MKR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

(Accredited with B++Grade by NAAC, ISO 9001-2015)

Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University

DEVARAKONDA, NALGONDA, TELANGANA

A REPORT

ON

Student Study Project

ORGANIZED

BY

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

MKR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

(Accredited with B++Grade by NAAC, ISO 9001-2015)

Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University

DEVARAKONDA, NALGONDA, TELANGANA

Student Study Project

Organized by

Department of Political Science

Sl.No	Year	Name of the Project Title
01	2022-23	Electoral Reforms in India –needs , issues and Challenges
02	2021-22	Social Media
03	2020-21	Home Law for Protection of Women-2005

MKR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

(Accredited with B++Grade by NAAC, ISO 9001-2015)

Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University

DEVARAKONDA, NALGONDA, TELANGANA

Department of Political Science

Student Study Project

2022-2023

MICR GDC DEVARKONDA

Dept. of political Science

Project work Register

Account Book

Dept of politi...
Project work

MKR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

DEVARAKONDA – (508248)

Department Of Political Science

2022-2023

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

Topic:

A CASE STUDY ON

Electoral Reforms in India - Needs, Issues and Challenges

NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR

V.MAKATLAL

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

CERTIFICATE

This Is To Certify That The Project Titled "A Case Study On Electoral Reforms in India Issues and Reforms " Submitted In Partial Fulfilment For The Award Of Under Graduation Degree In Political Science Was Carried By M, Srinu, MD.Meera Mohiddin, B.Shailaja, K.Shivalal, N.Muthyalu, Under My Guidance.

DECLARATION

We the students of BA (EHP) declare that this work has been originally carried out by us under the supervision of V.Makatlal Lecturer in Political Science, MKR. Government Degree College, Devarakonda, Nalgonda and this has not been submitted to any other institution/university.

S.no	H.T.NO	Name of Student	Year
1	20044026129530	M.Srinu	BA-III
2	21044026129034	MD,Meera Mohiddin	BA-II
3	21044026129005	B.Shailaja	BA-II
4	20044026129026	K.Shivalal	BA-III
5	21044026129036	N.Muthyalu	BA-II

Electoral Reforms in India - Needs, Issues and Challenges

ABSTRACT

India's freedom signalled the end of European imperialism and new start of rule of people in India through democratic principles, values and norms. Democracy, equality and fundamental rights became the core value of India's constitution. Indian constitution accepted parliamentary democracy because freedom struggle has given experience of democratic value to Indians. Democracy believes in the people and their political rights. Parliamentary democracy has taken steps to protect the democratic principles, trust and values from structural flaws. In this regard, electoral process and electoral politics is the life and soul for consolidation of parliamentary democratic system in India.

INTRODUCTION:

Indian constitution has accepted parliamentary democracy and has given right to vote on the principle of universal adult franchise. Elections are important features of parliamentary democracy which is held at regular intervals from time to time. People's faith and trust is essential for success of parliamentary democracy. India is the world's largest democracy with 900 million voters. Therefore, free and fair elections are essential for the political stability and healthy democracy. Elections are indispensable to any political system which claims itself democratic.

Need of Electoral Reforms:

In parliamentary democracy, representation is linked with elections at regular intervals. Elections are only mechanism in which representation, government formation, control on government and change in ruling political parties is conducted. Therefore, elections are essential features of parliamentary democracy.

Constitutional Provisions for elections and electoral reforms

- Article 324
- Article 325
- Article 326
- Article 327
- Article 328
- Article 329

The election commission has lost its legitimacy before opposition parties and voters. The election commission was functioning like shareholders of Business Company. On the other side, EVMs issue has broken the trust of voters. Therefore, it is urgent requirement to settle these issues.

The requirement of electoral reforms in three broad categories

1. Cleanse the electoral system
2. Reforms to make election commission stronger and more independent
3. Reforms to make electoral system more efficient

Issues and Challenges for Electoral Reforms The Elections are practical form of parliamentary democracy. Elections cover every part of the electoral system. The word election has been used in part of XV of the constitution of India. In India entire electoral process rests on three pillars-Articles 326 of the constitution, the representation of the People Act 1950 and the representation of the People Act, 1951

