

## ACADEMIC PROGRESS REPORT

(For the Academic Year 2024-25)

**Dr. L.Srishyla**

Assistant Professor

Saraswathi Law College

Chitradurga.

### PAPER PRESENTATION

Sl. No.	National Conference/ Seminar/Symposium	Organised Institution	Topic	Date
01.	National Seminar	Vidhyavardhaka Law College, Mysore	A I in India: Opportunities and challenges	13/7/2024
02.	International Webinar	University of Mysore	IPR and Agricultural Innovation in Poverty stricken Regions	22/02/2025.

### CHAired SESSION

Sl. No.	National Conference/ Seminar/Symposium	Organised Institution	Topic	Date

### GUEST LECTURE

SL.No	Topic	Place	Date
1	Social Justice and Equality- Protection of civil right Act 1955	District training Institution, chitradurga	10-.7-2024
2	Fundamental Rights of Constitution.	District training Institution, chitradurga	20-06-2024

### PROGRAMME COORDINATOR

SI No	Programme	Place	Date
1	Vigilance Awareness	Saraswathi Law college, Chitradurga	28/10/2024
2	Visit to District Sub Jail	District Sub Jail Chitradurga	17/10/2024
3	Dr. B .R. Ambedikar Parinirvan Diwas	Saraswathi Law College, Chitradurga	06/12/2024
4	National Level Moot Court Competition	Saraswathi Law College, Chitradurga	27/04/2025
5	World Water Day	Saraswathi Law College, Chitradurga	22/03/2025

### PARTICIPATION

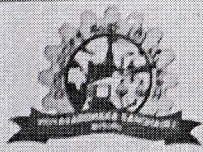
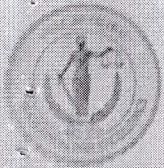
Sl. No.	Programme	Organised Institution	Concept	Date
1				

### ARTICLES PUBLICATION

Sl. No.	National/ International Journals	Title of the Paper	Publication	ISSN/ISBN No.	Year
1	International Journal	Legal Frame Work on Issues of Agricultural Labourers in India	IJRAR	E-ISSN: 2348- 1269 ISSN: 2349- 5138	2024
2	Book Chapter	Duties and Responsibility of Local Government in Environmental protection	SHRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA LAW COLLEGE, CENTRE FOR POST GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN LAW, MANGALORE	ISBN 978- 93-341- 7013-9	2024
3	Book	Right to Food as a Human Right in India.	Aadhar publication	-	2024

*M. S. S. S.*  
Principal  
Saraswathi Law College  
CHITRADURGA

*Dr. Srishyla. L.*  
Assistant Professor  
Saraswathi Law College  
CHITRADURGA.



VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA (R.) MYSURU  
**VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE**

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru-01

&

**IQAC ORGANISING**

Prof. P.M. Chikkabaraiah Memorial One Day National Seminar

On

**“Artificial Intelligence and Justice System: Emerging Trends”**

**Certificate**


This is to certify that Mr./ Mrs./ Prof./ Dr.....SRI.....SRISHYLA.....ASSISTANT.....PROFESSOR.....


SARASWATHI.....LAW.....COLLEGE.....has Participated as Delegate/Resource Person/Chaired a Session/

Presented a Paper Titled...A.I. IN.....INDIA : OPPORTUNITIES.....AND.....CHALLENGES.....in

the Prof. P.M. Chikkabaraiah Memorial One Day National Seminar on “Artificial Intelligence and Justice System: Emerging Trends” held on 13th July 2024.

  
**Dr. Bore Gowda S.B**  
 Co-Ordinator

  
 Principal  
 Saraswathi Law College  
 CHITRADURGA

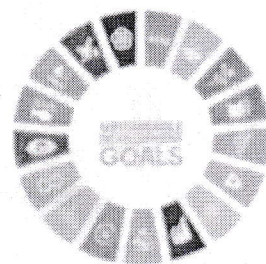
  
**Dr. Deepu P.**  
 Principal



# CERTIFICATE OF PAPER PRESENTATION



*This Certificate is presented to*



**Dr. SRISHYLA**

*for their valuable contribution as a Paper Presenter on the topic "Intellectual Property Rights and Agricultural Innovation in Poverty-Stricken Regions" at the International Webinar on The Role of Intellectual Property in Poverty Alleviation held on 22nd February 2025, organized by the Department of Studies in Law, University of Mysore.*

*We recognize their insights to the discourse on intellectual property and poverty alleviation. Their work has been instrumental in advancing the understanding of this complex issue.*

GIVE UNDER THE RESPECTIVE SEALS ON 25 FEBRUARY 2025

**CHAIRMAN**

*Prof (Dr.) MS Benjamin*

*Dean Faculty of Law & Professor of Law  
Department of Studies in Law University of  
Mysore Mysore, India*



**ORGANIZING SECRETARY**

*Prof. Ramesh*

*Professor of Law  
Department of Studies in Law, University  
of Mysore 570006*

*M. Sudeen*  
**Principal**  
**Saraswathi Law College**  
**CHITRADURGA**

DTI/208/TRN/TRG/2024-DTI-CHD-DTI

1/6/2024/2024

Saraswathi Law College

Admission No.....91.....

Received Date...31/7/2024

referred to S. S. Suddhiya L



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ

ವಿರ ವನಿತೆ ಒಸಕೆ ಓಬವ್ವ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಂಗಣ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ ನಗರ

E-mail : dtichitradurga-kamy@nic.in

Ph: 08194-235271

File No: DTI/208/TRN/TRG/2024-DTI-CHD-DTI

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 02.07.2024

ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು,  
ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು,  
ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೆ,

ವಿಷಯ:- 62 ನೇ ತಂಡದ ಲಿವಿಂಗ್ ನೌಕರರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಬುನಾದಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕುರಿತ  
ತರಬೇತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಥಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ನೀಡಲು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು  
ನಿಯೋಜಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

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ಬುಧ -2024 ರ ಮಾಹೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಗುಂಪು ಸಿ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ 62 ನೇ ತಂಡದ ಲಿವಿಂಗ್  
ನೌಕರರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಬುನಾದಿ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ  
ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್ ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲ , ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಇವರನ್ನು ತಜ್ಞ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳೆಂದು  
ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇವರನ್ನು ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ದಿನಾಂಕದಂದು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುವ ವಿಷಯದ ಕುರಿತು  
ಅತಿಥಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ನೀಡಲು ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಸಮಯ	ವಿಷಯ
10.07.2024 ಬುಧವಾರ	02:30 ರಿಂದ 03:45	ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನತೆ - ಸಾಗರೀಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1955

ತಮ್ಮ ನಂಬುಗೆಯ,

Signed by

Savitha P V

Date: 03-07-2024 10:58:39

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು:

- ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್ ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ  
ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಕಚೇರಿ ಪ್ರತಿ.

