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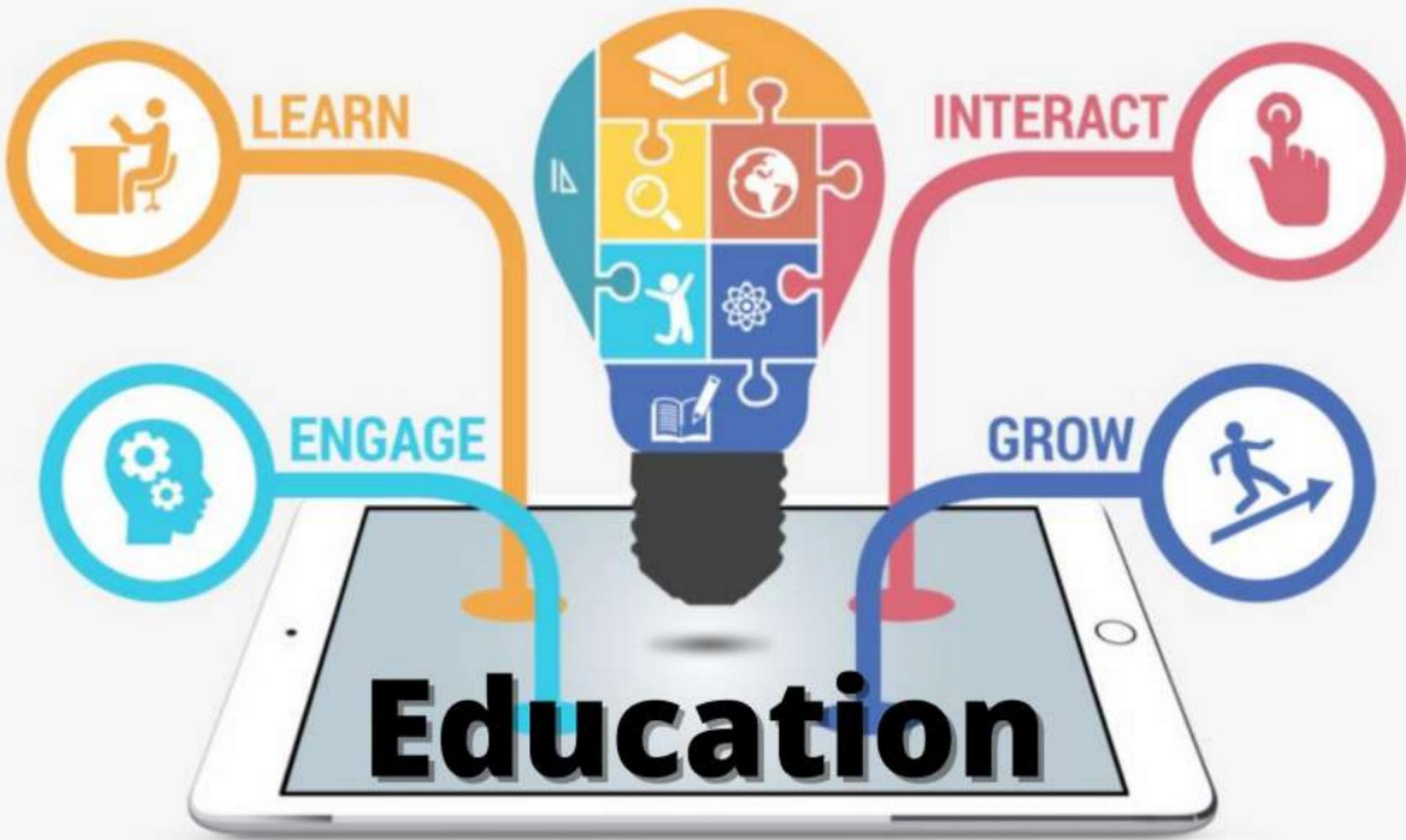
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ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಬರುವಂತಹ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕು

■ ವಿಕ ಸುದ್ದಿಲೋಕ ಕುಂದಾಣಿ

ಅತೀ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನೂತನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಲಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಐಇಇಇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಖಜಾಂಚಿ ಡಾ. ಪರಮೇಶ್ ಆಚಾರಿ.ಬಿ.ಡಿ. ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಸಮೀಪದ ಶ್ರೀ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ದಿವಸ ನಡೆದ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ದಿನಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರವೂ ಸಹ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಐಇಇಇ ಯಿಂದ ನಾನಾ ನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆಗಾಗಿ ಅನುದಾನ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲ ಡಾ.ನಾಗೇಶ್ವರ ಗುಪ್ತಾ



ಶ್ರೀ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ದಿವಸ ನಡೆದ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಐಇಇಇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಖಜಾಂಚಿ ಡಾ. ಪರಮೇಶ್ ಆಚಾರಿ.ಬಿ.ಡಿ. ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ
ವಿನೂತನ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳಿಂದ
ಉಪಯೋಗ

ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ
ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ
ನಡೆದ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ
ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ.
ಪರಮೇಶ್ ಆಚಾರಿ

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನಾ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಭಾರತದ ಐಟಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ, ಇರಾಕ್,

ಚೀನಾ ಮತ್ತು ನೇಪಾಳ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹಲವು ದೇಶಗಳ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ತಮ್ಮ 1120 ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದು, 320 ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗೆ ಶಾರ್ಟ್ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಎಸ್‌ಕೆಎಸ್ ಟೆಕ್ನಾಲಜೀಸ್‌ನ ಸಿಇಒ ಡಾ. ಸುರೇಂದ್ರನ್, ಆದಿತ್ಯ ಬಿರ್ಲಾ ಸನ್ ಲೈಫ್ ಇನ್ಶೂರೆನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಬ್ಯುಸಿನೆಸ್ ಪ್ಲಗರ್ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಿತ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ, ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ನಾನಾ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಡೀನ್ ಆಕಾಡೆಮಿಕ್, ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್, ಡಾ. ಸುನೀಲ್‌ಕುಮಾರ್.ಕೆ.ಎನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೊ. ಸಂತೋಷ್ ಕುಮಾರ್. ಎಸ್. ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದರು.

Teaching Kannada in educational institutions remains a challenge

Private schools affiliated to Central boards (CBSE, CISCE) and following NCERT curriculum have not been teaching Kannada as the first or second language

Jayanth R.
BENGALURU

While the State is celebrating 50 years of being named Karnataka, the implementation of teaching Kannada as a compulsory language continues to be a challenge. From legal hurdles to reservations of parents and schools, there are obstacles galore for Kannada to be taught as a compulsory language in all schools.

Amidst all this, the Karnataka government is ready to frame regulations for the Kannada Language Comprehensive Development Act, 2022, which was passed by both Houses during the previous BJP government's tenure. An expert committee has been constituted headed by Kannada and Culture Minister Shivraj S.



From legal hurdles to reservations from parents and schools, there are obstacles galore for Kannada to be taught as a compulsory language in all schools. FILE PHOTO

Thangadagi. "Our committee has already held three meetings and discussed how to formulate appropriate regulations according to the Act. The work of drafting the rules is in progress. After the rules are finalised, we will discuss with the Chief Minister and appropriate action will be taken to implement it," he told to

The Hindu.

What is in the new act? Many of the provisions that existed in the Kannada Language Learning Act, 2015, will continue to apply in the Kannada Language Comprehensive Development Act, 2022. According to the 2015 Act, "All students studying in classes I to X in all schools

in the State will learn Kannada as first or second language in a phased manner." Along with this, provision for teaching the Kannada language in higher, technical and professional education and reservation in higher, technical and professional education for Kannada medium students have also been added in the new Act. After a major setback due to the Supreme Court's judgement against the Language Policy 1994, in which either the mother tongue of the student or Kannada was made a compulsory medium of instruction in all primary schools in 2014, the State government brought the Kannada Language Learning Act in 2015. This

Act came into effect from the academic year 2016-17. However, private schools affiliated with the Central boards (CBSE, CISCE) and following NCERT curriculum have not been teaching Kannada as the first or second language.

The government has made provision to teach Kannada as a second or third language in the rules of the Karnataka



Learning Language Act and the Karnataka Educational Institutions (Issue of No Objection Certificate and Control) Rules, 2022.

It is only a provisional rule that these schools have used to teach Kannada as a third language.

Meanwhile, around 20 parents moved the High Court and questioned

making of Kannada a compulsory language from classes I to X even in CBSE, CISCE schools in August, 2023. V.P. Niranjanaradhya, a development educationist, said negligence to teach Kannada as a first or second language in private schools of the central curriculum despite the government order is "inexcusable." "They misused the NOC rules and are teaching Kannada as a third language, which is a violation of the Act. The irresponsibility of the government and the officials of the education department has led to this," he said.

Ray of hope

Amidst of all these developments, there is a ray of hope. To promote multilingual school education, the Central Board of Secondary

Education (CBSE) has allowed schools to offer education in a regional language from pre-primary to class 12 recently. This initiative has been taken in accordance with the National Education Policy (NEP). Meanwhile, in 2015, the State government amended the Right to Education Act-2009 (RTE) and the Bill was passed in both houses of the State legislature to make either the mother tongue of the student or Kannada the compulsory medium of instruction in all primary schools. The Bill was forwarded to the President of India in 2017 with the approval of the governor. However, the Union Ministry of Education, which is supposed to send this bill to the President of India with a recommendation, has not taken any action so far.

Low-cost higher education

The role model for higher education in India is typically an institution like an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in the public sector, or an institution like Ashoka University in the private sector. However, the *total* costs at such institutions are very high and these cater to a small segment. This column is about expanding higher education, given the limited budgets, whether we consider the government or the students' families. The focus here is on undergraduate studies only.

Much of the conventional wisdom on good education is based on the image in mind of the West. But the per capita income in India is only about 11 per cent of that in the US in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP). At market exchange rates, it is not even 4 per cent. So we need to think afresh.

Broadly speaking, the emphasis in the elite institutions is on teaching at various levels, research, and "club facilities". What are "club facilities"? The meaning that follows here is from a different viewpoint of providing undergraduate education at a low cost.

An elite institution has a big campus with impressive buildings and extensive landscape. Besides the classrooms, the buildings often include auditoriums, theatres, recreation rooms, rooms for meetings, among other facilities. There can be a guest house, and cafeterias that are separate from the dining halls. All of these are very well done but often under-utilised. It is also likely that there is considerable spending on a college festival and such other activities. There is a variety of playgrounds. Even some of the elaborate library facilities may be considered

here. All of these are useful but not indispensable, given the context here.

Next, consider research. The major part of the high salaries for the faculty in elite institutions is for research. But how important is this *at the margin* for the proposed new low-cost institutions for undergraduate teaching? Hardly. We are now left with teaching. All this is not at all a criticism of research or even "club facilities" in elite institutions. The point is that we can have another set of institutions focused on undergraduate teaching alone, given the issue of costs that come in the way of moving away from the gross enrolment ratio of about 25 per cent at present.

Why expand higher education in the first place, if there are hardly any jobs? Note that some of the unemployment in India is of the degree/diploma holders, not among the meaningfully educated or skilled. Also, government jobs pay a lot but there are very few openings. This creates "hopeful unemployment". These are different problems.

Where can we get faculty for the low-cost institutions? First, it is

important not to insist on a PhD for teachers in the proposed institutions. This immediately expands the supply. Second, besides the regular teachers, there are retired competent teachers who would like to contribute to a small extent. Third, many qualified women, realistically speaking, would like to have a flexible and part-time teaching job. Fourth, many qualified practitioners will be happy to do some teaching. Fifth, some faculty at the better coaching centres can teach in the regular undergraduate programmes. Sixth, many good PhD students would



GURBACHAN SINGH

like to teach a little. Finally, some meaningfully and adequately educated young people at any point of time would be happy to do some teaching till they find their way.

We can have a variety of faculty members, which helps. There is no dearth of faculty for undergraduate teaching, provided the authorities are flexible, and meaningfully respectful. Undergraduate teaching is no rocket science. And, the salaries in the proposed teaching institutions can be well below those under the University Grants Commission (UGC) scales.

Given the focus on teaching, including some online teaching, the salary bill for the faculty, and the costs of infrastructure, laboratories, administration, maintenance and security can all be small. The proposed institutions can operate from a few floors in some large buildings.

It is important to clarify that the idea here is not to encourage "teaching shops". Also, the point is not that the government should cut down its spending on education. Furthermore, the idea is not that students in the teaching institutions without "club facilities" should only study. Finally, the proposal is not that students from affluent families go to the elite institutions and the rest go to the proposed institutions.

The regulating, accreditation, and rating agencies, the media, the philanthropists, and the students and their parents need to change their mindset and the "rules of the game". Then we can move forward. The choice for many in India is not between all-round education and low-cost education; it is between low-cost education and no education at all after schooling.

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IIT faculty's 58 papers retracted in 17 years

Plagiarism Chief Reason, No Clarity On Action Taken

Hemali.Chhopia
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Mumbai: The premier Indian Institutes of Technology have had scores of research papers retracted by faculty members for reasons that raise concerns about author integrity in a little less than two decades, says a monitoring agency.

Among thousands of cutting-edge research papers submitted across the IITs, 58 were retracted between 2006 and 2023 for three reasons: plagiarism of article, plagiarism of text, duplication of article. It does not include other scientific misconduct like manipulation of data, forged authorship, randomly generated content, etc, as analysed by the India Research Watchdog (IRW), a private initiative, based on data provided by The Retraction Watch database.

In the same 17 years, Stanford University (US) had 3 retractions, Princeton University (US) had 2, Oxford and Cambridge (both UK) each had 5, and Tsinghua University (China) had 10, said IRW.

The retractions were from 12, mostly older institutes, from among the 23 IITs. Though small in number in the overall count of research papers, the transgressions are being taken seriously and tackled at the highest level. Research heads of some IITs said that in some cases, publication retractions were seen in cases of biology when diagrams were used from the in-



Getty Images

TIME FOR SCRUTINY

ternet without proper credit. There is no clarity on the action taken against the teachers. Overall, the number of research paper retractions from India has gone up substantially: from 595 between 2017 and 2019, to 1,350 between 2020 and 2022. A total of 109 reasons have been enlisted for retraction of original authored papers.

"We all have our processes to handle such cases. Each time, we get a complaint, we take a deep look at the issue at hand, speak to the faculty and take the necessary action. In some cases, the author himself or herself brings this to our notice, and sometimes we get written complaints," said one IIT director. Former professor and IRW founder Achal Agrawal said he carried out the study as he was alarmed by the sudden proliferation of scientific misconduct. "This is not only harming the scientific reputation of the country but, more importantly, cor-

rupting undergraduate and graduate students. By bringing awareness, some corrective action ought to be taken. Failing to do so will be wasting the tremendous scientific potential that India has on bogus papers," added Agrawal.

The opacity on any action taken is bothering many. "A scientist from a reputed institution like an IIT will lose credibility after the retraction. The retraction is mainly because of three reasons: plagiarism, misrepresentation of data, faulty data, and there are specific UGC 2018 Academic Integrity Guidelines to be followed if there are cases of plagiarism and related issues," said Sumit Narula, academic integrity expert.

Marc Tessier-Lavigne, president of Stanford University, resigned in July 2023 after an investigation opened by the board of trustees found that several academic reports he authored contained manipulated data.

Demystifying liberal arts education

Liberal arts aims to nurture learners' unique talents to make work and life meaningful, writes V Krishnappa

What good is a liberal arts degree? Will it lead to better career opportunities? How is it different from the conventional education in humanities and social sciences?

These questions are usually on the top of the minds of parents who want to enrol their wards in liberal arts programmes, which educators can no longer ignore or dismiss.

Liberal arts education is a distinct, demanding, and unique form of education in contemporary times. The transformative power of unique teaching and learning practices distinguishes it from others. The pedagogies of liberal arts, for the most part, are directed at preparing the students to face the fundamental complexities, uncertainties, and ambiguities with skill, creativity, and confidence.

Despite the presence of the term 'arts' in the 'liberal arts', the educational experience of the liberal arts student is directed to attain skills valuable for practical life. It strikes the right balance between seeing education as the transfer of the most advanced knowledge in specialisation and the development of generic skills helpful in excelling in work and life.

A liberal arts education prepares students to become masterful artists in their life and work. The idea that arts are removed from life is among the oldest and most persistent misunderstandings. This misunderstanding stems from higher-order goals far removed from everyday realities.

To be artistic in the liberal arts sense is to be artful—to be able to skillfully and creatively negotiate work and life situations that are complex and uncertain. It is this transformative power of liberal arts education that is increasingly attracting business corporate interest.

Faced with the dynamic complexity and uncertainty of local and global social, cultural, political, and technological environments, corporations are looking for employees with developed facilities for critical thinking, cross-cultural communication, the capacity to appreciate difference, respect diversity, creativity, adaptation to changing circumstances,



embrace uncertainty, able to learn while doing and ethical orientation—skills and attributes that liberal arts education richly fosters.

These are also the skills that professions, from medicine to law, find helpful in practice. That is why the best universities in the world insist their graduates com-

plete a certain number of core courses irrespective of their chosen disciplines.

Liberal arts education is different from conventional arts programmes. The modern notion of liberal arts education has evolved far from its origins. While the ancient models were focused on training political leaders and jurists, contemporary liberal arts institutions mostly see themselves as preparing students for excellence in wide-ranging professions and disciplines.

The critical pedagogical orientation of the liberal arts programmes is to explore the unity of knowledge across disciplines. Liberal arts students are encouraged to develop not only an awareness of knowledge intrinsic to their primary area of specialisation but also come to acknowledge that discipline's position within the architecture of knowledge systems. The liberal arts educational process focuses on instructing on specialised knowledge and connecting diverse parts of knowledge systems.

In this light, mathematics, for example, helps us see the basic structures and complex patterns of the universe. In contrast, the sciences help us understand and analyse the causal laws that animate the natural and social world. Similarly, history opens a window into the development processes of the natural and human

worlds, opening learners' imaginations of change and continuities.

The contributions of art and literature, the wisdom of religions, and the big questions that are the focus of philosophy illuminate for us the world as it should be, what it could become, and what it takes to flourish. Together, the arts and sciences explore the world as it is, could be, and should be.

The ideal liberal arts classroom addresses not only specialised questions and teaches theoretical knowledge; it relates those specific pursuits to the overarching purpose of a discipline and intellectual query in general. Ideal liberal arts experience also ensures students are familiar with the questions raised in fields beyond their major or concentration.

Learning to learn is the critical task of liberal arts training. It will be the key distinguishing marker of what separates individuals who flourish and rest who end up doing what late anthropologist David Graeber termed 'Bullshit Jobs'—high paying and meaningless. Liberal arts aims to develop learners' capacity to nurture unique talents and make work and life meaningful.

(The author is a professor and executive director of Mahatma Gandhi Centre for Contemporary Ethics at RV University, Bengaluru. Views expressed are personal)

Chess: Much more than a checkmate

ALVINA CLARA

India's early rulers and their wise men used to play chess, popularly known as 'Shatranj', to sharpen their thinking skills and plan manoeuvres on the battlefield. Even though the game's popularity dwindled in between, it is making a dramatic comeback in schools as academicians and parents realise its ability to improve pupils' concentration, planning and other skills.

Chess, a centuries-old game, is much more than just fun. It's a brain-stimulating exercise that gets young minds to focus, think deeply and develop patience while anticipating the opponent's next move. These skills are certainly essential in the growing-up years and can help with everything from maintaining concentration to solving problems.

The best part is this intellectually stimulating game can be played nearly anywhere and at any age. And with the proliferation of online games, you can play it virtually, too, even without a physical board. Many schools

worldwide are including chess as an extra-curricular option or as part of the timetable.

Here are some reasons why many parents and their kids, as well as academic institutions, are willing to devote time to the game.

■ **Heightened cognitive function:** Critical thinking and problem-solving skills are a requisite to playing chess.

As a result, regular practice can enhance children's cognitive function, making them mentally sharper and alert. Studies have shown that chess players tend to have better memory, concentration levels and heightened brain function than those unfamiliar with the game.

■ **Mindfulness:** Chess requires the mind to be fully alert to assess the situation before making the next move. In an age where more value is placed on slowing down and being 'present' at the moment, chess can certainly sharpen the intellect.

■ **Planning and reasoning skills:** As the game requires episodes of



silent contemplation to anticipate the opponent's moves and plan the next series of countermoves, it gets young minds to reflect profoundly and plan. Your planning skills get sharpened after each chess session. Through logic and reasoning, one can predict outcomes and counter-act accordingly.

■ **Boost creativity:** To come up with winning strategies, players must think

outside the box and be able to envision various scenarios and outcomes.

Kids can apply this imagination and creativity to other areas of life and solve problems with green-hat thinking.

■ **Decision-making:** From applying logic and anticipating an opponent's moves to changing plans based on the dynamics of the game, chess helps the mind to ponder and dissect the situation before making a manoeuvre. This intense evaluation helps in better and sound decision-making, which can be extended to real-life situations as well.

■ **Patience and perseverance:** Chess isn't an instant or fast game. It warrants patience and perseverance to strategise and follow it up until checkmate. This type of perseverance is essential to sail through hardships and obstacles of life and make your way out of problems. Equipping kids with such persistence through gaming is certainly beneficial in the maturing years.

■ **Maintain calm and composure:** In a game of chess, each move must be a calculated one, and the display

of aggression or haste decisions do not help. Only by remaining calm and composed can you astutely attack your opponent. This calmness and composure are indispensable to the youth to make their way out of tunnels in life.

■ **Concentration and confidence:** Each time you play chess, your unwavering attention to the game helps increase concentration levels and keep distractions at bay. Also, the confidence level improves as you get the hang of it. Eventually, the time dedicated translates to better confidence and concentration levels game after game.

As the game's potential to equip pupils with essential skills has been recognised, including it in the school curriculum or as an extra-curricular activity is becoming common. Offline and online chess training centres and academies have made learning the game easy. It is time to teach your kids the game of pawns, forks, gambits, sacrifices, checkmates and winning.