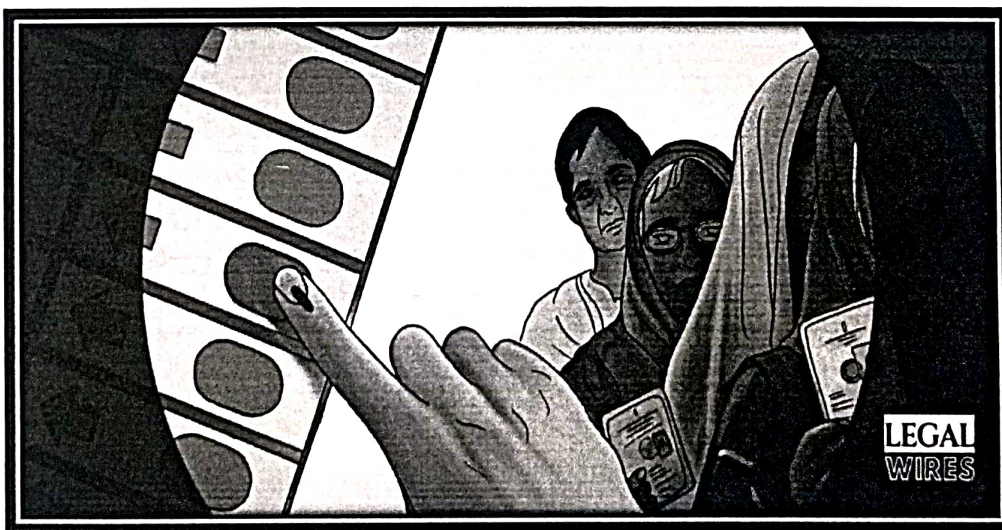## Three pillars of electoral process in India

- Article 326
- The Representation of the People Act, 1950
- The Representation of the People Act, 1951

Electoral Reforms: An Overview

The legislative approach for electoral reforms is not satisfactory in India. Only, the Parliament has passed the antireflection act in 1985. In the recent time, the constitutional provision of anti-defection law has lost its legitimacy. The purpose of anti-defection law is to deter MLAs and MPs from defecting from their political parties. The anti-defection to address the political parties' loyalties of elected representatives has multiple problems. The topic of electoral reforms has been taken by numerous government committees in the recent past.

CONCLUSION

The most important feature of a democratic polity is elections at regular intervals. Elections are practical form of parliamentary democracy. The consent of the electors is expressed through the elections in parliamentary democracy. Election process provides legitimacy to the authority of the government. Periodic elections are necessary for maintaining trust of electors. Elections have emerged as an instrument of political awakening. India is the world's largest democracy and has evolved mechanism of free and fair elections. But free and fair elections are not sufficient for democracy. There is urgent requirement of large scale electoral reforms to remove poll related malpractices and to cleanse the system. There are many issues and challenges before electoral reforms in India.

Thank you

CHRamarao

PRINCIPAL
MKR Govt. Degree College
DEVARAKONDA, NALGONDA DIST.

MKR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

(Accredited with B++Grade by NAAC, ISO 9001-2015)

Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University

DEVARAKONDA, NALGONDA, TELANGANA

Department of Political Science

Student Study Project

2021-2022

2021 - 22

MKR. DEGREE COLLEGE
DEVARAKONDA
POLTICAL
SCIENCE
PROJECT-WORK
TOPIC
SOCIAL MEDIA

2021 - 22

Presented by

M. Anuradha

BA 1st year

Chkamala

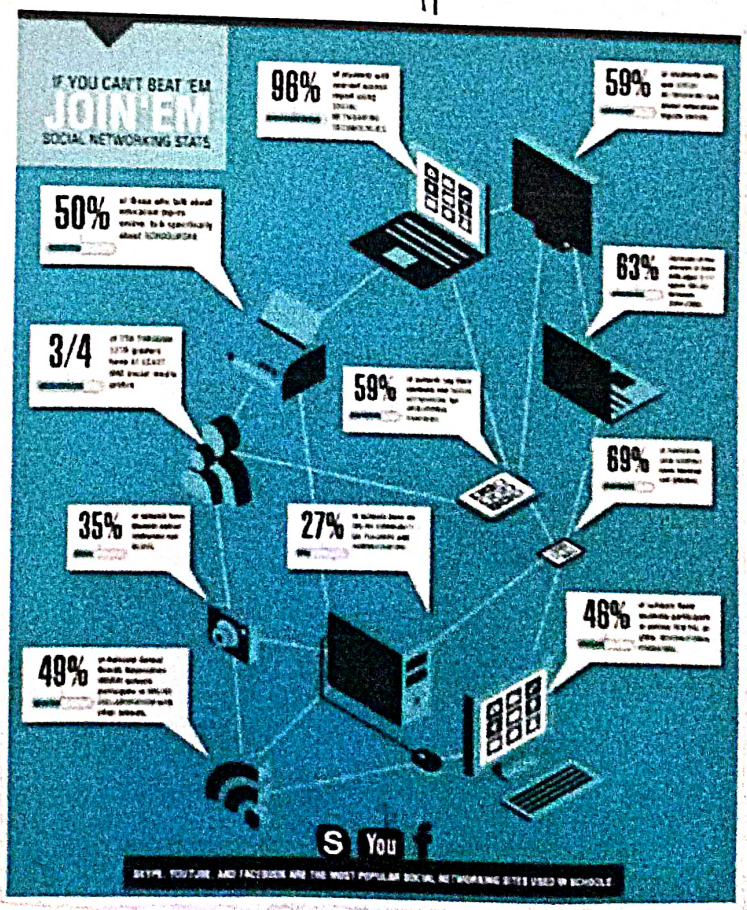PRINCIPAL (FAC)
MKR. Govt. Degree College,

