

## COMPENDIUM OF ABSTRACTS

### XIV NATIONAL SOCIOLOGY CONFERENCE

ON

## “RECONSTRUCTING SOCIETY IN POST COVID-19 INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIOLOGY”

9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> November 2022

**Prof. Chandrashekar E.**  
*Organizing Secretary*

### XIV NATIONAL SOCIOLOGY CONFERENCE

Department of Post Graduate Studies and Research in Sociology  
Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta  
Shivamogga - 577451

*Disclaimer: Opinion expressed in the abstracts and articles are the sole responsibility of the author*

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## CONFERENCE THEME

### **“RECONSTRUCTING SOCIETY IN POST COVID-19 INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIOLOGY”**

The proposed two-day National Sociology Conference on “Reconstructing Society in Post COVID 19 India: Challenges and Opportunities for Sociology” will bring to fore the devastating imprints that the COVID 19 pandemic has left behind, and the ways by which we as members of the sociology fraternity could work for rebuilding the lives and livelihoods of millions of people, who are left on society’s margins. COVID 19 is not to be seen only as a health issue, but needs to be understood and analyzed from a multi-disciplinary perspective and in the inter-sectionality framework. COVID-19 created ruptures in the social fabric, and deeply changed the ways in which people live and work. While some of the damage done by the pandemic are of a temporary nature, and could be set right, there are those that have left an indelible mark on human well-being and would require a multi-pronged intervention involving the state, civil society, corporate enterprises and people from across different social groups. This is an area where sociological insights would be of immense value’

Sociology has a crucial role to play in understanding the nature and intensity of the impact that COVID 19 has/had on different sections of the Indian society. These include, among others, the coping mechanisms which different groups adopted; the differential impact of the pandemic in the context of caste, class, gender and location; the distressful situations in which the elderly, disabled and LGBTQ+ were placed, and the trail of misery that the pandemic left in the lives of migrant groups. It is also very important to engage in a sociological discourse on the concept and practice of ‘social distancing’, which was projected as the ‘escape route’ from COVID-19. The pandemic also introduced a new language, which introduced concepts such as ‘new normal’, ‘shadow pandemic’ ‘community spread’, ‘quarantine’, ‘work from home’, ‘super spreader’ ‘lockdown’ ‘isolation’- all of which have socio-cultural-economic ramifications . Sociology has another task to perform, that being the facilitation of micro studies on societal responses to COVID-19. These are the issues which the conference proposes to deliberate on.

The conference theme assumes critical significance in these times when the state has been launching many policy interventions for reconstructing the multiple damages done by the COVID-19 pandemic. Though the inputs given by sociological studies would enrich policy efforts by bringing them closer to lived-in-experiences of people, sociology often does not get the place it merits in the policy domain. This is a challenge which the discipline must address and must gear itself up for drawing a roadmap for creating a sustainable post COVID-19 India.

The crisis created by the pandemic has led to the emergence of many ‘new jobs’, which have opened up career opportunities for practioners of sociology. Since the entire rejuvenation effort has to be carried out with a people-centric approach, an understanding of the life situations in which human beings are placed is required. Since sociology can bestow this capacity, it is now an appropriate time to discuss the opportunities that the discipline can offer for those who pursue sociology as a course of study.

## **THEMES AND SUB-THEMES OF RESEARCH COMMITTEES**

### **RC.1. Family, Marriage and Kinship**

- Kinship and Social Capital
- Role of Caste and Religion in Marriage
- Marriage, Family and Kinship in Contemporary society.
- Changing Family and Marriage

**Convenor:- Dr. R. Shastrimath, Retd., Principal, Dept of Sociology  
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Ph-9448860053, Mail ID - [mudalgicollege@Redditmail.com](mailto:mudalgicollege@Redditmail.com)**

### **RC.2. Caste, Class and Religion**

- Religion and Intolerance: Issues and Challenges.
- Dynamics and Challenges Of Stratification : Caste, Class, Religion and Ethnicity
- Stratification, Marginalization and Development
- Untouchability and Social Transition
- Indigenous Communities in Karnataka

**Convenor:- Dr. B.M.Govindraju, Associate Professor, department of  
Sociology, Mangalore University Konaje, Dakshina Kannada Dist.  
Ph- 9481382311 , Mail ID:- [govin.raj@Redditmail.com](mailto:govin.raj@Redditmail.com)**

### **RC.3. Industry, Development and Environment**

- Post Industrial Society and Environment
- Environmental Technologies
- Environmental Movements
- Technology and Development
- Climate Change
- Environmental Issues and Sustainable Development Goals-Role of civil Society
- Alternative Development: Issues and challenges
- Developmental Disparities.

**Convenor:- Prof. H.D. Prashanth,**  
Professor, Dept of Development Studies and Director Prasaranga, Kannada  
University, Hampi, Hosapet Taluk, vijayanagara District. Ph-9449630606,  
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#### **RC.4. Society and Education**

- Educational Inequality and social justice
- New Educational Policy: Issues and challenges
- Higher Education in India: Issues and Challenges
- Emerging Trends in Professional Education
- Recent Trends and Development in UG and PG Education.

**Convenor:- Dr. Raghavendra Gudagunti**, Associate Professor, Special Officer, Joint Director, Collegiate Education, Near new RTO office, Kalaburgi-585105.

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#### **RC.5. Population, Migration, Displacement and Diaspora**

- Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation.
- Issues and Challenges of Internal and International Migration
- Rehabilitation of Refugees and livelihood Issues
- Recent Trends in Displacement and Migration
- Indian Diaspora and Technology

**Convenor:- Dr. Jaikishan Thakur**, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Sociology, GFGC and PG Centre, Mahagaon Cross tq, Kalaburagi, District.

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#### **RC.6. Marginalized Groups, Minorities, Weaker Sections and Human Rights**

- Trends in Social Exclusion and Inclusion in Contemporary India
- Technology and Marginalized Groups
- Issues and Challenges of Minorities and Weaker Sections
- Social Transformations among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe and Backward Classes
- Recent Trends in Human Rights
- Globalization and Marginalized Groups

**Convenor:- Dr. Sudha Khokate**, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Sociology, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

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### **RC.7. Health, Sanitation and Wellness**

- Health, Sanitation and Nutrition: Issues and Challenges
- Health among Marginalized Groups
- Health and Technology
- Mother and Child Health: Issues and Challenges
- National Health Policy, Planning, Programs: Issues and Challenges
- Health seeking Behavior: Issues and Challenges

**Convenor:- Prof. Sinda Jaganath, Professor and Chairman, Dept. Of Sociology,**  
*Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi.*  
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### **RC.8. Childhood, Youth and Ageing**

- Child Development: Socio-cultural, Political Issues and Challenges
- Youth Development state and Civil Society
- Recent Trends and Patterns of Ageing: Issues and Challenges
- Productive Ageing, Active Ageing and Successful Ageing
- Elder Abuse, Healthy Active Life Expectancy (HALE)

**Convenor:- Dr. Richard Pais, Retd, Professor of St Aloysius college**  
*“Rio Rex” Museum Road, Bijai, Mangalore-577004.*  
Ph-9945413289, Mail ID: [richardpais123@gmail.com](mailto:richardpais123@gmail.com)

### **RC.9. Media, Science and Technology**

- Media, Technology and Society
- Digital and Social Media: Issues and Challenges
- Relevance of Communication in Contemporary Society
- Women in Media, Science and Technology
- Inequality and Social Justice in Media: Issues and Challenges

**Convenor:- Dr. Sumanth S Hiremath, Professor, Dept of Sociology,**  
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## RC.10. Social Movements

- Civil Society and Social Movements, Issues and Challenges
- Contemporary Social Movements (Environment, Women, Dalith Movement, Tribal Peasant, OBC, etc)
- Nationalism and Social Movements
- New Social Movements

**Convenor:- Dr. Veerendra Kumar**, *Associate Professor, Vijayanagara Shree Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary.*  
Ph-9448155320 , Mail ID: [veerendra@vskub.ac.in](mailto:veerendra@vskub.ac.in)

## RC.11. Rural, Tribal and Urban Studies

- Trends and Issues of Rural, Tribal Urban Societies.
- Tribal Family, Economy, Education and Religion
- Problems and Prospects of Tribal in India
- Environmental Issues Related to Tribal, Rural and Urban Societies.
- Problems of Urban Life
- Changing Aspects of Rural Society

**Convenor:- Dr. Dhruva B Jyothi**, *Professor, Dept of Sociology, Karnataka University, Dharwad.*  
Ph-7406489627, Mail ID: [ruvajyothi10@gmail.com](mailto:ruvajyothi10@gmail.com)

## RC.12. Social Problems, Policy and Planning

- Dynamics of Contemporary Social Problems
- Social Problems, State and Civil Society
- Digital Gadgets, Social Media and Social Problems
- Science, Technology and Social Problems
- New Emerging Social Problems

**Convenor:- Dr. Duggappa** *Associate Professor, Govt First Grade College and Center for Post Graduate Studies, Thenkanidiyur, Udupi, Udupi district-576106,*  
Ph-9448428604, Mail ID: [dkajekar5@yahoo.com](mailto:dkajekar5@yahoo.com)



### **RC.13. Indian Society and Globalization**

- Globalisation: Issues and Challenges in India
- Indian Society: Yesterday, today and Tomorrow
- Globalisation, Policy, Planning and Programs in India
- Post Globalisation Challenges and Issues
- Technology and Globalisation
- Unity in Diversity

**Convenor: - Dr. Nalini Bengeri**, Associate Professor, Dept of Sociology,  
Govt first Grade college, Raj Nagar, Hubballi.  
Ph-9880685285, Mail ID: [bengerinalini@gmail.com](mailto:bengerinalini@gmail.com)

### **RC.14. Gender and Society**

- Women and Life Span Development
- Women and Health
- Abuse of Women and Me-too
- Gender Equality and Justice
- Women Entrepreneurship and Leadership
- Women in Science, Technology and Media
- Women Empowerment, Disparities, Social Justice and Civil Society

**Convenor: - Dr. Suneetha**, Associate Professor,  
Dept of Sociology, Laxmi Soma Bangara Govt First Grade College Kota,  
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### **RC.15. Society and Polity and Culture**

- Democracy, State and Civil Society
- Modern and Post-Modern Society
- Rethinking of Modernity and Post-Modernity
- Multiculturalism
- Politics and Religion

**Convenor:- Dr. Shamala Dasog**, Associate Professor and HOD,  
Dept of Sociology, Maratha Mandal's Arts, Commerce, Science and  
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## TWO PLENARY SESSIONS

01. State, Society and Public health in Karnataka
02. Health, Economy and Society in Malnaad Karnataka

## TWO MEMORIAL LECTURES

01. **Hiremallur Iswaran, memorial lecture**  
*Sponcered by Hiremallur Iswaran Institute. Jagadguru Tontadarya Vidyapeetha's Dharawad*
02. **Nadoja Prof. C. Parvathamma, Memorial lecture**  
*Sponsored by Syagali Shivarudramma Trust, Mysuru.*

## **KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY, SHIVAMOGGA**



### **About the University**

Kuvempu University an affiliating University established in 1987. It is a State University recognized by UGC under 2(f) and 12(b). The University has been named after great Kannada writer Shri KUVEMPU and has achieved a distinctive academic profile and a cultural identity of its own. Interestingly, the features of its identity seem to have emerged out of the multifaceted personality of Kuvempu, the great doyen of Kannada literature, a Jnanapitha awardee and one among the most significant cultural figures of modern India.

Kuvempu University is a confluence of the local and the global; of the regional and the pan-Indian; of the sustenance provided by tradition and the dynamism provided by modernity; of a deep sense of commitment to the socially and culturally disadvantaged and an equally deep commitment to excellence. The emblem of the university has a mythical animal with the trunk of an elephant and the body of a swan. This mythical animal, called Gajahamsa is commonly found in the Vijayanagara and the Keladi sculpture and temple art. It symbolizes the integration of knowledge and wealth. The jurisdiction of the university spreads over the districts of Shivamogga and Chikkamagaluru. It is a university with a distinctive academic profile, blending in itself commitment to rural ethos in modern spirit. The university offers under-graduate, post-graduate and Ph.D. programmes in a wide range of disciplines. It has 35 Post-graduate Departments in the Faculties of Arts, Commerce, Education, and Science and Technology. The University has its headquarters at Jnana Sahyadri campus. It sprawls over an area of 230 acres of a lush green, picturesque locale providing the right ambience for higher education. The main buildings of the university have been constructed on small hillocks, thus blending naturally with the landscape. The entire campus area is free from

any form of pollution. The undisturbed and pleasant atmosphere on the campus makes it ideally suited for the pursuit of higher education and research.