*Sri. S. Suddhiya L*  
*Permitted to attend -*  
*M. S. Suddhiya L*  
*31/7/24*

*M. Suddhiya L*

Principal  
Saraswathi Law College  
CHITRADURGA

7/3/2024, 10:59 AM

DTI/202/TRN/TRG/2024-DTI-CHD-DTI

1/06/2024



ಸರ್ವಾಥಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಬಿಲ್ಲಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ

ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಮಹತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ತಿರುಪಡಿಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ತರಬೇತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಥಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

Email: dtichitradurga.kamy@nic.in

Ph: 08194-235271

File No: DTI/202/TRN/TRG/2024-DTI-CHD-DTI

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 10.06.2024

ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು,  
ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು,  
ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ.

ಮಾನ್ಯರ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಮಹತ್ವ, ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ತಿರುಪಡಿಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ತರಬೇತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಥಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

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ಜೂನ್-2024 ರ ಮಾಹೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಗುಂಪು ಸಿ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಮಹತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ತಿರುಪಡಿಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಎಲ್. ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ.ಕೆ.ರಮೇಶ್, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಇವರುಗಳನ್ನು ತಜ್ಞ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇವರನ್ನು ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ದಿನಾಂಕದಂದು ಅತಿಥಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ನೀಡಲು ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ಬಿಲ್ಲಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ನಿಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಸಮಯ	ವಿಷಯ	ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು
20.06.2024 ಗುರುವಾರ	10:00 ರಿಂದ 12:30	ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು - ಅವುಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆ	ಎಲ್. ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ
20.06.2024 ಗುರುವಾರ	12:30 ರಿಂದ 01:30	ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿಯೋಜಿತ ತತ್ವಗಳು	ಡಾ.ಕೆ.ರಮೇಶ್ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ
	02:30 ರಿಂದ 03:45	ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಹೊಸ ತಿರುಪಡಿಗಳು	

ತಮ್ಮ ನಂಬುಗೆಯ,

Signed by  
Savitha P V  
Date: 10-06-2024 10:46:47  
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,  
ಬಿಲ್ಲಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು:

- ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಡಾ.ಕೆ.ರಮೇಶ್, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಇವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಕಚೇರಿ ಪ್ರತಿ.

M.S. Sudheer  
Principal  
Saraswathi Law College  
CHITRADURGA



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ  
 ಶಿಲ್ಪಾ, ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ  
 ವಿರೂಪಾಕ್ಷಿ ಲಾಕ್ ಲಾಜ್, ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಪ್ರಸಾಂಶ ಜಂಟಿ

E-mail: [shilpa@kssl.ac.in](mailto:shilpa@kssl.ac.in)  
 File No: 071/202/THN/REG/2024-071-CHD-071

Ph: 08194-235273  
 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 20.06.2024

**ಶಾಖಾ ತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ**

ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಇವರು ಶಿಲ್ಪಾ, ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಮಹತ್ವ, ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದ ತರಬೇತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ದಿನ 20.06.2024 ರಂದು ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು - ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ವಿಭಾಗ ವಿಷಯದ ಕುರಿತು 02 ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅತಿಥಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ನೀಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು  
 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 20.06.2024

*M. S. Sude*  
 ಶಿಲ್ಪಾ, ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ

Principal  
 Saraswathi Law College  
 CHITRADURGA

Saraswathi Education Society (R.)

# Saraswathi Law College

Akashavani Road, C.K Pura, Kelagote

**Chitradurga-577501 (Karnataka)**

(Recognised by Bar Council of India, New Delhi &

Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Email: slc\_cta@rediffmail.com or slc.cta1965@gmail.com

web: www.saraswathilawcollegecta.com

Ref. SLC/216(a)/2024-25

Date: 28-10-2024

## CERTIFICATE

This is to state and certify that L.Srishyla, Assistant Professor, Saraswathi Law College has Coordinated and successfully organised "Vigilance Awareness to Staff" on 28-10-2024.

*M.S. Sudha*  
Principal  
Saraswathi Law College  
CHITRADURGA

*M.S. Sudha*  
Principal  
Saraswathi Law College  
CHITRADURGA

Saraswathi Education Society (R.)

# Saraswathi Law College

Ashwathini Road, C.E. Pura, Belagode

Chitradurga-577501 (Karnataka)

(Recognised by Bar Council of India, New Delhi &

Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Email: slc\_chitradurga@gmail.com or slc.eta1908@gmail.com

Website: www.saraswathilawcollegekota.com

Ref. SLC 2024/A/2024-25

Date: 17-10-2024

## CERTIFICATE

This is to state and certify that L.Srishyla, Assistant Professor, Saraswathi Law College has Coordinated "Students Visit to District Sub Jail" on 17-10-2024.

*M. S. Sude*  
Principal  
Saraswathi Law College  
CHITRADURGA

*M. S. Sude*  
Principal  
Saraswathi Law College  
CHITRADURGA

Saraswathi Education Society (R.)  
**Saraswathi Law College**

Akashavani Road, C.K Pura, Kelagote

**Chitradurga-577501 (Karnataka)**

(Recognised by Bar Council of India, New Delhi &

Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Email: slc\_cta@rediffmail.com or slc.cta1965@gmail.com

web: www.saraswathilawcollegecta.com

Ref. SLC/258(a) 2024-25

Date: 06-12-2024

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to state and certify that L.Srishyla, Assistant Professor, Saraswathi Law College has Coordinated and successfully organised "Dr. B.R. Ambedikar Parinirvan Diwas" on 06-12-2024.

