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EDUCATION



# After NEP, Siddaramaiah govt set to junk NITI Aayog indices

## 'High-powered committee to study regional imbalances'

BENGALURU, DHNS

After having decided to scrap the National Education Policy (NEP) in Karnataka, the Siddaramaiah-led Congress government is set to junk one more import of the previous BJP regime: the NITI Aayog indicators to measure backwardness.

Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has announced that a new high-power committee will be formed to study region-

al imbalances in terms of development.

The new committee will succeed the one headed by economist DM Nanjundappa, whose 2002 report formed the basis of enormous government spending to fight regional backwardness.

According to sources in the chief minister's office (CMO), the new committee will be asked to "assess the impact of development measures since the Nanjundappa report and

### CMO SOURCE

 The new committee will be asked to assess the impact of development measures since the Nanjundappa report and evolve new criteria for regional under-development.

evolve new criteria for regional under-development." The new criteria will effectively replace the NITI Aayog indicators that was adopted by the Basavaraj Bommai-led BJP government.

In its 2002 report, the Nanjundappa committee had used 35 indicators covering agriculture, industry, trade & finance, economic & social infrastructure and population to identify 114 out of 175 taluks as

backward. This included most backward (39), more backward (40) and backward (35) taluks.

The Nanjundappa Committee had recommended a Special Development Plan (SDP) with a total investment of Rs 31,000 crore over an 8-year period. The SDP was launched in 2007 and slated to be completed in 2014-15. However, it was extended. Between 2007 and 2023, the government has spent Rs 32,433 crore against an allocation of Rs 46,453 crore.

In 2022, the BJP government decided to replace the Nanjundappa Committee's indicators with ones developed by the NITI Aayog for an 'aspirational taluks' programme. The NITI Aayog has identified

49 development parameters in five broad categories: health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development and basic infrastructure.

For this, Bommai had earmarked Rs 3,000 crore to improve education in 93 taluks, healthcare in 100 taluks and fight malnutrition in 102 taluks. Siddaramaiah also kept Rs 3,000 crore for 'aspirational taluks' in his 2023-24 budget.

After coming to power, the Congress decided to rollback NEP in Karnataka. It also decided to withdraw laws regulating religious conversion and liberalising agricultural trading, introduced by the previous BJP government.



# Punish the inhuman teachers

**M**anual scavenging was banned 30 years ago but the practice continues to this day. The latest incident of manual scavenging has been reported from Kolar district in Karnataka, where a group of students from Class 7 to 9 were forced by the authorities of Morarji Desai Residential School in Malur to clean a septic tank, reportedly as punishment. The incident came to light when a video of it was circulated on social media. Manual scavenging has been associated with the caste system with the 'lower castes' coerced into it. It was no different in Kolar where all the children belonged to the SC community.

Schools are supposed to impart to students not only the knowledge contained in textbooks but also ideas of equality, dignity, mutual respect and love. The teachers who forced the students to do the dirty work violated the basic creed of their profession. The principal and a teacher, along with a few others, have been arrested under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. All those involved, including some who are absconding, should be punished for the crime. They violated basic human rights and dignity. The mental and physical trauma that the children had to undergo can easily be imagined. The children should not only be counselled, but should also be financially compensated, with the amount being deducted from the salaries of the teachers involved. Unless strong deterrent action is taken, such atrocities against the marginalised sections will continue.

The government should take the initiative to ensure that such degrading actions do not take place in any school. There is a special responsibility for the government and the school authorities to ensure the best living and learning environment in all residential schools because the students are away from their homes and families. There should be an effective system of superintendence and monitoring of the functioning of all such schools. Discrimination and ill-treatment of SC and ST students take place in other schools, too. Last year, the headmistress of a school near Erode in Tamil Nadu was suspended for making SC students clean the school toilet. There were complaints that students in Nashik's tribal schools were also made to clean toilets. Unfortunately, the authorities and teachers in many schools need education and lessons in humanity.

**SC students were made to clean a septic tank at a school in Malur**



# VTU signs MoU with Medini Tech to set up Centres of Excellence in Kalaburagi, Bengaluru, Dandeli

**The Hindu Bureau**

BELAGAVI

Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Medini Technologies, a private IT company, to establish Centres of Excellence at its Regional Centres in Kalaburagi and Bengaluru and at the VTU National Academy for Skill Development at Dandeli.

It has also renewed the MoU for such centres at the post-graduation and skill development centre at Talakal and for software support from Medini Technologies for core engineering departments of VTU affiliated institutions.

These initiatives are expected to bridge the gap between theoretical know-



VTU Vice-Chancellor Vidyashankar C. with signatories during the signing of an MoU with Medini Technologies in Belagavi on Wednesday. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

ledge and practical application, creating a dynamic platform for skill development, joint research and knowledge exchange.

The MoU was signed here on Wednesday in the presence of Vice Chancellor Vidyashankar C., Registrar

Rangaswamy B.E., Director, Skill Development, Sandhya R. Anvekar, Special Officer Baswarajappa Y.H., founder-Managing Director Pradeep Kallur and design engineer Nijagunaswamy Neglurmah.

Dr. Vidyashankar said

that it is a pivotal initiative poised to enhance workforce capabilities. This collaborative agreement underscores a joint commitment to fostering learning environments and equipping individuals with essential skills for a dynamic job market. It signifies a strategic partnership aimed at empowering communities and driving socio-economic growth.

Mr. Kallur said that the centre is a dedicated hub for academic excellence and professional development. This initiative is designed to provide students with unparalleled resources, mentorship and opportunities, fostering an environment that nurtures learning, innovation and the honing of skills essential for future success, according to a release.





Rural Development Minister Priyank Kharge and Medical Education Minister Dr Sharana Prakash Patil inaugurates Convocation programme of Prof PS Choudhary Aided Industrial Training Institute on Wednesday | EXPRESS

## 'Slovakia seeking 2,000 ITI graduates highlights value of skill-based edu'

**EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE**  
@ Kalaburagi

SLOVAKIA, a European country, requesting to send 2,000 trained ITI graduates shows that skill-based education is gaining importance these days, said Minister for Medical Education Dr Sharana Prakash Patil, who is also minister for skill development, here on Wednesday.

Inaugurating the Convocation of Prof P S Choudhary Aided Industrial Training Institute of Adarsha Educational Society here, Patil said Karnataka would be sending 200 ITI graduates including 20 from Kalaburagi district to Slovakia after training. It is the duty of the educational institutions offering ITI, Diploma and Engineering courses and of the government to train graduates and help them get jobs later. The skill development minister said he and the Rural Development

Minister Priyank Kharge have discussed with the Higher Education Minister M C Sudhakar about providing additional training to the graduates of these faculties.

Patil noted that there are 250 government ITIs, and 33 GTTC and KGDTI Institutions in the state. The students in these institutions are being given technical and skill training. The minister informed that registration for the Yuva Nidhi Scheme, which is one of the 5 guarantees of the Congress Government, would be started on December 26 and the scheme would be launched on Swami Vivekananda's birthday on January 12.

Minister for Rural Development Priyank Kharge, who participated as the chief guest in the programme, stressed the need for using human resources judiciously as it is the asset of the country. He asked the educational institutions to

prepare youths as the ambassadors of human resources. He said there is a lot of demand for trained technical human resources of the country, especially of Karnataka. During his recent visit to America, the entrepreneurs requested him to provide skill trainers. Priyank said there is a proposal before the government to start Skill Innovation and Incubation Centre. A Skill Advisory Committee has been constituted for the effective use of human resources as the government aims to make Karnataka the Skill Capital, he said.

On the occasion, gold and silver medals were presented to students who secured the highest marks in the institution. Kalaburagi-North MLA Kaneez Fatima, Kalabragi-South MLA Allamaprabhu Patil, MLV Tippannappa Kamaanoor and Vijaykumar Kalmankar were present in the programme.



# A gurukul for rural children steeped in Gandhian values

Gandhi Grameen Gurukul Residential School at Hosaritti in Haveri district combines academic curriculum with life values taught by Mahatma Gandhi

**Girish Pattanashetti**  
HUBBALLI

It is 5 a.m. on Wednesday. The wake up bell for the inmates of Gandhi Grameen Gurukul Residential School at Hosaritti (Haveri district in Karnataka) has already been rung. Like other inmates of the Gurukul, Class VIII students Ravi Lamani, Vijay Karennavar and Yallappa Talawar have completed their daily chores and are ready for the All Religion Prayer at 5.30 a.m.

They have special duties assigned to them for the day. After prayer, yoga and bath, they have to reach the kitchen as early as possible as 'kitchen duty' has been assigned to their 'Vivekananda House'. Likewise the members of various houses named after freedom fighters and eminent personalities have been assigned various duties including serving food, cleaning up premises and other works.

At 8.30 a.m., the breakfast bell rings and within a few minutes children clad in khadi uniforms wearing Gandhi caps assemble at the 'Prasad Nilaya' (Dining Hall) carrying their plates and glasses. The designated kitchen volunteers for the day quickly serve them breakfast and nutrition drinks. Once everyone is served, they recite shlokas in chorus, and bow down to Mother Earth before beginning to eat.

After breakfast, they have time till 9.45 a.m., and then they assemble again for school prayer. But Class X students like Lingaraja Mahabalashettar, Naveengouda Patil, Karthik Mathapati, Balesh Dalawai have to attend special classes.

At the prayer time, the khadi clad students sing patriotic songs, state and national anthem. Chosen students take a minute each to speak about a topic in each subject and languages. Headlines of Kannada and English dailies are also read out. Students then hurry to their classes as they are reminded that only 95 days are remaining for the SSLC examination.

## Off-beat classes

Their classes, however, are very different from how they are in normal schools. Every week they spend five to six hours in the khadi section, vegetable garden, cattle shed and farmland spread over 32-acre campus of the Gurukul, which is the lone school in entire Karnataka, which imparts and practices Gandhian ideas and values.

In this unique school, the students of class V to X learn the lessons of life through farming, dairy farming, spinning, weaving, experimenting along with studying the prescribed curriculum. Imparting education based on Gandhian values was the dream of the Gandhian, Congressman and legislator Hallikeri Gudleppa.

Located on the banks of Varada river, at a distance of 28 kms from district headquarter Haveri, Hosaritti was a source of inspiration for freedom fighters from early days of the freedom struggle. Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi, Gudleppa had established 'Gandhi Ashrama' in his native place way back in 1928. And during 1942 Quit India Movement, it was in Hosaritti that freedom fighter Mahadeva Mailar and two others were gunned down by the British during a protest.

Gudleppa, who strived hard to spread the Gandhian values through his Ashram in Hosaritti, was part of Dandi March, non-cooperation movement and consequently spent several years behind bars. Also known as 'Iron Man of Karnataka', he went on to become member of Mysore State Legislative Council. It was during his 60<sup>th</sup> birthday celebrations that he announced to donate the amount he received as gift for the establishment of a Gurukul founded on Gandhian principles. He later went around the country visiting noted institutions to know the best educational practices suitable for rural students and with the help of Ma. Gu. Handral who was trained in 'Varada Ashrama', he got a special project prepared, which however took few years



Students of Gandhi Grameen Gurukul Residential School at the daily school assembly.



The bust of freedom fighter Gudleppa Hallikeri at the entrance of the school.



to get the government approval.

## Son fulfills father's dream

It was after his demise that it finally took shape through the efforts of his son and doctor Dr. Deenabandhu Hallikeri and like minded persons like Gopanna Kulkarni and Viranna Chakki of Hosaritti, Basavanneppa Gouramani of Channur and Chittaranjan Kalkoti of Koradur on Gandhi's birth anniversary in the year 1984 with the state government sanctioning required grant-in-aid.

"Gudleppa Hallikeri's dream of Gandhi Gurukul finally materialised through the efforts of his family members and several like minded persons and philanthropists," says M.P. Goudannavar, the headmaster of the Gandhi Grameen Gurukul.

Viranna Chakki, who is one among the two surviving founding trustees, is still committed to the cause and frequently travels from Hubballi to Hosaritti to be part of the Gurukul's activities. Post the demise of Dr. Deenabandhu, Gudleppa's another son Rajendra Prasad Hallikeri is officiating as Chairman, while Gudleppa's grandson Dr. Gudlesh, localities Dr. Girish Ankalkoti, Shambanna Arali are the trustees.

"Our objective was clear, we wanted the best Gandhian valued based education imparted to the rural students who are deprived of the opportunities. We offered it free of cost initially with the grants from government and generous donations from philanthropists. We cater to students from various districts across the North Karnataka region", said Viranna Chakki.

## Dwindling resources

However over a period of time, Sri Gudleppa Hallikeri Smaraka Pratishthana, which runs the Gurukul is finding it difficult to run the rural



residential school due to dwindling resources. The Gurukul which had 29 teaching and non teaching staff appointed on permanent basis is now left with hardly five permanent staff. The grant for food and cloth per student has remained the same despite requests for hike.

The Gurukul has a sanctioned strength of 240 students with a maximum intake of 40 students for each class from class V to X.

"We are managing somehow by mobilising funds through our contacts. Milk produced through dairy farming and vegetables grown in the Gurukul are of great help. In the recent years we were forced to seek help from parents as we have to pay for the staff and 24 sanctioned posts remain still vacant," Dr. Gudlesh said.

## Help from alumni

According to Dr. Gudlesh, many among the 1,300 alumni of the Gurukul have extended a helping hand. In fact some among the staff are alumni of the Gurukul like warden Subhash Patil have



The Gandhi Grameen Gurukul Residential School at Hosaritti.



continued to work in the Gurukul on temporary basis.

"We know what the situation is and what we have learnt from the institution. We are doing our bit and there are many among the alumni who came back with plans to help our alma mater," he said.

Thanks to their generous contribution and other philanthropists, the Gurukul has now seen improvement in infrastructure in the last few years including having smart classrooms. But still it needs more support.

In the last few years, the Trustees have made umpteen pleas to the government authorities seeking approval for filling up posts as it was granted approval as a special school and increase in grants per student on par with the grant given to other residential schools, which actually were modelled on the Gandhi Gurukul. A recent meeting with Minister for School Education Madhu Bangarappa has raised their hopes for an early solution to the long pending issue.



# ನಿಟ್ಟೆ ಮೀನಾಕ್ಷಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಹಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ದಿಕ್ಕು ಬದಲಿಸಿದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪರಂಪರೆ

**ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು:** ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾವಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಭಾರತೀಯರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗೆ ಅರಿವಿಲ್ಲದೆಯೇ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿಟ್ಟೆ ಪರಿಣಿತ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕುಲಪತಿ ಡಾ.ಎಂ.ಎಸ್. ಮೂಡಿತ್ತಾಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರು.

ನಗರದ ನಿಟ್ಟೆ ಮೀನಾಕ್ಷಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಹಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ವಿಭಾಗದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಗುರುವಾರ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ, ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷುಬ್ಧತೆ-ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ರೂಪಾಂತರ ಹಾಗೂ ಪುನಶ್ಚೇತನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ' ಕುರಿತಾದ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಆಲೋಚನೆಯ ದಿಕ್ಕನ್ನು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿದೆ. ಎಂತಹ ಏಳುಬೀಳುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಹಿಸಿಯೂ ಮೇಲೆದ್ದು ಚೇತರಿಕೆಯ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಂಪರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕಲಿಸಿರುವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿಯೇ ಎಂತಹ ಘೋರ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷುಬ್ಧತೆಯೂ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕಂಗಡಿಸಲಾರದು ಎಂದರು.

ಮಲೇಷಿಯಾದ ಏಷಿಯಾ ಫೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯ ಉಪಕುಲಪತಿ ಡಾ.ಮುರಳಿ



ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ಕುಲಪತಿ ಡಾ.ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಮೂಡಿತ್ತಾಯ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು. ನಿಟ್ಟೆ ಮೀನಾಕ್ಷಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲ ಡಾ.ಎಚ್ ಸಿ ನಾಗರಾಜ್, ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಡೀನ್ ಡಾ.ಎಸ್.ನಾಗೇಂದ್ರ, ನಿಟ್ಟೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ರೋಹಿತ್ ಪೂಂಜ ಇದ್ದರು.

ರಾಮನ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕರೋನಾ ರೂಪಾಂತರ ತಳಿ ಇದೀಗ ಮತ್ತೆ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಕಾಡಲು ದಾಳಿ ಇಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ದೇಶ ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವಣ ಭೀಕರ ಯುದ್ಧಗಳು ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕಂಗಡಿಸುವ ಭೀತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಿವೆ. ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಹೆಸರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್

ಬಳಕೆಯ ಹೇರಳತೆ ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲೆ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯ ಜತೆಗೆ ಮಾನವ ಸಹಜ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯ ಆಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು.



# ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೂ ತಲುಪಿದ ಬುನಾದಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

ಬನ್ನಿ, ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದ ಗುರುಕುಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೆಲುಕು ಹಾಕೋಣ. ವೃಕ್ಷದ ಕೆಳಗೆ, ಗುಡಿಸಲಿನ ಸೂರಿನಡಿ, ಮನೆಗಳ ಜಗುಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿಶ್ಚಲವಾಗಿ ಹರಿಯುವ ನದಿಯ ತಟದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೌನ ಹೊದ್ದು ತಟಸ್ಥವಾಗಿರುವ ಬಂಡೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಳಿತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳನ್ನು ನೆನೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತ ಬದಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲ, ಬದುಗಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ನಿತ್ಯ ನಡೆಯುವ ಊಟೋಪಚಾರದಂತೆ, ಪಾಠೋಪಚಾರವು ಬದುಕು ಬವಣೆಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವೇ ಸರಿ. ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ದದ ಒಕ್ಕಣೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದವುದು, ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಜನಾಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ....

ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಸಮಬಾಳು, ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಸಮಪಾಲು ಎಂದು ನುಡಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಸರ್ವಕಾಲಕ್ಕೂ ಅನ್ವಯ ಆಗುವಂತಹವು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ, ಬಡವನಿರಲಿ ಬಲ್ಲಿದನಿರಲಿ ಸರ್ವರೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಮಾನರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ 21 ಎ ಕಲನಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 6 ರಿಂದ 18 ವರ್ಷ ವಯೋಮಾನದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಉಚಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹರು.

ಸುಮಾರು 135 ದೇಶಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತ ಕೂಡಾ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ 2006ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಉಚಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೂ ಒಂದು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದ 14ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆ ಕೂಡಾ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಬನ್ನಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದ ಗುರುಕುಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೆಲುಕು ಹಾಕೋಣ. ವೃಕ್ಷದ ಕೆಳಗೆ, ಗುಡಿಸಲಿನ ಸೂರಿನಡಿ, ಮನೆಗಳ ಜಗುಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿಶ್ಚಲವಾಗಿ ಹರಿಯುವ ನದಿಯ ತಟದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೌನ ಹೊದ್ದು ತಟಸ್ಥವಾಗಿರುವ ಬಂಡೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಳಿತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳನ್ನು ನೆನೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತ ಬದಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲ, ಬದುಗಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ನಿತ್ಯ ನಡೆಯುವ ಊಟೋಪಚಾರದಂತೆ, ಪಾಠೋಪಚಾರವು ಬದುಕು ಬವಣೆಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವೇ ಸರಿ. ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ದದ ಒಕ್ಕಣೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದವುದು, ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಜನಾಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿಗಳು ಕಲಸುಮೇಲೊಗರದಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರಲ್ಲದೇ ಇನ್ನಾರಿಗೂ ಈ ಭಾಷೆ ಅರ್ಥ ಆಗೋಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದಾಗ್ಯೇ ಇವತ್ತು ನಾನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕಿಯಾಗಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಜನಾಂಗದವರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೂಲತಃ ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ವಲಸಿಗರಾದ ಈ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಜನರು ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 2011ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಂದದ್ದು ಗುಜರಾತಿನಿಂದಲಾದರೂ ಭಾಷೆ ಇತ್ತ ಗುಜರಾತಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅತ್ತ ಹಿಂದಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇವರದ್ದು ಲಿಪಿಯೇ ಇರದ ವಾಗ್ರಿಬೋಲಿ ಭಾಷೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಂತರಂಗದ



ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 10-15 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶಿಕಾರಿಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಿಂದ 15 ಕಿಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಯೂರಿರುವ ಈ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಜನಾಂಗದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹಕ್ಕಿ ಪಿಕ್ಚಿ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪ್ ಎಂದು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ರಾಜ್ಯರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಮೈಲಿ ಮೈಲುಗಳ ವಲಸೆಯ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರು. ಈಗೀಗ, ಬದುಕು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹೊರಟವರಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜೋಪಡಿ, ಗುಡಿಸಲು, ಗುಡಾರ, ಬಾರ್ಪಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಸೂರು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದ್ದುದರಲ್ಲೇ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತರು. ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 200ರಿಂದ 300 ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಮೊದ ಮೊದಲು ಊರೂರು ಅಲೆಮಾರಿಗಳಾದ ಕಾರಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ಷರಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಆಸಕ್ತರೇನಲ್ಲ. ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಹೊರೆಯುವುದು ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿ ಭಕ್ಷೆ ಬೇಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಕಾಲ ಕಳೆದಂತೆ ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಕಾಲು ಎಳೆಯಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತೋ ಅಂದು ಎಚ್ಚೆತ್ತರು. ನಾವು ಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತರಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮನವರಿಕೆಕೊಂಡು ಇವರು ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೋಪಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೊರೆ ಹೋದರು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಉಚಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

ಪಡೆಯುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 2009ರ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 3ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಗುವೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತವಾಗಬಾರದು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಗುವಿನ ಹಕ್ಕು ಎಂದು ಅರಿತ ನಮ್ಮ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಶಾಲೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಮುಂದಾಯಿತು. ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳೇ ಕಾರಣ ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಆನೇಕ ತೊಡಕುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅಭಿನಂದನಾರ್ಹ.