### **Department of Sociology**



The Department, started in the year 1988, has evolved over the years as one of the important centers of Sociology teaching and research in the country. While emphasizing topics and themes central to the discipline, the Department's teaching and research activities have been oriented towards contemporary questions that have both basic and applied dimensions. The academic activities of the Department have a unique disciplinary and interdisciplinary orientation designed to guide and support student development as independent learners as well as to inspire them to critically engage with policies, issues, and social action.

The learning ambience of the department is both informal and rigorous, being geared towards promoting a spirit of critical inquiry among students. The structure and content of the courses are meant to give a grounding that not only prepares students for future studies in sociology and the social sciences, but also to offer the benefits of learning to work in a constructive way in other areas of life.

The Department stands out as a pioneer in supporting academic activities both at the university and state levels. It has hosted the Karnataka Sociology Conference and many curricula design workshops and capacity building events for younger faculty and research students. The Department is one of the first of its kind in introducing a field-based project work in different areas of Social Sciences. Presently there are 56 students registered for Ph.D. degree in different areas of Sociology.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 09-11-2022

## MESSAGE FROM THE VICE-CHANCELLOR



Covid-19 was an unprecedented pandemic that the mankind has ever witnessed, causing havoc in society and killing in masses. The world had never seen such a catastrophic destruction.

Every family had lost their bread earning members, loved ones. The virus had caused severe pain to every sections of the society. Lockdowns, physical distancing, work from home had become the new normal.

These unprecedented changes have also brought in new opportunities and innovation in different walks of life. Education is no exception. As we have witnessed, institutes of higher education had to go for online classes, virtual seminars and conferences. We have crossed those tough times with initial hiccups. Now that the storm of Covid-19 has settled down, it is time to rebuild and reconstruct the economy and the society at large.

I am extremely glad that Karnataka Sociology Association, along with DoS in Sociology, Kuvempu University is attempting to find answers for Post Covid societal problems in the conference. I congratulate Prof. E. Chandrashekar, Organizing secretary, other staff members, KSA office bearers and members, delegates, invited speakers, scholars and students. I appeal all the stakeholders to make fruitful deliberations and come out with implementable outcomes.

Best Regards

**Prof. B P Veerabhadrappe**  
Hon'ble Vice- Chancellor  
Kuvempu University



ದಿನಾಂಕ: 09-11-2022

## MESSAGE FROM THE REGISTRAR



Modern day education has become ubiquitous. The millennial generation prefers to have access to everything at their fingertips. Education sector is no exception. Post-Covid India has seen revolutionary changes in every walks life. Schools, colleges and universities were forced to shift to online mode of teaching.

Taking this new development as a cue, University Grants Commission (UGC) has vigorously pushed for online education. In fact UGC has now allowed students to take up 40% of any course through online mode. The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) has allowed top 100 higher educational institutions in India to offer UG and PG courses through online mode.

Kuvempu University presently ranked 86th in NIRF and accredited by National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC) with 'A' grade, now proudly offer UG as well as PG courses through online mode.

Known to plunge into bold waters, the university has been a trailblazer in the field of education among traditional universities in Karnataka. And now online education has become another feather in the cap! With this bold move, the university has now spread its wings, from regional to global.

In this background, I express my happiness that such an important conference on Post- Covid-19 reconstruction is being organized by the DoS in Sociology in association with KSA. I congratulate Dr. Chandrashekar.E., Organizing Secretary and others who are part of the conference. I wish this event a grand success.

With warm regards,  
**G. Anuradha**  
Registrar KAS (Super time Scale)



**MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF KSA**



The Covid-19 Pandemic has severely impacted society at a global level. Indian society with all its diversity and complexity has been hit harder. It has changed the way society functions at a fundamental level. While it is true that the pandemic has wreaked havoc, the social response to the pandemic gives us a refreshing space to reflect. There are difficulties on one hand that need to be addressed and there is scope to think about the future of the society emphasizing the possibilities. Throughout history, epidemics and pandemics have been a point of great misery for human collectivity. But, COVID-19 is a pandemic the world had never seen before because of our highly interconnected globalised digital world divided by National borders. Countries with greater challenges had to face tougher times when compared to the “Developed Nations.” We not only witnessed physical health variations but the mental health of the people was and is a prime concern. With the global economy under enormous stress, individuals face dark times due to their social identities. New modes of domination, subjugation and exploitation have emerged due to the pandemic. It is Sociologists who can better critique, explain and interpret this. I believe this conference serves this exact purpose as it is rightly focusing on the reconstruction of our society. Sociologists have an excellent role to play in providing meaningful insights and solutions to the questions and problems created because of the pandemic.

In this context I should congratulate my colleagues in the department for Organising the 14th National Sociology Conference of the KSA, titled ‘Reconstructing Society in Post COVID-19 India: Challenges and Opportunities for Sociology.’ The theme of the conference is significant as it provides a space for Sociologists across India to participate and offer their valuable findings and pragmatic solutions through a scholarly exchange of ideas. The post-pandemic world should be considered a gold mine for Sociologists for there are so many issues, challenges and areas with rich data that need proper scholarly analysis. I am sure this conference will prove to be a synthesis of important questions, answers and innovative ways of thinking.

I express my heartfelt thanks to my colleagues in the Department of P.G. Studies and Research in Sociology, Kuvempu University and I wish them all the best for their industrious efforts for organizing the 14th National Sociology Conference in the department of sociology under the aegis of the Karnataka Sociology Association.

Sd/-  
**Prof .M. Gurulingaiah**  
President, KSA

**MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF KSA**



Under the aegis of Karnataka Sociology Association, the Department of Studies and Research in Sociology, Kuvempu University in association with Kuvempu University Sociology Teacher's Association and Alumni Association is organizing Two Day 14<sup>th</sup> National Conference on 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> November 2022 on the theme "Reconstructing Society in Post Covid-19 India: Challenges and Opportunities for Sociology". The theme has both contextual and long term significance for sociological research.

The pandemic has caused widespread devastating effects on lives and livelihoods across the globe. It has shattered economies, crippled policy interventions and destroyed social responses with respect to weaker and marginalized groups more particularly in developing countries. During the Pandemic Healthcare systems collapsed, Rural-Urban divide widened, Social Unrest, Unemployment and Crimes increased.

Confinement of human societies within four walls during pandemic greatly affected field based research, measured policy responses and positive social interventions. Hitherto research and academic debates on pandemic and its aftermath are based on journalistic and social media perspectives. In the absence of reliable primary data, the scarcely available secondary data moderated the debates and research on the issues the proposed theme. Documenting the impact of Covid-19 on Family, Education, Work Life, Marginalization of Special Groups, Migration, Immigration and Social Institutions has slowly begun.

Multidimensional sociological research of the pre pandemic period with respect to the above mentioned issues along with state and civil society responses seems to have lost relevance. In this back drop the post pandemic scenario has presented unlimited opportunities for meaningful research. This 14<sup>th</sup> National Conference of Sociology is by far the largest gathering of researchers and academicians in the state of Karnataka to deliberate upon a post pandemic scenario. The organizers of the Conference have chosen

relevant sub themes to elicit responses of academicians and researchers. I heartily congratulate the Department of Studies and Research in Sociology, Kuvempu University, the Organizing Committee and the Organizing Secretary, Dr. Chandrashekar. E for selecting this appropriate theme for the conference. I feel, need of the hour for the fraternity of sociologists is to re-invent and re-strategize methods and tools of sociological research to contribute positively for social reconstruction, appropriate state responses and meaningful social interventions in post pandemic period.

Sd/-  
**Dr. Shekara**  
Secretary of KSA

FROM THE DESK OF THE ORGANIZING SECRETARY



Covid-19 posed immense challenge to the very structures of societies across the world. It shattered the tried and tested norms and practices. Not that world hasn't seen catastrophes before. There have been many and there will be more to come in the future. But none can match the disastrous tragedy of insurmountable scale of the invisible Corona virus!

There have been epidemics, earthquakes, hurricanes, tsunamis but the tragedy of Covid-19 was a notch up above any other natural or manmade disasters that the mankind has ever witnessed! It brought tragedy to our doorsteps, killed our loved ones, separated us from each other, and cruelly didn't let us to bid a final goodbye to our friends and family members who fell prey to it. We have seen it all. We have gone through the hell. The threat of global pandemic has now subsided. The time has come for rebuilding and restructuring of broken societies, damaged minds, and shattered societal ecosystem.

We are aware that it is a challenging task. The responsibility doesn't only rests on scientists, doctors, leaders and front line Covid-19 warriors. The social scientists also have huge responsibility to respond to this unprecedented situation. The human touch and the empathetic insights that social scientist provides could be more fruitful in restructuring societies. Keeping these things in mind, this conference focuses on key areas and challenges that lie before us, the social scientists. I hope, the deliberations and the research insights emerging from the conference would be of immense help to the policy makers.

With warm regards,  
**Dr. Chandrashekar. E**  
*Organising Secretary*

**KEYNOTE ADDRESS: A BRIEF OVERVIEW**

**“Reconstructing Society in Post COVID-19 India: Challenges and Opportunities for Sociology”**

**Keynote address**

**Covid Pandemic, Social Crisis and Sociology: The Indian Experience**

**B B Mohanty**

*Professor, Department of Sociology*

*Dean, School of Social Sciences and International Studies,*

*Pondicherry University, Puducherry 605014*

**Abstract**

The worldwide spread of covid pandemic unleashed a colossal devastation in terms of loss of human lives and livelihoods and disruption of economic and social order which is unprecedented in the history of mankind. Whether termed as a ‘civilisational crisis’, ‘crisis of capitalism’, ‘crisis of modernity’ or ‘crisis of globalisation’, it presents a profoundest social crisis as it affected not only the socio-economic lives of vast mass of population but also challenged the very basis of the human interaction and relationship in family, neighbourhood, community and workspace. As different sections of society were impacted differently by this social crisis depending on their social location and economic status which varies across the regions, comprehending this crisis, the social reconstruction that follows it and the experiences of various social segments of population is a challenging task for sociology. However, as sociology emerged from social crises and is being shaped by them, this social crisis offers an opportunity to sociologists to reflect on their established conceptual, theoretical and methodological practices. It is more so for Indian sociologists who have been thirsting long for indigenous sociology to explain the complex Indian social realities embedded in unequal caste, class, gender relations with entrenched rural-urban and regional differences. Though some sociological writings are available on covid-19 pandemic in India, they are mostly in the form of commentaries and discussion notes reflecting largely experiences of the lockdown period. More in-depth empirical as well as theoretical analyses linking pre with post pandemic situation are needed to understand the emerging social processes, to aid in ongoing social reconstruction of society and to ensure that this reconstruction is not naïve. \*\*\*\*\*



Plenary Talk-I  
State, Society and Public Health in Karnataka  
Public Health in Coastal Karnataka

**Dr. Richard Pais**

Professor of St Aloysius College

"Rio Rex" Museum road, BIJAI, Mangalore-577004

**Abstract:** The geographical features of coastal Karnataka resemble that of Malnad region in terms of topography and crops grown except the sea. Coastal Karnataka is rich in culture and having a vibrant local life. However, the public health is not good. Mosquito bred diseases as filariasis, malaria and dengue are commonly found. In fact, mosquitos arise due to bad sanitary conditions. Up to 1940s dry latrines were prevalent and later Mangaloreans switched over to flush latrines where the human excrement was emptied into a leach pit. From 1960s latrines were connected to the pipes through which human excrement was taken to Sewage Treatment Plants. Solid waste is transported to Vamanjoor where efforts are made to dump it scientifically. Adi-Dravida, Adi-Karnataka and Koragas are the PauraKarmikas who keep the city cleans. However, their socio-economic condition is very bad.

**ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜ**

ಡಾ. ಎಚ್.ಡಿ. ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ್

ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯ-ಶಿಲಾ ೨೭೬

ಈ ಪ್ರಬಂಧದ ಆಶಯ ಕೋವಿಡ್-೧೯ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕವು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿರುವ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳ ವಿವಿಧ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಸಂಕಟಗಳನ್ನು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣದ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುವುದು. ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವೂ ಒಂದು. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಇದರ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಮಾಜವು ವಿಕಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ೭೫ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ೬೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮೂಲಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಬಹುತೇಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಉಪ-ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆರೈಕೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯಾವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲು, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಐಸಿಡಿಎಸ್‌ನಂತಹ ಹಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರಂತರವಾದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, ಅಗತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ, ಸಂವಿಧಾನಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ನಡೆದವು. ಇದರ

ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಎಂ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್, ಐ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್, ಸಿ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್, ಪೋಲಿಯೋ, ಸಿಡುಬು, ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಹೆರಿಗೆ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಭದ್ರತೆಯು ಜೀವಿಸುವ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ (ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಕಲಂ-೨೧, ಕಲಂ-೩೮, ಕಲಂ-೩೯, ಕಲಂ-೪೧ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಂ-೪೨) ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಬದ್ಧತೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಅಲ್ಪಾ ಅಟಾ ೧೯೭೮ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಘೋಷಣೆಯು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜವಾಗಿ ಒಂದಿಷ್ಟು ಭರವಸೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ೧೯೯೧ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ನಂತರ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಳೆದ ೧೦-೧೫ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವಲಯವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ತಿರುಗಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅವೆಂದರೆ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮೂಲಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಹೊರಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವಿಮೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಗೆ ನಗರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿದೆಯೋ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ನಗರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ಕೂಡ ನಗರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ತನ್ನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ನಗರಗಳತ್ತ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಸ್ತ್ರಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗೆ ನೀವು ವಿಮೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ನೀಡಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹೊರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋವಿಡ್-೧೯ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕವು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಮಾನವ ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಆಕ್ರಮಣಕಾರಿ ದಾಳಿಯು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಕೋವಿಡ್-೧೯ರ ಸೋಂಕಿನ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಜನವರಿ ೩೦, ೨೦೨೦ರಂದು ಕೇರಳದಿಂದ ವರದಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ತಿಂಗಳ ಆರಂಭದವರೆಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ತೀವ್ರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಬೀರದ ಕೋವಿಡ್-೧೯ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕವು, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೧೩, ೨೦೨೦ ರಂದು ಎರಡು ಸಾವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು. ಇದಾದ ಕೆಲವೇ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಂಕು ಹರಡುವಿಕೆ ವೇಗವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತೊಡಗಿತು. ಆನಂತರ ಕೊರೋನಾ ವೈರಸ್‌ನ (ಕೋವಿಡ್-೧೯) ಅಪಾಯಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೧೮, ೨೦೨೦ರಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ 'ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಡೆ'ಯೊಂದನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಿತು. ಈ ವೈರಸ್ ಹರಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ.ಹೆಚ್.ಬಿ)ಯು ಮೂರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು. ಒಂದು, ಕೊರೋನಾ ಸೋಂಕಿನ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ (ಟೆಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್)ಯನ್ನು ಗಣನೀಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು. ಎರಡು, ಸೋಂಕಿತರನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚುವುದು (ಟ್ರೇಸಿಂಗ್) ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರು, ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸುವ (ಐಸೋಲೇಷನ್) ಮೂಲಕ ನೊವೆಲ್ ಕೊರೋನಾ ವೈರಸ್‌ನ ಸರಪಳಿಯನ್ನು ತುಂಡರಿಸುವುದು. ಮೂರನೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊನೆಯ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊರೋನಾ ವಿಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಮೊದಲನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೇ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವಿಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲ ನೀಡದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಅರಿತ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮೊದಲ ಎರಡೂ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮೂರನೇ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್‌ಗೆ ಮೊರೆ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊರೋನಾ ವೈರಸ್ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಜನರ ಚಲನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಇತ್ತು. ಒಂದು ಹಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೇ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವಲಯದ ತಜ್ಞರೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹಲವರು ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೨೨, ೨೦೨೦ ರಂದು ೧೪ ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಕಾಲ 'ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಕಛೂರ್'ವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಯಿತು. ಕ್ರೇಂದ್ರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದದ್ದು ಕೋವಿಡ್-೧೯ ಸೋಂಕಿತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೇವಲ ೩೧೫ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಇದರ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿಯೇ 'ಜನತಾ ಕಛೂರ್'ನ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳಾದ ರೈಲು, ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು (ಅಗತ್ಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ) ಮುಚ್ಚಲಾಯಿತು.



ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವತಯಾರಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆಯಾದರೆ, ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ 'ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಡೆ'ಯ ಮೊದಲ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರುವ ಮೊದಲೇ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೨೪, ೨೦೨೦ರ ಮಧ್ಯರಾತ್ರಿ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಕೇವಲ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಮುನ್ನೂಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಜಾರಿಯಾಯಿತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ರಚನೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟ್ಯಂತರ ವಲಸೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ದೇಶದ ಉದ್ದಗಲಕ್ಕೂ ದುಡಿಮೆಯ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ್ದರು; ಅಂಥವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದೇ, ಈ ಕುರಿತ ತಳಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಅದನ್ನು ಮೇಲಿನ ಹಂತಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪೂರ್ವತಯಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತಶಾಹಿ ಯಾಕೆ ಸೋತಿತು? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಕಾರಣ? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲೋಪಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಲೋಪಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಲೋಪಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ? ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ-ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜದ ನಡುವೆ ಇರುವ ಅಂತರಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ಇಂದು ಪಕ್ಷ ಅಂತರಗಳಿಂದರೆ ಅದರ 'ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ'ಯ ಆಯಾಮಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಮಾಜ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಏನನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ/ತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇರುವ ಅವಕಾಶ. ಇದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಳವಾದ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ-ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜದ ನಡುವೆ ಇರುವ ಅಂತರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರಗಳ 'ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ'ಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಗುವ/ಎರಗಬಹುದಾದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ವಿಪತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತನೆ ಆಗುವಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು, ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕಗಳು ಎದುರಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಪರಿಸರ ತಜ್ಞರು ಹಾಗೂ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ತಜ್ಞರು ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ವಿಕೋಪಗಳಾದ ಮಳೆ, ಬರ, ಕಾಡ್ಡಿಚ್ಚುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತಯಾರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೋ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ಸೋಂಕಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ತಯಾರಾಗಬೇಕು. ಮೊದಲೆಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪಗಳಾದ ಬರ, ಮಳೆ, ಕಾಡ್ಡಿಚ್ಚು ಮತ್ತು ಹಸಿವುಗಳನ್ನಷ್ಟೇ ನಿಭಾಯಿಸುವ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ನಾವು ದಿಢೀರನೆ ಎದುರಾಗುವ ಸೋಂಕುಗಳ ಮಹಾಸ್ಪೋಟಕ್ಕೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗ, ಕಾರ್ಯಾಂಗವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೊವೆಲ್ ಕೋರೋನಾ ವೈರಸ್ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕವು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿರುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪ್ರಬಂಧವು ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆದ್ಯತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳ 'ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ'ಯನ್ನು, ಅದು ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾದ(ಕೋವಿಡ್-೧೯ ಪೂರ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ನಂತರದ) ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು, ಇದರಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಂತರಗಳನ್ನು, ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಆಶಯದ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥೈಸಲು, ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು (ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ) ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಕಾಳಜಿ-ಬದ್ಧತೆ, ಸಂವಿಧಾನತ್ಮಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ? ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ? ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು ಏನನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತವೆ? ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕಗಳಿಗೂ (SDH) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುದಾನ ಎಷ್ಟು? ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬ/ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ತನ್ನ ಜೀವಿನಿಂದ (Out of-Pocket Expenditure on Health) ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಎಷ್ಟು? ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜದ ವಿವಿಧ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ (ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಗುಂಪು ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ) ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಯಾವ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿದೆ? ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ





ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವಲಯವನ್ನು ಯಾಕೆ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ? ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವಿಮೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಯಾವುದು? ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜಕರಣ ಯಾವುದು? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ದುಡಿಯುವ ಜನರ ಚಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚೌಕಾಸಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು (Bargaining capacity)ಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ? ಅಸಹಾಯಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಜನರು ಅಸಹಾಯಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ದಾನ-ಧರ್ಮದ 'ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ' ಯಾವುದು? ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗುರಿಗಳು-೨೦೩೦ (ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗುರಿ-೩, ಉತ್ತಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮ) ಮಾನದಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ? ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪ್ರಬಂಧವು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

**ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆ :** ಹಲವು ದಾರ್ಶನಿಕರು ನ್ಯಾಯದ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವು ಒಂದು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳಿಂದ ರೂಪಿತವಾದ ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆಯು ಹಕ್ಕು ಆಧಾರಿತವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವು ಕರೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಯಾರಿಗೆ? ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ (Individual) ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಗಾಂಧಿವಾದಿಗಳು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಎಂದು ವಾದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಆದರ್ಶ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಗ ರಜೀಯಾ ಬೇಗಂ ಅವರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಿ, ಡಾ.ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರು ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ನೆಹರು ಅವರು ನಾನು ಸಹ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ (Individual) ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ (Individual) ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷ ಸಭೆ ಒಪ್ಪದಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಾನು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ನೆಹರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಗ ಸಭೆ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ (Individual) ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವು 'ಫಿಲಾಸಫಿ ಆಫ್ ಲಾಜಿಕಲ್ ಪಾಸಿಟಿವಿಸಂ'ನ (Philosophy of Logical Positivism) ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ಕನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ಥಿಯರಿ ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ, ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುವ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳು. ಮಾನವ ಸಮಾಜದ ಅನುಭವಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವ ಇತರ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ಕನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ಥಿಯರಿಯೂ ಮಾನವೀಯತೆಯ ಅನುಪಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು, ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು, ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು, ಹಣದಂತಹ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ತಾತ್ವಿಕತೆಯ ನೆಲೆಯಿಂದ/ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ದೊರಕುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಈ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಅಗತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ? ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಯಾವುದು? ಅದರ 'ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ' ಯಾವುದು? ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ? ಹೇಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ? ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ನೀಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ಅಂದರೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯವೋ, ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೆಂದರೆ, ನೀವು ಅದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತೀರಿ? ಎಂಬುದು ಕೂಡ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ ಬದುಕಿನ ಅನುಭವದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳುವ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಡಾಂತರಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹುಡುಕುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪ್ರಬಂಧವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

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**Plenary Talk-II**  
**Health, Economy and Society in Malnaad Karnataka**

**Geographical Astonishment, Complementary and Alternative  
Medicine and Health in Malnaad Karnataka**

**Prof. Shaukath Azim**

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The most precious gift that every human being should possess is remaining healthy. Health means not merely remaining free from pain and disease. 'It is a kind of balance both between the individual and their environment and within the individual organism. It is an ability to carry out routine task of life. If individuals are able to perform the activities or functions that provide them with a good living, a satisfying life and enjoyable leisure time, then we can say they are healthy. (Giddens: 2017). Universally accepted and the unchanged definition of health which was published in 1948 by WHO. This definition is more holistic and combines both social and biomedical aspects. Thus from the past to present life, health remained as the prime aspect of human life. In the past people were affected by communicable diseases. In the present, mostly life style diseases have taken centre stage in illness among masses. Life expectancy at birth, infant and maternal mortality, fertility rate, nutritional levels, women and child health are the major health indicators of any country. However we do find variations in the maintenance of health indicators among the countries across the globe. Same is true in India and Karnataka. For instance, the northern parts of Karnataka are still improving in maintaining stable health among people. This is not true especially the Coastal and Malnad region of Karnataka. The regions around Western Ghats are known as Malnad region of Karnataka. Chikkamagaluru, Hassan, Kodagu and Shivammogga are the districts covered under Malnad region in the State. Some nearby taluks of these districts also resembles the same features of Malnad region. These districts and taluks have been identified as biodiversity zone of the state and it is protected area. It is geographical astonishment that the Malnad region of Karnataka located with dense forest and heavy rainfall. In fact due its geographic locations, it is naturally gifted to be free from some diseases. Further the Malnad region has a unique socio-cultural system that links communities to the forests around them. Predominantly agricultural with areca nut as the main crop, farmers also grow paddy, pepper on the areca nut trees, cardamom and spices,



including the newly-introduced vanilla, besides growing all their own home needs. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) using real-time data Central Pollution Board stated that regions and cities of Malnad have registered lowest levels of pollution (Times of India 18-03-2022). Compared to the corresponding period in 2020-21, Chikkamagaluru recorded a drop of nearly 45% in air the air pollution. Due to the Conservation initiative genetic diversity, organic agriculture, health and livelihoods remains undiluted in Malnad region. (Keya Acharya, Indiatogether). Available data shows that the Malnad region relatively maintained good health conditions than other regions of Karnataka. This area is also known for Complementary and Alternative medicine systems. Availability of medicinal plants, organic food ingredients, folk medicine, ethno-medial knowledge, and herbal medicine helped the Malnad region to better health status. But this region too has some unique diseases such as Handigodu syndrome, Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD).

