:

- **Access to Healthcare:** Despite the recognition of healthcare as a fundamental human right, millions of people around the world lack access to basic healthcare services. This is often due to economic barriers, inadequate infrastructure, and unequal distribution of resources.
- **Right to Education:** Education is essential for personal development and economic empowerment. However, many children, especially girls and those from disadvantaged backgrounds, are denied access to quality education due to poverty, discrimination, and conflict.

Right to Development:

- **Economic Inequality:** The gap between the rich and the poor continues to widen, both within and between countries. This economic inequality hinders the realization of other human rights, such as the right to food, housing, and a decent standard of living.

- **Environmental Degradation:** The degradation of the environment poses a significant threat to human rights, particularly for vulnerable communities. Climate change, pollution, and deforestation disproportionately affect those living in poverty, leading to displacement, loss of livelihoods, and increased vulnerability to natural disasters.

Challenges and Solutions:

- **Enforcement and Accountability:** Strengthening enforcement mechanisms and holding violators accountable is crucial for protecting human rights. This includes ensuring that laws and policies are in line with international human rights standards and that perpetrators of human rights violations are held accountable.
- **Education and Awareness:** Educating people about their rights and empowering them to advocate for themselves is essential for creating a culture of respect for human rights. This includes providing access to information, promoting civic engagement, and supporting grassroots movements.
- **International Cooperation:** Addressing human rights issues requires global cooperation and solidarity. International organizations, governments, civil society, and individuals all have a role to play in promoting and protecting human rights.

While significant progress has been made in the recognition and protection of human

rights, there are still many areas where these rights are missing or inadequately addressed. Addressing these gaps requires a concerted effort from governments, civil society, and individuals to ensure that everyone can enjoy their rights and live with dignity and respect.

The echoes of human rights linger, ensuring that the melody of compassion continues to resound through the corridors of time. As the final notes fade away, let the timeless refrain of our symphony be a legacy of compassion. May future generations inherit a world where the echoes of human rights persist, resonating through the ages – a testament to our commitment to the enduring values of life, FREEDOM, DIGNITY, EQUALITY, AND JUSTICE.

Let the symphony be not just a performance but a call to action. Through the artistic expression of our shared values, we compose a world where every individual is a vital note in the melody of humanity.

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MY VISION OF UNITY

"We must all learn to live together as brothers and sisters, "King Martin Luther said during a speech in 1965, "or we will all perish together as fools." He believed that in order to change the system, one needed to live with a humble and loving spirit. In Unity we believe that we can indeed live with love. He reminded us that no man was ever granted a right that he didn't fight for. And that when we come together -- we as a country, as a people, as human beings -- we can overcome anything and make this world a better place."

So my point of view on terms of unity are

- ❖ Understanding
- ❖ One ideology
- ❖ one mindset and
- ❖ Equal Human rights

Understanding: understanding others thoughts, issues, problems, their reasons, their strengths.

One Ideology: A set of opinions or beliefs of a group or an individual.

One mind-set: After having people with one ideology it's not difficult to make one mind-set.

Equal Human rights: It doesn't mean we give same work to every single person, it means we give rights to people on the basis of how much they can do. We all agree that unity is important because nature wants us to unite.

In simple words, unity is a state of being together. Unity has always been an essential ingredient of human existence, and in today's ever changing world this has never been more important. These unity quotes will inspire us to reach out to others and maintain peace and harmony with all our friends and family members.

Prathima Treeza Dcosta
B.Ed I Year



We all are familiar with how great things can be achieved when we work together or when we stand together. The power of unity has impacted so many people around the world. However, in some instances we can forget to value unity as much as we should, be it forgetting to show gratitude towards our family and friends who always support us to reach our goals or failing to appreciate the hard work or kind gestures of others which in turn improve our own day. So much is possible when we prioritise unity. Therefore it is so important to promote and maintain unity in order to lead a happy and successful life. We cannot achieve our goals all alone, we need the support of people around us to help, and that is what diversity and unity is all about

We do not always need to work hard to achieve unity. If everyone simply aims to be selfless, kind and honest, we are much closer to achieving true unity. However, sometimes we do need to put in extra efforts to bring people together, and for this you might need an extra burst of inspiration.

"Alone we can do so little, together we can do so much." - Helen Keller

Helen Keller, a remarkable activist and advocate for disability rights, understood the power of unity. Born in 1880, she faced blindness and deafness from an early age. With the guidance of her mentor, Anne Sullivan, Helen learned to read, write, and communicate. Her journey led her to become the first deaf blind

person to earn a B.A. and travel extensively to promote vision and hearing loss awareness.

This inspirational quote reminds us that as individuals, our impact may be limited, but when we join forces, we can achieve remarkable things. Together, we can change the world, overcome challenges, and create a better future. Let's embrace collaboration and work toward common goals, for it is in unity that our true strength lies.

Our world is in need of human unity. In our homes, our schools, our places of work, there is a need to come together and embrace each other in a spirit of love, tolerance and oneness. Doing so can help bring about peace in our homes, our neighbourhoods, our communities and in the world at large.

The first step is to make sure that our hearts are clear of any hatred and prejudice for others who are different from us. We must develop true love in our hearts for all people. We must eliminate prejudice and discrimination from our heart and our mind. It is said that out of the abundance of our heart we speak.

If we feel hatred towards any group, we cannot hide it for long; it is bound to come out from our lips or show on our face. Our actions will speak even louder than our words. Thus, living human unity begins with clearing our hearts of any animosity towards others.

When we clean the chamber of our heart from any prejudice and ill will for others, then God can reside there. God is love. God is all-encompassing and embraces all creation as one family. That love will enter our heart when we keep it clear of any negative thoughts towards others.

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"CHRONICLES OF ELSORIA: THE CITADEL OF UNITY – A TALE OF DEMOCRATIC MAGIC"

In the mystical realm of ElSORia, where the ancient forests whisper secrets and the rivers sing tales of old, democracy is not just a concept, but a living, breathing force that weaves its magic through the very fabric of existence.

In the heart of ElSORia lies the Citadel of Unity, a majestic structure that towers above the treetops, its spires reaching towards the heavens. Here, beneath the watchful gaze of the Guardians of Wisdom, representatives from all corners of the realm gather to shape the destiny of their land.

Within the Citadel's hallowed halls, the Council of Elders convenes, a diverse assem-

bly of beings—elves, dwarves, humans, and creatures of all shapes and sizes—each bringing their unique perspective to the table. Together, they debate, discuss, and deliberate, guided by the principles of fairness, equality, and mutual respect.

But democracy in ElSORia is not just about governance; it is a way of life, ingrained in the very soul of its inhabitants. From the bustling

Joanna Elizabeth Rogi
B.Ed I Year



marketplaces of the city-states to the tranquil villages nestled in the countryside, every voice is heard, every opinion valued.

In the enchanted forests that carpet the land, the ancient spirits of nature themselves participate in the democratic process, their wisdom sought by those who seek to live in harmony with the natural world. And in the depths of the ocean, the merfolk hold their own councils, ensuring that their voices are heard in the affairs of the realm.

Yet, democracy in Elsoxia is not without its challenges. Dark forces lurk in the shadows, seeking to sow discord and division among the peoples of the realm. Corruption, greed, and the thirst for power threaten to tear apart the delicate tapestry of unity that binds Elsoxia together.