ಇಂದಿಗೆ ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 24 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 2016ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದಾಗ 16ರಿಂದ 17 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿದ್ದರು. ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಅವಲೋಕನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಉಚ್ಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಬರವಣಿಗೆ ತುಸು ಕಷ್ಟವೇ. ಆದರೆ, ಮೂಲತಃ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಕಸುಬುಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಿತರಾದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಗಣಿತ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇದೆ. ಸೃಷ್ಟಿವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಇವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಲುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಟೋಟ, ಸಾಹಸ-ಕ್ರೀಡೆ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳುಕಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೂಲತಃ ಶಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾದ ಇವರು ಚಾಟಿ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರಿ ಇಟ್ಟರೆ ಶಿಕಾರಿ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿ. ಮಾತು ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಹೇ ಜೋರ ಅನ್ನೋ ಪದವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಆಹಾರಭ್ಯಾಸ ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಮಿಶ್ರಹಾರಿಗಳು. ಆದರೆ,

ನಮ್ಮ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಬಿಸಿಯೂಟದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದೇಪದೇ ಆಡೋ ಮಾತು ಎನಂದೆ, ಆಹ್ ಅಂಡೆ ದೇ ರಹೆ ಹೈ ಕ್ಯಾಜೀ? ಕಾನೆ ಮೇ ಆಹ್ ಮಿರ್ಚಿ ಹ್ಯಾದ ಹೈ ನಾ ಮೇಡಂ ಜೀ ಅಂತಾರೆ. ಕಾರಣ, ಆದಿವಾಸಿಗಳ ಮೂಲ ಆಹಾರದ ಆಗು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬೇವಂತವಾಗಿದೆ ಇದೋದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳೂ ತುಂಬಾನೇ ನಯನ ಮನೋಹರ. ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಕಡು ಕೆಂದದ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಾದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ನಾಗರ ನಯನ. ಇವರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಾ ಇದೆ, ಗೊಂಬೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಬಹುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಗತಿ ಎನೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಮಧು ಬಂಗಾರಪ್ಪನವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿ ತಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆಯವರಾದ ಮಾಜಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಬಂಗಾರಪ್ಪನವರ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಹಬ್ಬದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ಬ್ಯಾಗ್, ನೋಟ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ನೀರಿನ ಬಾಟಲ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯ ಪರಿಕರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಇವರ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಆಕರ್ಷಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ತಮ್ಮಂತೆ ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಇದೆಯಲ್ಲ ಚಂದುಳ್ಳಿ, ಎಂಜಲ್, ಬಾಹುಬಲಿ, ರಿಷಿಕಾ, ರಾಜಾಹುಲಿ, ಶಿನಕ್ ಎಂದು ಅಶ್ವರ್ಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭಾಷಾ ಬಳಕೆ ಸಂವಹನ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಶ್ಲಾಘಿಸಿದರು.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಶಿಕಾರಿ ಮಾತಾ ಮಾತಾ ಶಿಕಾರಿಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ತಾತ್ಕಾರ್ಯವಾದರೂ ಇವರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರಿಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಲುಪಿರುವುದು ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ನಮಗೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮಂತೆ ಮನುಜರಲ್ಲವೇ? ನಮ್ಮೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇರುವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ನಮ್ಮವರೇ ಮನುಜ ಮತ ವಿಶ್ವಪ್ರಧಾನತೆ ಸಾಗೋಣ.

ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಯೋಣ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಯೋಣ.  
- ಶಾಲಿನಿ ಡಿ. ವೀರಪ್ಪ  
ಲೇಖಕಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕಿ  
ಸ.ಕೆ.ಪ್ರಾ.ಶಾಲೆ, ಹಕ್ಕಿಪಿಕ್ಚಿ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪ್  
ಶಿಕಾರಿಪುರ





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UPSC Prelims & Mains





China on Thursday banned the export of the technology used to extract and separate strategic metals, Reuters reported. China is the world's leading producer of rare earths

# A.I. FEATURES IN GOOGLE MAPS TO ENHANCE ACCURACY

RAKESH KUMAR @ New Delhi

**T**ECHNOLOGY giant Google has introduced a range of AI-based features in its Google Maps to enhance user-friendliness and accuracy. The company said that these innovations leverage artificial intelligence (AI) to scale solutions, meeting the diverse and complex needs of a country like India. These features include address descriptors, enabling users to easily locate plac-

es based on landmarks. The Lens in Maps feature allows users to gain a better understanding of their surroundings by simply pointing the camera down a street. Starting next year, Google users will have access to a fuel-efficient routing feature for both four-wheelers and two-wheelers, providing more sustainable transportation alternatives. Additionally, Google has launched the Where Is My Train app to assist in navigating intercity train journeys.

"AI has accelerated our abil-

ity to build solutions that can scale to the diversity and complexity of a country like India. As we look to the future of Google Maps, we're committed to building a map that helps people go from knowing about a place to truly experiencing it. We're also focused on catering to India's diverse mobility needs, from sustainable journeys to public transport," said Miriam Karthika Daniel, Vice President of Google Maps Experiences.

The company has collaborated with ONDC and Namma

Yatri to offer a more digitized public transport experience accessible to all users.



### ADDRESS DESCRIPTORS

This feature assists users in easily finding locations based on landmarks. When dropping a pin in Maps to share a location, Google Maps, utilizing machine learning signals, will automatically identify up to five of the most relevant landmarks and display the landmark references. The feature is set to roll out to users nationwide early next year.



### LENS IN MAPS

Designed to enhance users' understanding of their surroundings, the Lens in Maps feature allows users to point their camera down a street and instantly view helpful information about nearby restaurants and cafes, including details such as opening hours, ratings, reviews, and photos. The feature will launch in 15 cities across the country by January 2024, starting with Android.



### LIVE VIEW WALKING NAVIGATION

To assist individuals who prefer walking, Live View Walking Navigation is now available in India. Arrows, directions, and distance markers are overlaid on the Maps screen, helping users quickly determine which way to head. Live View walking navigation is being introduced in over 3,000 cities and towns across the nation, starting with Android.



### FUEL-EFFICIENT ROUTING FEATURE

By January of next year, users across the country will be able to access the fuel-efficient routing feature for both four-wheelers and two-wheelers. By applying AI to understand real-time traffic data, road elevation, and the vehicle's engine type, Google Maps will identify routes that minimize fuel consumption and emissions. Since its launch in other countries from October 2021 through September 2023, this feature is estimated to have helped prevent more than 2.4 million metric tons of CO2e emissions globally.



### WHERE IS MY TRAIN

The Where Is My Train app, used by over 80 million people every month to navigate intercity train journeys, now covers Mumbai and Kolkata Local Trains. The app provides real-time train locations, schematic maps, platform numbers, and more, with additional city coverage coming soon.



# Demand for hi-tech city in K'buragi

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

@ Kalaburagi

KALYANA Nadu Vikasa Vedike has urged the government to establish a High-Tech City or IT city with the help of the IT-BT department in a sprawling 100 acres of land near Kalaburagi Airport.

A delegation of Vedike under the leadership of its State unit President Muttanna Nadageri met the Rural Development Minister Priyank Kharge, who is also the IT & BT Minister, in Kalaburagi and submitted a memorandum. The Vedike has alleged that successive governments have neglected the Kalyana Karnataka Region time and



Kalyana Nadu Vikas Vedike president Muttanna Nadageri submits a memorandum to Minister Priyank Kharge

again. As Priyank Kharge is a development-oriented leader, he should wipe off disparity and raise Kalaburagi on par with other developed districts industrially, they urged.

Muttanna said in the memorandum that the government

should follow other states in creating tier-2 cities for the decentralization of industries so that industrialists can invest in the Kalyana Karnataka Region, especially in Kalaburagi, and start their units. The government should encourage companies like TCS, Infosys, Wipro, and Biocon to open their branches in Kalaburagi by providing all necessary infrastructure facilities. It is possible only if the government establishes a High-Tech city here, Muttanna observed.

District unit President of the Vedike Babu Madankar, organizers Avinash Kapanur, Jai Bhim Malage, Mohan Sagar, and others were there in the delegation.



# ಮಹತ್ವದ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ 'ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ'ಗೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟು ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ? 'ಯಾಂಬು'ಗೆ ಗಣಿತದ ಸವಾಲು



ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ

ಗುರುರಾಜ್ ಎನ್. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಈ ಶತಮಾನದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವದ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಎಂದೇ ಬಿಂಬಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಗೆ (ಯಾಂಬು = A.I. ಅಂದರೆ Artificial Intelligence) ಇದೀಗ ಕಠಿಣ ಸವಾಲೊಂದು ಎದುರಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಕೇಳುವ ಪತ್ರ, ಪದ್ಯ, ಲೇಖನವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು, ಚಿತ್ರ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ, ಅದಾಗಲೇ ನಾವು ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಅತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಪೂರೈಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆ ಯಾಂಬುಗೆ ಲಭಿಸಿ ವರ್ಷಗಳೇ ಆಗಿವೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಯಾಂಬುವಿನ ಈ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟು ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವೊಂದು ಗಣಿತದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಯಾಂಬುಗೆ ಅದು ಗೊತ್ತು, ಇದು ಗೊತ್ತು, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗಲ್ಲಾ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ವಕಾಲತ್ತು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವರೆಲ್ಲ ಈಗ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿರುವ ಗಣಿತದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಂಗಾಲಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗಣಿತ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಯಾಡ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡುವ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಿಡಿಸುವುದೇ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಕಠಿಣ ಸವಾಲು. ಬಹುಮಾನದ ಮೊತ್ತ 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ಅಮೆರಿಕನ್ ಡಾಲರ್. ಅಂದರೆ, ಬರೋಬ್ಬರಿ ₹ 42 ಕೋಟಿ! ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಹಂತದವರೆಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವ ಯಾಂಬು ಮಾದರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ಡಾಲರ್ ಬಹುಮಾನಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಒಟ್ಟು ಬಹುಮಾನಗಳ ಮೊತ್ತ ₹ 100 ಕೋಟಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂಥದೊಂದು ಯಾಂಬು ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಈ ಬಹುಮಾನ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಸಮಯ ಬರೀ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳು. ಬರುವ ವರ್ಷದ ಜನವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಜುಲೈನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕು.

ವಿಶ್ವದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟಿಎಕ್ಸ್ ಅಲೋರಿಂದಂ ಟ್ರೇಡಿಂಗ್ ಕಂಪನಿ ಈ ಸವಾಲನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಡಾಲರ್ ಮೊತ್ತದ ಬಹುಮಾನವು ಗಣಿತ ತಜ್ಞರ ಹುಬ್ಬೇರಿಸಿದೆ. ಗಣಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿಎಚ್.ಡಿ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟಿಎಕ್ಸ್ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ ಅಲೆಕ್ಸ್ ಗೆರ್ಕೊ, ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯ ಕ್ಷಮತೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೇ ಈ ಸವಾಲಿನ ಹಿಂದಿರುವ ಗುರಿ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಉತ್ತರ 'ಟುರಿಂಗ್ ಟೆಸ್ಟ್' ಪಾಸಾಗಬೇಕು. ಯಂತ್ರವೊಂದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಂತೆಯೇ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡಿ, ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಿದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಯಂತ್ರವೋ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೋ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗದಂತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಆ ಯಂತ್ರವು ಟುರಿಂಗ್ ಟೆಸ್ಟ್ ಪಾಸಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರ್ಥ.

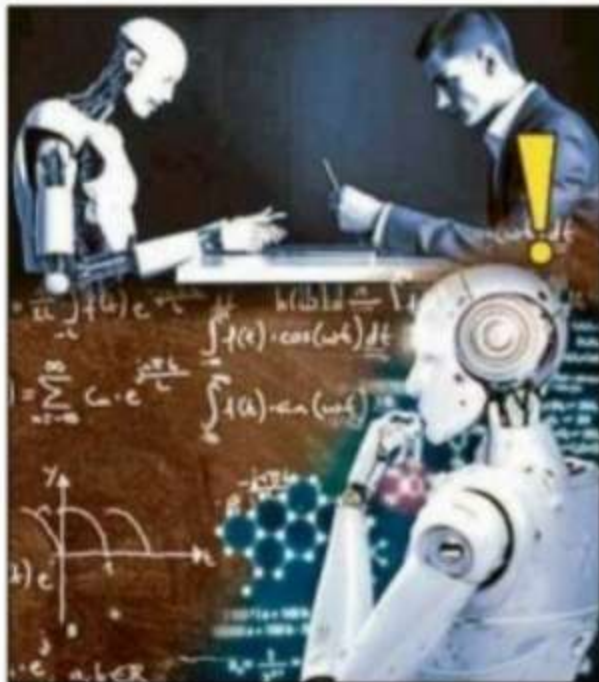
ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 70

ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಯೋಚಿಸಿದ್ದ ಅಲನ್ ಟುರಿಂಗ್ ಎಂಬ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ತಜ್ಞ, ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯ ಸತ್ವಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಈ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ. ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಎದುರಿಸಿ ಗೆಲ್ಲುವ ಅಲೋರಿಂದಂ (ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಕ್ರಮಾವಳಿ) ಅನ್ನು ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಗಣಿತ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಯಾಡ್‌ನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬಿಡಿಸುವುದೇ ಯಾಂಬುವಿನ ಹೊಸ ಟುರಿಂಗ್ ಟೆಸ್ಟ್ ಆಗಲಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೆರ್ಕೊ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಹಂತದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ನಡೆಯುವ, ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಗಣಿತ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಎಂದೇ ಖ್ಯಾತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗಣಿತ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಯಾಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಬರೆಯುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ದಿನ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಬೀಜಗಣಿತ, ಎಣಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜೋಡಣೆ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಮೀಕರಣ, ನಂಬರ್ ಥಿಯರಿ, ರೇಖಾಗಣಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆನ್ವಯಿಕ ಗಣಿತದ (ಅಪ್ಲೈಡ್ ಮ್ಯಾಥಮೆಟಿಕ್ಸ್) ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಷನ್, ಡಿಫರೆನ್ಷಿಯೇಷನ್, ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಯುತಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಿದ್ಧ ಸೂತ್ರ ಬಳಸಿದಾಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ದೊರಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಕಠಿಣ ನಿಯಮಗಳೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಉತ್ತರಗಳಂತೂ ಶುದ್ಧ ತರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಮೊದಲ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲ ದಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿದ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡನೆಯ ದಿನ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಲು ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಸಮಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಸೊನ್ನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗರಿಷ್ಠ 7 ಅಂಕ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು 31 ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು (ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ 5ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂಕ) ಗಳಿಸುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೆ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಪದಕ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 2020ರಲ್ಲಿ 105 ದೇಶಗಳ 616 ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 49 ಜನ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಪದಕ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರು. ಒಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಎಲ್ಲ 42 ಅಂಕ ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದ.

ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ದೇಶದ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಈ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು 1959ರಲ್ಲಿ ರೊಮೇನಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. 2024ರ ಗಣಿತ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಯಾಡ್, ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ಬ್ರಿಟನ್‌ನ ಬಾಕ್ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜುಲೈ 16 ಮತ್ತು 17ರಂದು ನಡೆಯಲಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ



ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀನಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸತತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಮೆರಿಕ, ಕೊರಿಯಾ ಹಲವು ಸಲ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮೂರು ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಕಂಡಿವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಗಳಿಸಿರುವ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಏಳನೆಯದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಒಲಿಂಪಿಯಾಡ್‌ನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಲು ಯಾಂಬುಗೆ 9 ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಸಮಯಾವಕಾಶ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಲು ಯಾಂಬು ಬಳಸುವ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮಾದರಿಯು ಅದಾಗಲೇ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವಂತಹದಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವಾಗ ಯಾಂಬು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಇಂಟರ್ನೆಟ್ ಬಳಸಕೂಡದು ಎಂಬ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ ಇದೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಗಣಿತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬಿಡಿಸಲು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಪದವಿ ಇರಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ, ಅಸಂಗತ ಚಿಂತನಾಕ್ರಮ, ಇದೇ ಉತ್ತರ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದಾದ ನಂತರ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಾರಣ ನೀಡುವ ಚಾಕಚಕ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಹೊರಗೆ ನಿಂತು ಉತ್ತರ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ (ಔಟ್ ಆಫ್ ದ ಬಾಕ್ ಐಡಿಯಾ) ಅಲೋಚನೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಸುಲಭ ಎನ್ನುವ ಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ ಮೆಲನ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಗಣಿತ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಪ್ರೊ. ಶೆನ್-ಲೊಹ್, ಯಾಂಬುವಿನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಿಗಲಾರದು ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹದಿಮೂರನೆಯ ವಯಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಯಾಡ್ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕ ಗೆದ್ದು ಈಗ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಆಫ್ ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಫೋರ್ನಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣಿತದ ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡುವ ಟೆರನ್ಸ್ ತಾವ್, ಈ ಸವಾಲನ್ನು ಯಾಂಬು ಗೆದ್ದರೆ ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ದೌರ್ಬಲ್ಯ ಎರಡೂ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಗಣಿತದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪವೇ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಮಾಡುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವುದೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಾಧನೆ ಎಂಬ ಮಾತಿದೆ.

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾಂಬು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ದತ್ತಾಂಶ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದರೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮನಸ್ಸು, ಬುದ್ಧಿಯು ಯೋಚಿಸುವ ಅನೂಹ್ಯ ಮಾದರಿ ಅದಕ್ಕಿನ್ನೂ ದಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿಶ್ವದ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿರುವ ಯಾಂಬುವಿನಿಂದ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಯಾಡ್‌ನ ಆರೂ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಬಗೆಹರಿದರೆ, ಅದು ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಲೆಕ್ಸ್ ಗೆರ್ಕೊ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗಣಿತ (ಎಸ್‌ಟಿಇಎಂ) ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಛಾಂಧನಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇಂಥ ಸವಾಲು ಮುನ್ನೆಲೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಇದೇ ಮೊದಲೇನಲ್ಲ. 2019ರಲ್ಲೂ ಇದೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಗೆರ್ಕೊ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಮುಂದಿರಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಆಗಿನ್ನೂ ಚಾಟ್ ಜಿಪಿಟಿ ಚಾಲ್ತಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಚಾಟ್ ಜಿಪಿಟಿ- 4, ಮೆಸಾಜುಸೆಟ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಪದವಿ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡಿರುವುದು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗಷ್ಟೇ ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಗಣಿತ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಯಾಡ್‌ನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾಂಬು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬಲ್ಲದೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಾದು ನೋಡಬೇಕು.



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# HEALTH





# After two Covid deaths, BBMP to test 1,500 people a day

## Says those without comorbid conditions need not panic

NAVEEN MENEZES  
BENGALURU, DHNS

The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) has decided to ramp up Covid-19 tests in the city following the death of two people to the disease.

The state government reportedly set 1,500 tests a day both in the BBMP limits and in Bengaluru Urban, which would be daunting since those who tested positive have only reported minor symptoms.

The latest data shared by private hospitals with the civic body shows 59 people have tested positive for Covid-19 between December 1 and 19.

In the last four days, more people have contracted the sub-variant of the novel coronavirus, possibly due to increased testing in private labs and hospitals. The BBMP is currently testing 350 to 400 people a day.

"As we test more people in the days to come, the number of Covid-19 cases will eventually rise. There is, however, no need to panic as long as the patient does not have any comorbid conditions.

"As per the reports we received from hospitals, the severity among patients has been mild," Bala Sundar, Chief Health Officer (Public Health), BBMP, told *DH*.

So far, the BBMP has reported two suspected Covid-19

deaths, one at a private hospital on Race Course Road and the other in Hebbal.

Health officials said two more are currently being treated in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) at private hospitals as they have comorbid conditions.

### Operational readiness

On Wednesday, the BBMP held its first meeting to ensure operational readiness of all healthcare facilities to handle any possible Covid surge.

B Reddy Shankar Babu, Special Commissioner (Health), BBMP, said 450 lab technicians, 350 qualified doctors, 2,000 oxygen concentrators and other equipment are ready to tackle any tasks assigned by the government, including testing suspected patients.

### 'RAT free of cost'

"We want to do 1,500 rapid antigen tests (RAT) on a daily basis, and it will be free of cost. But we do not know whether people who have mild symptoms will be willing to take the test. That's the concern," Babu said, adding that the tests will be done in 144 health centers and 242 Namma clinics across the city.

"There is no immediate plan to undertake random testing of people in crowded places, including inter-state passengers," Babu said.



Passengers mask up at the KSR railway station on Wednesday. *DH* PHOTO/BK JANARDHAN

### Numbers so far

Date	Covid-19 cases
Dec 19	17
Dec 18	13
Dec 17	04
Dec 16	05
Dec 15	01

## Battle-ready: Pvt hospitals well equipped to tackle potential surge

UDBHAVI BALAKRISHNA  
BENGALURU, DHNS

Despite the absence of a notable surge in Covid cases, private hospitals in the city are taking pre-emptive measures to address and manage viral infections.

While a few patients are presenting symptoms resembling Influenza-Like Illnesses (ILI), the overall situation remains controlled.

Dr Govindaiah Yatheesh, president of PHANA (Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes Association), stated that hospitals continue to adhere to standard precautionary measures.

"Previously, there were no cases. Recently, we are encountering one or two Covid cases weekly," he mentioned, stressing that the existing scenario does not warrant opening of Covid wards.

He explained that given the widespread vaccination coverage and exposure to the virus

through various Covid waves, people may possess antibodies, turning the infection into a milder manifestation akin to a common cold, cough, or fever.

"It will be just like any other cold, cough or fever. Till now, we have not seen any patients' condition worsen or patients who need to be admitted to the ICU. There is no surge in cases; one or two cases are trickling in," he said.

### Symptom severity

Several private hospitals have established respiratory triage units within their emergency rooms, complete with an isolation room for patients exhibiting Covid symptoms. Testing is conducted based on symptom severity.

Dr Shailesh Shetty, emergency medical consultant at

Aster CMI Hospital, said masking is a primary preventive measure. "Regardless of the flu panel testing for various viruses, including H1N1, Influenza, and Covid, treatment remains symptom-based," he said.

Dr Ravindra Mehta, Founder-Director of VAAYU Chest and Sleep Centre and Head of the Department of Pulmonology at Apollo Hospitals, Bengaluru, noted that although there is no distinctive advisory for private hospitals, they have the necessary infrastructure and equipment for testing and treatment.

"It appears to be a mild infection-causing variant so there is no reason to panic. However, in view of the past experience with the nature of Covid-19, gearing up on the four aspects — prevention, infrastructure, testing, treatment — is the way forward," he said.