*M.S. Seetha*  
Principal  
Saraswathi Law College  
CHITRADURGA

*M.S. Seetha*  
Principal  
Saraswathi Law College  
CHITRADURGA

Saraswathi Education Society (R.)  
**Saraswathi Law College**

Akashavani Road, C.K Pura, Kelagote

**Chitradurga-577501 (Karnataka)**

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Email: slc\_cta@rediffmail.com or slc.cta1965@gmail.com


web: www.saraswathilawcollegecta.com

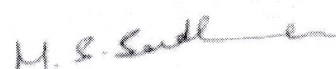
Ref. SLC/382(a)/2024-25

Date: 22-03-2025.

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to state and certify that Dr. L.Srishyla, Assistant Professor, Saraswathi Law College has Coordinated and successfully organised awareness programme on Water on the occasion of "World Water Day" 22-03-2025.

  
Principal  
Saraswathi Law College  
CHITRADURGA

  
Principal  
Saraswathi Law College  
CHITRADURGA

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# Legal Frame Work on Issues of Agricultural Labourers in India

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## Abstract:

*Agriculture is considered to be one of the first reasons for people to settle in one place. Before the advent of agriculture, people were wanderers who search for food from one place to another. They settle at one place for some time, get the food they need, and leave the place. With the discovery of agriculture, they started living in one place. They started to settle at one place as it requires months for the crop to be fully prepared to harvest. When they started settling at one place, they form communities. They started living together in one place; it develops societies and leads the foundation of modern culture and it continues from generation to generation and these rules got ingrained in their culture. Agriculture was the basic foundation of civilized society. Agriculture in India has continued for thousands of years and has given prosperity, employment, and has proven to be its economic backbone. Mahatma Gandhi's emphasis on the value of self-sufficient village economy agricultural labourers in India is not recognized as industry thus labour working under harsh conditions are subject to different set of rules and regulations and most surprisingly a good number of their working conditions are not governed by any statutory regulation leaving them at the mercy of contractors and landlord have been the most neglected and exploited class of human labour. They have suffered because they happen to belong to economically and socially backward class of society. Further, their illiteracy, poverty and indebtedness and the seasonal nature of work in villages also create obstacles. Moreover lack of organization, heterogeneity and homogeneity and their migratory nature. The need is not to segregate men and women agricultural labourers but to provide a distinct and effective legal regime that not only supports the mandates of welfare state but also fulfills the mandate of social security. For this purpose national and international instruments provide provisions relating protection of agricultural labour, in international level declared so many convention under ILO and in national level government of India enacted laws with the advancement of civilization, there was a need to regulate agriculture in India such as Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, The Maternity Benefit Act of 1961, Unorganised worker Social Security Act 2008, Bonded Labour Abolition Act 1976 and Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 etc. This paper is based on doctrinal work and the data collected from books, journals, news paper articles and Government notifications. This paper attempts to analyse the problems of agricultural labour and assess the steps taken by the Government, legislature, and judiciary to meet-the situation and provide possible suggestions.*

**Key Word:** Agriculture Labour, Constitution, ILO, Convention.

## Introduction:

India is an agricultural country and agriculture is backbone of Indian economy but they are suffers from various issues and problems connected with the agricultural sector and especially with regard to the agricultural labourers. The issues and problems connected to the agricultural labourers are not focusing to main stream society and the policy makers. The agricultural labourers are born in debt, grow in debt and die in debt. Most of the laws available to this community are not recognized and are not aware of the welfare programs. They are not aware of it because they are unorganized sectors of labour community.

Unorganized workers in India engaged as home-based worker, brick kiln, domestic, agricultural and construction. The others are head loaders, street vendors, cobblers, rag pickers, washer men, rickshaw pullers, landless labourers, are some of them. In India most of the people are relayed on agriculture. But due to failure in agriculture in rural India, they become profitless and landless that forced them to be migratory to urban area. As we look in to the labour issues, often one is reminded of the migrant labour, construction labour, industrial workers and the related. Hardly the attention turns towards agricultural labours, Agricultural labourers in India has increased from 234.1 million (127.3 million cultivators and 106.8 million agricultural labourers) in 2001 to 263.1 million (118.8 million cultivators and 144.3 million agricultural labourers) in 2011. During the year 2023, 41.49 % of population involved in the agriculture sector.

The labour laws had its basis from views of important national leaders who fought for the freedom, various debates from constituent assembly and from International conventions. Protecting the interest of labour is ensured in the Constitution of India Chapter III Article 18, 19, 23 and 24 Chapter IV Article 39, 41, 42, 43, 43A and 34 it is linked with fundamental rights and Directive

Principles of State Policy. Agricultural labour constitute in the concurrent list in which the Central and the State governments are enabled to make laws. Accordingly different aspects of the labour issues like occupation and various recommendations were discussed in the First National Commission on labour on 24 December 1966 and reported in 1969. It analysed all sectors of organised and unorganised sector. The Second National Commission on labour submitted analysed and covered the recommendations for social security, child labour, wages, skill development, labour administration and unorganised sector it also included the agricultural labour distress on the up gradation and development of skill by training and workshops. It also recommended for small scale and agri- business in rural sector.

#### Agricultural labour:

Agriculture labourer can be defined as the involvement of any person in connection with cultivating the soil, or in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, management of livestock, bees, poultry etc. The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee of 1950-51 regarded those people as agricultural workers who were engaged in raising crops on payment of wages. Since in India, a large number of workers do not work against payment of wages all the year round, this definition was incomplete. Accordingly, the Committee laid down that those people should be regarded as agricultural workers who worked for 50 per cent or more days on payment of wages.

The Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee of 1956-57 took a broad view of agricultural activities to include those workers also who were engaged in allied activities like animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, piggery, etc. The Second Committee submitted that to know whether a household is an agricultural labour household we must examine its main source of income. If 50 per cent or more of its income is derived as wages for work rendered in agriculture, only then it could be classified as agricultural labour household. The changeover from 'work' to 'income' seems more scientific.