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## **Functionalism to Foucauldian discourses on Socio-cultural dimensions of Health, Illness and Health care**

**Prof. Jayashree S**

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There are three prominent and dominant theoretical perspectives in the history of Sociology of medicine, ill health and health. Functionalism, the Political Economy approach and Social Constructionism, which are currently in circulation and in vogue. Besides these perspectives, I shall focus on Goffman, Ulrich Beck and feminist and lay perspectives. Functionalist perspective focused on social order and harmony it is interested in how doctors and other health care professionals help people to cope with illness and disease. Functionalist view illness as social deviance- illness is an unnatural state of human body causing both physical and social dysfunction and it must be alleviated as soon as possible. Functionalists argue that, feelings of stigma, shame and vulnerability associated with illness and diseases. Medicine, doctors and health care workers act as necessary institution of social control and moral guardian of society and control potentially disruptive nature of illness. American Sociologist Talcott Parsons explanations on sick role, doctor patient relationships and social aspects of the institution of medicine, and medicine as a profession which are more appropriate here.

Political economy perspective came as a critical response to functionalism in late 1970s early 80s also known as critical structuralism. According to them, key component of health is struggle. For political economist, aged, ill, women and disabled are marginalized by society because they do not contribute to the production of commodities. Women, aged, unemployed, labour class tend to have greater social and economic disadvantages than those from privileged groups and they have restricted access to health care services and suffer from poor health. It serves to perpetuate social inequalities and divide between privileged and the underprivileged. They also commented on cultural crisis of modern medicine. According to them health care under capitalism is perceived as largely ineffective, overly expressive, under regulated and vastly inequitable. High status of medical profession and faith of people in them that, they can do miracles have resulted in other social issues such as 'medicalization'. They pointed out that, medicine as becoming a major institution of social control superseding the influence of religion and law. Both functionalism and political economist see medicine as a moral exercise. However, according to



political economist, this power is more harmful than benevolent and is abused by medical profession. This perspective is of the opinion that, health care as commodity and seeking profit is the major factor, hence the relationship between doctor and patient is characterized by conflict and both have differing interest and priorities. Foucault has been a highly influential social constructionist perspective on medicine. Foucault insights on notion of power has been discussed in the paper. According to him, clinical examination is one of the apparatuses of disciplinary power, in which the body is 'both target and effect of power'. Each individual is marked as a 'case', and thus the individual is constituted as the subject as well as the object of knowledge.

When we discuss on feminist perspective, we have seen that, for centuries women and her body had traditionally been defined as 'the other' in medical discourse. They have been seen as incomplete version of men, as weaker, source of infection, unstable, impure and carriers of venereal diseases. Women have been associated with twin paradoxical ideologies. Male body has been shown as standard human body against which the 'different' and 'inferior' female body. Male body is described as the active agent and seen as more developed, stronger, firmer than the female body and have the feeling that it is impossible to learn female anatomy without first learning male anatomy. While explaining female anatomy they use the term such as smaller, feebler, weaker, and less developed to show how women differ from men. Thus, Covid-19 crises have shown us how sociological theories contribute to making sense of the individual and social experiences to risk, crises and uncertainty during pandemic.

Paper also discusses moral meanings associated with certain types of illness and its causes from lay perspectives. Based on the socio economic and cultural context, the experiences of illness, diseases, medical encounter, healthcare and recovery vary in nature. Narratives of illness help to ill people give voice to their experiences at the same time it poses challenges to selfhood and subjectivity. Patient's life-worlds are very strong to shape their responses to medical advice. Sometimes individual develop health beliefs from various sources such as, folk models of illness, mass media, commonsense understanding derived from personal experiences and consultation with family members and friends. Sometimes these beliefs may come in the way of treatment and patients refuse to follow doctor's instructions which lead to misunderstanding between doctor and patient. For example, concept of *Corona Devi* during the pandemic. The lay perspective and the illness experience have been neglected in sociological research which needs to be undertaken by Sociologist of coming generation.

## TWO MEMORIAL LECTURES

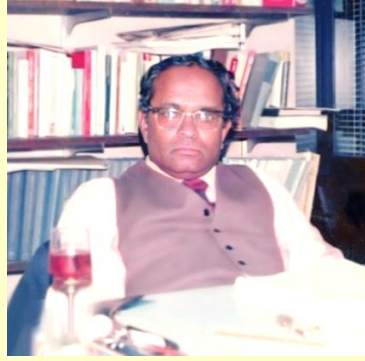
**Hiremallur Iswaran, Memorial Lecture- Sponcerd by Hiremallur Iswaran Institute. Jagadguru Tontadarya Vidyapeetha's Dharwad.**

### PROFESSOR K.ISHWARAN MEMORIAL LECTURE

However great and worthy an academic may be, unless he is introduced, sustainably, to the young scholars and students through curricula by his/her seminal contributions to the subject area of one's cultivation, the obscurity of the person and product would be soon near doom. This would be more so in case of the Indian diaspora. India's brain-drain has been featured mainly with losing best and creative personalities, and more so in sidelining the thoughts, ideas and knowledge generated by them. It is always felt that there is a greater need of an environment in which such personalities are accommodated by their thought systems and ideas for propagation. Prof. K Ishwaran could be one such academic whose seminal contributions would meet with the same fate as what has already happened to many. Thoroughly researched and well written 20 books and 30 articles in Sociology and 15 books in Kannada, and 2 autobiographies speak of volumes about Prof K Ishwaran in terms of his stature as international sociologist and alsoa Kannada novelist. Since he migrated to the west to continue to stay and work till, he breathed last, his academic face got obscured among Sociology researchers and teachers in India, particularly in Karnataka.

The Prof. K. Ishwaran Memorial Lecture organised during KSA Conference is an attempt to help teachers, scholars, and students to get introduced to the Man and his Contributions to the field of Sociology; help emulate the academic values he had pursued throughout his Life; and to motivate young scholars to explore their ways into the near and far areas in the world for teaching and scientificresearch in Sociology. The obscurity of a great sociologist, like K. Ishwaran is not self-caused but by the contemporaries who failed to talk about his works of a scale and worthiness. We should appreciate the KSA accommodating a program in honor and memory of Prof K Ishwaran initiated by the Department of Sociology, Karnatak University and sponsored by Sri Tontadharya Vidyapeetha's Hiremallur Ishwaran College of Science and Commerce, Kalyananagara, Dharwad

**A BRIEF SKETCH of Prof. K.ISHWARAN  
(KaregoudaIshwaragouda / Hiremallur Ishwaran)**



Born on 1st November 1922 to a poor school teacher of Hiremallur in Shiggoan Taluk, Dharwad Professor K.Ishwaran did his schooling in Byadgi, Kundgol and Dharwad staying in freeboarding hostels. In 1940, he joined KLEs Lingaraj College in Belgaum for his Graduate Studies and eventually completed an MA and PhD degree in Kannada literature from Bombay University. As a student, Ishwaran was very bright and hard working. He was a voracious reader and writer. By the time he completed MA, he had published 2 books in Kannada, the practice which he continued during his early career as lecturer. He published a few more books, and eventually started his own publishing unit in Hubli through which several books written by eminent Kannada writers were published, besides his own.

Ishwaran taught Kannada literature at KLE's J. G. College of Commerce, Hubli for over five years, from 1947 to 1953, and was made to serve as Principal of the newly started college of the same Society at Shollapur during 1953-54. He has lamented in his autobiography, ValasehodaKannadigana Kathe (1982) that he was underpaid and also not treated well, both as lecturer and principal. Also, he had got frustrated and disillusioned about the social world in which he lived since he faced lot of humiliating situations in mate selection, and also suffered insult and indignity at the hands of few teachers by denial of a teaching position in Karnatak University which all made him explore the "other world". Though Ishwaran was very enthusiastic and happy about his eventful higher education in Kannada literature and early career as Kannada lecturer, he never sustained it for long due to certain developments. He started orienting himself towards shifting from Kannada teaching to teach and research in Social Science since career prospects were quite better and had global reach those days.

Influenced by the writings of Verrier Elwin, Evans Pritchard and few others, Ishwaran decided to study Anthropology in Oxford University under Evans Pritchard. With the academic guidance of MN Srinivas and financial



support provided by Shree Shivakumara Swamiji of Taralabaalu Mutt, Sirigere, he was able to join the Oxford University in Oct 1954 to do his Diploma and B.Lit in Anthropology. In Oct.1956 he shifted to the International Institute of Social Sciences, IISS, at the Hague, and later Leiden University in Holland from where he obtained Diploma, Master and Doctoral degrees in Social Science. His successful acquisition of 5 degrees in 5 years from the prestigious European Universities put him in a very confident and competitive position to join University teaching in any part of the world.

Spotted by Wrangler D.C. Pavate, then Vice Chancellor of Karnatak University, Ishwaran was appointed to start Anthropology teaching and eventually the Department in Aug 1959. Besides establishing Anthropology teaching he had the scheduled responsibility of teaching M.A. Sociology classes too. By being an academic partner in the Sociology Department, he laid foundation to doctoral research in Sociology with guiding D.A.Chekki who got a PhD awarded, first ever, in Sociology from KUD in 1966. The astute and genuine efforts, and also the speed at which Ishwaran wanted to build the Anthropology Department in a free environment could not be supported by the University for long. Disgusted by this, Ishwaran decided to shift to Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada in Sept.1964 to teach Sociology, and later in Sept 1965 joined York University in Toronto where he taught and researched in Sociology and also continued writing volumes in Kannada till he breathed last on 23rd June 1998.

Being hard working and oriented towards contributing maximum to academics in his lifetime, Ishwaran had always remained a restless workaholic. This we have seen in Karnatak University Library where he used to spend his whole time of 3 months each year when he used to visit on Sabbatical from York University with a goal of publishing at least one book from each of his sabbatical leave. This attitude and tendency of his hard intellectual labor have resulted in so many seminal works being written empirically, eloquently, and exhaustively. Ishwaran could write very strongly and effectively both in Kannada and English. He has written 16 books in Kannada on various themes including 2 autobiographies.

Ishwaran's successful attempts of writing in English began only when he was in his mid-30s in Oxford, the IISS and Leiden Universities for his theses as a requirement of his various Degree programs. His first book in English, Family Life in The Netherlands published on 1st Jan 1959 by UVK, The Hague was most academically illustrious and a first study of its kind on the Dutch Family which provided him an identity and recognition in Holland and the global professional world. From there he never looked back. He has written 10



books in sociology independently, co-authored 8 books and written 30 articles in international journals of Sociology. He founded, and edited till he breathed last, 3 international quarterly journals, viz, the Intl.Jl.of Comparative Sociology, 1961; the Jl. of Asian and African Studies, 1965; and the Jl.of Developing Societies, 1985. There have been several book series by the scholars of global eminence published in honour of Prof. K. Ishwaran. He started his own publishing house de Sitter, named after his wife's family name in Netherlands, from his own house in Toronto in 1993, which has grown in leaps and bounds during the last two decades, due to the entrepreneurial efforts of his family members in Toronto.

A quick observation of the writings of Ishwaran in Sociology reveal one thing that he was interested mainly in three important areas, namely, Family and Kinship; Rural Society and Development; and Religion and Society. His 8 books- Family Life in the Netherlands, 1959; Family, Kinship and Community: A Study of Dutch Canadians, 1976; Family and Industrialization: A Study of the Netherlands, 1976; The Canadian Family, 1971; Childhood and Adolescence in Canada, 1979; Canadian Families: Ethnic Variations, 1980; Marriage and Divorce in Canada, 1983, Canadian Family, 1983 are the important ones in his first order preference of subject interest. The second order preference of subject of importance for research to Prof Ishwaran was Rural Society which is exemplified by his 5 eloquent writings, Tradition and Economy in Village India, 1966; Shivapur: A South Indian Village, 1968; A Populistic Community and Modernisation in India, 1977; Change and Continuity in India's Villages, 1970; Politics and Social Change, 1967. The third area of interest was Religion and Society which gets clearly expressed by his 4 seminal works, Religion and Society among the Lingayats of South India, 1983; Basava and the Lingayat Religion, 1984; Speaking of Basava: Lingayat Religion and Culture in South Asia, 1992; The Monastic Systems of the Lingayats, Brahmins and Jains: A Comparative Study, 1998; Ascetic Culture: Renunciation and Worldly Engagement, 1998. Besides these, Prof. Ishwaran co-authored a book with Nels Anderson on Urban Sociology, 1965; and wrote a textbook, Sociology- an Introduction in 1986. It is essential to mention here that most of his books in English have seen more than 15 to 20 reprints which emphasise the relevance, quality, up-to-dateness, rigorousness, depth, originality, and their academic importance. There have been thousands of citations of the writings of Prof. Ishwaran by the contemporary academics signifying the seminal importance of his works.

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**Professor K. Ishwaran Memorial Lecture, KSA. NSC, 2022**  
**Family, the Kinship Nucleus, Through the Ages**

**M.A.Kalam**

*Visiting Professor,*

*Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad*

The human Community is based on love and trust: and both are evolved through the family',...German Ethologist, Irenaeus Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Love and Hate, NY:Holt,1971,

Though Professor Ishwaran's academic interests embraced religion, and village studies too, he had an abiding and enduring interest in family studies. Hence I have decided to pay respects to his memory by choosing that area that is family studies, for this Memorial Lecture.