# As JN.1 emerges as variant of interest, time to evaluate preparedness

The additional global public health risk posed by JN.1 is evaluated as low. But with the onset of winter in the Northern Hemisphere, JN.1 could increase the burden of respiratory infections. Nations would do well to prepare ahead for a possible cascade of respiratory infections

Ramya Kannan

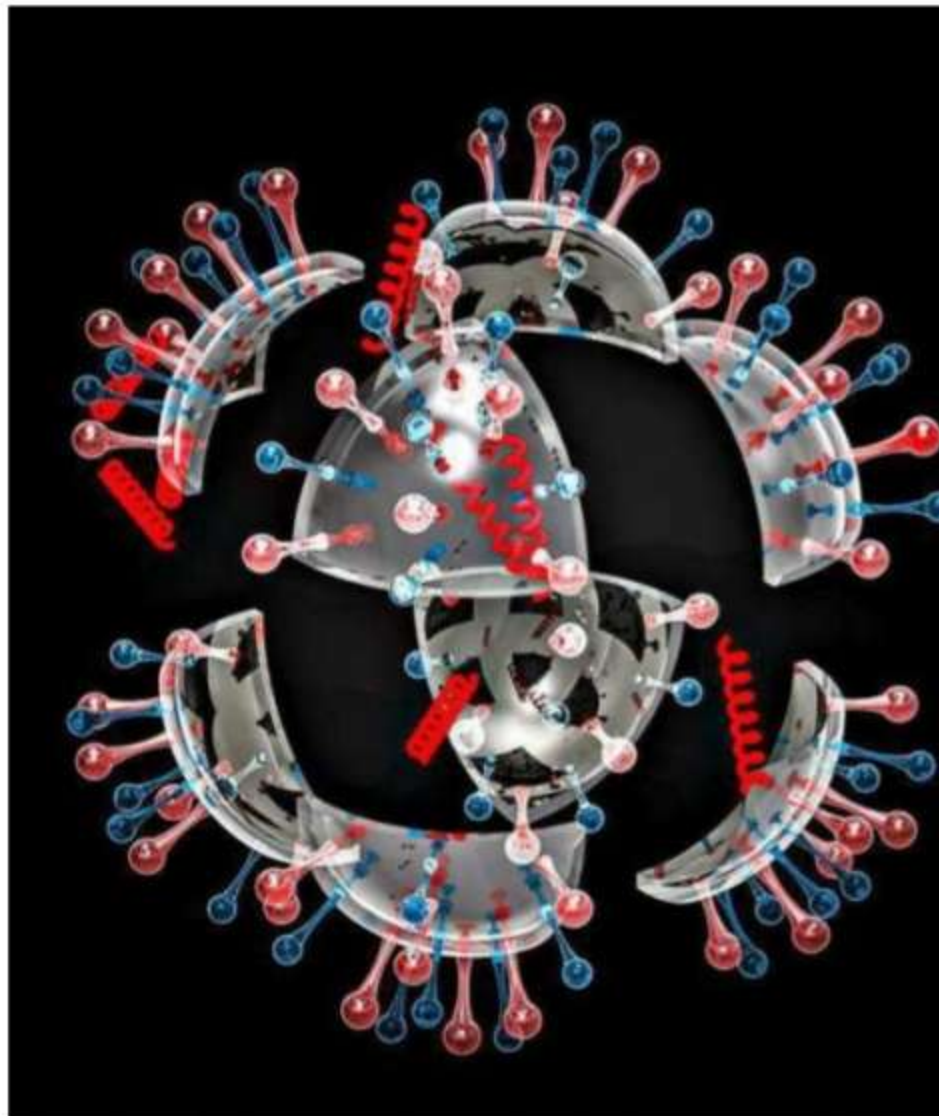
**C** OVID-19 has appeared on the radar again, nearly a year and a half after the world relaxed and watched the progress of the virus from a distance. The identification of a sub variant – JN.1 – has sparked fresh interest in the epidemiological world, and has sounded the need for caution. The World Health Organisation, has decided, due to its rapid spread, to classify the variant JN.1 as a separate variant of interest (VOI) from the parent lineage BA.2.86. It was previously classified as VOI as part of BA.2.86 sublineages.

As per WHO's updated definition of a VOI, it would be a SARS-CoV-2 variant with genetic changes that are predicted or known to affect virus characteristics such as transmissibility, virulence, antibody evasion, susceptibility to therapeutics and detectability. It has also been identified to have a growth advantage over other circulating variants in more than one WHO region with increasing relative prevalence alongside increasing number of cases over time, or other apparent epidemiological impacts to suggest an emerging risk to global public health.

The WHO also says that based on currently available evidence, the additional global public health risk posed by JN.1 is currently evaluated as low. Despite this, with the onset of winter in the Northern Hemisphere, JN.1 could increase the burden of respiratory infections in many countries. Nations would do well to prepare ahead for a possible cascade of respiratory infections, and treat them effectively, preventing severe disease and death.

The WHO added that it would continue to monitor the JN.1 variant and assess the situation, modifying advice as and when required. Maria Van Kerkhove, infectious disease epidemiologist who serves as the technical lead for COVID-19 response at the WHO, earlier explained that JN.1, a sublineage of the BA.2.86 series, is capable of the full spectrum, from asymptomatic disease to severe disease to death, similar to Omicron variants. Some countries have sounded the alert for people to wear masks in crowded and public areas, including Singapore and India. While it was first detected in the United States in September 2023, China detected seven infections of the particular sub-variant on December 15, as per a Reuters report.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the US has been tracking this strain since August 2023. In a statement, the CDC said: "The continued growth of JN.1 suggests that it is either more transmissible or better at evading our immune systems. At this time, there is no evidence that JN.1 presents an increased risk to public health relative to



The JN.1 variant is likely more transmissible or able to evade our immune systems. GETTY IMAGES

other currently circulating variants." They also added that there was no indication of increased severity from JN.1 at this time.

Significantly, the CDC said that updated COVID-19 vaccines are expected to increase protection against JN.1 as they do for the other variants. "As noted in previous updates, COVID-19 tests and treatments are expected to be effective against JN.1.

## Cases in India

In India, things have moved on since the first case of JN.1 was detected in Kerala, earlier this week. Admitting that India has registered a rise in the daily COVID-19 positivity rate in some States, including Kerala, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Karnataka, the Union Health Ministry on Wednesday, while issuing an alert, said that no clusters had been reported in the new JN.1 variant of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus.

"The variant is currently under intense scientific scrutiny but not a cause of immediate concern. All JN.1 cases were found to be mild and all of them have recovered without any complications," Ministry sources added. NITI Aayog

the immunity from natural infections will stand the country in good stead if the JN.1 were to progress from VOI to Variant of Concern (VOC).

## Evolving pathogens

All viruses, including SARS-CoV-2, change over time. While most changes have little to no impact on the virus's properties, a few changes can affect the way it spreads, severity of disease, the impact of vaccines, and effectiveness of therapeutic strategies.

Meanwhile, in the two years, in several areas diagnostic technology has been enhanced by artificial intelligence, such as X-Rays with AI inputs, to aid in detection. Hopefully, these will be put to battle if such a situation were to arise.

However, some changes may affect the virus's properties, such as how easily it spreads, the associated disease severity, or the performance of vaccines, therapeutic medicines, diagnostic tools, or other public health and social measures. In June 2020, the WHO Virus Evolution Working Group was established with a specific focus on SARS-CoV-2 variants, their phenotype and their impact on countermeasures. This later became the Technical Advisory Group on SARS-CoV-2 Virus Evolution. In late 2020, the emergence of variants that posed an increased risk to global public health prompted WHO to characterise some as variants of interest (VOIs) and variants of concern (VOCs) in order to prioritise global monitoring and research, and to inform and adjust the COVID-19 response.

A global concern is the availability of good data and models from across the world, proper sequencing of the viruses, with nations mounting intense surveillance. Dr. Van Kerkhove urged countries to mount surveillance, sequence the variants and share information. Sharing of data is of crucial importance, as the last three years of the pandemic showed. The WHO says considerable progress has been made in establishing and strengthening a global system to detect signals of potential VOIs or VOCs and rapidly assess the risk posed by SARS-CoV-2 variants to public health. "It remains critical that these systems are maintained, and data are shared, according to good principles and in a timely fashion, as SARS-CoV-2 continues to circulate at high levels around the world."

The global health body also recommends monitoring the spread of SARS-CoV-2 in animal populations, and chronically infected individuals, which are crucial aspects of the global strategy to reduce the occurrence of mutations that have negative public health implications.

(ramya.kannan@thehindu.co.in)



The variant is under intense scrutiny but not a cause of immediate concern. All JN.1 cases were found to be mild and all of them recovered without complications

Member (Health) V.K. Paul said that India has detected 21 cases of the JN.1 sub-variant JN.1, and between 91% and 92% of those infected are comfortable with home-based treatment.

"Nineteen cases of COVID-19 sub-variant JN.1 have been traced in Goa, and one each in Kerala and Maharashtra. Over the past two weeks, 16 deaths related to COVID-19 were recorded, with many of the deceased having serious co-morbidities," Dr. Paul added.

The debate is on in India, about whether an additional dose of vaccination is required now to protect against JN.1, but most epidemiologists are agreed upon that with good coverage (nearly 95%) of two doses of the vaccine combined with



# WHO prequalifies a malaria vaccine by Serum Institute

**Bindu Shajan Perappadan**

NEW DELHI

The World Health Organization (WHO) on Thursday added the R21/Matrix-M malaria vaccine, developed by Oxford University and manufactured by Serum Institute of India, to its list of prequalified vaccines. In October 2023, the WHO had recommended its use for the prevention of malaria in children.

The R21 vaccine is the second malaria vaccine prequalified by the WHO.

“The prequalification means larger access to vaccines as a key tool to prevent malaria in children, with it being a prerequisite for vaccine procurement by UNICEF and funding support for deployment by Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance,” the WHO said in a statement.

It added that both vaccines have been shown to be safe and effective in clin-

**The R21 vaccine is the second malaria vaccine prequalified by the WHO**

ical trials, for preventing malaria in children.

Malaria, a mosquito-borne disease, places a particularly high burden on children in the African region, where nearly half a million children die from the disease each year. In 2022, there were an estimated 249 million malaria cases in the world, and 6,08,000 malaria deaths across 85 countries.

Rogério Gaspar, director of WHO’s Department of Regulation and Prequalification, said: “Achieving WHO vaccine prequalification ensures that vaccines used in global immunisation programmes are safe and effective within their conditions of use in the targeted health systems.”



# State to restart vaccination drive if necessary; Cabinet sub-committee to be set up

Chief Minister Siddaramaiah announced that Karnataka will not wait for Central supplies of vaccine for COVID-19, and will procure it on its own

**The Hindu Bureau**  
BENGALURU

**T**he Karnataka government will, if necessary, restart COVID-19 vaccination that has almost come to a standstill in the last eight months.

Announcing this after a meeting on Thursday with members of the COVID-19 Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and officials, Chief Minister Siddaramaiah said although the situation in Karnataka is not alarming as of now, it is the responsibility of all citizens to follow precautions.

“Three persons have died in Bengaluru since December 15, and COVID-19 was not the only cause of death. They had multiple comorbidities, and COVID-19 was an incidental finding,” he said.

“I have given strict instructions to officials to ensure that the lapses that occurred in the management of COVID-19 during the previous government’s regime should not be repeated. Oxygen, ventilator beds, and medical supplies should be made available based on requirement. The Health and Medical Education departments should work in coordination to ensure that none of these are lacking,” he said.

Asserting that Karnata-



Schoolchildren wearing masks as a precaution during their visit to the Vidhana Soudha, in Bengaluru on Thursday. PTI

ka will not wait for Central supplies of vaccine, the Chief Minister said, “If necessary, we will take up a vaccination drive to immunise those who are still unvaccinated so that they are protected from severe disease. Vaccination may not prevent infection, but it will protect the person from getting a severe form of the disease. If necessary, Karnataka will procure vaccine stocks on its own without waiting for Central supplies.”

Mr. Siddaramaiah said a Cabinet sub-committee is being set up to monitor the COVID-19 situation in coordination with the TAC. The State Cabinet on Thursday resolved to set up the committee.

“This Cabinet sub-committee will look into pro-

urement of the necessary requirements for combating the disease, and ensure that there is no shortage. The required funds will be provided. It will also take a call on whether vaccination should be provided free of cost or at subsidised rates,” he said, replying to queries.

The Cabinet sub-committee will visit hospitals once in two-three days, and take timely decisions as and when required for proper management.

In the event of a surge and if the situation demands, dedicated hospitals will be identified for treatment of COVID-19 patients.

“These dedicated facilities will be fully equipped to admit, isolate, and treat COVID-19 patients,” said

the Chief Minister without specifying whether private hospitals will also be roped in.

On private schools reportedly making masks compulsory for students, the Chief Minister said: “It is good. The sub-committee will decide in this regard too in the days to come in consultation with the TAC.”

Reiterating that COVID-19 testing will be ramped up in Karnataka, Mr. Siddaramaiah said 5,000 tests (3,500 RTPCR and 1,500 Rapid Antigen Tests) will be conducted across the State from Saturday.

“Of these, 1,500 will be in Bengaluru. Border districts have been instructed to conduct more tests,” he said.



ಐಐಎಸ್‌ಸಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಆತಂಕ

# ಜನವರಿ ಮೊದಲ ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೋನಾ ತೀವ್ರತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ?



ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು: ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕರಾಳ ಬಾಹುಗಳನ್ನು ಚಾಚಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಿರುವ ಕರೋನಾ ಮಹಾಮಾರಿ ಜನವರಿ ಮೊದಲ ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಭಟ ತುರುಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ.

ಕರೋನಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳದ ಕುರಿತು ಆತಂಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಐಐಎಸ್‌ಸಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಜನವರಿ ಮೊದಲ ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ

ಸೋಂಕು ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಗುವ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ವಯೋ ವೃದ್ಧರನ್ನು ಕರೋನಾ ಕಾಡಲಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಹರಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜೆಎನ್‌1 ವೈರಾಣು ಪತ್ತೆಯಾದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸವಾಲು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೋನಾ ಶತಕ ಬಾರಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ ಮಸ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊಸ ವರ್ಷಾಚರಣೆಗಳು ಎದುರಾಗಿವೆ. ಕರೋನಾ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ನಿಶ್ಚಿಂತೆಯಿಂದ ಇದ್ದ ಜನರು ಇದೀಗ ಒಮ್ಮೆಲೆ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಾರಾ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಾದು ನೋಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರ ಸೂಚನೆ ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಲವು ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಅಲೆ ನೋಡಿರುವ ಜನರು ಹೊಸ ತಳಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿತು ಎಂಬ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ತೋರಿದ್ದೇ ಆದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನವರಿ ಮೊದಲ ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೋನಾ ತೀವ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏರಿಕೆ ಆಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ

## ಒಮ್ಮೆಕ್ರಾನ್‌ನಂತೆ ಜೆಎನ್‌1 ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ

ಜನವರಿಂದ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ವರೆಗೂ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೋನಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಿತ್ಯ 5ರಿಂದ 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಕರೋನಾ ಪಾಸಿಟಿವ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. 2022ರ ನವೆಂಬರ್ 26ರಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಒಮ್ಮೆಕ್ರಾನ್ ಪಾಸಿಟಿವ್ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಬಳಿಕ ಜನವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿತ್ಯ 7 ಸಾವಿರದಿಂದ ತುರುವಾಗಿ 58 ಸಾವಿರದವರೆಗೂ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಈ ಬಾರಿಯೂ ಜನವರಿಯಿಂದ ಸೋಂಕಿತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಏರಿಕೆಯಾಗುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹೊಸ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲೇ ಕರೋನಾ ಸೋಂಕಿತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಐಐಎಸ್‌ಸಿ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಿದೆ.

ಎಂಬ ಆತಂಕ ಮೂಡಿದೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯಾದ್ಯಂತ ಕರೋನಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ವೈಕಿ ಕೆಲವು ಆಯ್ದ ಸ್ಯಾಂಪಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ಸೋಂಕಿತರ ಗಂಟಲು ದ್ರವವನ್ನು ಜಿನೋಮಿಕ್ ಸೀಕ್ವೆನ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಗುರುವಾರದಂದು ಸುಮಾರು 50 ಜನ ಸೋಂಕಿತರ ಗಂಟಲು ದ್ರವವನ್ನು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ರವಾನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪಾಂತರಿ ವೈರಸ್ ಜೆಎನ್‌1 ವೈರಸ್ ಇದೆಯಾ ಎಂಬುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯಲಿದೆ. ಇದರ ವರದಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕೈಸೇರಲಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಜಿನೋಮಿಕ್ ಸೀಕ್ವೆನ್ಸ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಜೆಎನ್‌1 ವೈರಸ್ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕಠಿಣ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿದೆ.





# Business Finance

... Cash flow ...  
... Profit and Loss ...  
... Balance Sheet ...  
... with regard for ...  
... financial statements ...  
... and ...  
... on the ...



# 'Rating firms' biases raise developing nations' funding costs'

CEA moots urgent reforms in sovereign credit rating methodology, cites India's rating being static at BBB- despite economy's rise to fifth largest

**The Hindu Bureau**

NEW DELHI

India's Chief Economic Advisor on Thursday flagged the 'opaque' methodologies followed by the world's top sovereign credit rating agencies including Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's, which significantly relied on qualitative variables to capture countries' 'willingness to pay' while assigning sovereign ratings to countries like India, thus raising their borrowing costs.

Prefacing an essay titled 'Understanding a sovereign's willingness to pay back: A review of credit methodology ratings', Chief Economic Advisor V. Anantha Nageswaran and senior advisor Rajiv Mishra observed that these ratings "are binding constraints for developing economies, hindering their ability to attract necessary funds".

Mooting urgent reforms in the credit rating system to ensure ratings reflect a developing economy's true willingness to pay, they said this would enhance developing countries' ability to raise long-term financial resources by cutting funding costs and support their development goals.

Asserting that the stagnant nature of India's sovereign ratings over the last two decades had mostly



Anantha Nageswaran

been a result of unmoving perceptions about the country's governance and institutional qualities, the CEA said these were proxied mostly by the World Bank's 'Worldwide Governance Indicators'. However, these indicators tended to be non-transparent, perception-based, and derived from a small group of experts, and could not represent a sovereign's "willingness to pay".

## 'Non-trivial effect'

"Their effect on the ratings is non-trivial since it implies that to earn a credit rating upgrade, developing economies must demonstrate progress along arbitrary indicators while simultaneously contending with the discriminations the ratings tend to carry," they contended. In contrast, rating firms were hesitant to downgrade high-rated countries, typically

advanced economies, even if their macroeconomic fundamentals deteriorated since they desired stability in their assignments.

India's rating had remained static at BBB- during the last 15 years, despite the economy climbing from the 12th largest in 2008, to the fifth largest in 2023, with the second-highest growth rate during the period among all the comparator economies. Thereby, any improvement in macro-economic parameters may virtually count for nothing, they averred.

The significant presence of qualitative factors in rating methodologies gave rise to bandwagon effects and cognitive biases reflected in various studies, generating concerns about the credibility of ratings. "From our quantitative analysis, we find that over half the credit rating is determined by the qualitative component," they noted.

"Rating agencies play a key role since their ratings are taken to be a credible metric of the credit risk associated with a sovereign. The level of risk, in turn, determines the risk premiums a sovereign would be expected to pay. Therefore, one would expect the... process to be based on comprehensively developed criteria supported by hard data," they wrote.



# Need to maintain policy momentum of G20 declaration

RUCHIKA CHITRAVANSHI

New Delhi, 21 December

**T**he momentum must be maintained on the policy guidance in the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration (NDLD) at the G20 Summit because it addresses multi-year issues, a collection of essays titled *Re-examining Narratives* by the office of the chief economic advisor has said. It said the unanimous adoption of the Declaration marked a significant milestone for the G20 as well as global multilateralism.

Talking about India's G20 presidency, the document, released on Thursday, said it put in place a clear, ambitious, and pragmatic agenda, ensuring inclusivity and striving towards breaking institutional silos, which elicited cooperation from member countries despite geopolitical differences. It also said during India's presidency, the willingness of governments to cooperate despite global conflicts in the spirit of preserving multilateralism and delivering timely and effective solutions to global problems became evident. "The consensus on the geopolitical language in the NDLD was of key significance in this regard."

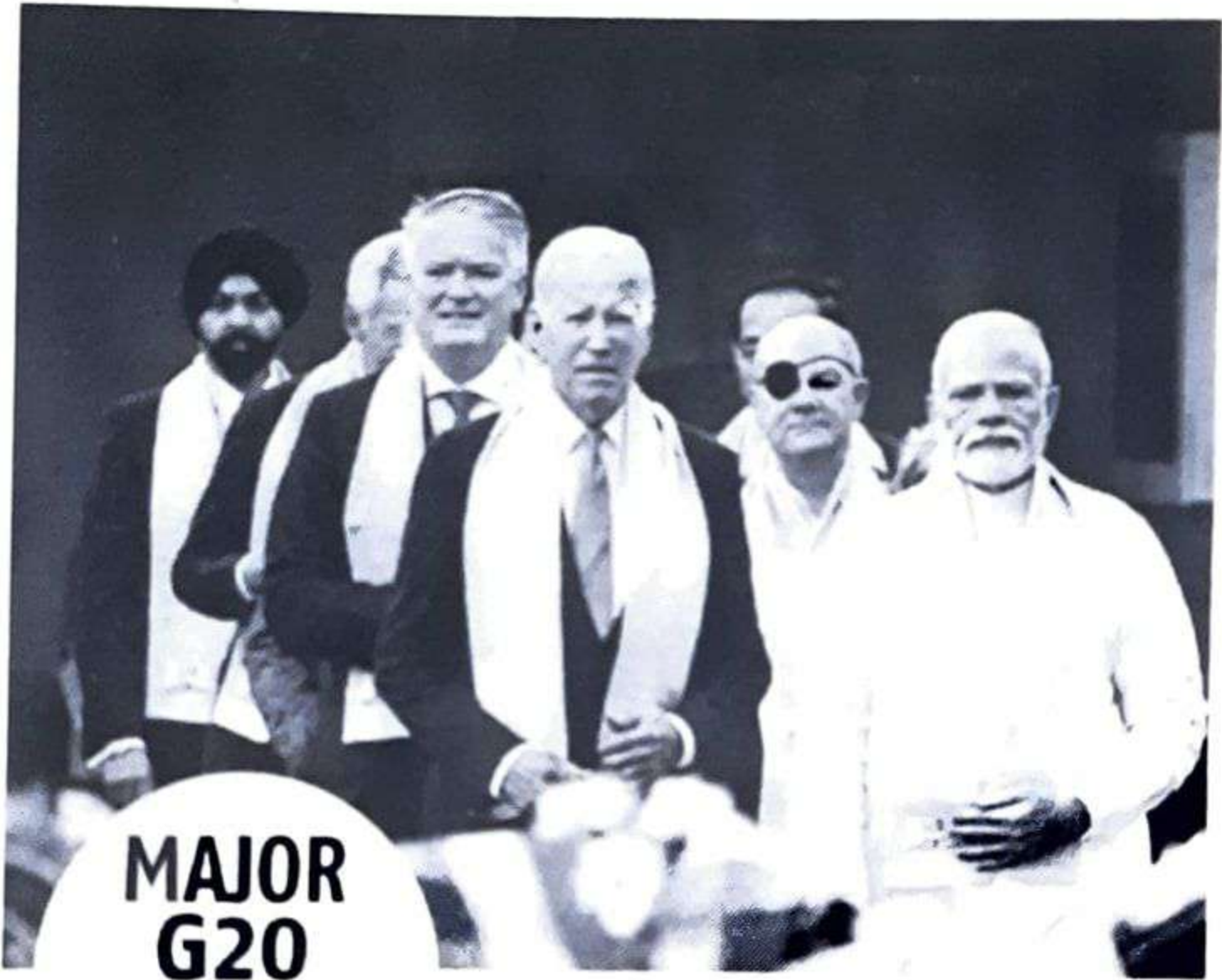
One of the big challenges, however, the document said, was identifying issues that resonate with all G20 members and that posed a unique challenge in a multi-polar world with growing divergences.

The essay on Indian presidency noted the G20 outcomes on the multilateral development bank (MDB) agenda had provided significant momen-

tum to the efforts related to reforms within the MDB ecosystem. Strengthening MDBs, the document said, can contribute to countries of Global South — which are the major clientele of MDBs — receiving more multilateral assistance, and speeding up and simplifying the processes so that client countries can have faster access to MDB finance.

Stressing the key achievements, the document said India's G20 presidency had laid

the groundwork for formulating a globally consistent and coordinated policy and regulatory framework for crypto assets by adding new dimensions to the discussions and influencing standard-setting bodies at a conceptual stage. It said earlier the focus of the G20 discussions was on potential risks associated with crypto assets and was limited to addressing concerns related to financial stability and integrity.