(The author is a freelance writer)

BULLETIN BOARD

WordPress development
The Learn Cloud is hiring for a WordPress development work-from-home internship. Students with knowledge of CSS, HTML, JavaScript, PHP, SEO, and WordPress can apply by November 16. The stipend is Rs 10,000/month. Apply: <https://rebrand.ly/DH-235>

Graphic design Internship
Lagorii is hiring graphic design interns in Bengaluru. Students with knowledge of Adobe Illustrator, Adobe Photoshop, UI and UX Design, and Video Editing can apply by November 16. The stipend is Rs 10,000-15,000/month. Apply: <https://rebrand.ly/DH-237>

Badhte Kadam scholarship
H T Parekh Foundation is inviting applications from students from less privileged backgrounds for a scholarship. Students with a family income of less than Rs 6 lakh/year who have completed Class 12 and are pursuing BCom, BSc, BA, etc., from recognised colleges or universities in India, having scored more than 70% marks in previous exams, can apply before November 20. Details: <https://t.ly/IOCVW>

Postgraduate scholarships
Reliance Foundation is seeking applications for a scholarship from students enrolled in the first-year full-time regular postgraduate degree programme in computer science, artificial intelligence, mathematics and computing, electrical/electronics engineering, chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, renewable and new energy, material sciences & engineering or life sciences. Those with a GATE score of 550-1000 or CGPA of 7.5 or above can apply before December 17. Details: <https://t.ly/4YFza>

DXC scholarship
DXC Progressing Minds Scholarship Programme is seeking applications from Women and transgender students pursuing graduation any year in STEM-related fields. Deadline: November 15. Details: <https://t.ly/4pwzc>

The mindset of learning-unlearning-relearning is crucial and helps you keep pace with the fast-moving corporate world, writes Umashankar K

High or low self-esteem can impact productivity

Johnson was working in one of the retail stores of a cell phone company as a sales executive. Passionate about interacting with the customers, he could influence customers' decisions. The business of the outlet started improving due to this.

The senior management recognised this and promoted him to a manager, with 15 sales executives reporting to him. Jubilant about his promotion, Johnson started investing more time and effort towards business development.

During a review of sales in all outlets after a few months, the senior management was astonished to find that Johnson's outlet was deteriorating every month. The senior management finally understood that Johnson continued the trait of a sales executive even after becoming the manager. He used to attend to each walk-in customer—a level of micromanagement a manager should not ideally get into.

What was wrong here? Was Johnson intoxicated with his past laurels? Was he unnecessarily suspicious of his team's ability? Did he try to upskill himself when he was promoted to a manager role?

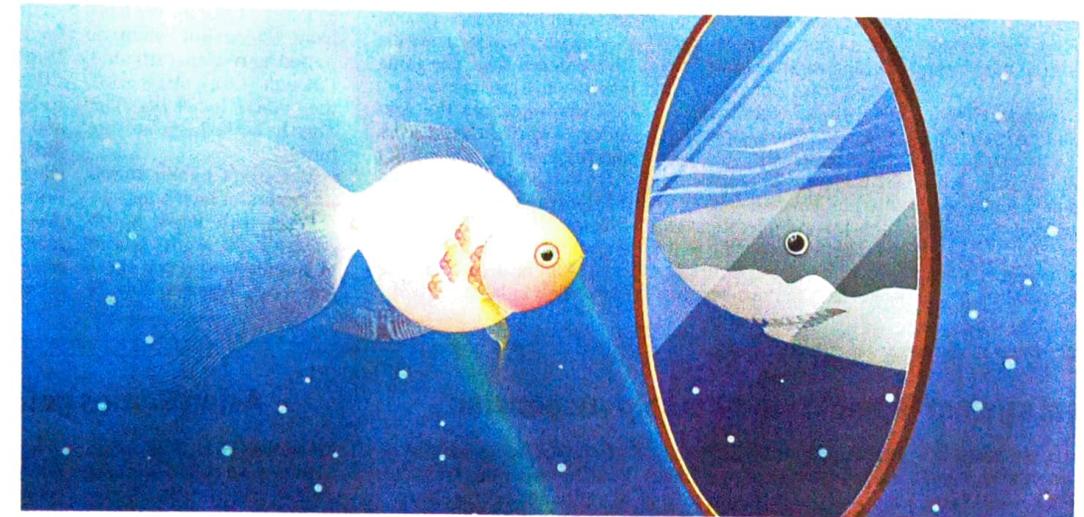
The inflated or deflated perceptions of employees about their workplace competencies hamper job productivity and may seriously threaten the organisation in the long run. Besides, fantasies about one's competencies and trying to align them with reality will lead to dissonance in the workplace. Dissonance includes incompetent employees sitting in challenging roles and competent employees being relegated to lesser roles.

Dunning-Kruger effect

According to psychological studies, the Dunning-Kruger effect is a cognitive bias wherein the person has the metacognitive (unconscious) ability to overestimate his/her competencies and may not accept reality due to the unconsciously conditioned intellectual senses that overvalue themselves.

A study published in Harvard Business Review in 2005 shows that the Dunning-Kruger effect works in a cascading direction in an organisation. A self-magnified leader certifies the inflated self-assessed scores of his/her team members, and the effect trickles down onto the junior levels.

This trend not only damages work-



place productivity but also paralyses innovative thoughts. The traits of the Dunning-Kruger effect, like overconfidence, narcissism, unrealistic actions and cynicism, create an ecosystem of suspicion and void.

Imposter syndrome is a contradictory version of the Dunning-Kruger effect wherein the employee underestimates his/her competencies due to factors like humility, lack of opportunity, or consistent demotion (psychological) at work. This pulls down the employees' morale, leading to sabotage of the psychological capital of an organisation.

The psychological capital includes efficiency, hope, perseverance, and positivism. Another study in Harvard Business Review from May 2020 shows that the toxic dynamics of the Dunning-Kruger Effect increase the incidents of imposter syndrome in employees. Consequently, they consciously disengage from active participation.

Workplace consequences

The Dunning-Kruger effect is a cognitive contagion that spreads across organisational landscapes by creating an imbalance between the job roles and the required competencies. Following could be the possible effects of both syndromes:

- Employees live in a state of oblivion, and their jobs degenerate.

- Unsophisticated employees rise to inappropriate positions and contaminate the organisational competency framework.

- Germination of vicious and impractical workplace executions leads to losing trust in employees.

- The logical, innovative thoughts are frozen, leading to redundancy and employee attrition.

- Employee disengagement from workplace affairs and the dissolution of the psychological contract between employee and organisation.

- The talent pipeline may be contaminated due to illogical or biased role elevations.

Nullifying the syndromes

Organisational psychologists and human resource experts opine that the above syndromes can cause potential harm to the organisational health index and hamper collective growth. The hierarchy of competence can be applied to nullify the effect of these syndromes.

- **Unconscious incompetence:** It is a condition where the employees are not aware of their deficiencies, and there is a space for realisation. Unconscious incompetence may be high when a person is elevated to a higher position or a different role. The best way to deal with this incompetence is to identify a reliable colleague or a friend and explore the areas of improvement, including interpersonal skills, domain ex-

pertise, or psycho-social expertise.

- **Conscious incompetence:** Conscious incompetence is more dangerous than any other inadequacy as employees consciously ignore it or try to portray it as a strength, while these ignored incompetencies continue to decelerate career progression. It is an intrinsic state. The only remedy is to initiate the process of unbiased introspection.

- **Conscious competence:** It is a condition wherein the employees are aware of their competencies and apply the same at their workplace. One of the journals (Human Performance, 2010) used the Workplace Arrogance Scale (WAC) to interview the selected employees. The data inferred that the employees who were conscious of the competencies were likely to develop arrogance. This may restrict them from gaining new skills. Consciousness about one's competencies is good, but remaining humble and striving to gain new skills helps.

- **Unconscious competence:** This is where a particular competency has become a part of their workplace excellence. It may keep the employees under the impression that they lack specific skills. Unconscious competency manifests when employees start trying new things or innovative things.

The mindset of learning-unlearning-relearning is crucial. It helps employees keep pace with the fast-moving corporate world.

ಬೇಕು ಜೀವಕಳೆಯ ತರಗತಿ

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಗತಿ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅನುಭವ, ಆಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ಆಸ್ಪದವಾಗುವ ಬೋಧನಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬೇಕು

• ಎಚ್.ಬಿ.ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್

ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ಮಿತ್ರರೊಬ್ಬರು ನನ್ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ 'ನಾನು ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಠ ಬೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನೀರಸವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ನನ್ನ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಉತ್ಸಾಹವೇ ಕುಗ್ಗಿಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ' ಎಂದರು. ನನಗೂ ಈ ಅನುಭವ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಣಾ ಸಂವಾದ ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ತರಗತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ನೀರಸ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕೆಲವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ನಂತರ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಂದಿಸುವ, ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸಿ ಸಂವಾದಿಸುವ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ತರಗತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಂದಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಸವಾಲೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲಕರು ಬಾಲಕಿಯರಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನೀರಸ ಮನೋಭಾವ, ಅನಾಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಗಮನ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವರ ನೋಟ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಮನಸ್ಸತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಏನೋ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವರಂತೆ ಇರುವ ಕೆಲವರ ಮನೋಭಾವವು ಬೋಧಕರ ಉತ್ಸಾಹ ಕರಗಿಸುವಂತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

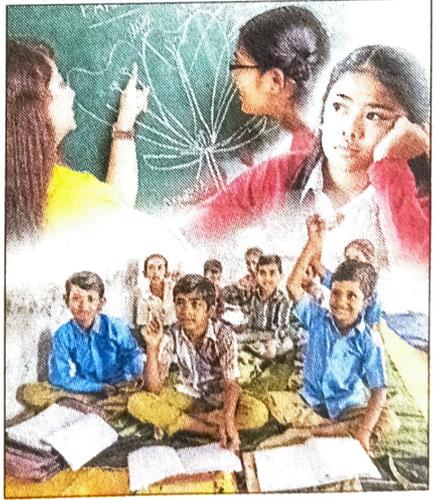
ಶಾಲೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಪರಮ ಬೋರ್ ಹೊಡೆಸುವ ತಾಣ ಎಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಂದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಖುಷಿ, ಸಂತಸ, ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಪುಟಿಯುವ ಮಗು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಅರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಖುಷಿಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದು ಹೊಸದನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ದಿನಗಳೆದಂತೆ ಮಗುವಿನ ಉತ್ಸಾಹವು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಕಳೆದ ನಂತರ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೊದಲಿದ್ದ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಹೊರಟುಹೋಗಿ, ಆ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಸರ ಆವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಗೈರುಹಾಜರಾಗುವ ಮಗು, ಕಲಿಯುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರತೆ ಕಾಣದೆ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬೋಧನಾ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ದಿಗಡಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನೆಯವರ ಒತ್ತಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗುವ ಇಂತಹ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬೇಸರ, ನಿರುತ್ಸಾಹದ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿತ ರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಉದಾರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಮಾಡುವ ನಿಯಮದಿಂದ ಅವರು ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆಯವರೆಗೂ ತಲುಪಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಓದು, ಬರಹ, ಸರಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕದಂತಹ ಮೂಲ ಕೌಶಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುವುದೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರ ತರಗತಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಾದ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುವುದೋ ಎಂಬ ಗೊಂದಲಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಬೀಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಜರ್ಮನಿಯ ಸಂಶೋಧಕ ರೀನ್‌ಹಾರ್ಡ್ ಪೆಕ್ಟನ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರರು ದೇಶದ 5ರಿಂದ 9ನೇ ತರಗತಿವರೆಗಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಂತೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಭಾವನೆಗಳಾದ ಸಂತಸ ಮತ್ತು ಆತ್ಮಾಭಿಮಾನವು ಗಣಿತ ವಿಷಯದ ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಭಾವನೆಗಳಾದಕೋಪ, ಆತಂಕ, ಅವಮಾನ, ಬೇಸರ, ಅಸಹಾಯಕತೆಯು

ಗಣಿತ ವಿಷಯದ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕುಂಠಿತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕುಂಠಿತವಾದ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಿಂದ ಬಲವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹದಿಹರೆಯದವರ ಭಾವನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಅವರ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆಗೂ ನಿಕಟ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವ ಇತರ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳೂ ಇವೆ.

ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಉತ್ಸಾಹ, ಹುಮ್ಮಸ್ಸು, ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ತರಗತಿಯ ಬೋಧನಾ- ಕಲಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವುದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾಗಬಲ್ಲದು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ, ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಧೈರ್ಯ ತುಂಬಿ, ಸಾವಧಾನದಿಂದ ಕಲಿಕೆಯತ್ತ ಸಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರನ್ನು ಬೈಯುವುದು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಫಲ ನೀಡದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು ತೀವ್ರಗೊಂಡು, ಶಾಲಾ ತರಗತಿಗಳು ಅಸಹನೀಯ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ.



ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಗತಿ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುಕೂಲ ವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅನುಭವ, ಆಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ಆಸ್ಪದವಾಗುವ ಬೋಧನಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬೇಕು. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕುತೂಹಲ, ಆಸಕ್ತಿ, ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆಯು ಉದ್ದೀಪನ ಆಗುವ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಆಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ವಿಷಯ ಬೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ತರಗತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಂತೆ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವಂತೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಂದಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಇದೆ.

ತರಗತಿಗಳು ಜೀವತಳೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ-ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ, ಹುಮ್ಮಸ್ಸು, ಉತ್ಸಾಹವಿರುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಜರೂರು ಇದೆ.

ಲೇಖಕ: ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ದಯಲಾ), ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Student quit course eight yrs ago, engg college yet to return documents

BENGALURU, DHNS: A student admitted to a Bengaluru-based college is struggling to get back her SSLC and IIPU documents for the last eight years.

This despite a clear instruction from the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU) not to withhold original documents of students, even if they quit the course midway.

Bhavya (name changed), was admitted to Computer Science engineering at ACS College of Engineering located in Kambipura, Mysuru Road, under a government quota seat allotted by the Karnataka Examination Authority (KEA) in 2014-15.

Personal reasons

After two years, she had to discontinue for personal reasons. But the college is yet to return her documents submitted during the admissions.

Since then, the girl and her parents have made multiple visits to the college requesting for the documents, but to no avail.

Speaking to *DH* the parents of the student said, "The college authorities are literally harassing us. We have also filed a complaint with the police and with the university. But, nothing helped us."

Can't join other course

Without her original documents, the girl remains a dropout as she cannot join any other course or college.

On October 5, VTU asked the college to return the documents or else face action as per regulations.

When contacted, principal of the college A M Prasanna Kumar said he joined the college recently and was aware about the case.

"The parents have called me. I've asked them to meet me next week," he said.

Five MoUs signed at first India-Australia skill & education meet

KAVITA BAJELI-DATT & DILIP SINGH KSHATRIYA @New Delhi/Ahmedabad

INDIA and Australia on Monday held the first-ever education and skill meet, in which the two countries discussed joint skill collaborations, partnerships between higher educational institutions on joint degrees, and visas for Indian students and research scholars.

The Australia India Education and Skill Council (AIESC) meet, which was held at IIT Gandhinagar, was chaired by Union Education and Skill Development Minister Dharmendra Pradhan and Jason Clare, Australian minister for education, and Brendan O'Connor, Australian minister for skills and training.

Pradhan highlighted 2023 as

a landmark year for Australia and India, particularly for cooperation in the areas of education and skill development.

The inaugural AIESC meeting will act as a catalyst in charting new roadmaps for building stronger knowledge bridges, advancing mutual priorities in education and skill development, boosting people-to-people linkages and establishing the knowledge vertical as one of the strongest pillars of India-Australia ties, he said.

He said that five MoUs between Australian and Indian Higher Education Institutes have been exchanged to facilitate research collaborations in areas like AI, agriculture, water management, critical minerals and healthcare.



Education minister Dharmendra Pradhan with his Australian counterpart Jason Clare at the Education and Skill Council meeting in Gandhinagar on Monday | PTI



Science & Technology

Tech alone can't protect the borders



HARSH V PANT SUCHET VIR SINGH

Respectively, vice president (studies and foreign policy), and associate fellow, Observer Research Foundation

Technology is essential to border management. But, as the events of October 7 show, a delicate balance between its use and the presence of troops is needed

EVEN AS THE Israel-Hamas crisis shows no signs of de-escalating, the ease with which the much-touted Israeli border defence systems fell apart on October 7 continues to challenge observers and practitioners as they seek a better understanding of what really happened. In one swoop, Hamas took down the technology-driven, modern, expensive, and high-end fencing systems called the "Iron Wall", which the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) had set up along 65 km of their border with Gaza in 2021, to fend off infiltration.

Essentially, the inability of the "smart fence" to fend off Hamas highlights the folly of relying excessively on technology for border protection. Technology and machines cannot replace boots on the ground in precarious border areas. While they are essential elements of modern border management and security practices, there needs to be a delicate balance between them and the physical presence of troops. For India, these events are also significant, given its long and porous borders and history of skirmishes in these areas.

Enabled with state-of-the-art thermal cameras, radars, and sensors, which would ensure real-time responses from remote-controlled machine guns to fend off any infiltration attempts, Tel Aviv's logic was that the high-tech "smart fence" was impenetrable. Covered in barbed wire and fortified via a deep concrete base to thwart tunnel movement from Gaza to Israel—the 20-

foot high wall, built with over 140,000 tonnes of iron and steel at a cost of over \$1 billion, took more than three years to complete.

While the Iron Wall was supposed to act as a bulwark against Hamas, the over-reliance on technology or "tech fetish," as it is being described, came to nought on the day of Hamas's bloody attack.

According to the IDF, 29 points across the smart fence were breached by Hamas on October 7. While soldiers were stationed at 500 feet along the periphery, they offered little resistance.

A few weeks prior, three battalions of soldiers were moved to the West Bank from Gaza by Israel, making the incursion easier for Hamas. Essentially, the Gaza front was "minimally staffed" at a lower threshold than expected. Hamas took advantage of this troop reduction.

Hamas's onslaught began by first deploying commercially bought drones to drop explosives on communication infrastructure, remote-controlled guns, and observation posts near the fence. This put the border surveillance and response mechanism into disarray. Hamas then resorted to using explosives to blow up sections of the fence. Finally, they deployed bulldozers to widen the gaps that had been created in the smart

fence through the bombings. This enabled cars, jeeps, and bikes loaded with Hamas fighters to pass through the fence. As the observation posts and machine guns were also taken down, many went across the fence as paragliders. Consequently, Hamas unleashed its string of attacks across Israel, leading to the deaths of many civilians, which then resulted in Israel's relentless targeting

of Gaza and the larger conflict.

In the failure of Israel's Iron Wall or "smart-fence" lies the overestimation of the ability of technology to guard contentious border regions.

In its quest to establish technological superiority, the IDF underestimated the possibility of a sophisticated combined arms

attack from an enemy with a low-technology base. Israel also failed to put in place contingencies to deal with attacks when there could be technology failures or problems while also eliminating the human reaction needed to stymie unexpected attacks. Technological superiority clouded the judgement of the IDF, arguably lulling them into a false sense of security.

These events hold significance for India—given its long history of complicated border management scenarios, skirmishes and conflicts. As a consequence, New Delhi has developed vari-

ous mechanisms, methods, and contingencies for troop deployment and monitoring in its border areas. This is specifically relevant for the Line of Control (LoC), where, despite various border control mechanisms, infiltration problems persist.

In the context of the evolving nature of warfare and the proliferation of drones, India is also adopting these technologies in its border management systems. Recently, India has started inducting drones along its border regions. India is also trying to deploy "smart-fencing" systems along the LoC, with reportedly the same sensors adopted by Israel in its smart fence.

While comparisons between the borders of India and Israel are difficult given the differences in terrain, border size, harsh nature of winter in India's context, and dual threats in terrorism and crime—the lessons from Israel and the downside of the overdependence on technology are clear.

New Delhi must move forward assiduously with its border management strategies—maintaining a delicate balance between the presence of personnel on the ground and the dependence and integration of technology. The latter must not override the former.

India will have to keep in mind that terrorists and infiltrators will find new methods of infiltrating and attacking its borders, but the human element will be critical to thwarting them, albeit with the assistance of technology.

These events hold significance for India, given its long history of complicated border management scenarios & conflicts

New AI-powered platform for MSIL chits: M B Patil

BENGALURU, DHNS: Industries Minister M B Patil said on Monday that the state-run Mysore Sales International Ltd (MSIL) will get a first-of-its-kind AI-powered platform for “smart and efficient user experience” to scale up its chit funds business.

Patil was responding to the *DH* article on the government’s plans to accelerate the MSIL chit funds business on the back of women receiving cash benefits under the guarantee schemes. The MSIL functions under Patil.

“Karnataka is embarking on a significant journey to elevate the chit fund sector to new heights with MSIL



M B Patil

Chits... to make it India’s leading chit fund,” Patil said on X (formerly Twitter).

A part from getting a new AI-powered platform, Patil said MSIL Chit will be “trusted, safe, secured and scalable”.

He added that the government’s aim is to make MSIL’s chit fund business reach Rs 10,000 crore from the current Rs 300 crore in the next five years.



Health & Nutrition

QUICK FIX

CRUNCHY POTATO BITES

Contributed by **B Vishnu**, Hyderabad

INGREDIENTS

- **Potato:** 2 (big size)
- **Corn flour:** 1/2 cup
- **Salt:** 1 tsp
- **Pepper:** 1 tsp
- **Chilli flakes:** 1/2 tsp
- **Oil:** for deep fry

METHOD

- Boil the potatoes and mash them in a bowl.
- Add corn flour, salt, pepper and chilli flakes and make it like a dough.
- Make small bites of the mixture and keep it aside.
- Deep fry these bites and sever them with tomato sauce.

What's cooking in your kitchen?

We are hungry for recipes with minimum ingredients and maximum flavours. Share your quick-fix with us, along with step-by-step photos, at bengaluru-city-express@gmail.com

FIT BIT

HINDOLASANA
(CRADLE POSE)

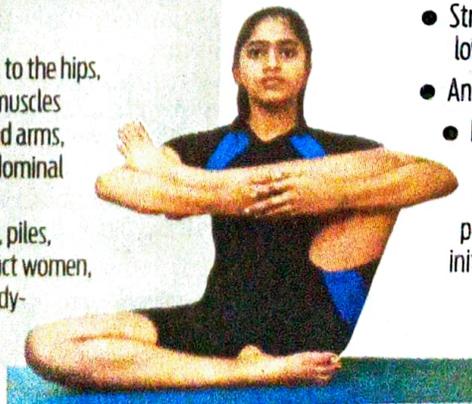
It is a beginner-level, seated, hip-opening pose, which prepares the body for more advanced asanas like Padmasana (Lotus Pose), Kapotasana (Pigeon Pose). It is often done as a warm-up for the opening up of the lower body.