But even in the face of adversity, the spirit of democracy perseveres. For the people of Elsoxia understand that true democracy is not just about power, but about responsibility – to each other, to the land, and to future generations. And so, they stand united, ready to defend their freedoms and uphold the values that define their way of life.

As the sun sets over the Citadel of Unity, casting a golden glow over the land, the voices of its inhabitants rise in song – a hymn to the enduring power of democracy, and a promise to keep its flame burning bright for generations to come.

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CELEBRATING UNITY

Where diversity dances in dazzling display,
India's democracy, a shining ray.
From snow-capped mountains to azure seas,
Unity blossoms in each diverse breeze.

A tapestry woven with threads of belief,
Each religion's essence, a sacred motif.
Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian, and Jain,
Together they flourish, without disdain.

In the bazaars bustling with vibrant hue,
Voices of democracy ring clear and true.
From Kashmir's valleys to Tamil Nadu's shore,
In every corner, freedom's roar.

Through trials and triumphs, our nation stands tall,
In the face of adversity, we answer the call.
For in unity lies our strength, our pride,
In India's democracy, we confide.

So let us cherish this democratic creed,
In diversity's embrace, let freedom lead.
For India, the beacon of unity's light,
Shines ever bright, in democracy's flight.

Bindu Cutinha
B.Ed I Year



ADDRESSING THE URGENT CALL: RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF THE PLANET

In an era defined by unprecedented environmental challenges, the imperative to respond to the needs of the planet has never been more urgent. From climate change to biodiversity loss, humanity faces interconnected crises that demand immediate action. This article delves into the multifaceted approach required to address these pressing issues and highlights innovative solutions for a sustainable future.

Climate change poses a profound threat to ecosystems, economies, and human well-being. Rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and sea-level rise are just some of the manifestations of this global phenomenon. Moreover, deforestation, pollution, and over exploitation of natural resources exacerbate environmental degradation, amplifying the urgency of effective intervention.

Responding to the needs of the planet necessitates a shift towards sustainable practices across sectors. Embracing renewable energy sources, implementing eco-friendly technologies, and adopting circular economy principles are vital steps in reducing environmental impact. Furthermore, promoting conservation efforts, restoring degraded ecosystems, and enhancing biodiversity conservation are integral to safeguarding the planet's health.

Central to addressing the needs of the planet is empowering communities, particularly those most vulnerable to environmental degradation. Indigenous peoples, marginalized groups, and frontline communities often bear the brunt of environmental crises, yet they possess invaluable traditional knowledge and resilience. By fostering inclusive approaches and equitable partnerships, we can harness their expertise to drive meaningful change.

Effective response to the needs of the planet requires collective action on a global scale.

Joshika Chelsea Dsouza
B.Ed II Year



International cooperation, multilateral agreements, and diplomatic efforts are essential for tackling transboundary environmental issues. Initiatives such as the Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity exemplify the importance of collaborative frameworks in addressing shared challenges.

In conclusion, responding to the needs of the planet is an imperative that transcends borders, ideologies, and interests. By embracing sustainability, empowering communities, and fostering global cooperation, we can chart a course towards a resilient and thriving future for generations to come. It is through collective commitment and concerted action that we can ensure the health and vitality of our planet for posterity.

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CREATING RIPPLES OF CHANGE: ENSURING ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Creating ripples of change in ensuring access to clean water and sanitation for all requires collective efforts. Governments, international organizations, NGOs, and local communities must collaborate to address the root causes of the water and sanitation crisis and implement sustainable solutions. This may involve investing in infrastructure, promoting water conservation, and empowering communities to manage their water resources effectively.

Clean water, a basic necessity often taken for granted, is not universally accessible. In many parts of the world, communities grapple with the dire consequences of water scarcity and inadequate sanitation. However, a ripple of change is spreading, advocating for a future where every individual has access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities.

In the pursuit of this noble cause, grassroots initiatives play a pivotal role. Local communities, driven by the understanding that change begins at home, are taking innovative steps to address water-related challenges. Simple yet effective measures, such as rainwater harvesting and community-led sanitation projects, are creating ripples that extend far beyond their immediate surroundings.

Technology also plays a significant role in this transformative journey. Water purification systems, designed to be cost-effective and easy to maintain, are making inroads into areas with limited access to clean water. Additionally, mobile applications are helping monitor water quality and consumption, pro-

Rosehera Uziel Furtado
B.Ed II Year



viding valuable data for targeted interventions.

Educational programs are instrumental in shaping a sustainable future. By fostering awareness about water conservation, hygiene practices, and the impact of pollution, communities become advocates for change. When individuals understand the importance of water stewardship, they contribute to a ripple effect that influences societal norms.

The role of women in water management cannot be overstated. In many societies, women are at the forefront of water-related activities. Empowering women with the knowledge and resources to manage water sustainably not only transforms their lives but also has a cascading effect on the entire community.

International collaborations and partnerships amplify the ripples of change. Organizations working towards ensuring water accessibility share expertise, resources, and best practices. Through joint efforts, a more significant impact can be made, reaching remote areas and creating lasting solutions.

As we witness the ripples of change, it becomes evident that ensuring access to clean water and sanitation is not merely a goal but a collective responsibility. Every drop of effort,

every small initiative contributes to the ever-expanding circle of positive transformation. By recognizing the value of water and working together, we can create a world where the ripples of change ensure a sustainable and equitable future for all.

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CLIMATE ACTION: A PIVOTAL PILLAR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2023

Climate action takes centre stage in the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2023, reflecting the critical need to address escalating environmental challenges threatening the planet. The urgency of the global community to grapple with the multifaceted consequences of climate change has never been more pressing. The 2023 SDGs underscore the need not only to mitigate climate change but also to build resilience to its far-reaching impacts, emphasizing the interconnectedness of environmental, social, and economic well-being.

At the core of climate action lays the imperative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, transition to renewable energy sources, and foster sustainable practices across all sectors. Governments, businesses, and individuals each play pivotal roles in steering this transformative journey toward a more sustainable future. Aligning policies with eco-friendly practices is not merely an aspiration but a tangible commitment that nations must make to catalyse positive change. Creating a conducive environment for innovation, green tech-

nologies, and low-carbon solutions becomes imperative to effectively address the global climate crisis.

The path to achieving climate action requires collaborative efforts on a global scale. The transboundary nature of climate change necessitates international partnerships and cooperation, with developed nations playing a crucial role in supporting developing countries during their transition to sustainable development. The 2023 SDGs advocate for a holistic approach that not only prioritizes environmental conservation but also integrates social inclusivity, economic stability, and the eradication of poverty. This comprehensive strategy recognizes that sustainable development cannot be achieved without addressing the interconnected challenges faced by diverse communities worldwide.

Harshitha
B.Ed II Year



Mitigation efforts, while critical, are complemented by equally important adaptation strategies in the face of inevitable climate impacts. Building resilient communities and infrastructure becomes paramount to reducing vulnerability to extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and other climate-related challenges. The 2023 SDGs emphasize the importance of integrating climate resilience into policies and planning, ensuring that communities are not just equipped to withstand but also recover swiftly from the shocks induced by climate change.