The agricultural workers into two different categories such as:

- a. Attached labourers are those workers who are attached to some other farmer households on the basis of a written or oral agreement.  
These attached workers are working as per the wishes of their masters and are not free to work at any other place. They are working both in the house and farms of their masters. Thus, these attached labourers are working as serfs or servants and they are also known as bonded labourers.
- b. On the other hand, casual labourers are those workers who are free to work in any farm on the payment of daily wages.

#### Characteristics of agricultural labour

1. Large areas have been brought under irrigation.
2. Use of fertilizers and pesticides has been increased.
3. Large area has been brought under high yielding variety of seeds which brings green revolution in India.
4. Although modern techniques are adopted still animals play a significant role in various agricultural activities.
5. Major part of the agriculture depends mainly on monsoon rain.
6. Food crops are the major parts of production.
7. Means of transport and facilities for storing food are inadequate and roads are un-metalled.

#### Types of agriculture labour

- a. **Bonded or Semi-Free Labourers :** This group, called "Agrarian Serfs" by Merchant and Wadia, was made up of people who continued to work under almost all conditions. A report by Royal Commission for Labour and Employment, those who were bound were bound by a need to get money. With no way to protect him, to begin serving the man who gave him his money," The money isn't paid back, and it's not supposed to be paid back. The borrower is life-long bondslave of the person who lent him the money. He is treated like a medieval serf since he is paid so little and given so little to eat. Enslavers could buy or sell these enslaved people, or they might even pawn them. Even worse, the bond was never repaid, and in certain cases, subsequent generations were also chained as a result. Also, if the master was unable to provide work for the labourer, he could not permit him to travel far from his home.
- b. **Dwarf-Holding Labourers:** Small-scale landowners, tenants, farm workers, and part-time farmers all fell into this category. The fact that they weren't like the other farm workers made them stand out from the crowd. They were motivated to work on a farm by the meagre wages from their primary employment. It was common for women and other family members to labour on farms. It was estimated by Dr. Patel that in 1931, there were 32 million small-scale farmers in India at the time. The majority of them were located in Bihar, Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and other regions.
- c. **Under-Employed Landless Labourers:** The dwarf-holding labourers were attached to the land, whereas bonded labourers became bound to their employers. In all cases, the primary cause was a lack of alternative employment opportunities. Landless farm labourers were pushed into this form of agricultural work after the landowners or landowners broke their links to them. Regardless of who was responsible for the employees' release, Thomas and Ramakrishnan argue that the price of their freedom was insufficient to compensate for the lack of a secure living environment.
- d. **Full-Time Landless Labourers:** The group was made up of people who worked on plantations and for wealthy and well-off farmers. Because most farms are located in remote places with low populations, it was hard to find enough workers at first. Because of the slave trade, planters were forced to come up with a new strategy to get workers. The Plantation workers were almost like bonded or semi-free labourers because they didn't have a powerful labour union, there was no strong labour union, and owners of plantations knew each other well.

**Issues and Problems of Agricultural labour in India**

1. **Excess Working Hours:** The working hours of these laborers are not only irregular but also excessive. They have to work since morning to late night. His working hours change with harvest, season and work.
2. **Seasonal Employment:** The agricultural labor does not get work for the whole year. According to the Second Agricultural Labor Investigation Society, a Seasonal labor gets an average of 197 days of work in a year. Similarly, child labor gets 204 days and women get 141 days of employment. Thus, their average annual income is very lower.
3. **Low Wages:** The wage level of agricultural labors very low as compared to that of industrial labor. It has two reasons increase in landless laborers lack of non-agricultural areas of work in rural areas.
4. **Agricultural Slavery:** Majority of agricultural laborers are landless and of backward classes. Due to their lower social status they are treated as animals. Big land owners make them work as slaves. They are used as laborers and in return given minimum wages.
5. **Indebtedness:** Due to lower income, the indebtedness of agricultural farmers is increasing. They hesitate in negotiating their wages with the land owners in the fear that their services would be terminated. The laborers remain indebted even after working with the land owners for their whole life.
6. **Not United:** Since the agricultural laborers are spread in millions of village all over the country they lack unity. Thus, they are unable to negotiate their wages etc. with the land owners by uniting themselves.
7. **Exploitation of Child and Women Laborers:** Due to lower income the children and women of agricultural laborers are also forced to work for their livelihood. The child and women laborers are made to work more for livelihood. Thus, exploitation of child labor and woman labor is a major problem in the field of agriculture.
8. **Lower Social Status:** Most of the agricultural laborers are of backward classes who have been exploited since centuries. Due to this reason also their social status is lower.
9. **Shortage of Other Jobs:** There is shortage of other jobs in villages. Thus, if the crop is destroyed by floods, famines etc., it becomes difficult for the agricultural labor to survive.
10. **Housing Problem:** The landless laborers have no private house. They live in cottages, made on the useless land of the landowners with their permission and in its return they have to work without payment, for the landowners. When a number of people live under the same roof, the physical, social, moral and religious problem arises.

**International Provisions on Protection of Agricultural Labour:**

The ILO's mandate on organization of agricultural labours and promotes equal remuneration among men and women labour in the world.

**The Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951:**

The Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 was formally adopted in 1951 and entered into force in May 1953. The Convention focuses on gender discrimination in employment and outlines principles for the equal remuneration for work of equal value independent of whether it is performed by men or women. In order to achieve equal pay, Parties to the Convention are required to implement domestic laws, regulations on wage determination and/or support collective agreements between workers' and employers' organizations. The Convention's implementation is supervised by the ILO's Committee of Experts. Every three years, a State Party must report on the current state of implementation, which is reviewed and evaluated by the Committee of Experts. The Equal Remuneration Convention is part of the 15 core conventions covered under the GSP regulation.

**Rural Workers Organisations Convention, 1975:**

All categories of rural workers, whether they are wage earners or self-employed, shall have the right to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, to join organizations, of their own choosing without previous authorization. The principles of freedom of association shall be fully respected; rural workers' organizations shall be independent and voluntary in character and shall remain free from all interference, coercion or repression. National policy shall facilitate the establishment and growth, on a voluntary basis, of strong and independent organizations of rural workers as an effective means of ensuring the participation of these workers in economic and social development.