Lecturers

H.T NO. 21044026 129 031

the overall look and feel of the website. However, in this project I am basically working on two essential feauture or module (PROFILE MANAGMENT & FRIENDS ORGANIZASION).

PROFILE MANAGEMENT module maintain the profile of a user like name, like . diskilikes, hobbies status etc.

FRIENDS ORGANIGZASIONS module maintains the friend list, handles requests and sends request to the other user.

profiles and friends lists are two key feautures on social network sites. The third is a public commenting feauture (testimoninial; comments; the wall). This feauture allows individuals to connect on their friends' profiles. These comments are displayed promineantly and visible for anyone who has access to that profile.

SOCIAL MEDIA

<u>Introduction</u>:- social Networking - It's the way the 21st century communicates now. social networking is the grouping of individuals into specific groups, like small rural communicates of a neighborhood subdivision. Although social networking is possible in person. exspesially in the workplace, universities, and high schools, it is most popular online. This is because unlike most high schools, colleges, or workplaces, the internet is filled with millions of individuals who are looking to meet other people.

social network in the mapping and measuring of relationships and flows between people groups. organizations, computers, URLs, and other connected information / knowledge entities. the nodes in the network are the people and groups while the links show relationships or flows between the nodes. social network provides both a visual and a mathematical analysis of human relationships.

social networking website project itself is a huge project comprising various features like profile updating, friend's list organization and various other application to enhance

* Social media marketing *

Global social Networking market overview :

over the last decade, social media has evolved from being a more plate-form to a part and parcal of the everyday life of users. social media marketing is rapidly gaining popularity primarily due to the increasing active participation of social media users. several figures indicate that Facebook. had 1.79 bn monthly active users of third querter of 2016. Bissinessess today are using social networking sites such as facebook. and twitter to exhibit their brands / products. to build brand image, and expand their client base. Due to the immense potential is social media, the global social networking market is expected to tread along a healthy growth track.

This market intelligence report presents the growth prospects of the global social networking market of the forecast period from 2016 - 2024. It provids qualitative and quantitative insights into the competative landscape and highlights the leading players in the market. It profiles the prominent players in the market along with their bussiness straingers, latest developments, and reverue generation. It includes SWOT analysis that reveals the growth tragectory, which each key player will witeness during the forecast

period. It also offers a deatailed overview of the factors impacting the growth of the market. For a coherent understanding, the report presents straatistics pertaining to the social networking market at both global and original levels.

Global Social Networking market. Divers and opportunities:

one of the primary factors contributing to the growth of the global social networking market is the fact that social media is being increasingly acknowlege as a flat-form that helps in directing search keywords towards the websites of companies, leading to enchened website traffic and bread popularity/visibility.

The prolificalion of smartphone's is also playing a viral role in the growth of the market. A large number of active users access social media through mobile phones social media apps disigned for smartphones ' reality track activities and further increase the relavance of social media markeling. the growing transition from texed based content to image - solutions is liked to provide a significant. boast to the growth of the glowbal social networking market in the near fulure.
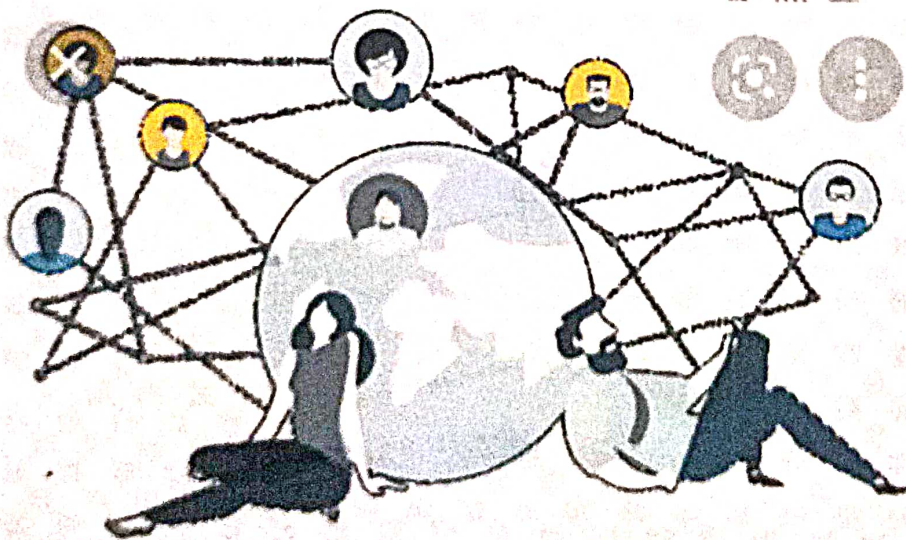
Global Social Networking market Regional segmentation:

The regional markets methodically extained in the report are North Europe, and Rost of the world. North America is estimated to commibd A large market owning to the high penetration of social media and domicale players. However the market in the region is mature in nature.

A emerge as a lucrative market in this region over the forecast hori-zon the grow primarily attributed to the rising penetration of smartphones and subscribers.

Global social Networking market competitive Landscape :

Most of the players in the global social networking market are for updating their platforms/solutions to consolidate their presence in acquisitions are the commonly adopted strategies by key players to not market. Some of the key companies operating in the global social networking classmates, Facebook Inc., Flickr, Google+, Instragram, Linkedla convensation Inc., penterest, Tagged Inc., Tumblr Inc., Twitter Inc., vine, and vkor of the. Networking.

Major regions analyzed under this veasearch reporting are :

→ Europe
→ North America
→ Asia pacific
→ Rost of the world.

This report gives you access to decisive data such as :

- Market growth drivers.
- factors limiting market growth
- current market trends
- Market structure.
- Market projections for the coming years.
- key high lights of this report.
- overview of key market forces propelling and restraining market growth.
- up-to date analysis of market trends and technogical improvements.
- pin-print analysis of market compitition dynamics to offer you a compitative Edge.
- An analysis of storagies of major competitors.
- An array of graphies and SWOT analysis of major industry segments.
- Detailed analysises of industry trends.
- A well-defined technological growth map with an Empact-analysis.
- offers a clear understanding of the competative landscape and key products segments.

Marketing automation is changing marketing:

fast-forwards century later, a similar revolution has acured, marketing used to required lands-on, time-consuming labbor. Today's marketers

have a become for more complex, and even the most skilled experts can't accomplish them on their own. The industrial revolution brought with a new technological to automate various process. Just as the digital revolution brought with it new software, including what's now known as marketing automation.

The creation of social media led to social marketing :-
Automation was not the only aspect of marketing that was turned on its head in the last decade. Back in 2004, a young Harvard student created a simple website in his down room. Then called the "facebook" the behemonth we know as Facebook was never meant to be a marketing tool. one of the biggest barriers to "Facebook"'s marketing potential that is was a closed network. At first, coly cortain colleges were allowed to join. grartarly. It become open to all schools. But, you still needed a "edu" email adress- something most marketers don't have.

SOCIAL
MEDIA
DESIGNS

Interesting Insights about the India Social media Industry

- 67% urban Indian internet users get online for social networking.
- 73% India's netizens watch online vidios.
- Google and facebook account for 67% of total online ad spend in India.
- social networking is primary driver users in india. That's equal to the entre population of Italy.
- However, the social media penetalion is just 5%.
- 60.5 million - social networking user in india. online activity in india.

- 52% - growth rate of social media uses India this year.
- 1 in 4 online is spent on social networking.
- 44% of Indian netzens used facebook last month.

MKR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

(Accredited with B++Grade by NAAC, ISO 9001-2015)

Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University

DEVARAKONDA, NALGONDA, TELANGANA

Department of Political Science

Student Study Project

2020-2021

2020 - 2021

MKR
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE DEVARAKONDA
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCENCE
NAME OF THE STUDENT :- ① Ramavath. Mounika

GROUP :- B.A (EHP) T/M ② N. Akhila

YEAR :- Ist 1, 2004026 129546.
                2, 2004026 129531

TOPIC :- 1. మహిళల రక్షణ కొరకు రూపొందిన చట్టం

-2005....

2. ఆడపిల్లలను అంతుచేసే అనాగరికతను ఎరుకఆద్దాం...