STEPS

- Sit in Sukhasana (Easy Pose), stay for about 4-6 breaths. Inhale and bring the shoulder blades together as you exhale.
- Lift the left leg by holding the left ankle with the left palm. Take a breath and place your left foot on the right elbow crease. Place the arch of the left foot on the inner right elbow.
- Both arms should hold the left leg with fingers interlocked. Ensure that the bent knee and associated foot are in one line.
- Ensure the right hip is grounded and externally rotated while the left one is pushed down.
- Exhale, bring the left leg close to the chest. Breathe normally and feel the stretch at the hamstrings and knees, pressing on the hip muscles.
- Slowly start swinging the left leg inwards and outwards with both hands. Repeat this for 8-10 breaths, maintaining a normal breathing. This action is optional and can be skipped if you struggle.
- Inhale, bring the leg down, back to Sukhasana.
- Relax, repeat with the other leg.

LIMITATIONS

People with injuries to the hips, lower back, knees, muscles of the legs, back, and arms, recovering from abdominal pain, suffering from acute osteoarthritis, piles, coccydynia, pregnant women, cannot establish body-breath connection, avoid this.



BENEFITS

- Stretches pelvic floor muscles, hamstrings, adductors (groin), thighs, calf muscles and gluteus maximus.
- Focuses at Swadhisthana (Sacral) Chakra.
- Stimulates creativity and imagination.
- The alignment ensures the proper flow of prana.
- Helps stimulate the reproductive and digestive organs.
- Helps stimulate the liver, kidneys, and endocrine glands.
- Releases lower back tension.
- Helps to treat back pain.
- Very beneficial for people who sit at a desk for long hours.
- Strengthens muscles in the lower part of the body.
- An excellent hip-opener pose.
- Beneficial for perimenopausal, menopausal and postnatal women (after initial 4 weeks of healing).

By **N Elumalai**, PhD Scholar (Yoga Science) at **Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education & Research, Chennai**



Delhi recorded air pollution levels seven to eight times above safe standards on Monday with the U government announcing the return of its odd-even scheme after four years anticipating further deterioration of air quality post-Diwali

newindianexpress.com

ANNA JOSE @ Kochi

FOR a perfect vision, lenses in eyes should be clear for light to pass straight through it. However, when the natural lens becomes cloudy or opaque due to cataract, light gets refracted and scattered, resulting in blurred vision. People affected with cataract usually face difficulty in seeing and experience glare at night.

When proteins in the lenses start to degenerate and clump together, it makes the lens cloudy, known as a cataract. Advancing age, diabetes, hypertension and tobacco use are proven risk factors for development of cataract in eyes.

The symptoms of cataracts are progressive and cannot be corrected with glasses or contact lenses. Cataract is the leading cause of vision loss, reversible blindness and visual impairment in the country.

Cataract is commonly seen as an age-related disease. "The condition was earlier seen among people in their 60s or 70s. The trend has changed, though, as a result of changing lifestyles and rise in chronic illnesses like diabetes and high blood pressure. Many individuals in their 40s and 50s are now being diagnosed with cataracts," said Dr Umesh Krishna, senior consultant, The Eye Foundation, Kochi. Age-related cataract is also known as senile cataract.

"If a cataract occurs before 50 years, we call it a pre-senile cataract, which accounts for a small percentage of people. In such cases, we look for other causes - like diabetes, hormone deficiencies or malfunctioning. Such conditions will be corrected as well," said Dr Anil Radhakrishnan, consultant ophthalmologist, Amrita Lasik Centre.

"Sometimes, cataracts occur in children in a small age group. It can be due to incidents when the child was in the mother's womb or maybe without any causing factor. In such cases, we have to operate it very early," he added.

"Kidney ailments, glaucoma, smoking, eye injuries, infection, ocular inflammation, prolonged use of certain medications, genetic or metabolic defect or certain infection and trauma can also lead to cataract," said Dr Smruti Rekha Priyadarshini, consultant ophthalmologist, at LV Prasad Eye Institute (LVPEI), Bhubaneswar.

"Cataracts that occur after injuries to the lens are called traumatic cataracts. It can occur at any age," added Dr Umesh.

Patients with cataracts experience cloudy vision, poor eyesight at night, difficulty in driving at night, glare of lights, difficulty in reading in dim light, coloured haloes or multiple images. Cataract surgery is the only way to remove cataracts and restore clear vi-



CATARACT

FOR A VISION UNCLOUDED

sion. The clouded lens is replaced by an artificial intraocular lens (IOL) during cataract surgery. IOL is an artificial lens that permanently stays in the operated eye. This lens aids the incoming light rays to focus accurately on the retina, thus enabling the patient to see clearly.

"There are no eye drops, medications and

eyes in the initial days after the surgery," said Dr Umesh.

"LVPEI offers various advanced, cutting-edge surgical techniques to treat cataract in the form of manual small incision cataract surgery or phacoemulsification. Based on the type of cataract, health condition of the patients and their lifestyle, the ophthalmologists recommend the best suitable option," said Dr Smruti Rekha.

For the last six to eight years, laser cataract surgery has been available to treat cataracts. Cataract laser surgery by phacoemulsification is done through a very tiny incision that does not require any stitches to close it. The phaco machine emulsifies the cataract which is sucked out and a foldable lens (IOL) is inserted through the same tiny opening.

"Laser cataract surgery has its own benefits. The procedure will be smooth and less time-consuming and the precision is high. It also offers speedy recovery and good clarity of vision compared to traditional cataract surgery," said Dr Umesh.

Various options of intraocular lenses are monofocal lenses (for distance correction only), toric lenses (correct astigmatism), aspheric lenses (better quality vision and enhanced contrast sensitivity), multifocal lenses (for near, intermediate and far distance, and reduces the dependency on glasses), multifocal toric lenses (in case of astigmatic error), added Dr Smruti Rekha.

"Nowadays, the prevalence of cataract surgery has gone up. The predominant reason for that I believe is the visual demand has gone up significantly. Even a small diminishing of vision can affect people now. Especially, if he or she is having an active lifestyle - driving, working on computers or tablets," Dr Anil added.

"The cost of the procedure is around ₹10,000 to ₹15,000. "The patients are discharged on the day of the procedure itself, thus hospital charges can be excluded. However, the cost varies according to the implant and incision used," said Dr Anil.

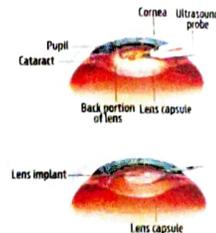
Two types of lenses are available. "If the individual chooses a mono-focal lens, he or she will have to wear glasses to read. If multifocal lens is used, they do not have to. However, the cost is comparatively high," added Dr Umesh. The cost of a lens varies from ₹15,000 to ₹1 lakh, according to the demand of the patient.

According to Dr Umesh, screening can help detect cataracts in the early stages. "It is recommended for everyone in their 40s and 50s to undergo screening. Cataract, if diagnosed early, is easier to remove. In advanced stages, we may have to perform manual small-incision cataract surgery," he said.

(With inputs from Hemant Kumar Rout @Bhubaneswar)

SURGICAL PROCEDURE

The most common type of cataract surgery is called phacoemulsification. During this process, the rapidly vibrating tip of an ultrasound probe breaks up the cataract. The lens is sucked out. An outer housing of the cataract, called the lens capsule, is generally left in place. After removing the lens, the lens implant is placed in the empty space within the capsule where the natural lens used to be. The cost of the procedure is around ₹10,000 to ₹15,000 and price of lens varies from ₹15,000 to ₹1 lakh, depending on patient's choice.



SYMPTOMS

- Clouded, blurred or dim vision
- Trouble seeing at night
- Sensitivity to light and glare
- Need for brighter light for reading and other activities
- Seeing haloes around lights
- Frequent changes in eyeglass or contact lens prescription
- Fading or yellowing of colours
- Double vision in one eye





Most people with chronic back pain naturally think their pain is caused by injuries or other problems in the body such as arthritis or bulging disks. But our research team has found that thinking about the root cause of pain as a process that's occurring in the brain can help promote recovery. That is a key finding of a study my colleagues and I recently published in *JAMA Network Open*, a monthly open-access medical journal.

We have been studying a psychological treatment called pain reprocessing therapy that may help "turn off" unhelpful and unnecessary pain signals in the brain. To do this, we carried out a study in which some people were randomly chosen to receive the pain reprocessing therapy treatment, while some got a placebo injection into their backs.

We included 151 adults ages 21 to 70 years old with chronic back pain. We found that 66% of participants reported being pain-free or nearly pain-free after pain reprocessing therapy, compared with 20% of people who received a placebo.

These results were remarkable because previous trials of psychological treatments rarely led to people reporting full recoveries from chronic pain. So we needed to better understand how this treatment worked: What changed in people's thinking that helped them recover from chronic back pain?

Why it matters

Chronic pain is one of the biggest health problems today. It is the leading cause of disability in the U.S., and it has an economic cost greater than that of diabetes or cancer.

The most common chronic pain condition is back pain. Many patients – and doctors – are focused on identifying different back problems that they suspect may be causing the pain. So they try all sorts of treatments, often to no avail.

A growing number of scientists now believe that many cases of chronic back pain are caused primarily by brain changes. Pain can originate with an injury, but then

PAIN IN THE BACK

Understanding that chronic back pain originates from the brain could lead to quicker recovery, study finds



the pain system can get "stuck" and keep firing long after injuries have healed.

Pain is the brain's alarm system, letting us know about injuries or other threats to our body. Much of the time, the system works well, accurately warning us that a part of our body is

injured and needs to be protected. But when a person has been in pain for months, years or even decades, pain processing pathways are more likely to fire, and brain regions that typically are not involved in pain start to be involved. Chronic pain also leads to increased levels of activity in

glial cells, which are part of the brain's immune system. All these changes in the brain then serve to "entrench" the pain, making it persist.

People, very understandably, think that if their back hurts, there must be a problem in the back – even though we researchers know this is often not the case.

It's critical to note that just because the signal originates in the brain, the pain is not any less real. The pain is always real, no matter what. But to treat it effectively, one needs to accurately identify the root cause.

How we do our work

In our study, we asked people to tell us in their own words what they think is the cause of their chronic back pain. It is a simple question, but few studies have asked their participants to describe the source of their pain.

Participants in our study described injuries, weak muscles, arthritis and other bodily factors as the causes of their pain. Almost no one mentioned anything about the mind or brain.

One of the main goals of pain reprocessing therapy is to help people think differently about the causes of their pain. After we treated participants with pain reprocessing therapy, about half the causes of pain that people described were related to the mind or brain. They said things like "anxiety," "fear" or "neural pathways" were the causes of their pain.

The more that people shifted to this kind of understanding, the more their back pain went down. We think this shift in understanding reduces fear and avoidance of pain, which can tamp down pain pathways in the brain and promote healthy, pain-reducing behaviors like exercise and socializing.

Ask your health providers, or check out these online resources that can help you assess whether and when the brain is playing a role in chronic pain.

Accurately identifying the underlying causes of pain is the first step toward healing it.

(By Yoni Ashar, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, The Conversation)

The importance of strength training

Although our muscles naturally get weaker as we age, physical decline is not inevitable. Here is how strength training regularly can change that trajectory

Staying physically active as you get older doesn't need to include running a half-marathon or trying to be a bodybuilder; it could be as simple as trying to get through the day without feeling winded after you go up a flight of stairs.

The medical term for a condition that involves age-related loss of muscle function and mass is sarcopenia. Sarcopenia can begin as early as age 40, but it tends to be more common in adults age 60 and older. Sarcopenia is associated with a number of health issues such as increased risk of falling, cardiovascular disease and metabolic disease, among others. Recent estimates suggest that sarcopenia affects 10 to 16 per cent of the elderly population worldwide.

Strength training is key

While some amount of age-related loss of muscle function is normal and inevitable, incorporating resistance training can help slow down the rate of decline and even prevent some loss of muscle function.

Recent evidence suggests that one of the key factors leading to sarcopenia is low muscle strength. In other words, combating or reversing sarcopenia may be best done with a resistance-training program that prioritises improving strength. In fact, the decline in muscle strength seems

to occur at a much faster rate than the decline in muscle size, underscoring the importance of proper strength training as people age.

How to safely do this

The National Strength and Conditioning Association, a leading organisation in the US advancing strength and conditioning around the world, states that for older adults, two to three days per week of strength training can be incredibly helpful for maintaining healthy muscle and bone and combating a number of chronic conditions.

The organisation recommends that these workouts involve one to two exercises involving multiple joints per major muscle group,

Sarcopenia, which can begin as early as age 40, is associated with health issues such as increased risk of falling and cardiovascular disease



with six to 12 repetitions per set. These are done at an intensity of 50 to 85 per cent of what's known as one-repetition maximum — the most weight you could handle for a single repetition — with the exception of body weight exercises that use one's own body weight as the resistance, such as push-ups.

Experts also recommend resting for about two to three minutes between sets, or even up to five minutes if the set is challenging. For older adults, particularly those aged 60 and older, the US National Strength and Conditioning Association guidelines suggest that a program like this be performed two to three days per week, with 24 to 48 hours between sessions.

Following such a program would give your muscles an excellent stimulus to enhance strength, while also allowing enough recovery, a very important consideration as people age.

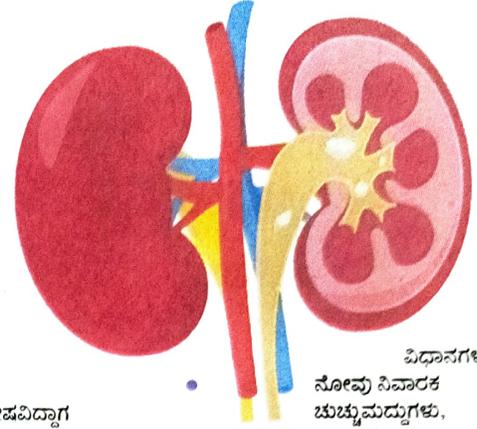
Find what works for you

It's also important to note that there is no one right way to



do resistance training and it doesn't involve traditional weight equipment. Group classes like Pilates and yoga or those that involve circuit training and work with resistance bands can all produce similar results. The key is to get out and exercise regularly, whatever that entails.

ಮೂತ್ರಕೋಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು



ಡಾ. ವಿನಯ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ್

ಮ

ಹೀಗೆಯಿರಿಗಿಂತ ಪುರುಷರನ್ನು ತುಸು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾಡುವ ಮೂತ್ರವ್ಯೂಹದ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಬಾರಿ ತುರ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿತ್ತು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಿಳಿದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನೋವು ಬಹಳವೇ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂಡಿದಂತೆಯೂ, ಕೆಳಭಾಗದವರೆಗೆ ಹರಿದಾಡಿದಂತೆಯೂ ಭಾಸವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ವಾಂತಿ, ರಕ್ತಯುಕ್ತ ಮೂತ್ರವಿಸರ್ಜನೆಯೂ ಆಗಬಹುದು. ತತ್ಕ್ಷಣದ ಶಮನಕ್ಕೆ ನೋವು ನಿವಾರಕ ಚುಚ್ಚುಮದ್ದುಗಳೇ ಸೂಕ್ತ.

ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಮೂತ್ರವ್ಯೂಹದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ, ಮೂತ್ರಪಿಂಡ, ಮೂತ್ರನಾಳ ಅಥವಾ ಮೂತ್ರಕೋಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ರಕ್ತದ ದ್ರವಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ಅನೇಕ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಕರಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ರಕ್ತವು ಕೋಧನಾಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೊಂದು ಮೂತ್ರಪಿಂಡದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರಿಚಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಶರೀರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಳಗಳ ಜೀವಕೋಶಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೀರಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಪುನಃ ರಕ್ತವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತವೆ. ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ರಕ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕರಗಿದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಲು ದ್ರವಾಂಶದ ಕೊರತೆಯಾದಾಗ ಅವು ಹರಳುಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮೂತ್ರವ್ಯೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಳುಗಟ್ಟುವ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಲಸಿಯಂ, ಯೂರಿಕ್ ಆ್ಸಿಡ್, ಆಕ್ಸಲಿಕ್ ಆ್ಸಿಡ್, ಸಿಸ್ಟಿನ್ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುವು.



ಹರಳುಗಟ್ಟುವುದೇಕೆ?

- ಶೇ 70ರಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಳುಗಟ್ಟು ಕ್ಯಾಲಸಿಯಂನಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಬಹುತೇಕರಲ್ಲಿ ರಕ್ತದ ಕ್ಯಾಲಸಿಯಂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲೆಯೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಪ್ಯಾರಾಥೈರಾಯ್ಡ್ ಗ್ರಂಥಿಯ ಸ್ವವಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದವರೆಗೆ ಹಾಸಿಗೆ ಓಡಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಳೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕ್ಯಾಲಸಿಯಂ ಅಂಶವು ರಕ್ತಪರಿಚಲನೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಕ್ಯಾಲಸಿಯಂ

ಮೂತ್ರವ್ಯೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಳುಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದು.

- ಅನುವಂಶೀಯತೆಯ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಪೋಟೇನ್ ಘಟಕಗಳಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಅಮೈನೋ ಆ್ಸಿಡ್‌ಗಳ ಹೀರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗಣಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೋಷವಿದ್ದಾಗ ಸಿಸ್ಟಿನ್ ಅಂಶವು ಹರಳುಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದು.
- ಶೇ 5-10ರಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಯೂರಿಕ್ ಆ್ಸಿಡ್‌ನಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಯೂರಿಕ್ ಆ್ಸಿಡ್ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮೂತ್ರವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಮ್ಲೀಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ಯೂಟೇನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ಯೂರಿನ್ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಚಯಾಪಚಯಾಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದಾಗ ಯೂರಿಕ್ ಆ್ಸಿಡ್ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಿಮೋಥೆರಪಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ರೋಗಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಕೋಶಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಣಿಸಿದಾಗಲೂ ಯೂರಿಕ್ ಆ್ಸಿಡ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರಕ್ತದ ಯೂರಿಕ್ ಆ್ಸಿಡ್ ಸಹಜ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಜೀರ್ಣಾಂಗವ್ಯೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ (ಶಸ್ಚಿಕೆ, ಮೊದಲಾದವು) ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ದ್ರವಾಂಶಗಳ ಹೀರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇತಿಮುಖವಾದಾಗ ಮೂತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಯೂರಿಕ್ ಆ್ಸಿಡ್ ಹರಳುಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದು.
- ಆಕ್ಸಲೇಟ್ ಅಂಶದ ಚಯಾಪಚಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಕೆಲವು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಿಣ್ವಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಜನ್ಮಜಾತವಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಈ ಅಂಶವು ರಕ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಮೂತ್ರವ್ಯೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಳುಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದು.
- ಆಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಅತಿಯಾದ ಬಳಕೆ (ಚಹಾ, ಪಾಲಕ್ ಸೊಪ್ಪು, ಕೋಕಾ, ಚಾಕೋಲೆಟ್, ಕಾಳುಮೆಣಸು ಮೊದಲಾದವು), ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾಗಳು ಮೂತ್ರವ್ಯೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಂಕು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿದಾಗ, ಮೂತ್ರನಾಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ತಡೆಯುಂಟಾದಾಗ, ಮೂತ್ರದ ಹರಿವು ಸರಾಗವಾಗಿ ಆಗದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಲವು ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ಅತಿಯಾದ ಬಳಕೆ ಮೂತ್ರವ್ಯೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಳುಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಬಹುದು.

ತಪಾಸಣೆಗಳು

ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಭಾಗದ ಎಕ್ಸ್-ರೇ, ಅಲ್ಟ್ರಾಸೌಂಡ್ ಸ್ಕ್ಯಾನಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಟಿ ಸ್ಕ್ಯಾನಿಂಗ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಈ ಹರಳುಗಳ ಇರುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ದೃಢಪಡಿಸುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅದರ ನಿಖರವಾದ ಸ್ಥಾನ, ಗಾತ್ರ, ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯೂಹದಲ್ಲಿನ ಇತರ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ವಿವರಗಳು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲು ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗಳೇನು?

ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗೆ ಬಹು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಿದ್ದು ಹಿಂದಿನಂತೆ ತೆರದ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಶಸ್ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯ ಬಳಕೆ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಕೆಲವು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾ

- ವಿಧಾನಗಳೆಂದರೆ:
- ನೋವು ನಿವಾರಕ ಚುಚ್ಚುಮದ್ದುಗಳು, ಆಂಟಿಬಯೋಟಿಕ್‌ಗಳು, ಅತಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಮೂತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಸರ್ಜನೆಯಾಗಲು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ.
 - ಎಕ್ಸ್-ರೇ ಕಾಪೋರಿಯಲ್ ಶಾಕ್ ವೇವ್ ಲಿತ್ಯೊಟ್ರಿಪ್ಸಿ: ಈ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ಬಳಲುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ತಪಾಸಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ನಿಖರವಾದ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. 1.5 ಸೆಂಟಿಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾಸವಿರುವ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯಿಂದ ತೆಗೆಯಬಹುದು. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರೋಮ್ಯಾಗ್ನೆಟ್ ಅಥವಾ ಪೈಜೋಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಮೂಲದಿಂದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಮದ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಲ್ಲಿನತ್ತ ಹರಿಹಾರಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತುಂಡರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ತುಂಡಾದ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ತುಣುಕುಗಳು ಮೂತ್ರನಾಳದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೂತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಸರ್ಜಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ.
 - ಯುರಿಟರೋಸ್ಟೋಪಿಕ್ ಲಿತ್ಯೊಟ್ರಿಪ್ಸಿ: ಈ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂತ್ರನಾಳದ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೊಳವೆಯಂತಹ ಉಪಕರಣವನ್ನು ತೂರಿಸಿ ಲೇಸರ್ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಕಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತುಂಡರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
 - ಸೋಂಕು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಾಗ ಮೂತ್ರನಾಳದ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೊಳವೆಯನ್ನು ತೂರಿಸಿ, ನಾಳದಂತಹ (ಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್) ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಕೆಲಕಾಲ ಅಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿ, ಸೋಂಕು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಸೋಂಕು ಹರಡದಂತೆ ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
 - ಪರ್ ಕ್ಯುಟೇನಿಯಸ್ ನೆಪ್ರೋಲಿತ್ಯೊಟಮಿ: ಮೂತ್ರಪಿಂಡದ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮೂತ್ರನಾಳದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳಿದ್ದಾಗ ಈ ವಿಧಾನ ಸೂಕ್ತ. ಈ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಭಾಗದಿಂದ ಕಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಸಮೀಪಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ನೆನಪಿಡಿ

ಯಾವ ರೋಗಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಧಾನದ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಗಾತ್ರ, ಅದರ ಸ್ಥಾನ, ಮೂತ್ರನಾಳದಲ್ಲಿನ ಇತರ ತಡೆಗಳು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬಹುದಾದ ಸೋಂಕು, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ನೋವಿನ ತೀವ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅತಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕ, ಅಂದರೆ 5 ಮಿಲಿಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವ್ಯಾಸವಿರುವ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತಂತಾನೆ ಮೂತ್ರನಾಳದ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಸರ್ಜನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆಯಾದರೂ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೆ ಇರಬಹುದು.