**Others ILO Conventions**

1. Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921
2. Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery, Convention, 1928
3. Forced Labour Convention, 1930
4. Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951
5. Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962
6. Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957

**National provisions on protection of agricultural labour:**

Government has not taken any serious effort to improve the conditions of the agricultural labourers. They are the unknown human labour section. Most of the Labour Legislation is far from implementing to the Indian labourers. Their migration, their removal from job is all done without any information as per laws and only on the wish of the masters.

The establishment of a uniform labour standards had many struggles in diverse conditions and uneven economic development. India was founder part of the ILO, it is permanent member of its governing body since its inception.

**Constitution Provisions:**

The framers of the Constitution were aware of the socio-economic problems of agricultural labour in India.

The Preamble to the Constitution of India resolves to secure to all its citizens including women: justice, social, economic and political; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and opportunity and to promote among them all fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

Equality of status and of opportunity is a consistent principle of social Justice, for the realization of the latter is almost impossible without the free play of the former. The constitution makers have incorporated sufficient provisions in the constitution to uphold the dignity of labour. The Constitution of India has given special attention to the needs of women to enable them to exercise their rights on an equal footing with men and participate in national development. The Constitution aims at the creation of an entirely new social order where all citizens are given equal opportunities for growth and development and that no discrimination on the basis of organized and unorganized labour.

The Constitution of India guarantees Fundamental Rights to people including women under various provisions contained in Part III of the Constitution. The relevant provisions concerning women are as follows:

Constitutional commitment recognizing right to equality has been explicitly laid down under Article 14 of the Constitution of India which provides that the state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of law. This provision guarantees to all persons, including agricultural labourers, the right to equality in law.

Constitution of India Prohibit the trafficking of inhuman beings, forced labour, beggar, child labour and other similar forms of forced labour and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

Directive principles of state policy are contained in Part IV of the Constitution. Those Directive principles, which are concerning women and have a special bearing on their status, are given as follows:

Article 39(a) directs the state to frame its policy for ensuring that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

Article 39(d) directs the state to ensure that there is an equal pay for equal work for both men and women;

Article 39(e) directs the state to ensure that the health and strength of workers, men and women and the tender age of children are not abused;

Article 42 directs the state to make provision for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief;

Article 43 provides that the state shall endeavour to secure to all workers, both men and women, a living wage and a decent standard of life;

Article 46 directs the state to promote with special care the educational and economic Interests of the weaker sections of the people. It is regarded to aim at improving the employment opportunities and conditions, inter-alia, of the working women.

**Other Legal Provisions:**

Minimum Wages Act 1948, the main object of this law was to fix the minimum wages in employment to focus towards labourers vulnerable to exploitation. Agricultural employment labourers also comes in the purview of this Act

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976, the Act made provision to abolish bonded labour to prevent exploitation of the weaker sections. The bonded labour system abolition Act of 1976 enabled more than lacks of people were identified as bonded labourers and rehabilitated. There is another Act the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983, this Act regulates the use of dangerous machines for labour and if there is any bodily injury or death caused the labour has to be compensated.

Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008, this Act defines "Unorganised Worker" as a home based worker, self-employed workers or a wage workers organized or unorganized are enclosed. To afford social security of the unorganised workers Social Security Act of 2008 was enacted.

These can be achieved through.

1. Awareness camps through Government and non-Governmental organizations and ensured that it has covered all rural population and includes all the scattered farmers.
2. They can be advised to involve in to their own group or into the union – to fight for their own rights of social, economic, education and even the migratory nature.

3. The Centre and the State Government should ensure two aspects of Legislation; forming the Security Legislation, amending the Legislation as to the need and requirements of the Agricultural labourers and the most important aspect to taken to the other labourers. The employer utilises the innocence and unaware situation of the employee.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005: National Rural employment guarantee Act 2005 is an Indian labour law and social security measures that aims to guarantees the 'right to work'. It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.


All the above Legislations with regard to social security are good to be appeared in paper. But it never reaches the Agricultural labourers due to lack of awareness the legal provisions, low social status economic dependency, non-political will, oppressive social nature and conditions are the major aspect being unorganized nature restrict them to involve in developmental programs. But there are many more beneficiary acts that stay only in paper similar acts are Agricultural labour and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. The Employers provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952. If the State Government desires so it can enact these laws and make it effective to the Agricultural labourers. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 It also remain powerful in paper. But not executed for employees. No discrimination to be showed based on sex for performing the same work or work of a similar nature.

#### Conclusion:

Agriculture is considered the backbone of any economy in the past and continued to do it today. The agricultural sector has employed the majority of the workforce of India. It is not that profitable but has the potential of income if utilized wisely, like using allied activities with the Farming. It can boost both economy and the income of the person doing it through various combinations with agriculture. The Government is also trying to reform the laws that play a major hurdle in developing the agricultural labour sector in India. The Government till now was only using the socialist approach, but now it is tried to use the capitalist approach of contract farming. The best approach can be the combination of both approaches, and the variation of using the combination can vary from one region to another, which depends on the climate, terrain, and geographical conditions as the country's geography are diverse, so it needs a law which suits the environment of the particular region.