## MAJOR G20 OUTCOMES

Prime Minister Narendra Modi with G20 leaders at Rajghat in New Delhi

FILE PHOTO: PTI

### Finance Track:

- Strengthening multilateral development banks for 21st century
- Managing global debt vulnerabilities
- Policy and regulatory framework for crypto assets
- Financing cities of tomorrow
- Mobilisation of resources for climate finance

### Sherpa Track:

- Unlocking trade for growth
- Preparing for the future of work
- Recommitting to achieving SDGs
- Strengthening global health
- Implementing sustainable energy transitions



# Sensex rebounds 358 pts on buying in HDFC Bank, Reliance

**MUMBAI, PTI:** Benchmark equity indices Sensex and Nifty recovered by more than half cent on Thursday following buying in index majors HDFC Bank and Reliance Industries.

The 30-share BSE Sensex jumped 358.79 points or 0.51 per cent to settle at 70,865.10 with 21 of its stocks ending in the green and nine in the red.

The barometer opened lower and fell further by 585.92 points or 0.83 per cent to a low of 69,920.39. But, markets found the winning momentum in the afternoon session and climbed 452.4 points or 0.64 per cent to 70,958.71.

The broader Nifty rallied 104.90 points or 0.50 per cent to 21,255.05 as 38 of its constituents advanced and 12 declined. During the day, it hit a high of 21,288.35 and a low of 20,976.80.

Both key indices had hit record high levels in intra-day trade on Wednesday before closing sharply down by over 1 per cent. Sensex tanked 930



points while Nifty lost around 303 points.

Most sectors participated in the rebound on Thursday with energy, metal and banking sectors emerging as top performers, analysts said.

Buying in HDFC Bank and Reliance Industries helped indices to recover from day's lows, they said. RIL and HDFC contributed more than 300 points to Sensex gains.

Among the Sensex firms, Power Grid rose the most by 2.27 per cent, HDFC Bank by 1.82 per cent, Kotak Bank by 1.66 per cent, and Reliance Industries by 1.38 per cent. NTPC, State Bank of India, Tata Steel and Bharti Airtel were also among the gainers.



# Govt grants LIC one-time exemption from 25% public shareholding rule

ARSHAD KHAN @ New Delhi

THE Centre has granted Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) a one-time exemption from the 25% minimum public shareholding (MPS) rule.

This means that the Government of India will continue to hold more than 75% stake in the insurance behemoth for the next eight-nine years.

The current MPS rule specifies that a listed entity with a market capitalisation (m-cap) of more than ₹1 lakh crore should have a minimum 25% public shareholding within five years of listing. For firms which have lower m-cap, they are required to have a minimum 25% public shareholding within a year of listing. LIC, which had launched the biggest IPO in India's capital market history, entered the bourses on May 17, 2022. This meant it had to meet the 25% criteria by May 2027. However, with the extension, it would now have to meet the MPS rule by May 2032.



“Pursuant to Regulation 30 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, this is to inform you that the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance vide Office Memorandum dated December 20, 2023 has decided in the public interest, to grant one-time exemption to Life Insurance Corporation of India



to achieve 25% minimum public shareholding (MPS) within 10 years from the date of listing i.e., till May 2032 under Rule 19A (6) of the Securities Contract (Regulations) Rules (SCRR) 1957,” LIC said in a regulatory filing on Thursday.

Currently, LIC has a m-cap of ₹4.84 lakh crore and the Government of India, the company's largest stakeholder, holds a 96.50% stake in the company. Public shareholding in LIC stands at only 3.50%.

LIC shares have seen a big recovery, gaining over 27% since start of November. On Thursday, the share closed at ₹767 apiece. The share took a beating earlier this year when it hit its all-time low of ₹530 apiece. This was a steep fall from its issue price of ₹949 apiece. Axis Securities in a recent note said LIC stock has successfully breached its 'multiple resistance zone' at ₹754, indicating a positive bias in its current trajectory.



# 'E-car sales in India may jump up to 40% in 2024'

**DEEPAK PATEL**

New Delhi, 21 December

**E**lectric cars in India are expected to experience a 30-40 per cent increase in volume sales in 2024 as demand remains strong with more models across the ₹8-30 lakh price spectrum set to launch and an increase in charging points, Shailesh Chandra, managing director of the passenger vehicle (PV) and electric vehicle (EV) division of Tata Motors, said on Thursday.

Chandra, after unveiling the company's first EV-exclusive showroom in Gurugram, told reporters that the domestic sales of electric cars in India would reach 90,000-95,000 units in 2023, marking a growth of about 90-100 per cent.

Tata Motors holds more than 80 per cent of the Indian electric car market.

He said that the total domestic PV sales for the automotive industry would be about 4.1 million units in 2023. "It would be an annual growth of 7-8 per cent," he added.

He said that the 90-100 per cent volume growth in 2023 occurred because the average price point of an electric car in India has moved downward, especially since the Tiago EV's deliveries began earlier this year.



**90-100% volume growth in 2023 occurred because the average price point of an electric car in India has moved downwards**



**SHAILESH CHANDRA**  
MD, PV and EV division, Tata Motors

"Last year, the average price point of an electric car was ₹17-18 lakh, with the Nexon being the leading product. In January of this year, we launched the Tiago EV (at a starting ex-showroom price of ₹8.69 lakh). There were a few other products (electric cars) that were launched by the competition, but they did not generate that kind of volume, but the Tiago EV did,"

he noted. He added that more electric car models at different price points — between ₹8 lakh and ₹30 lakh — have to come into the Indian market so that people have more options.

According to him, neither the product and its driving experience nor its price point is the problem right now.

"So, what is stopping people? Primarily, these are bottlenecks around charging," he explained, adding that the electric car is still not the first car for many people as they do not have sufficient confidence about the vehicle's range due to a lack of charging points.

He said to resolve this situation, from the next year onwards, India would see the launch of electric cars with a much higher range. "About 85 per cent of electric car drives in India are less than 400 kilometre (km) away," he noted. Therefore, if electric cars with a real range of more than 400 km are launched, the anxiety regarding the charging points will come down, and more people will buy EVs.

Tata Motors is planning to launch the Harrier EV as well as the Curve EV in 2023.

As Tata Motors currently holds over 80 per cent of the Indian electric car market share, it possesses valuable insights into the optimal locations for placing charging points, Chandra noted.







# Reds too hot for Hammers

LIVERPOOL, AP

**L**iverpool destroyed West Ham 5-1 on Wednesday to set up a League Cup semi-final against Fulham, easing the frustration of their weekend Premier League stalemate against Manchester United.

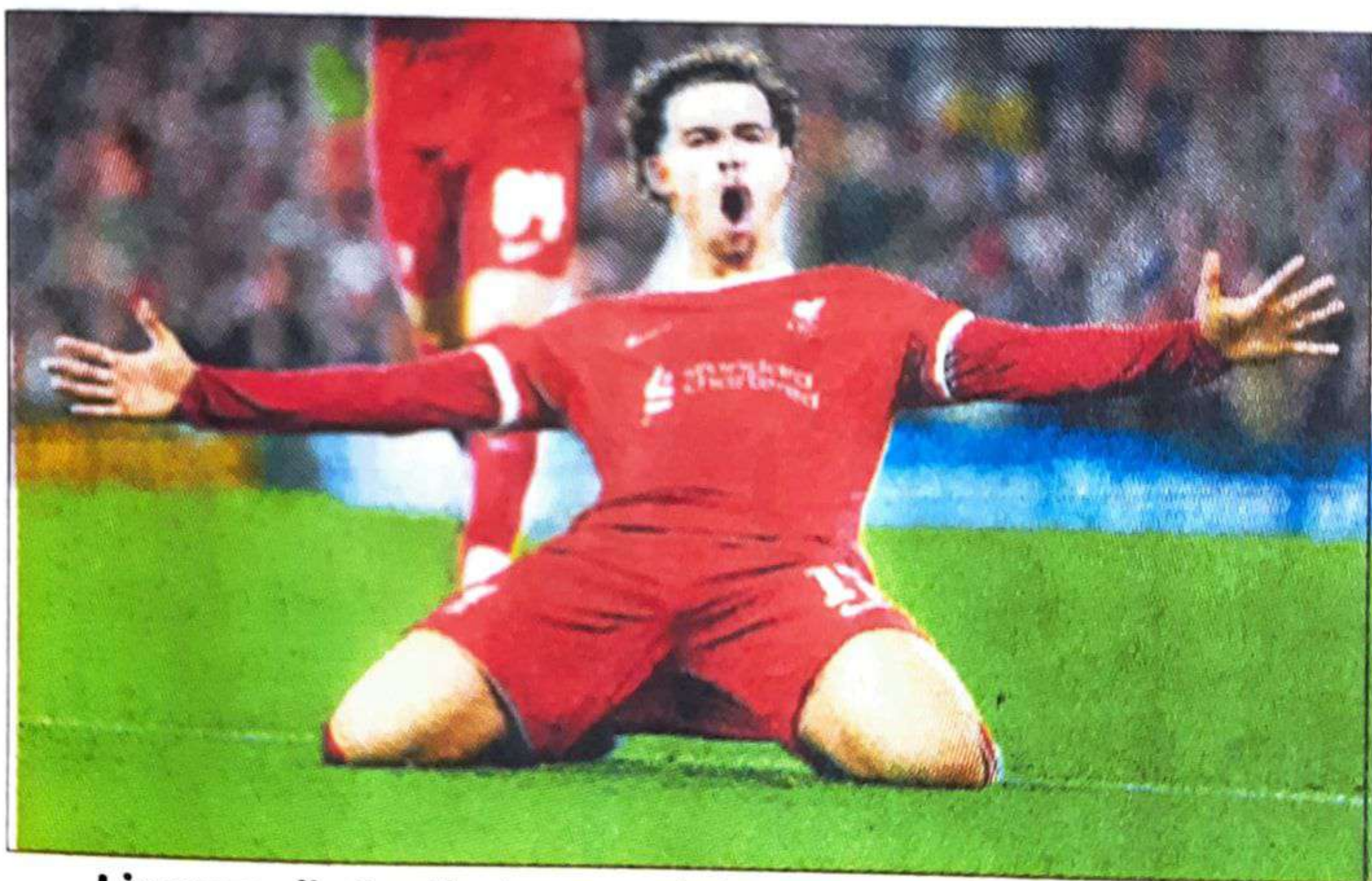
Curtis Jones scored twice and Dominik Szoboszlai, Cody Gakpo and Mohamed Salah were also on the scoresheet for Jurgen Klopp's dominant team, who were trophyless last season.

No team has won more League Cups than Liverpool, who lifted the trophy for the ninth time in the 2021/22 season.

The Reds had 34 shots against United in Sunday's Premier League match without finding the net, failing to win at home for the first time this season, to their frustration.

Manager Jurgen Klopp said he was delighted with his team's "joyful football" as they once again clicked in front of goal against West Ham.

The much-changed home



**Liverpool's Curtis Jones celebrates scoring his second goal against West Ham United at the Anfield stadium on Wednesday. AP/PTI**

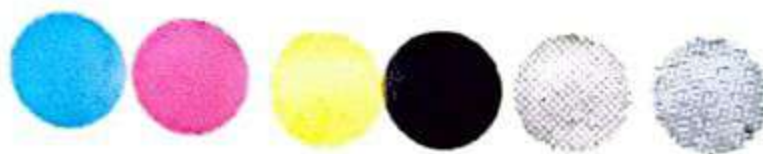
side, with Salah and Trent Alexander-Arnold on the bench and Alisson Becker rested completely, launched wave after wave of attacks, with West Ham struggling to lay a glove on their opponents.

Harvey Elliott blasted over the bar in the 14th minute and Szoboszlai fired wide but the Hungary midfielder gave Liverpool the lead they deserved shortly before the half-hour mark.

It came after Said Benrahma lost the ball carelessly in midfield, squandering a chance for a rare West Ham break.

Jarell Quansah fed Szoboszlai on the right of the Liverpool attack and he let fly with a powerful shot from outside the area that flew into the far corner, giving goalkeeper Alphonse Areola no chance.

The game continued in the same pattern, with West Ham forced to feed off scraps.





# Top guns Lakshya, Aakarshi march on

**Ayush battles past Neer, talented Unati downs Manisha in straight games**

GUWAHATI, PTI

**C**ommonwealth Games gold medallist and top seed Lakshya Sen and top-billed Aakarshi Kashyap reached the men's and women's singles third round respectively in the 85th Senior National Badminton Championships here on Thursday.

Sen warded off T Sidarth 21-8, 21-5, while Aakarshi was made to sweat by Rituparna Das before emerging a 21-18, 21-11 winner in 32 minutes.

Sen and Sidarth were cautious in the first game as the players fought for each point until they reached a tie at 5-5. He then accelerated to secure the first game at 21-8.

The ace shuttler totally dominated the second game to win it 21-5 and wrapped the match in just 25 minutes.

Later, BWF 2023 World Junior Championships bronze



**Lakshya Sen was too good for T Sidarth in the third round of the National Badminton Championships.**

medallist Ayush Shetty faced a tough challenge from Neer Nehwal but emerged victorious 23-25, 21-18, 21-12.

He will face seventh-seeded Alap Mishra in the next round.

Second-seeded Ashmita Chaliha defeated Suzen Burhagohain 21-13, 21-10 to set up a face-off with Delhi's Rishika Nandi.

Unnati Hooda, the 2023

Abu Dhabi Masters champion, triumphed over Manisha Rani Turkey of Jharkhand 21-11, 21-17, setting up a third-round clash with Tanvi Sharma.

Tanvi, the silver medallist in Badminton Asia's U-17 and U-15 Junior Championships in 2023, faced a tough time against Shreya Lele, ultimately securing a 21-18, 22-24, 21-13 victory in 56 minutes.

Defending champion and former Junior World No. 1 Anupama Upadhyaya defeated Taneesha Singh 21-5, 21-12.

In the mixed doubles, Dhruv Kapila and Tanisha Crasto cruised to a 21-5, 21-14 win over Abdul Rahman Syed and Maikya Lanka.

The duo is set to face Chayanit Joshi and Kavya Gupta in the next round.



# A pragmatic Samson show

**Batter scores ton as India post 296 for eight against SA in series decider**

PAARL, PTI

Sanju Samson carved a well-measured maiden ODI hundred as India posted a challenging 296 for eight against South Africa in the series-deciding third match here on Thursday.

Samson (108 off 114 balls) found a perfect sidekick in the patient Tilak Varma, who struck his first ODI fifty (52 off 77 balls), as they milked 116 precious runs for the fourth-wicket to place India in a position to win this series.

Samson and Varma came together when India were slightly wobbling at 101 for three after being asked to bat first.

But the pair showed excellent situational awareness.

Their partnership was all about pragmatism without letting go of any opportunity to unfurl any big shot.

Usually a free-flowing hitter, Samson shelved his macho intentions for a large part of his innings, concentrating on singles and twos as the Boland Park pitch also had this slight bite on it.

But the right-hander intermittently brought out his T20 avatar into play like when he smashed pacer Nandre Burger for a big six over mid-wicket or while executing an exquisite inside-out loft over cover off left-arm spinner Keshav Maharaj for a four.

His fifty came off 66 balls with a single to third man off pacer Beuran Hendricks.

But at the other end, Varma generally struggled for flow as he could find a boundary only in his 39th ball, a scratchy pull off Hendricks. However, the



Sanju Samson makes a gesture of strength after scoring a century as team-mate Rinku Singh looks on during India's third ODI against South Africa in Paarl on Thursday. REUTERS

left-hander gave company to Samson to take India out of the woods.

Finally, Varma fell in his venture to accelerate, a miss-timed sweep off Maharaj ending in the hands of Wiaan Mulder in the deep.

But Samson carried on and was not to be denied a hundred this time. The landmark moment for him came when he pushed Maharaj to long-off for a single as the dressing room went on its feet to applaud a fine dig.

Samson was dismissed as he tried to up the ante as a skier off pacer Lizaad Williams was snaffled by Reeza Hendricks inside the rings.

However, a good cameo by Rinku Singh (38 off 27 balls) helped India motor on in the

end phase of the innings. But before India made that good fightback, the Proteas bowlers had them on the ropes taking three wickets.

Debutant Rajat Patidar, who stepped in for an injured opener Rituraj Gaikwad was a treat to watch during his 16-ball 22, exhibiting wonderful eye-hand coordination.

But Burger's lovely in-dipper that disturbed the stumps snapped his stay and Hendricks trapped Sai Sudharsan in front of the wicket with a delivery that was angled into him from over the wicket.

KL Rahul helped Samson add 52 runs for the third wicket but the Indian captain's effort to pull Mulder resulted in a catch to stumper Heinrich Klaasen after the ball took a

deflection off his thigh pads. However, India found two willing soldiers in Samson and Varma who effected an escape.

## Gill cracks ton

Shubman Gill was at his silken best during Indian team's intra-squad training game here at the Tuks Oval on Thursday even though there wasn't an opportunity to get a glimpse of that enchanting sight.

Coming in at number three, Gill helped himself to a hundred on the second day of the three-day match, playing all the bowlers with consummate ease, adding a dash of confidence in him ahead of the two-match Test series against South Africa beginning on Dec. 26.

The Tuks Oval in Pretoria has been kept out of bounds for

media even as the Indian team went ahead with their match simulation ahead of the Boxing Day Test.

## SCOREBOARD

### INDIA

Patidar b Burger .....	22
Sudharsan lbw b Beuran .....	10
Samson c Reeza b Williams .....	108
Rahul c Klaasen b Mulder .....	21
Varma c Mulder b Maharaj .....	52
Rinku c Reeza b Burger .....	38
Axar c Mulder b Beuran .....	1
Washington c Markram b Beuran	14
Arshdeep (not out) .....	7
Avesh (not out) .....	1
<b>Extras: (B-1, LB-5, NB-1, W-15) .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>TOTAL (for 8 wkts, in 50 overs) 296</b>	
<b>Fall of wickets: 1-34, 2-49, 3-101,</b>	
<b>4-217, 5-246, 6-255, 7-277, 8-293.</b>	
<b>Bowling: Burger 9-0-64-2, Wil-</b>	
<b>liams 10-0-71-1, Beuran 9-0-63-3,</b>	
<b>Mulder 7-0-36-1, Maharaj 10-2-37-</b>	
<b>1, Markram 5-0-19-0.</b>	



# Vastrakar, Rana pack a punch

India bundle out Aus for 219, reach 98/1 at stumps

MUMBAI, PTI

Seamer Pooja Vastrakar and off-spinner Sneh Rana showed enough craft to exploit a pitch offering variable bounce to bundle out Australia for a modest 219 in their first innings on the opening day of the one-off Test here Thursday.

In their first essay, India raced to 98 for 1 at stumps as openers Smriti Mandhana (43 not out, 49 balls, 8x4) and Shafali Verma (40, 59 balls, 8x4) added 90 runs.

But India's march to ascendancy began through Vastrakar (4/53) who teamed up with Sneh Rana (3/56) and Deepti Sharma (2/45) to snap Aussies innings in 77.4 overs despite an even fifty by Tahlia McGrath.

However, Australia made a poor start as they lost opener Phoebe Litchfield in the first over itself after a mix-up with her partner Beth Mooney at

the Wankhede Stadium. Four deliveries later, Vastrakar produced a jaffa to remove Ellyse Perry (4) and reduced Australia to 7 for 2 inside the first two overs.

Vastrakar beat the defence of star all-rounder Perry by getting the ball move into her to disturb the stumps. But McGrath (50 off 56 balls, 8x4s) came out firing on all cylinders to put pressure back on India, making most of the errors in line and in the field.

McGrath was severe on anything that had width, racing to her third fifty in five Tests with eight fours while also utilising two life-lines in the form of dropped catches when she was on 24 and 45.

While making the bulk of runs during her 80-run stand with Mooney for the second wicket, McGrath also set herself up for a big score. But an error in judgement made her pay heavily, and it also opened the floodgates.

**Brief scores:** Australia: 219 all out in 77.4 overs (Beth Mooney 40, Tahlia McGrath 50, Alyssa Healy 38, Kim Garth 28 n.o.; Pooja Vastrakar 4-53, Sneh Rana 3-56, Deepti Sharma 2-45) vs India: 98/1 in 19 overs (Shafali Verma 40, Smriti Mandhana 43 batting).



Pooja Vastrakar (left) celebrates the wicket of Ellyse Perry during the opening day of the one-off Test in Mumbai on Thursday. PTI



# Samson hits maiden ton; India has the last laugh

His 114-ball 108 and the 116-run stand with Tilak pulls the Men in Blue out of the woods and helps them reach 296; Arshdeep, Washington derail South Africa's chase with crucial strikes

## INDIA IN SA

Press Trust of India

PAARL

India rode on Sanju Samson's maiden ODI century and Arshdeep Singh's four-wicket haul to beat South Africa by 78 runs at Boland Park on Thursday and clinch the three-match ODI series 2-1.

Chasing 297, South Africa was off to a strong start as Reeza Hendricks and Tony de Zorzi put up a 59-run opening stand in quick time. Arshdeep then got Hendricks to play away from the body and edge a catch behind to the wicketkeeper.

Though de Zorzi continued his rich vein of form, Rassie van der Dussen and Aiden Markram fell to the spin duo of Axar Patel and Washington Sundar respectively as the hosts fell well short.

Earlier, Samson (108, 114b, 6x4, 3x6) found an ideal foil in the patient Tilak Varma, who struck his first ODI fifty (52, 77b, 5x4, 1x6), as they added 116 for the fourth wicket. The two came together when India was wobbling at 101 for three after being asked to bat first. Usually a free-flowing batter, Samson curbed his natural instincts, concentrating on singles and twos.

Samson also brought out his T20 avatar, smashing left-arm pacer Nandre Burger for a six over mid-wicket and playing an exquisite inside-out shot over cover off left-arm spinner Keshav Maharaj for a four. His fifty came off 66 balls with a single to third man



Basking in glory: India registered its second ODI series triumph on South Africa soil. REUTERS

off the other left-arm pacer Beuran Hendricks.

At the other end, Tilak struggled to find his rhythm and finally scored a boundary – a pull off Hendricks – off the 39th delivery he faced. The left-hander, however, hung around with Samson and pulled India out of the woods. Tilak finally fell while trying to accelerate, a mistimed sweep off Maharaj ending in the hands of Wiaan Mulder in the deep.

But Samson carried on and was not to be denied a hundred this time. The landmark moment came when he pushed Maharaj to long-off for a single. Samson was eventually dismissed when he skied pacer Lizaad Williams to Reeza Hendricks.

However, a cameo by Rinku Singh (38, 27b, 3x4, 2x6) helped India sustain the momentum and go on to win for the second time in South Africa after the 2018 series win.

## SCOREBOARD

### INDIA

Rajat Patidar b Burger 22 (16b, 3x4, 1x6), Sai Sudharsan lbw b Beuran 10 (16b, 1x4), Sanju Samson c Reeza b Williams 108 (114b, 6x4, 3x6), K.L. Rahul c Klaasen b Mulder 21 (35b, 2x4), Tilak Varma c Mulder b Maharaj 52 (77b, 5x4, 1x6), Rinku Singh c Reeza b Burger 38 (27b, 3x4, 2x6), Axar Patel c Mulder b Beuran 1 (3b), Washington Sundar c Markram b Beuran 14 (9b, 2x4), Arshdeep Singh (not out) 7 (2b, 1x6), Avesh Khan (not out) 1 (2b); Extras (b-1, lb-5, w-15, nb-1): 22; Total (for eight wkts. in 50 overs): 296.