ದಿನವೂ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ಲೀಟರ್ ನೀರು ಮತ್ತಿತರ ದ್ರವಾಂಶದ ಸೇವನೆ, ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ಜೀವನಶೈಲಿ - ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬರದಂತೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಉಷ್ಣತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ನೀರನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕುಡಿಯುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ.



Business



Finance



Marketing



Q2 GDP growth may come in close to 7%

PRIYANSH VERMA

New Delhi, November 6

INDIA'S GDP GROWTH in real terms in the second quarter of FY24 may have been significantly higher than 6.5% projected by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), according to a few economists who *FE* spoke to, in this regard. While most have revised their estimates upwards, the estimates range from 6.2% to as high as 6.9%.

Economists cite relatively strong consumption demand through Q2 after an uptick seen in the first quarter, and sequentially stronger government consumption expenditure to support the upward revisions of their estimates. Robust services sector is also being seen to boost growth, while investment rate is stable.

At an event last week, RBI governor Shaktikanta Das had said growth momentum continues to be strong, adding, "I can say that the second quarter GDP number...will surprise everyone on the upside".

DK Pant, chief economist, India Ratings & Research, said, "We expect GDP growth in Q2FY24 to be 6.9% compared to 7.8% in Q1. Both consumption and investment are likely to support growth in Q2 also."

In April-June, private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) growth had risen to 6% from 2.8% in January-March, while gross final capital formation (GFCF) growth had eased to 8% from 8.9%. PFCE indicates overall consumption in the economy and GFCF denotes investments.

The share of PFCE in Q1 GDP had risen to 57.3% from 55.0% in Q4FY23, while that of GFCF had ebbed to 34.7% from 35.3%.

PFCE's share of 57.3% in April-June was the second-highest for the first quarter of any financial year in

GROWTH STORY

■ Strong consumption demand through Q2 key for upward revision of economists' GDP growth estimates

■ Experts see govt revenue expenditure uptick providing boost to GDP growth in Q2

■ Services activity, which primarily led growth in Q1, also remained buoyant in Q2

■ RBI governor Shaktikanta Das had said GDP figure "will surprise everyone on the upside"



the current GDP series which started in 2011, and that of GFCF – although equivalent to Q1FY23 – was the highest. This trend is likely to continue in Q2.

Moreover, Abhishek Upadhyay, senior economist, ICICI Securities Primary Dealership, says an uptick in government's revenue expenditure – reflected in GFCE – will also provide a boost to GDP growth in Q2, and it may come in at 6.7%.

In Q1, GFCE's share had fallen to 10.1% from 11.1% in the previous quarter. Government revenue expenditure had contracted 0.1% y-o-y during the period. It saw a rebound in July-September, rising 10% on year.

On the gross-value added (GVA) side, services activity, which primarily led growth in Q1, remained buoyant in Q2. Services PMI, compiled by S&P Global, in Q2 averaged 61.1, the highest in 13 quarters. In Q1, it had averaged 60.6.

But, manufacturing activity too showed an improvement in Q2 against the previous quarter. "Manufacturing and government spending, which were quite weak in the Q1, should be stronger in Q2. High-frequency data has supported manufacturing in Q2," said Upadhyay.

The Index of Industrial production's (IIP) growth in July-August averaged 8.2% as compared to 4.7% in Q1. Although the data for September IIP is not yet released, economists see it around 6%. The Manufacturing PMI in Q2 averaged 57.9 – flat as compared to Q1.

That said, HDFC Bank's principal economist Sakshi Gupta expects GDP growth in Q2 to be 30 bps lower than the RBI's estimate at 6.2% largely due to the uneven monsoon, which shall weigh on agricultural GVA and drag down growth. In Q1, agriculture GVA had grown 3.5% against 5.5% in Q4 FY23.

IT staffers stick to jobs after great resignation

Attrition Rates Drop To 11-15% From 30% Last Year | Techies Lose Bargaining Power

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Bengaluru: In the middle of last year, IT employees were trading multiple job offers and ghosting employers after signing offer letters. The period from early 2021 to about the middle of 2022 was every HR executive's nightmare.

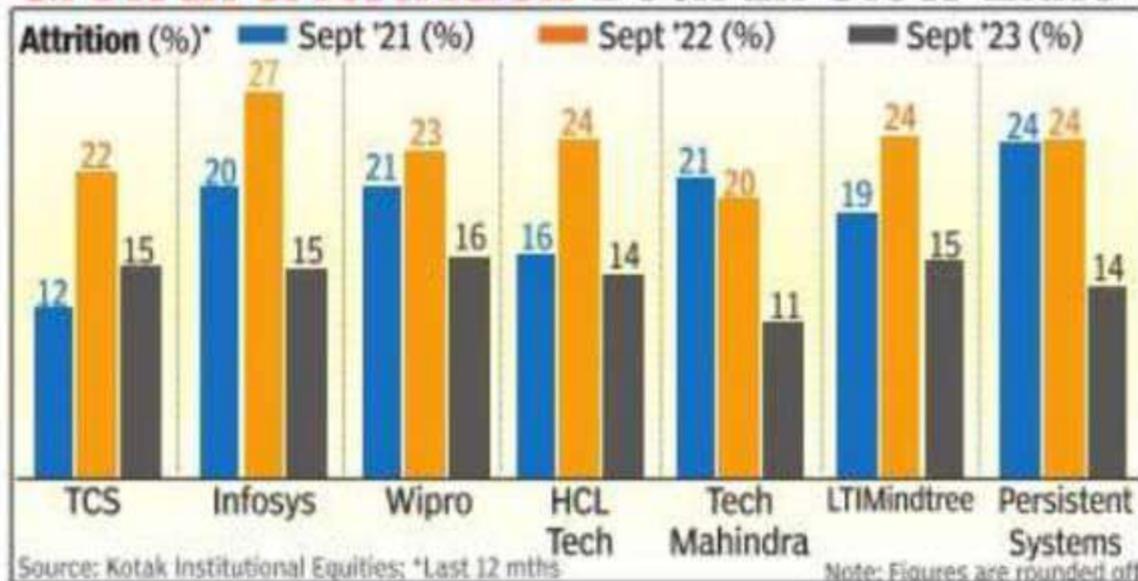
Today, it's the exact opposite — it's a job keeper's market. Employee attrition rates have fallen by a third to a half of what it was a year ago, reducing also the bargaining power of IT professionals.

TCS's attrition rate dropped to 14.9% in the September quarter, compared to 21.5% in the year-ago period. Infosys's attrition rate nearly halved to 14.6% from 27.1% during the same period.

Demand for tech had surged when the pandemic forced the world into a remote work and remote transactions mode. The big four Indian IT firms increased their net addition of employees nearly threefold to 2.4 lakh in the 2021-22 financial year, compared with 90,813 the year before. TCS alone added over 1 lakh employees in that year. As attrition levels grew, many overhired in the expectation that attrition rates could further rise.

However, over the past year, weakening global macroeconomic conditions and geopolitical events like the Ukraine war have led to a slump in IT demand. IT companies have been forced to

Growth & Attrition Both In Slow Lane



cut hiring. In several recent quarters, the overall employee strength for some companies has dropped, given that fresh hiring did not compensate for those who left the company.

Ramkumar Ramamoorthy, partner at growth advisory firm Catalinc, says attrition is a function of opportunities and growth. "With industry growth decelerating at a rapid clip, attrition is also coming down sharply," he says. During the growth phase, he says, some companies were seeing 25-40% annualised attrition for almost eight quarters in a row, which meant that 40-50% of their employees left the company. "Given that the backfilled employees do not want to leave companies within one or two years of joining, that is also leading to much lower attrition numbers," he says.

Phil Fersht, CEO of US-based HfS Research, says Indian IT services majors are carefully allowing natural attrition to rebalance their delive-

ry organisations as they continue to look to rationalise costs and keep wage inflation under control. "For most of the year, they have not been backfilling attrition, but TCS mandating a return to work has led to a spike in attrition they will likely be forced to backfill. I would be surprised to see any aggressive hiring in India over the next six months, but there is more focus on some specialist roles in areas like genAI to meet customer demand," he says.

Hansa Iyengar, senior principal analyst in London-based Omdia, says IT firms haven't stopped backfilling but are looking at increased automation which reduces the number of people required to complete a task and makes existing resources more productive. "This trend is expected to continue where existing staff are reskilled and increased automation & AI is used to augment them, reducing overall dependency on human resources for routine/mundane tasks," she says.

79.2% kids studied have low grade anaemia

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

disease with factors such as socio-economic status, diet, clinical presentation, chronic infection, and menstrual history.

"The overall prevalence of anaemia in government school children in Bengaluru was lower than the data recently shown by National Family Health Survey-5. Prevalence of the disease was higher among children from low socioeconomic status, those with dietary deficiencies such as low

consumption of chicken, fish, citrus fruit, and milk, those who experienced heavy blood loss during menstruation, and irregular menstrual cycle patterns, and chronic infections," noted the study conducted by researchers from National Institute of Unani Medicine.

According to city-based healthcare providers, anaemia is a common health problem in children and the most common cause is iron

deficiency. Anaemia is also frequently brought on by a lack of folic acid and vitamin B12. Hereditary disorders and viral infections are a few other causes of anaemia.



Children suffering from the disease showed clinical symptoms such as increased heart rate, breathlessness, lack of energy, dizziness or vertigo, sore or swollen tongue, jaundice, enlarged spleen or liver, delayed growth, headache, and

poor wound healing, wanting to eat odd substances, such as mud, chalk etc (also called pica), etc. Researchers said there is a need to improve awareness about the disease among parents.

"Some forms of anaemia, such as a nutritional deficiency, can be treated quickly and don't require significant long-term follow-up care. Iron supplementation and deworming have been shown to treat and reverse anaemia and improve health conditions. Interventions like improving awareness among parents, especially

mothers, giving iron-rich or iron-fortified diets, education about iron contents in local foods, and keeping good hygiene can be cost-effective and impactful," Dr Sujatha Thyagarajani, paediatrician, Aster RV Hospital.

However, in case anaemia is caused by a genetic condition or other serious underlying disorder, the child may need regular check-ups with a haematologist.

The study was published in the Christian Journal for Global Health.

SBI: strong returns amid uncertainties

Higher stock levels for a longer duration likely

THE STATE BANK of India (SBI) reported an 8% year-on-year (y-o-y) growth in earnings, despite an 8% y-o-y decline in operating profit. This decline was primarily due to increased provisions for wage settlements. 2QFY24, however, exhibited fewer pressure points compared to its peers. SBI maintained a robust return on assets (RoA) of 1% and a strong return on equity (RoE) of approximately 16%.

In 2QFY24, asset quality concerns remained low, and the bank's credit risk from unsecured loans continued to decrease. Net interest income (NII) increased by 12% y-o-y, driven by similar loan growth, with faster growth in SME loans and a slowdown in unsecured loans. The Net interest margin (NIM) remained flat q-o-q, in contrast to most other banks experiencing higher pressure. Return on equity

(RoE) stood at approximately 16%, and Return on assets (RoA) was at 1.0%. The bank also increased provisions related to wage settlements from 10% to 14%. Tier-1 capital (excluding 1H PAT) is at 12%, with CET-1 at 10%.

The narrative struggle continues as RoE plays a relatively lower role

A key challenge in investing is identifying the right narratives for a stock, particularly when seeking a re-rating event. Historically, RoE reversals driven by changes in credit costs have played a crucial role. However, this pattern does not hold for SBI. Currently, SBI boasts RoE levels nearing 15-year highs and has the lowest credit costs in the past 25 years. Despite these positive indicators, the bank trades below book value (one-year forward), and we are cautious about certain unconfirmed concerns.

Our ongoing debate revolves around factors such as relatively lower capital adequacy levels, the composition of the loan portfolio with unsecured loans, and the ongoing NIM contraction cycle. While we

SBI has impressive RoE levels near 15-year highs and the lowest credit costs in 25 years. However, it trades below book value



Movement of NPLs, March fiscal year-ends

	Q2FY23	Q3FY23	Q4FY23	Q1FY24	Q2FY24
Opening	1,133	1,068	983	909	913
Addition	24	32	35	79	41
Reductions	89	117	109	75	84
Closing Gross NPL	1,068	983	909	913	870
Provision coverage (without w/off)	78	76	76	75	75
Provision coverage (reported)	92	92	92	90	92
Slippages (%)	0.35	0.43	0.45	0.98	0.5

Source: Company

acknowledge these risks as valid concerns, we are still uncertain about the severity of their potential impact, even if they materialise. We

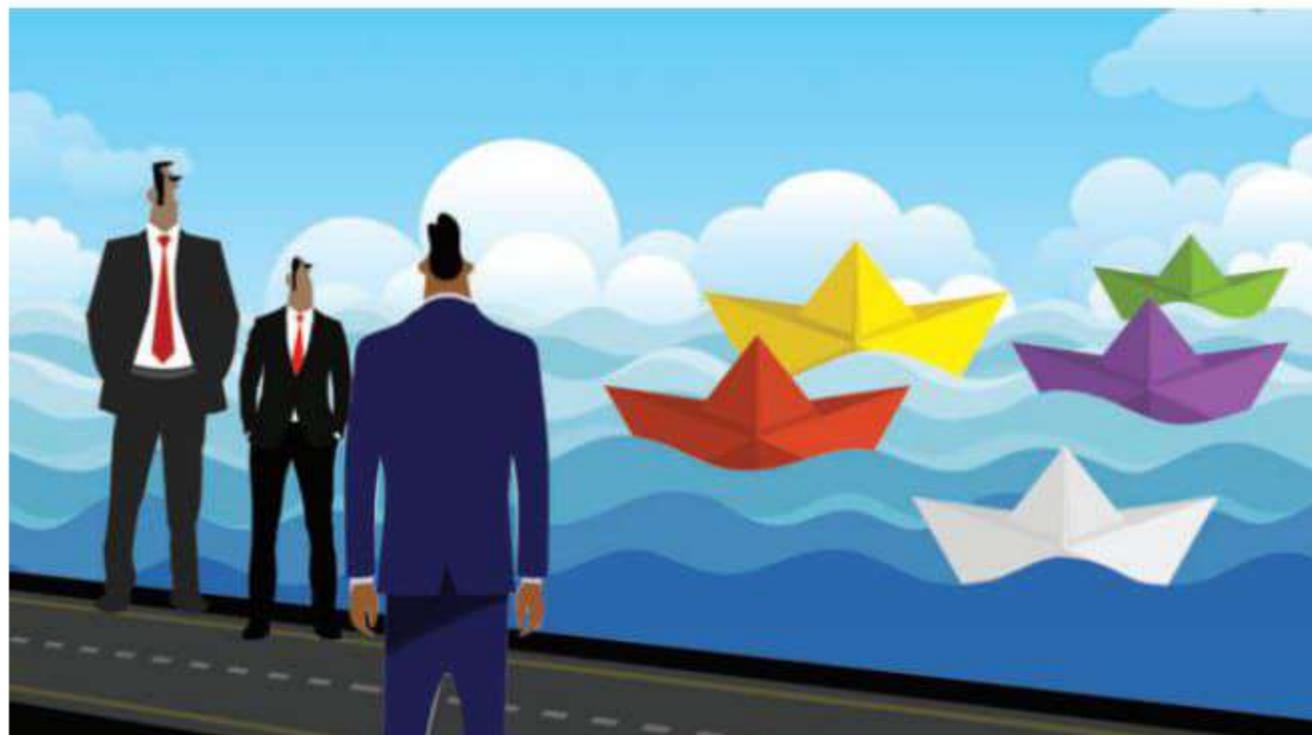
remain committed to our investment thesis, especially considering that we are in the early stages of the next credit cycle. We believe that the

bank has the resilience to weather this narrative and continue delivering strong return ratios.

Maintain BUY

We maintain a BUY rating with an unchanged FV of ₹725, valuing the bank at 1.3X (adjusted) book value and 8X FY2025E EPS, targeting RoEs of approximately 15%. Our estimates remain unchanged, but we anticipate potential upgrades, particularly in credit costs. Forecasting credit costs is a challenge, but we are currently in a period of low credit costs. The composition of the loan portfolio suggests that the impact of these costs is unlikely to be as severe as during the corporate cycle. The bank is growing its loan book more cautiously, providing added confidence. The impressive liability franchise bodes well for credit costs. We believe that current valuations do not fully capture the strengths of this franchise. As the quality of earnings continues to positively surprise, we expect the bank's stock to trade at higher levels, potentially for a longer duration than anticipated.

ILLUSTRATION: BINAY SINHA



The stunning resilience of emerging markets

Prudent economic policies and central bank independence have allowed them to defy analysts' expectations of a debt spiral

As finance ministers and central bankers convened in Marrakech for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank annual meetings on October 9-15, they faced an extraordinary confluence of economic and geopolitical calamities: Wars in Ukraine and West Asia, a wave of defaults among low- and lower-middle-income economies, a real-estate-driven slump in China, and a surge in long-term global interest rates — all against the backdrop of a slowing and fracturing world economy.

But what surprised veteran analysts the most was the expected calamity that hasn't happened, at least not yet: An emerging-market debt crisis. Despite the significant challenges posed by soaring interest rates and the sharp appreciation of the US dollar, none of the large emerging markets — including Mexico, Brazil, Indonesia, Vietnam, South Africa, and even Turkey — appears to be in debt distress, according to both the IMF and interest-rate spreads.

This outcome has left economists puzzled. When did these serial defaulters become bastions of economic resilience? Could this be merely the proverbial calm before the storm?

Several mitigating factors come to mind. First, although monetary policy is tight in the United States, fiscal policy is still extremely loose. The US is poised to run a \$1.7 trillion deficit in 2023, com-

pared to roughly \$1.4 trillion in 2022. And, excluding some accounting irregularities related to President Joe Biden's student-loan forgiveness programme, the 2023 federal deficit would be close to \$2 trillion.

China's deficits, too, have been soaring; its debt-to-gross domestic product (GDP) ratio has doubled over the past decade, and the IMF expects it to exceed 100 per cent in 2027. And monetary policy is still loose in Japan and China.

But emerging-market policymakers deserve credit as well. In particular, they wisely ignored calls for a new "Buenos Aires consensus" on macroeconomic policy and instead adopted the far more prudent policies advocated by the IMF over the past two decades, which amount to a thoughtful refinement of the Washington Consensus.

One notable innovation has been the accumulation of large foreign-

exchange reserves to fend off liquidity crises in a dollar-dominated world. India's forex reserves, for example, stand at about \$600 billion, Brazil's hover around \$300 billion, and South Africa has amassed \$50 billion. Crucially, emerging-market firms and governments took advantage of the ultra-low interest rates that prevailed until 2021 to extend the maturity of their debts, giving them time to adapt to the new normal of elevated interest rates.

But the single biggest factor behind emerging markets' resilience has been the increased focus on



KENNETH ROGOFF

central-bank independence. Once an obscure academic notion, the concept has evolved into a global norm over the past two decades. This approach, which is often referred to as "inflation targeting," has enabled emerging-market central banks to assert their autonomy, even though they frequently place greater weight on exchange rates than any inflation-targeting model would suggest.

Owing to their enhanced independence, many emerging-market central banks began to hike their policy interest rates long before their counterparts in advanced economies. This put them ahead of the curve for once, instead of lagging behind.

Policymakers also introduced new regulations to reduce currency mismatches, such as requiring that banks match their dollar-denominated assets and liabilities to ensure that a sudden appreciation of the greenback would not jeopardise debt sustainability. Firms and banks must now meet much more stringent reporting requirements on their international borrowing positions, providing policymakers with a clearer understanding of potential risks.

Moreover, emerging markets never bought into the notion that debt is a free lunch, which has thoroughly permeated the US economic-policy debate, including in academia. The idea that sustained deficit finance is costless due to secular stagnation is not a product of sober analysis, but rather an expression of wishful thinking.

There are exceptions to this trend. Argentina and Venezuela, for example, have rejected the IMF's macroeconomic policy guidelines. While this earned them much praise from American and European progressives, the results have been predictably catastrophic. Argentina is a growth laggard grappling with runaway inflation, which exceeds 100 per cent. Venezuela, following two decades of corrupt autocratic rule, has experienced the most profound peacetime output collapse in modern history. Evidently, the "Buenos Aires consensus" was dead on arrival.

To be sure, not every country that spurned macroeconomic conservatism has collapsed. Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan has kept a lid on interest rates despite soaring inflation, firing every central-bank head who advocated rate hikes. Even with inflation approaching 100 per cent and widespread predictions of an imminent financial crisis, Turkey's growth has remained robust. While this shows that there is an exception to every rule, such anomalies are unlikely to last indefinitely.

Will emerging markets remain resilient if, as one suspects, the period of high global interest rates persists into the distant future, thanks to rising defence spending, the green transition, populism, high debt levels, and deglobalisation?

Perhaps not, and there is huge uncertainty, but their performance so far has been nothing short of remarkable.

The writer, a former chief economist of the International Monetary Fund, is professor of economics and public policy at Harvard University and the recipient of the 2011 Deutsche Bank Prize in Financial Economics.

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ECONOMY



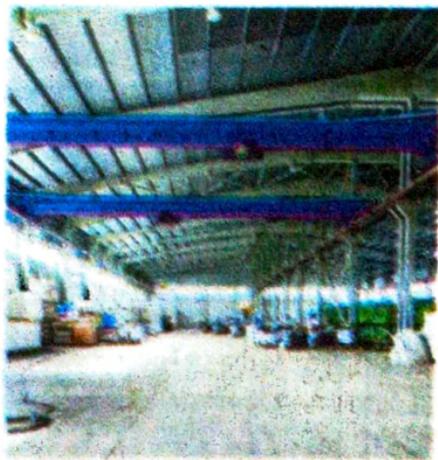
'Bihar GDP growing faster than national avrg'

MONIKA YADAV @ New Delhi

In a bid to attract investments and promote industrial growth, the Bihar government has launched a unique initiative offering rental industrial sheds to investors.

Under this 'plug and play' scheme, the government provides ready-to-use industrial sheds spanning 24 lakh square feet, eliminating the need for investors to purchase land for their businesses.

"... We have created about 24 lakh square feet of industrial sheds, which we are giving as a plug and play, which means you can come with only machines you don't have to buy land and create buildings. This is only for the high priority sectors like textile, leather, IT and food processing and there has been



a good response to this," Sandeep Poundrik, additional principal secretary, Industry of Bihar, said while briefing the media during investors' meet in the national capital.