:- POLITICAL SCIENCE -:

Principal (FAC)
M.K.R. Government Degree College,
Devarakonda, Nalgonda. Dt. 508248

A safe workplace is every woman's right

* + SAFE WORKPLACE
    IS EVERY
    WOMAN'S
    RIGHT

ಉಧಾರಂಗಾಮೂ, ಗೃಹಹಿಂಸೆಯನು ನಿರ್ಧಚಿಂಪಡಂ ಜಂಗಿಂದಿ.

→ ಘನರಪೇತ ಜಿವನಂ ಗಾಪಿಂಪಂದುಕು ಮಹಿ ಲಭಾರ್ಯ ಘಾಹಾ ನಿರ್ಧಾಂಢ್ರಮೈನ ರೀತಿಲಣಿ ಗಲ್ರಿಂಸ್ತುಂದಿ. ಅತ್ಯಾವಸರ ಪಂಗಡ ಉಲ್ಲ ಆರ್ಷಣ ಉಡಗಮಗಾಂದಿ ಉಪಕಾಗಂ ಕಲ್ಬಿಸ್ತುಂದಿ.

→ ಗೃಯಂ ಪರಿಹಾರಂಚೋ ಪಣಿ ಚಿವಸೆಂಬಿ ಹಾಕ್ಪಾ ಕುಟುಂಬಂಲೇನಿ ಅನವನಗಿತನು ಗಲ್ರಿಮ್ಪೊಂದಿ.

ನೂತನ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವ್ಯಘನಲು ಯಡಲಾಂಗಾಲನು ಪರ್ಯಾಟು ಟಿಯಡಂ ಡ್ಯಾಂರಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಂ ತಪ್ಪಕ ಜರುಗುತುಂಡನಿ ಭಲಿಗೀಂ −ನು ಕಲ್ಗಿಸ್ತುಂದಿ. ನ್ಯಾಯಸ್ಥಾನಾಗಿಕಿ ಮಖ್ಖ ಇೂಟಕ್ಷಿಕ ಲಿಘಿನಂ ವಾರಧಿಗಾ ಪನಿಷಿಸ್ತ್ತಾರು.

ಈಇ ಚಟ್ಟಂ ಮಘಿಲಲ ರಕ್ಷಣಗಿರ್ಧಂ ಉಢ್ಢೆಸಿಂಚಾಬಡಿಂ. ತಘ್ಖಲ ಕೂಂಘುಟ್ಟ ಅಣಿಚೆಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಖ ಎಿತಂಡುವುಂ ಡತ್ತಿಂಥ ನಂಬಂಧಿತ ಬಂಧುವುಲು ಉಡಿತರುಲು ಈಇ ಚಟ್ಟಂ ಪರಿಧಿ ಕೀ ಉಿಖ ಪಸ್ನ್ತಾರು.

→ ಗೃಹಾ ಹಿಂಗ ಕು ನಿರ್ಧಚನಂ:

ಮಘಿಲ ಹಾರಿಂಡು, ಮೂಗಿಕ ಲಿಂಥ್ಯಾರ್ಯ ಡೆಘ್ಖ ಅನೆ ಎಧಂಗಾ ಥಿಮ ಜಿವಿತ ರಕ್ಷಣ ಅವಕಾಹಾಲನು ಮ್ಪುರ್ಯಂ ಚೆನೆ ಎಧಂಗಾ ಡಸಂಲಗೀ ಅಯುನಾ ವೆಥಿಂಚಬಡಾಘ್ಯ ಗಾಯಪಂಂಬಿಡಾಘ್ಯ ಗೃಹ ಹಿಂಗ ಗಾಪಲಿಗಿನಿಂಂಚಿಡಂ ಜರುಗಿಮುಂದಿ.

→ ವರಕಡ್ಯೋ ಕಿಗಂ ಮಠಿ ಚಟ್ಟಬಿಯಿಡ್ಧ ಉಥಿಕ ಅವನರಾಲು ಆಘ್ಬಿ ಕಿವಡಂ ಕಿಗಂ ಗಾಂಗಿ-ಚಿ ವೆಥಿಂಘುಲ ....