Education and awareness emerge as powerful catalysts for effective climate action. The 2023 SDGs highlight the significance of fostering a global understanding of climate change, its consequences, and the role each individual plays in the collective effort towards sustainability. Governments and organizations must prioritize promoting environmental literacy to empower citizens to make informed choices, adopt sustainable lifestyles, and hold decision-makers accountable for the implementation of effective climate policies.

The private sector's engagement in climate action is pivotal to achieving the ambitious targets set by the SDGs. Increasingly, companies are recognizing the benefits of adopting sustainable practices, not only in terms of environmental stewardship but also as a means to enhance their long-term viability and repu-

tation. The integration of sustainable business models, ethical supply chains, and corporate responsibility is emphasized in the 2023 SDGs, marking a shift towards a more conscientious and sustainable global economy.

Adding to these measures, fostering innovation and research in green technologies is paramount. Governments and private entities need to invest in and support research that leads to breakthroughs in renewable energy, carbon capture, and sustainable agriculture. This commitment to technological advancement will play a crucial role in achieving the SDGs and ensuring a sustainable future.

Climate action is undeniably a linchpin in the pursuit of sustainable development, encapsulating the essence of the United Nations' goals for 2023. The urgency of addressing climate change demands concerted efforts from governments, businesses, communities, and individuals worldwide. By integrating climate action into policies, fostering international cooperation, building resilience, promoting education, and engaging the private sector, the global community can collectively work towards a more sustainable and resilient future for all. The SDGs serve as a comprehensive roadmap, guiding humanity towards a world where the delicate balance between human progress and environmental preservation is not just maintained but thrives for generations to come.



HUMAN RIGHTS

What are Human Rights?

Every person has dignity and value. One of the ways that we recognise the fundamental worth of every person is by acknowledging and respecting their human rights. Human rights are a set of principles concerned with equality and fairness. They recognise our freedom to make choices about our lives and to develop our potential as human beings. They are about living a life free from fear, harassment or discrimination. Human rights can broadly be defined as a number of basic rights that people from around the world have agreed are essential. These include the right to life, the right to a fair trial, freedom from torture and other cruel and inhuman treatment, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the rights to health, education and an adequate standard of living. These human rights are the same for all people everywhere – men and women, young and old, rich and poor, regardless of our background, where we live, what we think or what we believe. This is what makes human rights ‘universal’.

Where do human rights come from?

Human rights are not a recent invention. Throughout history, concepts of ethical behaviour, justice and human dignity have been important in the development of human societies. These ideas can be traced back to the ancient civilisations of Babylon, China and India. They contributed to the laws of Greek and Roman society and are central to Buddhist, Christian, Confucian, Hindu, Islamic and Jewish teachings. Concepts of eth-

Lavita Quadras
B.Ed I year



ics, justice and dignity were also important in societies which have not left written records, but consist of oral histories such as those of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia and other indigenous societies elsewhere.

Ideas about justice were prominent in the thinking of philosophers in the Middle Ages, the Renaissance and the Enlightenment. An important strand in this thinking was that there was a ‘natural law’ that stood above the law of rulers. This meant that individuals had certain rights simply because they were human beings.

In 1215, the English barons forced the King of England to sign Magna Carta (which is Latin for ‘the Great Charter’). Magna Carta was the first document to place limits on the absolute power of the king and make him accountable to his subjects. It also laid out some basic rights for the protection of citizens, such as the right to a trial.

Significant development in thinking about human rights took place in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, during a time of revolution and emerging national identities.

The American Declaration of Independence (1776) was based on the understanding that certain rights, such as ‘life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness’, were fundamen-

tal to all people. Similarly, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789) challenged the authority of the aristocracy and recognised the 'liberty, equality and fraternity' of individuals. These values were also echoed in the United States' Bill of Rights (1791), which recognised freedom of speech, religion and the press, as well as the right to 'peaceable' assembly, private property and a fair trial.

Why are human rights important?

Values of tolerance, equality and respect can help reduce friction within society. Putting human rights ideas into practice can help us create the kind of society we want to live in. In recent decades, there has been a tremendous growth in how we think about and apply human rights ideas. This has had many positive results – knowledge about human rights can empower individuals and offer solutions for specific problems. Human rights are an important part of how people interact with others at all levels in society – in the family, the community, schools, the workplace, in politics and in international relations. It is vital therefore that people everywhere should strive to understand what human rights are. When people better understand human rights, it is easier for them to promote justice and the well-being of society.

What do human rights cover?

Human rights cover virtually every area of human activity. They include civil and political rights, which refer to a person's rights to take part in the civil and political life of their community without discrimination or oppression. These include rights and freedoms

such as the right to vote, the right to privacy, freedom of speech and freedom from torture.

They also include economic, social and cultural rights, which relate to a person's rights to prosper and grow and to take part in social and cultural activities. This group includes rights such as the right to health, the right to education and the right to work.

One of the main differences between these two groups of rights is that, in the case of civil and political rights, governments must make sure that they, or any other group, are not denying people access to their rights, whereas in relation to economic, social and cultural rights, governments must take active steps to ensure rights are being fulfilled.

As well as belonging to every individual, there are some rights that also belong to groups of people. This is often in recognition of the fact that these groups have been disadvantaged and marginalised throughout history and consequently need greater protection of their rights. These rights are called collective rights. For example, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples possess collective rights to their ancestral lands, which are known as native title rights.

Rights that can only apply to individuals, for example the right to a fair trial, are called individual rights.

Can my human rights be taken away from me?

Person's human rights cannot be taken away. In its final Article, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that no State, group or person '[has] any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the

destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein'. This doesn't mean that abuses and violations of human rights don't occur. On television and in newspapers every day we hear tragic stories of murder, violence, racism, hunger, unemployment, poverty, abuse, homelessness and discrimination.

However, the Universal Declaration and other human rights treaties are more than just noble aspirations. They are essential legal principles. To meet their international human rights obligations, many nations have incorporated these principles into their own laws. This provides an opportunity for individuals to have a complaint settled by a court in their own country.

Individuals from some countries may also be able to take a complaint of human rights violations to a United Nations committee of experts, which would then give its opinion. In addition, education about human rights is just as important as having laws to protect people. Long term progress can really only be made when people are aware of what human rights are and what standards exist.

Conclusion

The development of state institutions to promote and protect human rights is a critical safeguard to ensure that people can obtain recourse and redress in the face of injustice. A dynamic and autonomous human rights commission can play a role in this process. For that reason, it is important that existing human rights commissions are encouraged to play an active and central role in the uphold-

ing of human rights. In some cases, where the political will is present, this task requires only training and funding opportunities. In other cases, greater pressure on a government is required for it to allow formal and actual independence of its human rights commission. Human rights commissioners also need to be supported and pushed by the international community to push the limit of their boundaries and to withstand the inevitable resistance from other government agencies. This is a process that can only be achieved with sustained national and international attention over a period of time.

Finally, it should be noted that a human rights commission is not a prerequisite for a government to uphold the human rights of its citizens. Other state institutions, such as an independent judiciary or a representative legislature, can equally provide oversight to ensure recourse and redress to human rights abuses. In fact, many countries with strong records of respect for human rights do not have such commissions. The creation of a national human rights commission can be an important mechanism for strengthening human rights protection, but it is not enough. It can never replace or diminish the safeguards inherent in an independent legal system and disciplined law enforcement forces.

