

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN PANCHAYAT IN TAMILNADU

¹V.Sruthi

¹ Student , II year ,BA LLB (Hons) , Saveetha School Of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai-77, Tamil nadu, India.

²Asha Sundaram

²Principal, Saveetha School Of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai-77, Tamil nadu, India

¹sruthi2412.2012@gmail.com, ²ashasundaram.ssl@saveetha.com

Abstract:-

Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It includes the working up of a general public wherein in women can inhale without the dread of abuse, misuse, worry, separation and the general sentiment of mistreatment which runs with being a women in a customarily male commanded structure. One major therapy prescribed by woman empowerment advocates is empowering women through legislation for ensuring participation in political decision making. Such an approach gives the wa protected stage to face men, to raise their voice on issues concerning ladies mistreatment, enslavement and related issues and hence in actuality, furnishing them with a personality in a customary male overwhelmed socio-political set up, notwithstanding giving a genuinely necessary discussion to look for redressal of issues specifically influencing them: the genuine substance of strengthening.

Keywords:- empowerment, women , panchayat, underprivileged , upliftment

¹ BA LLB (Hons) , II year , Saveetha School Of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai, Email- sruthi2412.2012@gmail.com

² Principal, Saveetha School Of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai, Email-, ashasundaram.ssl@saveetha.com

Introduction:

Empowerment of women is an important part of our society. The upliftment of women is not only uplifting them, but also the society. The political status is one the best mode for Decentralisation or regionalisation of arranging is a consistent advance for a majority rules system. (Leyenaar 2004) This is a development, which licenses more extensive association of individuals in arranging procedure and execution, and diminishes the inconsistencies amongst national and sub-national designs, which emerge from territorial, or region attributes that vary from national presumptions. Vote based Decentralisation is a significant institutional system that looks for dynamic cooperation of group at different levels of administration. (Liu 2011) Decentralisation exchanges specialist, duty, and responsibility in authoritative, money related and political viewpoints to the lower or more neighbourhood administering unit (Leyenaar 2004; Mishra 1994). The establishing fathers of the Indian Constitution mulled over the huge assorted variety of individuals and groups inside the nation and even inside regions and consolidated this necessity while encircling the Constitution. Comprehensive development can be achieved just if administration is comprehensive by guaranteeing the dynamic and viable cooperation of all segments of society at each level of government to improve social capital for open great. (OECD 2012) The enabling and fortifying of urban and country neighborhood governments is an imperative piece of comprehensive administration. This is basic for extending of vote based system, guaranteeing productive execution of improvement projects and conveyance of essential administrations.

Here the researcher has referred the following books and articles for the research. The book *Women and Panchayat in India* authored by Nirmal Buch 2016 From oppression to assertion dealt with the impact of women in panchayat after the constitutional amendment. It also dealt with the exposes the myth of women disinterest in politics. And also the need of awareness, motivation, perception and participation of women. The book *Women in gram panchayat: emerging leaders in grass root politics* authored by Sunkari Satyam 2014 dealt with the Panchayati Raj at grass root political point of view. For the welfare of marginalised society and women especially. Impact of women leadership in panchayati Raj. Representative in democracy. The book *Gender governance and Empowerment in India* authored by Sreevidya kalaramadam