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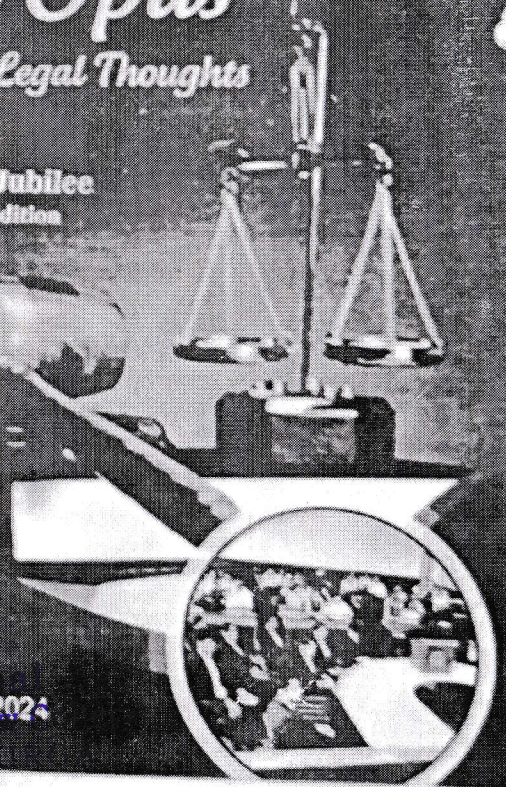
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## ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THROUGH GENDER EQUALITY IN EDUCATION: A HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

Dr. Anu Prasanna\*

### Abstract

Gender Equality is a fundamental human right and the essence of human rights jurisprudence. It symbolises the needs and interests of all the genders-women, men, transgenders thereby, allowing them to take independent decisions as human beings brushing aside all stereotypes and prejudices. In simple words, Gender Equality means equality in opportunities for women, men, transgender in fields of education, employment, health care, economic resources, leadership positions, participation in decision making process and contributing towards social, economic and political development of the nation. Although these rights are guaranteed evenly to both men and women, the disparity exists even today and women are found to be more discriminated. There are many ways to remove the stereotypes and prejudices but one of the primordial ways to remove the gender disparity is through educating the women globally and thereby, empowering them and enabling them to stand at par with men. The same is reflected in Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4) and it should be achieved in cooperation with Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG5) that emphasises on 'Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering all Women and Girls'. However, it is to be noted that Education is not the sole way to achieve gender equality. In order to bring a change in the existing situation, realisation should happen within oneself and one's family, then in the Community and ultimately in the society wherein, the values of equality can be inculcated thereby, shattering the social stigma that women are inferior and an object for discrimination.

**Keywords:** Women, Gender Equality, Human Right, Sustainable Development Goals, Social Stigma

### Introduction

In the words of UN Secretary General Mr. Antonio Guterres: Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering Women and Girls are the unfinished business of our time, and the greatest human rights challenge in our world.<sup>1</sup> Gender Equality is thus a fundamental human right and the essence of human rights jurisprudence.<sup>2</sup> The very essence of human rights jurisprudence is that it symbolises the needs and

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<sup>1</sup> The UN Secretary General's Message on International Women's Day, UN Women (Jun. 15, 2024 3:30 P.M) <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/3/statement-un-sg-ivd>

<sup>2</sup> Peace, Dignity and Equality on a Healthy Planet, United Nations, (Dec. 28, 2023 1:15 A.M) <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/gender-equality>

## DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

L. Srishya<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

*In the modern era, it is highly impossible to look after the affairs of the state from corner to corner of the state. So the power of the Government has been decentralized. So in the 90's through 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment to the constitution local self-government has been introduced with some obligation to look after all the affairs of the particular area, it also includes environmental protection. In this paper I am discussing the concept of local government, environment and duties and responsibilities of the local governments in the protection of environment.*

**Keywords:** Environment, Local Self Government, Duties and Obligations, etc.

### Introduction

The local Government is a type of democratic decentralization where the cooperation of even the grass root level of the society is ensured during administration. In the recent years local government and non-government organisations has been a subject of extraordinary arrangement of social research and assessment with regards to improvement being looked through a procedure of decentralization of political power at the grass root level. After the enactment of 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the Constitution it appropriate to deliberate on the barriers and the way forward in shaping up effective<sup>2</sup>

Local government is the regulation and administration of local affairs by the people inhabiting the locality through representative bodies composed mainly of elected representatives. Local government refers to the operations of Municipal corporations, Local authorities, District boards, Panchayats and other local bodies which are entrusted with the execution of functions, relating to and concerning the residents of a locality.

The institutions of local government have flourished in India since time immemorial. The Panchayats or village governments were ancient institutions and were

themselves small republics. Although local government existed in India in ancient times, in its present structure and style of functioning, it owes existence to the British rule in India. A beginning of local government in India may be said to have been made in the year 1687 when, for the first time, local governing body — a Municipal corporation was set up for Madras.

### Definitions of Local government

Sidgwick — "Local government consists of certain subordinate bodies which have defined powers of making rules and regulations within their prescribed area of administration"<sup>3</sup>

W. A. Robson — "Local government may be said to involve the conception of territorial, nonsovereign community possessing the legal right and the necessary organisation to regulate its own affairs"<sup>4</sup>

### Environment

Environment can be defined as a sum total of all the living and non-living elements and their effects that influence human life. While all living or biotic elements are animals, plants, forests, fisheries, and birds, non-living or abiotic elements include water, land, sunlight, rocks, and air.

Environment— Environment has been defined to include air, water, and land, and the inter-relationship among and between air, water, land and human beings, other living creatures, microorganisms, plants and property<sup>5</sup>

### Local Environment

The term "local environment" refers to the immediate surroundings and conditions within a specific geographic area or community. It encompasses the natural, built, and social elements that shape the environment in which people live. The local environment includes factors such as the local ecosystem, land use patterns, infrastructure, air and water quality, waste management practices, and community dynamics<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Henry Sidgwick, "The Elements of Politics", De Bock Superior publication, 2001 p. 43

<sup>2</sup> William A. Robson's "Welfare State and Welfare Society Illusion and Reality" (1976) Routledge publication (1st ed) p 23

<sup>3</sup> Sec 2 of Environmental Protection Act, 1986

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.jeywin.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/Optional-Public-Administration-12-> (Last Seen on 27.08.2011)

Understanding and caring for the local environment is essential for maintaining a healthy and sustainable community. The local environment directly impacts the quality of life, well-being, and overall health of residents. It influences factors like access to clean air and water, availability of green spaces, exposure to pollution, and the ability to engage in outdoor activities.

Local environmental factors can vary significantly from one community to another, depending on geographical location, climate, industrial activities, population density, and urban development. For instance, a coastal community may face challenges related to coastal erosion and sea-level rise, while an urban area may struggle with air pollution and limited green spaces.

The local environment affairs are connected with various stakeholders, including local self-government bodies, environmental agencies, community organizations, and residents themselves. It requires a comprehensive understanding of the local ecosystem, environmental issues, and sustainable practices. By actively engaging with the local environment, communities can work towards protecting natural resources, minimizing pollution, promoting sustainable development, and enhancing the overall well-being of residents.