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*Organisational
Development Initiatives in
Enhancing quality of Life*

UNITED NATIONS 2023

The United Nations acts as a pioneer for international peace and promotes the idea of a fairer world to make the globe a better place to live in. The organization was established in 1945 and completed its 75th anniversary this year. United Nations Day is an important observance that is celebrated annually on October 24, marking the adoption of the United Nations Charter in the year 1945. This basic document set the foundation of the United Nations and gave hope to people across the globe who wished they would be united and peaceful. Thus, the UN serves as the last hope for unity in the world that has immeasurable legitimacy, convening power, and normative influence.

United Nations Day History

The United Nations Conference on International Organization was held in San Francisco in 1945 by representatives of about 50 nations. They were tasked to draw up the United Nations Charter and it was adopted by the signatories. Five out of 10 were permanent UN Security Council members. When the agreement was signed by a majority, the United Nations assumed operations. Since then, the UN has been central to the process of international cooperation, peace, and development. It acts as a catalyst in the transformation advocating for human rights, freedoms, and justice.

Significance of United Nations Day

This year UN Day has an added importance because it commemorates the 75th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) with the theme of "Equality, Freedom and Justice for All". The declaration, consisting of 30 articles, acts as a blueprint for the UN. This played a positive role in initiating the ratification of a multitude of human rights treaties globally.

Aishwarya
B.Ed II Year



The 75th anniversary of the UDHR is an occasion for advancing the cause of universal, indivisible human rights and promoting advocacy and accountability. It highlights the continuing significance of human rights as an internationally recognized cornerstone.

United Nations Day Theme 2023

Individuals and nations are drawn towards the United Nations Day 2023 theme of "Equality, Freedom and Justice for All." This brings us back to the UN's constant loyalty to these basic principles noted in the UDHR. The theme symbolizes a rallying cry that calls upon the UN and its supporters to rededicate themselves to human rights and strive towards a world where equality, freedom and justice are reality rather than mere ideals.

The UN Day 2023 marks the journey of the international organization from its establishment in 1945 till today when it is a sign of hope and unity. This year's theme encourages everyone to continue the search for a world that functions under these values to live a life based on these principles so the world can be a better place to reside.

Learning for lasting peace

Learning for peace must be a transformative process, enabling learners to gain essential knowledge, values, attitudes, skills, and behaviors, thereby empowering them to serve as catalysts for peace in their communities. The foundation of more peaceful, just, and sustainable societies is laid through education, a force that permeates every facet of

our daily lives and overall prospects. In the face of escalating climate change, democratic erosion, persistent inequalities, growing discrimination, hate speech, violence, and conflict on a global scale, education emerges as a powerful tool to both address and prevent these challenges in the future. Moreover, when effectively shaped and implemented, education becomes a long-term investment with increasing returns. An active commitment to peace is more urgent today than ever: Education is central to this endeavor.

Education is a human right

The right to education is enshrined in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The declaration calls for free and compulsory elementary education. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted in 1989, goes further to stipulate that countries shall make higher education accessible to all.

Education is key to sustainable development

When it adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, the international community recognized that education is essential for the success of all 17 of its goals. Sustainable Development Goal 4, in particular, aims to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all” by 2030.

Challenges to achieving universal education

Education offers children a ladder out of poverty and a path to a promising future. But about 244 million children and adolescents around the world are out of school; 617 million children and adolescents cannot read and do basic math; less than 40% of girls in sub-Saharan Africa complete lower secondary school and some four million children and youth refugees are out of school. Their right

to education is being violated and it is unacceptable.

Without inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong opportunities for all, countries will not succeed in achieving gender equality and breaking the cycle of poverty that is leaving millions of children, youth and adults behind.

Conclusion :

The future of education can be Sociological, Ecological, and Technological trends are reshaping education systems, demanding adaptation. Despite the challenges, education possesses unparalleled transformative potential to mold equitable and sustainable futures. UNESCO takes the lead in generating ideas, sparking public discourse, and catalyzing research and action to revitalize education. This effort seeks to construct a new social contract for education, rooted in principles of human rights, social justice, human dignity, and cultural diversity. It steadfastly declares education as a public undertaking and a shared asset.

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FOOD SECURITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE IN INDIA

"In a country well governed, poverty is something to be ashamed of. In a country badly governed, wealth is something to be ashamed of" –Confucius. According to the UNs Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) 'The state of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2022 Report, 224.3 million people or 16 percent of India's population, are undernourished and food insecurity remains on the rise. Food security and social justice are integral components of a nation's well-being, directly impacting the lives of its citizens. In a diverse and populous country like India, the intersection of these two factors becomes crucial. Here's a sentence that's been stuck in my head like a pop song hook: "The opposite of poverty is not wealth, but justice. This clarifies the problem we face and the solution we need. It confronts a mistaken assumption – that the opposite of poverty is wealth – and points to a higher truth. Justice is the opposite of poverty because widespread poverty can only happen in the absence of justice.

Food security and social justice stand as intertwined imperatives that shape the well-being of individuals and communities worldwide. The nexus between the availability, accessibility, and affordability of nutritious food and the principles of social justice is a complex tapestry that warrants thorough exploration. Food security goes beyond mere food production; it encompasses the entire food system, from cultivation to distribution to consumption. It is the assurance that all individuals have access to safe, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food at all times. Achieving global food security requires addressing factors such as agricultural productivity, distribution mechanisms,

Christeena Shaji
B.Ed II Year



and the impact of climate change on food production.

Economic disparities, inadequate infrastructure, and geopolitical conflicts contribute to uneven access to food resources. Additionally, the cyclical nature of poverty and hunger creates a formidable barrier to breaking the cycle of deprivation. India is suffering from one of the largest numbers of undernourished people in the world, despite having one of world's largest farm outputs. The various reasons behind this dichotomy are;

- **Population** – Although a major part of the Indian population is engaged in agricultural activities, the availability of food for all is a challenge due to the increasing population of the country.
- **Poverty** – This is one of the biggest challenges which need to be overcome in order to attain the desired food security in the country. The percentage of people living below the poverty line (BPL) is extremely high.
- **Climatic Change** – Farming and agricultural activities have been severely affected by climatic change over the past few years. Some regions face floods while some experience drought. Similar changes have severely affected livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture

- Inadequate food distribution – The balance between the food distribution has been varied in urban and rural areas
- Biofuels – The growth of the biofuel market has reduced the land used for growing food crops
- Corruption – Diverting the grains to open market to get better margin, selling poor quality grains at ration shops, the irregular opening of the shops adds to the issue of food insecurity
- Inadequate storage facilities – Inadequate and improper storage facilities for grains, which are often stored outside under tarps that provide little protection from humidity and pests
- Lack of Awareness – Lack of education and training on new techniques, technologies and agricultural products. Traditional farming methods are slightly more time consuming and delay the production of food grains, etc.
- Unmonitored nutrition programmes – Emphasis must be given on introducing and enacting well-monitored nutrition programmes.