dealt with the Indian state and its policy of legislated entry of women. Political participation of women is necessary to change political practices. Structural boundaries, socio cultural divisions and conjectural limitation imposed on participation of women .The book dealt Panchayati Raj and Women Empowerment authored by Nupur Tiwari 2016 , dealt with the local government that is three tier system . The reservation for SC & ST . Women's increased political participation has yield positive result . Development of health , nutrition, family income , education. The book Women , panchayat and Natural resources Management authored by Seema Mallik 2011 , dealt with the feminist environmental approach and capability approach. Women's participation will increase long term sustainability of institution . Women need to increase their capabilities. The book And who will Make chapatis : A study of All-Women Panchayat in Maharashtra authored by Bishakha Datta 2001 , dealt with women in panchayat is important for rural development. Women are used as puppets by stronger interest . Patriarchal will be reduced when women take own decisions.The book Women Empowerment: Myth or Reality authored by Aruna Goel 2009 , dealt with the unlimited potentials of women . Work and employment of them . Employment through health and work . Administration machinery of women empowerment. The book Women and Empowerment authored by Sushma Sahay 1998 dealt with the reason for empowerment of women. The concept of women empowerment. The organising women in empowerment. Empowerment of women in rural area .The book Women in governance in Tripura authored by Bhola Nath Ghosh 2008, dealt with the socioeconomic condition of panchayat members . Active participation and achievements of gram panchayat members . The reasons for problems for women members in panchayat . The book Empowering Rural Women authored by Sunit kumar Dutta , Dr. Dilipkumar Ghosh 2002 , dealt with the women workforce in panchayat . The status of female headed households in the Panchayati Raj institution. The policies and programs for women to participate in panchayat and to empower women .The book Rural Development Administration in 21st century authored by Surat Singh , Mohinder Singh 2006 , dealt with the the decentralisation and rural development in rural India . The need for politics in rural development. Social capital for effective rural development. Administration arrangement for rural development. The book Decentralised governance in Asian Countries authored by Abdul Aziz David D Arnold 1996 dealt with the efforts to decentralise decision making power for better development. The issue of decentralised governance. The local self government in India. And importance of decentralisation working .The book Governing

Women : women's Political effectiveness in context of democratisation and governance reform authored by Anne Marie Goetz 2009, dealt with the women in civil society mobilisation. Women in political compensation. The decentralisation and gender equality. The need for good governance in our country .The book Women and Empowerment : participation and decisions making authored by Marilee Kari 1995 , dealt with the major goals of feminist politics , the issue of women struggles to achieve goal . The need for economic development. The organisation and mobilisation of women themselves in Panchayati Raj institution.The book Women in Panchayati Raj institution authored by Amal Mandal 2003 , dealt with the the women and reservation for them . The socio Economic and political background. The women members of panchayat and their struggle as the members .The book women empowerment issue and challenges through the lens of reservation in Panchayati Raj system authored by Minaketan bag , Manjulata Jagadal, dealt with the women empowerment. The need for reservation for women . The women's struggle to enter into panchayat. The women challenge to survive as panchayat members .The book A study of issue and challenges in empowerment of women through their participation in PRI authored by Shivakumar dealt with the significant bearing of women empowerment. The redressal to women specific issue . The political participation of women . Women empowerment political participation empowers them .The book Role of women in panchayat development and challenges authored by Dr.Reshma , A .Ramegowad Gowa 2017 , dealt with the 73rd Constitutional amendment , that is the panchayat institution. The political space to disadvantage sections of the society . The participation of women representation .The book Women empowerment through panchayati: a disquisition of reservation authored by Valmiki Rama Krishna 2016 , dealt with the women reservation in politics that is local governance . The need for increased reservation policy . The effective participation of women in local bodies . The book Role and Development activities of women in panchayat raj institution authored by Arun duet , Neelima Gupt , Surbi Sharma , 2013 , dealt with the 73rd amendment in 1992 . The three tire system in panchayat. The housewife's joining politics is need for empowerment for women . The need for programs for empowering women. The aim of the study is to examine the participation of women in panchayat in Tamilnadu and to analyse the empowerment of women through panchayat reservation in Tamilnadu.

Research question:-

Whether the reservation for women in panchayat has helped them in empowering themselves in Tamilnadu?

Objective:-

To examine the participation of women in panchayat in Tamilnadu

To analyse the empowerment of women through panchayat reservation in Tamilnadu

Hypothesis:-**Null hypothesis:-**

Women empowerment has not occurred significant change due to reservation in Tamilnadu.

Alternate hypothesis :-

Women empowerment has occurred significant change due to reservation in Tamilnadu .