→ ఛార్యవ్యాఇకి పాల్పడం భయ(భాంతులను గురిచెయడం
ఒత్తడిని (ప్రయోగంచడం ●●●
    అప్పడం, గుద్దడం, బాదడం <u>EXt</u>‡

→ పఢం-చాలర్గ గాయపరచాలర్గ లక్షణంళ్ళ బిటగట్టి పఛిఅంసూ
తెసుకు సంబంఞించిన ముత్తం వాస్తవాల పంస్థితులను <u>న్యాయ</u>
స్థాసం పంఞిలసళ్ళొఇ తాగుఖఇఇవాఅ
→ పెఢింఫులు - రఇఅ ఃభాఇిఇక తెఇఒంఇిఇ పెఢింఫుఇ‡
→ భాఇిఇ పెఢింఫులు‡
౼. బఇఢ పెట్ట గాయపంచెఇ ఇ ఇఇఘమెస ఇఇర్క అఇఇగా సంఇఇగం
   ఇఇగా●●
౨. పౌర్జన్యాఇికి పాల్పడం, భయ(భాంతులకు గరిచెయడం, ఒత్తడిని
   ఇయోగంఇఇడం●●
   ఉఇా‡ ఇిట్టడం, గుద్దడం, బాఇడం, మఇఇఇైసఇఇ
→ లైంఇఇక పెఢింఫుఇ‡
౼. ఎఇవంఇి ఇిఇఘమైస తెఇ అవమాసకరఘైస లైంఇఇక ఇర్క ఘఇఇ
   ఇఘుఇఇ‡
     ఇఘ్ఇఇఇఇఇ్ఇఇలఇొ ఇఇిఇఇ్ఇం తెఇుంఇా. బలవంఇఇా ఇఇమ
   ఇర్ ఇఇఇంఇెఇ లైంఇఇక ఇర్ఘఇ ఇూఇా పెఢింఫుఇ ఇంఇఇక వఇఇఇఇ
→ ఇఇఇఇఇ, భావసాఇ్ఇఇ పెఢింఫులు తెఇ ఇఇఇఇ్ఇఇ పెఢింఫుఇ‡
→ ఇఇఇఇ భావసాఇ్ఇఇ పెఢిఇ్ఇఇ‡
౼. అపఇఇసిం౿డం, ఎగతాఇి చెఇఇడం, గాయపంఇె ఇిఇఇంగా
   భాఇపట్ట ఇిఇఇంగా ఓఇ్రంఇఇడం ఇఇా‡ ఇాఇవం తెఇుంఇా పలవఇఒ
   ఇెఇ ఇెఇఇడం మగవిఇ్ఇను ఇసతెఇని తప్పు పఇ్ఇఇం మఇఇఇఇఇ●●

→ ಭಾರತದೇಗ (ಇಂದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿವೈವು, ಅಂತಾಕ್ಷಂವೈವು (ಹೆಯಾಗೆ‌ಪ‌ಂಡೆ
ಲದ‌ಹೆಲ್ಲ ಓಂಲೆ ತಿರುಗಮುಖಂ ಪಡಅಶಂಡಿ ಹಂಡೆ ಹೆಯಾಹಾರ ೨೦೧೧ಲೆ
ವಪ್ತೂನ ಮಗ ಜನಾಭಾ ಲೆಕಲಿ ಸವಸಾಂದೇಶ ಸಮಾಹಶಂಗಾ ಚೆಯ್ಯಪಡುತ

→ ಗ್ನೆ ಬಿನ ಸಂಅಶ್ಯಂ ಗರ್ಭಂಅಶ್ಯನೆ ಗ್ನೆ ಪುಟ್ಟುಕಸು ಅಡ್ಡಕುಂಡುಗ್ಯೂಡಿ.
ಅಳ್ಳಗಾ, ಚೆಲ್ಲಗಾ ಜಿವಿತಭಾಗಸ್ಥ್ಯೂಗಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಿಯಪಡುತುಗ್ಯ ಗ್ನೆ
ಶೆತ್ತಿಲಿ ಅಂತಮೊಂದಿಂಭಾಡಾಂಕೆ ಈ ಸಂಅಶಂ ಸಾರತರಂ ೭ರಾಮ
ಪಡುತುಂದಿ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮೆ‌ನ ಭಾರತಯ ಸಮಾಜಂ ಬಾಡಲಅಶ್ಯ ಎವಕ್ಷ್ತ್ಯ
ಹೂಡಂಲಶ್ಯ ಸಮಾಗಅಶ್ಯಂಗ್ಯ ಕುಟಿಪ್ಪುಂದಿ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಚೆಂದಿನ. ಹೆಂಕ
ಬಡಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯೂಲು ಬಿಲ್ಲ್ಯ‌ಲ ಮಧ್ಯ (ಗಾಮೀಣ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಮಲ ಮತ ಅರ್ಗ್ಯೂಲ
ಪರ್ಯ್ಯಂತಂ ಗ್ನೆ- ವಿರುಶುಲ ಸಾಶ್ಪ್ರತ್ತಿಲಿಲಿ ಎಪಕ್ಷ್ತ್ಯ ಸ್ಪಟ್ಟಂಗಾ ಕಶ್ಯಿ