It is disconcerting that the terms "family", "household", and "domestic group" have been used differently, and given various meanings, by diverse social scientists. There have been efforts made to define these terminologies on the basis of certain observable criteria, with leaving no ambiguity, for scientific purposes. Family is a dwelling unit while it is also a Kinship unit. Kinship relations are much more stronger and reliable in family than mere co-residence.

Though family and household had remained intact for long, all over, both have received observable changes in recent decades. Family in India too has undergone considerable changes in its size and structure over a period of time due to the influence of industrialisation, urbanisation, and modernisation processes. The family/ household demographic processes have remained more or less traditionally constant; they too have found some variable changes in recent times. The influence of modern institutions, including law, looks quite apparent in altering certain aspects of these fundamental segments of any community organisation, namely, family and household.

There is large scale statistical data collected by the government of India agencies, from decade to decade, that reveal the empirical situation of the phenomena. In the present talk an attempt will be made to elucidate certain conspicuous features of the fundamental organisation called family, taking 'Okka' in Coorg society in southern part of Karnataka, India, taking it as an example, the details of which have come from my field study, besides M.N.Srinivas's.

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**Nadoja Prof. C Parvathamma, Memorial Lecture**  
*Sponcered by Syagali Shivarudramma Trust, Mysuru.*

**Inclusive or Illusive Development: Myth or Reality?**  
**(Understanding Social Change through the Works of Professor C Parvathamma)**

**Gayathri Devi K G**

*Formerly Associate Professor of Sociology  
Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru*

After the devastating effect of COVID 19, like many other developing countries, India also is on the threshold of recovering its economy, social institutions and health, education and social security of particularly vulnerable and socially excluded groups. Besides science, technology, medicine and law, social sciences have a premier role to play in this repair and reconstruction. It is here that all the stakeholders involved in addressing the post-pandemic instabilities strongly require the guidance and recommendations of social anthropologists and sociologists to understand the extent of damage to different sections of people and design appropriate policy.

A unique characteristic of sociological/social anthropological research is its ability to look into grassroots reality, collect people's perceptions and views about government benefits acting as an advocate of people's problems and present them before policy making agencies – government, private, national or international. The sociological studies by Professor C Parvathamma, beginning from the time of our independence till more than one and a half decades after Globalization and sister processes set in, provide a rich source of such insights to understand both social structure and social change in Karnataka and India, 'from a people's perspective' or 'Bottom-Up Approach'. Of particular significance and relevance is the participant and quasi-participant observation (and related) methodologies applied by her to reach and elicit information from a cross section of marginalized and downtrodden communities. The lecture and the paper very respectfully prepared and delivered in her Great Memory reiterate the current need (against the backdrop of post-COVID society) to carry out micro and qualitative studies on various intersections of people to arrive at proper judgements about their woes and resolve them through the agency of the State and the Market.

Key Words: Social Exclusion, Inclusive Policy, Caste and Class, Social Change.

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## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE CONFERENCES OF KSA

*Chronological list of the Conferences of KSA with the details of their themes, organizing secretaries and organizing institutions*

S.No	Conference Theme	Date	Organizing Institution and Place	Organizing Secretary
01	Sociology for National Development	Jan, 27-29, 1995	Kuvempu University Shivamogga	Prof. Rajashekar
02	Social Change in Free India: A Social Audit	Dec, 01 & 02, 1997	Karnataka University Dharwad	Prof. A.E. Puneeth
03	Equity, Justices and Social Transformation: A Sociological Agenda for 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Aug, 07 & 08, 1999	Gulbarga University, Kalaburgi	Prof. S.L. Hiremath
04	Indian Society: Challenges for 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Sept, 21 & 22, 2001	University of Mysore, Hassan	Prof. D.G. Krishnegowda
05	Crises in Rural Karnataka	Dec, 28 & 29, 2003	University of Mysore, Mysore	Prof. M. Raphael
06	Social Dynamics and Transformation: Challenges and Responses	Oct, 28-30, 2006	Karnataka University Dharwad	Prof. C.A. Somashekarappa
07	Sociology for Future: Problems and Challenges	Feb, 29 & Mar-01, 2008	Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta Shivamogga	Prof. H.M. Panchaksharaiah
08	Globalisation, Social Exclusion and Equity	Mar, 30,31 & Apr, 01, 2009	Karnataka State Open University, Mysore	Prof. H.M. Krishnappa



09	Social Development in Karnataka: Challenges and Prospects	Jul, 04-06, 2010	Kannada University, Hampi	Prof. H.D. Prashanth
10	Development, State and Environment: Issues, Conflict and Concern	Aug, 17-19, 2016	Maharaj's College, University of Mysore	Prof. K. Kalachennegowda
11	Development Disparities and Civil Society in India	Oct, 30 <sup>th</sup> & 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2017	Gulbarga University, Kalaburgi	Prof. Sindhe Jaganath. R.
12	Social Transitions: Issues and Challenges	Aug, 31 <sup>st</sup> & Sept 01, 2018	Kannada University, Hampi	Prof. K.M. Metry and Prof. H.D. Prashanth
13	Science, Technology and Society: Responses, Reflections and Responsibilities	Sept, 13 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2019	Karnataka University Dharwad	Prof. Jayashree.S.
14	Reconstructing Society in Post COVID-19 India: Challenges and Opportunities for Sociology	Nov, 09 <sup>th</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2022	Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta Shivamogga	Prof. Chandrashekar.E

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## ABSTRACTS (RC 01 TO 15)

### RC-01

#### FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP

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Sl.No	Author	Title of the Paper
1.01	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಜಮುನ್ನಿಸಾಬೇಗಂ & ಡಾ.ಜಯಪಾಲ್. ಹೆಚ್,ಆರ್	ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರ್ವಿವಾಹಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕರಚನೆ: ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ
1.02	Nandini M Hegde	Impact Of Covid 19 On Family, Marriage, And Kinship
1.03	ReshamBasanna& Dr. Shanta B. Astige	Marital Adjustment OfIntercaste Married Couples
1.04	Dr.Bapugouda M. Patil, & Shri.Nagaraj M. Kotagar	Impact Of The Covid-19 On Street Venders - A Sociological Study Of Kade Bajar Street Venders, Belagavi, Karnataka
1.05	Khushwant Singh Chauhan	“Changing Pattern Of Marriage And Social Exchange Post Covid Pandemic Era: An Overview Of Rawat – Rajput Community”
1.06	Dr. Sumanth .S. Hiremath	Interference Of IctIn Parent-Child Relationship: A Critical Analysis
1.07	Smt.Anitha.K, & Smt.Vasanti.K	Impact Of Covid-19 On Family, Education And Work Life
1.08	LaxmikantVaijanath	Major Challenges Faced By Indian Rural Families During Covid-19



RC-02

CASTE, CLASS AND RELIGION

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Sl.No	Author	Title of the Paper
2.01	ಸಂದೀಪ ಆರ್. ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಎಂ. ಪೂರ್ವಾಚಾರ್	ಪಂಚಮಸಾಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳು
2.02	Ramanjaneya M ಡಾ. ವೆಂಕಟರಮಣಪ್ಪ	ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಅಂತರ್ಜಾತಿ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮರ್ಯಾದಾ ಹತ್ಯೆ' ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು; ಇಂದಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
2.03	ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ,	ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡುಬಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯ-ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ(ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕುಂದಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಆಯ್ದು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿ)
2.04	ಶಿವರಾಜ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಗೌಡ ಡಾ.ಜಗದೀಶ್ ಕುಮಾರ.ಸಿ.ಎನ್	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಧ್ಯವ್ಯಸನೀಯರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು (ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ)
2.05	ರಶ್ಮಿ.ಎಂ.ಎಸ್ ಡಾ. ಗೋವಿಂದ ರಾಜು ಬಿ.ಎಂ	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19ನ ಎರಡನೇ ಅಲೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡ್ಯ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ದಿನನಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಪರಿಣಾಮ
2.06	ಆರ್.ತಿ.ಎಂ.ಎಸ್,	ಧರ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಮಾಜ; ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು
2.07	ಸಂದೀಪ ಆರ್.	ಪಂಚಮಸಾಲಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಉಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ
2.08	ವಿಕಾಸ ಹೆಚ್‌ಎಸ್	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ವಿಮುಕ್ತ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು (ಪಾರ್ಥಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಅನುಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿ)
2.09	ಮಂಜುನಾಥ	ಉಪ್ಪಾರರ ದೈವಾಚರಣೆಗಳು
2.10	ಡಾ. ಚಿತ್ತಯ್ಯ. ಪಿ.	ದಲಿತ ಸಮುದಾಯರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ: ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
2.11	Sayaligauvankar	Caste, Class And Occupational Mobility: A Sociological Study Of Agondavillage Of South Goa
2.12	Dr. Chandrashekar R V	Structural Inequality: Coved-19 Implications On Indian Society
2.13	Ruhullahfrogh	A Sociological Study Of girls School Dropout In Afghanistan
2.14	Evelyn Savia Fernandes	Economy, Development And environmental Transitions In Chorao Island, North Goa
2.15	Ghulam Hassan Naqawi	Religion And Modern Education Inafghanistan
2.16	Kumara K.S.	A Study Onteenager Emotional Adjustment In Dakshina Kannada District.
2.17	Leelavathy	The Caste System Inindia And Its Consequences
2.18	Mr. Hazrath Saheb And Dr.Nagaraja S	Status Of Women Inpinjara Community: A Sociological Analysis
2.19	Dr.Roopadevisulapi	Caste And Inequalities In Health
2.20	Vaishali Katke	Performance and Expressions of Religious Deities among Dhor and Addressing Impact of Covid-19 on the Community's Religious Outlook – A Study

2.21	Varshaa T. Naik	A Sociolinguistic Overview On Representation Of Class In Rom-Comgenrekannada Cinema
2.22	Dr. Veena Rani .P,	Impacts Of Migration On Rural Classes – A Sociological Study
2.23	Dr.Adinarayanappa .N.A	Role Of Religion In Social Mobility – A Sociological Study Of Bangalore Slums
2.24	Shashidhar	The Changing Patterns Ofmedia In Eradicating Untouchability
2.25	Dr.Shashikumara K.N. &Dr.Anjanappa B.H.	Effects Of Karnataka Land Reform Act 2020 On Scheduled Castes Intumakuru District
2.26	Mrs. Shilazimi, & Dr.Govindaraju BM,	The Contribution Ofmuslim Medical Institutions In The Improvement Of Public Health In Dakshina Kannada: An Overview Of Kanachur Institute Of Medical Sciences
2.27	Asfiyakousar A. Shaikh	Social Dimensions Ofastrology
2.28	Dr.Latha B.R,	Living Conditions Of Minority Groups In Bangalore – A Study Of Slums
2.29	Prof. Lokesh J.N.,	Social Stratification And Inequality In Indian Society And Constitutional Measures To Bring Equality – A Discussion
2.30	Dr.Rashmikumari A,	The Changing Patterns Ofmedia In Eradicating Untouchability
	Dr Raghav Naik	Problems Faced By Kudubis In Sustainable Agriculture: A Study In Udupi District
2.31	ಡಾ. ದಯಾನಂದ.ಜೆ.ಎಸ್,	ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಾದ ಕಾಪಿಲಿಯನ್ ಸಮುದಾಯ: ವಿಶೇಷ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ಜಾತಿ ಸಂಘಟನೆ
2.32	ನಾಗರಾಜ ಬಿ	'ಕೋವಿಡ್-19ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದಕ್ಕಲಿಗರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ'

RC-03

INDUSTRY, DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

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Sl.No	Author	Title of the Paper
3.01	ಮಹಂತೇಶ.ಎಸ್.	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಲಸೆ ದುಡಿಮೆಗಾರರ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು
3.02	ಆಶಾ.ಜಿ.ಬಿ.	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಳಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಯರ ಸವಾಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು
3.03	ಕುಮಾರ ಟಿ	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು
3.04	Prakasha D. N	A Study On Impact Of COVID-19 On Banking Sector In Karnataka
3.05	Dr.A.R.Mahesha	socio-economic and educational effects and challenges of covid -19 in india
3.06	Dr. Venkataramanappa	Socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on Unorganised Workers -A Sociological Analysis