Social justice in the context of food security demands equal access to resources and opportunities, irrespective of socio-economic status, ethnicity, or gender. Discriminatory practices in the food system, such as unequal land distribution and limited access to education, further exacerbate inequalities. Addressing social justice issues is crucial for dismantling systemic barriers to food access.

Gendered Dimensions of Food Security:

Women often bear a disproportionate burden in the realm of food security. Gender inequalities, unequal distribution of

resources, and limited access to education and employment opportunities can hinder women's ability to secure sufficient and nutritious food for themselves and their families. Achieving social justice in the context of food security necessitates dismantling these gender-based barriers. Women, particularly in rural areas, face challenges in accessing education and employment, limiting their influence in decision-making processes related to food security. Empowering women through education, skill development, and ensuring their participation in decision-making bodies to enhance their role in ensuring food security at the household level.

Climate Change and Food Security:

The impact of climate change poses a significant threat to global food security. Erratic weather patterns, extreme events, and shifts in agricultural zones can disrupt food production. Vulnerable communities, often situated in regions prone to climate-related challenges, face heightened risks. Addressing climate change is thus integral to ensuring long-term food security and social justice. Implementing sustainable agricultural practices, Invest in research and development of climate-resilient crops and sustainable agricultural practices. Given the vulnerability of agriculture to climate change, and adopting innovative technologies to mitigate the impact of climate change on food production.

Beating food insecurity in India requires a comprehensive approach that integrates social justice principles into policies and initiatives. Here are several strategies to ensure social justice and enhance food security:

Targeted Welfare Programs: Implement targeted welfare programs that prioritize marginalized and vulnerable populations.

Identify and address the specific needs of disadvantaged groups, such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and economically backward communities.

Affirmative Action: Introduce affirmative action policies to counter historical discrimination. Provide additional support, resources, and opportunities to those who have been historically marginalized to ensure they have equal access to education, employment, and food resources.

Community Engagement: Promote community participation and engagement in decision-making processes related to food security. Involve local communities, especially those most affected by food insecurity, in planning and implementing initiatives to ensure their needs are accurately addressed.

Land Reforms: Address land ownership disparities by implementing effective land reform policies. Ensure that marginalized communities have secure land rights, enabling them to engage in sustainable agricultural practices and improve their overall food security.

Access to Credit and Resources: Facilitate access to credit and resources for small and marginalized farmers. Implement policies that ensure fair and equal access to agricultural inputs, technology, and financial resources, reducing the economic disparities that contribute to food insecurity.

Nutritional Education: Promote nutritional education and awareness programs, especially in rural and marginalized communities. Ensuring that people are informed about the importance of a balanced diet and proper nutrition can contribute to better health outcomes and improved food security.

Technology and Innovation: Leverage technology and innovation to improve

agricultural productivity and distribution systems. Implement smart farming practices, use data analytics for better decision-making, and employ e-commerce solutions to bridge the gap between producers and consumers.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Establish robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for food security programs. Regularly assess the impact of policies on different social groups and make necessary adjustments to address any disparities that may arise. By integrating these strategies, India can move towards a more socially just and food-secure future, ensuring that the benefits of development are equitably distributed across diverse segments of society.

In conclusion, the intricate relationship between food security and social justice in India demands a multifaceted approach to address the complex challenges at hand. While significant strides have been made through initiatives like the Green Revolution and the National Food Security Act, the persistence of disparities based on caste, gender, and economic factors necessitates a renewed commitment to social justice principles. By implementing targeted welfare programs, fostering women's empowerment, and ensuring inclusive agricultural policies, India can strive towards a more equitable distribution of resources, thereby enhancing food security for all. It is through a collective effort, grounded in the principles of justice and inclusivity, that the nation can overcome the hurdles that threaten the well-being of its diverse population and pave the way for a more secure and just future.

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NOURISHING THE WORLD: THE GLOBAL PURSUIT OF ZERO HUNGER BY 2024

In the pursuit of a more equitable and sustainable world, the United Nations set an ambitious target with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger. The goal envisions an end to hunger, improved nutrition, and the promotion of sustainable agriculture by the year 2030. As we stand on the cusp of 2024, it is imperative to examine the progress made, the challenges faced, and the collective efforts required to meet this critical milestone.

Historical Context:

The commitment to eradicate hunger is not new. Throughout history, societies have grappled with food insecurity, and efforts to address this issue have evolved over time. The SDG2 represents a global consensus to confront the complexities of modern-day hunger, acknowledging the interconnectedness of food systems, environmental sustainability, and social justice.

Progress Achieved:

Over the past few years, there have been notable strides towards achieving 'Zero Hunger'. One of the key areas of progress is the increased awareness and acknowledgment of the multifaceted nature of hunger. Nations and communities are recognizing that tackling food insecurity requires comprehensive solutions that go beyond immediate hunger relief.

✓ Sustainable Agriculture:

The adoption of sustainable agricultural practices has gained momentum. Farmers worldwide are embracing techniques that not only increase yield but also prioritize the long-term health of the land.

Fathima Shirin K
B.Ed II Year



Precision farming, organic methods, and agroecology are contributing to the resilience of agriculture in the face of climate change.

✓ Technological Innovations:

The integration of technology into agriculture has transformed the way we produce and distribute food. From precision agriculture to data-driven decision-making, technology is enhancing efficiency and sustainability.

Mobile applications are empowering farmers with real-time information on weather patterns, market prices, and best practices, facilitating informed decision-making.

✓ Global Collaboration

Recognizing the global nature of the issue, nations are engaging in collaborative efforts. Organizations like the World Food Programme (WFP) are playing a pivotal role in providing emergency food assistance and sustainable development solutions.

Public-private partnerships are fostering innovation and resource-sharing, ensuring a more coordinated response to the challenges of hunger.

✓ Nutrition Education

Initiatives aimed at promoting nutrition education are gaining traction.

Communities are being empowered with knowledge about balanced diets, the importance of micronutrients, and the overall impact of nutrition on health.

Educational programs are proving effective in changing dietary behaviors and promoting healthier lifestyles.

Persistent Challenges:

Despite the progress made, several challenges persist, posing significant obstacles to the realization of Zero Hunger by 2024.

❖ **Climate Change Resilience:**

Climate change continues to threaten food security. Extreme weather events, unpredictable rainfall patterns, and rising temperatures pose challenges to agricultural productivity.

It is imperative to implement adaptive strategies and sustainable practices that enhance the resilience of farming communities.

❖ **Conflict and Food Insecurity:**

Many regions grappling with hunger are also marred by conflicts. Armed conflicts disrupt food production, distribution, and access, exacerbating food insecurity.

Resolving conflicts and fostering peace are essential components of any comprehensive strategy to address hunger.

❖ **Economic Disparities:**

Economic inequalities contribute to unequal access to food resources. Addressing hunger requires a focus on inclusive economic growth and policies that uplift marginalized communities.

Social safety nets and targeted interventions are vital to ensure that vulnerable populations are not left behind.

The Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has cast a long shadow over global efforts to eradicate hunger. Disruptions in supply chains, economic downturns, and health crises have created new challenges, underscoring the interconnectedness of health and food security.

Supply Chain Disruptions

Lockdowns and restrictions imposed to curb the spread of the virus have disrupted food supply chains, leading to shortages and price volatility.

Efforts to strengthen and diversify supply chains are crucial to enhance resilience in the face of future pandemics or crises.