Material method :-

The methodology used in this study is Doctrinal . It is based on the information and data collected from secondary source . They include publication research , surveys , Journals , historical information of both past and present. When a research is concerned with some legal problem, issue or question, it is referred to as doctrinal, theoretical or pure legal research. Doctrinal research is a theoretical study where mostly secondary source of data are used to seek to answer one or two legal propositions or questions or doctrines. Its scope is very narrow and there is no such need of field work.

History of local self-government :-

Panchayati Raj was not another idea to India. Indian towns had Panchayats (council of five people) from exceptionally antiquated time, which were having both official and legal powers and used to deal with different issues (land distribution, tax collection etc.)or debate emerging in the town area.Gandhiji likewise held the sentiment of strengthening of Panchayats for the advancement of provincial regions.(Bharadwaj 2012) In this way, perceiving their significance our Constitution creators incorporated an arrangement for Panchayats to some

extent IV of our constitution (mandate standards of state policy). Art. 40 presents the obligation upon State to find a way to arrange Village Panchayats and enrich them with such powers and expert as might be important to empower them to work as units of self-government. Yet, it doesn't give rules for sorting out town panchayats.³ Thus, its formal association and structure was right off the bat prescribed by Balwant Rai committee, 1957 (Committee to analyse the Community Development Programme, 1952). (Bharadwaj 2012; Indian National Congress. Village Panchayat Committee 1954) The Committee, in its report in November 1957, suggested the foundation of the plan of 'vote based decentralisation', which eventually came to be known as Panchayati Raj. It prescribed for a three level framework at town, square and area level and it additionally suggested for coordinate race of town level panchayat. Rajasthan was the primary state to build up Panchayati Raj at it began from Nagaur region on October 2, 1959. After this, Ashok Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj was selected in December 1977 and in August 1978 presented its report with different proposals to resuscitate and reinforce the declining Panchayati Raj framework in the country. Its significant suggestions were two level arrangement of panchayat, consistent social review, portrayal of political gatherings at all level of panchayat decisions, arrangements for general race, reservation to SCs/STs in panchayats and a clergyman for panchayati raj in state board of priests. Further, G V K Rao Committee designated in 1985 again prescribed a few measures to reinforce Panchayati Raj institutions. LM Singhvi Committee selected in 1986 first time prescribed for the established status of Panchayati Raj organisations and it additionally proposed for protected arrangements to guarantee standard, free and reasonable decisions to the Panchayati Raj Bodies. In reaction to the suggestions of LM Singhvi board, a bill was presented in the Lok Sabha by Rajiv Gandhi's administration in July 1989 to constitutionalise Panchayati Raj Institutions, however the bill was not passed in Rajya Sabha. (India. Committee on Panchayati Raj Elections 1965) The V P Singh government likewise brought a bill, yet fall of the legislature brought about slip by of the bill. After this P V Narasimha Rao's administration presented a bill for this reason in Lok Sabha in September, 1991 and the bill at long last rose as the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 and came into constrain on 24th April, 1993.

The Amendment accommodates the persistent presence of Panchayats. The ordinary term of a Panchayat is five years. In the event that a Panchayat is disintegrated before,

³ <https://socialissuesindia.wordpress.com/2012/09/06/a-brief-history-of-local-governance-in-india/>