Investors can now avail of industrial sheds at a monthly rental ranging from ₹4 to ₹8 per square foot. This initiative al-

lows investors to focus solely on establishing machinery and commencing production, streamlining the setup process. The state is particularly seeking investments in sectors such as manufacturing, food processing, and textiles.

When asked how much investment commitment the state has received during road shows, Poundrik stated, "The response has been quite positive from many investors, they have shown interest. Many of them have also come to Bihar to get opportunities such as infrastructure, land etc and we have received commitments from many companies, however, we are going to sign agreements in the December summit when they will sign MOUs and commit their investments in writing." The Bihar government is

organizing the "Bihar Business Connect" global investment summit in Patna, the state capital, on December 13 and 14.

In addition, Poundrik stated said Bihar's GDP is growing faster than the national average and the purchasing power is also growing. He further added that 17 units were sanctioned in the state by 5 PSUs, out of which 14 plants are coming up, representing an average investment of 200 crores each.

"This influx of approximately ₹3000 crore in our ethanol sector marks a significant step towards Bihar's vision of becoming the ethanol hub of India," he added. He also updated that Vedanta is planning to set up a 50 MW solar power plant, and there are plans for two more solar plants in the near future.

Green Economy Booms and So Do Jobs

Industry expected to add 3.7 m jobs by FY25 to current 18.5 m, shows TeamLease Digital report

**Sreeradha D Basu
& Brinda Sarkar**

Bengaluru: Wanted: professionals with the know-how to manage India's transition to a green future.

The green economy is booming, and the country's green industry is expected to add 3.7 million jobs by FY25 to the current 18.5 million, according to the Green Industry Outlook report by TeamLease Digital, shared exclusively with ET.

The most sought-after green skills are in renewable energy, environmental health safety, solar energy, corporate social responsibility and sustainability.

The profiles that are in most demand: solar project managers, solar O&M technicians, wind energy engineers, biofuel process engineers, carbon analysts, sustainability consultants, PCB design engineers, e-waste managers and hydrogen project managers.

"Waste management, comprising e-waste, is estimated to see a rise in jobs by 20%, while the wastewater

management sector is projected to grow by 16% (in terms of jobs) by FY25," Munira Loliwala, assistant vice-president of strategy & growth at TeamLease Digital, told ET. Renewables are expected to account for 30% of total jobs, followed by green construction at 18% and climate change at 15%, Loliwala said.

Sectors across the board are hiring aggressively, said companies. At Larsen & Toubro, where managing director SN Subrahmanyam is leading the wave of elevating green business, around 37% of the revenue comes from green businesses, and the

hiring will also be in proportion to its revenue contribution, said C Jayakumar, head of corporate human resource.

Hiring at L&T has seen a substantial increase since last year and the company is primarily looking at roles in design/ design for sustainability (e.g., green

buildings, renewables, circularity, etc.), business development, R&D, project management, operation, ESG, sustainability and production. The company aims to increase the share of revenue from green businesses to 40% by FY26. "We have a huge thrust on the expansion in green business, which is linked to our hiring trend," said Jayakumar. L&T is looking for talent from

IITs, IIMs, NITs, NICMAR, etc., as well as from the international market based on project requirements, he added. MG Motor India employs around 20% of its workforce in green jobs, which is expected to grow many-fold by 2030, said Yeshwinder Patial, senior director, HR. "India is witnessing a rapid surge in the demand for EVs, autonomous and connected cars, fostering demand for a skilled workforce," he added.

Electric vehicles is among the key sectors poised to generate green jobs.

The clean energy sector (covering energy, environment and water) is predicted to grow by more than 36% between FY24 and FY25, the TeamLease report said, with the bulk of new jobs being added in the solar energy and climate change segments. The green hydrogen sector is projected to expand at a compound annual growth rate of 20% during 2025-30, given major government investments and initiatives such as the National Green Hydrogen Mission.



VARANI SAHU

Sports & Cultural



FACE-OFF

AUS vs AFG

TV TIME 3:00 PM

Win by AUS 3 (100%)

Win by AFG 0 (0%)

TIMES SPORT | THE TIMES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 2023

WORLD CUP

"I THINK PAT (CUMMINS) HAS IMPROVED AS A CAPTAIN AS THE TOURNAMENT HAS GONE ON. HE'S GOT THE TEMPOS OF THE GAME, HE'S UNDERSTANDING THE PACE OF THE GAME A LOT MORE."

—Steve Smith | *ANANT NATH*

CAN UNDERDOGS BEAT THE ODDS?

Afghanistan's Cup Dreams Face Mighty Hurdle In Clash Against Australia Today

Rajesh.Pansare@timesgroup.com

Mumbai: Every Afghanistan player has a story to tell. A story of grief, agony, and struggle. This World Cup, they have presented themselves an opportunity to bask in its glory, put the past behind — even if briefly — and bring some joy to the millions back home. With four wins in seven matches, the Afghans have given themselves a sniff at the semifinal spot. For that to turn into a reality, though, they must pull off a heist in their remaining two matches against Australia and South Africa respectively. It's a daunting task considering that both the teams, besides India, have been churning out remarkable performances this edition.

Afghanistan's opponents on Tuesday at the Wankhede Stadium will be five-time champions Australia. While they are on a high, toppling Australia will be a much bigger task than what they achieved against England, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. England have been stuck in first gear throughout this tournament, while Pakistan were still warming up and were going through a four-match losing streak. Sri Lanka are no more an ODI force.

Australia, though, are a different beast and difficult to reign in on most occasions. Their five wins on the trot, after losing their opening two matches, is enough to prove it. The equation is simple for the Aussies: win the match and secure a place in the semis. Afghanistan have always had quality bowlers at their disposal but this World Cup, their batters have come to the fore as well and won them matches. So, it is no surprise to see three of their four wins coming while chasing, including their last three on the trot.

Their top five batters — Rahmanullah Gurbaz (236 runs), Ibrahim Zardani (320), Rahmat Shah (264), Hashmatullah Shahidi (282) and Azmatullah Omarzai (234) — have

shared the burden and batted sensibly to take them home. That they have managed to do so is thanks to the efforts put in by their bowlers — especially spinners — to restrict the opponents. The likes of Rashid Khan, Mujeeb Ur Rahman and Mohammad Nabi have made life difficult for the opposition batters.

Australia know the threat they can be, so, most of their focus, or the talk, on the eve of their clash was centred around Afghan spinners. Most of the bowlers they faced in the nets were either leg-spinners, left-arm chinaman and off-spinners.

Australia's middle-order batter Steve Smith said that the team always knew tackling spin will be key in this World Cup. "Spinners have had pretty big impacts for most teams in those middle overs and we knew that coming into the World Cup, that those middle-overs batting periods are going to be crucial to negate the damage as much as possible, build foundations for the backend," said Smith.

"A lot of the guys have been watching a lot of the games that have been played and we've seen a lot of their (Afghanistan) bowlers playing around the world in different tournaments and know what they're capable of doing. They've some good bowlers and we need to respect them at times, put pressure on them at times and get that balance right."

Maxwell, Marsh available

In good news for Australia, both Glenn Maxwell and Mitchell Marsh will be available for selection and both had long stints in the nets on Monday. While Maxwell missed the last match against England due to concussions, Marsh had flown back home for a family emergency. He rejoined the squad on Sunday.

Slowly, but surely, Australia have ironed out flaws and are peaking at the right time, with the knockouts around the corner.



STRIKE FORCE: Glenn Maxwell bats as teammates Josh Inglis (middle) and Marnus Labuschagne look on during Australia's training session in Mumbai.

AUS	AF
ICC ODI RANKINGS	
2	9
VENUE	
Wankhede, Mumbai	

PITCH
The red-soil pitch should help batters with some true bounce. Under lights, the seamers could get some movement.

WEATHER
Warm weather will greet players. There is no chance of rain. It will be pleasant in the evening.

ODDS: AUS 3/10, AF 3/1



UP FOR THE FIGHT: Afghanistan's Noor Ahmad (right) and Mujeeb Ur Rahman

178 David Warner's highest WC score against Afghanistan in Perth on March 4, 2015 is not only the best by an Aussie but also the best by any player against Afghanistan in ODIs.

21 Runs needed by Hashmatullah Shahidi (479 at an average of 29.91 in 15 matches) to become the second Afghanistan batter after Rahmat Shah (518) to complete 500 runs in the World Cup.

Smith 'annoyed' by vertigo bouts

Rajesh.Pansare@timesgroup.com

Mumbai: Steve Smith had a grimace on his face as he settled down for the pre-match conference. Queried, the right-hand bat revealed that he was battling another bout of "vertigo". "I've had a bit of vertigo stuff the last day or so, so it's just been a bit annoying. So, hopefully I can get through training today and be all good. But, yeah, it's not a nice place to be," Smith said on Monday.

This is not the first time the 34-year-old has suffered from vertigo. Earlier, Smith had complained about the condition during Australia's ODI against India in November 2020 in Sydney. He nearly missed the game

before going on to score a 62-ball century. He also battled with the symptoms while touring Pakistan last year after he returned from a concussion scare.

Smith, however, did have a hit in the nets and didn't look in any discomfort, and only time will tell whether he will sit out from Tuesday's encounter. Australia can't afford to lose their middle-order mainstay at this juncture of the tournament, even though he is yet to get going. In seven matches, Smith has scored 200 runs at an average of 29.28 and has just one half-century in his kitty. He has had starts but converting them into something substantial has been a problem.

While Smith agreed that he

hasn't been able to build, he also felt that he was batting well. "It's been disappointing at times. I've been in the middle of a few partnerships that have helped build a foundation, but would have liked to have gone on with it a little bit more. I've got in on some tricky surfaces. I still feel I'm hitting the ball well," he said.

While Australia have won five on the trot and are on the verge of securing a semifinal spot, Smith felt that India will be tough to beat. "I think you want to be peaking at the right time and the two teams up top are playing really good cricket, in particular India. They're going to be tough to beat, there's no doubt about that."

Aussies face 'double standards' jibe from Naveen-ul-Haq

Mumbai: Australia star Steve Smith said the decision to let the team play Afghanistan in a crunch World Cup match was "above my pay grade" as Cricket Australia faced accusations of "double-standards". Earlier this year, CA scrapped a three-match ODI series against Afghanistan on the grounds that the Taliban, who regained power in 2021, had placed fresh limits on education and work opportunities for Afghan women and girls, including female cricketers.

In the run-up to Tuesday's high-stakes match in Mumbai, Afghanistan fast bowler Naveen-ul-Haq took to social media to suggest there was an element of hypocrisy in CA abandoning the One-Day games but going ahead with a World

Cap match where it had something to lose. "Refusing to play the bilateral series, now it will be interesting to see cricket Australia stand in the World Cup standards human rights or 2 points," Naveen wrote on Instagram.

Former Australia captain Smith, however, told a pre-match press conference at Mumbai's Wankhede Stadium on Monday: "We played against Afghanistan in the T20 World Cup at home and we're playing tomorrow (Tuesday) so it's not a question for me, it's far above my pay grade." Cricket Australia had earlier responded to Naveen's post, with a spokesperson telling News Corp Australia: "CA made the decision not to proceed with the ODI series following the announcement by the Taliban of further restrictions on women's rights, including education and employment opportunities and the access to parks and gymnasiums."

"There is a distinction between playing bilateral series which falls under CA control as compared to a World Cup which is an ICC event and subject to their regulations." #1

HOW THEY STAND

Pos.	T	P	W	L	N/R	NRR	Pts
1	Ind	8	8	0	0	+2.456	16
2	SA	8	6	2	0	+1.376	12
3	Aus	7	5	2	0	+0.924	10
4	NZ	8	4	4	0	+0.398	8
5	Pak	8	4	4	0	+0.036	8
6	Af	7	4	3	0	-0.330	8
7	Ban	8	2	6	0	-1.142	4
8	SL	8	2	6	0	-1.160	4
9	Eng	7	2	5	0	-1.398	4
10	Ned	7	1	6	0	-1.504	2

TOP RUN-GETTERS

Batter	M	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	SR
Q de Kock	8	550	174	68.75	4	0	111.33
V Kohli	8	543	103*	108.6	2	4	88.29
R Ravindra	8	523	123*	74.71	3	2	107.29
R Sharma	8	442	131	55.25	1	2	122.77
D Warner	7	429	163	61.14	2	1	111.74

TOP WICKET-TAKERS

Bowler	M	Wkts	Ave	Best	SR	ER
M'sharka	8	21	22.23	5/80	20.57	6.48
A Zampa	7	19	17.15	4/8	18.63	5.52
M Jansen	8	17	24.41	3/31	22.82	6.41
M Shami	4	16	7.80	5/18	9.75	4.30
S Afridi	8	16	25.56	5/54	26.62	5.76



A CLASS FROM THE MASTER: Sachin Tendulkar poses with Afghan players at the Wankhede Stadium on Monday

Tendulkar gives tips to Afghans ahead of Oz tie

Gaurav.Gupta@timesgroup.com

Mumbai: Ahead of their match against Australia, the Afghanistan team received a huge boost when legend Sachin Tendulkar paid their camp a visit and gave a two-hour long "pop talk" during their training session. The Afghanistan players were all ears as Tendulkar, the global ambassador of the World Cup, spoke to them at the ground and obliged for photographs.

Afghanistan captain Hashmatullah Shahidi told reporters before the interaction. "We are all excited because he's a legend. Many of the (Afghanistan) players were watching him on TV as a successful player. He was a role model for a lot of our players. So, it will be an exciting time for our team. It'll be exciting to see him and maybe (he'll speak) some words and we (will) learn from him."

"There were requests from many Afghanistan players to meet Tendulkar. All the Afghanistan players have grown up watching him and are inspired by him. Tendulkar is happy that the Afghans have done so well in the World Cup so far," a source close to the retired great told TOI.

FUNNY? NOT QUITE

Sri Lanka's Angelo Mathews became the first in international cricket history to be dismissed timed out. It happened during their World Cup match against Bangladesh on Monday

What the rule says?

The International Cricket Council's playing conditions state that an incoming batter must "be ready to receive the ball... within 2 minutes of the (previous) dismissal or retirement. If this requirement is not met, the incoming batter will be out". Those rules supersede the Marylebone Cricket Club's Laws of Cricket, which give batters three minutes to face up.

Had the utmost respect for Shakib and Bangladesh. But what they did was disgraceful. If they want to stoop to this level to win it's up to them. This brings the game into disrepute - Angelo Mathews



1 Bangladesh skipper Shakib al-Hasan dismissed Sadeera Samarawickrama and Mathews came in to bat.



2 He took guard but before facing the first ball he had an issue with the strap of his helmet. Mathews called for another helmet.



3 But it was taking time. Bangladesh skipper Shakib al-Hasan and Litton Das were talking to umpire Marais Erasmus. As Shakib was walking away from the umpire, Das was seen going for an appeal with his arms raised.



4 Mathews was given timed out. The Sri Lankan veteran was seen having a word with Shakib before walking off, fuming. As he crossed the ropes, he threw his helmet and bat away in disgust.

Other such unusual dismissals

1947: Running out the non-striker

During India's tour of Australia, Vinoo Mankad had warned Australian opener Bill Brown against backing up too far at the non-striker's end during a warm-up game at the SCG. When it was ignored, Mankad ran him out. A month later, in the first Test at SCG, Mankad again ran out Brown, this time with no warning, sparking the spirit of cricket debate.

1979: Hilditch's handling error

Australia batter Andrew Hilditch became the first non-striker to be given out 'handled the ball' during a Test against Pakistan. Hilditch picked up a throw and handed the ball to Sarfraz Nawaz. The Pakistan pacer appealed and the umpire had to give Hilditch out. There were suggestions that Sarfraz's act was in retaliation for Sikander Bakht being run out at the bowler's end while backing up too far.

2002: Drakes's 'flying' exit

'Timed out' only entered cricket's law book in 1980. In 2002, Vasbert Drakes was selected to play for Border against Free State in East London. He had been playing for West Indies in the Champions Trophy in Sri Lanka but thought he could arrive in South Africa in time, only for his flight from Colombo to be delayed. Drakes missed out on batting but the fast bowler did take a couple of wickets on the second day.



2006: Inzy's solid defence

Inzamam-ul-Haq got out against India in Peshawar, in 2006, obstructing the field. Inzamam stepped out of his crease and pushed a Sreesanth delivery to mid-off. Suresh Raina picked up the ball and threw at the stumps with Inzamam still out of his crease. Inzamam presented a straight bat to block the throw. Umpires Asad Rauf and Simon Taufel ruled Inzamam was out for obstruction. Later in his column Inzamam wrote: "...this law is something that I am not able to comprehend."

2023: Bairstow and the dead ball

Lord's erupted in fury following the controversial exit of England batter Jonny Bairstow during the last day of the second Ashes Test. Spectators were incensed following an incident where Australia keeper Alex Carey threw the ball at the stumps after Bairstow walked out of his crease, thinking the ball was dead. The umpires had no choice but to confirm the dismissal.



Is this the greatest Indian ODI team?

Vivek Krishnan

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NEW DELHI: India aren't merely beating opponents at this World Cup. They are pulverising them, batting better, bowling better and fielding better than anybody who has dared to cross their path.

Their last two victories, against South Africa and Sri Lanka, have been by 243 runs and 302 runs, margins so emphatic that to call them contests would seem disingenuous. Virat Kohli is equalling records you once thought were immortal. Rohit Sharma is batting and leading as if he can do no wrong. Jasprit Bumrah and Mohammed Shami are world class. Mohammed Siraj makes vital breakthroughs.

Ravindra Jadeja is paying tribute to the late Bishan Singh Bedi by conjuring deliveries to right-handers that land on middle stump and hit off. Kuldeep Yadav, India's highest wicket-taker in ODIs this year and capable of bowling rippers like the one to Jos Buttler a week ago, has been barely needed in the last two games.

They are doing all this in an understated manner that makes them likeable too - a trait hard to attain when you are winning all the time.

In the age of social media, consumed by the search for instant gratification and the tendency to offer definitive verdicts, it's of little surprise that India's current run is immediately inviting lofty parallels by experts and fans alike. Are they among the best one-day teams India have ever had? Can they be as ruthless as the Australians who won without losing a game in 2003 and 2007? The present bunch has all the makings of a great team, but



India have had a dream run in the World Cup so far with eight successive wins.

REUTERS

grand pronouncements, if at all necessary, are best delivered at the end of a World Cup. The players will prefer it that way, for they know their standing will pivot on how they fare in the week following the final game of the preliminary phase against Netherlands on November 12.

"When things look good, everything looks good, everything works well. I know how this whole thing works. I'm quite aware of one game here and there. I know suddenly I'll be a bad captain," Sharma said before the game against Sri Lanka, fully aware that reactions can swing depending on results.

Success in elite sport, whether right or wrong, eventually boils down to titles. Which is why the feats of Kapil Dev's team at the 1983 World Cup have left an indelible impression. It had a lot more

going for it of course. It was the classic underdog story, an ostensibly ragtag bunch turning up for the event with little hope of doing anything substantial. That they should beat West Indies in the final in a proverbial David vs Goliath contest to win the tournament is material ripe for biopics and books as we know now.

Over the years, numerous tales - some true and some apocryphal - have been narrated to illustrate how expectations were at a bare minimum going into the World Cup. Some of that was influenced by India's record in the first two World Cups in 1975 and 1979, winning just one of six matches - against East Africa. But there was probably always more to the team winning in 1983 than mere happenstance. There has to be to win six of the eight matches in the tournament. Aside from Kapil's

genius, it was perhaps the mix of all-rounders that allowed for batting depth till No. 10 and six bowling options. That Roger Binny, Mohinder Amarnath and Madan Lal were seam-bowling all-rounders particularly helped in English conditions.

The rising stature of the team was underscored two years later when India, led by Sunil Gavaskar, won the World Championship of Cricket in Australia. The core was still around with Gavaskar, Kapil, Lal and Amarnath, and the emergence of Ravi Shastri, Mohammad Azharuddin and Laxman Sivaramakrishnan helped infuse further zeal as India went undefeated. From Kapil to Shastri, many of that vintage have said this was the best Indian one-day team they played in.

An exception to gauging greatness based on silverware maybe

Sourav Ganguly's team at the 2003 World Cup. They fell way short in the final at Johannesburg, but up against them was an indomitable Australian outfit that could seamlessly cope even with the absence of talisman Shane Warne. The circumstances were also different, and for an Indian team to beat everyone barring Australia in South Africa was a tall deed meriting unqualified praise. While Ganguly, Sachin Tendulkar and Rahul Dravid were the senior statesmen, a throbbing vibrancy was provided by the young bunch of Virender Sehwag, Yuvraj Singh, Harbhajan Singh, Zaheer Khan and Ashish Nehra.

If these teams were lauded for their adaptability away from home, the challenge for MS Dhoni's men in 2011 was to live up to the enormous expectations at home. This was a team studded with stars from top to bottom, and anything less than a final flourish at the Wankhede on April 2 would have been viewed as a let-down. Therein lied that team's greatness, epitomised best by the uber-cool temperament of the leader on the evening of the final.

No Indian team has been able to replicate such a high at a World Cup since. It's not to say that the teams in 2015 and 2019 weren't up to scratch. In Australia and New Zealand eight years ago, India enjoyed a similar unbeaten streak till running into a rampant Australia in the semi-final. Four years ago in England, some excellent cricket for a majority of the tournament was undone by a poor display of the top order against New Zealand in the semi-final.

It goes to show that there's just a fine margin between good and great teams. One that the current Indian set-up will hope to bridge come November 19.

It was disgraceful from Bangladesh, fumes Mathews

I Was Within The Time Limit, Insists Lanka Allrounder

► Continued from P1

The Sri Lankan team management was seen trying to convince Bangladesh coach Chandika Hathurusinghe, a former Sri Lanka player himself, in the dugout.

The law of the game states that the new batter has to be ready to face the ball or be in a position that his partner can face the ball within two minutes after the dismissal of the previous batter. Since Mathews was supposed to face the ball, the decision to change the helmet cost him dear. The match doesn't have a bearing on the outcome of the tournament. But both the teams, in the bottom half of the table, were fighting to stay in contention for a berth in the ICC Champions Trophy to be held in Pakistan in 2025.

Before his team came out to field, An-



1 Angelo Mathews argues with umpires 2 Shikib Al Hasan sports a grin as Mathews makes his point 3 A disappointed Mathews walks back after his controversial dismissal

"IN THE INSTANCE THIS AFTERNOON, THE BATTER WASN'T READY TO RECEIVE THE BALL WITHIN THOSE TWO MINUTES, EVEN BEFORE THE STRAP BECAME AN ISSUE FOR HIM."