Economic Fallout

The economic fallout from the pandemic has pushed many vulnerable populations into poverty, exacerbating food insecurity.

Social safety nets, economic recovery programs, and targeted interventions are essential to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on hunger.

Renewed Commitments and Strategies:

As we approach the deadline for the Zero Hunger goal, it is essential to renew commitments and strategize for more impactful interventions.

★ **Integrated Approaches:**

A holistic and integrated approach that addresses the root causes of hunger is essential. This includes not only immediate relief efforts but also sustainable solutions that empower communities and build resilience.

★ **Investment in Research and Innovation:**

Continued investment in research and innovation is necessary to develop new technologies, crop varieties, and agricultural practices that enhance productivity and environmental sustainability.

Policy Reforms:

- Governments must enact and enforce policies that promote equitable access to resources, eliminate food waste, and create an enabling environment for sustainable agriculture.

Global Solidarity:

- Global solidarity is paramount. Countries must collaborate, share resources, and learn from each other's successes and failures to create a more resilient and sustainable global food system.

Conclusion: The journey toward Zero Hunger by 2024 is both a challenge and an opportunity for the international community. It requires a collective and sustained effort to address the root causes of hunger, promote sustainable practices, and ensure that no one is left behind. As we navigate the complexities of the modern world, the pursuit of Zero Hunger is not just a goal; it is a testament to our shared commitment to building a more just and sustainable future for all.

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A BELLY FULL OF HOPE: A JOURNEY TO ZERO HUNGER

Across the globe, a shadow lingers: the gnawing emptiness of hunger. It stretches across continents, twisting through bustling cities and whispering in parched villages. An estimated 670 million stomachs grumble daily, yearning for the simple comfort of a full meal. Yet, our planet produces enough food to feed everyone. So, why does this paradox persist? The answer lies in a tangled web of challenges, each requiring a thread of resolve to unravel. Poverty stands as the grim gatekeeper to an empty plate. For millions, income boils down to a daily struggle, leaving no room for the luxury of sustenance. The world's bounty might beckon, but without enough coins to

Deekshitha Dsouza
B.Ed II Year



pay the piper, plates remain barren. Conflict, like a wildfire, engulfs regions, scorching crops and scattering farmers, leaving behind a stark landscape of hunger. In war-torn lands, food distribution becomes a perilous puzzle, with bombs often outplaying bread deliveries. Nature, too, throws wrenches into the food equation. Droughts crack the earth,

turning fertile fields into dust bowls. Floods sweep away crops, leaving farmers counting losses in wilted stalks. A changing climate, like a fickle chef, disrupts weather patterns, turning harvests into a gamble. And then there's waste, a cruel irony mirroring the empty stomachs. A third of all food produced finds its way to the dustbin, a monument to inefficiency and unequal distribution.

But amidst this tangled web of challenges, glimmers of hope flicker. The pursuit of "Zero Hunger" has become a rallying cry, echoing in the halls of power and across community gardens. Governments, organizations, and individuals are weaving a tapestry of solutions, each stitch a step towards a world where every plate brims with nourishment. Empowering small holder farmers, the backbone of food production, is key. Providing them with access to land, tools, and training can turn subsistence farming into thriving endeavors. Microloans, like magic seeds, can sprout businesses, allowing farmers to break free from the grip of poverty and invest in better harvests. Education unlocks the door to a pantry of possibilities. Teaching healthy eating habits and sustainable farming practices equips communities with the knowledge to nourish themselves and their land. Technology, that tireless inventor, brings its innovations to the table. Drought-resistant seeds, weather-predicting apps, and digital market platforms are just a few ways technology is redefining food security. Waste, that unwanted guest at the feast, is being shown the door. Food banks and apps connect surplus food with empty plates, bridging the gap between abundance and need. Composting transforms scraps into fertile soil, ensuring the cycle of life continues.

Ending conflict might seem like an impossible dream, but every peace treaty signed, every bullet laid down, is a victory for food security. Rebuilding war-torn landscapes and infrastructure paves the way for long-

term food stability. The journey to Zero Hunger is not a sprint, but a marathon. It requires collective action, a symphony of government policies, community initiatives, and individual choices. It means supporting local farmers, choosing food wisely, and reducing waste. It means lending a hand, a voice, and a plate to those in need. For every child whose eyes dull with hunger, for every family forced to choose between food and rent, for every farmer struggling against a merciless climate, we owe it to them to try. We owe it to them to turn the dream of Zero Hunger into a tangible reality, where every stomach sings with the music of a full meal, and hope becomes the sweetest dish on the table.

Remember, the fight against hunger is not just about statistics or policies. It's about human faces, about mothers cradling malnourished children, about farmers watching their crops wither under a relentless sun. It's about recognizing that a shared plate is not just a meal, but a symbol of our shared humanity and our shared responsibility to ensure that no one goes to bed hungry, ever again. So, let us walk this path together, armed with compassion, innovation, and a relentless belief in a world where Zero Hunger is not just a dream, but a delicious reality. Let us fill every empty plate, one bite at a time, and create a future where the only rumbling we hear is the laughter of children with full bellies, dreaming of a world where hunger is just a story in a history book.

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INNOVATING TOWARDS ZERO HUNGER: TRANSFORMING FOOD SYSTEMS FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

In a world where hunger persists as a profound challenge, innovation emerges as a beacon of hope. The quest for zero hunger is not merely a moral imperative but also a fundamental aspect of achieving sustainable development. As we confront the complexities of food insecurity, the transformative power of innovation offers promising solutions.

Despite significant strides in various aspects of human development, hunger remains a stubborn adversary, depriving millions of people of their basic right to food. According to the latest estimates, over 811 million individuals worldwide suffer from chronic undernourishment, with vulnerable communities disproportionately affected. Factors such as poverty, conflict, climate change, and inequitable distribution exacerbate the challenge, underscoring the need for urgent action.

At the heart of the global agenda for sustainable development lies the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger. Envisioned as a comprehensive framework to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, SDG 2 embodies the shared commitment of the international community. As we approach milestones such as the 2024 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), assessing progress on the SDGs, the imperative of advancing towards zero hunger gains heightened significance.

Anjali P

B.Ed II Year



Innovation as a Catalyst for Change:

Innovation serves as a powerful catalyst for transforming food systems, offering novel approaches to address the multifaceted challenges of hunger and malnutrition. From technological breakthroughs to social innovations, a spectrum of innovative solutions are reshaping the landscape of food production, distribution, and consumption. Let us explore some key dimensions of innovation, in the pursuit of zero hunger:

Sustainable Agricultural Practices: At the core of sustainable food systems lie agricultural practices that prioritize environmental stewardship, resilience, and biodiversity conservation. Agroecology, for instance, promotes harmony between farming and nature, emphasizing principles such as crop diversification, natural pest management, and soil health enhancement. By minimizing reliance on chemical inputs and fostering ecosystem balance, agroecological innovations offer pathways to enhance productivity while safeguarding ecological integrity.

Technological Solutions: Advancements in technology are revolutionizing agriculture and food systems, offering new tools

and methodologies to enhance efficiency, productivity, and sustainability. Precision agriculture harnesses data analytics, sensors, and automation to optimize resource use, tailor agricultural inputs to specific needs, and minimize environmental impact. Similarly, biotechnology holds promise for developing resilient crop varieties with enhanced nutritional value, drought tolerance, and disease resistance, thereby bolstering food security in the face of climate change.