RC-04

SOCIETY AND EDUCATION

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Sl.No	Author	Title of the Paper
4.01	ಮೋಹನ ಎಸ್. ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ ಬಿ. ಹೆಚ್	ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ವಿವಿಧೀಕರಣ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿ ಅಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳು
4.02	ರಘು ಬಿ.ಎಲ್	ಸೇವಾ ನಿರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ತರಬೇತಿಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ.
4.03	ತಿಪ್ಪೇಶ. ಬಿ & ಡಾ. ಜಿ.ಡಿ ನಾರಾಯಣ	ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅರೆ-ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಕುರಿತು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳು: ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ(ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ)
4.04	ಡಾ. ವಸುಂಧರಾ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ : ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ
4.05	ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲ ಹಳ್ಳೂರ	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮಾಳಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
4.06	ಪ್ರೊ. ಸುಭಾಸ್ ಡಿ.	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19ರ ನಂತರ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು
4.07	ಕುಮಾರಿ ಸಾವಿತ್ರಿ ಕ ಹಿರೇಮಠ	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ನಂತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ :ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ
4.08	ರಾಜು. ಎಸ್. ಪ್ರೊ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್ ಈ.	ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಯುವಜನತೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು: ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
4.09	ಅಂಬರೀಶ್.ಎಂ.,	ಕಾಪುಚಿನ್ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್- 19ರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
4.10	ಡಾ. ರವಿ ಬಿ.	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ(NEP) ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರುಗಳ ಅನುಭವಗಳು
4.11	ನಫೀಸ ಸುಲ್ತಾನಾನೂರಾನಿಶೇಖನ್	ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲುಗಳು
4.12	ಹನುಮಂತಪ್ಪ	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ
4.13	Dr. Sunitha Kumari.S	ಭಾರತದ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಪರಿಣಾಮ-ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ

4.14	ಭೂದೇವಿ ಎಂ. ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ.ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್ ಈ	ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ: ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
4.15	ಡಾ.ಭಾಗ್ಯಮ್ಮ.ಎನ್, ತಿಮ್ಮನಾಯಕಕೆ.ಬಿ	ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಪ್ರಭಾವ
4.16	ಡಾ. ಕೆ.ಸಿ.ಸೋಮಲತ	ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈಕಲ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ
4.17	Dr Ramesh	Role Of National Education Policy 2020 In Inculcating Human Values
4.18	Dr. Praveen Kumar S	Impact Of Pandemic Covid-19 On Working People In An Education Institution “A Study On Employees Of Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust (R) Channarayapatna”
4.19	Sharadambi.G	Impact Of Technology On Learning Of Students
4.20	Dinamani B.S	Reconstructing Society In Post COVID-19 India : Challenges And Opportunities For Sociology Challenges Of Higher Education In Post Covid-19 Society : With Special Reference To Mysuru District
4.21	B L Raju, H.S.Chandrashekarappa	Idea Of Online Education During COVID 19 And The Question Of Learning Of The Marginalized Children
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4.23	Chandrashekar M & Dr.Jyoti .K	Women Social Entrepreneurs In India
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4.25	Dr. KamrunnisaAsadi	Impact Of Online Classes On Post-Graduate Studentsduring Covid-19 Period: A Sociological Study In Dakshina Kannada District
4.26	Dr. Manjula S V	Impact Of Covid-19 On Education In India: A Sociological Analysis
4.27	Dr Basavaraj Hugar	Gender Discrimination -In Modern Indian Society
4.28	Ms. Gulshan Mullah	Online Teaching And Learning In New Normal’
4.29	Dr.Indrani Ghosh	Digital Divide In Pandemic Stricken India – A Review



4.30	Nafeeja Begum	Impact Of Covid 19 Pandemic On School Education In India
4.31	Prof. Neelakant Tippanna Kanni	Women Work-Life Balance On Professional And Family Life
4.32	Pallavi M ,Harshitha G & Dr. Ramya Nagesh	A Sociological Analysis On Students Perception Regarding National Education Policy 2020
4.33	Renuka Manikappa	Rural Education: Challenges And Impact Of Covid-19 In India
4.34	Sangameshwara N S & Prof.M.Gurulingaiah	Challenges In Higher Education Of India Post-Covid 19
4.35	Santhosha S A & Dr. A Ramegowda	Impact On Learning Of Engineering SC-ST Girl's Students After COVID-19” With Special Reference To Hassan District In Karnataka State.
4.36	Dr.Sumithra N	Women Participation In Higher Education In India.
4.37	Dr.SuigureshwarMathpati,	Impact Of Covid 19 On Higher Education In India.
4.38	Mr. Krishna	Women Empowerment Through Self Help Group (Shg)
4.39	Mr. Ravi Kumar Dr. Shanta Austige	Women Economic Independency By Self Help Group (Shg)
4.40	Dr.Vasuda	Women Prisoners In Bangalore
4.41	R. Thara Dr. Ramya Nagesh	A Study On Work-Life Balance Of Employees In Mnc’s During Pandemic And Post Pandemic Period
4.42	Dr. C. Somashekher	The Role Of Higher Education In Pandemic: A Study In Bengaluru City
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4.44	Neelambika Indrajeet & Dr.Shivaleela Basavaraj	Education’s Impact on Crime: Analysis, Implication & Solutions in India
4.45	Dr. Kumara & Vinayaka A	A Study of Effectiveness of Covid–19 On education system in India

4.46	Dr. Sushma. R.	The Vidyagama Scheme: Reaching the Unreached during and Post Covid-19
4.47	Jagantha Gari	Higher Education In Karnataka State: Issues, Challenges And Opportunities
4.48	Hanumanth Gundappa	Agricultural Education In Karnataka State, India: A Sociological Perspective
4.49	Hanumanth B Seadamker	Gender Discrimination Among Women Professionals In Bidar City
4.50	Shakunthala	Tools And Techniques For Creation Of Quality In Higher Education In The Present Millenium.
4.51	Dr. Sathyaprakash M R	Impact of educational programs of Kite Victers on high school students in Calicut- A study
4.52	Geetha A J & Dr. Sathyaprakash. M.R	Communication of Social Responsibility in Higher Educational Institutions
4.53	ಸೋಮಶೇಖರ ಜಿ	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ನಂತರದ ಸಮಾಜ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ಕುರಿತು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

RC-05

POPULATION, MIGRATION, DISPLACEMENT AND DIASPORA

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Sl.No	Author	Title of the Paper
5.01	ನಾಗರಾಜ ದಾನಪ್ಪ ಕೊಂಡಜ್ಜಿ ಡಾ.ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್ ಈ	ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿಯವರ ಋತುಮಾನ ವಲಸೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ: ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
5.02	ರಾಜಶೇಖರಎಸ್ ಡಾ.ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್ ಈ	ನಾಗಾಪುರ ಹಾಡಿ-2ನೇ ಘಟಕ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಗೊಂಡ ಜೇನುಕುರುಬ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳು : ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
5.03	Ms. Mini Mohan	'Stranded Everywhere': An Investigation Into The Impact Of Covid-19 On Migrant Laborers
5.04	Dr.Humera Nuzhat	Covid - 19 And Internal Migration In India
5.05	Dr. Mallikarjun Nagashetty & Basawaraj Channappa	Impacts Of The Covid-19 Pandemic On Women Migrant Workers
5.06	Dr.Prakash S R & Prasanna Sha	Workers Migration In India During Covid-19 Pandemic
5.07	Sangeeta Tate	Migrant Worker, Livelihood, And The Pandemic: Exploring The Trajectories and Challenges Of Banjaras In Goa
5.08	Dr. Sonalthakker	Repatriates In Goa – A Study Of Their Relocation & Reintegration
5.09	Veerabhadrapappa & Dr A. Ramegowda	A Study On The Consequences Of Migration In Karnataka : Post Covid-19 Pandemic
5.10	Dr.Surendra.K	Problems Of Internal Migration In Karnataka
5.11	Padmavathi P, Dr.Jayapal H R,	Migration And Development: Interfaces, Issues And Consequences
5.12	Sharmila P. Nayak,	A Study On The Impact Of Pandemic In Rural And Urban Migration
5.13	Ashwini M Holkar & Dr. Jaikishan Takur	The Impact Of Covid-19 On The Migrant Workers In Karnataka State, India: A Sociological Study

RC-06

**MARGINALIZED GROUPS, MINORITIES, WEAKER SECTIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

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Sl.No	Author	Title of the Paper
6.01	ಶರತ್‌ಎನ್. ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪಬಿ.ಹೆಚ್.	ಭಿಕ್ಷುಕರ ಬದುಕು : ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ
6.02	ಡಾ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.	ಸ್ವಯಂ-ಉದ್ಯೋಗಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ.ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್‌ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದ ಪಾತ್ರಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
6.03	ಮಹೇಂದ್ರ ದೊಡ್ಡಮನಿ	ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ: ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
6.04	ಮಕ್ಕು ಮಹುಸೇನ ಅಗಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಎಸ್.ಸಿ. ನಾಟೀಕರ	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ :ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
6.05	ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಗ ದೊಡ್ಡಮನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಸುಭಾಸಚಂದ್ರ ಸಿ.ನಾಟೀಕಾರ	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಫಾಯಿ ಕರ್ಮಚಾರಿಗಳ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ: ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
6.06	ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಗ ದೊಡ್ಡಮನಿ	ಮಹಿಳಾಸಫಾಯಿ ಕರ್ಮಚಾರಿ ಕುರಿತು :ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
6.07	ನವೀನ ಜಿ,	ಪೌರಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್ -19 ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕರೋಗದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು
6.08	ರಮೇಶ ಎಂ,	“2019ರ ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀರಿದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳು” (ಬಾಬಾ ಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್‌ರವರ ಚಿಂತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ)
6.09	ಶಮೀನಾ ಆರ್. ನದಾಫ	ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ :ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
6.10	ಕುಮಾರಡಿ.ಬಿ.	ನಾಯಕ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳ ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ
6.11	ಸಚಿನ ಕುಮಾರ ಗುದಿಗೊಪ್ಪ,	ಅಂಚೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ ಕುಬ್ಜರು: ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ
6.12	ಡಾ. ಕುಮಾರಸ್ವಾಮಿ	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಇರುಳಿಗ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಔಷಧೋಪಚಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿ
6.13	Hazrath Saheb & Dr.Nagaraja S	“Impact Of Covid 19 On Cotton Ginning Workers Of Pinjara Community”

<b>6.14</b>	Mahesh K.S., & Prof.M.Gurulingaiah	Understanding Marginalization with Special Reference To 'Physically Disabled'
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<b>6.16</b>	Madhu M & Prof Somashekher C	Covid-19 And Vaccine Nationalism: Effects OfVaccine Politics On Global South Countries
<b>6.17</b>	Dr.Mozinha Fernandes	The Marginalized Minority, Christian <i>Gawda</i> Tribe OfSouth Goa: Impact Of Covid 19 And Survival Strategies
<b>6.18</b>	Kavya.B.H. & Dr.A Ramegowda	"Impact Of Post Covid -19 On Shillekyatha Families" With Special Reference toHassan District InKarnataka State."
<b>6.19</b>	Mahesh K.S., And Prof. M. Gurulingaiah	Marginalization And Empowerment of Physically Disabled: A Sociological Study InKarnataka
<b>6.20</b>	Dr.Manjula T	Post- Covid-19 And The Socio-Psychological Condition Of Marginalized Community-A Sociological Study Of Transgender Women With The Reference To Shivamogga District
<b>6.21</b>	Vimochana & Dr. Anjanappa. B.H	Socio-Economic Conditions OfJogicommunity: A Sociological Analysis (Special Reference To Challakeretaluk)
<b>6.22</b>	Manjula.D	Economic Empowerment Of Marginalized Groups Post Covid 19: A Study With Reference To Bengaluru City
<b>6.23</b>	Manjula.D Dr.SudhaKhokate	A Study On The Impact Of Covid 19 On Socio-Economic Status Of Weaker Sections Of Society At Bengaluru District.
<b>6.24</b>	Dr. Srinivasa D Dr. Chandra Mouli	He Socio-Economic Status Of Women In Domestic Workforce: A Cross-Sectional Study
<b>6.25</b>	Dr.Shashikumara K.N. & Dr.Anjanappa B.H.	Land Ownership Of Scheduled Castes – A Sociological Analysis
<b>6.26</b>	Dr. Savita	Problems and Challenges of Migrant Workers during Covid-19 Pandemic: A Sociological Study



6.27	Dr. Sathyaprakash M R Vinay G P	Role of communication in providing information on welfare schemes for the youth of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes
6.28	Rashmi R K Shridhar SN Dr. Thippesh .K	A Study on malnutrition in Indian Children: A major problem with minor attention with special reference to Bangalore urban Karnataka