—ADRIAN HOLDSTOCK, RESERVE UMPIRE TO IAN BISHOP

gelo was seen going up to the umpires and even the commentators to put his point of view.

Mathews was bitter about the inci-

dent in the post-match press conference. "What happened was disgraceful from Bangladesh. I had respect for Shakib before today. No other team would have stooped to this level," he said. He added that his team had procured video evidence that he had taken guard with five seconds remaining on the clock and it was lack of common sense from the umpires and Bangladesh. "We will be putting out a statement. I was there with five seconds to spare. But there was an equipment malfunction. The umpires should also have checked. I explained to Shakib but he refused to withdraw the

appeal. We talk about players' safety. Was it safe for me to play without a helmet. Even wicketkeepers don't keep to spinners without helmet," he said.

Mathews also laughed away fourth umpire Adrian Holdstock's contention that players were responsible for their equipment. "How would I know that the strap would just come off when I took strike?" he asked.

Shakib was unapologetic about his decision. He called it unfortunate for Mathews. "It's just unfortunate. One of my players informed that he has taken more time than usual. If you talk about spirit of

cricket, then ICC will have to answer that. We had to win and I don't regret it."

In 2007, Sourav Ganguly was nearly timed out in a Test match against South Africa in Cape Town after he took more than six minutes to step out following a bizarre sequence of events. Then South Africa skipper Graeme Smith decided not to appeal and Ganguly went in to bat. Sachin Tendulkar, who was slotted to come in at No. 4, couldn't bat yet because he had been off the field during South Africa's innings. VVS Laxman, meanwhile, was believed to be in the shower which meant Ganguly had to rush out at No. 4.

"WHEN MATHEWS CAME TO THE CREASE, THERE WERE FIVE SECONDS LEFT. WHEN HE CAME OUT, HE FOUND OUT ABOUT THE STRAP OF THE HELMET. IT WAS DISAPPOINTING. WE EXPECTED HIM TO SCORE RUNS FOR US; IT'S DISAPPOINTING THAT THE UMPIRES COULDN'T STEP IN AND MAKE GOOD DECISIONS."

KUSAL MENDIS

"ONE OF OUR FIELDERS CAME TO ME AND SAID IF YOU APPEAL NOW HE'LL BE OUT. THEN I APPEALED AND THE UMPIRES ASKED ME IF I'M SERIOUS OR WHETHER I AM GOING TO TAKE IT BACK. IT'S IN THE LAWS. I DON'T KNOW IF IT'S RIGHT OR WRONG. I WAS AT WAR AND I HAD TO TAKE A DECISION TO MAKE SURE MY TEAM WINS. THERE WILL BE DEBATES. I DON'T MIND TAKING THOSE CHANCES"

SHAKIB AL HASAN

MINISTER SACKS LANKA BOARD, ARJUNA TO BE INTERIM CHIEF

Colombo: Sri Lanka's sports minister Roshan Ranasinghe sacked the national cricket board on Monday, days after a humiliating defeat by India at the World Cup. Ranasinghe has been at loggerheads with Sri Lanka Cricket (SLC) — the richest sports organisation on the financially-stricken island — for months over allegations of widespread corruption.

The country's 1996 World Cup-winning skipper Arjuna Ranatunga, 59, has been appointed chairman of a new interim board, Ranasinghe's office said in a statement.

The former captain was "the most suitable person to revive cricket", the minister told reporters in Colombo. "The priority is to get the team to perform better."

Three judges were included on the seven-member panel to help investigate corruption, he added. Ranatunga said he had accepted the challenge of rebuilding cricket. "Sri Lanka Cricket had become known as the most corrupt institution in the country," he added. "I want to change that image."

The move came a day after the board's second-highest officer, secretary Mohan de Silva, quit. Minister Ranasinghe publicly demanded the entire board's resignations after Sri Lanka's 302-run thrashing by hosts India last week. AGENCIES

Tempers flare in Bangla's win over SL

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New Delhi: Shakib Al Hasan took it upon himself to add some spark to a rather insipid World Cup here at the Arun Jaitley stadium on Monday. After creating a storm with his controversial appeal that saw Angelo Mathews become the first international cricketer to be 'timed out', the Bangladesh talisman took it upon himself to see his side through against bitter rivals Sri Lanka.

Shakib emerged triumphed in an ill-tempered match as his fluent 65-ball 82, along with Nazmul Hossain Shanto's calm 101-ball 90, set up Bangladesh's three-wicket win with nine overs to spare in the chase of 280. Mathews did hit back when he dismissed Shakib with a slower ball in the 32nd over. As Shakib walked back, the veteran Lankan allrounder sarcastically pointed at his wrist to suggest Shakib's time was over. Eventually it's Sri Lanka who are running out of time to book a slot in the ICC Champions Trophy in 2025.

It was a match that was meant to prove their relevance in world cricket. Both teams have been pushed to a corner in the World Cup. It was a situation where ego could easily take over. It seemed so for Shakib when he refused to withdraw his appeal against Mathews. But in doing so, he



TOP EFFORT: Bangladesh skipper Shakib Al Hasan (left) and Najmul Hossain Shanto added 169 for the third wicket to help the team chase down Sri Lanka's 279 at the Arun Jaitley Stadium in New Delhi on Monday

also announced to the rest of the team that he was up for a fight as the captain of a team mired in controversy for months leading up to the World Cup.

The incident did spur on Sri Lanka. From a tricky 132/5, Charith Asalanka's measured knock of 100 off 106 balls took Sri Lanka to 279. But the Lankan fight came too late in the match. This total on a deck that has produced World Cup record scores during the tournament was below par. The excessive dew was always going to take their spinners out of the game. Once Shakib and Shanto set-

ted into a partnership for the third wicket, Sri Lanka's best bet was to hope for a Bangladesh implosion.

Bangladesh did threaten to implode in the back end of the chase. But Shakib's dominance with the bat had put the game beyond doubt. He was walking down to the seamers and placed the ball at his will. Twelve boundaries and two sixes later, Sri Lanka were left ruing a dropped chance when he was batting on seven.

Earlier, he took 2/57 and rotated his bowlers immaculately to keep Lanka under check and let Bangladesh breathe a bit easier.

SCOREBOARD

Sri Lanka: Pathum Nissanka b Tanzim Hasan Sakib 41, Kusal Perera c Mushfiqur Rahim b Shoriful Islam 4, Kusal Mendis c Shoriful Islam b Shakib 19, Sadeera Samarawickrama c Mahmudullah b Shakib 41, Charith Asalanka c Litton Das b Tanzim Hasan Sakib 108, Angelo Mathews timed out 0, Dhananjaya de Silva st Mushfiqur Rahim b Mehidy Hasan Miraz 34, Maheesh Theekshana c (sub) Nasum Ahmed b Shoriful Islam 22, Dushmantha Chameera not out (Mushfiqur Rahim) 4, Kasun Rajitha c Litton Das b Tanzim Hasan Sakib 0, Dilshan Madushanka not out 0. **Extras:** (LB-2, W-4) 6. **Total:** (all out in 49.3 Overs) 279.

Fall of wickets: 1-5, 2-66, 3-72, 4-135, 5-135, 6-211, 7-258, 8-278, 9-278, 10-279.

Bowling: Shoriful Islam 9.3-0-52-2, Taskin Ahmed 10-1-39-0, Tanzim Hasan Sakib 10-0-80-2, Shakib Al Hasan 10-0-57-2, Mehidy Hasan Miraz 10-0-49-1.

Bangladesh: Tarzid Hasan c Nissanka b Madushanka 9, Litton Das lbw b Madushanka 23, Najmul Hossain Shanto b Mathews 90, Shakib Al Hasan c Asalanka b Mathews 82, Mahmudullah b Theekshana 22, Mushfiqur Rahim b Madushanka 10, Towhid Hridoy not out 15, Mehidy Hasan Miraz c Asalanka b Theekshana 3, Tanzim Hasan Sakib not out 9. **Extras:** (LB-9, W-10) 19. **Total:** (for 7 wickets in 41.1 overs) 282.

Fall of wickets: 1-17, 2-41, 3-210, 4-211, 5-249, 6-255, 7-269.

Bowling: Dilshan Madushanka 10-1-69-3, Maheesh Theekshana 9-0-44-2, Kasun Rajitha 4-0-47-0, Dushmantha Chameera 8-0-54-0, Angelo Mathews 7.1-1-39-2, Dhananjaya de Silva 3-0-29-0.

Result: Bangladesh won by three wickets.

Player-of-the-Match: Shakib Al Hasan.

1 Shakib Al Hasan, playing in his 36th match, has become the first all-rounder to score 1300 runs (1332 @ 41.62) and bag 40-plus wickets (43 @ 36.06) at the World Cup.

108 Charith Asalanka has recorded his maiden World Cup hundred — his second in ODIs — the first being 110 vs Australia at Colombo on June 21, 2022.

Stats: Biju Kumar

England have Champions Trophy qualification to play for, says De Leede

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Pune: Netherlands allrounder Bas de Leede and his team have had a memorable World Cup so far. But de Leede, 25, feels The Netherlands can certainly make it their best event if they manage to win their last two games. The Netherlands are playing England here on Wednesday and India in their last game in Bengaluru on Sunday.

The right-handed pacer knows it won't be easy for them, but not impossible either. He said his team has the belief of beating a side like England but doesn't discount the fact that England have a lot riding on their two remaining clashes, especially the Champions Trophy qualification, and that makes them more dangerous.

"We're going to try and win the game. Obviously, England haven't had the best of tournaments. I think they were expecting, and a lot of people were expecting more from them. But I think they're still a dangerous side. They've got Champions Trophy qualification to play for. So, they'll be looking at that and seeing it as an opportunity to win against us and qualify for that. I'm sure they'll be hungry to prove some people wrong and try and finish their tournament on a high note," de Leede told TOI in an exclusive chat at the MCA Stadium in Pune on Monday.

The top eight teams in the World

Cup will qualify for the Champions Trophy 2025 to be held in Pakistan. England, now, are placed 10th, while the Netherlands are 8th.

The Dutch have won two games, including a big win over South Africa, from the seven matches they have played so far. De Leede has taken 11 wickets and has scored around 120 runs; however, he also became the most expensive bowler in the history of ODI cricket after conceding 115 against Australia. He laughs it out.

"I'm not too fussed about it. I don't really care about records, whether they're positive or negative. There's a lot to learn from bowling to someone like Glenn Maxwell at his absolute peak," he said.

De Leede had mixed feelings about the format of this World Cup. This edition of the World Cup, like England in 2019, has a format where all teams play against each other, unlike earlier, when teams used to compete in groups of four or five.

"I think the format is great because we don't get the chance to play against every team that often in terms of exposure for us and playing against good teams. It's great. But then it's a disappointing format where if a team slips up like us beating South Africa, I don't think it has any real consequences, which I would love to see in a pool of four," said de Leede.



BAS DE LEEDE

ಪಂಜಾಬ್‌ಗೆ ಚೊಚ್ಚಲ ಟಿ20 ಟ್ರೋಫಿ

ಮುಷ್ತಾಕ್ ಅಲಿ ಟಿ20: ಫೈನಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೋಡಾ ವಿರುದ್ಧ 20 ರನ್ ಜಯ



ಚೊಚ್ಚಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಸಯ್ಯದ್ ಮುಷ್ತಾಕ್ ಅಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಟಿ20 ಟೂರ್ನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ ಆದ ಪಂಜಾಬ್ ತಂಡದ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ

ಮೊಹಾಲಿ: ಅನ್ಮೋಲ್‌ಪ್ರೀತ್ ಸಿಂಗ್‌ರ ಶತಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಅರ್ಶದೀಪ್ ಸಿಂಗ್‌ರ ಆಕರ್ಷಕ ಡೆತ್ ಓವರ್ ಬೌಲಿಂಗ್ ನೆರವಿನಿಂದ ಪಂಜಾಬ್ ಇದೇ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಸಯ್ಯದ್ ಮುಷ್ತಾಕ್ ಅಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಟಿ20 ಟ್ರೋಫಿ ಗೆದ್ದಿದೆ. ಸೋಮವಾರ ನಡೆದ ಫೈನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಜಾಬ್, 2 ಬಾರಿ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ ಬರೋಡಾ ವಿರುದ್ಧ 20 ರನ್‌ಗಳ ರೋಚಕ ಗೆಲುವು ಸಾಧಿಸಿತು.

ಅನ್ಮೋಲ್‌ಪ್ರೀತ್ 61 ಎಸೆತದಲ್ಲಿ

113 ರನ್ ಸಿಡಿಸಿದರೆ, ನೇಹಲ್ ವಧೇರಾ 27 ಎಸೆತದಲ್ಲಿ 61 ರನ್ ಚಚ್ಚಿದರು. ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರ ಸ್ಪೋಟಕ ಆಟದ ನೆರವಿನಿಂದ ಪಂಜಾಬ್ 20 ಓವರಲ್ಲಿ 4 ವಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ 223 ರನ್ ಪೇರಿಸಿತು. ಕೊನೆಯ 21 ಎಸೆತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಜಾಬ್ 9 ಸಿಕ್ಸರ್, 3 ಬೌಂಡರಿ ಸಿಡಿಸಿತು. ಕೊನೆಯ 10 ಓವರಲ್ಲಿ 143 ರನ್ ಚಚ್ಚಿತು.

ಬೃಹತ್ ಮೊತ್ತ ಬೆನ್ನತ್ತಿದ ಬರೋಡಾ 20 ಓವರಲ್ಲಿ 7 ವಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ 203 ರನ್

ಗಳಿಸಿ ಸೋಲೋಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯು ಸಿಂಗ್, ನಿನಾದ್, ಕೃನಾಲ್ ರ ಹೋರಾಟ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಯಿತು. ಅರ್ಶದೀಪ್ 4 ಓವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ 23 ರನ್‌ಗೆ 4 ವಿಕೆಟ್ ಕಿತ್ತರು.

ಸ್ಕೋರ್: ಪಂಜಾಬ್ 20 ಓವರಲ್ಲಿ 223/4 (ಅನ್ಮೋಲ್‌ಪ್ರೀತ್ 113, ನೇಹಲ್ 61 ★, ಕೃನಾಲ್ 1/30), ಬರೋಡಾ 20 ಓವರಲ್ಲಿ 203/7 (ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯು 61, ನಿನಾದ್ 47, ಕೃನಾಲ್ 45, ಅರ್ಶದೀಪ್ 4/23)

ಆಟವನ್ನೇ ಆಡದ ಲಂಕಾದ ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಟ್ಸ್‌ಮನ್ ಔಟಾದ!

ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್‌ಗೆ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿ ಟೈಮ್‌ಔಟ್ ಆದ ಅಪಕೀರ್ತಿ

ದೆಹಲಿ: ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲೇ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾಟ್ಸ್‌ಮನ್ ಒಬ್ಬ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಎಸೆತ ಎದುರಿಸದೇ ಔಟ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ!

ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ನಡುವಿನ ಪಂದ್ಯದ ವೇಳೆ ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾದ ಅನುಭವಿ ಆಟಗಾರ ವಿಂಜೆಲೊ ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿತ ಸಮಯದೊಳಗೆ ಮೈದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಪೈರ್ ಟೈಮ್ ಔಟ್ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ, ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ತಪ್ಪಾದ ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮೈದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಿದ್ದರು. ಅದರ ನಂತರ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ತಂಡದ ಡೆಕೊಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗ್ನಲ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್ ತರಲು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದಲ್ಲದರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯ ಕಳೆದಿತ್ತು.

ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅಂಪೈರ್, ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಜತೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ಆಟಗಾರರು ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೆರಳಿದರು. ನಾಯಕ ಶಕೀಬ್ ಅಲ್ ಹಸನ್ 'ಟೈಮ್ ಔಟ್'ಗಾಗಿ ಅಂಪೈರ್‌ಗೆ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು.



ಟೈಮ್ ಔಟ್ ಅಂದರೇನು?

ವಿಕೆಟ್ ಪತನದ ನಂತರ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಯಾಟ್ಸ್‌ಮನ್ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡ ನಂತರ, ಮುಂದಿನ ಬ್ಯಾಟ್ಸ್‌ಮನ್ 3 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೀಡ್‌ಗೆ ಬಂದು ಚಿಂಡನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಎದುರಾಳಿ ತಂಡವು ಮೇಲ್ಮನವಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದು. ಬ್ಯಾಟ್ಸ್‌ಮನ್‌ಗೆ ಸಮಯ ಮೀರಿದಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಪೈರ್ ಹೊಸ ಬ್ಯಾಟ್ಸ್‌ಮನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಔಟ್ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಬಹುದು.



ಕನ್ನಡಪ್ರಭ

ಏಂಜಲೋ ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಟೈಮ್ ಟೈಟ್ ವಿವಾದ!

ಬ್ಯಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಆರಂಭಿಸಲು ತಡ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಟೈಟ್ | ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇ ಮೊದಲು

ನವದೆಹಲಿ: ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಿಳಿದು 2 ನಿಮಿಷ ಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಆರಂಭಿಸದಕ್ಕೆ ತ್ರಿಲಂಕಾದ ಅನುಭವಿ ಆಲ್‌ರೌಂಡರ್ ಏಂಜಲೋ ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಟೈಮ್ ಟೈಟ್ ಆದ ಆವರಣವು ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಸೋಮವಾರ ನಡೆಯಿತು. 146 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಟರ್ ಒಬ್ಬ ಟೈಮ್ ಟೈಟ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಇದೇ ಮೊದಲು.

ಆಗಿದ್ದೇನು?: ಸಮರವಿಕ್ರಮ ಟೀಕಾಗಿ ಹೊರನಡೆದ ಬಳಿಕ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಿಳಿದ ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮೊದಲ ಎಸೆತವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್‌ನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹೋದಾಗ ಅದು ಹರಿದು ಕೈಗೆ ಬಂತು. ಆಗ ಬೇರೆ ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್ ತರುವಂತೆ ಡಗ್‌ಓನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಶ್ಯಾಚಿತ್ರಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು. ಬೇರೆ ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್ ತರಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯ ಹಿಡಿದಾಗ, ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾ ನಾಯಕ ಶಕೀಬ್ ಅಲ್-ಹಾಸ್ನಿ ಟೈಮ್ ಟೈಟ್ ಆಗಿ ಆಲ್‌ರೌಂಡರ್ ಬಳಿ ಮನವಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. ಆಗ ಆಲ್‌ರೌಂಡರ್ ಟೈಟ್ ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಪು ನೀಡಿ ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್‌ಗೆ ಮೈದಾನ ತೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು.



1 ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್ ಸರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಯತ್ನ



2 ಬೇರೆ ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್



3 ಆಲ್‌ರೌಂಡರ್ ಗೆ ಮನವಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಶಕೀಬ್



4 ಶಕೀಬ್ - ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ವಾಗ್ವಾದ



5 ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಟೈಟ್ ಎಂಬ ತೀರ್ಪು



6 ಸಿಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್ ಎಸೆದ ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್

ನಿಯಮ ಏನು? : ಐಸಿಸಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೊರನಡೆದ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಿಳಿಯುವ ಬ್ಯಾಟರ್ 2 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಮೊದಲ ಎಸೆತವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ 2 ನಿಮಿಷ ಮೀರಿ ದರೆ ಫೀಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ತಂಡದ ನಾಯಕ ಟೈಮ್ ಟೈಟ್ ಗೆ ಮನವಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಿಳಿಯುವಾಗಲೇ ಸಮಯ ಮೀರಿತ್ತು!

ಸಮರವಿಕ್ರಮ ಟೀಕಾಗಿ ಹೊರನಡೆದ ಬಳಿಕ ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಿಳಿದು ಗಾರ್ಡ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲೇ 2 ನಿಮಿಷ ದಾಟಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಇನ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯದ ಬಳಿಕ ಮಿಷನ್ ಆಂಪೈರ್ ಏಡಿ, ಯಾನ್ ಹೋಲ್ಸ್‌ವಾಕ್ ವಿಚಿತವಡಿಸಿದರು. 'ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಿಳಿಯುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಬ್ಯಾಟರ್ ತಮ್ಮ ಲ್ಯಾಕ್ರಿಟಿಂಗ್ ಪರಿಕರಗಳು ಸರಿಯಿದವೇ ಎಂದು ಪಾತರಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಏಕೆಟ್ ಬದ್ಧ 2 ನಿಮಿಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಿಳಿದು ಮೊದಲ ಎಸೆತ ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮೈದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲಿಡುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲೇ 1 ನಿಮಿಷ 50 ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಕಳೆದಿತ್ತು' ಎಂದು ಹೋಲ್ಸ್‌ವಾಕ್ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶಕೀಬ್ ನಡೆ ಕಂಡು ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಕೆಂಡ!

ಶಕೀಬ್ ಏಕೆಟ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಮನವಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಕೆಂಡಾಮಂಡಲಗೊಂಡರು. ಮೊದಲು ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲೇ ವಾಗ್ವಾದ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಆಂಪೈರ್‌ಗಳು ಶಕೀಬ್‌ರನ್ನು ಮನವಿ ಹಿಂಪಡೆಯುವಂತೆ 2 ಬಾರಿ ಕೇಳಿದರೂ, ಶಕೀಬ್ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್, ಶಕೀಬ್ ಬಲಿ ವಿವರಣೆ ಕೇಳಲು ಹೋದಾಗ 'ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಂಪೈರ್‌ಗಳ ಬಳಿ ಕೇಳಿ' ಎಂದರು. ಆಗ ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಹೊರನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಬೌಂಡರಿ ಗೆರೆ ದಾಟುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್, ಗೌಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ಎಸೆದ ಲಂಕಾ ಆಲ್‌ರೌಂಡರ್, ಸಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಪೆವಿಲಿಯನ್‌ನತ್ತ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಹಾಕಿದರು.

ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಎಡವಟ್ಟುಗಳೇನು?

- ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಿಳಿಯುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್ ಸರಿಯಿದೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಪಾತರಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದು.
- ಬೇರೆ ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಆಂಪೈರ್, ಎದುರಾಳಿ ನಾಯಕನಿಗೆ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಸಮಯ ಕೋರಿದ್ದರ ವಿವಾದಾತ್ಮಕ ತೀರ್ಪಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬಹುದಿತ್ತು.
- ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಿಳಿದಾಗ ಬೌಲ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿದ್ದು ಶಕೀಬ್. ಸ್ಪಿನ್ನರ್‌ನನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್ ಬೇಕೇ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದೇನಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಕೀಬ್‌ರ ಓವರ್ ಮುಗಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೇರೆ ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಿತ್ತು.

ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ ವಿದಾಯ | ಫ್ರಾಂಚೈಸಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆಟ

ಮಿಸ್ಸರಿ ಸ್ಪಿನ್ನರ್ ಸುನಿಲ್ ನರೈನ್ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ

ದೆಹಲಿ: ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡೀಸ್ ತಂಡದ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಆಲ್ ರೌಂಡರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಸ್ಸರಿ ಸ್ಪಿನ್ನರ್ ಸುನಿಲ್ ನರೈನ್ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ ವಿದಾಯ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೊನೆಯ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಇಂಡೀಸ್ ಪರ ಆಡಿದ್ದ ನರೈನ್, ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸೋಶಿಯಲ್ ಮೀಡಿಯಾ ಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಸುತ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ ವಿದಾಯ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ನರೈನ್, ಫ್ರಾಂಚೈಸಿ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 35 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ನರೈನ್ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ 65 ಏಕದಿನ, 51 ಟಿ20 ಮತ್ತು 6 ಟೆಸ್ಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 165 ಏಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸೋಶಿಯಲ್ ಮೀಡಿಯಾ ಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನರೈನ್, ನಾನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ. ನೀವು ಸಹ ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ನಾನು



ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ (ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡೀಸ್) ಕೊನೆಯ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಆಡಿ 4 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಕಳೆದಿವೆ. ಇಂದು ನಾನು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಘೋಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲು ನಾನು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡೀಸ್ ಪರ ಆಡುವ ನನ್ನ ಕನಸನ್ನು ನನಸಾಗಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳು. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಕುಟುಂಬ, ನನ್ನ ತಂದೆ ನನ್ನ ಕನಸನ್ನು ನನಸಾಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮೊದಲ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊನೆಯ

ಪಂದ್ಯ ಭಾರತ ವಿರುದ್ಧ

ಸುನಿಲ್ ನರೈನ್ ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡೀಸ್ ಪರ 2011 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಪದಾರ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅಂದರೆ ಅವರ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಚೊಚ್ಚಲ ಪಂದ್ಯ ಭಾರತದ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕಾಕತಾಳೀಯವೆಂಬಂತೆ ನರೈನ್ ಅವರ ಕೊನೆಯ ಪಂದ್ಯ ಕೂಡ ಭಾರತದ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಏಕದಿನ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ನರೈನ್, 2019 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಟಿ20ಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೊನೆಯ ಪಂದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಡಿದ್ದರು.

ಅವರ ಪ್ರೀತಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಋಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಿದವರ ಪ್ರೀತಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಚಿರಋಣಿ ಎಂದು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಫಿಡೆ ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಸ್ವಿಸ್ ಚೆಸ್ ಟೂರ್ನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಆಟಗಾರರು

ವೈಶಾಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದಿತ್‌ಗೆ ಅಪರೂಪದ ಡಬಲ್ಸ್

ಐಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಮ್ಯಾನ್: ಆರ್.ವೈಶಾಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದಿತ್ ಗುಜರಾತಿ ಅವರು ಫಿಡೆ ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಸ್ವಿಸ್ ಚೆಸ್ ಟೂರ್ನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮತ್ತು ಓಪನ್ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಗೆದ್ದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತ 'ಅಪರೂಪದ ಡಬಲ್ಸ್' ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಯಿತು. ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿಡೇಟ್ ಟೂರ್ನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡುವ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಪಡೆದರು. ಕೆನಡಾದ ಟೋರಾಂಟೊದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿಡೇಟ್ ಟೂರ್ನಿ ನಡೆಯಲಿದ್ದು, ವಿಜೇತರಾಗುವ ಆಟಗಾರ, ವಿಶ್ವ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ ಗೆ ಸವಾಲು ಹಾಕುವ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನ ಅನ್ನಾ ಮುರ್ಝುಚುಕ್ ಎರಡನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದರು. ಅವರು ಅಂತಿಮ ಸುತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಿಡ್ಜನ್‌ನ ಅನುಭವಿ ಪಿಯಾ ಕ್ರಾಪ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಮಣಿಸಿದರು. ಮೂರನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದ ಚೀನಾದ ತಾನ್ ರೈಝಿಂಗ್‌ಇ ಕೂಡ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿಡೇಟ್‌ಗೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಮುರ್ಝುಚುಕ್ ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ ಗೆಲುವಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿಡೇಟ್‌ಗೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಪಡೆದ ಕಾರಣ ತಾನ್‌ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ದೊರೆಯಿತು.

ಪುರುಷರ ವಿಭಾಗದ 'ಟಾವ್ ಬೋಡ್



ಫ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಪ್ಪು ಕಾಯಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಿದ ಹಿಕಾರು ನಕಾಮುರಾ (8 ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ಸ್), ಭಾರತದ ಅರ್ಜುನ್ ಇರಿಗೇರಿ (7.5) ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಡ್ರಾ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅಮೆರಿಕದ ನಕಾಮುರಾ ಎರಡನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದರೆ, ಅರ್ಜುನ್ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದರು. ರಷ್ಯದ ಆಯಂಡಿ ಇಸಿಬೆಂಕೊ (7.5) ಮೂರನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಗಳಿಸಿದರು. ಡಚ್ ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಅನೀಶ್ ಗಿರಿ (7.5) ಅವರು ಕೊನೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಸಿಬೆಂಕೊ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿದರು. ಅರವಿಂದ್ ಚಿದಂಬರಂ 30ನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ನಾರಾಯಣನ್ 32ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಗಳಿಸಿದರು. ನಿಹಾಲ್ ಸರಿನ್ 45ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಗಳಿಸಿದರು.

2ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಗಳಿಗಿಂದ ಅರ್ಧಪಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂಕ

ಈ ಟೂರ್ನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮೋಘ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಿರುವ ವೈಶಾಲಿ ಭಾನುವಾರ ರಾತ್ರಿ ನಡೆದ ಅಂತಿಮ (11ನೇ) ಸುತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗೋಲಿಯಾದ ಬಟ್ಟುಯಾಗ್ ಮುಂಗುತೂಲ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿದರು. ವಿದಿತ್ ಓಪನ್ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಅಂತಿಮ (11ನೇ) ಸುತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಬಿಯಾದ ಅಲೆಕ್ಸಾಂಡರ್ ಪ್ರೆಡ್ಜಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿ ಏಳನೇ ಜಯ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿ ಅಗ್ರಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೇರಿದರು. ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಲಾ 8.5 ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ಸ್ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು ಎರಡನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಅರ್ಧ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚು. ವೈಶಾಲಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಜತೆಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 20 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ಬಹುಮಾನ ಪಡೆದರೆ, ವಿದಿತ್ 66 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ ನಗದು ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಬಹುಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಗಳಿಸಿದರು.

ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್‌ನಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ!

ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ವಿರುದ್ಧ 3 ವಿಕೆಟ್ ಸೋಲು | ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಕಾ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲ ಜಯ ಲಂಕಾ 279ಕ್ಕೆ ಆಲೌಟ್, ಅಸಲಂಕ 108 ರನ್ | ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾ 282ಕ್ಕೆ 7, ನಜ್ಮುಲ್ 90, ಶಕೀಬ್ 82 ರನ್

ನವದೆಹಲಿ: ವಾಯು ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯದ ಕಾರಣ ನಡೆಯುವುದೇ ಅನುಮಾನ ವೆನಿಸಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ನಡುವಿನ ಪಂದ್ಯ ರೋಚಕವಾಗಿ ಅಂತ್ಯಗೊಂಡಿತು. 3 ವಿಕೆಟ್ ಜಯ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ, ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾವನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್‌ನಿಂದ ಹೊರಹಾಕುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ 2025ರ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಟ್ರೋಫಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಆಸೆಯನ್ನು ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು.

ಮೊದಲು ಬ್ಯಾಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ, ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್‌ರ ಟ್ರೈಮ್ ಟೆಕ್ ವಿವಾದದ ನಡುವೆಯೂ 50 ಓವರಲ್ಲಿ 279 ರನ್ ಗಳಿಸಿ ಆಲೌಟ್ ಆಯಿತು. ಚರಿತ್ ಅಸಲಂಕ ಅವರ ಶತಕ ತಂಡ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೊತ್ತ ಕಲೆಹಾಕಲು ನೆರವಾಯಿತು. ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಆರಂಭ ಪಡೆದರೂ, ನಜ್ಮುಲ್ ಶಾಂತ್‌ರೂ, ಶಕೀಬ್ ಅಲ್ ಹಸನ್‌ರ 169 ರನ್ ಜೊತೆಯಾಟದ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ಗೆಲುವಿನ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಆಚರಿಸಿತು.

41 ರನ್‌ಗೆ 2ನೇ ವಿಕೆಟ್ ಬಿದ್ದಾಗ ಜೊತೆಯಾದ ಶಾಂತ್‌ರೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಕೀಬ್, ಲಂಕಾ ಬೌಲರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಎದುರಿಸಿ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತಲುಪಿಸಿದರು. 82 ರನ್ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಶಕೀಬ್, 90 ರನ್ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಶಕೀಬ್‌ರನ್ನು



169 ರನ್ ಜೊತೆಯಾಟವಾಡಿದ ನಜ್ಮುಲ್ ಶಾಂತ್‌ರೂ-ಶಕೀಬ್ ಅಲ್-ಹಸನ್.

ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ ಟೆಕ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಲಂಕಾ ತಾನಿನ್ನೂ ಪಂದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದಿರುವಾಗ ನಂಬಿತು. ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಮುಷ್ಠಿಕುರ್(10), ಮಹ್ಮೆದುಲ್ಲಾ(22)ರ ವಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಡೆದ ಲಂಕಾ, ಗೆಲ್ಲುವ ಆಸೆಯನ್ನು ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಆದರೆ ತೌಹಿದ್ ಹ್ಯೂರಿಯಾ 7 ಎಸೆತದಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಕಾಗದೆ 15 ರನ್ ಗಳಿಸಿ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಜಯದ ದಡ ಸೇರಿಸಿದರು. 41.1 ಓವರಲ್ಲೇ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾ ಗೆಲುವಿನ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಆಚರಿಸಿತು. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸತತ 6 ಸೋಲುಗಳ ಬಳಿಕ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾ ಕೊನೆಗೂ ಜಯ ಕಂಡಿತು.

ಅಸಲಂಕ ಶತಕ: ಮೊದಲ ಓವರಲ್ಲೇ ಕುಸಾಲ್ ಪರೇರಾ ವಿಕೆಟ್ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರೂ, ಲಂಕಾಗೆ ಪಥುಂ ನಿಸಾಂಕ(41) ಹಾಗೂ ಸದೀರ ಸಮರವಿಕ್ರಮ(41) ಚೇತರಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ 25ನೇ ಓವರಲ್ಲಿ 135 ರನ್‌ಗೆ 5 ವಿಕೆಟ್ ಪತನ ಗೊಂಡ ಬಳಿಕ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿದ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಚರಿತ್ ಅಸಲಂಕ ಕಾಪಾಡಿದರು. 105 ಎಸೆತದಲ್ಲಿ 6 ಬೌಂಡರಿ, 5 ಸಿಕ್ಸರ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ 108 ರನ್ ಗಳಿಸಿದರು. ಧನಂಜಯ ಡಿ ಸಿಲ್ವಾ(34), ಮಹೀಶ್ ತೀಕ್ಷಣ(21) ತಂಡದ ಮೊತ್ತ 270 ರನ್ ವಾಟಲು ಕಾರಣರಾದರು.

ಟರ್ನಿಂಗ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್

ನಜ್ಮುಲ್ ಶಾಂತ್‌ರೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಕೀಬ್ ಅಲ್-ಹಸನ್ ನಡುವಿನ 3ನೇ ವಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದ ಜೊತೆಯಾಟ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ಗೆಲುವಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕವೆನಿಸಿತು. 169 ರನ್ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ ಈ ಜೋಡಿ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಗೆಲುವಿನ ಹೊಸ್ತಿಲಿಗೆ ತಂದು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿತು.

ಲಂಕಾಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪಂದ್ಯ: ನ.9ಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿವಿಲ್ ಎದುರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪಂದ್ಯ: ನ.11ಕ್ಕೆ ಆಸಿಲ್ ಎದುರು, ಪುಣೆ

ಸ್ಕೋರ್: ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ 49.3 ಓವರಲ್ಲಿ 279/10 (ಚರಿತ್ 108, ನಿಸಾಂಕ 41, ಸಮರವಿಕ್ರಮ 41, ತನ್ವಿಮ್ 3-80, ಶೋರಿಪುಲ್ 2-51), ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ 41.1 ಓವರಲ್ಲಿ 282/7 ನಜ್ಮುಲ್ 90, ಶಕೀಬ್ 82, ಮಧುಶಂಕ 3-69, ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂಸ್ 2-35) ಪಂದ್ಯ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ: ಶಕೀಬ್ ಅಲ್ ಹಸನ್

ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ತಂಡದ ಕಳಪೆ ಆಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಸಚಿವ ಬೇಸರ ಲಂಕಾ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಮಂಡಳಿ ವಜಾ

ಕೊಲಂಬೊ: ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಸಚಿವ, ರೋಷನ್ ರಣಸಿಂಗ್ ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ತಂಡದ ಕಳಪೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ದಾಖಲೆಯ ಹೀನಾಯ ಸೋಲಿನ ಬಳಿಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಮಂಡಳಿಯನ್ನು ವಜಾಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಣಸಿಂಗ್ ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಈ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದಿಂದ

ಕಳಂಕಿತವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಆರೋಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೂಡಲೇ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿದರು.

ಜತೆಗೆ ಲಂಕಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಹೊರಗೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳ ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಈ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್‌ನ

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದ ಮೋಹನ್ ಡಿ ಸಿಲ್ವಾ ಅವರು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1996ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಏಕೈಕ ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸಿದ ಅರ್ಜುನ ರಣತುಂಗ ಅವರನ್ನು ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದ್ಯ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಜಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಏಳು ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು



ಭಾರತ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ದಾಖಲೆಯ ಸೋಲು

ನವೆಂಬರ್ 2ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಪಂದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಇನಿಂಗ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು 8 ವಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ 357 ರನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲೆಹಾಕಿತು. ಮುಂಬಯಿಯ ವಾಂಖೆಡೆ ಸ್ಟೇಡಿಯಂನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಮ್ಯಾಚ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಕೇವಲ 55 ರನ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಲೌಟ್ ಆಯಿತು. ಏಷ್ಯಾಕಪ್ ಫೈನಲ್ ಬಳಿಕ ಭಾರತ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ನೀಡಿದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಇದಾಗಿದೆ.

ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಐಸಿಸಿ ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ 2023 ರ ಏಳು ಪಂದ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಂಕಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದು ಲಂಕಾದ ತೀರಾ ಕಳಪೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವಾಗಿದೆ.



ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ ಅಂಕಪಟ್ಟಿ

ತಂಡಗಳು	ಪಂದ್ಯ	ಗೆಲುವು	ಸೋಲು	ರದ್ದು	ನೆಟ್ ರನ್ ರೇಟ್	ಅಂಕ
ಭಾರತ	08	08	00	00	+2.456	16
ದ. ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ	08	06	02	00	+1.376	12
ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ	07	05	02	00	+0.924	10
ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್	08	04	04	00	+0.398	08
ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ	08	04	04	00	-0.036	08
ಅಫಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ	07	04	03	00	-0.330	08
ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ	08	02	06	00	-1.142	04
ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ	08	02	06	00	-1.160	04
ನೆದರ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್	07	02	05	00	-1.398	04
ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್	07	01	06	00	-1.504	02

General

Life Is An Infinite Game, Not A Soccer Match

Mona Mehta

Certain daily activities are essential for our physical survival, such as breathing, eating, drinking, and sleeping; they are part of our lives, always. We cannot afford to say, "I have eaten enough and breathed enough today; it should last for another month." Or "I will sleep long hours one day and stay awake for the next few days."

Much like the necessity of constant breathing and physical sustenance-related activity, for spiritual sustenance, we aim for the pursuit of *mukti*, liberation, which is also an ongoing process. It's not something that you can engage in one day and think it will last for the next few days, because in spirituality, there is no concept of 'tomorrow'. Spiritual awakening can happen only in the present moment. It is by remaining mindful of the present that we connect with our Atma Swaroop, Inner Self.

The band called *The Police*, sang: "Every breath you take, I'll be watching you." In spiritual language, we are to be in constant communion with our inner Self, to experience the feeling of being liberated. There's no ultimate *lakshya*, goal, in *adhyatma*, spirituality, for the journey itself is the goal, filled with *mukti bhava*, the essence of liberation. Each breath, each moment, becomes the path in this infinite game of spiritual exploration.

The infinite game concept was popularised by Simon Sinek, inspired by theologian James Carse. He differentiates between finite games, like chess and football, with defined endpoints and winners, and infinite games, like business and politics, which have no defined rules and are played to sustain the game itself, rather than to win. Leaders with an infinite mindset

build more robust, innovative, and enduring organisations. Sinek's five essential leadership practices for an infinite mindset include: courage to lead; existential flexibility; worthy rivals; a just cause; and trusting teams.

The notion of an infinite game applies to life as well, where there's no point at which you can declare victory or quit. We must continue to breathe, eat, and engage in our routines. People tend to apply the concept of winning and losing from finite games, like soccer, to various aspects of life, but this approach is

flawed. Like life, relationships and marriage require constant effort and nurturing. They are infinite games, like the import of the Sanskrit term '*anant*', 'spiritual boundlessness'. As *anant*, infinity is not a measure of physical space in light years; it is consciousness



THE SPEAKING TREE

space beyond physical limitations. Perhaps Steve Jobs was inspired by the idea of Anant to have named the earlier Apple office as 'One Infinite Loop'.

To enhance his perspective, Simon Sinek could emphasise that this concept of infinity is profoundly spiritual. In spirit, unlike in matter, everything is infinite and boundless, beyond our mind's complete comprehension. Despite the inability to fully grasp it, people do have a conceptual understanding, depending on the extent of their vision. An ant's limited mental space dictates the extent of its world, just as different animals perceive their own unique realities. Only humans have the capacity to contemplate the stars and their connection to infinity.

Life itself is an infinite game, an ongoing journey with no fixed endpoint. Embracing this thought can lead to stronger, more enduring relationships and organisations, and personal growth.

Israel cuts off north Gaza as Palestinian toll tops 10,000

Troops Set To Enter Gaza City; Territory Sees 450 Strikes Overnight, 3rd Blackout

Israeli forces severed northern Gaza from the rest of the besieged territory and pounded it with intense air strikes overnight into Monday, setting the stage for an expected push into the dense confines of Gaza City and an even bloodier phase of the month-old war. Already, the Palestinian death toll passed 10,000, the health ministry in Hamas-run Gaza said Monday. It said that 10,022 people have been killed, including over 4,100 children and 2,600 women. Some 1,400 Israelis have died, mostly civilians killed in the Oct 7 incursion by Hamas that started the war.

The figures mark a grim milestone in what has quickly become the deadliest round of Israeli-Palestinian violence since Israel's establishment 75 years ago, with no end in sight as Israel vows to crush Hamas.

Casualties are only likely to rise as the war turns to close urban combat. Troops are expected to enter Gaza City soon, Israeli media reported, and Palestinian militants who have had years to prepare are likely to fight street by street, launching ambushes from a vast network of tunnels. The Israeli military said that it had cut off northern Gaza from the south, calling it a "significant stage" in the war. "We've completed our encirclement, separating Hamas strongholds in the north and the south, and it's proving to be effective," said Lt. Col. Richard Hecht, a military spokesman, on Monday. "It's close-quarters urban warfare. A lot of infantry working there."

On Monday, it said that aircraft struck 450 targets overnight and ground troops took over a Hamas compound. A one-way corridor for residents



Photo released by the Israeli army on Nov 5 shows troops inside Gaza

'Besides al-Shifa, Hamas base in 2 more hosps'

The WHO said on Sunday that it had documented more than 100 attacks on the healthcare system in Gaza, as the Israeli military said Hamas fighters were using two additional hospitals in the enclave to conceal their operations. A week after Israeli officials said they had identified Gaza's largest hospital al-Shifa as being used by Hamas for underground command centres, the military's chief spokesman Rear Admiral Daniel Hagari presented images and videos of what he said was the opening to a Hamas tunnel under Sheikh Hamad Hospital, north of Gaza City. He also said there was an underground Hamas command and centre under Indonesian Hospital, in northern Gaza, and showed aerial images of what he said were rocket launchpads about 80 yards from its grounds. NYT

to flee south remains available, according to the military, for the Palestinians who remain in Gaza City and other parts of the north. Some 1.5 million Palestinians, or around 70% of Gaza's population, have fled their homes since the war began. Food, medicine, fuel and water are running low, and UN-run schools-turned-shelters are beyond capacity, with many sleeping on the streets outside.

Mobile and net service went down overnight, the third territory-wide outage since war began, but was gradually restored on Monday. Aid workers

say the outages make it even harder for civilians to seek safety or even call ambulances.

The war has also stoked wider tensions, with Israel and Lebanon's Hezbollah group trading fire along the border. In another sign of growing unrest, a Palestinian man stabbed and wounded two members of Israel's paramilitary Border Police in east Jerusalem before being shot dead, according to police. Israel annexed east Jerusalem in a move not recognised by most of the global community and considers the entire city its capital. AP

Enough is enough: Top UN officials

UN agency leaders saying "enough is enough" demanded a humanitarian ceasefire on Monday nearly a month into Gaza's war. "An entire population is besieged and under attack, denied access to the essentials for survival, bombed in their homes, shelters, hospitals and places of worship. This is unacceptable," the UN chiefs said in a joint statement. The 18 signatories include the UN high commissioner for human rights Volker Turk, WHO head Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, and UN aid chief Martin Griffiths. REUTERS

Jordan airdrops meds, opens new aid avenue

In northern Gaza, a Jordanian military cargo plane air-dropped medical aid to a field hospital, King Abdullah II said early Monday. It appeared to be the first such airdrop of the war, raising the possibility of another avenue for aid delivery besides Egypt's Rafah crossing, which has so far been inadequate. AP

SA recalls diplomats from Israel over war

South Africa has recalled its ambassador and diplomatic mission to Israel in condemnation of the bombardment of the Gaza Strip, calling it "genocide". The government also threatened action against the Israeli ambassador to South Africa over his "disparaging" remarks about the country's stance on the war. No further details were given about the comments. AP



ಆರುಣ್ ಚೋಳದಕೂಡಿಗೆ

1973 ರಲ್ಲಿ ದೀನೇಂದ್ರನು ಆರುಣ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿನಾ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಸಮರ್ಥ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಆವರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಆವರಂತೆ ನಡೆಯದೆ ಪರಕಾರ ಒಡೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಂಥದ್ದೆ ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಆವರನು ಕಂಡ. ಆರುಣ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕಂಡ ಸಮರ್ಥ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಆಗಿನ ಜನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಆವರ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲ ಆವರನೇ ದಾಂಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿದ್ದು ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಕೆಲ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮಿತಿ ಮೀರಿದ ವರ್ತನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಮರುಪಯೋಗದ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಆವರನನ್ನು ನೆರಳನಂತೆ ಹಿಂಬಾಲಿಸಿದವು. ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಡೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶತ್ರು ಚಿಹ್ನೆ ನಡೆದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಿರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಜಾರಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಾಬೀತಾಗಿದ್ದವು.