Food Distribution and Logistics: Innovations in food distribution and logistics play a pivotal role in reducing food waste, improving access to markets, and enhancing supply chain resilience. From blockchain-enabled traceability systems to decentralized distribution networks, technological innovations streamline processes, ensure transparency, and minimize losses along the food value chain. Moreover, initiatives such as community-based food banks, mobile marketplaces, and last-mile delivery solutions empower underserved communities to access nutritious food, fostering inclusivity and equity.

Policy and Governance Innovations: Transforming food systems requires supportive policy environments and effective governance mechanisms that incentivize sustainable practices, foster innovation, and promote social equity. Innovative policy instruments, such as agroecology incentives, green procurement policies, and nutrition-sensitive agriculture programs, can drive systemic change by aligning economic incentives with environmental and social objectives. Similarly, multi-stakeholder platforms and participatory governance mechanisms facilitate dialogue, collaboration, and knowledge-sharing among

diverse stakeholders, fostering collective action towards shared goals.

Behavioral and Social Innovations: Addressing the root causes of hunger and malnutrition entails not only technological solutions but also behavioral and social innovations that promote equitable access, empower communities, and foster healthier food choices. Educational initiatives, community-led nutrition programs, and social marketing campaigns raise awareness, build capacity, and promote behavior change, empowering individuals to make informed decisions about their diet, health, and environment.

Innovating towards zero hunger is a collective endeavor that demands bold vision, collaborative action, and sustained commitment from all stakeholders. As we navigate the complex challenges of the 21st century, innovation emerges as a powerful force for positive change, offering pathways to build resilient, inclusive, and sustainable food systems. By harnessing the transformative potential of innovation, we can overcome the scourge of hunger, realize the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals, and pave the way towards a future where no one is left behind.

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FROM STRUGGLE TO SOLUTION: UNVEILING STRATEGIES FOR A POVERTY FREE FUTURE

Eradicating extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030 is a pivotal goal of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Extreme poverty, defined as surviving on less than \$2.15 per person per day at 2017 purchasing power parity, has witnessed remarkable declines over recent decades. However, the emergence of COVID-19 marked a turning point, reversing these gains as the number of individuals living in extreme poverty increased for the first time in a generation by almost 90 million over previous predictions. Even prior to the pandemic, the momentum of poverty reduction was slowing down. By the end of 2022, now casting suggested that 8.4 per cent of the world's population, or as many as 670 million people, could still be living in extreme poverty. This setback effectively erased approximately three years of progress in poverty alleviation. If current patterns persist, an estimated 7% of the global population – around 575 million people – could still find themselves trapped in extreme poverty by 2030, with a significant concentration in sub-Saharan Africa. A shocking revelation is the resurgence of hunger levels to those last observed in 2005. Equally concerning is the persistent increase in food prices across a larger number of countries compared to the period from 2015 to 2019. This dual challenge of poverty and food security poses a critical global concern. Goal 1 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030. This essay will discuss the importance of this goal, the progress made so far, challenges faced, and how the international community can address these challenges.

Importance of Goal:

The goal of ending poverty is essential to achieving sustainable development for all.

Veena Billar
B.Ed II Year



Poverty is a major contributor to inequality, instability, and a host of other social and economic problems that prevent societies from achieving their full potential. According to a recent report by the UN, 13.8 percent of people in the world live in extreme poverty, and over 9 percent of the population lives on less than \$3.20 a day. The International Labor Organization estimates that around 21 million people are trapped in modern slavery, forced to work against their will or under conditions of forced labor.

Progress made so far:

Despite the challenges, significant progress has been made in achieving the goal of ending poverty. In the last 30 years, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty has fallen by more than half, and the number of people living in poverty has fallen from 1.9 billion to 836 million. In 2015, the UN set specific targets for reducing poverty. These targets include reducing the proportion of people living in extreme poverty to less than 3.4 percent by 2030, reducing inequality, promoting shared prosperity, and ensuring that all people, regardless of their gender or age, have access to social protection and basic services.

Challenges faced:

- **Inequality:** Despite the progress made in reducing poverty, inequality remains a major challenge. The richest 1 percent of the world's population owns more wealth than the poorest 50 percent. This inequality creates a cycle of poverty and

leads to a lack of access to education, healthcare, and job opportunities, further exacerbating poverty.

- **Conflict and displacement:** Conflict and displacement are a major cause of poverty. Approximately 259 million people, or 3.4 percent of the world's population, are displaced due to conflict and persecution. Displaced people face extreme hardship, and often struggle to access basic needs such as food, water, and shelter.
- **Climate change:** The impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events, droughts, and sea-level rise, have a disproportionate effect on poor and vulnerable populations. Climate change has the potential to push many people
- **Access to financial services:** Another challenge is access to financial services, particularly for the poor and marginalized, which are essential for achieving sustainable development. The lack of access to financial services can limit opportunities for investment and economic growth, and prevent people from accessing essential services such as healthcare and education.
- **Gender inequality:** Gender inequality is a major driver of poverty and poses a significant challenge to achieving the goal of ending poverty. Women and girls continue to face discrimination and barriers to education, employment, and property rights, and are often at greater risk of poverty and social exclusion.
- **Sustainable Development Goals:** Finally, the implementation of the SDGs has been challenged by limited political will, inadequate financing, and a lack of data and innovation to measure progress and drive change. The international community needs to ensure that there is sufficient funding for poverty alleviation

and sustainable development, and that the goals are integrated into national policies and plans.

Addressing these challenges:

- **Integrating poverty reduction into national policies:** Governments need to integrate poverty reduction into their national policies and plans, and ensure that social protection and basic services are provided to all people. This can be achieved through measures such as investments in education, healthcare, and infrastructure, as well as through targeted social protection programs.
- **Mobilizing resources:** The international community needs to mobilize resources and support to address the root causes of poverty. This can be achieved through mechanisms such as official development assistance, private sector investment, and remittances.
- **Supporting smallholder farmers:** Smallholder farmers play a crucial role in providing food security and supporting livelihoods in rural areas. The international community can support smallholder farmers by providing access to inputs, markets, and technology, as well as by investing in infrastructure such as roads, storage facilities, and cold chains.
- **Addressing gender inequality:** Gender inequality is a significant barrier to ending poverty and achieving sustainable development. The international community needs to address gender inequality through measures such as increasing access to education and healthcare, promoting women's empowerment, and increasing representation of women in decision-making processes.

- **Measuring progress:** In order to track progress and drive change, the international community needs to develop and deploy innovative methods for measuring the SDGs and their indicators. This can be achieved through the use of technology such as mobile and sensor technologies, as well as through partnerships with civil society organizations and the private sector.

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FROM SCARCITY TO ABUNDANCE: A NEW VISION FOR ENDING POVERTY

In lands where hunger's whispers roam,
And shadows cast a daunting gloom,
A vision sprouts, a dream takes flight,
From scarcity to abundance, we rewrite.

From fields once barren, now lush and green,
A tapestry of hope, a thriving scene,
Seeds of innovation into the soil we sow,
Harvests of plenty, a vision to bestow.