decisions are held inside a half year. There is an arrangement for State Election Commission, for superintendence, bearing, and control of the planning of discretionary rolls and lead of races to Panchayats. ⁴Three-level Structure of Panchayati Raj . (Nupur Twarim 2016)Panchayat Samiti is second or center level of the Panchayati Raj is Panchayat Samiti, which gives a connection between Gram Panchayat and a Zila Parishad.The quality of a Panchayat Samiti likewise relies upon the populace in a Samiti zone. In Panchayat Samiti, a few individuals are specifically elected.Sarpanchs of Gram Panchayats Sarpanchs of Gram Panchayats are ex-officio individuals from Panchayat Samitis. Be that as it may, all the Sarpanchs of Gram Panchayats are not individuals from Panchayat Samitis in the meantime. The number changes from State to State and is turned yearly. It implies that lone chairpersons of some Gram Panchayats in a Samiti region are individuals from Panchayat Samiti at a time.In a few panchayats, individuals from Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils, and individuals from Parliament who have a place with the Samiti zone, are co-picked as its individuals. Chairpersons of Panchayat Samitis are, chose in a roundabout way by and from among the chose individuals thereof.(Mehta 1962)Zila Parishad or area Panchayat is the highest level of the Panchayati Raj system.This foundation has some specifically chose individuals whose number contrasts from State to State as it is likewise in light of populace. Chairpersons of Panchayat Samitis are ex-officio individuals from Zila Parishads.Members of Parliament, Legislative Assemblies and Councils having a place with the regions are likewise assigned individuals from Zila Parishads.The executive of a Zila Parishad, called Adhyaksha or President is chosen in a roundabout way by and from among the chose individuals thereof. The bad habit executive is additionally chosen similarly.Zila Parishad gatherings are led once per month. Exceptional gatherings can likewise be assembled to talk about uncommon issues. Subject advisory groups are likewise framed. Zila Parishad gatherings are directed once per month. Uncommon gatherings can likewise be assembled to examine unique issues. Subject panels are additionally shaped. (Mehta 1962; Chandrapur (India : District). Zilla Parishad. Planning Department 1965)

Women in panchayath :-

Political framework and basic leadership process in observed unmistakably in the progressions joined in the Panchayati Raj Institution. The goal of acquiring change the financial state of women could be fruitful just by taking reasonable activities and measures for enabling

⁴ <https://www.gktoday.in/academy/article/evolution-of-panchayati-raj-system-in-india/>

them. Strengthening of women won't be conceivable unless they are given legitimate portrayal in the political framework.(Baig & Ramegowda Gowda 2012) This target ought to be accomplished at wanted level through making the arrangement of connecting and partner most extreme number of women in political issues even at the least level of political action. In as of late presented Panchayati Raj Institution, the strategy for reservation for women has accordingly, been thought as an imperative way to deal with augment their support in the nearby level. ⁵Political framework and basic leadership process in the exercises of country region.(Prakalpa & Mishra 2014; Agarwal 2015) Under the 73rd correction of constitution of Panchayati Raj Institution, 33% of the aggregate seats for planned station, in reverse class, booked clans and general position women individuals in gram Pradhan of town Panchayat, Block Panchayat, District Panchayat are saved for women competitor. Reasonably, giving portrayal to women in Panchayati Raj Institution could be acknowledged as an essential arranging approach in regards to limiting the customary felling of individuals about the status of women in our general public, especially as far as holding women under the enslavement of men, forcing confinements by the family units and society against them in the availment of specific openings and a few other social, social and conventional restricting disfavouring them for enhancing individual way of life and status in existing social and financial setting.(Prakalpa & Mishra 2014) Therefore this recently presented approach would improve the potential outcomes of expanding equities during the time spent financial advancement, interest in various exercises in shared understandings, status and part to pay in the household and the exercises performed outside families and diverse basic leadership procedures of the family among people. This would likewise build up the comprehension of women.

Empowering of women through panchayat:-

Thinking about the inclusion and control of women in various exercises, recorded encounters with respect to their interest in different territorial developments related to various level and example of mindfulness about the provincial advancement and keeping up customary esteem framework and having moderately better instructive fulfilment it is normal that the presentation of Panchayati Raj(Seenivasan & Seenivasan 2013) Institution and reservation arrangement for women in the Panchayat could be an essential instrumental measure of