### FALL OF WICKETS

1-34 (Patidar, 4.4 overs), 2-49 (Sudharsan, 7.3), 3-101 (Rahul, 18.5), 4-217 (Tilak, 41.2), 5-246 (Samson, 45.3), 6-255 (Axar, 46.3), 7-277 (Washington, 48.5), 8-293 (Rinku, 49.3).

### SOUTH AFRICA BOWLING

Burger 9-0-64-2, Williams 10-0-71-1, Beuran 9-0-63-3, Mulder 7-0-36-1, Maharaj 10-2-37-1, Markram 5-0-19-0.

### SOUTH AFRICA

Reeza Hendricks c Rahul b Arshdeep 19 (24b, 3x4), Tony de

Zorzi lbw b Arshdeep 81 (87b, 6x4, 3x6), Rassie van der Dussen b Axar 2 (17b), Aiden Markram c Rahul b Washington 36 (41b, 2x4, 1x6), Heinrich Klaasen c Sudharsan b Avesh 21 (22b, 3x4), David Miller c Rahul b Mukesh 10 (20b), Wiaan Mulder c Rahul b Washington 1 (3b), Keshav Maharaj c Rinku b Arshdeep 14 (27b), Beuran Hendricks c Samson b Avesh 18 (26b, 2x4), Lizaad Williams lbw b Arshdeep 2 (3b), Nandre Burger (not out) 1 (7b); Extras (lb-1, w-10, nb-2): 13; Total (in 45.5 overs): 218.

### FALL OF WICKETS

1-59 (Reeza, 8.2), 2-76 (van der Dussen, 14.4), 3-141 (Markram, 25.5), 4-161 (de Zorzi, 29.4), 5-174 (Klaasen, 32.2), 6-177 (Mulder, 33.2), 7-192 (Miller, 37.6), 8-210 (Maharaj, 42.6), 9-216 (Williams, 44.1).

### INDIA BOWLING

Mukesh 9-0-56-1, Arshdeep 9-1-30-4, Avesh 7.5-0-45-2, Washington 10-0-38-2, Axar 10-0-48-1.

Toss: South Africa.

PoM: Samson; PoS: Arshdeep. India won by 78 runs to clinch series 2-1.



## Barcelona finds unlikely hero in Sergi Roberto

### EURO LEAGUES

**Agence France-Presse**

BARCELONA

Barcelona ground out an unconvincing 3-2 home win against basement club Almeria on Wednesday thanks to a late Sergi Roberto goal, moving it up to third in La Liga.

Xavi Hernandez's side ended 2023 with a win thanks to Sergi Roberto's double and a first-half goal from Raphinha.

Twice the 20th-placed visitors pegged back the Catalan giant courtesy of goals from Leo Baptistao and Edgar Gonzalez but it was eventually the home team which held out to claim the spoils.

Later, Athletic Bilbao went level on points with fourth-place Atletico Ma-



**The winner:** Roberto, centre, slides in Barcelona's third past Almeria's Maiximiano. AP

drid after beating Las Palmas 1-0 and near the foot of the table, Rafael Benitez's Celta Vigo lost 3-2 at Villarreal. Patrik Schick scored a first-half hat-trick as Bayer

Leverkusen thumped Bochum 4-0 at home to stay four points clear of Bayern Munich, which won 2-1 at Wolfsburg on Wednesday.

Harry Kane's 21st league

goal was the difference in Bayern's victory but Leverkusen continued its stellar record to claim the three points and keep the German champion at bay.

With January's Africa Cup of Nations in mind, Leverkusen manager Xabi Alonso rested several first teamers, including Nigeria striker Victor Boniface.

**The results: LaLiga:** Barcelona 3 (Raphinha 33, Roberto 60, 83) bt Almeria 2 (L. Baptistao 41, Gonzalez 71); Athletic Club 1 (Gomez 90+4) bt Las Palmas 0; Villarreal 3 (Pedraza 13, Mandi 40, Parejo 48-pen) bt Celta de Vigo 2 (Douvikas 52, Larsen 57).

**Bundesliga:** Bayer Leverkusen 4 (Schick 30-pen, 32, 45+1, Boniface 69) bt VfL Bochum 0; Eintracht Frankfurt 2 (Buta 90+2, Elvedi 90+8-og) bt Borussia M'Gladbach 1 (Woeber 27); VfL Wolfsburg 1 (Arnold 45+1) lost to Bayern Munich 2 (Musiala 33, Kane 43); VfB Stuttgart 3 (Undav 18, Guirassy 45+1, Fuehrlich 69) bt Augsburg 0; Heidenheim 3 (Dinkci 53, Kleindienst 84, Ginter 90+3-og) bt SC Freiburg 2 (Hoeler 7, 64-pen); Union Berlin 2 (Hollerbach 55, Fofana 78) bt Cologne 0.



# ಭಾರತದ ವನಿತೆಯರಿಗೆ ಮೇಲುಗೈ

## ಏಕೈಕ ಟೆಸ್ಟ್ | 219 ರನ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಲೌಟಾದ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ

**ಮುಂಬಯಿ:** ಮೊದಲು ಬ್ಯಾಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ ವನಿತೆಯರು ಮೊದಲ ಇನ್ನಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 219 ರನ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಲೌಟಾದರು. ಅತಿಥೇಯ ಭಾರತದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ತಂಡ ಮೇಲುಗೈ ಸಾಧಿಸಿತು.

ಮುಂಬೈನ ವಾಂಖೆಡೆ ಸ್ಟೇಡಿಯಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುವಾರ ಆರಂಭವಾದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಏಕೈಕ ಟೆಸ್ಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯದ ಮೊದಲ ದಿನ ಟಾಸ್ ಗೆದ್ದ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ ಬ್ಯಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಟೀಂ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಪರ ಬೌಲಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಂಚಿದ ಪೂಜಾ ವಸ್ತುಕರ್ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ 4 ಏಕೆಟ್ ಪಡೆದರೆ, ಸ್ನೇಹ ರಾಣಾ 3 ಏಕೆಟ್ ಹಾಗೂ ದೀಪ್ತಿ ಶರ್ಮಾ 2 ಏಕೆಟ್ ಪಡೆದು ಆಸೀಸ್ ಇನ್ನಿಂಗ್‌ಗೆ ಕೊನೆ ಹಾಡಿದರು.

ಪೂಜಾ (53ಕ್ಕೆ4) ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ನೇಹಾ (56ಕ್ಕೆ3) ಅವರ ದಾಳಿಯ ಮುಂದೆ 77.4 ಓವರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 219 ರನ್ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ ಆಲೌಟ್ ಆಯಿತು. ಇದಕ್ಕುತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಅತಿಥೇಯ ತಂಡವು



ದಿನದಾಟದ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಕ್ಕೆ 19 ಓವರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1 ಏಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ 98 ರನ್ ಗಳಿಸಿತು.

ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಟೆಸ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಂಚಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಪಿನ್ನರ್ ದೀಪ್ತಿ ಶರ್ಮಾ ನಾಯಕಿ ಅಲಿಸಾ ಹೀಲಿ (38 ರನ್) ದೊಡ್ಡ ಇನಿಂಗ್ ಆಡದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯೊಡ್ಡಿದರು. ಜೆಸ್ ಜಾನ್ಸನ್ (19 ರನ್) ಅವರನ್ನೂ ಎಲ್‌ಬಿಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು ಬಲೆಗೆ ಕಡವಿದರು. ಇದೆಲ್ಲದರ ನಡುವೆ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ

### ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಸ್ಕೋರು

ಮೊದಲ ಇನಿಂಗ್: ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ: 77.4 ಓವರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 219 (ಬೆತ್ ಮೂನಿ 40, ತಹಲಿಯಾ ಮೆಕ್‌ಗ್ರಾ 50. ಪೂಜಾ 53ಕ್ಕೆ4, ಸ್ನೇಹಾ 56ಕ್ಕೆ3) ಭಾರತ: 19 ಓವರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1 ಏಕೆಟ್ ಗೆ 98 (ಶಫಾಲಿ ವರ್ಮಾ 40, ಸ್ಮೃತಿ ಮಂದಾನ ಬ್ಯಾಟಿಂಗ್ 43, ಜೆಸ್ ಜಾನ್ಸನ್ 4ಕ್ಕೆ1)

ಬಳಗದ ತಹಲಿಯಾ ಮೆಕ್‌ಗ್ರಾ, (50: 56ಎ) ಅವರು ಅರ್ಧಶತಕ ಗಳಿಸಿದರು. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಂಡವು ಅಲ್ಪಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಸಿಯುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿದರು. ಸ್ನೇಹ ರಾಣಾ ಮತ್ತು ರೇಣುಕಾ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಅವರು ತಲಾ ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿ ಮೆಕ್‌ಗ್ರಾ ಅವರ ಕ್ಯಾಚ್ ಕೈಚೆಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ಬ್ಯಾಟರ್ ಕಿಮ್ ಗಾರ್ಥ್ ಅವರಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಜೀವದಾನ ಲಭಿಸಿತು.



ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಫೆಡರೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಜ್ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಂಜಯ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ನೂತನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ | ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಪಟುಗಳು ಬೇಸರ

# ಕುಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಮಲ್ಟಿಕ್ ವಿದಾಯ

**ದೆಹಲಿ:** ಬ್ರಿಜ್ ಭೂಷಣ್ ಆಪ್ತ, ಸಂಜಯ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟಕ್ಕೆ ನಡೆದ

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹುದ್ದೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೆದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಬೇಸರಗೊಂಡ ರಿಯೋ ಒಲಂಪಿಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಚಿನ ಪದಕ ಗೆದ್ದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಮಲ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕುಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಬೇಸರದಿಂದ ವಿದಾಯ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.



ಸಂಜಯ್ ಸಿಂಗ್

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಪಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಕಿರುಕುಳ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಆರೋಪದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸಂಸದ ಬ್ರಿಜ್ ಭೂಷಣ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆಯಿಂದ ತೆವರವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿರುವ ಸಂಜಯ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಅವರು ಕಾಮನ್‌ವೆಲ್ತ್ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕ ವಿಜೇತೆ ಅನಿತಾ ಶೆರಾನ್ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಗೆಲುವು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಐಫ್‌ಐ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲೇ ಕುಸ್ತಿಪಟುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಬ್ರಿಜ್ ಭೂಷಣ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಮಾನ ನೀಡಬಾರದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಡಿತ ಸಾಧಿಸಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬ್ರಿಜ್ ಆಪ್ತರು ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನುಸುಳದಂತೆ ಸರಕಾರವೇ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಮಲ್ಟಿಕ್ ಆಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಪಟುಗಳಾದ ವಿನಯ್ ಪೋಗಾಟ್, ಭಜರಂಗ್ ಪೂನಿಯ ಧ್ವನಿ ಗೂಡಿಸಿದ್ದರು.



## ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಹಾದಿ

- 58, 60 ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ವಿಭಾಗದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಪಟು
- ಡೇವ್ ಪುಲ್ಟ್ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನ
- ವಿನೇಶ್ ಫೋಗಟ್ ನಂತರ 2ನೇ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕುಸ್ತಿಪಟುವಾಗಿ ರಿಯೋ ಒಲಂಪಿಕ್‌ಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ
- 2016ರ ರಿಯೋ ಒಲಂಪಿಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಚು
- 2014ರ ಗ್ಲಾಸ್ಕೋದ ಕಾಮನ್‌ವೆಲ್ತ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನ
- 2014ರ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಚು
- 2015ರ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ ಶಿಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಚು

## ಮೇಜಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಶೂ ತೆಗೆದಿಟ್ಟ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ

ಗುರುವಾರ ಸಂಜಯ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಫೆಡರೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ನೂತನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಶೂಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಮೇಜಿನ ಮೇಲಿಟ್ಟು ಸುದ್ದಿಗಾರ ರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಮಲ್ಟಿಕ್, ಹೇಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ನೈತಿಕ ಸ್ವೈಯ್ಯ ಒಡೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳ ಒತ್ತಾಸೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿವಿಗೊಡುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಐಫ್‌ಐ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಬ್ರಿಜ್ ಭೂಷಣ್ ಶರಣ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಅವರ ಬಲಗೈ ಬಂಟಿ ಮುಖಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂಜಯ್ ಸಿಂಗ್, ಬ್ರಿಜ್ ಭೂಷಣ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಮಗನಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಿಯ. ಮಹಿಳೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಕುಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

## ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಪಟುಗಳ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳೇನು?

- ಸಂಸದ ಬ್ರಿಜ್ ಆಪ್ತರನ್ನು ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಐಫ್‌ಐ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಬಾರದು
- ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುವಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸ್ಥಾನ ನೀಡಬೇಕು
- ಬ್ರಿಜ್ ಭೂಷಣ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಠಿಣ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು

## ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಪ್ಲಾಡಿ ಗುಣರಂಜನ್ ಜಂಟಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟಕ್ಕೆ ಜಂಟಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಪ್ಲಾಡಿ ಗುಣರಂಜನ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಐಫ್‌ಐನ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುವಾರ ಆದೇಶ ಪತ್ರ ವಿತರಿಸಿದರು. ಸಂತಸ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಪ್ಲಾಡಿ ಅವರು,

ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಹುದ್ದೆ ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ದೇಶದ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ತಮ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ನನ್ನದಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.





**EDITORIAL**

**NEWS**



# WHY INCUMBENCY TANKS GOVTS DESPITE WELL-MEANING SCHEMES

**T**HE results of the recent elections to the Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Telangana assemblies are quite baffling as they defy the traditional psephological calculus. If anti-incumbency is the factor that went against Ashok Gehlot, Bhupesh Baghel and Chandrasekhar Rao, the same factor faltered in the case of Shivraj Singh Chouhan in Madhya Pradesh.

Let us examine how anti-incumbency sentiment works. Governments try to reach out to people by formulating programmes aimed at the weaker sections and arguably addressing the felt needs of society. In Indian electoral politics, it is common practice that *ad hoc* welfarism takes precedence over hardcore sustainable development goals. Appeasement of social groups based on caste and regional considerations is an electoral tactic employed by all political dispensations. Every government is acutely aware of the possible disenchantment that could set in by thwarted expectations and lackadaisical implementation of programmes. Anti-incumbency sentiment is the culmination of dissatisfaction growing into disaffection that soon morphs into dejection and loss of hope. The voting out of the ruling parties in these three states by convincing margins is the sure seal of dejection and loss of hope, euphemistically called the anti-incumbency factor.

Is it not possible for a government to sense this evolution of people's dissatisfaction with the regime? Though theoretically possible, in practical terms there seems to be a distorting glass that constantly conveys deceptive and self-serving messages to the government. Bureaucracy is perhaps the biggest distorter. Power has a penchant to listen to make-believe stories and bureaucracy has a knack of telling the stories that rulers relish. As a result, every scheme implemented will be reported as hugely successful, having great outcome and impact. The objectivity and credibility of these assessments are seldom questioned or cross-checked either by independent evaluation or through political machinery. The political feedback loop is often as biased and compliant as the official feedback. Apart from the fanfare that marks the launch of new programmes, there is hardly any close monitoring or compulsive commitment to their indented outcome. Self-criticism is absent and fair criticism is nipped. As governments affirm their disinterest to discover executive lacunae, objective feedback gets stunted.

This style of programme implementation

traps ruling dispensations in an alley of delusion. They continue to introduce new schemes which also meet with the same fate of administrative sclerosis. This is evident from the observed fact that governments do not disturb the existing administrative culture in their states. Sharp-focusing of programme implementation, commitment to social justice, leveraging appropriate technology to make service delivery transparent and faster, and eliminating corruption should ideally be the hallmarks of an administration that believes in outcomes. Grandiloquent claims of 'achievements'



**Bureaucrats have a knack of telling stories that rulers relish. It creates a false feedback loop about government schemes. Fair implementation ensuring accountability, outcome and impact can overcome voters' disenchantment**

would ring hollow as long as the experience of the ordinary citizen is still compromised by the feudal mindset in offices, rampant corruption and nepotism and preferential treatment at the grassroots level.

E-governance experiments have had little impact in resetting attitudes and beliefs in administration. Nor is there any evidence of a parallel social revolution or political movement in any of these states that would demand accountability and protect citizens' rights and entitlements. Such a climate would have made imperative a rights-based administration displacing the 'breadcrumbs-throwing' style. When political authority is seen to be complacent with the administrative status quo, society gives up hope of any radical change in government.

Anti-incumbency is not just an election-eve sentiment. With wide margins in elec-

tion results, it should be inferred that the electorate has made up its mind much earlier. No amount of hype can out-manoeuvre the deep-set dejection of people. Those in power often fail to see these omens blinded as they are by a set of limitations and habits, such as blind trust in bureaucracy's will to objectively and proactively implement programmes; complacency with the existing practices; non-insistence on accountability; misreading social mood and interpreting volatility as the need for new schemes; oversight of society's preference for a strong government; refusal to appreciate society's perception of overtly appeasing governments as weak.

These keys perhaps could decode the enigma of BJP's comeback in Madhya Pradesh and the algorithm of its triumph in Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh. The anti-incumbency sentiments and fatigue Shivraj Singh Chouhan's administration had acquired over the past 15 years had been set off by the same party's government at the Centre. What the state government lacked was compensated by the Centre in the voter's perception.

This booster was, however, not available to the Congress regimes. The administration of central government schemes is more tech-savvy and responsive than state schemes. With the image of the central government being constantly and consciously projected as powerful, resourceful and growing in international stature, the Madhya Pradesh government could win the confidence of the electorate more by riding pillion. That Chouhan has not been made CM again is indeed a clear validation by the BJP that he is not the architect of its victory in MP.

The moral of the story is evidently not that this back-up of the central government alone accounts for electoral victory, but that the surest winning formula is the fair implementation of schemes that ensures accountability, outcome and impact. The electorate values boldness and political will of a government that deconstructs self-defeating and process-bound bureaucratic ways and catalyses a true citizen-centric and outcome-focused implementation that fills the void between the ruler and the ruled.

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**A**s the year 2023 draws to a close, a tumultuous period for Indian foreign policies needs to be weighed with some plain-speaking. The paradox is that Indian foreign policy is in a crisis mode today although the country faces no threat of external aggression and a 'new normal' exists vis-a-vis its neighbours, including China.

The remarks made by Lt Governor of Ladakh, Brigadier (Retd) BD Mishra, in a recent interview regarding the India-China border standoff were absolutely stunning. Mishra tore into the narrative about 'Chinese incursions' into Indian territory and asserted that "there is not a single step or boot of the Chinese which is on our side of that land".

Mishra said, "The perception is that they are in our area, the Chinese say that we are in their area. We say that LAC runs along a particular place—so there is a bit of clash of perceptions, but despite that, no Chinese boot is on this side of that area... The deployment is along the no man's land. That has to be maintained. And our boundary as per our perception runs in that no man's land. When people say that they (shepherders) are not permitted to go anywhere, it is not that Chinese have come. It is because there is a no man's land."

It appears that, quintessentially, the India-China standoff is still about Mission Creep in no man's land in the name of road construction or sheep grazing for more than half a century. For someone of Mishra's stature, who was posted in that sensitive border region while serving in the army, the remarks were imbued with candour; that is very rare for an entrenched establishment figure. Yet, the fact that he hasn't been reprimanded for the brutally frank remarks makes the episode more meaningful in political and diplomatic terms.

Indeed, a degree of stability and predictability has come to prevail in the disputed Ladakh region. But what we see is also that through this period since May 2020, India's relations with China have morphed into geopolitical rivalry. That is an absurd phenomenon, to say the least, given the massive difference in the comprehensive national power of the two countries.

Well-informed western opinion is that, in order to oust China as the global economic driver, India requires to grow at around 8 percent annually for a sustain-

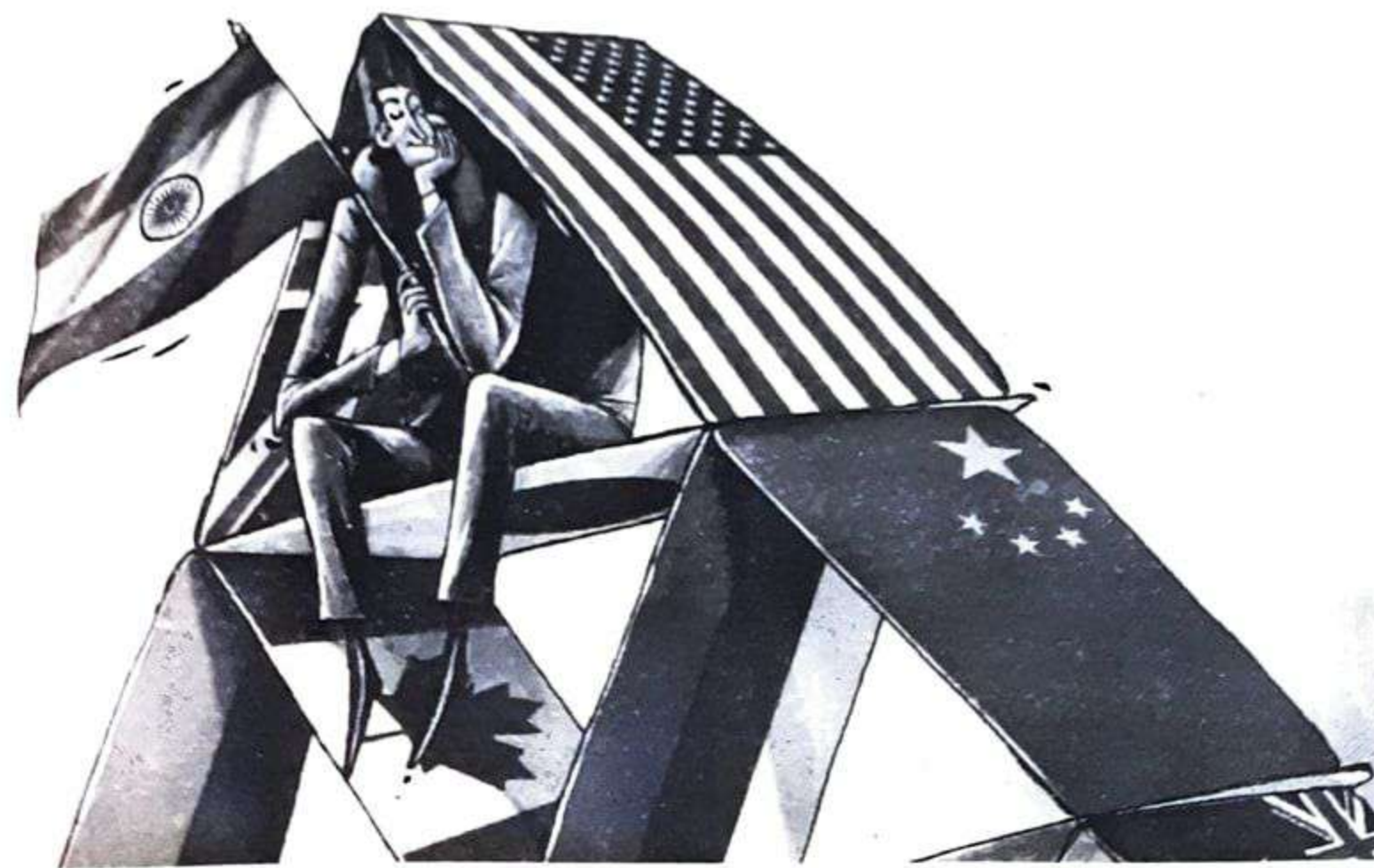
India has moved closer to the US to counter China. But with increasing uncertainty in the West's geopolitical calculus, the Indo-Pacific strategy has lost its fizz

## FOREIGN POLICY ON PRECARIOUS PERCH DESPITE CLAIMS

M K BHADRAKUMAR



Former diplomat



SOUJYADIP SINHA

able period of two or three generations. For growing at this speed, the country needs massive investment in areas such as mining, utilities, storage and transport.