Taking care of the local environment goes beyond individual actions; it requires collective efforts and collaboration among different stakeholders. It involves implementing policies and regulations that prioritize environmental protection, promoting sustainable practices in waste management and energy use, conserving natural resources, and raising awareness among residents about the importance of environmental stewardship. Ultimately, the local environment is the foundation upon which communities thrive. By valuing, protecting, and enhancing the local environment, communities can create a sustainable and resilient future for both people and the planet.<sup>1</sup>

The British Government in India showed some interest in promoting local self-governing institutions. Through regulations in 1816 and 1819, the British Government in India was authorised to raise contributions for the construction and repair of roads, bridges and ferries. During national movement in India, the leaders advocated village communities. In this regard, Gandhian view-prevalled and Panchayats became the

<sup>1</sup> Sahib Singh Bhayana and Swinder Singh's "Local Government in India" New Academic Publishing Company, 1985 p.121

foundation of self-government. Article 40 of the Indian Constitution enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy which lays down that the State shall take steps to organise village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. Local Self-Government is the third stratum of Government, the first two being the Central and the State Governments. Presently, Rural Self Government i.e. Panchayati Raj system is working in accordance with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and Urban Self Government i.e., Municipal Bodies is working in accordance with the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Following the enactment of the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, almost all the States in India passed legislation in conformity with the provisions of the 73rd Amendment Act. There are some States which have two tier Panchayats – one at the village level and second at the district level. And there are also other States where Panchayati Raj Institution is a three tier system- Gram/ Gaon Panchayat as first level, Samiti, Mandal or Anchalik or Taluk or Block or Janapad or Union or Kshetra as second level and Zilla or District as the third level. At the rural level the Gram Sabha constitutes the foundation of the Panchayati Raj system. Gram Sabha performs the functions and powers entrusted to it by the state legislatures.<sup>2</sup>

Local self-government plays a crucial role in environmental protection as it is at the forefront of addressing environmental issues and implementing sustainable practices within their jurisdiction. With their close proximity to communities and understanding of local needs, local self-government bodies are well-positioned to make a significant impact on environmental conservation and sustainability.

#### **Functions and Responsibilities of Local Governments**

Conservation and protection of the environment have been an inseparable part of Indian heritage and culture. Realizing its importance, necessary amendments have been made in the Indian Constitution from time to time. The incorporation of the Part IX and IX A in the Constitution of India, made through 73rd and 74th Amendment in 1992, enabled the Grama Panchayats and Local authorities to perform functions related to environmental management. Therefore, the Panchayats are assigned with functions as much as 29 subjects, in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution and Municipality is assigned 18

<sup>2</sup> Dr. A M Sultana, "Local Government and Politics in India" Panchanan Publication, 2021, p. 23

Among these subjects, the following are related to environment management

Municipal bylaws affect the environment in many ways, from regulating and licensing businesses, to controlling nuisances, to a wide variety of measures designed to protect or enhance the general welfare of the community. While a comprehensive review of municipal jurisdiction is beyond the scope of this paper, key areas of jurisdiction are examined briefly below.

In many cases, it is through their jurisdiction over land use planning and development that Local authorities have their greatest impact on the environment. This process, the applicable law, and opportunities for public involvement are examined in detail in Part 2, Municipal land use planning and the environment.

#### **Business licensing and regulation<sup>13</sup>**

Local authorities are authorized to license and regulate businesses within their boundaries. This includes the power to restrict or prohibit businesses that are unsuitable or undesirable due to local health or environmental impacts, provided the regulation does not conflict with federal or provincial law. However, decisions regarding acceptable locations for different types of businesses and industrial facilities, and site-specific development conditions, are made through the land use planning process.

#### **Nuisances<sup>14</sup>**

Local authorities are empowered to pass bylaws respecting nuisances and unsightly property. "Nuisance" is not defined in the legislation, leaving Local authorities with the power to manage and control Nuisance happens within the Jurisdiction of the Local authorities like air, water, environmental pollution by the people of the Communities.

#### **Safety, health and general welfare<sup>15</sup>**

Local authorities are empowered to pass bylaws respecting the safety, health and welfare of people and the protection of people and property. This power, referred to as the general welfare power, has been broadly interpreted by the courts. In addition, the local authorities specify that the power to make bylaws is intended to enable councils to

respond flexibly to present and future concerns. Both the Grama Panchayat<sup>13</sup> and ZillaPanchayat have to perform the functions which are specified in the first and second schedule of the panchayat Act.

#### **Agriculture, including agricultural extension<sup>14</sup>**

Both GramaPanchayat and ZillaPanchayat has to take appropriate steps for promotion and development of agricultural and horticulture activities, development of waste lands into cultivable and eco-friendly lands and development and maintenance of grazing lands and prevent their unauthorized use of the land.

#### **Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry<sup>14</sup>**

It is the obligation of both Grama and ZillaPanchayat is to improvement of breed of cattle, poultry and other live stocks, promote dairy farming, poultry and peggery farming, and to take all necessary measures for the development of Grassland.

#### **Social and farm forestry, minor forest produce, fuel and fodder<sup>15</sup> and Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects<sup>16</sup>**

Objectives of Social Forestry is as follows

- Improve the environment for protecting agriculture from adverse climatic factors
- Increase the supply of fuel wood for domestic use, small timber for rural housing, fodder for livestock, and minor forest produce for local industries,
- Increase the natural beauty of the landscape; create recreational forests for the benefit of rural and urban populations,
- Provide jobs for unskilled workers,
- Effect land rehabilitation
- Raise the standard of living and quality of life of rural and urban people.

#### **Khadi, Village and cottage industries<sup>17</sup>**

The panchayat has to promote rural and cottage industries which are environmental friendly and also organize conferences, seminars and training programs, agricultural and industrial exhibitions for the benefit of the rural areas.

<sup>13</sup>Sec. 58 of Act.