RC-07

HEALTH, SANITATION AND WELLNESS

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Sl.No	Author	Title of the Paper
7.01	ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಡಿ ಎನ್	ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು
7.02	ಮಹಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಗೌಡ	ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನಶೈಲಿ ರೋಗಗಳು
7.03	ವೇಣುಗೋಪಾಲ. ಕೆ, & ಡಾ.ಸುಧಾಶೋಕಾಟಿ	ಅಂಗಾಂಗ ದಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗಕಸಿ ಮಾಡುವಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19ರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕುರಿತು ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅವಲೋಕನ
7.04	ಅನಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಎಂ. ಪೂರ್ವಾಚಾರ್	ಮಹಿಳಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನಗರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಭಿಯಾನದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತತೆ
7.05	ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಜಿ,	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಕುರಿತು ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅವಲೋಕನ
7.06	ಕವಿತಯು.ಕೆ	ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಯರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ: ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ
7.07	ಶಾರದಮ್ಮ	ಕನಕಗಿರಿ ಪೌರಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ
7.08	ಪ್ರೊ. ಮಹಾದೇವ ಎಫ್ ವಡೇಕಾರ	“ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ರೋಗವು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀರಿದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ”- ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ.
7.09	Dr. Nagappa B E	ವೃದ್ಧರ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯದ ಕುರಿತು: ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ (ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಬೆಣಕಲ್ಲುಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ)
7.10	ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ್.ಕೆ	ನೀರಿನಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು
7.11	Dr.Nagendrappa E	Impact Of Covid-19 Pandemic On Livelihood And Social System In India-A Sociological Analysis
7.12	Sangeeta Gopal & Dr.Jaikishan Thakur	COVID-19 Outbreak: Migration, Effects On Society, Global Environment And Prevention
7.13	Neelamma & Dr.Vijayalakshmi Biradar	Attitudes Of Rural Women On Open Defection Practice And Health Conditions :A Sample Survey In Shahapura Taluka Of Yadira Taluka

7.14	Prakasha D. N	Effectiveness Of Primary Health Care In COVID-19: A Sociological Study
7.15	Dr.Ashwini & Dr.Shantha B.	Understanding Of Women's Health :A Sociological Survey
7.16	Chowdappa. V & Dr.Jyoti. K	Role of Hospital In Health Care Reform Post Covid 19
7.17	Dr.Siddagangaiah S.G.	The Role of Parents In Higher Education In Post COVID-19- A Sociological Study With Special Reference To Tumkur District
7.18	Dr.Jagadheesha M	Impact Of Covid-19 On Rural Health :A Sociological Study
7.19	Dr.Jyothi Kalayanrao	Knowledge And Awareness Of Maternal Child Health Care Among Women
7.20	Manjunathaachary & Dr.Chandrashekar.E	Social And Health Conditions Of Bathada Community In Udupi District
7.21	D.Sindu	Critical Discourse Analysis Of Vaccine Diplomacy And Global Health Governance
7.22	Dr.Pratibha Desai	Problems Of Community Health Workers In COVID-19 Pandemic In Kolhapur District: With Special Reference To The Accredited Social Health Activists (Ashas)
7.23	Prof. Ramanjanappa.	Impact Of COVID-19 On Health Issues Of Elderly-A Sociological Study
7.24	Rohit B & Dr. Ramya Nagesh Rakshitha RV	Pandemic Times of Bangalore City
7.25	Dr.Roopadevi Sulapi	Caste And Inequalities In Health
7.26	Sabihabanu Mirchoni & Dr.Hanumagouda C.	Health Seeking Behaviour Among Diabetes Patient: A Sociological Study
7.27	Dr.C. Somashekher	Impact Of Post Pandemic On Water, Sanitation, And Hygiene (Wash) In Begaluru
7.28	Subhaschandra J. Malled & Dr.Sindhe Jaganath R.	Impact Of Covid-19 On Research Students: Social Health And E-Learning
7.29	Dr.S.B.Jadhav	Health Challenges And Opportunities After Covid-19

7.30	Vani H & Dr Prakash	Importance Of Sanitation In Prevition Of Covid-19
7.31	Asha R & Dr.Anjanappa B H	Infertility Among Working Couples In Information TechonologySectors :A Sociological Analysis
7.32	Jayashree & Dr. VijayalaxmiBiradar	Health Problems Of Working Women In India
7.33	Rajnikantchandrappa & Dr. Shanta B. Astige	Health Conditions Of Elderly People: A Sociological Study
7.34	Mr. Subhaschandra	Role Of Women In Indian Politics
7.35	Dr.Manikamma & N. Sultanpur	Healthconditions of The Post-Pandemic Era
7.36	Nagaraj Dyavanna & Dr. Shanta. B. Astige	Government Policies For Women Empoverment
7.37	Shweta Maruti Suryavanshi	Effect Of The COVID-19 Pandemic On Social Media Usage
7.38	Mahadevaswamy B M & Dr. Shashikala D J	An Overview on Health Consciousness after COVID-19 Pandemic in India
7.39	ವರ್ಣಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. & ಡಾ. ವರ್ಗೀಸ್	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವಿಷಯ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಗೃಹಶೋಭ ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

RC-08

CHILDHOOD, YOUTH AND AGEING

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Sl.No	Author	Title of the Paper
8.01	ಜಿ.ಎನ್.ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ	ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ವೃದ್ಧರ ನಿಂದನೆಯಕುರಿತು ಅವಲೋಕನ
8.02	ಅಮರೇಶ. ಎಸ್& ಡಾ. ಸಿ. ಸೋಮಶೇಖರ	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅನಾಥಾಶ್ರಮವಾದಪ್ಯೂಚರ್‌ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಪೌಂಡೇಷನ್ ಮಾಗಡಿಸ್ತೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು :ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
8.03	ವಿನಾಯಕ ಜಿ.	ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ನೌಕರರ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಆಶೋತ್ತರಗಳು: ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ
8.04	ನಿರಂಜನ್. ವಿ	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೀವನದ ಒತ್ತಡಗಳು :ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
8.05	Chandrakanth S. Toti	Problems Of Youth InIndia: Issues And Challenges
8.06	Praveen Pattar	Aspiration And Challenges Of Indian Youth
8.07	Sunil.K& Dr. Ashwini B.Jane	Covid-19 & Its Impact On Elderly In India- A Sociological Assessing
8.08	Smt. Anupama S	Impact Of Covid-19 On TheElderly People In India
8.09	Kumara K.S.	A Study OnTeenager Emotional Adjustment In Dakshina Kannada District
8.10	Shivanna H. S,	Rural Youth: Challenges AndOpportunities During Covid-19 Pandamic-A Sociological Perspective
8.11	Susheela S & Prof. Somashekher C	Impact Of Covid-19 On Mental Well-Being Of Teenagers In Bangalore : A Sociological Study
8.12	Dr. Kavita T. Naik	Impact of COVID-19 on Elderly in India



RC-09

**MEDIA, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

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Sl.No	Author	Title of the Paper
9.01	ಪದ್ಮಾವತಿ ಕೆ.	ಸಣ್ಣ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಪ್ರಭಾವ
9.02	ಡಾ. ಚಿತ್ತಯ್ಯ. ಪಿ.	ಯುವಜನಾಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ: ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
9.03	Ms. Sujata m. Patil	Impact Of Social Media On Society During Covid-19
9.04	Apeksha singegol d. Anushka sharma Shruthi t	The Role Of Mom-Bloggers In Creating Baby-Influencers During Post Covid-19: A Marxian Perspective
9.05	Dr.Chidanand U.Dhavaleshwar & Mr.Basavaraj Biradar	Technology And Social Workers: A Critical Study
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9.07	Dr.Devata D. Gasti	Ict In Health Care
9.08	Praveen Kodbagi	The Role Of Metaverse In Changing The Landscape Of Tourism And History In India
9.09	Aishwarya R Patil	Role Of Media Science And Technology In Covid-19 Pandemic
9.10	Akshata.M .Kolkar	Role Of Media Science And Technology In Education
9.11	Dr.Kaberi Das	Media And Migrant Workers: Lesson And Impact Of COVID-19
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9.13	Dr. Kavya c. N. & Ms. Roopa s.	Impact Of Online Mode Of Teaching Among Rural Under Graduate Students During Covid-19
9.14	DR.Nandini G. Devarmani	Crime Reporting By Electronic Media – Analysis Of Public Opinion
9.15	Nidhi Katti	The Impact Of Technological Revolution On The Madhwa Community

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9.17	Dr.Pooja Halyal	Cinematic Media: Mediating Tolerance And Unity In India
9.18	Ms. Preeti g. Padappagol, Dr. Sumanth s. Hiremath	Science And Technology Is The Key To Homemaker's Empowerment
9.19	Dr.rajshekhar. S. Mavinamar	Technology Diffusion Towards Industrial Development
9.20	Mr. Sachin S Hiremath	A Sociological Study On Parenting And Technology
9.21	Dr.shivanand s. Hiremath	Social Media Impactsonpeople During TheTime of Covid-19
9.22	Ms. Shwetha B Gulannavar	Impact of Social Media On AdolisticGirls :A Sociological Study
9.23	Smt. Suman v. Muchakhandi	Digital Divide: Its Implications And Challenges On The Indian Education System
9.24	Ms. Swati m. Maruche	Influence of Social Media On Public Relations
9.25	Ms. Varshaa t. Naik	Catchphrases In Mainstream Kannada Cinema And Its Influence On Youth: A Sociolinguistic Study (With Special Reference To Kgf 1 And 2)
9.26	Dr.Vasanti. K. Dr.Anitha. K.	People's Participation In Covid-19 Management – A Study of Public And Social Media
9.27	Mr. Veerappa rayar Dr.Chandrika k.b.	Impact of Mass-Media On Women Inclusion In Development After Covid-19 Pandemic
9.28	Mr. Maruti L. Mang Dr.Chandrika K.B.	Digital Transformation Of Education In Post Covid-19 Pandemic
9.29	Manju.S. Sanadi Dr. Sumanth S. Hiremath	A Critical Study On The Influence Of Mass Media On Girl Hostelites
9.30	Mr.Narayan Shivanand Ghanti	A Study On Customer Perception Towards Online Shopping With Special Reference To Belagavi City



<b>9.31</b>	Miss. Pooja s. Talawar Dr.M.P. Baligar	Media, Women And Beauty Parlour
<b>9.32</b>	Mr. Raghavendra Salave	Role Of Media In Rural Society: A Sociological Study
<b>9.33</b>	Mr. Somesh paralad Mr. Chidanand harugeri	Women And Empowerment In Digital Era
<b>9.34</b>	Dr.Suman muddapur Ms.Anusha sangam Dr.Vishwanath fnulimath	Social Media Tools For Library Services Delivery In Institution Libraries: A Case Study
<b>9.35</b>	Shivanandsaidapur & Dr. Nagaraja S	Effect Of Media And Technology On Social Status Of Rural People: An Empirical Analysis
<b>9.36</b>	GS Purushothama	“Mute The News Channels:A Sociological Study Of Kannada News Channels”
<b>9.37</b>	Dr.Nagaratna v. Parande Dr.Sumanth S. Hiremath	Feminist Digital Activism: A Critical Appraisal
<b>9.38</b>	Dr. Sathyaprakash. M.R & Geetha A J	Social Media and Mental Health among Generation Z and Millennial during COVID-19
<b>9.39</b>	Parinitha L Shinde & Dr. Sathyaprakash M R	Navigating a web of deceit: How digital immigrants consume and combat fake news
<b>9.40</b>	Sathyaprakash M R & Parinitha L Shinde	New media and Newsrooms: The changing role of journalists in Bengaluru city
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<b>9.42</b>	ಪದ್ಮಾವತಿ ಕೆ. & ಡಾ. ಸತೀಶ್ ಕುಮಾರ್	ಸಣ್ಣ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್ -19 ಪ್ರಭಾವ
<b>9.43</b>	ವಿನಯ್ ಜಿ. ಪಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಸತ್ಯಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ಎಂ. ಆರ್	ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮನೋವೃತ್ತಿ ಪಸರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿರುವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲುಗಳು
<b>9.44</b>	Dr. Saravana K, Dr. Dileep Kumar, Dr. Sachin B. S, Dr. Rajashekar C.	Digital Exclusion and caste in India: A meta-analytical Study

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SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