The smart thing would have been to attract Chinese investments but we have instead got mired in a geopolitical rivalry, punching far above our weight and with no commensurate returns either.

The sad part is that this deliberate transition to rivalry is concurrently used by interest groups to give convoluted rationale to hitching the Indian wagon to the US's Indo-Pacific strategy. This in turn is steadily eroding the country's strategic autonomy and alienating the Global

South that is not in the least interested in taking sides in an esoteric India-China binary in international politics. The political gaffe over the current West Asian conflict situation is a telling example of India, the self-proclaimed leader of the Global South, finding itself as a straggler when the crunch time came and realising its isolation, ultimately beating retreat from its ill-advised solidarity with Israel. This is what happens to unprincipled foreign policies.

The interplay of three factors brought about this dismal situation. First, our foreign policy elite gleefully lapped up the western narrative caricaturing Russia's tactical manoeuvrings in the war of attri-

tion in Ukraine through last year as military defeat. We were not only unprepared for Russia's spectacular turnaround by mid-2023 but also the growing likelihood of the US and NATO suffering a humiliating defeat. Russia's foreign intelligence chief explicitly warned the US that continued Western support for Ukraine would only turn the conflict into a "second Vietnam" haunting Washington for years to come.

It is in such dramatic backdrop that the brewing Israel-Palestine conflict erupted with a demonic fury, which badly exposes the US' loss of influence in the West Asian region—the US-led coalition in the Red Sea cannot attract a single major participant from the non-western world—as well as becomes a debilitating template for President Biden himself in the US politics in a tight election year. In combination, the looming defeat in Eurasia—with deleterious consequences for the transatlantic system—and the quagmire in West Asia—for, there is no way Israel will accept a two-state solution—means that the fizz has gone out of the Indo-Pacific strategy. Evidently, Biden is in no hurry to hold a QUAD Summit anytime soon—our government's tearing hurry notwithstanding. It speaks volumes about the shift in the US' strategic priorities toward China.

India's geopolitical rivalry with China now becomes nonsensical. The US has come to realise that a prolonged confrontation with Russia in Eurasia has made the idea of a simultaneous US Cold War or a military showdown with China a far-fetched proposition.

The pendulum swung from 'decoupling' to 'de-risking' and stood at 'China+1' at the San Francisco summit. Meanwhile, the US and China are also moving toward dialogue as an AI superpower, sharing global responsibility to set the direction of technological advancement and collaboration rights—India's dream wicket.

Meanwhile, India ends up like a beached whale, as the two QUAD members from Asia, Japan and Australia, synchronise their watches with the US with delectable ease. The unkindest cut of all is that Canada's Prime Minister Justin Trudeau already sees "a beginning of an understanding that they (India) can't bluster their way" through Nijjar's killing after Washington warned Delhi about its involvement in a thwarted plot to kill Pannun. Don't be surprised if *Trudeauspeak* harks back to the 'White man's burden'.

(Views are personal)



# Whither parliamentary democracy?

Is parliament still parliament when over two-thirds of the Opposition members stand suspended? What is the legitimacy of laws passed in such circumstances?

GURUCHARAN GOLLERKERI

The recent developments in parliament -- the security breach, the varying interpretations on what happened and why; and in its wake, the seemingly intractable adversarial engagement between the treasury benches and the Opposition -- should be seen as a flash point that needs careful consideration. The ruling party and the Opposition have, as much by their method as by the content of their parliamentary discourse, pushed the polarities of constitutional democracy further apart. As concerned citizens, it is necessary to look at the ultimate core of the institution of the modern parliament and the intellectual foundations of parliamentarianism itself.

Several important questions arise: Is the parliament functioning as parliament when over two-thirds of the elected Opposition members stand suspended? And that too merely because they demanded a statement from the government on the floor of the House? Can important bills -- such as the criminal law Samhitas (to replace the IPC, CrPC, and the Evidence Act) that affect all citizens, and the CEC Bill that affects the independence of the Election Commission, and strikes at the heart of our electoral democracy -- be passed with no discussion at all, indeed with no Opposition members in the House? What is the legitimacy of these laws in our parliamentary democracy?

There can be no technical or pragmatic justification for the disheartening course of events, either from the ruling party or the Opposition. They must be held accountable for having reduced parliament to this sorry state of affairs. This begs the question: Are our elected representatives, specifically the Members of Parliament, socially accountable at all? Are they accountable to the electorate, to their constituents, to the citizens, to the Constitution? Do they really represent the public interest?

The blame game between the ruling party and the Opposition, and worse still the unruly conduct of parliamentarians inside and outside the House, have together diminished parliamentary practice. It has undermined the

faith of the citizens in representative democracy by calling into question its central institution -- parliament. Citizens are astonished that parliament is not allowed to function, parliamentary debate is disrupted, parliamentarians routinely rush to the well of the House, the government rushes through laws with little or no discussion, that parliamentarians on all sides behave in a manner completely unbecoming of people's representatives!

Representative parliamentary democracy will only work when we yoke the idea of representative government and civic participation, together. There is no other path -- going beyond the mere casting of votes -- to fostering a



shared identity of those who govern and those who are governed. It is a fallacy to assume that democratic conditions automatically maintain themselves. Democracy does often fall on hard times. And it is clear that our parliamentary practice is in decline. It is the responsibility of the ruling party and the presiding officers to ensure that parliament functions, and functions effectively, in the true spirit of discussion, disagreement, and diligence. Parliamentary discourse, and a healthy difference of opinions while respecting each other's views, works best to stop political power being exercised arbitrarily, by either side of the House.

When the State is engaged in making laws, allocating scarce resources, enforcing contracts, assigning rights to public goods or common property resources, or engaging in development praxis, it still acts through individuals -- the elected representatives. They are expected to represent shared public interest. When have we last felt that our MPs really represent our interests and are not self-serving? The absence of mobilisation of citizens and the low degree of organisation of the public represent conditions under which the political accountability process is unable to exert pressure to ensure that our parliamentarians act in public interest.

Political accountability is important because in a modern democracy, the fundamental political relationship that affects social, economic, and cultural development is that between the citizen and the State. Its relevance resides in a universal and abiding process, by which who constitutes 'the people' is the direct outcome of individual citizens fighting to give direction to their lives, and communities mobilising to gain voice, rather than something determined by the State. The idea of social accountability should aspire, in its practice, to pervade all of society. For, after all, society is responsible for generating the values by which it will live -- values that are open to debate and refinement, and in response to socially and politically demanding problems. And our elected representatives and MPs have an important role to play.

The key challenge facing the political class is conflict resolution. Politicians -- from the ruling party and the Opposition -- know from experience, but need to acknowledge, that in the real world, there is no single homogenous group whose views can prevail. Instead, there are diverse and often competing, even conflicting, views in political discourse. Plurality of views is the very essence of parliamentary democracy. The ability and willingness of the ruling party and the Opposition to engage in a dialogue, however difficult, serves to demonstrate a modicum of accountability to partner in public governance, and abjuring power politics will help.

Both sides must acknowledge that parliamentary discourse is purely ideological, dealing only with political practice; and that liberal democracy is the only doctrine that the Constitution gives us. The public would want the political class across parties to agree on some basic principles: first, that there is no better alternative -- but there are many worse ones -- to parliamentary democracy, and that means they must at least learn to listen to each other; and second, that they will conduct themselves in a manner befitting people's representatives, rather than the disgraceful behaviour on display at present. The Members of Parliament must not forget that the independent Indian republic was the result of a long struggle, and the Constitution a historically self-legitimising revolution. The members of the Constituent Assembly established high standards of parliamentary practice. The political class must resolve the impasse and restore the ethical standards of parliamentary practice. Else, our slide down the slippery slope that we are currently on will be irreversible.

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# Where are our children?

A steep decline in fertility, badly regulated adoption, and other impediments are likely to lead to severe social and economic problems

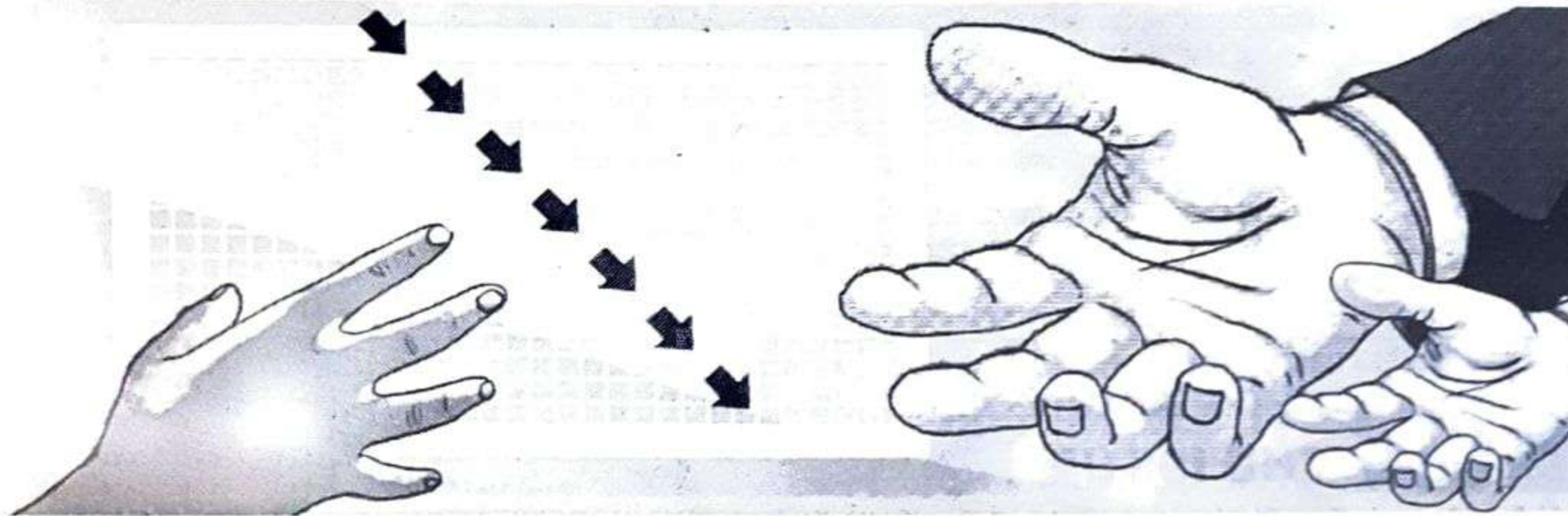


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For decades, we have been told that India has an overpopulation problem. However, things have changed a lot in recent times. In China and in Europe, we have seen the adverse consequences of low fertility and a rapid decline in the fertility rate. Though India has not conducted a census since 2011, there is some evidence that suggests a rather rapid decline in fertility. The problems are compounded by the unbalanced sex ratio, as only one gender bears children. It is not widely recognised that the total fertility rate (TFR) in Tamil Nadu is now lower than that in Germany.

We have spent so many decades pondering the problem of overpopulation that we are not yet used to flipping this around. The problem in India in coming years will be one of too few children, and this has severe implications. We have to go to the foundations of how humans make decisions to have children and the family structures around which this can be done well. For each child that has to grow up successfully in this world, we have to think of the family structure under which this child will flourish, and the constraints that limit more persons from forming child-rearing families.

These are fundamentally personal questions and each individual has to choose what is desirable for her. From a public policy point of view, there is a whole system of state coercion surrounding the establishment of families that needs to be reconsidered. As an example, a well-known element that intrudes in India is the government ban on surrogacy, reducing the extent to which some adults are able to construct families of their design.

In a related vein, we should think about the mech-

anisms for adoption. Many lonely children and lonely parents can be paired off to form beautiful families. Care, of course, needs to be exercised on trying to avoid children being handed into abusive family settings. Each and every success of pairing off an “orphaned, abandoned or surrendered” (OAS) child into a family should be viewed as a moral victory. The numbers of OAS children in India are mind-boggling, possibly as high as 4 per cent of all children, potentially running into millions. The problem is, the present Indian regulatory structures make many mistakes and interfere in the process of adoption.

The Central Adoption and Resource Agency (CARA) of the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development informed the Supreme Court (SC) that the total adoptions in a year have never exceeded 5,000. Further, according to CARA, as of October 2023, only 2,146 children were available for adoption, as against a little over 30,000 prospective adoptive parents. Even by the low standards of Indian state agencies, this is an unbelievably poor performance.

Adoption is a legally regulated activity with a designated public authority charged with the respon-

sibility of ensuring that the process is not abused. There are two critical decision points in this process. The first involves determining whether the child belongs to the OAS category (and hence is part of the pool of adoption). The second is regarding the suitability of the family from the perspective of the child’s wellbeing.

In the Kelkar & Shah four-test framework of evaluating the complexity of a problem in public policy, this is a difficult problem. With over a million-plus children in the fray, this involves a large number of

transactions. There is enormous discretion in the hands of front-line civil servants. The stakes are very high for the children and for the parents. The fourth test — secrecy — is not a problem, as there can be ample transparency here. State supervision is thus a difficult problem, given that three out of the four tests of complexity are satisfied.

The 2021 amendments to the law have gone quite some distance in streamlining the administrative and regulatory process. In its orders issued last month in *the Temple of Healing versus the Union of India*, a three-judge bench of the Supreme Court led by the Chief Justice of India (CJI) has ordered expeditious identification of children falling in the OAS category; revamping of administrative infrastructure in the states; accountability in the timelines laid down for completing adoption; and compilation of adequate data so as to channelise children who are placed in foster care into the adoption process.

The implementation of such orders — clearly a step in the right direction — is always a challenge in the environment of the Indian administrative state. A significant issue that will need to be confronted is the problem of the Juvenile Justice Act in defining “orphans”. The present definition is open to interpretation and has led to many decisions that are not in the best interests of the child. In addition, the data should include adoptions made under religious personal laws. In the long term, in line with the subsidiarity principle, adoption approvals should be a state and city subject, not a Union subject.

Technology and civil society organisations (CSOs) can help improve the situation. A CSO active in Telangana, Maharashtra and Karnataka has designed and developed a technology solution, the Child Lifecycle Management Solution. This is specifically designed to ensure that children are tracked from an early stage, with consistent and continuous monitoring.

The state, however, is central to the process of adoption. Given the dangers inherent in over-bureaucratising a sensitive human matter and recognising the limitations of the Indian state, there is a need to explore mechanisms through which the problems of high number of transactions involving difficult exercise of discretion can be shared with well-respected CSOs. Each of us can visualise at least one good CSO that can be trusted to do such things and 10 that should not. We need reliable and transparent mechanisms to decide which CSOs to trust.

Less emotionally and more rationally, while one important solution is adoption, other solutions are removal of government constraints on surrogacy and in vitro fertilisation (IVF). Finally, the removal of state limitations on concepts of marriage and on single persons raising children is the way forward.

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**AARTHIKAM  
CHINTANAM**

K P KRISHNAN



# The colonial rulers would have approved

The three bills passed by the Lok Sabha on Wednesday – the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and the Bharatiya Sakshya Sanhita – to replace the existing criminal law codes were presented by the government as marking the end of the colonial mindset with its focus on punishment rather than on justice and establishing a justice system based on Indian thinking. The government also claimed they were finalised after comprehensive consultations. Both claims do not stand scrutiny. The bills provide for speedier and time-bound resolution of cases. They also have provisions for simpler procedures. But they give more powers to the government and the police and diminish citizens' rights. The parliamentary committee which reviewed them did a hurried job and the views of Opposition members were not listened to. Even some concerns of the committee have not been accommodated. Finally, the almost uncooked bills were passed in a crippled parliament with little presence of the Opposition.

Though the new bills are claimed to be citizen-centric, in effect they are more State-centric than the laws they propose to replace. So the decolonisation argument is false.

Definitions of many offences have been broadened. The provisions on organised crime, false information jeopardising sovereignty, acts endangering sovereignty, terrorist acts, etc., have a wide swath. With increased powers for the police, they can endanger citizens' rights and freedoms. The new laws allow police custody for periods longer than under the current CrPC. "Terrorist acts" have a wide sweep and give the police much more powers than do even existing dra-

conian laws like the UAPA. The police also have the power to decide on FIRs and to use handcuffs after arrest for a large range of crimes, including economic offences, though the Supreme Court has ruled against their use in most cases.

The Supreme Court has put on hold all sedition cases and the government has claimed that the provision for it has been removed. But it has been brought in in another guise with a name change from *rajdroh* to *deshdroh*. Mob lynching is a separate offence that can attract the death penalty. The death penalty, which is increasingly being scrapped the world over, can be awarded in the case of more offences under the new laws. The non-inclusion of the Supreme Court's guidelines on arrests, the prohibition on third parties filing mercy petitions on behalf of death-row prisoners, and a general tightening of bail provisions are all signs of the criminal justice system being oriented toward retribution. The bills would make the country's justice system harsher than it already is. That something as fundamental as the country's criminal law codes, which will affect every resident of the country, were hustled through parliament without wide consultations and without debate, indeed without the Opposition being even present, gives a lie to the claim that the government intended to rid the country of the colonial mindset and colonial laws. The colonial rulers did as they pleased, the present rulers have followed in their footsteps.

The 'Bharatiya' codes give govt, police more powers than did the colonial-era laws



# Questionable searches under the Money Laundering Act

**T**he enforcement of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (passed in the background of India's commitment to the international community to fight the drug menace and terrorism) has caused much consternation especially after its unusual interpretation by the Supreme Court of India in *Vijay Madanlal Choudhary and Ors vs Union of India and Ors*. (2022). The Supreme Court of India limited its application to "on the wrongful and illegal gain of property as a result of criminal activity relating to a scheduled offence". It also held that "the property must qualify the definition of "proceeds of crime" under Section 2(1)(u) of the 2002 Act". It went on to hold that "the authority of the Authorised Officer... to prosecute any person for offence of money-laundering gets triggered only if there exists proceeds of crime within the meaning of Section 2(1)(u) of the 2002 Act and further it is involved in any process or activity".

The Court emphatically held that "Not even in a case of existence of undisclosed income and irrespective of its volume, the definition of 'proceeds of crime' under Section 2(1)(u) will get attracted, unless the property has been derived or obtained as a result of criminal activity relating to a scheduled offence".

The law thus declared by the Court, which binds one and all under Article 141, is clear – "If the offence so reported is a scheduled offence, only in that eventuality, the property recovered by the Authorised Officer would partake the colour of proceeds of crime under Section 2(1)(u) of the 2002 Act, enabling him to take further action under the Act...". In clarity, the Court declared, "Absent existence of proceeds of crime, as aforesaid, the authorities under the 2002 Act cannot step in or initiate any prosecution".

The media has reported many cases of Enforcement Directorate (ED) searches, seizures and arrests – which are outside the ED's powers, as held by the Court. Naturally, the conduct of the ED in this regard has resulted in severe criticism from the Supreme Court, as seen in *Pankaj Bansal vs Union of India*, recently.

The Court, while setting aside the arrest orders along with orders of remand passed by the Sessions Judge Panchkula, and affirmed by the High Court of Punjab and Haryana, made damning observations: "This chronology of events reflects rather poorly, if not negatively, on the ED's style of functioning. The ED, mantled with far-reaching powers under the stringent Act of 2002, must be seen to be acting with utmost probity, dispassion and fairness. In the case on hand, the ED failed to exercise its powers. The Court added, "Surprisingly, no consistent and uniform practice seems to be followed... as written copies of the grounds of arrest are furnished to arrested persons in certain parts of the country but in other areas,... the grounds of arrest are either read out to them or allowed to be read by them." In November 2023, Justices Abhay



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The abuse of authority by the central investigating agencies and the abuse of the process of court raise disturbing questions

S. Oka and Pankaj Mithal, in *Pavana Dibbur vs The Directorate of Enforcement, 2023 INSC 1029*, addressed key aspects of the PMLA: "On a plain reading of Section 3, unless proceeds of crime exist, there cannot be any money laundering offence," and "To constitute any property as proceeds of crime, it must be derived or obtained directly or indirectly by any person as a result of criminal activity relating to a scheduled offence" Because, the existence of "proceeds of crime" is "sine qua non" for the offence under Section 3 of the PMLA.

## Damaging to federalism

Yet, what is happening in some States that are governed by the Opposition is damaging to federalism. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 is not covered by the Schedule of the PMLA Act and offences in relation thereto are not "Scheduled Offences". Yet, the ED in these States is conducting inquiries with respect to the alleged illegal mining of sand, a minor mineral under the control of States and not the Union. The Mines Act has extensive provision to curb evasion and enables penalty and prosecution for any illegal extraction of minerals. But, that power is with the State government.

In Jharkhand, the ED purportedly registered an enforcement case investigation report (No. 07/2023) on January 30, 2023 against an MLA of the ruling party and his associates based on certain first information reports (FIR) filed by some persons. While these complaints were under investigation, a writ petition was filed in the High Court by one Bijay Hansda (who was apparently in jail, and who later, on oath, told the High Court that he had not authorised anyone to file that petition) to refer these police cases to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). Curiously, the ED was also made a party in this writ petition. The petition stated that the ED had started investigation "pertaining to illegal mining and on the laundering of the tainted monies generated from it" and that the petitioner was issued a summons, where he appeared and offered assistance on the *modus operandi* of the alleged offenders, based on which the ED had apparently prepared a prosecution report. The ED affidavit said, "The suspects of the ECIR 07/2023 ... are habitual offenders who are a party in the activities connected with the proceeds of crime". The ED claimed that "... illegal mining is being done in a rampant manner and the proceeds ... dealt in cash." The ED, at that stage, was neither investigating a scheduled offence nor did it have any property of crime.

Clearly, the process of the court was abused. The alleged petitioner, once out of jail, sought withdrawal of the petition. The High Court refused permission on August 8, 2023, and the next day delivered the judgment transferring the police cases to the CBI. It immediately registered the preliminary inquiry, and subsequently FIR,

while a special leave petition (SLP) was filed by the alleged offenders before the Supreme Court stating that they had not been heard by the High Court before passing the judgment, besides contending that neither the CBI nor the ED had any jurisdiction in the matter.

Even more shocking is the order of the Bench on September 18, 2023: "Permission to file Special Leave Petition is granted. Issue Notice."

In subsequent judicial developments, between September and November 2023, there were violations of procedure, such as the notice issuing Bench being changed contrary to the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 and the *Handbook on Practice and Procedure and Office Procedure*. Further, the later Bench was not persuaded by the arguments put forth by the senior advocate for the alleged offender to grant interim relief in a very deserving case where, besides questions of jurisdiction, there were pointers to the violation of natural justice.