⁵ <https://www.lawctopus.com/academike/women-panchayats/>

accomplishing change in the financial status and fortifying the strengthening of women in meerut division. ⁶In any case, the intention of strategy presentation a strengthening women would for the most part rely on its executing procedure, financial and political foundation and attributes of chose women agents in the town Panchayats. Factors, for example, the disposition and goal of chose women towards the start of different improvement projects and limit in endeavouring endeavours in connecting distinctive sections of town populace with the presented programs additionally matter particularly in enhancing the status of women delegates in the social condition of the town Panchayats. As an outcome this procedure would prompt increment and quality strengthening of women. Strengthening is a multidimensional social process that enables individuals to pick up control over their own lives.(Mangayarkarasu & Mangayarkarasu 2011) It is a procedure that cultivates control (that is the ability to actualise) in individuals for use in their own particular lives, their own groups and in their own general public, by following up on issues that they portray as imperative. Most importantly, strengthening is a consequence of cooperation in basic leadership.⁷

At that point, women' strengthening alludes to the procedure by which women get due acknowledgment keeping pace with men, to take part in the advancement procedure of the general public through the political organisations as a join forces with human nobility. Anyway, why is strengthening through Panchayati Raj ! As indicated by the Document on Women's Development (1985) women' part in the political procedure has for all intents and purposes stayed unaltered since autonomy. Wide based political cooperation of women has been seriously restricted because of different conventional factors, for example, rank, religion, primitive disposition and family status. Thus, women have been left on the fringe of political life. Watching this dull picture, 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act came to give them a chance to ventilate their grievances and to take dynamic part in basic leadership process in the nearby level.(Seenivasan & Seenivasan 2013; Mishra & Singh 1993)

Tamilnadu status of reservation for women :-

Municipal corporations, municipalities, town panchayats, village panchayats, panchayat union councils and District Panchayats in the state would now earmark 50 per cent of seats and offices for women(Mangayarkarasu 2011).Tamil Nadu government's turn to build the quantity

⁶ <http://www.dailyexcelsior.com/women-empowerment-through-panchayats/>

⁷ http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/128015/18/10_chapter%205.pdf

comes when the Center is genuinely taking a shot at expanding the reservation of women to 50 for each penny in all levels of neighbourhood bodies from the present 33 for every penny. ⁸"The administration has thought of it as important to build the level of booking for women from 33% of the aggregate number of seats and workplaces to one-half, in order to elevate women strengthening and to encourage the investment of women in urban and country improvement," the announcement of items and reasons of the alteration bills said. Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016 and Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 2016 were presented by Minister for Municipal Administration, S P Velumani and received consistently by the House. Through the Bills, a large number of metropolitan laws and the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 were reasonably altered to build the booking for women to 50 for every penny. Now the present present status of women on reservation is 50% is being fixed in Panchayati Raj institution . (Seenivasan & Seenivasan 2013; Mishra & Singh 1993; Krishna 2010)

CONCLUSION:-

The emerging trends reveal certain significant development in the sphere of women empowerment in Tamil Nadu. With the help of state initiatives and the NGOs the empowerment process assumes positive achievement. The following points are obvious in the process of women empowerment in Tamil Nadu. Both tradition and modernity historically played a significant role in deciding the status of women in Tamil Nadu. Global and national policy decisions have had corresponding impact on the policy decisions of the state government. Tamil Nadu has its own social, economic, and political conditions apart from global and national trends for making policy decisions in empowering women. Non-governmental organisations have played a major role in implementing the policies in relation to women's empowerment. Empowerment of women is a level playing of various factors such as individual efforts, social attitude. State's initiative and the work of non-governmental organisations . It has to be considered that the inclusion of well qualified women in village Panchayat at the initial state of the interlocation of Panchayati Raj Institution in rural areas would be an important instrumental measure in planning for improving social status and empowering women. This group of women, if provided representation at village Panchayat level can strongly rise in the issues related to the

⁸ <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/tamil-nadu-govt-to-reserve-seats-for-women-in-panchayati-raj-institutions-2994664/>

betterment of women, can play dominant role in decision making process and make suitable recommendation for improving the status of women in the meeting. Its creates opportunities for women to exercise more control over design and provisions of services and the management of resources it may benefit. Good number of women competing with men in local politics, forwarding gender related agendas is looked as a way towards gender equity.

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