In classrooms where wisdom's flame ignites,
An education's beacon breaks the nights,
From ignorance to enlightenment, we aspire,
Empowering minds with a fervent fire.

Entrepreneurs emerge, dreams unfurl,
From humble beginnings to a global swirl,
Microcosms of abundance, a rising tide,
As poverty's chains, we cast aside.

In the symphony of progress, a melody grand,
A world united, hand in hand,
Global echoes of cooperation,
Eradicating poverty, a shared foundation.

Elfreeda Wilma D Souza
B.Ed II Year



From rooftops high to valleys low,
Renewable whispers in the breezes flow,
Energy abundant, a radiant sun,
Empowering communities, one by one.

Through alleyways of opportunity,
We navigate with unity,
Breaking barriers, shattering walls,
A vision of plenty, humanity calls.

In this odyssey from scarcity to grace,
We envision a world, a better place,
From poverty's grasp, we break free,
For abundance, equality, our shared decree.

So let the pages of this vision unfold,
A tale of plenty, in letters bold,
From scarcity to abundance, we soar,
A symphony of hope, forevermore.

UNVEILING THE VEIL OF POVERTY

Within the fabric of human existence, poverty presents itself as an enduring adversary, imposing a somber veil over numerous lives, ensnaring individuals and communities within a perpetual cycle of lack and hopelessness. Defined by the stark lack of essential resources to sustain a dignified existence, poverty permeates through societies, hindering progress and thwarting the realization of human potential.

At its core, poverty manifests as a stark reality, where individuals are deprived of fundamental necessities such as adequate food, shelter, healthcare, and education. The origins of poverty are diverse and complex, ranging from overpopulation and rampant diseases to systemic inequalities and economic disparities. In countries like India, where poverty afflicts a significant portion of the population, the challenges loom large, necessitating a concerted effort from both government and society.

The effects of poverty reverberate across every aspect of human life, perpetuating a cycle of deprivation and marginalization. Illiteracy becomes endemic, as impoverished individuals are denied access to quality education, perpetuating intergenerational cycles of disadvantage. Malnutrition and poor health outcomes further exacerbate the plight of the impoverished, robbing them of vitality and well-being. Moreover, poverty breeds social unrest and instability, fueling crime and perpetuating a cycle of despair.

However, amidst the grim realities, there exists a glimmer of hope – a beacon of possibility fueled by collective action and un-

Preetha Lavita Dsouza
B.Ed II Year



wavering resolve. The fight against poverty demands a holistic approach, addressing its root causes while simultaneously empowering individuals to break free from its clutches. Investment in education, healthcare, and sustainable livelihoods emerge as critical pillars in this endeavor. By equipping individuals with the tools and resources to thrive, we lay the foundation for a more equitable and prosperous society.

Moreover, tackling poverty requires a paradigm shift in societal attitudes and values, fostering a culture of compassion, solidarity, and inclusivity. It necessitates the dismantling of entrenched systems of oppression and discrimination, ensuring that every individual, regardless of their background or circumstances, is afforded equal opportunities to succeed.

The eradication of poverty is not merely a moral imperative but a collective responsibility that transcends borders and ideologies. It requires unwavering commitment, bold leadership, and sustained action from all stakeholders. As we confront the scourge of poverty head-on, let us stand united in our resolve to build a future where every individual can flourish and thrive, liberated from the chains of deprivation and injustice. Let us together weave a tapestry of prosperity and dignity, where the veil of poverty is lifted, and the light of hope shines bright for all.

THE FUTURE OF STUDENTS IN REEL AND REAL LIFE

In today's world, students face a unique challenge – balancing their lives between the reel and the real. Reel life refers to the digital realm, filled with screens, social media, and virtual interactions. Real life, on the other hand, encompasses face-to-face interactions, experiences, and personal growth outside of screens. In today's world, students have a special place where they spend a lot of time: the digital world. This is the world of computers, smartphones, and the internet. It's like a big playground where students can learn, play, and connect with others.

Firstly, students use the digital world to learn new things. They can find information about almost anything with just a few clicks. If they have a question, they can search for the answer online. They can also watch videos, read articles, and even take online courses to learn about topics they're interested in. The digital world is like a giant library that's always open, with endless opportunities to discover new knowledge.

Secondly, the digital world is where students go to have fun. They can play video games, watch funny videos, or chat with friends on social media. It's a place where they can relax and enjoy themselves after a long day of schoolwork. Plus, there are so many different things to do that students can always find something that they enjoy.

But the digital world isn't just for learning and fun – it's also where students connect

Neha Micheal
B.Ed I Year



with others. They can talk to friends who live far away, join online communities with people who share their interests, and even collaborate on projects with classmates. The digital world makes it easy for students to stay in touch and work together, no matter where they are.

In the reel world, students are filled with information, entertainment, and distractions. Social media platforms offer a constant stream of updates, likes, and comments, shaping how students perceive themselves and others. While the reel world can provide opportunities for learning and connection, it also presents risks such as cyberbullying, addiction, and misinformation.

In contrast, the real world offers students the chance to engage in authentic experiences, build meaningful relationships, and develop essential life skills. From participating in extracurricular activities to pursuing hobbies and interests, real-life experiences help students discover their passions and strengths. Moreover, face-to-face interactions foster empathy, communication skills, and resilience – qualities crucial for success in both personal and professional realms.

The future of students lies in finding a balance between the reel and the real. While digital literacy is essential in today's society, students must also prioritize their well-being and personal growth offline. Here are some strategies for navigating the reel and real world: it's important for students to use it responsibly. They need to be careful about who they talk to online and what information they share. They also need to make sure they're not spending too much time online and neglecting other important parts of their lives, like spending time with family and getting enough sleep. One significant issue is the proliferation of misinformation and fake news online. With the abundance of information available on the internet, students may struggle to discern credible sources from unreliable ones. This can lead to confusion and misunderstanding, affecting their ability to form informed opinions and make sound decisions.

Moreover, the constant exposure to social media can have negative effects on students' mental health and well-being. The pressure to conform to unrealistic standards of beauty and success, as portrayed on social media platforms, can contribute to feelings of inadequacy and low self-esteem. Additionally, excessive use of social media can lead to addiction and a lack of focus on academic and personal responsibilities.

By establishing limits on screen time and prioritize offline activities such as spending time with family and friends, pursuing hobbies, and exploring nature. Be conscious of how much time you spend online and the impact it has on your mental health and productivity. Take breaks from screens and engage in activities that promote relaxation and well-being.

Invest time and energy in building meaningful relationships with peers, mentors, and community members. Participate in group activities, volunteer work, or clubs to connect with others who share your interests and value. Take advantage of opportunities to learn and grow outside of the classroom. Whether it's through internships, part-time jobs, or volunteer work, seek experiences that challenge you to problem-solve, communicate effectively, and adapt to new situations.

Be discerning consumers of information and media in the digital age. Verify sources, question assumptions, and think critically about the content you encounter online.

By embracing both the reel and the real, students can create a future that is rich in experiences, relationships, and opportunities for growth. By finding balance and prioritizing what truly matters, they can navigate the complexities of the modern world with confidence and resilience.





Empowered to Educate: Honouring our B.Ed. Graduates



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