<sup>14</sup>List 1 of 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution

<sup>15</sup>List 4 of 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution

<sup>16</sup>List 5 of 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution

<sup>17</sup>List 8 of 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution

List 13 of 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule of Indian Constitution

Sec 87, The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1998 and Sec 224 to 242, Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964.

Sec 213 to 223, Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964

### *Drinking Water*<sup>18</sup>

The Local self-government has to construct, repair and maintenance of drinking water, wells, tanks and ponds which must maintained by panchayat and provide pure and drinkable water to the villagers, prevention and control of water pollution, maintenance of rural water supply schemes.

### *Roads, buildings, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication*<sup>19</sup>

Healthy environment need cleanliness, which can maintained by construction and maintenance of proper roads, drains and culverts and the panchayat has to maintain boats, ferries and waterways which are under the control of panchyats.

### *Non-Conventional energy sources*<sup>20</sup>

Non-conventional sources are also known as renewable sources of energy. Examples of non-conventional sources of energy include solar energy, bio energy, tidal energy and wind energy.

#### *Solar Energy*

Solar Energy is produced by sunlight. The photovoltaic cells are exposed to sunlight based on the form of electricity that needs to be produced. The energy is utilized for cooking and distillation of water.

#### *Wind Energy*

The Panchayat has to encourage the Wind Energy. Wind energy is generated by harnessing the power of wind and mostly used in operating water pumps for irrigation purposes. India stands as the second-largest country in the generation of wind power.

#### *Tidal Energy*<sup>21</sup>

Tidal energy is generated by exploiting the tidal waves of the sea. This source is yet to be tapped due to the lack of cost-effective technology.

The Panchayat has an obligation to promote and development of non-conventional energy schemes, maintenance of community non-conventional energy devices, including bio-gas plants and propagation of improved chulhas and other efficient energy devices.

<sup>18</sup> List 11 of 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution

<sup>19</sup> List 13 of 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution and List 4 of 12 Schedule of Constitution

<sup>20</sup> List 15 of 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution

<sup>21</sup> A form of power produced by the natural rise and fall of tides caused by the gravitational interaction between earth and the sun and the Moon

### *Sanitation*<sup>22</sup>

The Local Sanitation includes the maintenance of general sanitation, cleaning of public roads, tanks, wells and other public places, maintenance and regulation of burning and burial grounds, construction and maintenance of public latrines, disposal of unclaimed corpses and carcasses which makes environmental pollution and manage and control of washing and bathing ghats.

The rural sanitation campaign has the following as its objectives:

- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas.
- Generate a push from the people to get facilities rather than expect the Government to do it (demand-led promotion).
- Focus on intensive education and awareness campaigns to ensure that people understand the need for safe sanitation.
- Take the scheme beyond rural households to rural schools and nursery schools. Here again, the emphasis was placed on promoting good hygiene practices.
- Promote cost-effective and appropriate technologies.
- Through all the above, improve the health and quality of life in rural areas.

Public amenities<sup>23</sup>, electric crematoriums<sup>24</sup>, public parks, gardens, Play grounds<sup>25</sup> are the some of important environmental aspect under the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> schedule of the Constitution. Apart from these function both Karnataka Municipality Act and Karnataka Panchayat Act having plenty of Environmental protection provisions for protection of the Environment.

### *Conclusion*

The role of local self-government in environmental protection is crucial for creating sustainable and resilient communities. Local self-government bodies have the authority and proximity to address environmental issues effectively within their jurisdiction. By developing and implementing environmental policies, regulating and enforcing environmental regulations, promoting sustainable waste management practices,

<sup>22</sup> List 6 of 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution

<sup>23</sup> List 17 of 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution

<sup>24</sup> List 14 of 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution

<sup>25</sup> List 12 of 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution

conserving natural resources, raising public awareness, and fostering collaboration, local self-government bodies can make a significant impact on environmental protection.

Through their actions, local self-government bodies contribute to maintaining a clean and healthy environment, mitigating pollution, conserving natural resources, and promoting sustainable practices. They play a vital role in shaping the environmental consciousness of their communities, empowering residents to take responsibility for their environment, and fostering a culture of sustainability. Furthermore, the role of local self-government in environmental protection extends beyond immediate environmental concerns. It also encompasses the broader aspects of sustainable development, public health, and the well-being of communities. By prioritizing environmental protection, local self-government bodies contribute to creating livable and resilient communities that can thrive in the face of environmental challenges.

In a world grappling with pressing environmental issues such as climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss, the role of local self-government in environmental protection is more critical than ever. By embracing this role and actively working towards environmental sustainability, local self-government bodies can pave the way for a greener future, ensuring a better quality of life for both current and future generations.

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## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A PATH TO THE BRIGHTER FUTURE

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### Abstract

*Sustainable development represents a holistic approach to balancing economic growth, environmental protection, and social well-being to ensure a prosperous future for all. It addresses the pressing global challenges of climate change, resource depletion, inequality, and poverty by promoting practices that meet present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. This path to a brighter future is built on key principles such as responsible resource management, innovation in green technologies, and inclusive policies that ensure equitable development. As societies move towards sustainability, they foster resilience against environmental and economic shocks, ensuring long-term prosperity and stability. This paper explores the frameworks, challenges, and opportunities associated with sustainable development, advocating for a transformative shift towards practices that nurture both the planet and humanity.*

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development, Green Economy, Renewable Resources.

### Introduction

"Progress is impossible without change, and those who cannot change their minds cannot change anything." - George Bernard Shaw. Sustainable development is an essential framework for advancing human prosperity while ensuring that natural systems continue to provide the resources and ecosystem services upon which our well-being relies. The concept emerged in response to the realization that economic growth should not compromise environmental quality and social equity. Sustainable development encompasses a broad range of policies and initiatives aimed at reducing poverty, preserving the environment, and promoting sustainable economic growth. This essay explores the multifaceted nature of sustainable development and the various arguments supporting its critical role in shaping our future.

### Environmental Preservation through Sustainable Development

One of the crucial components of sustainable development is its emphasis on environmental preservation. The natural environment provides invaluable resources and services, including clean air and water, fertile soil, and biodiversity, all of which are fundamental to human survival. Deforestation, pollution, and climate change