→ ನ್ನೊಂದಿ. ಪಂಗ್ನಿತುಲ ಇಲಾಗೆ ಜಿನಗಾನಿತೆ ಹೆಜಗಗಭಾಅಲೆ ಅಂತ
→ ಕಂತೂ ೭ಡಪೆಲ್ಲ ಸಂಖ್ಯ ಮಂಇತ ಅಗ್ಗಮಯೆ (ಡಮಾಡಂ
ಉಂಡಿ. ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಬಶ್ಯುಮಅತಿ ನೊಂದಿನ ಅಶ್ಥಿಕ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವೆತ್ತ
ಅಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗೆನ್ ಪಡಿತ್ಯಲ್ಲ್ಯ ಮಂಇ ಮಹೀಳಲು ಕಗ್ಗಿಲಂಘಟಂ ಲೆಡಾಲ
೧೯೯೦ಲೆಲಿ ಅನ್ನ್ಯೂರು. ಇಪುಡು ೭ ಸಂಖ್ಯ ಮಂಇತ ಹೆಂಗಿಂಡಿ.

ಇಡಪೆಲ್ಲ್ಯಲಸು ಲೆಕುಂಡಾ ಚೆನಿ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ್ತ್ಯ ಸಮಾಭಾಗ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಯ
ವಿನಗಾನಿಲೆಶ್ಯ್ಯಂ ಲ್ಯಂ ಭಾರಿ ಅಂದರು ಅಂಶೆಂಅಂಛಾಅಲ್ಪನ (ವಕ್ಷ್

·₀₀₀___ /\/\/\/\ ___₀₀··

AFP

→ ಹಾಂಗೆ ಆಡಪಿಲ್ಲಲ ಸಂಖ್ಯ ತಗ್ಗಿಸಿತುಂದಿ. ಇಲಾಗೆ ಕನಸಾಗಿತೆ ಆಡ
ಮಗ ಘನಾಭ ತೆಡಾಬ ಪಸ್ತಾಯಿ. ಸಮಾಭಂಣೆ ಮನಸ ಹೊಯೆಂಚಳೆಸ
ಪರಿಣಾಮಾಬ ಸಂಭವಿಸ್ತಾಯಿ ಇವಾಳ ವರ್ಮಾಗಾಳ್ಳ ಆಡವಾಂಢೆ
ಜರುಗತುನ್ನ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಾಲಕು ಕಾರಣಂ ಇಢೆ.

→ ಆಡಪಿಲ್ಲನು ಚಂಪಟಂ ಚಟ್ಟ ದ್ರಕಾರಂ ಈ ಪ್ರನೆರಂ:
ಮಾ ಬಿಡ್ಡನು ಮೆಂ ಚಂಪುಕುಂಟಾಂ· ಅಂಟೆ ಕದರಮ ಚಟ್ಟಂ
ದ್ರಕಾರಂ ಆಡಬಿಡ್ಡ ಕೌಟ್ಟಿ ಚಂಪು ತಾಂ—ಅಂಟೆ ಅದಿ ಅತ್ಯಾನೆರು
ಕ್ರಂದಕು ವಸ್ತುಂದಿ. ಅದುಕು ಪಾಲ್ಪಡಿನ ವಾರಿನಿ ಹಾತ್ಮಪೌಂಚಿ
ಸಹಕರಿಂಚಿನ ವಾರು ಸಮೇತಂ ನೆರಸ್ತುಲೆ.

→ <u>ಚೆಯ್ಯಿ ಚೆಯ್ಯಿ ಕಬಡುದ್ದಾಂ ಆಡಪಿಲ್ಲಲಗು ರಕ್ಷಣ</u>:
→ ಲಿಂಗ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಲ ನ್ಮಾಡಂ ಚಟ್ಟಂ ದ್ರಕಾರು ಈ ಕ್ರಿಂದಿ
ಪನುಲ ಚೆಯಡಂ ನೆರಂ.
→ ಕಡುಪುಲೋ ವುನ್ನ ಬಿಡ್ಡ ಎವಳೋ ಚೆಪುತಾಂ ಚೆಯಕೂಡದು.
→ ಮೆಂ ಕಡುಪುಲೋ ವುನ್ನ ಬಿಡ್ಡ ಎವಳೋ ಚೆಪುತಾಂ—ಅಯಾ ದ್ರಕಟ್ನಾಲು
ಇವ್ವಕೂಡದು.
→ ತಮ ವಳ್ಳ ವುನ್ನ ಪರೀಕ್ಷ ಪರಿಕರಾಲನು ಇಟುವಂಟಿ ಹಗಾಲಕು
ವಾಡಕೂಡದು.
→ ಗರ್ಭಸ್ಥ ಶಿಸುವುನು ಗುರ್ಚಿ ತೆಲುಸುಕೊಗಂಟೆ ಮಂಕರಾಲು—ಅಲ್ಟ್ರಾಸಾಂ
-ಕ ·ಎವಂಕಿ ಪಡಿತೆ ವಾರಿಕ್ಷ·ಅಪ್ಪಕೂಡದು.
ಗರ್ಭಂ ನಿಲಬಡಂದಾ ಲದಾ·ಗರ್ಭಂಲೋ ವುನ್ನ ಶಿಸುವು ಸಂಗ್ಸ್ಥಾ
ವುಂದಾ ಚಮ್ಪುವರಮೈನ ಲಠಿಸ್ಪೋ ಏಮೈನಾ ವುನ್ನಾಯಿ.

