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ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ

ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ಇ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ, ಎಸ್.

ಎ. ಎಸ್. ಬೆಳ್ಳುಬ್ಬಿ ಕಲಾ ಮತ್ತು

ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ,

ಸವದತ್ತಿ-೫೯೧೧೨೬, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಡಾ. ಬಿ. ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರಾವರಿ

ರಾಮರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಕೆ

ಭಾರತವು ಕೃಷಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ದೇಶ. ರೈತ ದೇಶದ ಬೆನ್ನಲುಬು ಎಂದೆಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ನಾವಿಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಕೃಷಿಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರಾವರಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮನರಾವಲೋಕನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲಮಾನವನ್ನು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿ ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ನಿಂತ ಮಹಾಮಾನವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾದಿಯಾಗಿ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನೇತಾರರಾಗಿ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಾಗಿ, ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರಾಗಿ, ಮಹಾದರ್ಶನಿಕರಾಗಿ, ಅಪ್ರತಿಮ ಚಿಂತಕರಾಗಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸಾಧನೆ ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಒಂದು ಜೀವನಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಎಂದು ಬೆರಗಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುವಂತೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಡಾ. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರರು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಕರಾರುವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೀಗೆ ದಾಖಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಜರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜೀವನದ ಬದುಕು ಬದುಕಿದ್ದರು. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಮನೆಗಳಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವಿಭಕ್ತ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕೃಷಿಯು ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಜನಪದರ ಗಾಢ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಕೃಷಿ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಸೈನಿಕರು ಅಥವಾ ನೌಕರಸ್ಥರು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಂತಸ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊನೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಇಂದು ತಿಳುವುಮುರುವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ರೈತ ಮತ್ತು ಅವನ ಕುಟುಂಬಸ್ಥರು ಉಳುಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕೆಲವು ಬಾರಿ ಸಂಬಳದ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಂದ ಕೃಷಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಭೂಮಿ ಮಾರುವದಂದರೆ ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ ಗೇಣಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಭೂಮಾಲೀಕನು ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಆದರೆ ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸವೆಂದರೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿಯ ಶೋಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಅಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಕಾಣಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೂ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಮುದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಗಮಾನ್ಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಪುರಾವೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕೃಷಿಯು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನು ಕೂಡ ತನ್ನ ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸದೆ ಮೇಕೆ ಕಾಯುವದಾಗಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಹಾಗೂ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಭೂಮಾಲೀಕನಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕೃಷಿಯ ಕುರಿತು ಇದ್ದ ಮೋಹವು ಪುರಾತನ ಗ್ರೀಕರಿಗಿದ್ದುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಭೂಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವದ ಉದಯದ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಡಾ. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರರು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರರು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಣ್ಣ ಹಿಡುವಳಿಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಗಂಭೀರ ಚಿಂತನೆಗೈದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕೃಷಕರು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ತರುವಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಹಿಡುವಳಿಗಳ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಹಾಲೆಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್ ಕೂಡ ಸಣ್ಣ ಹಿಡುವಳಿಗಳ ದೇಶ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ದೇಶಗಳ ಭೂ ಹಿಡುವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಭೂಹಿಡುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರರು ದಾಖಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Correspondence

ರಾಮರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಕೆ

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ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ,

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## Drug Abuse and Adolescents

**Dr. N. R. Savatkar**

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### Introduction

During the stage of adolescence, children experience a lot of physical and emotional changes, which can result in mood swings, aloofness, and a need to assert their independence. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), these feelings and behaviors are a normal part of your child's development and are actually essential for making the transition into an independent adulthood. However, the CDC cautions that mood issues, especially depression, can lead to more serious behavior problems in some teens.