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Sl.No	Author	Title of the Paper
10.01	ಚಂದ್ರಕಾಂತ್	ಸಮಾಜಿಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಲಿತ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರ
10.02	ಡಾ.ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರ.ಆರ್	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು - ಕೆಲವು ಅವಲೋಕನಗಳು
10.03	ಡಾ. ಆಕೃಷಾಲಿ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರಚಾರಿ ಡಾ.ವೀರೇಂದ್ರಕುಮಾರ್ ಎನ್	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು (ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಸಮುದಾಯದಕುರಿತು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ)
10.04	ಡಾ. ನಾಗಪ್ಪ ಬಿ.ಈ.	“ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಂಘ-ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ :ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ”
10.05	ಮಂಜುನಾಥ.ಆರ್	‘ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ’
10.06	ಡಾ. ರೇವಣ್ಣ ಬಿ.	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು :ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
10.07	ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಿ,	“ಕೋವಿಡ್-19ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿಜನಪದಕಲಾವಿದರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳು: ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅವಲೋಕನ”
10.08	Dr.SABITHA	Koraga Tribal (Pvtgs) Land Rights Movement In Coastal Karnataka.
10.09	Godlaiah.T Dr.Veerendrakumar N	Tribal Movements In Karnataka
10.10	Dr.Varadaraja S.	Indian Society And Globalisation Impact Of Economy
10.11	Venkatesh Naik R	Alertness For Conservation Of Socio-Cultural Heritage Among Banjara Community In Koppal District Of Karnataka
10.12	VijayalaxmiHipparagi	The Voice Of Sayyadri (Saihadri) Dr. Kusuma Soraba
10.13	Godlaiah.T	Tribal Movements In Karnataka



**Reconstructing Society in Post COVID-19 India: Challenges and Opportunities for Sociology**

	<i>Dr.Veerendrakumar N</i>	
<b>10.14</b>	Dr.Hanumanagouda,	Disability Rights Movement In Karnataka: A Sociological Approach
<b>10.15</b>	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಕೆ ಎಸ್ ಡಾ. ನಾಗರಾಜ. ಎಸ್	ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರಶೈವ ಲಿಂಗಾಯತ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪಾತ್ರ



RC-11

RURAL, TRIBAL AND URBAN STUDIES

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Sl.No	Author	Title of the Paper
11.01	ಆದಿತ್ಯ ಬಿ.ವೈ. ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಎ. ರಾಮೇಗೌಡ	ಹಕ್ಕಿಪಿಕ್ಕಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯ : ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
11.02	ಬಾಬು ಪಿರಂಗಿ	ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು: ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
11.03	ಶಿಲ್ಪಕೆಎಚ್	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕುರುಮ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಪರಿಚಯ
11.04	ಎಮ್.ಜಿ.ನಾಗರಾಜ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್ ಈ	ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ: ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
11.05	ಅರುಣ್‌ಕುಮಾರ ಜೆ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ ಬಿ.ಹೆಚ್,	ಕ್ರೋಮೈಟ್ ಗಣಿಗಾರರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ
11.06	ದಡ್ಡಯ್ಯ ಜಿ. ಡಾ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪಬಿ.ಹೆಚ್	ಮ್ಯಾಸಬೇಡ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ
11.07	ಡಾ. ಧರಣೇಂದ್ರಯ್ಯ ಡಿ.,	ಮ್ಯಾಸಬೇಡರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಜೀವನ
11.08	ಡಾ. ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣಮ್ಮ.ಎನ್.ಸಿ.	ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳು : ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
11.09	ಮಾಂತೇಶ್.ಕೆ & ಡಾ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ.ನಾಟೀಕರ್	ಶಿಲ್ಕೆಕೃಷಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ
11.10	ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲ ಹಳ್ಳೂರ, & ಡಾ. ಶೌಕತ್ ಅರ್ಝೀಮ್	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮಾಳಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
11.11	ರಾಜಶೇಖರ ಎಸ್ ಡಾ.ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್ ಈ	ಕೋವಿಡ್- 19 ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್‌ನಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮಾಳದ ಹಾಡಿಜೇನುಕುರುಬ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ: ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
11.12	ತಿಮ್ಮನಾಯಕಕೆ.ಬಿ. & ಡಾ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪಬಿ.ಹೆಚ್.	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19ರ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರ ಕೃಷಿ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು : ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ
11.13	ಸುರೇಶ ಸಂಕಣ್ಣವರ ಎಸ್	ಸಿದ್ದಿ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ: ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

11.14	ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ.ಕೆ ಸಿ & ಡಾ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್,	ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರದ ಕೊಳೆಗೇರಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ. ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
11.15	ಕುಮಾರಿ.ಯಲ್ಲವ್ವವಾಲಿಕಾರ, & ಡಾ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ.ನಾಟೀಕರ,	ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟಪಂಗಡಮಹಿಳೆಯರಸಶಕ್ತೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿನಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಪಾತ್ರ :- ಒಂದುಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಅಧ್ಯಯನ.
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11.17	ಮುದುಕಪ್ಪ ಕೆ, & ಡಾ: ಶಿವಮುತ್ತುಪ್ಪ	ಸಾಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಡುಂಗ್ರಿಗರಾಸಿಯ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುವುದರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲುಗಳು
11.18	ಎಸ್‌ಜ್ಯೋತಿ	ಅಡ್ವಿಚಿಂಚೇರ್ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಪರಿಚಯ
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11.22	Dr.Laxmana Naik H	Issues And Challenges Of Urban Migrant Workers During The Covid-19 Period And Policy Response By The Government Of India: A Sociological Study
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11.24	Dr.Srinivasa D, & Dr.Kiran M Gajanoor,	The Role Of Non-Governmental Organisations For Promoting The Economic Development Of Tribals
11.25	Dr. Ravi Dalawayi,	Tribal Community Development In India: A Sociological Analysis
11.26	Gururaj.Y &Dr.Jyoti .K	Rural Women Entrepreneurship Challenges
11.27	Manohara G N	Impact Of COVID-19 Pandemic On Indian Dairy Sector:AnAnalysis
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SOCIAL PROBLEMS, POLICY AND PLANNING

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Sl.No	Author	Title of the Paper
12.01	ಶರತ್‌ಎನ್. ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪಬಿ.ಹೆಚ್	ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಟನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ
12.02	ಡಾ.ಎನ್.ವೆಂಕಟನರಸಯ್ಯ	ಜಾನಪದ ಕಲೆ ತೋಗಲುಗೊಂಬೆಯಾಡಿಸುವವರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ - ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ: ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ (ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ)
12.03	ಕವನ.ಎನ್.ಐ ಡಾ.ಸುರೇಶ.ಸಿ	ಎತ್ತಿನಹೊಳೆ ಏತ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು :ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ (ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಸಕಲೇಶಪುರ ತಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ)
12.04	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ.ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ ಡಾ.ಎನ್.ವೆಂಕಟನರಸಯ್ಯ	ಮದ್ಯಪಾನದಿಂದಾಗುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು :ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ (ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಬಾಗೇಶಪುರಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ)
12.05	ಮಮತ.ವೈ.ಎನ್ ಡಾ.ಸುರೇಶ.ಸಿ	ವಲಸೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು :ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ (ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಸಕಲೇಶಪುರ ತಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ)
12.06	ಕವನ.ಎನ್.ಐ ಡಾ.ಸುರೇಶ.ಸಿ	ಎತ್ತಿನಹೊಳೆ ಏತ ನೀರಾವರಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು :ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ (ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಸಕಲೇಶಪುರ ತಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ)
12.07	ಡಾ. ಧರಣೇಂದ್ರಯ್ಯ ಡಿ	ಮ್ಯಾಸಬೇಡರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು
12.08	Prakasha D N	Perceptions And Attitudes Towards Retirement Planning By Teaching Faculties Of Selected Universities In Karnataka: An Analytical Study
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12.10	Dr.G.K.Venugopal	Problems And Challenges Of Rural Women During The Covid-19 Period And Gritty Planning Response By Them: A Sociological Study
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12.13	Manjunathaachary Dr.Chandrashekar.E	Challenges To The Elderly People: A Case Of Bathada Community In Udupi District
12.14	Satheesh.E,	Socio And Economic Conditions Of The Aged Person In Malnad Region With Special Reference To Chikmagalur District
12.15	Dr .Vanitha D	A Sociological Study On Role Conflict Among Working Women With Special Reference To Hassan City
12.16	Dr .Vanitha D	A Sociological Study On The Street Vendors Of Hassan City, Karnataka
12.17	Suresha N.S., Dr.K.Yoganarasimhac hari	Impact Of Covid 19 On Socio-Economic Conditions Of Sugarcane Growers In Mandya District
12.18	AshmitaPremanand Naik	Restructuring The Role Of Local Governing Institutions Post Covid-19: A Way Forward
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12.20	Dr.Sukeerthi,	A Study On Awareness About Child Labor Act With Special Reference To Service Sectors In Shivamogga
12.21	ಚಲುವಾದಿ ಜಗನ್ನಾಥ	ಅಂತರರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿವಾದಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ
12.22	ಮಮತ ಎನ್	ಮಹಿಳಾ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು

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INDIAN SOCIETY AND GLOBALIZATION

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Sl.No	Author	Title of the Paper
13.01	Dr.Varadaraja S.	INDIAN SOCIETY AND GLOBALISATION IMPACT OF ECONOMY
13.02	Dr.Jagadeesha M, Dr. Sandeep Kumar B K & Kumara K.S.	Sociology a Tired Discipline: A discussion in the context of Karnataka
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13.04	ಸಚಿನ್ ಎನ್. ಜೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೊ. ಸತೀಶ್ ಕುಮಾರ್	ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂವಹನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರಗಳು: ಪುಟ್ಟಕ್ಕನ ಹೈವೆ ಸಿನಿಮಾದ ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ



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GENDER AND SOCIETY

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14.01	ಅರ್ಪಣ ಟಿ.ಜಿ. ಪ್ರೊ. ಎ. ರಾಮೇಗೌಡ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಹಿಳಾದಾದಿಯರ ವೃತ್ತಿ ತೃಪ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾತ್ರ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ
14.02	ಅನುಷ.ಕೆ	ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಲಿತ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು
14.03	ಅರುಣ ಓ.ಆರ್. ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಎ. ರಾಮೇಗೌಡ	ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕೂಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಬದುಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು
14.04	ಮಂಜುನಾಥ	ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ : ಬದುಕು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಂಬಲಿಸಿದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಯಶೋಗಾಥೆಗಳು
14.05	ತಿಪ್ಪೇಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಎನ್.ಬಿ. & ಡಾ. ಎ. ರಾಮೇಗೌಡ	ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡದ ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ
14.06	ಶಮೀನಾ ಆರ್. ನದಾಪ	ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ : ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
14.07	ಶ್ರೀದೇವಿ ಎಂ. ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ.ಕೃಪಾಲಿನಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್	ಜೋಗತಿಯರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ
14.08	ರೇಖಾ.ಎಸ್ ಡಾ   ಜಯಪಾಲ್.ಹೆಚ್.ಆರ್.	ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿನ ಪಾತ್ರಸಂಘರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾತ್ರನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ- ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ.
14.09	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್.	ಲಿಂಗಾಯತ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ: ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
14.10	ಮಂಜಣ್ಣ ಜಿ ಟಿ & ಡಾ. ಸುನೀತ ವಿ	ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು
14.11	ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ. ಡಿ.ಓ	“ಶ್ರೀ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲುಗಳು: ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ”
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14.22	Dr. Hanamanthappa.B. Seadamkar	Gender Discrimination Among Women Professionals In Bidar City
14.23	ಸೌಮ್ಯ ಕೆ	ದಲಿತ ಕೃಷಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19ರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಕುರಿತು ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅವಲೋಕನ
14.24	Ms. Megha S & Dr. Sathyaprakash M R	Role of information and communication technology in women empowerment: a study in Ramanagara district

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SOCIETY AND POLITY AND CULTURE

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15.01	ಡಾ. ಧರಣೇಂದ್ರಯ್ಯ ಡಿ.	ಮ್ಯಾಸಬೇಡರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳು
15.02	ಡಾ. ಮಂಜುಳಾ ಕೆ.ಪಿ	ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಮತ್ತು ಆತ್ಮ ನಿರ್ಭರ್ ಭಾರತ್ ಅಭಿಯಾನ್: ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ
15.03	ದಾದಾ ಅಶೋಕ ಮಾನಗಾಂವಿ, ಅಪ್ಪಣ್ಣ ನಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಜಿರನಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಚಂದ್ರಿಕಾ ಕೆ.ಬಿ,	ಜೈನ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ : ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
15.04	ಡಾ.ಶ್ಯಾಮಲಾ ದಾಸೋಗ ಮಾನೆ ಸಂತೋಷ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ	“ಕುರಿಗಾಹಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು”
15.05	ಶ್ರೀದೇವಿ ಎಂ. & ಡಾ.ಕೃಪಾಲಿನಿ ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್.	ಎಲ್ಲಮ್ಮನ ಜೋಗತಿಯರು : ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ (ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಚಂದ್ರಗುಪ್ತಿ ಎಲ್ಲಮ್ಮನ ಭಕ್ತರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು)
15.06	ಡಾ. ರಾಜು ಫಿ ಕಾಂಬಳೆ ಡಾ. ಕೆ.ಬಿ.ಚಂದ್ರಿಕಾ	ಕಡೋಲಿ ಜಾತ್ರೆ
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