(Left column below image)

••••• ಸಮಾಘಂಣೆ ಆಡ ಪಿಲ್ಲಲ ಘನಾಬತಗ್ಗಡ್ಡಾಣಿಕ ಕಾರಣಂ :·
ಆಡಪಿಲ್ಲಲು ಪುಟ್ಟಕಮುಂಡೆ ಗರ್ಭಂಅಲ್ಲೆ ಚಂಪಿಪೆಡಂ•••••

••• ವಳಕು ಉಸ್ನ ಪಯನಸ್ಸು ಲೋ ಕಾಕುಂಡಾ ತಕುಬ
ವಯನಸ್ಸುಲೋ ವಿವಾಯಾಂ ಚೆಯದಂ ವಳ್ಳ·ಆಡ ಪಿಲ್ಲಟ ಮರಣಾ
-ಲು ಎಕುವರ್ಹಾ ಉಂಗ್ಗಾಯಿ.
→ವಿವಾಯಾಂ ತಕುಬ ವಯನಸ್ಸುಲೋ ಚೆನ್ನೆ ವಾಟ್ಟ್ಯಡಿ ಎಮುರ
→ನ್ಮಾ ಸಂಗಟುನಲ ವಾಟ್ಟ ಚಣಿಪೋತುನ್ನಾರು. ಈಟ್ಟ ರೆಂದು
ಸಂಗಟುನಲ ವಳ್ಳ ಆಡಪಿಲ್ಲಲ ಘನಾಭ ತಗ್ಗತುನ್ನಾಯಿ•••••

...చేయి చేయి కలుపుదాం...
బాలలను రక్షిద్దాం

→ సారా చెస్త్ర శిక్ష ఏమిటి?

★ ఎవరు ఎస్ఎం చెస్త్రగా డబ్బు హింసం గల్లి కంపివాడు
వరవారు అని ఎరుగనా మన విద్యార్ధితే హబ్బు అలకత్తు తారని
ఇదివిల్లెత్రె గండ మీఅ సంపయారి మూర్తంగా నమ్మ తల్లదం
(సు) చన్నారు ఇడివిల్లు ఇంతుగుండి చంపియేయడాంకి
పెరుకండయం లేదు.

→ చదుపులకి ఇద్ద ఇడ/సుగ నిర్ణయించడానికి సహకరించిన
వారికి మూడు నెలు ఫైల 10 పెల రూమాయల జరిమానా
విధిస్తారు. రెండుపసారి తము చెస్త్ర కపంల ఫైల 60 పెల
జరిమానా ఉండుంది.

→ ఇలాంటి పనికి వుగుకుసగ్గి పెయ్యుఎత్తె పారి పెద్ధ్గ
వుత్తి నిస్సు రద్దు అప్పితుంది.

→ గర్భంలోని నిసువును ఇద/సుగ పెల్లుమని ఇరిగిన వారి
3 సంంల ఫైల 60 పెల జరిమానా విధిస్తారు.

→ స్త్రీ చేని సహాయం ఉపయించగలమా?

నిసువితంలో ఎంతోమంది ఇడపిల్లు ఇహయర పైపు
వయగిస్తారు. వాటిని అంగికరించి స్థితిలో మగం లేము.
అంతెలాను. వాలంలంతి ఎంతోమంది ఇడసెచువును వుట్టు కుండ
చేస్తున్యము కాని ఇడవిల్లలందరికి కూడా చెందంచే
వారు. వంది గర్భంలోని ఇడ నిసువును ఆనలెయడము
. తన ఖిఅ మగణిగ పాత్ర చేయడము. ఇది జంయలగ
కలగింది నిర్వాఝ్య్గ్య స్త్రీ సమాజం పెలుగ చూడని సమితం