Parents of children who are having teenage problems in school will most likely be very angry or upset with their children, and while they have a right to be if the teen is misbehaving, anger is not always the best approach when it comes to talking to a troubled teen. If you approach your child while you are still angry, he or she is not going to respond well and will probably ignore everything that you say. It could even cause your teen to act out more as a result of becoming angry as well in most cases.

The adolescence years are a challenge for every parent, and it can be difficult to differentiate between a behavior that is disrespectful and difficult and one that is truly dangerous. Ultimately, your parental instincts will be your guide. As his or her parent, you know your teen better than anyone else, and you can offer the greatest support and advice. However, in cases where your teen or another person may be in danger, it's always a good idea to talk to a mental health professional, doctor, or educator.

Most problems that occur in a school setting are due to the students themselves, and not the school. On the other hand, there are rare occasions when the high school is as much at fault as the teenager who is causing the problem. Personality conflicts can occur between faculty and students, acerbating a small problem into a big one. Parents might become worried if their normally well-behaved son or daughter starts getting into trouble at school, but if the right steps are taken it doesn't have to be a big problem. Discipline and positive reinforcement can go a long way toward keeping a high school student on track.

### What is drug abuse?

As defined by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, drug dependence is a negative pattern of using a substance that leads to a number of problems, which may include needing more of a drug to get intoxicated (tolerance), difficulties that occur when the effects of the drug wear off (withdrawal), using more of a substance or for longer time than intended, and other life problems because of their use of a drug or drugs.



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## DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA

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**Abstract :** *The Social Infrastructure in India includes the education system in India, health care, the management of the education and health services in India that form the basic social infrastructure definition. The India government looks after the social development in India by careful infrastructure planning and handling the social issues in close coordination. The infrastructure development of any country includes both economic infrastructure development that is the development of various sectors like Energy, Power, Telecom, Transport (Railways, Roadways, Aviation and Shipping), InfoTech, Finance, etc. and also the social infrastructures including education and health issues. India development is incomplete without social development and that would require focus on the infrastructure strategy for social research India. The infrastructure policy of India needs to be made more comprehensive with major changes in the infrastructure projects taken up in the past and more research behind the project infrastructure so as to yield maximum developmental results. The infrastructure research work includes the current issues that require immediate attention in a proper infrastructure report and then formulation and planning of projects in sync with the infrastructure industry. The metro cities in India including Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi and smaller cities in Maharashtra like Pune and Nagpur have a very well developed economic as well as social infrastructure. The leading one still remains Goa followed in close second by Kerala. The social infrastructure in India needs to reach the standards these states have reached individually. The health and education system of Goa and Kerala is the most developed one in India with the maximum literacy rates in both general literacy as well as health literacy.*

### Introduction

The opening chapter of *The Economic Way of thinking* discusses the importance of social cooperation. It states that we "depend on processes of coordination for far more than we usually think of as economic goods". India's main task ahead is the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity, which expands our freedom to lead the lives we value. These 'elementary capabilities'—a term coined by Amartya Sen—can and do contribute much to economic growth and make the growth process participatory. Moreover, human capabilities are among the chief means of economic success. It further goes on to explain that economic way of thinking has a lot to do with the notion that everything depends on what people believe to be benefits and costs and the relative value they place on those benefits and costs. Development of education, health care and other basic achievements only or primarily as expansions of 'human resources – the accumulation of 'human capital' as if people were just the means of production and not its ultimate end. Amartya Sen calls for structural adjustment with a human face. This will not be a reality in the absence of adequate and timely development of social infrastructure. The social infrastructure of India will directly impact how Staples is able to operate in India.

### India's Performance in Developing Social Infrastructure

India continues to make good progress in increasing incomes and improving living standards over the past decades. Since the adoption of economic reform programmes in July 1991 in the context of the structural adjustment programmes, poverty continues to decline and many social indicators—in particular literacy—continued to improve.

- Assessing Development Outcomes
- Improving Social Infrastructure (Health and Education for the Poor)
- Educational Outcomes
- Health Outcomes:
- A growing population, industrialization and a globalizing economy