## A selective targeting

So now, the CBI and the ED have absolute freedom to do what is not authorised under the judgments of the Supreme Court. Interestingly, the ED in its affidavit before the High Court said that the "the Accused Pankaj Mishra is the MLA representative of Jharkhand Chief Minister and is a very influential person." So, the design is clear. Clearly, the process of the law is being abused in an innovative and lethal manner to target the political party ruling Jharkhand. Efforts are on by the ED to implicate other governments in some States including Tamil Nadu. The ED is singularly inactive in States run by the Bharatiya Janata Party, where the incidents of illegal mining are far more serious. In Maharashtra, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, the cases of illegal mining are 6,743, 324, 23,787, 8,713, and 9,361, respectively.

This raises extremely disturbing questions not only about the abuse of authority by central investigating agencies but also the abuse of the process of court being permitted all along.

If mines and minerals are not part of "scheduled offences" and in a case where "proceeds of crime" are non-existent, it is shocking that courts should allow such investigations to be carried out by the CBI and the ED. It is even more sad that the courts do not ask these agencies about such actions in other States but are ever so willing to condemn the administration in Opposition-governed States.

Federalism is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution of India, but its foundation is being slowly chipped away through such processes.

Everybody, including constitutional institutions, appears to have forgotten what the Constitution stands for. Let us hope and pray that these machinations are curbed forthwith to save the further down slide of our cherished democracy.

# Subaltern Hindutva and the crucial social justice test

**I**n the recent Assembly elections in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, statistical analysis by the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies shows that a significant section among the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) backed the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), thus making the party a formidable force in democratic battles. It is an important development as just a decade ago, the BJP was often cornered by the Opposition as being the party of the social elites. With the arrival of Narendra Modi as the Prime Minister of India, there has been an elevation of the party as one for the socially marginalised Hindu masses – a phenomenon now understood under the 'Subaltern Hindutva' rubric.

In north India's Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Chhattisgarh, the BJP is now a dominant political force. These are also the States where the population of OBCs, SCs and the STs is above the national average. In the last two decades, the BJP has successfully mobilised these groups through innovative political strategies and by curating influential cultural events. However, the actual benefits of economic developments and political change have been overtly controlled by the conventional social elites, a development that often relegates the Dalit-Bahujan masses as passive peripheral spectators in the rapid elevation of the right-wing. With the general election to be held next year, the party should address the issues of social discrimination and economic injustice more sensitively.

## Outlining the party's strategy

There are three fronts to the BJP's mobilisation strategies towards the Dalit-Bahujan masses. First, marginalised social groups will benefit from general welfare measures (freebies, loan waivers, women-centric policy benefits) and the government will provide basic amenities to the poor (free food grains) without identifying them



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The BJP's 'subaltern Hindutva' plan, while strategic in ensuring the party its key electoral victories, has no mandate to meet the aspirations of the worst-off social groups

on the basis of caste. Second, the BJP has alleged that dominant OBC castes (Yadavs in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar) have exploited social justice policies, and, therefore, a special reservation quota should be mooted for the Extremely Backward Classes (EBCs). Third, the BJP engages the lower strata through curating emotive narratives about their history, icons and caste pride, using various religious events and cultural fronts influenced by the BJP. On the flip side, the actual issues of substantive land distributions for the landless communities, representation of the Dalit-Bahujan groups in the high echelons of power and their participation in the neo-liberal economic growth as major shareholders do not form the mainstream discussions within the BJP's 'Subaltern Hindutva' strategies.

## The Bihar caste report

Bihar's Caste Survey report, that was released recently, shows that the worst-off social groups, especially EBCs, still face precarious economic conditions, social insecurities and are distanced from the basic human entitlements. It is apparent that EBCs and Dalits in other States face similar conditions. However, the BJP is yet to engage with these issues and has not offered much resolutions to contest the prevalent issues of poverty, social backwardness and landlessness. The 'Subaltern Hindutva', while appearing to be mainly strategic in ensuring the BJP's electoral victories, offers no mandate to satisfy the aspirations of the worst-off social groups.

With Vishnu Deo Sai and Mohan Yadav as the Chief Ministers of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, respectively, the BJP has demonstrated its willingness to promote new leadership from the subaltern groups, initiating a process of democratisation of the top political positions. Such initiatives should also be supplemented by effective policies for the empowerment and participation of the marginalised social groups in the economic development and social change.

The BJP must pass the social justice test as

sections among the historically disadvantaged have moved to the BJP with deep expectations for their economic welfare and elevated political participation. In Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, while the combined population of Dalits and Adivasis is close to 40%, their share in political power (cabinet ministership and other important portfolios) is negligible. Similarly, EBCs are another neglected group when it comes to the distribution of important political assets. The social elites, though small in number, remain the torchbearers of Hindutva's developmental agenda.

Second, the BJP should also ensure that a new impressive class among Dalits and Adivasis should emerge as the new leaders, business entrepreneurs and influencers in the economic sphere. Such a directive will radicalise the conventional social justice policies that often address Dalit-Adivasi groups as the passive recipients of the state's welfare packages. Instead, Dalits and Adivasis should be identified as the essential components of neo-liberal economic development and have an equitable share in the profits of urbanisation, industrial production and technological development. More policy directives and affirmative action policies are required so that the Dalit-Adivasi class emerges as the crucial influencers in the global economy.

## The possibility of a democratisation

One can expect that the new arrival of the subaltern social groups into the right-wing platform to curtail the BJP's aggressive communal rhetoric and force the state to deal with the concerns of social justice. The development has the possibility to make the right-wing platform conducive to the values of social reforms, to understand the ecological perspectives of Adivasis, and to democratise the higher strata of power. Such assurances and their effective implementation will make the BJP a substantive democratic party, responsible for the welfare and empowerment of India's subaltern masses.



# ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞಾವಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಮರೆತರೇ ಹರಿಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯರು?

Hippocrates of Kos- ಹಿಪಾಕ್ರಾಟ್ಸ್ ನನ್ನು 'ವೈದ್ಯಕಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪಿತಾಮಹ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವನಿದ್ದಿದ್ದು ಎರಡೂವರೆ ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಗ್ರೀಸ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ. ಆ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ದುರುಳಿ, ಕಪಟ ವೈದ್ಯರಿದ್ದರು. ವೈದ್ಯನಾದವನು ಹೀಗಿರಬೇಕು, ಹೀಗಿರಬಾರದು; ಇಂತಿಂಥದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದೆಲ್ಲ ಚಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೆದಿಟ್ಟವನು ಈತ. ಈಗಲೂ ವೈದ್ಯರು ವೃತ್ತಿ ಆರಂಭಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಭಾಷೆ-ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ (Oath) ಬಹುತೇಕ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಅಂದು ಆತ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೊಂದಿಷ್ಟು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೂ, ಅದರ ಹಾರಣ ಆತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ನೀಡುವುದು, ಸತ್ಯದಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುವುದು, ಗೌಪ್ಯತೆ ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದು, ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಒಳಿಯೆ, ಮಾನವೀಯ ವೈದ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಗುಣಗಳೆವು. ಆತ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯ-ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ಪಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಇತ್ತ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಮೀಯ, ಸುಶ್ರುತರು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುವ ಗುರುಕುಲವನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿದ್ದರು, ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ. ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರೀಕರಿಗಿಂತ ಮೊದಲೇ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟಾದ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.



ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ದೇವರೇ.

ಆದರೆ ಈಗೀಗ, ಒಂದೆರಡು ದಶಕದಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯರೆಂದರೆ ತೀರಾ ಕಮರ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಎಂಬ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ. 'ಆಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವೂ ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ', 'ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳು ಸರ್ವೀಸ್ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಬಿಸಿನ್ಸ್' ಎನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ. ಬೆಂಕಿಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋಗಿಯಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ! ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದು ದಶಕದಿಂದ ಇದೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಅಗಾಧ ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೇ ಮಗುವಾದ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಾಗಲಿ, ಬಹುತೇಕ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸಿ-ಸೆಕ್ಸ್. ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಯ್ದು ಮಗುವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವುದು. ಯಾರನ್ನೇ ಕೇಳಿ, 'ಮಗು ದೊಡ್ಡದಿತ್ತಂತೆ, ತಲೆ ಕೆಳಗಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವಂತೆ, ಹೊಕ್ಕಳ ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಕುತ್ತಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತಂತೆ, ಇನ್ನೇನೋ ಅಂತೆ' ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದ ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಗಳು. ಆದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತವಾಗಿ, ಅಮೆರಿಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲದವರಿಗೆ ಮಗುವಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಸಿ-ಸೆಕ್ಸ್ ಆದ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಮ್ಮೆಯೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಮೆರಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿ-ಸೆಕ್ಸ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ಆತ್ಮಂತ ಅಸಹಜ ಎಂಬುದು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಂಬಿಕೆ. ಹಾಗಂತ ಇಲ್ಲೇನು ಸಿ-ಸೆಕ್ಸ್ ನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯೆಂದಲ್ಲ. ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆಳತನದವು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಮೆರಿಕನ್ನರ ಜೀವನಶೈಲಿ, ಆಹಾರ, ವಂಶವಾಹಿನಿ ಅಂಥವು. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಭಾರತೀಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿ-ಸೆಕ್ಸ್ ನಾನು ಕಂಡಂತೆ ತೀರಾ ಕಡಿಮೆ, ಅಪರೂಪ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಕೇವಲ ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಕೆಲವೇ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿದರಂದ 'ಇದಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ' ಯಾವುದೇ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು. ಹಾಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಒಂದಿಷ್ಟು ವಿವರಗಳು.

ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಷನ್ (ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು.ಎಚ್.ಬಿ) ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶೇ.85ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಸಹಜ ಹರಿಗೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಶೇ.10-15 ಮೀರಬಾರದು. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು.ಎಚ್.ಬಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ದತ್ತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು, ಸಾವಿರದೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇದು. ಈ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಮೀರಿದರೆ ಒಂದೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಷ್ಟು ಹದಗೆಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ವೈದ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ದಂಧೆಗಳಿಂದ- ಎರಡೇ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಎಷ್ಟು ಗೊತ್ತೇ? ಶೇ.21.5. ಅದೇನೂ ಅಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಹೆದರಿಸುವ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿದೆ. ಅದು ಭಾರತದ ವೈವೇಟ್ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ. ಅದು ಬರೋಬ್ಬರಿ ಶೇ.47.4ರಷ್ಟು. ಈಗ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಎರಡರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಗು ಅಸಹಜ ಜನನ, ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ನಿಂದ. ಇದಲ್ಲ 'ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಇನ್ ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಹೆಲ್ತ್'ನ (ಎನ್.ಐ.ಎಚ್) ಅಂಕಿ-ಅಂಶಗಳು. ವೈವೇಟ್ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಇರುವುದು ಪೇಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಪೇಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವಜನಾಂಗ ಅಲಸಿ, ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವರದ್ದು ದಿಕ್ಕಿಟ್ಟ ಆಹಾರ, ಜೀವನ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಅದುವೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ವಾದ. ಇದು ಕೂಡ ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು, ಆದರೆ ಇಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಅಗುವಷ್ಟೇ? ಅದೇ ಅದೇ ಊರು, ಪೇಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರಕಾರ ಆಸ್ತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಕೇವಲ ಶೇ.14. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಪೇಟಿಯ ಅದೇ ಗಾಳಿ ನೀರು, ಪ್ರದೂಷಣೆ ಸೇವಿಸುವ ಬದವರಷ್ಟೇ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಪೇಟಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯಮ

ವರ್ಗದವರು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರಲ್ಲ ಅಷ್ಟು ರೋಗಗ್ರಸ್ತರಾಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಅಥವಾ ವೈವೇಟ್ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿದುಬಿಟ್ಟವೆಯೇ? ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಸಹಜ.

1980ರ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿ-ಸೆಕ್ಸ್ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಕೆಲಸ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಯಿತು. ಸಿ-ಸೆಕ್ಸ್ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಅನಿಷ್ಟಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು ಹರಿಗೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದರೂ ಅನ್ಯಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇ.10-15ರಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಹರಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಯಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಮಗುವಿನ ಮರಣವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಇಂದು ಜನನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾವು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಕಾರಣ. ಆದರೆ ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಅಸಹಜ, ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ. ಅದು ಹರಿಗೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟ ಕಡೆಯ ಆಯ್ಕೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ದಾರಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾಗ ಅದು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ ಎಂಬಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಆಯಿತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಂಡಸರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬೇರನಿರದಷ್ಟು ಸಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಮರೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಿಷಯವೇ ಅಲ್ಲವೆಂದುಕೊಂಡವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ- ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಯದಿಂದಾಗಿ, ಅನ್ಯ ಅಂಗಾಂಗಗಳಿಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಕೈ ತಟ್ಟಿದಂತೆ ಘಾಸಿಯಾಗಿ ತಾಯಿಯ ಸಾವಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಸಹಜ ಹರಿಗೆಗಿಂತ 5 ಪಟ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ.

ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ನಿಂದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಒಂದೆರಡಲ್ಲ. ಕಿಬ್ಬೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೋ ಒಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಎಳೆದಂತಾಗುವುದು, ಆ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಮು ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು, ಮರಗಟ್ಟಿದಂತಾಗುವುದು ಇವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಭಾಗದ ನರ, ಮಾಂಸವೆಂದ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದ ಘಾಸಿ ಕಾರಣ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಅದ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಬೆನ್ನುನೋವು ಕೂಡ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ. ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಕೊಯ್ದರೆ ಬೆನ್ನೇನೆ ನೋಯಬೇಕು? ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಯ್ದವಾಗ ಆ ಭಾಗದ ಮಾಂಸವೆಂದವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಬಿರಿಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಾದ ನಂತರ ದೇಹ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಸಹಜ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಮರಳುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದರೂ ಈ ಭಾಗದ ಮಾಂಸವೆಂದ ಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪುನಶ್ಚೇತನಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದರ ನೇರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ, ಬೆನ್ನಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಲೋಪವನ್ನು ಬೆನ್ನು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಬೆನ್ನುನೋವು. ತಿಂಗಳು ತುಂಬುವಾಗ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ದೇಹ ಸಹಜ ಹರಿಗೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತಯಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾರ್ಮೋನುಗಳು, ದೈಹಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಾಮತು ದೇಹದಿಂದ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಅಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಹೊರತೆಗೆದುಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ? ಆಗ ತಾಯಿಯ ದೇಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗಲೇಬೇಕಾದ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ಸಂಭವಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಹ ಎದುರಾಗಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಇದೆಲ್ಲದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಜೀವಮಾನವಿಡೀ ಅನುಭವಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈಗ ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವೈದ್ಯರಾದ ಪಳೆಯಿಪ್ಪನ್ ಮಣಿಕೃಷ್ಣ ಅವರ ಸಂದರ್ಶನವೊಂದನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಅವರೇನೂ ಹರಿಗೆ ತಜ್ಞರಲ್ಲ. ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್ರೋ ಎಂಟರಾಲಜಿಸ್ಟ್- ಜೀರ್ಣಾಂಗವ್ಯೂಹ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ವೈದ್ಯರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಕರುಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿರದ ನೂರು ಟ್ರಿಲಿಯನ್ ನಷ್ಟು ಗಳಿ ಬಯೋಮ್ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವು ಬಹುತೇಕ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾಗಳು. ಇವು ಜೀರ್ಣಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕೂ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಇವು ಲೆಕ್ಕಮೀರಿ ಸತ್ತವೆಂದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುವ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾಗಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದರೆ ಅದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ. ಡಾ.ಮಣಿಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾಗಳು ಮಗುವಿನ ಖಾಲಿಹೊಟ್ಟೆ, ಕರುಳಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿ ಸೇರುವುದು, ಯಾವಾಗ ಗೊತ್ತಾ? ಸಹಜ ಹರಿಗೆಯಾಗುವಾಗ, ಮಾರ್ಗಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದಲೇ ಹಾಲು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಜೀರ್ಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಮೈಕ್ರೋಬಯೋಮ್ ಸ್ವಾಪನೆಯಾಗುವುದು. ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಅದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಜೀರ್ಣ, ಮಲಬದ್ಧತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕರುಳಿನಲ್ಲಿನ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯೇ ಕಾರಣ. ನಂತರದ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ಕರುಳಿನ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾಗಳು

ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವು ನಾವು ಸೇವಿಸುವ ಆಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವನ್ನು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಲೆಂದೇ ಪಂಚೆಗವ್ಯ ಸೇವನೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಡಾ.ಮಣಿಕೃಷ್ಣ. ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಚರ್ಮದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಸಂಖ್ಯ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಣು ಜೀವಿಗಳು ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಚರ್ಮದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯದ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಟ್ರಿಲಿಯನ್ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಣು ಜೀವಿಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕು. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವನ್ನು ಮಗು ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ತಾಯಿಯಿಂದ, ಅದು ಸಹಜ ಹರಿಗೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗುವಿನ ಚರ್ಮರೋಗಗಳಿಗೆ, ಅಸ್ತಮಾ, ಅಲರ್ಜಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದುವೇ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ನೂರೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಅಡ್ಡ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ನಿಂದ ಇದೆ- ತಾಯಿಗೂ, ಮಗುವಿಗೂ. ಇದು ಎಂದೂ ಸಹಜವಲ್ಲ, ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವೂ ಅಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇಂದಿನ ಗಂಡಸರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದೆ. ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಇದೆಲ್ಲ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಹಜತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಆಕೆಯೂ ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸುಲಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.

ನಾನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರ ಹರಿಗೆಯ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆತಂಕದ ಕೆಲವು ಘಟನೆಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುತೇಕರು ಹೋದದ್ದು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ತ್ರೀಗಿ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ, ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆಯಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾಂಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್, ತೊಡಕುಗಳಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸರಿಯೆಂದೆ ಎಂದೇ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ವಾ ನಿಂಗುಗಳು, ಪರಿಣಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ವೈದ್ಯರು ಕೂಡ. ಆದರೆ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆ ಅವಧಿ ನಲವತ್ತು ವಾರ- 280 ದಿನ. ಇದು ಹರಿಗೆಯ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಲು ಒಳಸುವ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರ. ಆದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ 281ನೇ ದಿನವೇ ಹರಿಗೆಯಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೇವಲ ಶೇ.4ರಷ್ಟು. ಹರಿಗೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರವು, ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಕೊನೆಯ ಬಾರಿ ಋತುಮತಿಯಾದ ದಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಚಕ್ರದ ಸರಾಸರಿ ದಿನಗಳ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನೇ ತಾಯಿ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ? ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, 40 ವಾರವನ್ನುವುದು 'ಇದಮಿತ್ತಂ' ಅಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ದೇಹ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ, ಮಗುವಿನ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಕೂಡ. ಅವೆರಡೂ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗುವಾಗ ಕೆಲ ದಿನಗಳ ಅಚಿಚಿ ಸಹಜ. 42ನೇ ವಾರದವರೆಗೂ ಅದು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೊನೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ವಾರಗಳು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಆತ್ಮಂತ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವು. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ 40 ವಾರವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ದಿನ ಕಳೆಯಿತು, ಕಾಂಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ಇದೆ, ತಲೆ ಕೆಳಗಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಕರುಳುಳ್ಳ ಕುತ್ತಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕಾರಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟು 'ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ರಿಸ್ಕ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ನಾನು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರನ್ನಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದು ವೈದ್ಯರೇ ಹೇಳಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅಂಥವನ ಕೈಕಾಲೂ ಕಂಪಿಸಿಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ ಎಂದರೆ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಸಿಟಿಗೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ(ಳಿ). ಆಗಲೇ, ವೈದ್ಯರೇ ನಾರಾಯಣ- 'ಪರಿ' ಎಂದು ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡುಬಿಡುವುದು. ಇದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಪರಾಮರ್ಶಿಸುವವರು ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿತ್ತೋ, ಸುಳ್ಳೋ? ದೇವರೇ ಬಲ್ಲ, ಸಹಜ ಹರಿಗೆಗೆ ಆರೊಂಬು ತಾಸಿನಿಂದ ಎರಡು ದಿನ ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು. ಅಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯ ತಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಅಷ್ಟು ದೀರ್ಘ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ವೈದ್ಯರು, ಅರಿವಳಿ ತಜ್ಞರು, ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳು ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ತಯಾರಾಗಿಸಿಯೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅದೇ ಪೂರ್ವನಿರ್ಧಾರಿತ ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಆದರೆ ಅದ್ಯಾವ ರಗಳೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ತ್ರೀಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಣ ಬರುವ ಸುಲಭ ಮಾರ್ಗ.

ಎಲ್ಲಿಯ ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು.ಎಚ್.ಬಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಶೇ.15ರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯ ಶೇ.49ರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ? ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಕಂಡಾಗ ಇದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಈಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ, ಇದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಯಾರು, ಹೇಗೆ, ಯಾವಾಗ? ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಅಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಕೊಯ್ದು ಮುಂದಾಗುವ ಆಸ್ತ್ರೀಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವವರು, ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿಡುವವರು? ಅದು ಸರಕಾರದ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲವೇ? ಎನ್.ಐ.ಎಚ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಿಸೇರಿಯನ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ.40ರಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಛೇ!



# ಪಿಂಕೆ ವಿವಾದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಸಮಯ!

ಈ ಸಲದ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಸತಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ, ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ, ಮೋದಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಗೃಹ ಸಚಿವ ಅಮಿತ್ ಶಾ ಅವರ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ರಣತಂತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಅವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮೋಹನ್ ಯಾದವ್, ಭತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಗಡ್ಡೆ ವಿಷ್ಣುದೇವ್ ಸಾಯಿ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲ ಸಲದ ಯುವ ಶಾಸಕ ಭಜನ್ ಲಾಲ್ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಊಹೆ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಈ ಮೂವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸ್ವತಃ ತಾವು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ ನೇಮಕಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಕನಸು ಕಂಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ!

ಈ ಮೂರೂ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಲಾ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಉಪ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು 2024ರ ಲೋಕಾರ್ಭ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ನಾನಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ. ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಚ್ಚ ಹೊಸ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ಧುಕ್ಕನೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಇದೇ ಮೊದಲೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವತಃ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ 2001ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕುರ್ಚಿ ಏರಿದಾಗ ಅವರು ಶಾಸಕ ಕೂಡ ಆಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಮಿತ್ ಶಾ ಅವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಶೇಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯ ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಾಧಿಸಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಂಬಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟೂ ಮಾಡಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಂತ ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನೂ ಬಹಳ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಇರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಆ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ 'ಮೋದಿ ಹೈ ತೋ ಮುಮ್ಮಿನ್' ಹೈ' (ಮೋದಿಯಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯ) ಎಂಬ ಮಾತು ಬಂದಿರುವುದು!

ಮೋದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಮಿತ್ ಶಾ ಅವರ ರಣತಂತ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗಲೇ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಘಟನೆಯೊಂದು ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಅದು ತುಂಬಾ ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಭದ್ರತಾ ಲೋಪವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನನ್ನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾದ, ವಿಚಿತ್ರವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ತೀರಾ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ವಾದ ಘಟನೆ. 2001ರ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 13ರಂದು ಕೂಡ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕರು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಾಂಬ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಆ ದಾಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಐವರು ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ 9 ಮಂದಿ ಜೀವ ತೆತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. 16 ಯೋಧರಿಗೆ ಗಾಯಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ನಾನಾಗ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿದ್ದೆ. ನೆನಪಿಗೊಂಡರೆ ಆ ಭಯಾನಕ ಘಟನೆ ಇವತ್ತಿಗೂ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ನಡುಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದಿನದವರೆಗೂ ಅದು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆ ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆದಾಗ



ಅವತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಅಟಲ್ ಬಿಹಾರಿ ವಾಜಪೇಯಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕಿ ಸೋನಿಯಾ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಗಮಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್.ಕೆ.ಆಡ್ವಾಣಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಘಟಾನುಘಟ ನಾಯಕರು ಸಂಸತ್ ಭವನದಲ್ಲೇ ಇದ್ದರು. ಅವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕರಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಸುಸತ್ತಿನ ನೆಲಮಾಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗಿರುವ ಇರುವುದು ಹೊಸ ಸಂಸತ್ ಭವನ. ಈ ಭವ್ಯವಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದಾಗ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಲೋಪಗಳು ಘಟಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಇಂಥ ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಲೋಪವೊಂದು ಘಟಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಆಘಾತಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವು ಹಿಂದೆ ನಡೆದ ಘಟನೆಯಿಂದ ಪಾಠವನ್ನೇ ಕಲಿತಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಭೀಕರ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸುಸತ್ತಿನ ಭದ್ರತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲವಲವ ಕೂಡ ಏರುಪೇರಾಗದಂತೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ದೇಗುಲಕ್ಕೆ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕರ ನೆರಳು ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಬಿಗಿಯಾದ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತಲ್ಲವೇ? ಸಂಸದರೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೂ ಕಿಡಿಗೇಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಾಸ್ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ನಂತರ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನೊಳಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ನಡೆಸುವ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕವಾಸಿಯಲ್ಲೇಕೆ ಬಿಸುಪು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಹೇಗೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟರು? ಅದು ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ದೇವವಾಚಾರಿಯಲ್ಲವೇ? ಸುಸತ್ತಿನ ಭದ್ರತಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಪಗಳಿದ್ದವು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಬೆಲೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಂಭೀರವಾದದ್ದು ಕೂಡ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದಿತ್ತು! ಸ್ಪೋಟ್ ಕ್ಯಾನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಳಿಕೋರರು ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಒಳಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಹೇಗೆ? ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಂಸತ್ ಭವನದ ಬಾಗಿಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ, ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ದುಬಾರಿಯಾದ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳ ಜತೆಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಮಂದಿ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದು

ಯಾವ ಪುರುಷಾರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ? ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬದಿಯಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿ. ಅವರ ಬೂಟುಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ ಸ್ಪೋಟ್ ಕ್ಯಾನ್‌ಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ? ಸಂಸತ್ತೆಂಬುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಜಾಗವಲ್ಲ. ಅದು 140 ಕೋಟಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಜಾಗ. ಸಂಸತ್ತೆಂಬುದು ಈ ದೇಶದ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ. ಅದು ಈ ದೇಶದ ಘನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭವ್ಯತೆಯ ಸಂಕೇತ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಪ್ಪುಚುಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆದರೂ, ಅದು ಇಡೀ ದೇಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆದ ದಾಳಿಯೆಂದೇ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ, ಗೃಹ ಸಚಿವ, ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಚಿವ, ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ಸಚಿವ ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಗಣ್ಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಅತ್ಯಮೂಲ್ಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂಥ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಲೋಪವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಕಠಿಣಾತಿರಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮವು ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಜಾಗವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಬ್ಬರು ದುಷ್ಕರ್ಮಿಗಳು ಲೋಕಾರ್ಭಿಯ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರ ಗ್ಯಾಲರಿಯಿಂದ ಸಂಸದರು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಮೇಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕುಣಿದಾಡಿದ ದೃಶ್ಯಗಳು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಅಪಾಕ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವಂತಿವೆ.

ಇದೇನೂ ಹೊಸತಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಇಂಥ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಬೆಂಗಾವಲು ಪಡೆಯ ನಡುವೆ ಸುಸುಳಿದಿದ್ದೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಗಣ್ಯಾತಿಗಣ್ಯರ ಭದ್ರತೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇಂಥ ಲೋಪವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿತ್ತು! ಅಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನೂ ನಾವು ಹೇಗೆ ಉಳಿಸಬೇಕು? ಶ್ರೀಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕುಳಿತಿರುವೆಯೇ? ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯಕರು ಅವರ ಪೂರ್ವಜನಿಂದ ಪುಣ್ಯದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಈವರೆಗೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?

ಈ ಬಾರಿ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನೊಳಗೆ ನುಗ್ಗಿ ಹಳದಿ ಹೊಗೆ ಚಿಮ್ಮಿದವರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಿಡಿಗೇಡಿಗಳ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕರಾಗಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು? ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ದೇಶದ ಗುಪ್ತಚರ ದಳ 'ಐಎಸ್‌ಐ' ಮತ್ತು ಸೇನಾಪಡೆಯ ಕೃಪಾಪೋಷಣೆಯಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ನಾಶಪಡಿಸುವುದು. ಆ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಬಿಸಿಯನ್ನು ಹಲವಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ನಾವು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. 26/11 ಮುಂಬೈ ದಾಳಿಯ ಭೀಕರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ತಾನೇ ಮರೆತುಬಿಟ್ಟ ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಅಂಥ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ದಾಳಿಗಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯೇ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕರು ನಮ್ಮ ಸೇನಾಪಡೆಗಳ ತಿಬ್ಬರಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿ ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದಲ್ಲಂತೂ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಏನಾದರೊಂದು ಕಿಡಿಗೇಡಿ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ದೇಶದ ಉದ್ದಗಲಕ್ಕೂ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕರನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳು ದಿನನಿತ್ಯ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭದ್ರತಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಲೋಪಕ್ಕೂ ಜಾಗವಿರಬಾರದು. ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ

ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆಯೆಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವೊಂದರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಈ ಕ್ರಿಮಿಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ದಿನೇದಿನ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗಿನ ದಾಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಅನಿಷ್ಟಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ತಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನನಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಶೋಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಹಮಾಸ್ ಉಗ್ರರು ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸಿದಾಗ ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್‌ನ ಮೊಸಾದ್‌ನಂಥ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದಕ್ಷ ಗುಪ್ತಚರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ಹೇಗೆ ವಿಫಲವಾಯಿತು ಎಂಬುದರ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಗುಪ್ತಚರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಸಣ್ಣದೊಂದು ಲೋಪ ಕೂಡ ಹೊಸ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಎಸಗುವ ಸಣ್ಣದೊಂದು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಕೂಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಪಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಭಾರತವು ಇಂದು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ದೈತ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ದುಷ್ಕರ್ಮಿಗಳ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಉರಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕರು ಈ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ದೈತ್ಯನನ್ನು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸಲು ಹವಣಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ದೇಶದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಾದ ಮುಕೇಶ್ ಅಂಬಾನಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಗೌತಮ್ ಅದಾನಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಬಿಗಿಯಾದ ಭದ್ರತಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ. ರತನ್ ಟಾಟಾ ಅವರಿಗೂ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ನಾಯಕರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರಲಿ, ಅವರ ಭದ್ರತಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಯಾರೂ ಭೇದಿಸಲು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವಿದೆ. ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಹುಣ್ಣಿದ್ದಂತೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಉಗ್ರರೇಂಬ ಕ್ರಿಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂಜೆಗಳಾದ ಅಪಾರ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಉಗ್ರರಲ್ಲ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ನುಸುಳುವುದು ಪಾಕ್ ಅಕ್ರಮಿತ ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದ (ಒಪಿಟಿ) ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ. ಒಪಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ತಿಬ್ಬರಗಳು ನೆಲೆಯೂರಿವೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಪಾಕ್ ಅಕ್ರಮಿತ ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಜಗಳವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಪಡಿಸಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ನೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಒಪಿಟಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅನುಮಾನವೂ ಬೇಡ. ಈ ತಿಂಗಳು ಗೃಹ ಸಚಿವ ಅಮಿತ್ ಶಾ ಕೂಡ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಕ್ ಅಕ್ರಮಿತ ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 24 ಸೀಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದಿರಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದೂ, ಒಪಿಟಿ ನಮ್ಮದೆಂದೂ ಖಡಾಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ವಿವಾದವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಪಡಿಸಿ ಸಂಘರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂಗಳ ಹಾಡುವ ಕಾಲ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

(ಲೇಖಕರು ಹಿರಿಯ ಪತ್ರಕರ್ತರು)



# ಗಣಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೇ ಬೆರಗಾಗಿಸಿದ ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್

ಗಣಿತವೆಂದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗೋಡೆಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸುವುದು, ಅಂಕ ಗಳಿಸುವುದಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಕಲಿತಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಿತ್ಯ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪಾಲಕರು ತಾವು ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನೂ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತರಕಾರಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ, ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಲಾಭ/ನಷ್ಟದಂತಹ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಗಣಿತವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಒದಗಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪೈಥಾಗೋರಸ್ ಪ್ರಮೇಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಲಂಬ ಕೋನ ತ್ರಿಭುಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕರ್ಣದ ಮೇಲಿನ ವರ್ಗವು ಲಂಬಕೋನವನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಬಾಹುಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮನಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿತ್ಯ ಜೀವನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಮೇಯದ ಮಹತ್ವವೇನು? ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ? ಎಂಬುದರ ಕುರಿತು ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಗಣಿತವೆಂದರೆ ಭಯದ ಬದಲು ಭರವಸೆ ಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆ...

ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಅವರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡು ಒಡತನವಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಊಟವೂ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರ ತಂದೆಯವರು ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಬರೆದು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಮಾಸಿಕ ಕೇವಲ 20 ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಂತಹ ಕಠಿಣ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತನ್ನ ಛಲವನ್ನು ಬಡದೇ ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅವರ ಗುಣ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವಕರಿಗೆ ಅದರ್ಶಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗಣಿತ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೇ ಬೆರಗಾಗಿಸಿದ್ದ ಭಾರತ ಕಂಡ ಸರ್ವಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಗಣಿತಜ್ಞ ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಅವರು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ 1887ರ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 22ರಂದು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ಈರೋಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರ ಜನ್ಮ ದಿನವನ್ನೇ ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗಣಿತ ದಿನವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಣಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸುವುದು, ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣಿತ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು, ನಿತ್ಯ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣಿತದ ಮಹತ್ವ ಅರಿಯುವುದು ಈ ಆಚರಣೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ.

ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಅವರ ಗಣಿತ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಎಷ್ಟೊಂದರೆ ತಮಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಗಣಿತದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು, ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದಿಷ್ಟು ಹೊಸದನ್ನು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕೇವಲ ತಮ್ಮ 12ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಟ್ರಿಗ್‌ನಾಮೆಟ್ರಿ (ತ್ರಿಕೋನಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ) ಅವರು ನಿಪುಣರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಯಾರ ಸಹಾಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದರು. 1903ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿನಾಪಿಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಫ್ಯೂರ್ ಮ್ಯಾಥೆಮ್ಯಾಟಿಕ್ ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪಡೆದು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಮೇಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಂತವಾಗಿ ಸಂಶೋಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡರು.



ಇವರ ಗಣಿತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕುತೂಹಲ, ಹೊಸ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಆಯ್ಸರ್ ಎಂಬುವವರು ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಅವರೊಡನೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ, ಕೇಂಬ್ರಿಜ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರ್ ಹಾರ್ಡಿ‌ಯವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡ ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ತನಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ, ಅಪಾರಣ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗಳ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿ, ಸುಮಾರು 120 ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಮೇಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಆ

ಪತ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮೇಯಗಳನ್ನು ವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ತಮ್ಮ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿಸಿದರು. ಕೇಂಬ್ರಿಜ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶುದ್ಧ ಗಣಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾನ್ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರೊ. ಹಾರ್ಡಿ‌ಯವರು ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್‌ರವರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಮೇಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ತೀವ್ರ

ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಚಕಿತರಾದರು. ಇಂತಹ ಗಣಿತ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತಾನು ಹಿಂದೆಂದೂ ನೋಡಿಯೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇಂತಹ ಅದ್ಭುತವಾದ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಗಣಿತಜ್ಞನೇ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು. ಹಾರ್ಡಿ‌ಯಂತಹ ಮಹಾನ್ ಗಣಿತಜ್ಞನೇ ಆ ಸೂತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಮೇಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಶಂಸಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಗಣಿತದ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ಎಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಆಳವಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಂತರ ಹಾರ್ಡಿ‌ಯವರು ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮರು ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆದು, ಎಚ್.ಎಲ್.ನಿವೆಲ್ ಎನ್ನುವವರು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ನೀಡಲು ಮದರಾಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರಿಂದ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸಲಹೆ ದೊರೆಯುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಅವರು ನೆವೆಲ್‌ರವರನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಗಣಿತದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದರು. ಇವರ ಗಣಿತದ ವಿಧ್ವಂಸ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಅವರು ಹಾರ್ಡಿ‌ಯವರ ಆದೇಶದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ತಾವು ಉನ್ನತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆಹ್ವಾನ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಮೊದ ಮೊದಲು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದರೂ ನಂತರ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ತೆರಳಿದರು. ನಂತರ ಕೆಂಬ್ರಿಜ್‌ಗೆ ತೆರಳಿ ಹಾರ್ಡಿ‌ಯವರನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿಯಾದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಹಾರ್ಡಿ‌ಯವರ ನಿರಂತರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆದು 1917ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್‌ರಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಟ್ರಿನಿಟಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಫೆಲೋ ಆಗಿ ಗೌರವ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು. 1928ರಲ್ಲಿ ಫೆಲೋ ಆಫ್ ರಾಯಲ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ (ಎಫ್‌ಆರ್‌ಎಸ್) ಗೌರವ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು. ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಕ್ಷಯರೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ತುತ್ತಾದರು. ಈ ಆಘಾತದಿಂದ ಹೊರಬರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೇ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಮರಳಿ ಭಾರತದತ್ತ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ 1920 ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್ 26 ರಂದು ತಮ್ಮ 32ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಹೀಗೆ ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್‌ರವರು ಬದುಕಿದ್ದು ಕೇವಲ 32 ವರ್ಷ ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಕುಲವಿರುವವರೆಗೂ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ

ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಗಣಿತವೆಂದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗೋಡೆಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸುವುದು, ಅಂಕ ಗಳಿಸುವುದಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಕಲಿತಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಿತ್ಯ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪಾಲಕರು ತಾವು ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನೂ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತರಕಾರಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ, ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಲಾಭ/ನಷ್ಟದಂತಹ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಗಣಿತವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಒದಗಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪೈಥಾಗೋರಸ್ ಪ್ರಮೇಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಲಂಬ ಕೋನ ತ್ರಿಭುಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕರ್ಣದ ಮೇಲಿನ ವರ್ಗವು ಲಂಬಕೋನವನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಬಾಹುಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮನಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿತ್ಯ ಜೀವನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಮೇಯದ ಮಹತ್ವವೇನು? ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ? ಎಂಬುದರ ಕುರಿತು ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಗಣಿತವೆಂದರೆ ಭಯದ ಬದಲು ಭರವಸೆ ಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಕಡಲೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬದಲು ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ರಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ತಿಂದಾಗ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಿಹಿ ಸಿಹಿಯಾದ ರಸವು ಹೊರಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಗಣಿತವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕೇ ಸಿಹಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿತ್ಯ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೈಥಾಗೋರಸ್ ಪ್ರಮೇಯದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ನೋಡಲಾಗಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೇಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಬೇಕಾದ ಏಣಿಯ ಎತ್ತರ ಎಷ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು? ಆ ಏಣಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿ ಬೀಳದಂತಿರಲು ಗೋಡೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ಪ್ರಮೇಯವಿದೆ.

**ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗಣಿತ ದಿನ ನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಲೇಖನ**



- ರಾಜು ಭೂಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಲೇಖಕರು, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ



## ಸಾಧನೆ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಸ್ವತ್ತು!

**‘ಹು**ಚ್ಚುಕೋಡಿ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಅದು ಹದಿನಾರರ ವಯಸ್ಸು’ ಎಂಬ ಹಾಡನ್ನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಬಾಲವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮಂಗನಂತೆ ಆಡುವ ಆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಹುಡುಗರ ಹುಚ್ಚಾಟದ ಪೀಕಲಾಟ ಅಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ದುಷ್ಟಟಗಳಿಗೆ ದಾಸರಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನ್ನೇ ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಕೆಲವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾಲ್ಯದಿಂದಲೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಛಾಪು ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೇ ಸಾಧಕರಾಗಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಅಂತಹದ್ದೇ ಯುವ ಸಾಧಕರ ಕತೆಯಿದು. ಸ್ನಾಪ್ ಚಾಟ್ ಎಂಬ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ 20ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ, ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೇರಿಸಿದ ಇವಾನ್ ಸ್ಪೈಗಲ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಾಗ ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ರೋಮಾಂಚನ ಎನಿಸಿತು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ, ಇಂದಿನ ಕತೆಯ ಹೀರೋ, ಅಮೆರಿಕದ ಅತಿ ಕಿರಿಯ ಶತಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧಿಪತಿ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಇವಾನ್ ಸ್ಪೈಗಲ್.

1990ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮೆರಿಕದ ಲಾಸ್ ಏಂಜಲ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇವಾನ್ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿ ಟೆಕ್ನಿಗಳು. ತನ್ನ ಎರಡನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆಲ್ಲ ಆಟದ ಸಾಮಾನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಕೇವಲ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಕೀಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಜತೆ ಇವಾನ್ ಆಟವಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ಪೋಷಕರು, ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು.

ಬೆರಳು ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ ಹಸ್ತ ನುಂಗಿದರು ಎಂಬಂತೆ, ತನ್ನ 10ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿಗೇ ಐ-ಫೋನ್‌ಗೆ ಸ್ಪೈಗಲ್ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಎಂಬ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ನೇ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಇವಾನ್ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಹುಬ್ಬೇರಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ನಂತರ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ನ್‌ಫರ್ಡ್ ವಿವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯುಸಿನೆಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ವ್ಯಾಸಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿ, ತನ್ನ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿಗೇ ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರು.

ತನ್ನ ಗೆಳೆಯರ ಜತೆ ಹರಟೆಗೆ ಎಸ್‌ಎಂಎಸ್ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಇವಾನ್, ಇದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ನವೀನ ಹೊಸ ಫೀಚರ್ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ನೂತನ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ತಯಾರಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಾದರು. ಅದನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಸಹಪಾಟಿ ಬಾಬಿ ಮರ್ಫಿ ಜತೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು, ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ತಯಾರಿ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು.

2011ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭವಾದ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ಸಾಹಸಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಸ್ನಾಪ್-ಚಾಟ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿಡುತ್ತರು. ಕೆಲವೇ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ದಿನಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ಕಥೆ

ಕನಸು ಮೋಹನ

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಯುವ ಸಮೂಹದಿಂದ ಸ್ನಾಪ್‌ಚಾಟ್ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ಪಡೆಯಿತು. ಆದರೂ ಮೊದಲ ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷ ತನ್ನ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಕಚೇರಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೂ ಇವಾನ್ ಆದಾಯವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪಡಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಇಷ್ಟಲ್ಲದರ ನಡುವೆ ತನ್ನ ಕಂಪನಿಯನ್ನು ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಿ ಇರಿಸಿದ್ದ ಇವಾನ್‌ನ ಸಾಹಸ ಕಂಡು ಫೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್‌ನ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ ಜುಕರ್‌ಬರ್ಗ್ ಸ್ನಾಪ್‌ಚಾಟ್‌ಗೆ ಹಣ ಹೂಡಿದರು. ಇದೊಂದು ಸದಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇವಾನ್ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಟೆಕ್ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. 2015ರಿಂದ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಲಾಭದತ್ತ ಸ್ನಾಪ್‌ಚಾಟ್ ಮುಖಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. 24 ವರ್ಷದ ಇವಾನ್ ಸಾಹಸ ಕಂಡು ಟೈಮ್ ಮ್ಯಾಗಜೀನ್ ವಿಶ್ವದ 100 ಪ್ರಭಾವಿ ಯುವ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು. ಅತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಹರಿದ ಬಂದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಂತರ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಲಾಗದೇ ಕೆಲ ಕಾಲ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲುಕುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗವೂ ಬಂತು.

ಆದರೆ, ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಡೆತಡೆ, ಇಟ್ಟ ತಪ್ಪು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಇವಾನ್, ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಕಳೆದಂತೆ ಸ್ನಾಪ್‌ಚಾಟ್‌ಗೆ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿನ ಹಳಿ ಹತ್ತಿಸಿದರು. 2018ರ ನಂತರದಿಂದ ನಿರಂತರ ಅಪ್ಲೇಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಯುವ ಸಮೂಹಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟವಾಗಬಲ್ಲ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಫೀಚರ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ನಾಪ್‌ಚಾಟ್ ನೀಡಿ, ಸೈ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 10 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೊಸ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರನ್ನು ಸ್ನಾಪ್ ಚಾಟ್ ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಸ್ನಾಪ್‌ಚಾಟ್ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಇಂದಿನ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಇಂದಿಗೆ 2 ಸಾವಿರ ಕೋಟಿ ಮೀರಿದೆ!

ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೂ ಹಲವರು ಹಲವಾರು ಐಡಿಯಾಗ ಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಹಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅಣಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲೇ ತನಗೆ ಬರುವ ಲಾಭವೇನು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭದ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿ, ದಾರಿ ತಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗುರಿ ತಲುಪುವಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೊರಟ ಹಾದಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಅಡಿಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ನಾಪ್‌ಚಾಟ್‌ನಿಂದ ಕಲಿಯಬಹುದಲ್ಲವೇ?







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