1973ರ ನವೆಂಬರ್ 1 ರಂದು ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ' ಎಂಬ ನಾಮಕರಣವಾಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದ ವಾತಾವರಣ. ಮಧ್ಯಮಗಳೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಸರು ತಂದು ದೇವಲಾಸರು ಹೆಸರಾದರು ಎಂದೆಲ್ಲಾ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದವು. ನವೆಂಬರ್ 1 ರಂದು ಹಂಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿದಾಗ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಜಯಚಾಮರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಚೋಳಿ ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಿದರು. 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ' ಎಂಬ ನಾಮಕರಣಕ್ಕೊಂದನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಸಚಿವರುಗಳು ಆವರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ' ನಾಮಕರಣದ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸೋದಕ್ಕೇನು.

'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ' ಎಂಬ ನಾಮಕರಣವಾದ ಈ 1973 ರ ನಾಡಿನ ಅಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಕುತೂಹಲಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕೃಷ್ಣನದ ಗುಮಾಸಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಸನದ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಕ್ಷುಧಿಸಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ತರುಣನೊಬ್ಬ ಸ್ವ. ಈ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ದೇವರಾಗುವಂತೆ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜನರು ಮತ್ತು ಪೊಲೀಸರ ನಡುವೆ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರವಾಯಿತು (ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 5, 1973). ಇದೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಂದ ಅಂತಹ ಹತ್ಯಾಕೃತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲಾಕಪ್‌ಡೆಗಳಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾದ ವಿವರಣೆಗಳು ವಿಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಇದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ದರ್ಜೆ ದೇವರಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಂತರದ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರವೇರಿರಬಹುದಾದ ಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಈ ಘಟನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಗಳಾದವು. ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಸ್ಟ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಬೃಹತ್ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ, ತುಮಕೂರಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಘಟಕದವರೇ ಹಾಸನದ ಘಟನೆ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ತುಮಕೂರು ಬಂದ್ ಆಚರಿಸಿದ್ದು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಗಲಭೆ, ಮಂಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ದೇಗುಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ನಡೆದ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ. ಇವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ದೇವರಾಗುವಂತೆ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಗಳು. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯ ಭಾವನೆಮೆಂದರೆ 'ಹಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಅನುಮಾನಪಟ್ಟದ ನಿಜಾಂತ್ ತೀರಿಯು ಸರಕಾರದ ಸರ್ವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಎನ್ನುವುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. 12 ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 1973ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಸನದ ಘಟನೆ ಮುಖಪುಟದ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಾಯಿತು.

ದಾನ್ಯಾಯನೀತಿ ಗೊಲ್ಲರದ ಹಾವಳಿಗೆ ರೈತರು ತತ್ತರಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೀಮೆಗೊಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಗಳು ಇದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದವು. ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 13 ರಂದು ಸಂಜೆ ಕಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಂದಿ ರೈತರು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ಸರ್ವೆ ದಿವಿಜನರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿ 'ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಳ್ಳ ದಾನ್ಯಾಯ ಗೊಲ್ಲರ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ರುದ್ದರೇವೋ, ಗೊಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ತಾವುಗಳು ಪಂಚಮಸ್ತುರವುದಾಗಿಯೂ, ದಾನ್ಯಾಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹುಡುಗಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎಚ್ಚರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯ ಹಾಕಿ ಪ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರದತ್ತವು ರೈತರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿದರು. ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 17 ರಂದು ಭದ್ರಾವತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸೀಮೆಗೊಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ನೂರಾರು ಮಂದಿ ರೈತರು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಿದರು. ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರು, ಪಿ.ಡಿ.ಒ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲವಂತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸಿ ಗೊಂದಲ ಉಂಟಾಯಿತು. ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಗೂ ರೈತರಿಗೂ ಘರ್ಷಣೆಯೂ ಆಯಿತು. ಒಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಕಡೆ ಸೀಮೆಗೊಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ರೈತರು ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಹಾಕಿದ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ನಡೆದವು.

ಬೆಲೆ ಏರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಹಾರ ಅಭಾವಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಂಬಿ ಗಲಭೆಗಳಾದವು. ದಾಣಿಬೆನ್ನೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷ್ವ ಮ್ಯಾಗ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಲೂಟಿ ನಡೆದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಗೋಲಿಬಾರ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟನು. ಗುಬ್ಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಏರಿಕೆ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಗೋದಾಮುಗಳನ್ನು ಲೂಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 30 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಪಾವಗಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳ ಲೂಟಿ, ಯಲಹಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ರೈತರ ದಾಳಿ, ಸೆ.26ರಂದು ಕೃಷಿಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ದೇಡಿ ಕೆಲವು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೃಷಕರು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಕುಂದಾಪುರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್‌ಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ ಮುಂದೆ ನಡೆದ ಧರಣಿ, ದಿಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಸ್ ಸಾರಿಗೆಯ ಅಡ್ಡವಸ್ತು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಭಗತ್‌ಸಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮೂರು ಬಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರಾಂಶ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಚಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಎಂ.ಕರ್ಣಾನದಿಯವರು ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರಾಂಶ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಛಿದ್ರಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 1973ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೂಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಛೇದನವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ತಾಲೂಕು ಸಂಜೆ ಮೂರವರೊಬ್ಬರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿಯ ಒಂದೂಗಿಂದ ಹುಲನಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಒಬ್ಬವಾರ ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಹುಲನರನ್ನು ಊರಿನವರು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೂ ಕೇರಿಯದೆ ಅಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 11 ರಂದು ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಆದರೂ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಕ್ರಮವೇನೂ ಜಾರಿಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ಘಟನೆ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಇದೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹದೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಅಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಡೆದವು. ಇವುಗಳೂ ಮಧ್ಯಮದ ಕೆನ್ನೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಲೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಲ ಹೊರುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ರದ್ದುಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಯೋಜನೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿತು. ಮಧ್ಯಮ ವರ್ಗದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಲೆಮೇಲೆ ಮಲಹೊರುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಲು ಹೊಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವ ಭೋಗರಾಜ್‌ನಾಗ್‌ನಿಗೆ ಕಾಮ್ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 19ರಂದು ವರದಿಗಾರರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರವೂ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿವರಣೆಗೆ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿತು. ಮುಜರಾಯಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ

1973 ರ 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ'ದ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು?



ಚಳವಳಿಯ ಭೂಮಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪರಿಹರ ಸೋಡೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತ ಚಳವಳಿಗೆ ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಸೋಡೂರು ಎಂಬ ಪುಟ್ಟ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ರೈತರ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿವೆ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಈವರೆಗೂ 'ರಾಜ'ರನ್ನೇ ಆರಾಧ್ಯ ದೈವವಾಗಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ರಾಜರ ಎಲ್ಲ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಲೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಚಳವಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣರಾದರು. ರಾಜ್ಯದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಚಳವಳಿಗಳ ಮುಖಂಡತ್ವ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದವರು ಈ ರೈತರ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಿದರು. ಸೋಪುರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯು ಇದು ತನ್ನ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಹೋರಾಟವೋ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಚಳವಳಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿತು.

ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಲನಗಿ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಊರಿನ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಚಿಂತೆ ಹುಲನರೂ ಬಾವಿ, ಕೆರೆ, ನಲ್ಲಿಯ ನೀರನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಾಗಿ ಕೇ. 50ರನ್ನು ಹುಲನರವರ ಪಕ್ಕಗಳಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನೀರು ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲೂಕು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಹುಲನಗಿ ಒಡಾಡಲು ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಂಧಕವಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಧನ ಸಹಾಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಎಂದು ಸರಕಾರ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸಿತು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸರಕಾರದ ದುರ್ಬಲತೆ, ರಾಲಸಿಯೆ, ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಅಂದ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶದ ವಾರಂಗಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನವಾದವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಜನತೆ ಶಕ್ತ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಬರಹಗಾರರ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿತು.

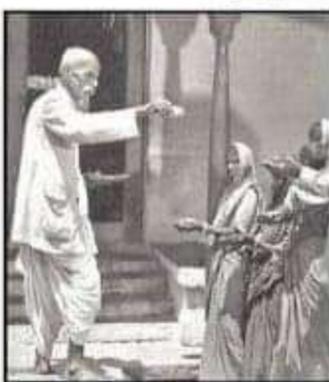
ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಈ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ 1973 ಸಂಘರ್ಷದ ವರ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಹಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಅನುಮಾನಪಟ್ಟದ ನಾವು ನಾಂದಿಯಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಾದ್ಯಂತ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಚಳವಳಿ ತೀವ್ರರೂಪ ತಾಳಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು. ಇಡೀ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸುವ ಛೇದಿಯುಂಟಾಯಿತು. ಚಳವಳಿ ಹಿಂಸಾಕೃತ ತೀವ್ರವು ಹೊಂದಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ತರಲು ಪೊಲೀಸರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ 7 ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಲಿಬಾರ್, ಸುಮಾರು 20 ಕಡೆ ಅಕ್ರಮವಾಯಿತು, ಲಾಟ ಪ್ರಹಾರ ಮಾಡಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದರ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ರೆಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ 5 ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು. ಪೊಲೀಸರೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ನೂರಾರು ಜನ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು. ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇತರರೂ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಭಾಷ್ಯದ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು, ಸರಕಾರ ಮಳಿಗೆಗಳು, ಸೀಮೆಗೊಲ್ಲರದ ದಾನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲೂಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮಿಗಿದ್ದ ಬಂದಂತೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅನೇಕ ವಾಹನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 100 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗುಡಿಸಲುಗಳು ಆಗ್ನಿ ಆಹುತಿಯಾದವು.

ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಾದ ಗಲಭೆ ದೊಂಬಿ ಅಗ್ನಿಪ್ರಹಾರ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ, ಬೆಲೆ ಏರಿಕೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಜನರ ಧೋರಣೆ ಹಿಂಸಾಕೃತ ರೂಪ ತಾಳಿತು. ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಎಂದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡತೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಛೇದನವಾಯಿತು. ವಿವಿಧ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ

ಕಾರಣವಾಗುವಂಥದ್ದು ಅಪಾರಂಭಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿತಪಿಸಿದ ಅಕ್ಕಿಪಟ್ಟಿನ ವಿವಿಧಗಳು ಇವಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಆ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೇ ಈ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ, ಅಹಾಕಾರ ಭಾರತದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿಯೇ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಗೊಂಡಿತು. ಮೈಸೂರಿನಂಥ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಕಣಜದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಪಿ.ಯು ಭಾರಣೆ ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ 1 ರೂ.ನಷ್ಟು ಎಂದರೆ, ಉಳಿದಂತೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿ 30ರಷ್ಟೇ ಕಟ್ಟವಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜನರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಗಲಭೆ ದೊಂಬಿ ಲೂಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೂಂಡಾಗಲು, ಸಮಾಜ ವಿರೋಧಿ ತತ್ವಗಳೂ ಕಾರಣವಾದದ್ದು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಚಳವಳಿಗಳು ತೀವ್ರ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ತಾಳುವಾಗ ಅಂಥವರು ಅದನ್ನು ದುರ್ಬಲತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಹೊಸದೇನಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಚಳವಳಿಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮನಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ನೆರವಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಳೀಕರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವಿಧಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟರ ದಾಕದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಚಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ 'ಅಹಾರ' ಇರದಿದ್ದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಂಚಿ ನೆರೆಯೂ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಎರಡು: ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಮತ್ತಾವ ದಾಂಗೆಗಳೂ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ತಾವು ತಪ್ಪಿರಬಹುದು ಕೆಲವರು ಸುಖದ ಸುತ್ತ ತ್ರಿಗಿಯಿರುವುದು ಜನರನ್ನು ಕೆರಲಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಮೂರು: ದೊಂಬಿ ಗಲಭೆಗಳ ನೆರವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಹೋದೆಯುವುದು, ಪ್ರೀಮಂಟರ ಮೇಲಿನ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೋಪವನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ನಾಲ್ಕು: ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮೂರು ನೂರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಚಳವಳಿಗಳು ಜನನಮುಡಾಯಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನಾ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು 1973ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ರಾಲಸಿಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಜನತೆ ಸ್ವ ಎಂದಿತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಬಗೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಚಳವಳಿಯ ಭೂಮಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪರಿಹರ ಸೋಡೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತ ಚಳವಳಿಗೆ ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಸೋಡೂರು ಎಂಬ ಪುಟ್ಟ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ರೈತರ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿವೆ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಈವರೆಗೂ 'ರಾಜ'ರನ್ನೇ ಆರಾಧ್ಯ ದೈವವಾಗಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ರಾಜರ ಎಲ್ಲ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಲೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಚಳವಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣರಾದರು. ರಾಜ್ಯದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಚಳವಳಿಗಳ ಮುಖಂಡತ್ವ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದವರು ಈ ರೈತರ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಿದರು. ಸೋಪುರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯು ಇದು ತನ್ನ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಹೋರಾಟವೋ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಚಳವಳಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿತು.



ಮತ್ತೆ ಏಳನೇ ವೇತನ ಆಯೋಗದ ಅವಧಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು: ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರ ವೇತನ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ನೂತನ ವೇತನ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ ರಚಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಸುಧಾಕರ್ ರಾವ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ 7ನೇ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವೇತನ ಆಯೋಗದ ಅವಧಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸೋಮವಾರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ. 7ನೇ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವೇತನ ಆಯೋಗವು ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಆಯೋಗದ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯನ್ನು 2024 ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 15ರವರೆಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನೌಕರರ ವೇತನ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗಳ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಬಿಜೆಪಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಮುಖ್ಯಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸುಧಾಕರ್ ರಾವ್ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 2022ರ ನ.19ರಂದು ಆಯೋಗ ರಚಿಸಿತ್ತು. ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು 6 ತಿಂಗಳ ಗಡುವು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನಂತರ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ 6 ತಿಂಗಳು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಇದೇ 18ಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಅವಧಿಯು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗಲಿದೆ.

ವಿರೋಧ: ವೇತನ ಆಯೋಗದ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಯವರು ಅವಧಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸದೆ ನಿಗದಿತ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿ ಪಡೆದು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನೌಕರರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡೆದು ಮುಂದಿನ ಹೋರಾಟ ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ನೌಕರರ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ರಮೇಶ್ ಸಂಗಾ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ದಿನ | ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ | ಕಿಡ್ನಾಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ 21 ಸಾವಿರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ

ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ.1ರಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು: ಮಾವಣಾಂಶ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಒಗ್ಗ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮುನ್ನೆಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ, ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಶೇ.1 ರಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಅತಂಕ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದೆ.

ಶೇ. 7ರಂದು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ದಿನ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆರಂಭಿಕ ವಕ್ರಿಯ ಒಗ್ಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದು ಜಾಗೂ ಅಂತಹ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಯುವಂತಾಗುವುದು ಈ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇದರ ಮಧ್ಯೆಯೇ ಈ ಆತಂಕಕಾರಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ನೋಂದಣೆ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದ್ಯೆ 1.3 ಲಕ್ಷ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಿದ್ದು, ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ 87,500 ಸಾವಿನ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕಳೆದ 10 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 840 ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ರೋಗಿಗಳು ಸಾವನ್ನಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿ ಶ್ವಾಸಕೋಶದ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಶೇ.9.6ರಷ್ಟಿದೆ. ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾನ್ಸೋಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಗಳು ಶೇ. 6.8, ಆನ್ಸೋಲ್ ಶೇ. 5.5 ಮತ್ತು ವಾಯು



ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು?

- ಕುರಿತುಗೊಂದ ತಪಾಸಣಾ ನಿದರ,ಜಾಗೃತಿ
- ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಳಂಬ, ದೀಪಕೋಶ
- ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ
- ಬೆಚ್ಚು ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಘಟಕ ಕಾರುಗಾರಿ ಕುರಿತು

ಉ.ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ

ಕಿಡ್ನಾಯ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಗಂಭಿರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಸುಮಾರು 21,000 ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 10,000 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ವಕ್ರಿಯದ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 3.6 ಲಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಜಾಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಜಾಗೂ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಜರಿ ಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ನಿಂದ ಸಾವನ್ನಪ್ಪುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಶೇ. 5.1ರಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ. 30 ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೂರನೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾಕು ಸೇವೆಯೇ

ತಯಾಕು ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ಮೂರನಾಂಶ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಬಯಲಾಗುವ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಗೆ ಜನರು ತುಪ್ಪುಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾಗದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜನರು ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ರೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ ಗಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆಘಾತಕಾರಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹೊರ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಕೋಟ್ಯಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದರಿಂದ ತುರ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಮುಂದಾಗಬೇಕಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತಜ್ಞರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಎಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅತಂಕದ ಸಂಗತಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಣಮಾಪನಂತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಎರಡನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. 2010ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದಾಜು 85,968 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದವು. 2021ರಲ್ಲಿ 88,126 ಮತ್ತು 2022ರಲ್ಲಿನ 90,349 ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿವೆ.

• ರವಿ ದುಡ್ಡಿನಬಡ್ಡು

ಆಧಾರ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ವಿವರ ಒಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕು, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಯಿಂದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮೋಸದಿಂದ ಎಗರಿಸಬಹುದು ಗೊತ್ತೇ? ಇಂತಹದೊಂದು ಮೋಸವು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯವೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕಾವೇರಿ 2 ಸರ್ವೆಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾದ ಆಧಾರ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ವಿವರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಯೋಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಹ್ಯಾಕ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ಹಲವು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗಳಿಂದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮೋಸದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದಿರುವುದು ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಫೋಲಿಸ್ ತನಿಖೆಯೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಬ್‌ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಅಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಯೋಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ವಿವರ ನೀಡಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡಿದವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹ್ಯಾಕ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆ ವಿವರ ಬಳಸಿ ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ತನಿಖೆಯಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಆಧಾರ್ ಎನ್‌ಬಿಲ್ಡ್ ವೇಮೆಂಟ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ (ಎಇಎಎಸ್) ನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿರುವುದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕಳವಳಕಾರಿ ಎನಿಸಿದೆ. ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಲೆಂದು, ಎಇಎಎಸ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಣ ಹಿಂಪಡೆಯುವ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿಗೆ ರು.10,000 ಹಿಂಪಡೆಯುವ ಈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಬಳಸಲು ಪಾಸ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಬೇಡ, ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೆ ಬೇಡ, ಕೇವಲ ಆಧಾರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆರಳಚ್ಚು ಸಾಕು! ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಹಲವು ಮೋಸಗಳು ಈಚಿನ ಕೆಲವು ವಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆದರೆ, ಇಂತಹ ಮೋಸವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವಂತೆ 'ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಒಪಾಪೋ ದೇಶ್ ಒಪಾಪೋ ಮಂಚ್' ಎಂಬ ವೇದಿಕೆ 20.9.2023ರಂದೇ ರಿಸರ್ವ್

ಆಧಾರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬಳಸಿ ಮೋಸ?



ಆಧಾರ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬಯೋಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಬಳಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಯಿಂದ ಮೋಸದಿಂದ ಹಣ ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಜಾಲ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ತಡೆಯಬಹುದು?

ಬಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾಕ್ (ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐ) ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದಿತ್ತು! ಹಳೆ ಹಳಿಗಳ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಅಫೀಸುಗಳೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ

ಹಿಂಪಡೆಯುವ ಈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಆ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐಗೆ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜತೆಗೆ, ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ:

- ಎಇಎಎಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾರದು; ಯಾರು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮನವಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಅಧಿಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಖಾತೆದಾರರು ಮೋಸಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಈಗ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗಳಿಗೂ, ಟೈ ಡಿಫಾಲ್ಟ್ ಈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.
- ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಧಾರ್ ಒದಗಿಸುವಂತೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿವೆ; ಇದು ನಿಲ್ಲಬೇಕು.
- ತಮ್ಮ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಲಿಂಕ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಆಧಾರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಡಿಲಿಂಕ್ ಮಾಡಬಯಸುವ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರನ್ನು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ತಡೆಯಲಾರದು.
- ಬಯೋಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಬಳಸಿ ಇ-ಕೆಫೈಸಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆ ತೆರೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಮೂಲಿ ಕೆಫೈಸಿ ಮೂಲಕ (ಮತದಾರರ ಗುರುತಿ ಚೀಟಿ, ವಿಡ್ಯುತ್ ಬಲ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ) ಹಿಂದಿನಂತೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆ ತೆರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಆಧಾರ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಬಳಸಿ ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಒಪಾಪೋ ದೇಶ್ ಒಪಾಪೋ ವೇದಿಕೆಯು ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದರೆ, ಎಇಎಎಸ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ.