

# **SRI SIDDHARTHA FIRST GRADE COLLEGE**

**Dr. HMG Road Saraswathipuram, Tumkur-05**

**Date: 19/03/2021**

## **Certificate**

This is to certify that I have verified the ISBN numbers of the books mentioned in the data templates of criteria 3 (3.33) from the year 2015-16 to 2019-20 and found to be correct.



**Principal**

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## **Criteria – III**

### **3.3.3**

**Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years**

**Books/Papers Published  
2015-16**

# "THOUGHTS OF SIGMOND FREUD"



ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಎನ್ನುವುದು - ಕಾಮವಾಂಛೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಳಹದಿಯು ನ್ನಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಪರ್ತನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬ ಜನರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಿ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಪರ್ತನೆ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ವೈದ್ಯನಾಗಿ, ಸಂಶೋಧಕನಾಗಿ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಾಗಿ, ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೂಲ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಕ್ಕಿ ಅದರ ಪದರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ, ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಿ, ಸರಳ ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವನೊಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಇಡೀ ವಿಶ್ವವನ್ನೇ ಬೆರಗು ಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸೀಮಾಪುರುಷ ಸಿಗ್ಮಂಡ್ ಫ್ರಾಯ್ಡರ ಹಲವಾರು ವಿಚಾರಗಳಾದ ಚೇತನ, ಸುಪ್ತಚೇತನ, ಕನಸು, ಸಮ್ಮೋಹನ, ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ತಂತ್ರಗಳು, ಮನೋಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ, ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕುತೂಹಲವುಳ್ಳವರಿಗೆ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪ್ರೊ.ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ರಾಮಲಿಂಗುರವರು ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ಧಾರ್ಥ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು 24 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಪಾಠಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮನ್ ಎಂದೇ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಯುತರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಭಾಗ-1 ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು (ಬಿ.ಎ., ಬಿ.ಎಡ್., ಡಿ.ಎಡ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ) ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಅವರ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಕೃತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಯುತರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಹೊರಬರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಆವೇಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

- ಸುಮಾರಾಪುಲಿಂಗು ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು



ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸೀಮಾಪುರುಷ

## ಸಿಗ್ಮಂಡ್ ಫ್ರಾಯ್ಡ್

ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರಧಾರೆಗಳು



- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| ಚೇತನ               | conscious              |
| ಸುಪ್ತಚೇತನ          | Unconscious            |
| ಕನಸುಗಳು            | Dreams                 |
| ಸಮ್ಮೋಹನ            | Hypnosis               |
| ಅಹಂ ರಕ್ಷಣಾತಂತ್ರಗಳು | Ego defence mechanisms |

  
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# "GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY"



ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಎಲ್ ರಾಮಲಿಂಗುರವರು ತುಮಕೂರಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಲಿಡ್ಲಾಫ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಲಿಡ್ಲಾಫ್ ಪ್ರಥಮದರ್ಜೆ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕ -ರಾಗಿ 1988ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಜೀವನ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ಸುಮಾರು 24 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಜೊತೆಜೊತೆಗೆ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಯುತರು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಧಾವನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರಾಗಿದ್ದು ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಎಂ.ಎ. ಪದವಿ, ತಿರುಪತಿಯ ಶ್ರೀ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಎಂ.ಏಲ್. ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಹನ್ಯಾಸಕಿಗಳ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮನ್ ಎಂದೇ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಯುತರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರಾಗಿ, ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಾವು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇಂದಿನ ಧಾವಂತ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಅವುಗಳ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಾತೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕಲಕ, ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ, ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಅರಿವಿಲ್ಲದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಯುಗನಾದ ಈ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸಾಧನಗಳೆನಿಸಿ ತೊಲಲಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಈ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಯುತರು ಅಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸುಪ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲಲಿತ ಧಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಲವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹಿರಿದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಈ ಸುಪ್ತಕವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೂ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಕಲಕಗಳ, ಜೊತೆಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ನಂಬುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಯುತ - ರಿಂದ ಇದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಹೊರಬರಲ ಎಂದು ಮನಃಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸುಮ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು

ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ  
'ವಿಜಯಶ್ರೀ', 4ನೇ ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ, 80, ಸಿ.ಕೆ. ರಸ್ತೆ  
ಸಪ್ತಗಿರಿ ಬಡಾವಣೆ, ತುಮಕೂರು - 572 102.

## ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

(ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಜ್ಞಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ)  
(A Study of Mental and Cognitive Processes)

ಭಾಗ-1

(ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ)

- ಕೆ.ಎಲ್. ರಾಮಲಿಂಗು



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**Gandhiji and Decentralized Polity and Economy : A Views**

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Karnataka state, India**I. Introduction**

Gandhi is universally known as the most renowned theorist and also the practitioner of truth, love, non-violence, tolerance freedom & peace. He was very much concerned with the nature, poor, deprived and the downtrodden and he has intended to alter the evil, political, social, and economic systems of the people. In the ethical sense, every man is 'great' who lays down his life for others. Hence Gandhiji was indeed 'Great' for he lived and sacrificed his life for the "lowliest of the low" and the starving millions of India. He had a dream which consisted not of the few cities but of the innumerable villages. His mission was to reconstruct India from below upwards- a decentralized socio-political and economic order with India's myriad villages as its base.

Democracy depends upon the equality of all human beings; their right to participate in social and political transformation and the right to development, to live in dignity. Self rushing is a system and process of good governance. Villages have always been the basic units of administration in India since ancient times. The gram Sabha can become the cornerstone of the whole Panchayat raj institutional set-up, thereby the Indian democratic system. So in this paper focus is on Gandhian concept of Panchayat Raj (decentralized polity)

**II. Decentralized Polity**

Political decentralization can be defined as transfer/ dispersal of decision making powers, accompanied by delegation of required, authority to individuals or units at all levels of organization even if they are located far away from the power centre. Decentralization implies not only the sharing of the decision-making authority with lower levels in the organization, but also in the context of institutional framework of division of power. Accordingly, decentralization combined with democratization, in its electoral representative form, might provide greater transparency, accountability, responsiveness, probity, frugality, efficiency, equity and opportunities for mass participation.

**III. Gandhiji's concept of political decentralization**

The concept of decentralization occupies paramount importance in Gandhian scheme of rebuilding India from below upwards.

Gandhiji stood for the decentralization of both political and economic power which he believed is possible only by beginning from bottom upwards and not vice-versa. Village Swaraj was an essential component of decentralized polity or decentralized governance.

Gandhiji's concept of political decentralization bears the stamp of his passionate belief in non-violence, truth and individual freedom. He calls it Panchayati Raj or village swaraj. He wants to see each village a little republic, self-sufficient in the vital wants organically and non-hierarchically linked with the larger spatial bodies and enjoying the maximum freedom of deciding the affairs of the locality. Gandhi wanted political power to be distributed among the villages in India. Gandhi preferred the term 'Swaraj' to describe what he called true democracy. This

democracy is based upon freedom. Individual freedom in Gandhi's view could be maintained only in autonomous, self reliant communities that offer opportunities to the people for fullest participation.

#### **IV. Gandhi Views on Decentralization of the Economy**

Fundamental to Gandhi's economic approach was the idea that each individual should have the wherewithal to feed and clothe himself adequately. For the universal realization of this ideal, it was necessary, he wrote, that "the means of production of elementary necessities of life remain in the control of the masses .... Their monopolization by any country, nation or groups of persons would be unjust." Neglect of this principle was the cause of the destitution that was a worldwide phenomenon.

So, it can be said that decentralization of the production of essential commodities was the pillar of Gandhi's economic philosophy. His own khadi movement, he said, was an example of this approach. In it, poor peasants were given advances to buy cotton and spinning wheels from AISA units and the cotton they spun was bought at fixed prices by AISA and passed on to the weavers.

The weavers were also given help where required and the cloth they produced was retailed at fixed prices in shops set up specifically for the purpose. Gandhi formulated rules that khadi should not be sold outside the locality or province where it was produced. In this manner, the whole enterprise was supervised and coordinated by AISA with the aim of assuring a living to those who needed it the most.

Gandhi was in favour of granting total protection to indigenous industries by banning import of articles that could be produced in the country itself, even if the cost of production was greater and the quality inferior in the initial stages. He would permit import facilities for only those articles that were an absolute necessity and could in no circumstances be produced in the country.

A major advance in Gandhi's economic thinking was marked by the Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Changes, which he drafted for the Karachi Congress in March 1931. It was his picture of swaraj in which the exploitation of the masses would end only when their political freedom included real economic freedom. The economic clauses in the resolution included special protection for women workers, prohibition against employment of children in factories, and the right of workers to form unions to protect their interests.

In the agricultural sector, the resolution provided for a substantial reduction in the rents paid by the peasantry and, in the case of uneconomic holdings, exemption from rent for such period as might be necessary. Relief would be given to small zamindars wherever necessary by reason of such reduction. A progressive income tax was to be imposed on agricultural incomes above a fixed minimum.

Other measures to rationalize and improve the state economy included a graduated inheritance tax; reduction in military expenditure by at least one half of the prevailing scale; and considerable reduction in expenditure and salaries in civil departments. A truly radical clause was that no servant of the state, other than specially employed experts and the like, was to be paid above a certain fixed figure, which should not ordinarily exceed Rs 500 per month.

The clauses relating to the industrial sector sought to provide protection to indigenous cloth by exclusion of foreign cloth and foreign yarn from the country; control over the exchange and

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currency policy to help Indian industries and bring relief to the masses; and control of key industries and ownership of mineral resources by the state.

Thus, Gandhi envisaged a major economic role for the state. Provisions in the resolution that had a moral undertone, but also an economic impact, were the total prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs; abolition of duty on salt manufactured in India; and control of direct or indirect usury.

Describing the intention of the resolution in unambiguous terms, Gandhi said: "By passing this resolution, we make it clear to the world and to our own people what we propose to do as soon as we come into power .... They (the clauses) are also meant to forewarn all concerned. Let them prepare themselves for the coming legislation by modelling their lives in the light of coming changes."

Gandhi's thinking turned more and more towards economic equality, but he knew that it was an ideal that could only be approximated. Therefore, he wrote largely about equitable distribution of wealth. He would not, as far as possible, recommend compulsion to achieve this object because he believed in non-violence. His faith in the essential goodness of man made him adhere to his theory of trusteeship.

The rich, he held, could not accumulate wealth without the cooperation and labour of the poor in society; therefore, they should hold their superfluous wealth in trust for them and not squander it on luxuries. If they refused to do so, the poor should collectively refuse to cooperate with the proprietors of wealth and offer non-violent resistance, or satyagraha. This was, he was convinced, the only enduring remedy for the crushing inequalities in society.

In 1942, Gandhi was ready to consider trusteeship as a legalized institution and not merely the whim of a lone philanthropist. "A trustee has no heir but the public," he wrote in Harijan in reply to a pointed question from a correspondent. "In a state built on the basis of non-violence, the commission of trustees will be regulated. Princes and zamindars will be on par with the other men of wealth." Though Gandhi himself accepted and practised the ideal of non-possession and voluntary poverty, he did not, unlike the Marxists, forsake the notion of private property altogether. However, he favoured many limitations on it to secure the ends of social justice and community welfare.

In retrospect, one may say that all Gandhi's plans and policies were aimed at a comprehensive social and economic transformation of Indian society in which the emphasis was on the villages as they contained more than 80 per cent of the country's population. They would provide them sustenance through their leadership and expertise. This, he hoped, would usher in a mutually reinforcing, rather than antagonistic, relationship between urban and rural areas. Only in this way would their development be founded on social and economic justice.

The application of the technique of satyagraha for the resolution of social and political conflicts; the production of swadeshi goods for mass consumption and export; the all round uplift of villages; an integrated pattern of adult and primary education; uprooting of the social stigma of untouchability; fostering of communal harmony; mobilization of women as prime movers in society; an all India organization for popular mobilization; and a socialistic pattern of economic development were among the foremost instruments of social change as perceived by Gandhi.



## V. Village republic

Gandhi was firmly of the view that the creation of Ram raj is possible only through the creation of Gram raj. There should be a very large number of free and voluntary associations of the people to look after their own affairs. Each village should be autonomous to manage its affairs through its Panchayat. In the government by the village the entire village will be the owner of the land and all will participate in production and the produce equally. Distributed among all there will be no class distinctions. In this state each individual shall have maximum freedom and opportunity to develop his personality to the greatest extent.

Indian villages produced and supplied to the Indian towns and cities all their wants. India became impoverished when our cities became foreign markets and began to drain the villages dry by dumping cheap and shoddy goods from foreign markets. Acharya Kripalani wrote that the most intelligent and active members who could have contributed to the life of the villages have migrated to cities, to seek employment as the industrial complexes are located there.

Gandhi also proposed a scheme of government under the Gandhian Constitution beginning from the primary unit the Village Panchayat to the level of the All-India Panchayat, with the powers being assigned to all levels of the government. He spoke about the distribution of powers and finances to the seven hundred thousand villages which would become the shareholders of those assets. And this in turn would make them responsible for the effective management of these assets. These villages should not only be self-sufficient but also capable of defending themselves, even if need be, against the whole world.

## VI. Village unit of a decentralized system

Gandhi made it very clear that concentration of either economic or political power would violate all the essential principles of participatory democracy. To check centralization, Gandhi suggested the institution of village republics both as institutions of parallel politics and as units of economic autonomy. Village is the lowest unit of a decentralized system. Politically a village has to be small enough to permit everyone to participate directly in the decision making process. It is the basic institution of participatory democracy.

The Gandhian decentralization means the creation of parallel politics in which people's power is institutionalized to counter the centralizing and alienating forces of the modern state according to Mahatma Gandhi. Utilization of the local resources is quite fundamental to the development of the Panchayat Raj System. The Panchayats with the Gram Sabhas should be so organized as to identify the resources locally available for development in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

Each village a little republic, self-sufficient, enjoying maximum freedom for deciding the affairs of the locality. Gandhi also proposed a scheme of government under the Gandhian Constitution beginning from the primary unit the Village Panchayat to the level of the All-India Panchayat, with the powers being assigned to all levels of the government. These villages should not only be self-sufficient but also capable of defending themselves, even if need be, against the whole world. In his Presidential Address at the Belgaum Congress, Gandhi said that the Panchayat was not only a right medium for securing cheap justice but also an instrument for avoiding reliance on government for the settlement of mutual justice.

## VII. Democratic development through Decentralization

According to Gandhi decentralization of political power is the basic requirement for the success of true democracy. For him a decentralized democracy based on non-violence must consist of groups settled in small communities or villages in which voluntary co-operation is the condition of dignified and peaceful existence. For it is the only way to realize the value of democracy from the


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## IX. Conclusions

A technique which tends to make man a robot, robs him of his perennial urge to freedom and makes an all-out invasion on his political, economic and social liberties is not acceptable to Gandhi. "Science in so far as it consists of knowledge, must be regarded as having value, but in so far as it consists of technique, the question whether it is to be praised or blamed depends upon the use that is made of the technique. In itself it is neutral, neither good or bad and any ultimate view that we may have about what gives value to this or that must come from some other source than science." This is what Bertrand Russell has to say about the use of scientific technique. According to Gandhi, the scientific technique, therefore, must be informed by a deep awareness of values which it is out to create. In other words, the advancement of technique and perfection must accord with the general aims. Large-Scale technique strikes at the very root of the general aims. Gandhi, therefore, does not show any quarter to it.

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grassroots level as it will enable the people to participate in taking and implementing decisions without a rigid and strict control of any higher authority. Moreover, it is the only alternative to reduce the interference of the state in day to day affairs of the people. Gandhi never believed in half-way house democracy, or disinterested decentralization he does not advocate decentralization only because of the economic and political advantages. To Gandhi decentralization envisions and upholds the cultural or spiritual ideal of simple living and high thinking. Thus his linking for decentralization originates from his usage for the shrinking of the state and depending of the roots of democracy.

### VIII. Relevance of Gandhian political decentralization .

The vehicle that was most ideal to initiate both political and economic democracy at the grassroots level was the Panchayati Raj system. Mahatma Gandhi's tours all across the country reinforced his convictions that India would benefit if the villages were governed by Village Panchayats based on the principal of "simple living and high thinking". These were village republics which were self-contained and self-reliant and having all that people want.

These were the institutions where minimum standard of living could be accorded to all human beings. An individual had maximum freedom and opportunity to develop his personality to the greatest extent. In these republics there would be a diminution of the state and the roots of democracy deepened. According to him centralization cannot be sustained as a system without adequate force.

By the political decentralization Gandhi meant "prevention of massive concentrations of political power in the hands of too few, rather to distribute it in the hands of many. The Gandhian political order takes the form of direct participation democracy operating in a tier structure from the base village level tier upward through their district and state levels to the national level. Gandhian democracy is still relevant in India. Gandhiji's development discourse hinged in a village based participatory democracy embedded in his vision of the Panchayat Raj. Gandhi advocated for a democratic polity that would have its foundation in thousands of self governing village communities.

Gandhi felt that real development of India can take place only through political system of Gram Swaraj in which the state government would only exercise such powers which are not within the scope and competence of the lower tiers of participatory governance institutions. Rural local government in the form of Panchayats were included in the chapter on Directive principles of the state policy (article-40) It stated that the states shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government.

But it is clear from the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments of Indian constitution that amendment is related only with rural administration of India. One significant provision of that amendment is decentralization of power upto the rural level. That amendment has already been implemented in India in 1992.

Gandhi concept of political decentralization not only helped to people in the field of politics and also helped to social and economic. This is the method of all round development of the people. This is the Gandhian political ideal as based on ethical and spiritual grounds raising real democratic values. In the state of Gandhian enlightened anarchy there is no place for injustice, immoral actions, any kind of variations based on caste or religion, possessions or non- possessions, sex etc. Equality and fraternity only remaining there and people are enjoying their life peacefully.



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## Relevance of Gandhian Philosophy in the 21st century

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### 1. Introduction

We the people are in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The 21<sup>st</sup> century is commonly known as "The Era of development". Aren't we know, leading for a disaster in this blind race of development? Amidst all sort of problems such as rapid population of growth, production and consumption, unemployment, poverty, racial discrimination, untouchability, economic inequality, social injustice, corruption. With present phase of globalization, which cannot be stopped the third world need to look into the evil effects of globalization. Industrialization is going to be curse for mankind. At present political, economic, social and moral rights as well as values are downgrading and exploiting. In the course of development we have to think of these problems and try to find out the solutions best suited to our needs. The best suited solutions for the above problems of contemporary world is to follow Gandhi's principles. It is Gandhi's philosophy can save us from this predicament. Gandhi's profuse writings, speeches and talks cover every conceivable aspects of Indian life of his time as well as present world. This paper aims to tell the relevancy of Gandhian philosophy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### 2. Gandhian Philosophy

Gandhi is universally known as the most renowned theorist, philosopher and also the practitioner of truth, love, non-violence, tolerance freedom and peace. He was a leader of his people, unsupported by any authority. He was very much concerned with the nature, poor deprived and the downtrodden and he has intender to alter the evil, political, social, and economic system of the people. His mission was to reconstruct India from below upwards a decentralized socio-political and economic order with India's myriad villages as its base. Mahatma Gandhi is not merely a political philosopher, it is a message and philosophy of life.

Gandhi is a spirit of profound wisdom and captivating humility, armed with only an iron will and inflexible resolve and a frail man who confronted the brutality of military strength with the dignity of a simple human being. Gandhian philosophy is the religious and social ideas adopted and developed by Gandhi first in south Africa and later of course in India. These ideas have been further



developed by later "Gandhians". The philosophy exists on several planes - the spiritual or religious, moral, political, economic, social, individual and collective. Gandhi's thought can be also see as an ideology.

Gandhian philosophy is certainly considered by Gandhians as a universal and timeless philosophy, despite the fact that on the more superficial level it is set in the Indian social contexts. It is also compatible with the view that human kind is undergoing gradual moral evolution. Gandhian philosophy is double-edged weapon. Its objective is to transform the individual and society simultaneously, in accordance with the principles of truth and non-violence. It is the apparent that Gandhi's philosophy has much in common with several western philosophies which uphold the ideal of a more just and equitable society.

Gandhian philosophy, does contains many socialist sentiments. In fact, such an entity as Gandhian socialism emerged in theoretical literature during the 1970s and 1980s. Gandhi's thought has been likened also to Utopian Socialism and Philosophical Anarchism, and cannot be compared with stands of Marxist thought, and even western liberal thought. His thought is equally a philosophy of self-transformation. For the individual self transformation is attempted with carefully rather than with urgency. He viewed his own life as a process of development undertaken "one step at a time". He saw the need to continually "experiment with truth" in whatever field in order to come to see the truthful path. The individual's task is to make a sincere attempt to live according to his principle. They include - resisting injustice, developing a spirit of service, selflessness and sacrifice, emphasizing one's responsibility rather than rights, self-discipline, simplicity of life-style and attempting to maintain truthful and non-violent relations with others .

Truth, non-violence, freedom, equality, full -employment, bread labour, trusteeship, decentralization, swadesh, service and co-operation are perceived as cardinal principles of Gandhi. As the base of the Gandhian social order is religious or spiritual, economic and political question are seen from the moral or humanistic perspective. The welfare of human beings , not of systems or institutions, is the ultimate consideration. Materially, it centre's on the following concepts and ideals; following concepts clearly represent pillars for a new social order,

- ❖ A deep respect for mother nature, compelling an economic system based on the preservation of the natural environment.
- ❖ The practice of comprehensive self-reliance by individuals, villages, regions and the nation.



- ❖ The minimize of competition and exploitation in almost all the sectors and instead, the encouragement of co-operation.
- ❖ Production on the basis of need rather than greed, eradication of poverty
- ❖ Recognition of the dignity of labour and the grater purity of rural life.
- ❖ Absence of oppression on the basis of race caste, class, language, gender or religion.

**3. The main principles /philosophies Gandhi are as below:-**

- Non -violence
- Satyagraha
- Concept of politics
- Economy
- Education system
- Decentralization in democracy

**1. Non -Violence:-**

Gandhiji said "Non-violence is the greatest force at the disposal of man-kind.It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by ingenuity of man".

**2. Satyagraha:-**

A Satyagraha campaign is undertaken only after all other peaceful means have proven ineffective.At its heart is non -violence.An attempt is made to convert, persuade or win over the opponent.

**3. Gandhi's Economy**

Mahatma gandhi had his own approach to the economic problem of India. He did not essentially believe in prompting large scale industrialization.

**4. Decentralization in democracy**

Democracy depends upon the equality of all human beings; their right to participate in social and political transformation, to live in dignity. Political decentralization means dispersal of decision making powers, accompanied by delegation of required, authority to authority to individuals or units at all levels of organization .



## 5. Education system

Education system proposed by Gandhi is called as "Basic Education". He mainly aims at the education in mother tongue an education should be make the children skilled and independent. More than ever before, Gandhiji's teachings are valid today, when people are trying to find solutions to the rampant greed, widespread violence, and runaway consumptive style of living. Anu Aga, one of India's foremost women achievers, says that while, in the name of retaliation, violence and hatred are being perpetrated today Gandhiji's gospel of non-violence makes immense sense.

## 6. Concept of politics

Gandhi stands for people's politics and not party politics. For him politics opens the door of 'service' not for using power. He placed party less democracy. He resists injustice and exploitation and thus purifies the politics.

## 4. Relevance of Gandhian Philosophy in the 21st Century

M.K. Gandhi was a saint and moral revolutionary. He has exercised the most powerful influence on modern world. While Gandhi lived most of the people thought that his ideas are relevance only to win freedom for India. But there is a great relevancy of Gandhian Philosophy in the contemporary world also. Gandhi is one of those philosophers who believed in self-sacrifice. His philosophy is no comprehensive that it has left no aspect of human life untouched. In his philosophy there is very clear indication of his love for individual and national freedom. He had a many sided personality with clear vision and definite approach to problems which faced India. Gandhi is believed to have greater relevance in the present world of modern science & technology that produced geographical neighbourhood but become highly individualistic co-operation has been replaced by competition and consumerism.

Gandhi very exhaustively dealt not only with political or economical but also with social problems of Indian society. It is very difficult to discuss all the theories of Gandhi to examine its relevancy. I make attempt to show the relevancy of Gandhian theory by some of his most important principles. They are;

## 5. Non -Violence:

In this paper try to explore the fundamental meaning of non-violence and its relevancy in present India. Non-violence means good will towards others doing well towards others. It is not a weapon of weak and coward. Ahimsa means the largest love, greatest charity.



Philosophy of non violence has great relevancy in contemporary 21st century. In India most of the conflict and extremist revolutions already selected & some are going to settle by non violence and peaceful means. Peace process in extremist movement, settlement of inter state conflict, Water dispute. For example: Cauvery water dispute, movement of Khalisthan in Punjab Mysore Maharashtra boundary conflict etc.

According to the Gandhi non-violence does not mean meek submission to the will of the evil doer. It is the soul force or truth force. Non-violence is regarded as the highest law of human kind. It was the unique non-violent movement under his leadership that earned for India freedom from the colonial rule. In spearheading the campaign against the alien rule, Gandhiji adopted the innovative techniques of civil disobedience and social transformation, which had several exemplary features.

#### 6. Satyagraha:

The central concepts of Gandhi's philosophy is 'Satyagraha'. It is itself a whole philosophy of non violence. A Satyagraha campaign is undertaken only after all other peaceful means have proven ineffective. An attempt is made to convert, persuade the opponent. Any violence inflicted by the opponent is accepted without retaliation.

The purpose of Satyagrah is to fight against injustice and tyranny. Satyagrahi should have moral force; he makes understand by means of reason. There is no place for physical force.

#### 7. Methods of Satyagraha:

In Gandhi view the methods of Satyagraha take different form. Here we see important methods. They are:

- a) **Strike:** It is an important weapon to fight against oppressor. But it should be a non violent.
- b) **Fasting:** It is very important weapon of Satyagraha, only undertaken by those who have moral strength. It means self purification.
- c) **Non-cooperation:** It is a practice against injustice. It may be used against governmental and nongovernmental organization.
- d) **Civil disobedience:** It means the breach of immoral law. Generally citizens are not bound to unjust and anti-social laws. If the citizens stage the civil disobedience, they should never try to escape for punishment.





For extent of some period it was known as Gandhi's method of Satyagraha have no any relevancy but with the passing of time he proved how it was important of protection of life, Liberty and property . Even know also all those strategies are highly relevant in India. Still people of India frequently following those methods for the fulfillment of demands.

#### 8. Concepts of Politics:

For Gandhi, politics is moral problem of value. Gandhi's political thought stem from different traditions, but he had not agreed in to with any one of them. Gandhi did not ever to be an original thinker.

"Unless the moral and spiritual qualities of the people are appropriate, the best of political systems and constitutions will not work." His political ideal based on ethical and spiritual grounds rising democratic values.

At present, we see that politics is routed deceit and dishonesty and is bound to create greater deceit and greater dishonesty. Hate must generate hate. Thus there is a need of 'Moralize Politics.' Gandhi's Prophetic emphasis is 'There is no politics devoid of religion.'" He always used to put emphasis on his often repeated saying i. e, "Politics bereft of religion is a death trap.

#### 9. Economy:

Gandhi's economic philosophy is inspired by John Ruskin and he was immensely inspired, almost captured by his book "Unto the Lost". He had his own thought to economic problem of India. He believed that Industrialization rendered economic dislocation and infect was responsible for many present day economic problems. He wrote "Economic that hurts the moral well being of an individual or a nation is in moral and, therefore sin.' Again He repeated same belief, "that economic is untrue which ignores moral values."

Gandhian economy still relevant to our time. He was not against machinery as such. He was afraid that use of machinery on large scale would result in technological unemployment. He extend Ruskin's concepts of the equality of wages to all kinds of labour and equal distribution. The mad race in industrialization and urbanization has resulted in pollution of environment and Gandhi abundant of luxurious life.

In India, economic development has been mostly confined to the urban conglomerates. In the process, the rural India that comprises 700 million people has been given short shrift. Gandhiji's



philosophy of inclusive growth is fundamental to the building of a resurgent rural India. He believed in "production by the masses" rather than in mass production, a distinctive feature of the industrial revolution. It is surprising, even paradoxical, that these days Gandhian philosophy should find increasing expression through the most modern technology! Now, it is possible to establish small-scale and medium-scale factories in smaller towns and remote corners of the country, thanks to the phenomenal innovations in communication and information technologies. New technologies have brought in widespread and low-cost electronic connectivity that enables instantaneous contact between industrial units and the sellers and consumers of their products. Location and logistics are no more a limitation or constraint for industrial development.

#### 10. Decentralization in Democracy:

The concept of Decentralization occupies paramount importance in Gandhian Philosophy. Gandhi wanted political power to be distributed among the villages in India. He preferred the term 'swaraj' to describe what he called true democracy. That democracy based upon freedom. He calls panchayathi raj or village swaraj. According to Gandhi Decentralization of political power is the basic requirement for the success of true democracy. For him a decentralized democracy based on villages in which voluntary co-operation in the condition of dignified and peaceful existence.

Gandhian Democracy is still relevant in India. It is clear from the 73rd and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments of Indian constitution that is related only with rural administration of India. One significant provision of this amendments is decentralization of power upto the rural level. It has already been implemented in India in 1992.

#### 11. Education System:

Gandhi promoted an educational curriculum called 'Basic Education'. He much emphasis on mother tongue should be the medium of education, women education.

Education through medium of the strange tongue breaks the concordance which should exits by mother tongue. Foreign languages made the kids crammers and immitators, unfit for original work and thought. Gandhi said 'literacy in itself no education'. I would prefer the child education by teaching it a useful handicraft. It purpatuates in radical restructuring of the sociology of school knowledge in India in which the " Literacy of the lower castes" such as spinning , weaving, leather work, book binding etc would be made central.



Gandhi's educational system has got the minimum attention. It aims all-round development of human personality. For Gandhi, the true development of head, heart and soul are necessary for a satisfactory system of education. Gandhi wanted to construct small, self-reliant communities with ideal citizens being all industrious, self-respecting and generous individuals living in a small cooperative community.

## 12. Conclusions

To conclude, Gandhian philosophy is not only simultaneously political, moral and religious, it is also traditional and modern, simple and complex. There is much in it that is not at all new. This is why Gandhi could say "I have nothing to teach the world. Truth and non-violence are as old as the hills. After many years of martyrdom, Gandhi is no more relevant on a global level than before. His relevance in different fields is unquestionable and unchallengeable. For the very survival of human beings, it is an imperative on our part to act upon his advice because only on his relevance, we shall survive together or if we fail in our venture, we are bound to perish together.

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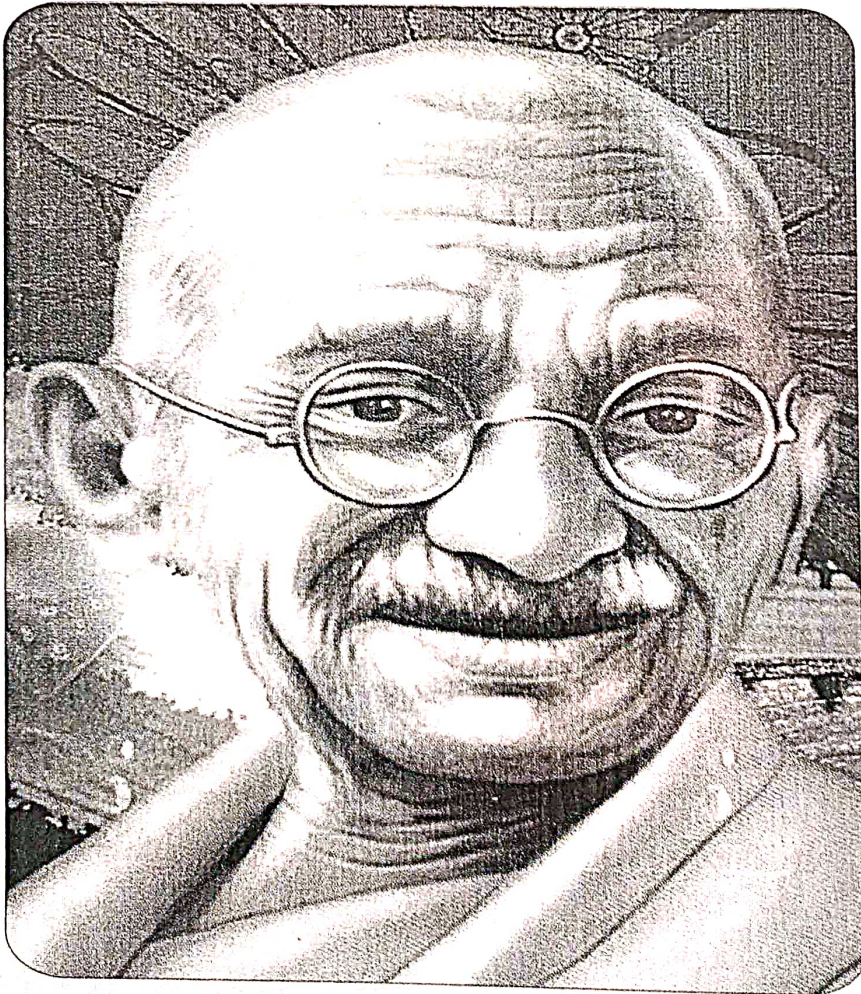
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## RELEVANCE OF GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

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### Introduction:

We the people are in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The 21<sup>st</sup> century is commonly known as "The Era of development". Aren't we known, leading for a disaster in this blind race of development? Amidst all sort of problems such as rapid population of growth, production and consumption, unemployment, poverty, racial discrimination, untouchability, economic inequality, social injustice, corruption. With present phase of globalization, this cannot be stopped the third world need to look into the evil effects of globalization. Industrialization is going to be curse for mankind. At present political, economic, social and moral rights as well as values are downtrodding and exploiting. In the course of development we have to think of these problems and try to find out the solutions best suited to our needs. The best suited solution for the above problems of contemporary world is to follow Gandhi's principles. It is Gandhi's philosophy can save us from this predicament. Gandhi's profuse writings, speeches and talks cover every conceivable aspects of Indian life of his time as well as present world. This paper aims to tell the relevancy of Gandhian philosophy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### Gandhian Philosophy

Gandhi is universally known as the most renowned theorist, philosopher and also the practitioner of truth, love, non-violence, tolerance freedom and peace. He was a leader of his people, unsupported by any authority. He was very much concerned with the nature, poor deprived and the downtrodden and he has intender to alter the evil, political, social, and economic system of the people. His mission was to reconstruct India from below upwards a decentralized socio-political and economic order with India's myriad villages as its base. Mahatma Gandhi is not merely a political philosopher; it is a message and philosophy of life.

Gandhi is a spirit of profound wisdom and captivating humility, armed with only an iron will and inflexible resolve and a frail man who confronted the brutality of military strength with the dignity of a simple human being. Gandhian philosophy is the religious and social ideas adopted and developed by Gandhi first in South Africa and later of course in India. These ideas have been further developed by later "Gandhians". The philosophy exists on several planes - the spiritual or religious, moral, political, economic, social, individual and collective. Gandhi's thought can be also seeing as an ideology.

Gandhian philosophy is certainly considered by Gandhians as a universal and timeless philosophy, despite the fact that on the more superficial level it is set in the Indian social contexts. It is also compatible with the view that human kind is undergoing gradual moral evolution. Gandhian philosophy is double-edged weapon. Its objective is to transform the individual and society simultaneously, in accordance with the principles of truth and non-

violence. It is the apparent that Gandhi's philosophy has much in common with several western philosophies which uphold the ideal of a more just and equitable society.

Gandhian philosophy, does contains many socialist sentiments. In fact, such an entity as Gandhian socialism emerged in theoretical literature during the 1970s and 1980s. Gandhi's thought has been likened also to Utopian Socialism and Philosophical Anarchism, and cannot be compared with stands of Moist thought, and even western liberal thought. His thought is equally a philosophy of self-transformation. For the individual self transformation is attempted with carefully rather than with urgency. He viewed his own life as a process of development undertaken "one step at a time". He saw the need to continually "experiment with truth" in whatever field in order to come to see the truthful path. The individual's task is to make a sincere attempt to live according to his principle. They include - resisting injustice, developing a spirit of service, selflessness and sacrifice, emphasizing one's responsibility rather than rights, self-discipline, simplicity of life-style and attempting to maintain truthful and non-violent relations with others .

Truth, non-violence, freedom, equality, full -employment, bread labour, trusteeship, decentralization, swadesh, service and co-operation are perceived as cardinal principles of Gandhi. As the base of the Gandhian social order is religious or spiritual, economic and political question are seen from the moral or humanistic perspective. The welfare of human beings , not of systems or institutions, is the ultimate consideration.

#### **Concept of politics:-**

Gandhi stands for people's politics and not party politics. For him politics opens the door of 'service' not for using power. He pleaded partyless democracy. He resists injustice and exploitation and thus purifies the politics.

#### **Relevance of Gandhian Philosophy in the 21st Century**

M.K. Gandhi was a saint and moral revolutionary. He has exercised the most powerful influence on modern world. While Gandhi lived most of the people thought that his ideas are relevance only to win freedom for India. But there is a great relevancy of Gandhian Philosophy in the contemporary world also. Gandhi is one of those philosophers who believed in self-sacrifice. His philosophy is no comprehensive that it has left no aspect of human life untouched. In his philosophy there is very clear indication of his love for individual and national freedom. He had a many sided personality with clear vision and definite approach to problems which faced India. Gandhi is believed to have greater relevance in the present world of modern science & technology that produced geographical neighbourhood but become highly individualistic co-operation has been replaced by competition and consumerism.

Gandhi very exhaustively dealt not only with political or economical but also with social problems of Indian society. It is very difficult to discuss all the theories of Gandhi to examine its relevancy. I make attempt to show the relevance of Gandhian theory by some of his most important principles. They are:

In this paper try to explore the fundamental meaning of non-violence and its present India. Non-violence means good will towards others doing well towards others. It is not a weapon of weak and coward. Ahimsa means the largest love, greatest charity. Non-violence has great relevancy in contemporary 21st century. In India most of the extremist revolutions already selected & some are going to settle by non-violent peaceful means. Peace process in extremist movement, settlement of inter state dispute. For example: Cauvery water dispute, movement of Khalistan in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir boundary conflict etc. According to the Gandhi non-violence does not mean submission to the will of the evil doer. It is the soul force or truth force. Non-violence has the highest law of human kind.

The central concepts of Gandhi's philosophy is 'Satyagraha'. It is itself a whole concept of non-violence. A Satyagraha campaign is undertaken only after all other means have proven ineffective. An attempt is made to convert, persuade the opponent. If the opponent is defeated by the opponent is accepted without retaliation. The purpose of Satyagraha is to fight against injustice and tyranny. Satyagrahi should have moral force; he makes use of the means of reason. There is no place for physical force.

#### Methods of Satyagraha:

From Gandhi's view the methods of Satyagraha take different form. Here we see important methods. They are:

**Non-violence:** It is an important weapon to fight against oppressor. But it should be a non-violent. It is very important weapon of Satyagraha, only undertaken by those who have moral strength. It means self purification.

**Cooperation:** It is a practice against injustice. It may be used against governmental and non-governmental organization.

**Civil Disobedience:** It means the breach of immoral law. Generally citizens are not bound to obey the laws and anti-social laws. If the citizens stage the civil disobedience, they should never try to avoid the punishment.

For extent of some period it was known as Gandhi's method of Satyagraha have no any physical force but with the passing of time he proved how it was important of protection of life, property and property. Even know also all those strategies are highly relevant in India. Still in India frequently following those methods for the fulfillment of demands.

**Concepts of Politics:** For Gandhi, politics is moral problem of value. Gandhi's political philosophy is derived from different traditions, but he had not agreed in to with any one of them. Gandhi is considered to be an original thinker.



"Unless the moral and spiritual qualities of the people are appropriate, the best of political systems and constitutions will not work." His political ideal based on ethical and spiritual grounds rising democratic values.

At present, we see that politics is roused by deceit and dishonesty and is bound to create greater deceit and greater dishonesty. Hate must generate hate. Thus there is a need of 'Moralize Politics.' Gandhi's Prophetic emphasis is 'There is no politics devoid of religion.' He always used to put emphasis on his often repeated saying i.e., "Politics bereft of religion is a death trap."

**Economy:** Gandhi's economic philosophy is inspired by John Ruskin and he was immensely inspired, almost captured by his book "Unto the Last". He had his own thought to economic problem of India. He believed that Industrialization rendered economic dislocation and infection was responsible for many present day economic problems. He wrote "Economic that hurts the moral well being of an individual or a nation is in moral and, therefore sin." Again He repeated same belief, "that economic is untrue which ignores moral values."

Gandhian economy still relevant to our time. He was not against machinery as such. He was afraid that use of machinery on large scale would result in technological unemployment. He extended Ruskin's concepts of the equality of wages to all kinds of labour and equal distribution. The mad race in industrialization and urbanization has resulted in pollution of environment and Gandhi abundant of luxurious life.

**Decentralization in Democracy:** The concept of Decentralization occupies paramount importance in Gandhian Philosophy. Gandhi wanted political power to be distributed among the villages in India. He preferred the term 'swaraj' to describe what he called true democracy. That democracy based upon freedom. He calls panchayathi raj or village swaraj. According to Gandhi Decentralization of political power is the basic requirement for the success of true democracy. For him a decentralized democracy based on villages in which voluntary co-operation in the condition of dignified and peaceful existence.

Gandhian Democracy is still relevant in India. It is clear from the 73rd and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments of Indian constitution that is related only with rural administration of India. One significant provision of this amendments is decentralization of power upto the rural level. It has already been implemented in India in 1992.

**Education System:** Gandhi promoted an educational curriculum called 'Basic Education'. He much emphasis on mother tongue should be the medium of education, women education.

Education through medium of the strange tongue breaks the concordance which should exist by mother tongue. Foreign languages made the kids crammers and imitators, unfit for original work and thought. Gandhi said 'literacy in itself no education'. I would prefer the child education by teaching it a useful handicraft. It purportates in radical restructuring of the

philosophy of school knowledge in India in which the "Literacy of the lower castes" such as spinning, weaving, leather work, book binding etc would be made central.

Gandhi's educational system has got the minimum attention. It aims all-round development of human personality. For Gandhi, the true development of head, heart and soul are necessary for a satisfactory system of education. Gandhi wanted to construct small, self-reliant communities with ideal citizens being all industrious, self-respecting and generous individuals living in a small co-operative community.

#### Conclusion:

Gandhian philosophy is not only simultaneously political, moral and religious, it is also traditional and modern simple and complex. There is much in it that is not at all new. This is why Gandhi could say "I have nothing to teach the world. Truth and non-violence are as old as the hills. After many years of martyrdom, Gandhi is no more relevant on global level than before. His relevance in different fields is unquestionable and unchallengeable. For the very survival of human being, it is an imperative on our part to act upon his advice because only on his relevance, we shall survive together or if we fail in our venture, we are bound to perish together.

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# COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN CHANGING WORLD : ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Volume - VII



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# GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES IN KARNATAKA

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## ABSTRACT

Worldwide, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been accepted as the engine of economic growth and for promoting equitable development. MSMEs constitute over 90% of total enterprises in most of the economies and are credited with generating the highest rates of employment growth and account for a major share of industrial production and exports. In India too, the MSMEs have been the backbone of the Indian economy and play a pivotal role in the overall industrial economy of the country. Karnataka being one among the Top Five Industrialized States in the country, has achieved substantially in promoting hi-tech industries in key sectors like Electronics, Telecommunication, Information Technology, Precision Engineering, Automobiles, Readymade garments, Bio-technology and Food Processing and also witnessed considerable foreign direct investment (FDI). It has a history of pioneering industrial development initiatives since the time of the Princely State of Mysore and subsequently in the post-independence era. In recent times, Karnataka has emerged as the knowledge and technology capital of the country making rapid strides in the new economy as well. The paper is based on secondary data and aims at studying the growth and distribution of Medium Scale Enterprises in the state of Karnataka.

## Medium Scale Enterprises

Worldwide, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been accepted as the engine of economic growth and for promoting equitable development. MSMEs constitute over 90% of total enterprises in most of the economies and are credited with generating the highest rates of employment growth and account for a major share of industrial production and exports.

In India too, the MSMEs have been the backbone of the Indian economy and play a pivotal role in the overall industrial economy of the country. MSMEs in India account for more than 80% of the total number of industrial enterprises and produce over 8000 value-added products. It is estimated that in terms of value, the sector accounts for 45% of the manufacturing output and 40% of the total export of the country and employs over 6 crore people. Further, in recent years the MSME sector has consistently registered higher growth rate compared to the overall industrial sector. The major advantage of the sector is its employment potential at low capital cost. As per available statistics, this sector employs an estimated 6 crore persons spread over 2.6 crore enterprises and the labor intensity in the MSME sector is estimated to be almost 4 times higher than the large enterprises.

Small and Medium Enterprises play a vital role for the growth of Indian economy by contributing 45% of the industrial output, 40% of exports, 42 million in employment, create one million jobs every year and produces more than 8000 quality products for the Indian and international markets. As a result, MSMEs are today exposed to greater opportunities for expansion and diversification across the sectors.

It is significant to study the growth and distribution of Medium Scale Enterprises since these Enterprises play a crucial role in job creation, infrastructural development, and equitable development. Furthermore, gaining an insight on the growth and distribution helps in tracking the progress achieved by the sector and knowledge of regions with high concentration and the regions lagging behind thereby suggesting suitable solutions to bring them on track.

In accordance with the provision of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are classified in two Classes:

- a) **Manufacturing Enterprises-** The enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production of goods pertaining to any industry specified in the first schedule to the industries (Development and regulation) Act, 1951) or employing plant and machinery in the process of value addition to the final product having a distinct name or character or use. The Manufacturing Enterprises are defined in terms of investment in Plant & Machinery.

b) **Service Enterprises:** The enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services and are defined in terms of investment in equipment.

Enterprise (Type)	Investment in Plant & Machinery (Manufacturing) INDIAN RUPEES	Investment in Equipment (Service) INDIAN RUPEES
Micro	Up to 25 lakhs	Up to 10 lakhs
Small	Above 25 lakhs up to 5 crores	Above 10 lakhs up to 2 crores
Medium	Above 5 crores up to 10 crores	Above 2 crores up to 5 crores

**Objectives of the paper**

1. To analyze the growth of Medium Scale Enterprises.
2. To analyze the distribution of MSEs across the different districts.

**Literature Review**

Dr. Aremu, Mukaila Ayanda and Dr. (Mrs.) Adeyemi, Sidikat Laraba (2011), the paper highlights that small and medium enterprises have been considered as the engine of economic growth and for promoting equitable development. The major advantage of the sector is its employment potential at low capital cost. The labor intensity of the SME sector is much higher than that of the large enterprises. The role of small and medium enterprises in the economic and social development of the country is well established. The sector is a nursery of entrepreneurship, often driven by individual creativity and innovation. It also notes that the SME sector is the main driving force behind job creation, poverty reduction, wealth creation, income distribution and reduction in income disparities.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) (2012), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. MSMEs not only play crucial role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries but also help in industrialization of rural & backward areas, thereby, reducing regional imbalances, assuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth. MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector contributes enormously to the socio-economic development of the country. The sector contributes significantly to manufacturing output, employment and exports of the country. In terms of value, the sector accounts for about 45 per cent of the manufacturing output and 40 per cent of total exports of the country. It is estimated to employ about 60 million persons in over 26 million units throughout the country. There are over 6000 products ranging from traditional to high-tech items, which are being manufactured by the MSMEs in India. It is well known that the MSME sector provides maximum opportunities for both self-employment and wage-employment, outside agriculture sector. MSME sector contributes not only to higher rate of economic growth but also in building an inclusive and sustainable society in innumerable ways through creation of non-farm livelihood at low cost, balanced regional development, gender & social balance, environmentally sustainable development and to top it all, recession proofing of economic growth, which the sector has proven time and again.

Christopher Ehinomen and Adepoju Adeleke (2012), this paper argues that International trade liberalization and the general globalization of the world economy over the past two decades have meant that all countries have to focus attention on ensuring that their industries are globally competitive. There is mirage of problems confronting Nigerian industries especially the small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) sector of the economy, these problems are constraining the sector from being effective not only in the domestic but also at the international market. This paper calls for re-positioning of Nigeria SMEs for global competitiveness and mainly focuses on the options and strategies for re-positioning the sector.

Dr. Ismaila Bolarinwa Kadiri (2012), this study examines the Contributions of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) to employment generation in Nigeria. Past efforts at providing solution to this malaise facing developing nations of the world are often faced with stiff opposition sometime right from conception. The aim of this study therefore; was to provide a sectorial analysis of the efficacy of SMEs as a vibrant tool for employment generation in Nigeria. The study observes that the sector was unable to achieve this goal due to its inability to obtain adequate business finance. The study suggests government should as a matter of urgency; provide the needed infrastructure such as roads, water, electricity and the needed enabling environment. The paper is of the view that these efforts will reduce the cost of doing business, increase retained earnings of the SMEs, their average monthly income and poverty on the long run.

DR.P. Uma (2013), notes the role and relevance of SMEs in economic development of India. It argues that Small and Medium enterprises are an effective means for the development of entrepreneurship. This sector is a solution to the problems of poverty, insecurity and unemployment. Due to its high contribution to domestic production, significant export earnings, low investment requirements, employment generation, effective contribution to foreign exchange earning of the nation with low import-intensive operations. The article further notes the growth and performance of SMEs in India along with the strength and weaknesses of SMEs. It concludes that SMEs must take up the responsibility to meet the standards, qualities, technological up gradation, skills technical know-how needed in the global market. In order to face the challenges posed by globalization.

Ben-Caleb, Egbide.et al (2013), this paper's concern is to establish the fact that empowering SMEs is a key poverty alleviation strategy. The paper finds out that the major problems plaguing SMEs are; inadequate capital, poor infrastructural facilities, inability to access funds from financial institutions due to stringent conditionality, ignorance of the available sources of finance and lack of management and skill support. It therefore concludes that if these major areas are adequately addressed, Nigerian SMEs will be transformed into active economic sector, fully empowered to significantly contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of eradication of poverty and hunger in Nigeria and by extension Africa.

Rose Mary Anga (2014), this paper argues that small and medium scale industries usually tend to develop and grow into medium and large scale industries. This form of growth yields to the development of the economy. However, the path to development of the economy has some challenges which are classified into internal and external factors. This study theoretically and empirically examined the various factors that affect the performance of SMEs in Nigeria. It employed the logistic regression method to establish that corruption is the major external factor that affects growth of SMEs. The study recommended that in order to achieve the desired objective of functional SMEs, the fight against corruption must be tackled from the foundation and then to the leadership position.

#### Medium Scale Enterprises in Karnataka

Karnataka has been a pioneer in industry. For several years now, the State has been consistently pursuing progressive industrial policies to meet the changing needs of the State's economy and Industry. Over the last 100 years, the State has had the distinction of building a strong and vibrant industrial base, which combines the intrinsic strengths of large industrial public sector undertakings, large and medium privately owned industries and a very wide and dispersed small-scale sector. The State has demonstrated its strength over a wide spectrum of sectors in industry and has outstanding examples of success in the old economy.

In recent times, Karnataka has emerged as the knowledge and technology capital of the country making rapid strides in the new economy as well. IT and related industries, biotechnology and strong research and development institutions have given Karnataka a pride of place in the global market. Karnataka being one among the Top Five Industrialized States in the country, has achieved substantially in promoting hi-tech industries in key sectors like Electronics, Telecommunication, Information Technology, Precision Engineering, Automobiles, Readymade garments, Bio-technology and Food Processing and also witnessed considerable foreign direct investment (FDI) both in Bangalore and in other parts of the State.

Karnataka is one of the top 5 industrialized States in the country. It has a history of pioneering industrial development initiatives since the time of the Princely State of Mysore and subsequently in the post-independence era. The State was the first in the country to have brought out a State Industrial Policy during 1982-83, followed by successive State Industrial Policies in 1988, 1990, 1993, 1996 and in 2001.

#### Entrepreneurs Memorandum

Subsequent to the implementation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 with effect from October 2006 filing of Entrepreneurs Memorandum Part-I and Part-II came into vogue. As per the provisions of the Act, MSMEs file Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-I) at District Industries Centers (DICs). After commencement of the project, the entrepreneur concerned files Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) / [EM-II]. Since September 2015, the same has been replaced with Udyog Aadhaar online filing system.

Registration of enterprises known as Entrepreneur's Memorandum (EM) This is an important Program of Government of India with the sole purpose of creating and maintaining reliable and authentic data in respect of Industrial Projects set up or proposed to be set up in the

district. It serves as data for policy makers at the highest level in the state as well central government. Moreover, various clearances and Incentives are granted by the central or state Government only to such units registered under this program. These Entrepreneur's Memorandum are of two stages:

**A. Entrepreneur's Memorandum Part – I (EM Part – I):**

This Entrepreneur's Memorandum number is granted to a new entrepreneur for enabling him to take various effective steps like getting power connection, Import Export License, clearance from Pollution Control Board, Bank loans & other statutory approvals. This Entrepreneur's Memorandum number is valid for two years from the date of issue or commencement of production whichever is earlier. Obtaining EM number is optional for Micro, Small enterprises and mandatory for Medium Enterprises.

**B. Entrepreneur's Memorandum Part – II (EM Part – II):**

Once an enterprise commences its production then EM part II is granted on the request of the entrepreneur. This EM part II is also optional for Micro, Small enterprises and mandatory for Medium Enterprises. EM part II enables an entrepreneur to obtain various benefits available under the Schemes of Central Government and state government like Capital Subsidy, Interest Subsidy, Modernization subsidy, reimbursement under ISO 9000 program, CC limit from banks, Export Import benefits, purchase preference in government supplies etc.

**Government Initiatives**

Both the central and state governments have taken certain initiatives in terms of policies or schemes with a view of creating an environment where the support and sustainability and of Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is attained. Though there are wide range of schemes and policies, they mainly give emphasis to the micro and small sector. The various schemes undertaken by the Ministry of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises and other ministries are Market Development Assistance, Growth Capital and Equity Assistance and National Manufacturing competitiveness program which includes several schemes.

**Recent Trends in Growth of MSEs**

MSEs have shown consistent growth in terms of number of EntrepreneursMemorandum (Part II) / [EM-II] filed every year. Number shows that MSEs sectorregistered consistent growth in terms of number of EM-II filed every year. Though it took a downturn for the year 2008-09,2009-10 and 2010-11 but again it showed an increase for the years that followed. Number of EM-II filed during 2007-08 in the DICs across the state was 32 units. This has increased continuously during 2011-12 to 2014-15 periods.

**Table 1: District-wise distribution of number of EM-II filed during 1st April, 2007 up to31st March, 2015 is as noted below**

Name of the District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
Bagalkote	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Belgaum	2	1	2	1	0	0	5	4	15
Bellary	9	1	2	1	0	0	5	12	30
Bengaluru [rural]	1	2	4	2	1	1	4	7	22
Bengaluru [urban]	10	9	8	10	21	37	37	22	154
Bidar	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Bijapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chamarajanagar	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chikkaballapura	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
Chikmagalur	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Chitradurga	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	5
Dakshina kannada	1	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	10
Davanagere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharwad	1	3	1	0	2	1	2	0	10
Gadag	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gulbarga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassan	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
Haveri	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Kodagu	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Kolar	2	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	11
Koppal	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	1	8
Mandya	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2



Mysore	2	0	1	3	2	1	2	5	16
Raichur	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	8
Ramanagara	0	2	0	5	2	5	4	4	22
Shimoga	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	6
Tumkar	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	5	9
Udupi	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7
Uttara kannada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yadgir				0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>360</b>

**Table 2: District wise distribution of number of EM-II filed by the MSEs 2007-08 to 2014-15. (In descending order)**

Name of the District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
Bengaluru [urban]	10	9	8	10	21	37	37	22	154 (42.8 %)
Bellary	9	1	2	1	0	0	5	12	30 (8.3 %)
Bengaluru [rural]	1	2	4	2	1	1	4	7	22 (6.1 %)
Ramanagara	0	2	0	5	2	5	4	4	22 (6.1 %)
Mysore	2	0	1	3	2	1	2	5	16 (4.4 %)
Belgaum	2	1	2	1	0	0	5	4	15 (4.2 %)
Kolar	2	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	11 (3.1 %)
Dakshina kannada	1	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	10 (2.8 %)
Dharwad	1	3	1	0	2	1	2	0	10 (2.8 %)
Tumkar	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	5	9 (2.5 %)
Koppal	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	1	8 (2.2 %)
Raichur	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	8 (2.2 %)
Udupi	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7 (1.9 %)
Shimoga	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	6 (1.7 %)
Chitradurga	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	5 (1.4 %)
Chikkaballapura	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4 (1.1 %)
Hassan	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4 (1.1 %)
Bagalkote	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3 (0.8 %)
Bidar	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3 (0.8 %)
Haveri	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3 (0.8 %)
Chikmagalur	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2 (0.6 %)
Gadag	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2 (0.6 %)
Kodagu	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2 (0.6 %)
Mandya	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2 (0.6 %)
Chamarajanagar	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0.3 %)
Uttara kannada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0.3 %)
Bijapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0 %)
Davanagere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0 %)
Gulbarga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0 %)
Yadgir	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0 %)

Top five districts in terms of number of EM-II filed by MSEs are Bengaluru [urban], Bellary, Bengaluru [rural], Ramanagara and Mysore. These district together account for nearly 70 % of the total number of EM-II filed.

### Trends and Implications

From the above given facts there is a high concentration of MSEs in the districts of Bengaluru [urban], Bellary, Bengaluru [rural], Ramanagara, Mysore and Belgaum in comparison with the remaining districts of the state. These 6 district alone account for nearly 72 % of the total number of EM-II filed and the remaining 28 % is distributed across the 24 districts throughout the state. And such disparities in terms of distribution of MSEs can arise due to infrastructural development, easy access to resources and the availability of qualified work force.

The implications of high concentration of MSEs in certain regions results in an unbalanced regional development, leading to inequalities in terms of employment opportunities, income, wealth creation and infrastructural development thereby affecting the likelihood of future investment.

## Conclusion

The number of medium scale enterprises has shown an increase in number, in the period between 2007 to 2015 as per the filling of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (EM-II) in the state of Karnataka but this growth is limited to certain districts while others have very small number of MSEs to none at all in some other districts. Hence in order to achieve job creation, poverty reduction, wealth creation, income distribution and reduction in income disparities there by leading to equitable development, investment in the districts lagging behind in terms of MSEs should be encouraged.

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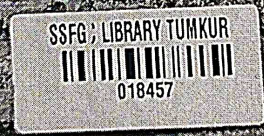
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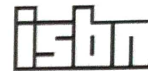
  
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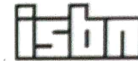
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- ತಾರುಣ್ಯಾವಧಿ
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- ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯ

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಕುಲದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಅಡಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗನೆ ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಒಳಿತು. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ವಿನೋ ಎನ್.ಪಿ.ಟಿ.ಇ.ಯು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ದೈಹಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಲದು, ಅವರ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯೂ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಾಕಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹುಟ್ಟು, ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ವಿಕಾಸ, ಬೇವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ, ಕೆಲವು ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಂದ ಕೃತಿಯೇ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ.

ಲೇಖಕರಾದ ಪ್ರೊ. ರಾಮಲಿಂಗರವರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 27 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಅನುಭವಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರತ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಎರಡು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತಂದಿದ್ದು ಬೋಧಕರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಎನ್.ಪಿ.ಟಿ.ಇ. ಸಲಹೆಯಂತೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಏಕರೂಪ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಯುತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಬೋಧನಾ ಅನುಭವದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆನು ಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭಾಷೆ, ಶುದ್ಧವೂ, ಸರಳವೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಸುಲಲಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಬೋಧಕರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀಯುತರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಹೊರಬರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾ, ಓದುಗರು ಸಹೃದಯದಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುವರೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

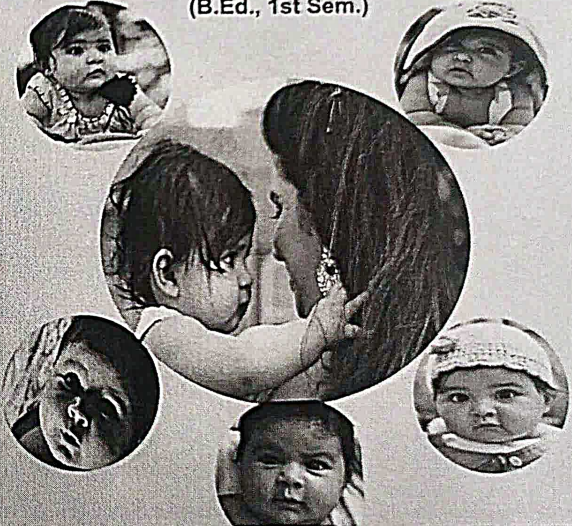
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(ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಪೂರ್ವಾವಧಿಯಿಂದ ತಾರುಣ್ಯಾವಧಿಯವರೆಗೆ)  
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# ROLE OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS CREDIT IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FARMING COMMUNITY

SRINIVASAMURTHY .L

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## Introduction

This Study deals with introduction of the study, history of rural banking in World and evolution of regional rural banks in India. This study serves as the foundation on the basis of which the other chapters of the study are developed. Regional Rural Banks have been in existence for around three decades in the Indian financial scene. Inception of regional rural banks (RRBs) can be seen as a unique experiment as well as experience in improving the efficacy of rural credit delivery mechanism in India. With joint share holding by Central Government, the concerned State Government and the sponsoring bank, an effort was made to integrate commercial banking within the broad policy thrust towards social banking keeping in view the local peculiarities. The genesis of the RRBs can be traced to the need for a stronger institutional arrangement for providing rural credit. The Narasimham committee conceptualized the creation of RRBs in 1975 as a new set of regionally oriented rural banks, which would combine the local feel and familiarity of rural problems characteristic of cooperatives with the professionalism and large resource base of commercial banks. Subsequently, the RRBs were set up through the promulgation of RRB Act of 1976. Their equity is held by the Central Government, concerned State Government and the Sponsor Bank in the proportion of 50:15:35. RRBs were supposed to evolve as specialized rural financial institutions for developing the rural economy by providing credit to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs.

Over the years, the RRBs, which are often viewed as the small man's bank, have taken deep roots and have become a sort of inseparable part of the rural credit structure. They have played a key role in rural institutional financing in terms of geographical coverage, clientele outreach and business volume as also contribution to development of the rural economy.

The milestone of the features of RRBs performance over the past three decades has been the massive expansion of their retail network in rural areas. From a modest beginning of 6 RRBs with 17 branches covering 12 districts in December 1975, the numbers have grown into 196 RRBs with 14,446 branches working in 518 districts across the country in March 2004. RRBs have a large branch network in the rural area forming around 43 per cent of the total rural branches of commercial banks. The rural orientation of RRBs is formidable with rural and semi-urban branches constituting over 97 per cent of their branch network. The growth in the branch network has enabled the RRBs to expand banking activities in the unbanked areas and mobilise rural saving.

## Definition of Rural Banking

Rural banking is banking that is done in an area that is not close to towns or cities, making it difficult for those who need to conduct banking business. Many times a bank's agent will come to the rural area to offer basic banking services. Rural banking is not as prevalent in the U.S. as it is in rural areas of India, Africa and some other countries.

A rural bank is a financial institution that helps the developing regions or countries to finance their needs specifically projects regarding agricultural development. This does not mean the bank is in a rural area.

## Regional Rural Banks

Regional Rural Banks are the banking organizations being operated in different states of India. They have been created to serve the rural areas with banking and financial services. However, RRB's may have branches set up for urban operations and their area of operation may include urban areas too. Regional Rural Banks were established under the provisions of an Ordinance passed on 26 September 1975 and the RRB Act, 1976 to provide sufficient banking and credit facility for agriculture and other rural sectors. These were set up on the recommendations of The Narasimham Working

Group during the tenure of Indira Gandhi's government with a view to include rural areas into economic mainstream since that time about 70% of the Indian Population was of Rural Orientation. The development process of RRBs started on 2 October 1975 with forming the first RRB, the Prathama Bank. Also on 2 October 1976 five regional rural banks were set up on with a total authorized capital of Rs. 100 crore (\$ 10 Million) which later augmented to 500 crore (\$ 50 Million). There were five commercial banks, Punjab National Bank, State Bank of India, Syndicate Bank, United Bank of India and United Commercial Bank, which sponsored the regional rural banks. Earlier Reserve Bank of India had laid down ceilings on the rate of interest to be charged by these RRBs. However from August 1996 the RRBs have been granted freedom to fix rates of interest, which is usually in the range of 14-18% for advances.

### Organizational Structure

The Organizational Structure for RRB's varies from branch to branch and depends upon the nature and size of business done by the branch. The Head Office of an RRB normally had three to seven departments. The following is the list of officers in decreasing order of their rank in the organization.

- Chairman & Managing Director
- Executive Director
- General Manager
- Deputy General Manager
- Assistant General Manager
- Chief Manager
- Senior Manager
- Manager
- Officer
- Assistants

RRB's are recognized by the law and they have legal significance. The Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 Act No. 21 Of 1976 [9 February 1976] reads "For the incorporation, regulation and winding up of Regional Rural Banks with a view to developing the rural economy by providing, for the purpose of development of agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other productive activities in the rural areas, credit and other facilities, particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural laborers, artisans and small entrepreneurs, and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto". RRB's are therefore created with a view to develop rural economy.

### Review of Empirical Studies

The empirical studies are applied research studies. They help us to test the theories or models and also provide insights to reformulate old theories and models and/or formulate new theories and models.

Sasi Rekha.K.N and J.Rani Ratna Prabha (2008) in the study on "Agricultural Credit in India in Pre and Post-Reform Period" observed that The problem of agricultural credit is unique, in the sense that, the prospective borrowers are to be reckoned in millions, their creditworthiness is practically nil, their needs of great urgency, their knowledge of accounting matter is small, and their economic status is low. The policy maker should aim at securing the economic and political health of the people through agricultural credit.

Reddy Y.V (2004) in the study of Rural Credit: Status and Agenda" observed that the main problem to be solved in connection with Indian agricultural credit is that of providing loans for millions of uncredit worthiness are mutually irreconcilable, if agricultural credit viewed is solely as a financial matter involving only lending and repayment, a solution to the problem is unlikely to emerge, it would have to be viewed in the larger perspective of the national purpose, which rural credit is intended to subserve.

Deshpande R.S and Nagesh Prabhu (2005) in their study observed that the policy maker should aim at securing the economic and political health of the people through agricultural credit. They should regard the principles of finance and accounting, but they should not be overemphasized. Agricultural credit is a matter which affects millions of people and in democracy, it is important that the people should also try to understand the rights and wrongs of borrowing matters which affect them. Their participation and opinion will shape the government policy.



Biswajit Mondal (2007) in the study of "Kisan Credit Card Scheme – A Key to improve farmers accessibility – to bank credit" observed that besides the existing facilities of providing crop loan, the scope of KCC scheme has been enlarge to include term loans for agriculture and allied activities and a reasonable component to meet the consumption needs. Further, to provide adequate and timely credit support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs and to improve farmer's accessibility to bank credit for production purposes, the credit delivery mechanism is being simplified and more flexibility in the use of KCC is being introduced.

Patel A.R (2002) in his study on "Rural Credit System – Need for Revamping" observed, it is strongly felt that while multi-agency approach to rural credit delivery system is a must for a country of our size and diversified socio-economic environment, there is immediate need for re-engineering the system through the implementation of well studied and conceived recommendations of earlier expert committees; improving operational efficiency of the rural credit system to make system vibrant and responding to the changing requirements taking place inside India and in the global economy and removing the regulatory rigidities.

Rakesh Malhotra (2002) in the study of Regional Rural Banks – The Forgotten Case in Financial Sector Reforms analysed that if tangible reforms are not infused in RRBs to make them vibrant, these institutions may fail to achieve the very objective for which they were conceived, and decay to oblivion. As is said "A reform is correction of abuses; a revolution is transfer of power" there is a need for revolution in RRB reforms.

#### **Identification of Research Gaps**

The review of the various studies relating to the agricultural credit and Regional Rural Banks reveals that they have either focused on macro perspective of outstanding credit or on some issues related to the specific category of the priority sector at the micro level. None of the studies have taken an integrated view of the concept agriculture sector as priority sector credit in general and Cauvery Grameena Bank in Tumkur district in particular, based on outstanding as well as incremental credit. In order to fill that gap the present study is undertaken.

#### **Statement of the Problem**

India continues to be primarily a rural India with nearly 70% of its population seeking employment and living in the rural sector. Since the rural people were unable to meet their credit requirements from their own sources there was a need for providing timely and adequate institutional credit to small, marginal farmers. Thus the Regional Rural Banks came into existence. The small and marginal farmers and rural artisans find it difficult to make investment on modern inputs like high yielding varieties of seeds chemical fertilizers, purchase of raw materials and improved machinery as they do not have sufficient funds of their own for investment purpose. Hence Regional Rural Banks have to extend credit for investment.

Majority of the rural fold especially weaker sections of the society including small farmers are not able to meet their day-to-day requirements from their own sources of income not to speak of investigating in other productive enterprises for improving their economic conditions. Therefore, they have to depend on various financial agencies for getting funds for making investment. To bring about the overall development in the rural areas, financial assistance (especially regional rural banks assistance) to the rural poor needs emphasis. Hence, it is high time to make an empirical evaluation of the various regional rural banks schemes, aimed at generation of additional employment and income, and thus alleviation of the rural poverty, so that the various lacunae could be made more meaningful and be strengthened in the light of experience.

#### **Need for the Present Study**

Regional Rural Banks main objective is to provide credit and other facilities especially to the small and marginal formers, agricultural labourers and other under privileged people in the rural areas through the generation of income and employment opportunities. Cauvery Grameena Bank was setup in October, 2<sup>nd</sup> 1976 under Regional Rural Banks Act 1976. The primary objective of the Bank is to provide financial assistance to the priority sector such as small and marginal formers, landless labourers, tenant formers, share croppers, scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, rural artisans, petty shop keepers, and self employed persons. This study is an attempt at evaluating the performance of Cauvery Grameena Bank

in terms of branch expansion, deposit mobilization, recovery performance and utilization of credit provided to the agriculture sector. Cauvery Grameena Bank was setup in 1976. The Bank has completed 30 years of purposeful existence; it is the right time to evaluate in depth the working and performance of Bank, in meeting the credit needs of the agricultural sector.

### Objectives of the Study

The study is mainly based on the following objectives:

1. To study the progress of Regional Rural Banks in India.
2. To examine the origin and growth of RRBs in the state of Karnataka.
3. To study the role of Regional Rural Banks in agricultural development.
4. To assess the effectiveness of various schemes adopted by the Cauvery Grameena Bank for the development of farming community in Tumkur district.

### Hypotheses

The following hypotheses have been framed in the study

1. There is a positive correlation between Cauvery Grameena Bank credit and development of agricultural income.
2. Cauvery Grameena Bank loan has positive impact on beneficiaries in terms of household expenditure in the study area.
3. The repayment performance of non-farm borrowers is better than farm borrowers in the study area.

### Research Methodology and Sources of Data

The present study is based on both secondary and primary data. The primary data has been collected from the 350 respondents from the Tumkur District. The secondary data are collected from various publications of NABARD and Reserve Bank of India, Government of India, Department of Economics and Statistics, Karnataka, State Level Bankers Committee, Bangalore, Cauvery Grameena Bank, District Statistical Office, Tumkur District. Some unpublished data are also collected from the above institutions at the district level. Data are also collected from books, periodicals and journals.

The different sources of information for the study are following:

1. Interviews with Respondents: The major source of information for the study was the personal interviews of the borrowers with a pre-tested comprehensive schedule. The schedule was structured to cover information pertaining to family particulars, bank loans, economics of activities financed, and levels of living of the borrowers. Information relating to the periods before and after the loans was collected from the 350 borrowers selected for the study.
2. Bank Records: Bank's records pertaining to the selected activities and the selected borrowers at the branches were also persuading to collect the necessary information on sanction, disbursal, and repayment etc., of the loans.

### Limitations of the Study

The present study pertains to only a particular district that is Tumkur district. As such the study is region specific and generalizations are too limited to other districts of the state. Further, it should be pointed out that non-institutional finance still owns up an important share in the credit advanced to agriculture sector by the regional rural banks. The present study limits itself only to the analysis of regional rural banks credit which itself forms a limitation.

### Major Findings of the Study

1. Out of the 350 respondents about 150 respondents are other castes and 100 respondents hail from backward classes. The branch-wise data reveals that, backward classes are more in Hosahalli branch, when compared to other branches. More respondents from other categories have got the loan from Hullahalli branch. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe respondents could not exceed 16.18 percent and 4.48 percent respectively. It indicates that the bank usually concentrated more on other castes and backward caste. The reason is that, majority of the loans are crop loans and major portion of the lands are owned by the other communities and backward classes. And the bank also has felt that repaying capacity is more in these categories. Most of

- the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe respondents have got the loans under special schemes like Scheduled Caste Action Plan (SCAP), Scheduled Tribe Action Plan (STAP), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY).
2. It is evident that out of the 350 sample respondents, 100 (51.19 percent) respondents are agriculturists whereas 70 respondents are agricultural labourers. Artisans and small business constitute only 113 and 25 respondents respectively. In Beerihundi, Hosahalli and Hullahalli branch areas, the percentage of agriculturists and agricultural labour is more. But in the cases of Thippur and Doddakoppalu branches only 15 and 10 respondents from agriculturists have been provided the agriculture loans. The reason is that respondents depending on agricultural activities are less in number in Thippur and Doddakoppalu areas. In almost all the branches, rural artisans have occupied second place in getting the loans. On an average it is understood that bank has given more loans to agricultural dependents under crop loans scheme.
  3. It is clear that according to the income criterion, out of the total 350 beneficiaries, 42.85 percent of the beneficiaries fall in the income group of below Rs.10,000 while 28.58 per cent of beneficiaries under the income groups of Rs. 10,000-15,000. It may be understood that about 75 percent of the total loans were received by the beneficiaries whose income is not exceeding Rs. 15,000. It is inferred that the bank has concentrated more on poor only. It is further observed that only 22.85 per cent of the beneficiaries fall under income group of Rs. 15,000 to 25,000 and above. But most of the sample beneficiaries did not disclose their actual income due to fear.
  4. It is clear that out of the total beneficiaries 47.33 percent of the respondents have taken the loans under agri-cards and farm loans for their direct agricultural purposes. About 12.17 percent and 10.53 percent of respondents have taken agriculture jewelry and general jewelry loans. This amount may be utilized for agricultural purposes also. About 2.37 percent and 2.08 percent of respondents have received the loans for small business and artisans respectively. About 6.38 percent of respondents have got the loan under SHGs scheme. The remaining are demand loans and others. It is evident that not a single household had received loans for consumption purposes. This may be on account of the fact that due to the fear of non-recovery, the bank was not interested in lending such loans though the weaker section would need it. It may be said that the bank has concentrated more on the agriculture and allied activities only.
  5. It reveals that out of the 350 respondents, 50 percent of respondents have the knowledge and awareness on different kinds of loans issued by the bank. This trend can be observed in all the branches. About 35.71 percent of respondents are partly aware of the types of loans. Only 14.29 percent of households are not aware of different types of loans issued by the CGP. In the case of Doddakoppalu branch, no beneficiary is found unaware of different kinds of loans.
  6. The average amount of post-loan income is substantially higher than pre-loan income for all the activities under study. In this sector, average pre-loan income is Rs.4,096.15, which has risen to Rs.6,144.23 in the post-loan period. There are 21 respondents with pre-loan income range between Rs.3,000 to Rs.5,000 who were not able to improve their income. There is one beneficiary in the income Rs.5,500 who is able to improve his income in post-loan period. The number of loaners in the income ranges Rs.6,500 to Rs.9,000 is 30 in the post-loan period. There is increase in the number of respondents in the higher income levels in the post-loan period.

### Suggestions

1. Policy should be made by government for opening more branches in weaker and remote areas of state.
2. The RRBs have to be very careful and reduce the operating expenses, because it has been found from our study that these expenses have increased the total expenditure of the banks.
3. The RRBs have to give due preference to the micro-credit scheme and encourage in the formation of self help group.

4. The RRB must strengthen effective credit administration by way of credit appraisal, monitoring the progress of loans and their efficient recovery.
5. It is important to note that most of the beneficiaries are illiterate. Hence, the beneficiaries need to be educated about the formalities to be fulfilled in obtaining the necessary finance. The bank staff should help of the uneducated farmers in getting their credit sanctioned from the banks. If the beneficiaries are educated they can get loans easily from the banks.
6. To reduce the problem of overdues, banks should announce certain incentives in the form of cash discounts etc. The farmers who have cleared the loan may be given rebate on interest and priority in giving loans by the bank. This would result in decreasing the number of defaulters in future.
7. The branches should provide credit assistance not only to their existing borrowers but also to other eligible persons within their command area provided they are not covered by any other financial agency. Immediate assistance would be needed for protecting and regenerating standing crops, repairs and protection of livestock sheds, for implements and for storage structure etc.
8. In addition to the general schemes to be adopted by all the RRBs specific area wise schemes should also be formulated to suit the socio-economic conditions prevalent in the area of the Regional Rural Bank.
9. To avoid under interference of local leaders it is suggested that the local should not be permitted to act as intermediaries for the identification of applicants or to pressurize the bank officials for sanctioning loans. They may be allowed to force the bank officials to permit loans to un-credit worthy applicants.
10. To reduce the time gap between the supply of credit and demand for credit, the credit should be given within short period. Apart from this, there is urgent need to streamline the procedures at branch-level and bank-level for the quick disposal of the loan applications.

### Conclusion

There is a debate on the working of RRBs nowadays. This rural based important financial institution has been facing many problems like defective control, poor staffing, lack of trained staff, poor resources, rigid policies, inefficient management, non-cooperation of other development agencies etc. Some suggestions have been presented to overcome these problems and to improve the working of RRBs. For overhauling the RRBs, concerned authorities should formulate suitable policy after taking into consideration, different studies and reports of committees and suggestions presented here. If, these measures are implemented, working of RRBs will certainly improve, which will contribute to the agricultural development of Tumkur district.

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I would say if the village perishes,  
India will perish too.  
- M K Gandhi

  
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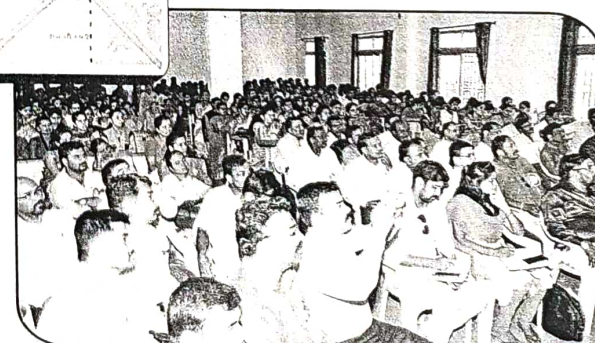
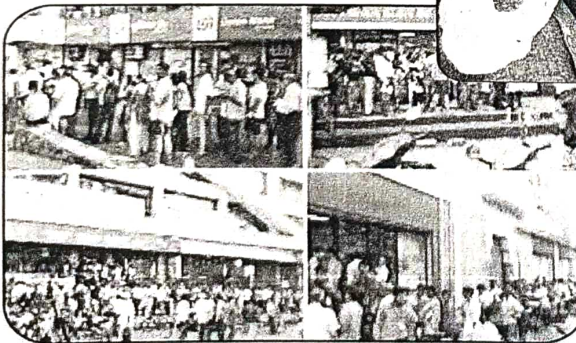
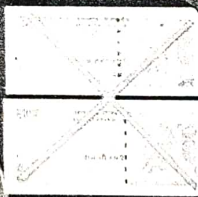
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## **NATIONAL SEMINAR**

**ON**

# **"IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SOCIETY: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES"**

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## CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DEMONETIZATION

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### Abstract

*This paper mainly focuses on demonetization. The world is watching India with high expectations as India is poised to become economic leader of the region. It is an imperative that India becomes shock proof to the financial crisis and other threats. To become the strong economy, India needs to eradicate black money, corruption and financial crimes. In this way Demonetization is an effective tool to corruption free India. There are multiple reasons why nations demonetize their local units of currency to combat inflation, to combat corruption and crime (counterfeiting, tax evasion), to discourage a cash-dependent economy, to facilitate trade. Central government announced demonetization policy. India lost 85% of high denomination currency and this topic became moot point in every corner of India. This bold decision was taken to tackle many issues like parallel economy, counterfeit, currency in circulation and terror funding. There were problems in implementation of it but we all should support it as this is historical step towards cashless economy and corruption free India. Demonetization is good for the future generation and it is in no way acceptable for the present citizen as this is not 'voted for' by the majority of the House (being a Democratic country) and not a period of war time emergency to keep the secrecy. This paper will take up the issues related to demonetization and its causes and consequences of demonetization.*

**Key Words:** Demonetization, Causes for demonetization, Consequences of demonetization

### Introduction:

Demonetization is a very good tool to arrest black money. It was implemented with a very good intention to make India free of parallel black economy and black money. But the actual problem was in implementation. A lot of homework was needed for taking into account few critical issues of common people like critical illness, small business, old age people's concern, farmer's issues, inefficiency of rural banks etc. It is because demonetization brought a phobia of non-eligibility of old currencies in hospital and other vital shops even after permission of the government for critical issues of common people. It is because government cannot manage each and every person. It has been noticed that many institutions and medical shops have denied accepting old currency. It is also because these person or institution might have black money and were unable to accept more old currencies. These are the hidden issues that must be thought before theoretical homework. A macro and micro assessment were needed for ground level problems.

India is swiftly increasing in terms of growth and standing in No.1 position in terms of growth but ranked 76 in Global Corruption Perception Ranking. It is no secret that the evil of corruption and black money also have grown beyond the control of the system. In fact they are influencing the system and weakening the efforts in financial inclusion. Also, existence of huge number of high value currency notes has created conducive environment for hoarding black money, corruption in business and politics and funding of terrorism by hostile countries. Therefore demonetization was on the anvil as one of the major steps to make economy free of these evils. The primary steps were already taken during the last two years viz., Aadhar seeding to gas and other services making PAN compulsory for high value transactions, Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana of no frills accounts and recent Income Disclosure Scheme. These policies have been adopted under the recommendation and pressure of the experts and the need to eradicate economic evils.

Here, the main core of the article is demonetization. The proposal that demonetization ought to be regarded as a weapon to remove the black money and benami properties, and therefore as a condition that ought to be abolished is presented as 'a new paradigm in the fight against black money' that has the potential to galvanise an effective strategy for ending assets which are owned and situated in elitists and undeclared income through demonetization framework. Before going into the foundations of the thesis let's see briefly about demonetization.

**Demonetization:**

Demonetization is the act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender. It occurs whenever there is a change of national currency: The current form or forms of money is pulled from circulation and retired, often to be replaced with new notes or coins. Sometimes, a country completely replaces the old currency with new currency. Demonetization is the process of devaluing a piece of currency to zero. In other words, changing the value of a particular denomination of currency to nil, making it a piece of paper with absolutely no value greater than a regular piece of paper.

Recently the Indian government decided to demonetize the biggest denomination notes i.e. 500-1000 Rupees notes, this step has been declared as a master stroke for the Indian economy by various experts. This is not the first time that India has demonetized its currency, earlier it was done in 1946 with the complete ban of Rs 1000 and Rs 10000 notes to deal with the unaccounted money i.e. black money. Second time it was done in 1978 by Government headed by Morarji Desai, when Rs 1000, Rs 5000 and Rs 10000 notes were demonetized. The main objective of this step is to unearth the black money, to curb corruption, counterfeit currency as well as terror financing. This step is considered as the biggest cleanliness drive against the black money in the history of Indian economy. As per RBI, 87% transactions in India are cash transactions and this loophole is used by corrupted people to build a parallel economy with unaccounted money. This parallel economy helps in terror financing which in turn hampers the growth and development of country. Currently high- values notes account for total value of 86% of the notes in circulation in India. It is expected that this step will help in reducing the fiscal deficit of India and promote the cashless economy in India which can be easily monitored. There are many cons of demonetization also, for instance, it creates panic among the common man. Local traders and shopkeepers are facing problem. It is expected that it will affect the SME sector in India.

Before demonetization, more than 2.6 million fake notes of the currency denominations of Rs500 and Rs1,000, with a face value of Rs167 crore (\$24.4 million), had been seized by law enforcement agencies between 2011 and 2015. Fake Indian currency notes in circulation were believed to be around Rs400 crore (\$58.5 million), which was also used in funding terror activities across the India-Pakistan border. Before demonetization, India's "shadow economy" (the untaxed part) was 26% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP).

**Causes for demonetization**

Corruption is a global phenomenon and it is omnipotent. It has progressively increased and is now rampant in our society. Corruption in India has wings, not wheels. Corruption is a cancer, which every Indian must strike to cure. Many new leaders declare their determination to eradicate corruption but soon they themselves become corrupt and start amassing huge wealth. Many people become materialistic and money oriented, there is no importance of ethics and morals in business dealing. This is because these kinds of people have no moral accountability to anybody or about society or nation. The central government's demonetization scheme is working as a weapon to acquire the undeclared money. The cause for demonetization is many and complex. some of the causes is below

1. Emergence of political elite which believes in interest oriented rather than nation oriented programmes and policies.
2. Artificial scarcity created by people with malevolent intention wrecks the fabrics of the economy.
3. Corruption is caused as well as increased because of the change in the value system and ethical qualities of men who administer. The old ideals of morality, services and honesty are regarded as anachronistic.
4. Tolerance of people towards corruption, complete lack of intense public outcry against corruption and the absence of a strong public forum to oppose corruption allow corruption to reign our people.

In a highly inflationary economy, low salaries of government officials compel them to resort to corruption. Graduates from Indian institutes of management with no experience draw a far handsome salary than what government secretaries draw.

Elution time is a time when corruption is at its peak. Big industrialists fund politicians to meet high cost of election and ultimately to seek personal favour. Bribery to politicians buys influences and bribery by politicians buys votes. In order to get elected, politicians.

### Consequences of demonetization

Demonetization step of central government will surely result into something good and help in reducing the black money. It will surely bring the clear view of every transaction within the country and promote cashless transactions. This step will affect general people to some extent but for the benefit of future generation such decisions are inevitable. We should welcome such brave step of Indian government which will curb black money to some extent. The resultants of demonetization as follows

#### Pros:

One of the biggest benefits of this move is that it is going to drastically affect the corrupt practices. People who are holding black money in cash will not be able to exchange much as they would be in a fear of getting penalised and prosecuted by the authorities. Enemies of the country which are involved in counterfeit currency and terrorism will not be able to continue it further for quite some time at least.

The smuggling of arms and dealing with the terrorist will not sustain further as all of the money will be on record now. Secondly, the banking system will improve as it will slowly head towards a cashless society. Cashless society will increase credit access and financial inclusion. The existing white money of people will be known to the government and it will remain with banks so that it can be put on loan, and interest can be generated from it (though interest rates would fall) with a corresponding fall in Inflation.

Further Banking System will get a boost, as more than Rs 7-8 lakh crore base money (new legal money) will enter the system. However, it needs to be seen how much money actually remains in the system, once the cash withdrawal limits are eased.

Thirdly, it will reduce the risk and cost of cash handling as soft money is safer than hard money. It will also reduce government liability. Since every note is a liability for the government, the old currency will become worthless for those people, who choose not to disclose their income. Thus, this will extinguish government's liability to that extent. It is expected approximately Rs 5 lakh crore may come to the government in the form of extinguished liability, taxes and penalties. This amount is enough to take care of India's entire fiscal deficit for one year or more.

It will also reduce tax avoidance. Whatever money will be deposited or exchanged, authorities will keep a track of it and they will be extra cautious in this period. Dealing in this period in sectors like jewellery and real estate will be on radar and those entering into Loan transactions may also undergo tax scrutiny. Search and Seizure activities of the IT Department will also rise to curb such malpractices. Limits have already been prescribed for reporting to the IT Department those bank accounts in which excess cash deposits are being made in this 50-day window (Rs 2.5 lakh in case of individuals and Rs 12.5 lakh in case of firms).

Importantly, in the longer run, tax and interest rates on loans are expected to come down as higher income tax collections arising from better compliance would offer scope to reduce rates over the long term. This, in turn, will drive up disposable income. This can give a positive impact on consumption demand in long term.

#### Cons:

The liquidity squeeze caused by demonetisation will be negative across sectors with high level of cash transactions. Real estate, jewellery, retailing, restaurants, logistics, consumer durables and luxury brands, cement and some segments in retail/SME lending space will be facing short term instability. Those companies with high level of debt will face more pressure and can face loan defaults.

Secondly, there will be added replacement costs of currency. We cannot ignore the increased cost of operating ATMs need to be refilled more often and also it will be a huge burden on banks. Initially, it is very difficult to create a cashless society as more than 50 percent of Indian population is not well versed with card transactions. Also for these initial months, it will be very difficult to make cash transactions of a higher amount. But the government is taking steps to improve liquidity into the system and reduce inconvenience as much as possible.

India is certainly going to experience "Acche Din" in Modi's regime. The decision of this surgical strike on black money was not taken in a day or two. Rome was not built in a day and similarly, this plan is the result of Prime Minister's meticulous planning and never ending fight against corruption. As a result, he has successfully made the right stroke at the right time.

Further, the penal provisions are hefty enough to ensure that corrupt practices will find it hard to take roots again. Despite certain short term troubles, demonetization is certainly going to give a boost to the Indian economy in the long run. As of now, all of us should stand and support this bold move of our Prime Minister and help those needy, around us.

#### Some other impacts of demonetization

1. The demonetization decision taken by the government will help to eliminate black money and corruption to large extent. Due to lack of funding there will be no arms smuggling and all the terrorist activities will also be reduced.
2. Withdrawal limits set by the RBI has reduced currency circulation. Therefore card transactions will slowly replace the cash transactions in daily activities.
3. The regulations for exchange of money in banks on producing a valid identity card like PAN, Aadhar card and electoral card will facilitate the government to track the money which is being exchanged.
4. Financial Intelligence Unit will track all details of the transactions from the banks.
5. Now it is difficult to hide the black money.
6. Real estate industry will have more transparency and credibility, making it more attractive to the foreign investors as well as domestic investors.

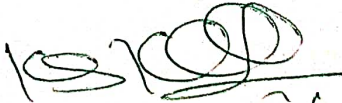
#### Conclusion:

The rewards of demonetization are much encouraging and the demonetization is in the long term interest of the country. Government needs to ensure that there will be a smooth flow of currency exchanges. Demonetization will have a massive impact on parallel economy. The current demonetization initiative by the Government of India will take Indians ten steps ahead. Though it has given temporary pains, it has taught financial lessons. It will also impact corruption, elections and terrorism. It is a reaping time for the banks that made considerable investments on digitization of banking services. The cashless and transparent mechanism has gained momentum post demonetization. It has led to increased financial inclusion and this momentum should be continued till India achieves complete financial inclusion.

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# ROLE OF EDUCATION IN INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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## ABSTRACT

The importance of Education is today's need as it is the not only the development of intellectual skills and knowledge but also to effective growth and development of Indian Economy. The Education system needs to make students as learners innovators, scholars, researchers and trainers. In the past century, we progressed from a stage where the application of science to manufacturing techniques become the basis for production and to develop the Indian Economic system. Education has been found a major source of productivity growth in post-war era, and because Education increases productive human capital, It contributes to overall increase in Economic growth, It is estimated that from 1948 to 1973, Education and the innovated accounted for two-thirds of the increase in U.S. In light of the many Potential benefits of International Trade such as increased sales (or) revenues, cost reductions, technology transfers, the search for higher quality products, industry development, general economic growth of India. Globalizing and Privatization has increased economic competition within and between countries and the world's regions. Economics compositeness is commonly seen as a valid index for judging a country levels of economic Prosperity. Many recent Large - Scale Education reforms have been justified by the urgent need to increase Labour productivity and promote Effective economic development and growth through expanded and improved education. The concept of effective Growth of Indian Economy is much wider in scope than the Role of Education at covers and higher Level.

**Keywords:** Education, Indian Economy, Globalization, Higher Education.

## Introduction

In the modern era, global economy is very much dependent on the advanced technology, where considerable emphasis is placed on the contribution made by human resources, or you can say the human capital, to economic growth. The principle is that the relative contribution of every individual to the economic growth depends on their human capital - the education, knowledge, skills, competencies and other attributes that are relevant to economic activity.

As a consequence, developing the skills and knowledge of the labor force is regarded as a key strategy for promoting national economic growth. Looking at the macroeconomic level, a number of researchers across the globe, have looked specifically on the effect of literacy on the economic growth, for example Green and Riddell (2003) found that literacy and schooling each influence individuals' earnings. Sum (1999) also found independent contributions of adult literacy and educational attainment on individuals' employment and earnings.

Though many extraneous Variables may have influence on the growth of economy, but there is ample anecdotal and correlational evidence suggesting that education and economic growth are related, but the evidence points in a variety of directions attainment levels. During 2004-2012 Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in Classes IX-XII has sharply increased by 42% from 39.9 in 2004-05 to 56.8 in 2011-12 and per capita income at constant prices has also sharply increased by 58% from 24143 in 2004-05 to 38048 in 2011-12.

## Objectives

The objectives of the present study stated as following

- To study the different forms of Education .
- To examine the present education system in india.
- To study the problems and remedies of education system in india.

## Methodology

The Present study is descriptive in nature and mainly emphasis on Education in Indian Economy. The study used secondary source of data, which were collected through of Journals, Periodicals, Books and Website.

## Education – classification

A need quality Education is today's need as it is the development of intellectual skills and knowledge which will equip learners to fulfill the needs of professionals, decision makers and trainers.

The term education is a part of learning which in one sense or another, under the control of men, with the degree of control varying according to circumstances. Therefore the education can be divided into various kinds.

### Formal Education

It is that which is consciously and deliberately planned for the modification of behaviour, with a particular predetermined objectives in view.

### Informal Education

It is not pre-planned. It is quite incidental. This education starts from the very birth of child and continues till death. In short, it is that modification of behaviour which comes about necessarily and spontaneously, without any conscious effort for it.

### Milleu Education :

This kind of learning that takes place almost automatically, eg to walk on side walks; to eat certain food and to avoid others to live in houses.

Milleu education is also known as social contagion. Education is not as single aim activity. Different aims represent different ways to looking at the same thing. Education aim is to be belongs to vocational, culture and happiness, moral and spiritual. In the past country, we progressed from a stage where the application of science to manufacturing techniques or to agricultural practices become the basis for production. Indian economic competitiveness is the key attribute of economic development and growth. In the knowledge based economics in the last two decades expectations of education, especially the qualities desired in educated and trained people have dramatically changed.

### Indian Economy India

Is an under developed though a developing economy. Bulk of population lives in conditions of misery. Poverty is not only acute but also chronic. At the same time, there exist un utilized natural, resources. The co-existence of the vicious circle of poverty with the various circle of affluence perpetuates misery and foils all attempts at removal of poverty. It is in this context that an understanding of the major issues of development should be made.

**Importance of literacy in the context of india's economic growth** Considering the above results, it can be said that literacy, economic growth (GDP) and the population growth (TFR) are all strongly correlated with each other and thus an increased literacy will lead to an increased level of GDP and at the same time maintains a steady level of population growth so that the country's resources are better aligned amongst fewer people. Having said this, it is better to emphasize the key areas where the focus should be. As India is a much diversified country socially, there lie key challenges which have to be given their due priority as these are the potentially decisive areas of improvement which can have a greater say in India's sustainable inclusive economic growth. Some of these issues have been discussed below.

The potential of Indian workforce has always been underutilized. This comes after it is accepted that most important resource of India is its working population. The low female work participation rate (FWPR) is one of the indicators of human capital being underutilized in India. Women constitute 48.26% of the total population and contribute to only 23% of the GDP. Studies suggest that decrease in fertility rate and wage differential and an increase in literacy rate usually contribute to higher FWPR. However in India's case this has not been proved due to various socio-cultural reasons and thus a decrease in TFR and increase in female literacy rate have not had proportionate impact on the increase in FWPR.

India ranks 112th out of 134 countries surveyed for gender equality with a dismal score of 0.0106 (WEF report, 2010) which is lowest amongst the BRIC nations. Much worse, India ranks much

below than many other economically backward countries. All this has led to potential loss of women contributing to the economic development of the country. With an FWPR less than most of the other developing countries, the unutilized female workforce comes as an opportunity cost to the economic development of India. India has to exhaustively utilize its human capital to leverage its human resource and thus high female work participation is very much essential. This is a call for an urgent wave of reforms to curb the gender inequality so that a right kind of atmosphere is created where in FWPR will increase.

Even though India is now becoming an industrial economy, majority of the population still lives in rural areas. There is a strong economic divide between rural and urban India as industrialization has benefitted mostly the urban areas. Though 68.84% of people live in rural areas, the main source of income is by and large only agriculture. As agriculture contributes to only 17% of India's GDP but has 52% of the total labor force working in it, the economic condition of rural India is lagging that of urban India. This can be clarified from the fact that the per-capita income in 2004-05 was Rs 16,327 in rural areas as compared to Rs 44,223 in urban areas. The implications of this huge economic divide can also be seen in low literacy rate and high TFR in rural areas. So the urban-rural income gap is another major challenge India faces which it has to overcome for an inclusive growth. This can be done in part by giving emphasis to the alleviation of the handloom sector and micro industry sector alongside the agriculture sector as agriculture sector on its own can't support 52% of the workforce to give them livelihood.

India also has a huge diversity in its population in terms of language, culture and genetics. Historically there have been few sects in the Indian society which have been classified as backward, the scheduled caste and the scheduled tribe being the two of them. These two categories of India's population are closely scrutinized by the national census for they are amongst the most improvised sects in the Indian society. States with highest proportion of SC/ST population are generally the ones with lower literacy level; further the per capita income level of these communities is lower than the national average. If there has to be inclusive growth then these sects can't be neglected and regions with significant proportion of SC/ST population have to be given special attention in terms of increasing the literacy level and providing job opportunities.

The income inequality as a result of the above factors can be measured by the Gini coefficient which is 36.8 (2004) ranking India 79th in the list of countries by income equality. It is a proven fact that there exists a negative correlation between Gini coefficient and per capita income growth and thus addressing the social issues India faces today will tackle the unequal income distribution and will only help in increasing the per capita income. Again education will play a very important role in tackling social inequality as increased level of education will give more opportunities and bring in social awareness. Thus better level of education is the cure for social inequality which will lead to better standards of living.

Considering the stage of the population growth India is undergoing it can very well be said that the enormous size of India's population could just turn out to be a blessing in disguise as it comes with a potential to abet India's economic growth. India has a very young population with half of it being less than 25 years in 2010 and by 2030 half of the population set to be less than 28 years, this gives the country a special advantage of possessing a 'demographic dividend' where there is a general rise in economic growth due to a strong rise of working age people in a population. This also generally leads to a situation of low 'dependency ratio' which is a ratio of people in a population not a part of labor force to the rest of the population who are potential labor force. This situation leads to a rise in earnings due to more people working and increased savings as there are fewer people who depend on the earning people thus leading to a possible situation of an increase in investment in the economy. However what comes as a special advantage to India is not just it will have a demographic dividend but it comes at a time when the rest of the world, especially the developed world, is set to have ageing population. The advantage of this can be seen easily as India will produce 300 million labor force by 2025 and by then 25% of world's working population will be Indian (Indian labor report, 2009). The number of people in working age population was 781 million (2010) and is expected to increase to 916 million in 2020 to a staggering 1.02 billion in 2030 (The Wall Street Journal). The EU is expected to have 16% decline in working age population and 19% increase in elderly population between 2010 and 2050 (European Commission report, 2006). When the BRIC nations are considered, except for India, the number of people older than 65 will rise to 46% by 2020. These are favorable demographic

statistics which point to a large demographic dividend. If the example of China is considered, the country in the last 16 years (1995-2011) leveraged its demographic dividend to build the world's second largest economy. Chinese nominal per capita GDP increased 7 fold in the past 16 years. For India to leverage its demographic dividend it needs to have policies which create jobs in manufacturing and service sector as agriculture can't provide livelihood to more than half of India's population. Manufacturing sector in India, though contributing to 28% of GDP, employs only 14% of workforce. There need to be in place labor-intensive manufacturing so that there is no large disproportion in the number of people employed and the output. The disproportionate services GDP contribution is an anomaly in a poorer country like India. The vast majority of service employment in India is in low-level and low-paying industries. The contribution of higher-level of industries to services GDP is driven by Information technology and software sectors which do not employ large number of people. This brings to light the importance of making people literate and simultaneously imparting technical skills so that there is abundant skilled labor to drive the economy.

### Conclusion

Education reforms currently planned or implemental throughout the world need to include deeper and more comprehensive analysis of what and how schools and leaders should do in order to contribute to the development of Indian economic system of the countries. The emergence of the network society and knowledge based economics appear to be a powerful justification for education reforms in developed countries. Living in and working for a world of innovations requires fundamentally different attitudes, knowledge and skills from the citizens. Technological adaptation and innovation have been the main drivers of economic growth in developed countries since the world war 2nd and are praying to be important factors also in many developing countries. Successful economic complete on the basis of high values, not only low cost. High value is best guaranteed by well trained and educated personnel and flexible lifelong learning opportunities for all citizens. The most frequently presented general idea for increasing Indian economic development is to equip people with the skills and attitudes success in an increasingly knowledge based economy.

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**28 January 2017**

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**Dr. Suchetan P. A.**

**Dr. Suresha K. C.**

**Dr. B. Nirmala,**

**Dr. Suresh D.**

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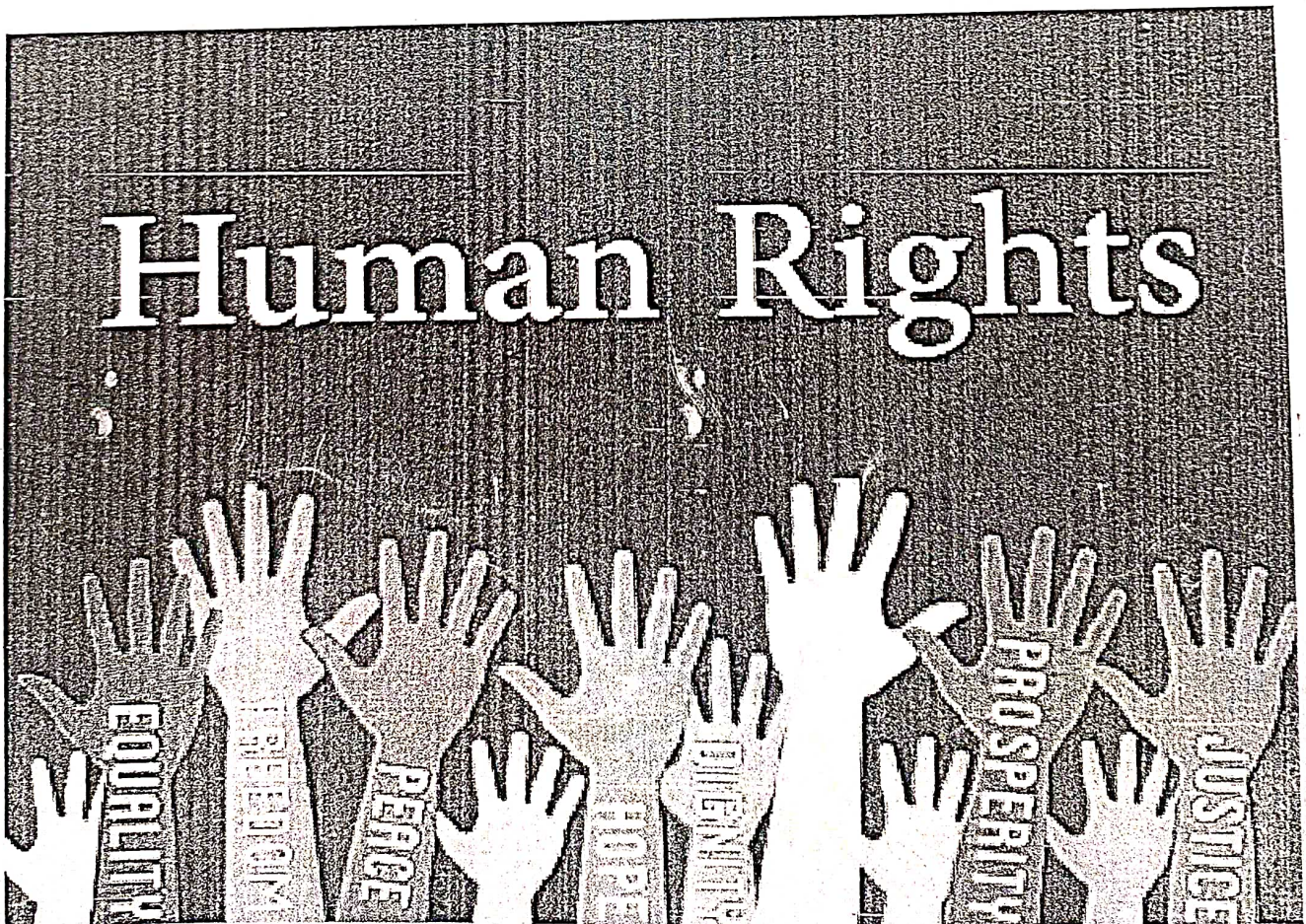
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## P18: POVERTY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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### ABSTRACT:

This article mainly focuses on poverty as a human rights violation. Human Rights are there as a common standards of achievements for all peoples and nations. Fundamental human rights to be universally protected. Human rights should be a minimum requirement to avoid the worst-case abuses. Human rights should not be taken away except as a result of due process based on specific circumstances. Human rights would be fully realized, if all human beings have secure access to the objectives of these rights, our world is today very far from this ideal. We find that most of the current massive underfulfillment of human rights is more or less directly connected to poverty. Poverty is a moral outrage. It is not solely an economic issue, but rather a multi-dimensional phenomenon. Eradicating poverty is not only a moral duty but also a legal obligation under existing international human rights law. It is an urgent human rights concern itself. It is both cause and consequence of human rights violations and an enabling condition for other problems. Poverty is not inevitable, it is at least in part, created, enabled and perpetuated by acts and omissions of states and other economic actors. The poverty is not inevitable means that the tools for ending it are within reach. An understanding of human rights leads to more adequate responses to the many facets of poverty. This paper also concerns about human rights declaration as a magical tool to eradicate poverty. States should adopt and implement a comprehensive national strategy and plan of action to eliminate poverty, framed in human rights terms.

### INTRODUCTION

All human beings are entitled to equal enjoyment and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. Everyone is entitled to an adequate standard of living, some of the commonly accepted elements of which include access to food, clothing, and housing; just and favourable conditions of work; education; a degree of income security throughout a person's lifetime; and health, including protection from environmental causes of ill health. Living with dignity is a fundamental right of a man. This thing leads to a question that is, "what is right meant by?" A right is something to which one is entitled solely by virtue of being a person. It is that which enables an individual to live with dignity. A right can be enforced and entails an obligation on the part of the government. There has been a growing recognition that there is a collective responsibility to create a society in which these are entitlements, and are provided, not as a matter of charity, but as a matter of right, as incidents of social citizenship. Even though in reality these entitlements are not distributed equally, rich people growing more rich and poor becoming poorest. In the contemporary world inequality is everywhere. Inequality is disproportionately experienced by certain groups in the society that are particularly vulnerable to marginalization and discrimination, in particular, Aboriginal people, women, people with disabilities, and people of colour, poor people. This inequality raises to child abuse, homelessness, gang violence, women harassment, and poverty etc., Hence the Declaration of Human Rights came to existence as a milestone to protect the human equality and dignity.

**Key Words:** Human Rights, Poverty, Poverty as a human rights violation, Human rights are as a tool to eradicate poverty

Here, the main core of the article is poverty and human violation. The proposal that poverty ought to be regarded as a violation of human rights and therefore as a condition that ought to be abolished is presented as 'a new paradigm in the fight against poverty' that has the potential to galvanise an effective strategy for ending poverty through an international human rights framework. Before going into the moral foundations of the thesis that poverty is a violation of human rights let's see briefly about human rights and poverty first.

### **What is meant by Human Rights ?**

Human rights are about accountability. Human rights focus on holding governments, and other actors, accountable for their actions. The human rights framework also focuses on empowerment – giving voice and power to those who are poor and otherwise unable to claim their rights.

Human rights also provide us with a multidimensional normative framework to evaluate human well-being. Although human rights were traditionally associated with civil and political rights, human rights law includes a wide range of economic, social and cultural rights, as set out in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. A renewed focus on economic, social and cultural rights will help to ensure that poverty is addressed as a priority by governments.

Human Rights are moral principles which describe certain standards of human behavior. They are commonly understood as inalienable fundamental rights "to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he human being" regardless of their nation, location, language, religion, ethnic origin or any other status. They are applicable everywhere and every time in the sense of being universal, they are egalitarian in the sense of being the same for everyone. The doctrine of human rights has been highly influential within international law, global and regional institutions.

### **What is poverty?**

Poverty is a social problem and not a private problem of each individual or a family. It is a consequence of an established class structure and power structure within society. Poverty stands as an obstacle to achievement of equality, development and peace. It restricts the people in all areas of social life and their access to sources, services and activities.

Lack of will power of the politicians and elitists, class structure and inequality in the distribution of sources are the causes for so called hidden homelessness of the people. Lack of financial sources, high unemployment rate, low social and healthcare security, no access to education, homelessness, lack of protection by state institutions etc., All the above are also risk factors making it more difficult, longer and less effective to end poverty.

### **Poverty as a Human Rights violation**

**"Whenever we lift one soul from a life of poverty, we are defending human rights.  
And wherever we fail in this mission, we are failing human rights."**

Human Rights violation are any actions that violates the personal freedom and rights of a human being. Poverty is a kind of human right violation. Poverty is an assault on human dignity, but it can also reflect a violation of human rights when it is the direct consequence of government policy or is caused by the failure of governments to act. A human rights approach to poverty calls for a paradigm shift in how we understand and address poverty.

Poverty erodes or nullifies economic and social rights such as the right to health, adequate housing, food and safe water and the right to education. The same is true of civil and political rights, such as the right to fair trial, political participation and security of the person. Economic deprivation, lack of income is a standard features of most definitions of poverty. Poverty is not only deprivation of economic or material resources but a violation of human dignity too.

Poverty is a denial of human rights. Currently, while official cognisance is given to the equal importance of economic and social rights on the one hand and civil and political rights on the other, there is no doubt that, for one reason or another, social and economic rights are in practice relatively neglected. Torture is held to be unacceptable, poverty merely unfortunate. The idea of poverty as a human rights violation is clearly intended to send a powerful moral message.

### **Human Rights are as a tool to eradicate poverty**

That extreme poverty is not inevitable means that the tools for ending it are within reach. A human rights approach provides a framework for the long-term eradication of extreme poverty based on the recognition of persons living in extreme poverty as rights holders and agents of change.

Poverty as a violation of human rights may also be seen as a move towards bringing new mechanisms to bear on the elimination of poverty. Poverty cannot be abolished in the sense of eliminated simply by passing laws making its persistence illegal even if people try their best to conform with such laws. A human rights approach respects the dignity and autonomy of persons living in poverty and empowers them to meaningfully and effectively participate in public life, including in the design of public policy, and to hold duty bearers accountable. The norms set out in international human rights law require that States take their international human rights obligations into account when formulating and implementing policies affecting the lives of persons living in poverty.

While States are responsible for realizing human rights, other actors, including international organizations, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and business enterprises, also have responsibilities regarding the rights of those living in poverty. States must create an enabling environment that fosters and promotes the capacity of individuals, community-based organizations, social movements and other non-governmental organizations to combat poverty and empower persons living in poverty to claim their rights.

States with laws and institutions that actively include those living in extreme poverty will benefit from the social engagement and contribution of their entire populations. The international community will also benefit as more States ensure social cohesion, a better standard of living for the poorest sectors of the population and the empowerment and integration of persons living in poverty into systems of rights and obligations.

### **CONCLUSION**

Certainly human rights harms call for organised and systematic responses. Indeed, conceptual schemes that relate the idea of rights to the existence or desirability of establishing effective systems of rules the prevent and remedy human harms. States should entrust an independent national body with the task of monitoring the quantitative and qualitative aspects of poverty from a human rights perspective, and providing the disaggregated data sets necessary for

effective implementation. Information must be collected and processed in accordance with internationally accepted norms so as to protect human rights and ensure confidentiality and respect for privacy. Government, human rights laws response to the atrocities is disappointing, marked by lack of transparency and accountability, blatant malevolence and a disregard for human life.

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## P19: A BLAME ON MEGA SPORTS EVENTS FOR THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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## ABSTRACTS

Sports is a means to achieve development and peace. The participating in the sports is a human right that must be promoted and supported around the world. Sports and play are not only a means, but also a conclusion for human right. The main purpose of the paper is to focuses on the human rights opportunities, risks, causes and recommendations across the of mega sports events. At the same time, gaps in the present governance behind these events are discussed, The paper concludes with a series of recommendations presented for the people who seek to ensure that sports events leave a positive human rights legacy.

**Key words:-** Human right, Sports ,Violation , planning , Events

## INTRODUCTION

**Human rights have a vital role to play in sport that is often overlooked. From fighting racism, sexism and homophobia to standing up for the rights of the workers building stadiums, sport and human rights are intrinsically linked.** Major sporting events like the Olympics and the World Cup also provide an opportunity to raise awareness of human rights abuses either in the host country, in the countries taking part or the event's sponsors.

International sporting events capture global attention not only because of the excellence of the athletes who compete but also because of the intense competition among nations to host them. Become it highlights civil society, trade unionists, corporate involvements, sponsorships and a range of social and environmental concerns across the event.

From the perspective of human rights, Bigger sports events bring both opportunities and risks. Large sporting events precipitate massive public and private investment needed to create new jobs and boost employability, along with the potential for improving essential infrastructure, regenerating urban areas, developing housing and promoting increased





## A STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS IN KARNATAKA

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Credit needs of the farmers can be examined from two different angles:

1. On the basis of time.
2. On the basis of purpose

On the basis of time - Agricultural credit needs of the farmers can be classified into three categories on the basis of time- Short term, Medium term and long term. Short term loans are required for the purpose of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, feeds and fodder of livestock, marketing of agricultural produce, payment of wages of hired labour, litigation and a variety of consumption and unproductive purposes. The period of such loans is less than 15 months. Main agencies for granting of short term loans are the money lenders and co-operative societies. Medium term loans are generally obtained for the purchase of cattle, small agricultural implements, repair and construction of wells etc. The period of such loans extends from 15 months to 5 years. These loans are generally provided by money lenders, relatives, co-operative societies and commercial banks. Long term loans are required for effecting permanent improvements on land, digging tube wells, purchase of larger agricultural implements and machinery like tractor, harvester etc. and repayment of old debts. The period of such loan extends beyond 5 years. Such loans are normally taken from primary co-operative agricultural and rural development banks.

On the basis of purpose- Agricultural credit needs of the farmers can be classified on the basis of purpose into the following categories- productive, consumption and unproductive. Under productive needs we can include all credit requirements which directly affect agricultural productivity. Farmers need loans for purchase of seeds, fertilizers, manures, agricultural implements, livestock, digging and repair of wells and tube wells, payment of wages, effecting permanent improvements on land, marketing of agricultural produce etc. Repayment of these loans is generally not difficult because very process of production generally creates the where withals for repayment. Farmers often requires loans for consumption as well. Between the moment of marketing of agricultural produce and harvesting of the next crop there is long interval of time and most of the farmers do not have sufficient income to sustain them through this period. Therefore they have to take loans for meeting their consumption needs. In the time of droughts or floods the crop is considerably damaged and farmers who otherwise avoid taking loans for consumption have also to incur such loans. Institutional credit agencies do not provide loans for consumption purposes. Accordingly farmers are forced to fall back upon money lenders to meet such requirements. In addition to consumption farmers also require loans for a multiplicity of other unproductive purposes. Such as litigation, performance of marriages, social ceremonies, religious functions, festivals etc. since institutional agencies do not grant credit for such unproductive purposes, farmers have to seek assistance from money lenders. It is often very difficult to repay such loans because they do not contribute to the productivity.

Sources of agricultural finance can be divided into two categories- Non-institutional and institutional. In this paper we are going to discuss about institutional sources due to its very relevance.

Karnataka has a good banking network system, which is spread across all districts and the rural areas. There are 27 public sector banks along with their numerous branches over 16 private sector banks, besides 6 Regional Rural Banks operating in the state. Along with the above banks number of co-operative banks and institutions rendering the valuable services in fulfilling the financial requirements of the agricultural sector in the state.

The agricultural credit dispensation in the state takes place through commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks and co-operatives. NABARD as an apex level institution prepares the potential linked credit plans (PLPs) every year. Annual action plans at district



level are based on the PLPs prepared by the NABARD. Apart from this NABARD also brings out the State Focus Paper, which covers among other things and rural economy of the state, performance of the rural credit delivery system, policy initiatives of union and state governments and NABARD's involvement in supporting credit, developmental and supervisory functions. The State Focus Paper is discussed at length on a meeting of secretaries of various departments of the govt, specially convened for the purpose before pronouncing the credit policy initiatives for the state. NABARD has opened district level offices for credit planning and monitoring and improving the financial help of rural credit institutions by creating an opportunity to the farmers and the rural poor to have access to institutional credit through innovations in micro finance.

#### **Agriculture Credit Delivery Mechanism- Multi Agency Approach**

The govt has adopted multi agency approach (MAA) to provide cheaper and adequate credit to farmers, which consisting co-operatives, commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks. The major policy in the sphere of the agricultural credit has been its progressive institutionalization for financing agriculture development programmes, with adequate and timely flow of credit to the small and marginal farmers.

#### **Co-operative Credit System- Short and Medium Term Loan**

Economy of the state is mainly depends on agriculture as more than 65% of the total population is engaged in this sector. Credit is an essential sinew for progress of the economy. In a developing economy like ours agricultural credit assumes greater significance on account of the fact that it is a critical input to support and sustain crop production.

The state is predominantly dependent on agriculture and has 59 lakh families, 82.50 lakh members have been brought under the co-operative structure, which is of three tier consisting of

1. Apex Bank at the state level.
2. District Central Co-operative Banks at the district level.
3. Primary Credit Co-operative Societies at village level.

The Karnataka state co-operative Apex bank was established in 1915 and is earning profits since inception. As on 31<sup>st</sup> march 2009 its own funds was Rs. 327.09 crores, working capital Rs. 6437.26 crores, deposits Rs. 3892.41 crores. The Apex Bank is financing short term agricultural loans for crop production and marketing of crops and advancing medium term loans for development of agricultural infrastructure, such as lift irrigation, dairy, poultry, plantation, gober gas etc.

The Apex Bank provides agricultural loans to the farmers at 4% rate of interest throughout the state of Karnataka through its network of 21 District Central Co-operative banks and its branches at the district level and 4630 primary Agricultural Credit co-operatives at the village level. There 21 District central co-operative banks working in the state. Mainly they are functioning as the mediator between state Apex bank and Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative societies.

The primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies are functioning at the grass root level deals directly with the individuals farmer and provide short and medium term credit. The average lending per farmer is Rs.26273 and the average advance per Primary Credit Co-operative society is Rs.72.49 lakhs till the year 2016. Now there are 4630 Primary Agricultural Co-operative societies functioning in the state.

#### **Long Term Co-operative Credit for Agriculture**

The Karnataka State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank, advanced long term loans to the farmers through 177 primary co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks (Previously called primary land Development Banks) in the state for long term loaning the main sources for the Karnataka state Co-Operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank is floating of debentures. For these debentures Registrar of co-operative societies is the trustee. For the year 2008-09 bank's share capital was Rs.4893.68 lakhs, Govt share capital Rs.445.41 lakhs and working capital is Rs.154189.87 lakhs.

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 the short term, medium term and long term loans issued by the co-operative credit system in the state was Rs. 3290.68, Rs.114.41 and Rs.171.89 crore respectively as against Rs.2849.50, Rs.98.50 and Rs.210.43 crore issued during the year 2014-15. While disbursement in long term loan indicated a declining trend, there was a



marked improvement in the issue of St and Mt loans. During the fiscal year 2015-16, The co-operative credit system issued ST, MT and LT loans to the extent of Rs.2229.19, Rs.75.62 and Rs.48.52 crore respectively.

As on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2016 the recovery percentage under ST loans recorded 76.50 as against 68.15 recorded during the year 2014-15. The recovery made under MT and LT loans stood at 65.95 and 43.50 percent as against 42.28 and 38.65 percent respectively in 2014-15.

#### **Co-operative Banking Networks in Karnataka:**

Taking in to account all aspects of co-operative development across the districts in Karnataka, 7 districts namely Udupi, Bagalkot, South Canara, North Canara, Coorg, Bijapur and Belgaum have high level of cooperative development, while another 7 districts such as Shivamoga, Mysore, Bidar, Bangalore Urban, Hassan and Mandya are all the category of above normal cooperative development. Majority of the districts i.e., 11 of them come under the category of normal cooperative development only 3 districts i.e., Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga and Kolar the level of cooperative development is below normal.

#### **Development Action Plans of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives:**

177 primary cooperative Agriculture and rural development Banks working in the state had a paid up share capital of Rs.107.01 crore at the end of 2009. Target fixed for the year 2009 for advancing agricultural loan was Rs.250.00 crore, against which they have advanced Rs.177.65 crore by the end of March 2009, of which Rs.87.90 crore was lent to small and marginal farmers and Rs. 6.21 crore to SC's and ST's.

28 banks were considered eligible to get unrestricted finance and 147 are eligible to get restricted finance during 2014-15. Eligibility criteria depends on the NPA level of banks. The government has given full stamp duty exemption for all the loans availed by farmer members under agriculture and allied activities up to 2009. The government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.2412.02 lakh as compensation to 23838 beneficiaries under the compensation scheme at the end of march 2016.

Cooperative sector in Karnataka has just completed hundred years in 2004. The erst while Mysore state was a pioneer in establishing the first cooperative credit society in the country at Kanaginahal in the erst while Dharwad district in 1905. Sri Siddanagowda Sannaramanagowda patil was its founder. The state has witnessed a tremendous growth in the cooperative sector. Karnataka has defined its own cooperative policy 1997. Karnataka is one of the few states in the country where the cooperative sector has gained considerable momentum and made its impact on its economy.

Though lending by cooperative credit institutions in Karnataka is impressive a comparison with other states suggests scope for improvement.

#### **Commercial Banks and Agricultural Credit:**

A unique feature of the financial sector in Karnataka is that it is the home for maximum number of commercial banks in the country. Nationalized banks such as Canara banks, Syndicate banks, Vijaya bank, Corporation bank, State Bank of Mysore in the SBI group Ing Vyshya Bank limited, Karnataka Bank limited in the private sector have found their origin in Karnataka. At the end of June 2004 there were 4851 branches of scheduled commercial banks in Karnataka, which accounted for 7.2% of total such offices in India. Karnataka occupies fifth position. The average population per bank, office (APPBO) is 11000 for the state.

As at the end of March 2016 the total number of bank branches was 5504. There were 755 bank branches at the time of nationalization in 1969 in Karnataka. Since then 4816 bank branches have been added till the end of June 2009, taking total number of bank branches to 5571 out of which 3390 branches were located in rural and semi urban areas. At present the share of rural bank branches in Karnataka stands at 39.74% as against 25% at the time of nationalization. The per branch population in the state stood at 9593 as at March 2016.

Distribution of commercial banks among districts reveal that Bangalore Urban accounts for 17.48% of the total branches, following by Belgaum (6.73%) South Canara (6.48%) and Davanagere (2.66%). These 7 districts together account for over 46% of the state's total branches. While Bangalore urban is strong with all the metropolitan branches



of the state Udupi, Kolar, Belgaum, Hassan, North Canara, Tumkur, Chikkamagalur and Gulbarga have more rural branches. South Canara and Mysore have more Urban branches, districts such as Chamarajanagar, Gadag, Koppal, Bidar, Haveri and Raichur have relatively less number of commercial banks.

#### **Deposits and Advances:**

The aggregate outstanding deposits of commercial banks in Karnataka stood at Rs. 256709 crore as at the end of March 2009 as against Rs. 210349 crore recorded a year ago, growth in deposits during the year was 22.04% up to the end of March 2016. As at the March 2009 the total outstanding advances of commercial banks in the state stood at Rs.196719 crore as against the level of advances of Rs.164110 crore recorded a year ago indicating a growth rate of 19.87%. The credit deposit ratio of the state as of June 2009 was 75.22 vis-s-vis 79.45 as June 2008 showing a declining of 4.23%

#### **Advances to Agriculture by Commercial Banks in Karnataka:**

Domestic banks are required to provide 40% of their net bank's credit to the agriculture and allied sector. Advances of this sector by all banks groups in the state amounted to Rs.71810 crore in March 2009, contributing to 45.80% in total advances made by them, thus exceeding the norms fixed by the RBI, direct advances to agricultural sector by scheduled commercial banks in March 2016 stood at Rs.29196 crore as against Rs.25817 crore recorded in March 2008. Contributing to 18.79% of total advances made by scheduled commercial banks.

#### **Regional Rural Banks and Agricultural Credit in Karnataka:**

The RRBs have evolved in to a major institutions towards credit dispensation in rural areas over the years, since their inception in 1975. RRBs being an integral segment of the banking system with focus on rural poor have also been subjected to various reform measures. As a result they have achieved considerable operational and financial stability in rural areas.

The main objective of the RRBs is to provide credit and other facilities particularly to the small and marginal farmers agricultural labourers, rural artisans and small entrepreneurs so as to develop agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other productive activities in rural areas. From the beginning the sponsor banks have continued to provide managerial and financial assistance to RRBs and also other concessions, such as lower rate of interest (8.5%) on the later borrowing from sponsor banks. Further, the cost of staff deputed to RRBs and training expenses of RRBs staff are borne by the sponsor banks.

At the end of March 2016 there were 1177 bank branches of 6 RRBs (after their amalgamation) spread all over the state. These banks have mobilized Rs.9428.86 crore of deposits at the end of March 2009 and advanced Rs.8178.07 crore resulting in a credit deposit ratio of 86.73%, priority sector advances made by these banks stood at Rs. 6941.03 crore as on June 2016 as against Rs.6225.99 crore as on June 2008, showing a growth of 11.48%, Direct agricultural advances of RRBs amounted to Rs 5061.61 crore constituting 61.89% of total advances made by RRBs.

The credit policy announced by the RBI in 2004 indicated that sponsor banks in consultation with state governments would initiate steps for amalgamation if RRBs sponsored by them. Accordingly 13 RRBs in the state were amalgamated in to 6 RRBs in accordance with the policy decision taken by the government of India to make these banks more viable. 4 RRBs sponsored by Canara Bank were amalgamated in to one and renamed as pragathi Grameena Bank, similarly another 4 RRBs sponsored by Syndicate Bank were amalgamated and renamed as Karnataka Vikasa Grameena Bank. The status position of other RRBs sponsored by the state Bank of Mysore, Corporation Bank, State Bank of India and Vijaya Bank remained unaltered. Now all the 6 RRBs in the state have attained viability.

#### **Determinants of Supply of Agricultural credit:**

The main determinants of supply of agricultural credit are as follows:

1. **Investment in securities-** In a regulated lending system, given the interest rate and default risk, the bankers may be more interested in investing their funds in government and other approved securities. The increasing proportion of investment in securities out of total deposits may leave the banks with less loanable funds. It may adversely affect the channelization of credit to different sectors of the economy in



general and agriculture in particular. This may also negatively affect the credit deposit ratio. Thus investment in securities is expected to have negative association with credit flow to agriculture.

2. **Rural coverage of banks-** During the post-nationalization period banks were directed by the RBI to give priority to rural and non-banked areas in the banks branch expansion to enhance the credit availability to the needy. However, the problems of mounting overdues, poor quality of lending and recalcitrant attitude among borrowers in formal lending agencies contributed to cumulative losses, adversely affecting the viability and efficiency of the banking system. During the reform years, the banks were directed to close down their loss making branches or merge them with other banks. Thus closure of loss making banks together with the increasing population pressure may have reduced the credit flow to agriculture and hence the rural coverage of banks is expected to have a negative association with credit flow to agriculture.
3. **Lending rate on agriculture credit-** From the supply side interest rate plays an important role in the flow of credit. If the interest income is greater or at least equal to the cost of lending, it may positively influence the financial institutions to increase the supply of agricultural credit. Thus a higher lending rate is expected to increase the supply of credit to agricultural sector.
4. **Credit subsidy-** credit subsidy is the difference between the cost of providing credit to agriculture and the interest rate earned on outstanding agricultural advances adjusted for defaults increase in the rate of credit subsidy may reduce the supply of agriculture credit.
5. **Agricultural credit supplied by the cooperatives-** An increase in the total agricultural credit supplied by the cooperative institutions may reduce the extent of credit supply by the commercial banks and RRBs . The commercial banks including the RRBs are expected to follow a policy of mutual substitutability with cooperative institutions in the provisioning of agricultural credit.

#### Suggestions:

1. Deregulation of interest rate may have helped the formal agencies to enhance the proportion of disbursement to agricultural sector in the overall net bank credit.
2. Widening scope of priority sector may have resulted in greater availability of credit to the priority sector, in general and the agricultural sector, in particular.
3. Increasing the availability of funds to the banks as a result of reduced CRR and SLR may have a positive impact on the credit flow to agriculture.
4. Since most of the loss making bank branches during the pre-reform period were located in rural areas the closure of bank branches may lead to reduced supply of credit to agriculture.
5. The recommendation of the Gupta committee (1998) that the quality of lending is to be improved may provide ample access to institutional credit by marginal and small farmers.

#### Conclusion:

Farming community, already is in the clutch of debt due to price crash and crop loss, several factors are responsible for farm distress, among these debt related crisis is severe. Therefore it is the necessity of the time to improve the sources of institutional credit to agriculture, and regulate effectively the functions of non institutional sources especially money lenders. Therefore the government must establish more number of agricultural credit institutions all over the state. They must lend at cheapest rate of interest and with easy terms and conditions to the farmers especially small and marginal farmers.

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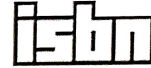
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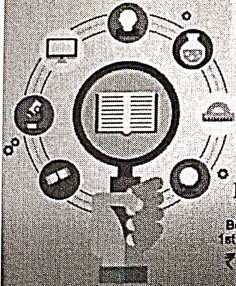
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**ಕಲಿಕೆ-ಬೋಧನೆ, ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ**

ಮಾನವನ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನವು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಬೋಧನೆ, ಕಲಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯಗಳಾದ ಸಂವೇದನೆ, ಅವಧಾನ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಾನುಭವ, ಅಭಿಪ್ರೇರಣೆ, ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿ, ಆರೋಚನೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವುದರಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾದವರು ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ನೆರವಿನಿಂದ ಬೋಧನೆ, ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬಹುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಲೇಖಕರಾದ ಡಾ. ರಾಮಲಿಂಗರವರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 27 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಅನುಭವಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರತ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು. ನಾವು ಕಂಡಂತೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಅಧ್ಯಾಪನ ಇವರ ಶ್ರೀತಿಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾಗಿವೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮೂರು ಮಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತಂದಿದ್ದು ಬೋಧಕರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಎನ್.ಸಿ.ಟಿ.ಇ. ಸಲಹೆಯಂತೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಇಡಿ, ಬಿಡ್ನಾರ್ಷಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಏಕರೂಪ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಯುಕ್ತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಬೋಧನಾ ಅನುಭವದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭಾಷೆ ಕುದ್ಧವೂ, ಸರಳವೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಸುಲಲಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಬೋಧಕರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀಯುಕ್ತರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಹೊರಬರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾ ಓದುಗರು ಸಹೃದಯದಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುವರೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

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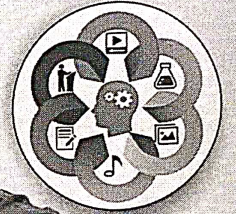
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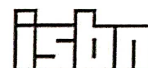
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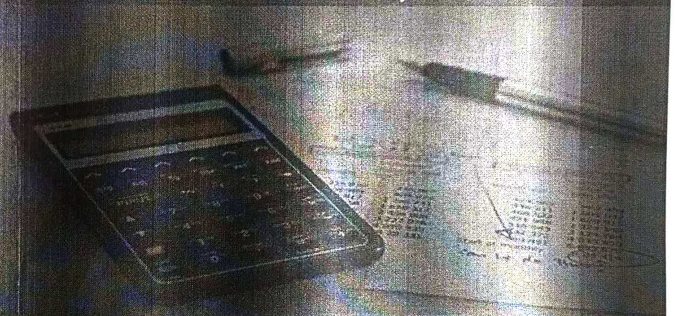
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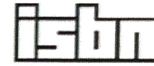
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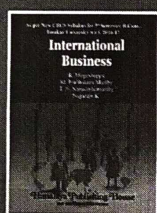
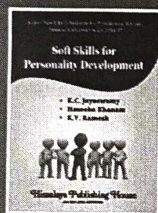
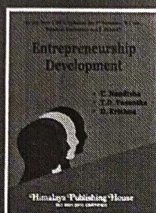
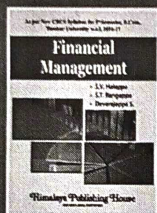
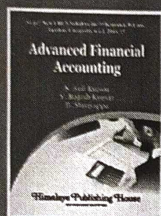
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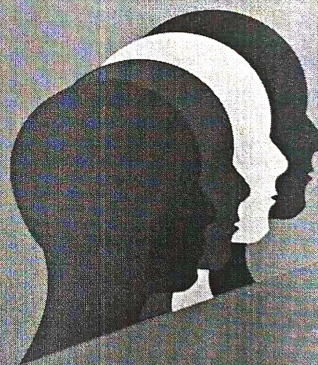
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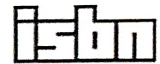
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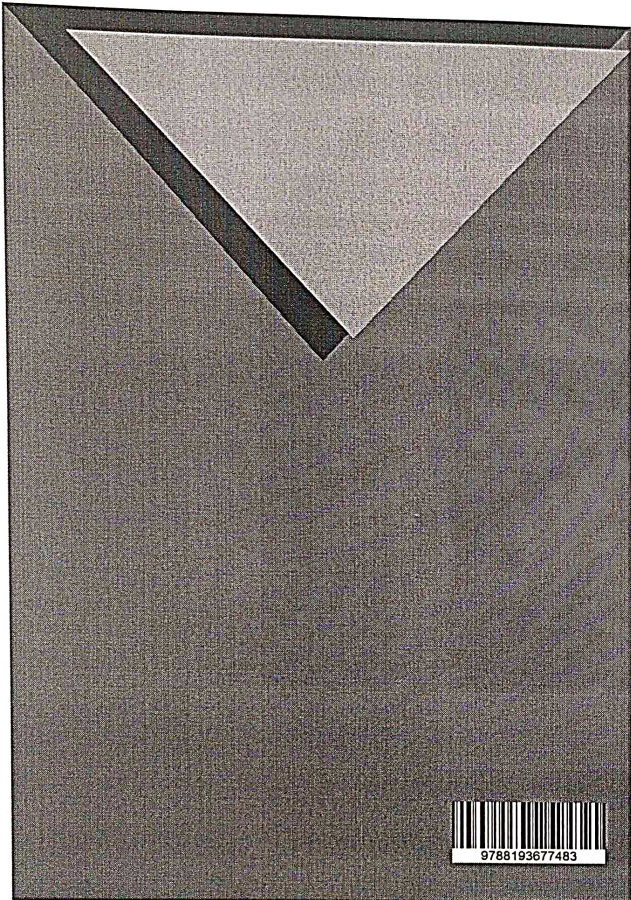
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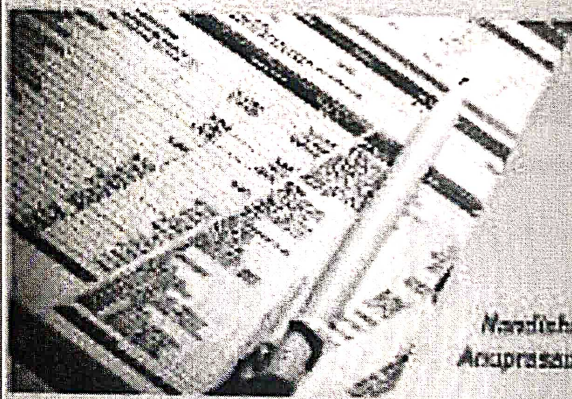
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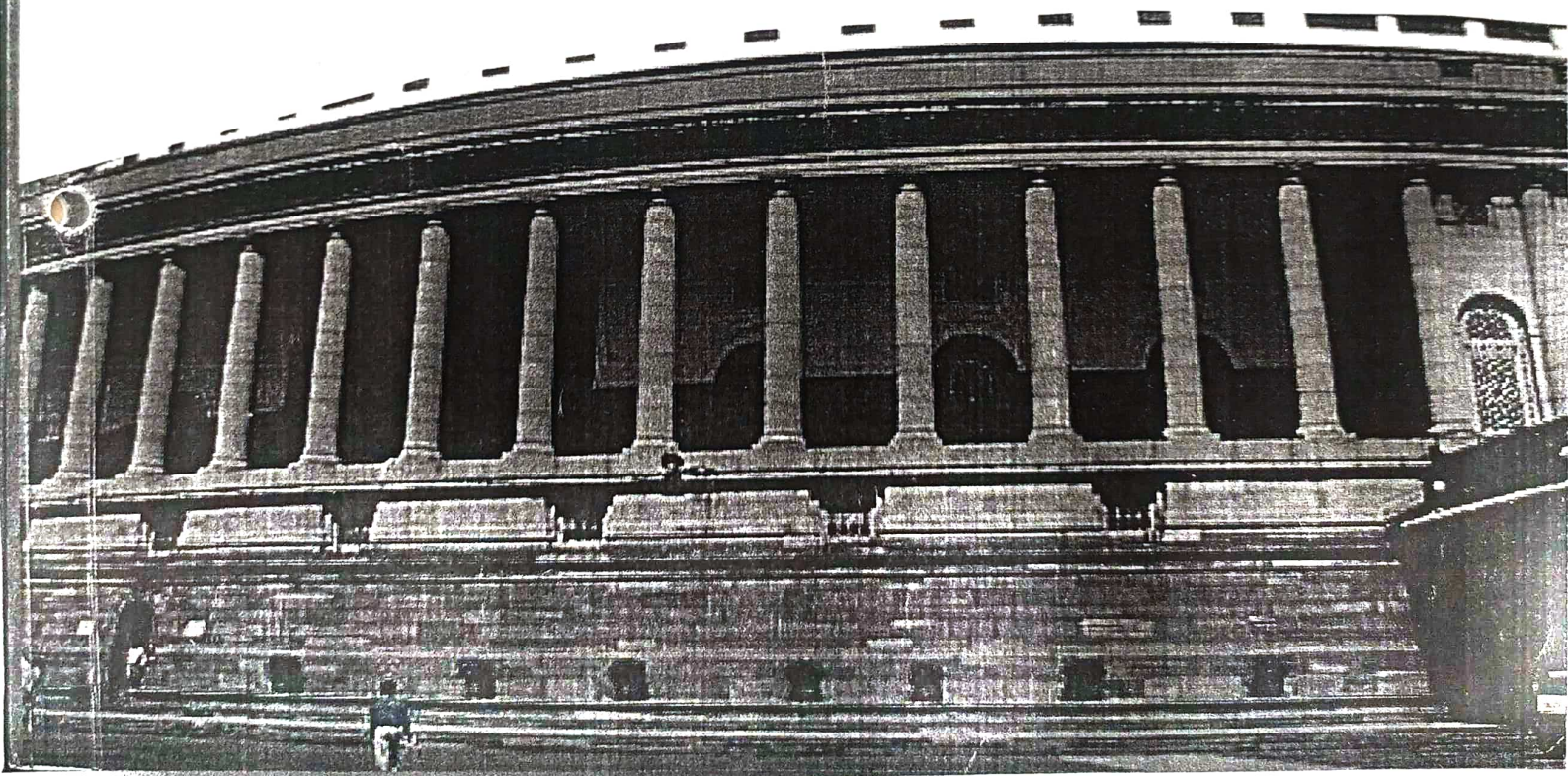
  
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18-19/04

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## POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN INDIA -AN OVERVIEW

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### Abstract

*"Women's lives in India and the world over are circumscribed by what can be termed as five 'Ps' Patriarchy; Productive resources access inadequacy, poverty, promotion advancement insufficiency and powerlessness". It is estimated that women do two thirds of the world's work. In exchange they receive only 10 percent of all the income and own a mere one percent of the entire world's means of production. It is a fact that the real social status and the real level of political participation of women cannot be analyzed in isolation. On the contrary it is interlinked with the socio-economic conditions, political climate and inequalities inherent in the traditional social structure, its norms and values, customs and rituals. All these factors together determine the actual social status of women. In ancient India, reverence was given to women as mother's image, a symbol of life, strength and purity, with immense capacity for patience, sacrifice and sufferings. Involvement of women in political arena and in decision-making role is an important tool for empowerment as well as monitoring standards of political performance.*

**Key Words:** *Political participation, Status of Women, National Movement, Constitutional Provisions.*

### Introduction

"Women's lives in India and the world over are circumscribed by what can be termed as five 'Ps' Patriarchy, Productive resources access inadequacy, Poverty, Promotion advancement insufficiency and powerlessness". It is estimated that women do two thirds of the world's work. In exchange they receive only 10 percent of all the income and own a mere one percent of the entire world's means of production. It is a fact that the real social status and the real level of political participation of women cannot be analyzed in isolation. On the contrary it is interlinked with the socio-economic conditions, political climate and inequalities inherent in the traditional social structure, its norms and values, customs and rituals. All these factors together determine the actual social status of women. Not only that, women's status differs according to region, caste, class and religion and also on considerations of tribal, rural and urban areas." The status of a person is a great force in participating wholeheartedly in the developmental process. In the case of women, their inferior status relegated to them due to fundamentalism of tradition and religious beliefs blocked them from active participation in developmental process. Historically women are supposed to carry forward the traditions, norms and the values of society. The process of socialization that they undergo in their families does not prepare them for non-traditional roles. A better understanding of this position needs a historical analysis of status of women in India.

### Status of Women in Early Indian Society

In ancient India, reverence was given to women as mother's image, a symbol of life, strength and purity, with immense capacity for patience, sacrifice and sufferings. In the Vedic and upanishadic periods women enjoyed considerable freedom so far as political, social and educational activities were concerned and thus enjoyed a status and prestige in society. In homes, women were given superior position to that of men as they were treated as the embodiment of goddess of wealth, strength and wisdom. Woman was depicted as 'shakti', and it was an accepted belief that where woman is respected, there is divine presence. According to Manu, where women are neglected, all rites and ceremonies are fruitless and that family quickly perishes, but where women do not grieve that family always prospers.

Rig-Vedic women played a key role in the family, in the society and even in the political life. They enjoyed a position of equality and were respected both in the family and society as well. They were not ornamental objects but co- partners in life, in its pleasures and hurdles, in its joys and sorrows. They were imparted education like men and enjoyed considerable freedom in their personal

matters. These are evidences of women actively participating in the political activities. They participated in the deliberations of Vidhatha (the earliest folk assembly of Indo-Aryans) and Sabha along with men.

### **The Reform Movement**

The disintegration of the Mughal Empire in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the consequent political anarchy added to the miseries of Indian women. When the British rule started their position was the worst in the history of the country. From the ideological point of view women were considered an inferior species. She was inferior to male having no personality and significance. From the social point of view she was kept in a state of utter subjection, denied any right, totally suppressed and oppressed. "The customs of polygamy, the purdha, the denial of women's rights over property, child marriage, sati and ban on remarriage to widows - all these practices in this period resulted in the development of a very weak personality of women". The British influence was positive in the direction of women's upliftment. The close contacts with western cultural tradition, literature and education affected very deeply the minds of the Indian leaders. The natural result was the social movements for reforms of those evils, which were prevalent in the society. Consequently a number of reform movements emerged. The leaders and the social reformers of significance who were in the forefront of the struggle for women's emancipation were Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar, Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Swami Vivekanand, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and such others. These social reformers felt that the social evils can be eradicated by raising consciousness and making people sensitive to the injustice perpetrated on women. One of the important offshoots of the social reform movement was the establishment of the National Social Conference in 1887, which provided a forum for the reformers to discuss various practices and institutions which needed to be reformed. At this juncture there emerged a number of institutions organized by great social reformers led by Raja Ram Mohan Roy who is rightly called the father of Indian Renaissance. The 19<sup>th</sup> century reform movements and social renaissance initiated the process of improving the status of women. While spreading consciousness and pride in indigenous cultural tradition, institutions like the Arya Samaj, Rama Krishna Mission, the Prarthana Samaj etc. encouraged social service, educational and reform activities to bring about social change favoring women's upliftment.

### **Women in National Movement**

The Indian National Movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi inspired Indian women to enter the open field of politics. He recognized the importance of women's participation in the freedom struggle. He said, "In the Non-violent struggle, women have an advantage over men, for women are in any way superior to men in their religious devotion. Silent and dignified service is the badge of her sex. Woman is sacrifice personified. When she does a thing in them right spirit, she moves mountains".

In the Non Cooperation Movement of 1921 and the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930, new techniques like picketing and boycotting of foreign goods, liquor shops and non-cooperation in various governmental activities were used. Mahatma Gandhi had immense faith in the women's inner strength and their moral appeal. In various nonviolent agitations not only the upper class urban women but at many places, simple unsophisticated rural women also assumed leadership. Women organized themselves into groups and were willing to join processions, face police firing and go to prison. They broke the salt law, picketed shops selling liquor and boycotted foreign manufactured cloths. There were also women who joined terrorist group; and helped in editing and distributing banned news papers and even manufacturing bombs.

### **Participation of Women in Post Independent Period**

The foundation of political participation of women was laid down during the national movement. The transfer of power from British to Indian hand gave women opportunity to participate in democratic process. Large number of legal, social and economic measures has been taken up by the Independent government to raise the status of women in India. Women too have become politically conscious, as they have started participating in national and state politics.

### **Constitutional Provisions**

On attaining Independence in the year 1947, India became a republic. The Constitution of India adopted a parliamentary form of government. The government functions at different levels. At the apex level, there is the national government and governments at states and union territories. At the centre, the parliament consists of two houses i.e. the Upper House called the Rajya Sabha or the council of states and the Lower House called the Lok Sabha (House of People). At the state level, the

upper house is called the Legislative Council and the Lower House is called the Legislative Assembly. Each state has its own local self governments known as Panchayati Raj Institutions both at urban and rural areas Rural Panchayati Raj Institution has three tier structures consisting of the Zilla Panchayat at the district level, Taluk Panchayat at the taluk level, and Gram Panchayat at the village level.

The Constitution of India, one of the greatest documents ever produced came into force in the year 1950 guarantee justice, liberty and equality to all citizens. The preamble of the Constitution of India resolved to secure to all its citizens justice, social, economic and political, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and to worship, equality of status and opportunity and to promote among them fraternity assuring the dignity of individual and the unity of nation. To attain this, the Constitution guarantees fundamental rights. Specific articles and amendments have been enacted to ensure that women and children enjoy the Constitutional rights. The Constitution not only grants equality of treatment to women but also calls upon the state to adopt measures favoring women neutralizing the socio- economic, educational and political disadvantages that they face. The following are the various provisions in the constitution which ensures equality between men and women.

- Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of law within the territory of India. This Article stands for absence of any discrimination by law or in their administration.
- Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth. It is a guarantee against every form of discrimination. According to article 15(3), nothing shall prevent the state from making special provisions for the benefit of women and children.
- Article 16, guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matter relating to employment or appointment to any office under state. Secondly no citizen shall, on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, decent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be eligible for, or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the state.
- Article 39- a) guarantees right to an adequate means of livelihood for all citizen.
- Article 39 b) guarantees equal pay for equal work for both men and women. c) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizen are not forced by economic necessity to enter occupations unsuited for their age or strength.
- Article 42, guarantees just and humane condition of work and maternity relief. This is in accordance with Article 23 and 25 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- Article 51-A clause (e) says that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India- to promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India, transcending religious, linguistic and religious or sectional diversities, to renounce practice derogatory to the dignity of women.
- The 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment has added the following articles to the Constitution providing reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Article 243-(D) (2) states not less than 1/3 of the seats reserved under clause (1) shall be reserved for women belonging to S.C or as the case may be S.T.
- Article 243-(D) (3)-extends political reservation to women not less than 1/3 of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats shall be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a panchayat.
- Article 243-(D) (4) extends reservation to elected offices as well. The office of the chairpersons in the panchayats or any other level shall be reserved S.C and the S.Ts and women in such a manner as legislature of a state may, by law provide.

#### **Political Parties and Women**

There is no denying the fact that a political party is an authentic institutional voice in a democracy in a multi-party democracy; such as India, the role of political parties in election, in mobilizing public opinion and also in governance process cannot be overemphasized. Therefore, the backing of a political party for the success of a candidate in election is also imperative. This trend was evident when women contestants fielded by political parties won in larger numbers in comparison to independent candidates. When Rajiv Gandhi came to power in 1984 he tried to project a pro-woman image for his party. He fielded a slightly larger number of candidates- 40 out of 492 (8.13%). In the sympathy wave that followed Indira Gandhi's assassination the congress party won by a landslide victory, even the new-comers among women- 37 were elected to the Eighth Lok Sabha. There were total 44 women ministers during Rajiv's first tenure as Prime Minister, the highest ever in Lok Sabha.

## Initiatives of Indian Government for Women's Political Empowerment

The Government of India has declared the year 2001 as year for the Empowerment of Women. In India genuine efforts have been made for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment through various departments of Women and Child Development Human Resource Development Ministry. Several commissions, particularly the National Commission for Women and its state branches, Central Social Welfare Board and state branches, National Council of Educational Research and Training, (NCERT)—National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and other various National and NGO's dedicated to the cause of women are also working towards the goal of promoting women's empowerment.

As a result of all these efforts made at various levels, the situation of women on the whole has improved with regard to some of the critical indicators of women's empowerment, like literacy, education, employment, health, human rights and so on. According to the various surveys, national and international studies, considerable progress has been made in reducing the gender gap worldwide, though gender inequalities; inequity and injustice persist in many important areas. It will go to enhance the participatory character of India's democracy very significantly. In India lot has been made in all the critical areas of concern for women's development and empowerment. Considerable progress has also been achieved. Women in increasing numbers are becoming literate, getting various levels of education, skills and professional training and entering into all kinds of jobs and professions, are working in the lowest to the highest rank and are making success of these. They are provided with the constitutional and legal rights and other human rights and even land rights becoming women rights. The political participation of women as a pre-condition for their empowerment is the issues gradually gaining visibility and acceptability. But observing the critical analysis of many reports about how women are being treated in the family and society in day-to-day life, it is obvious that they are far from being empowered in reality.

When panchayat raj system was introduced very few women contested or got elected, Balwantrai Metha Committee (1978) recommended that in the constitution of panchayats, provisions might be made for the co-option of two women members, "who are interested to work with women and children" Subsequently the Ashok Metha Committee (1978) had mentioned that two women securing the highest number of votes among the women candidates in the election could take the seats reserved for them, a method of co-option by election. Though panchayat raj institutions were established in many states, women's representation did not exceed more than two or three. It was only in 1976, after the publication of the Report of the Committee on Status of Women, there was a demand for the representation of women in panchayat raj bodies through reservation. Karnataka is a pioneer state in this regard. It was the first state in the country to introduce the policy of reservation for women in panchayat raj institutions. Yet politics proved to be a very inhospitable terrain for women and continues to be the male bastion into which the entry of women is severely restricted.

### Reservation Bill- 33.33 percent Reservation for Women

Above discussion makes it clear that women remain invisible and marginalized in decision-making bodies. Data shows that there has been only a marginal increase in the last few decades in the number of women candidates contesting elections and getting elected.

The National Perspective Plan for Women, 1988 recommended 30% reservation for women in local governments and other decision making bodies to encourage participation of women in grass root politics. This debate finally culminated in the passing of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1992. This paved way for the entry of more than one million women into the local governments as members, presidents and vice-presidents. The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, provided a new constitutional platform which ensures the representation of 1/3 women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions. This legislation accelerated the participation of women in the policy making bodies.

The low representation of women in parliament and state assemblies has been the major concern of various women organizations. Women constituting nearly half of the population have to abide by the decisions taken by men in power. No serious efforts have been made by political parties to give more representation for women. Representation of women in legislatures, thereby entering into power position is inevitable for political empowerment and equality of women. Given our political situation, it has become clear that it is difficult for women to enter into legislature without reservation. Therefore demand for 33% reservation in national and state legislature has become a major demand of various women's organizations.

During 1990's, the issue of women reservation was in the manifesto of various political parties, which was also a way of wooing women voters. Women reservation bill was first introduced by Deve Gowda led national front government in September, 1996 as the 81<sup>st</sup> amendment bill. Various political parties like Samajavadi Party, Janatha Dal, Lok Shakthi etc opposed the bill severely as it does not provide sub-quota for other backward classes and minorities. The argument put forth by the opposing group is that if the bill is accepted as it is, this opportunity will be encashed by the upper caste, urban elite women and have no effect on the patriarchal structure. In fact there is some truth in what has been argued here. Various studies have pointed out that those women who are in the forefronts of politics in India since independence have been mainly elite urban women. But, so far no serious attempts have been made to analyze this aspect.

Even as C.P. Bhambhri reiterates that the logic that women should participate in the decision-making process gets diluted if participation is on the basis of their religion or caste because they are reduced to the level of sectarian leaders and not women leaders. Veena Nayyar, too on the issue contents that the talk of quota with in quota is a blatant attempt to divide the women. That they forget about OBCs when it came to the 73rd Amendment because it concerned only governance at the village level and there was no need for considering a system of proportional representation where by the legitimate political aspirations of each group can be satisfied without breaking down the whole system with competing quotas. Caste and communal card was used to confuse the whole issue. What is essential today is the general involvement of women at all levels of power structure to ensure a true society, without any quota within quota for political leverage. The politicians, women activists and thinkers are divided on the issue of women's reservation bill.

Due to opposition from various political parties, bill was referred to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee headed by Geetha Mukharjee. This committee recommended the passing of the bill but rejected demand for sub quota for other backward classes. The bill has been introduced thrice but was stalled each time. In 1998, Atal Bihari Vajpai government presented 84th amendment bill for 33% reservation for women. The 12th Lok Sabha too failed to pass the bill. Women's Reservation bill is surrounded by hypocrisy and more of male chauvinism. In the year 1999, December 23rd, the bill was again presented in the Lok Sabha. But due to lack of consensus amongst different political parties, bill was rejected. UPA government adopted a different strategy. It has presented the 85th amendment bill in the Rajya Sabha so that it does not lapse with the dissolution of Lok Sabha. The bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th March 2010.

The bill's fate remains uncertain till its final passage by the Lok Sabha. Until this the women of India will wait to celebrate this as a legislative victory. There is a long way to go for the enactment of the bill. Political parties are using this issue to woo women voters. No political party is seriously committed to the issue of reservation for women. No party opposes reservation provided for women in local governments and they want it to be restricted at that level. A critical mass of women is a prerequisite for the effective political participation of women. Women's participation in political process is to strengthen democratic tradition. For Indian women, the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, the panchayat Raj Act 1992 opens up the door to many possibilities. This enabled women at the local village and district level, to contest on both reserved and unreserved seats. They have been given a chance to exercise power politics. The commonly held view that, we have to search for women for contesting elections has been somewhat disproved in practice in local body elections. Besides reserved seats, women secured seats also from the general quota. Women are sharing effectively the political decision-making at least at the grassroots level. The reservation for women in panchayats, provide a chance to stimulate, encourage and enhance the rural women to participate in political decision - making and developmental works.

#### **Conclusion**

Involvement of women in political arena and in decision-making role is an important tool for empowerment as well as monitoring standards of political performance. Women are however virtually invisible in the political spheres - Though we find instances like Queen Elizabeth, Queen Victoria, Rani Laxmibai, Chand Bibi and more recently Margeret Thatcher, Srimavo Bhandamaik, Indira Gandhi, Benazir Bhutto and Sonia Gandhi who took active part in the government of their respective nations, it is to be noted that most of these women leaders occupied the position by virtue of their belonging to the either royal families or to elite aristocratic class by way of inheritance. Under-representation or invisibility of women in decision-making reinforces their participation leading to an unequal distribution of resources, neglect of their interests, needs, perspectives and priorities and no

say in policy-making. Their voices fall on deaf ears. To effectuate feminization of politics, a critical mass of women in the decisionmaking bodies is yet to emerge. Government of the people, by the people and for the people — Abraham Lincoln's concept of democracy is an ideal, which remains unachieved in the world especially in the context of half the population of any country, the women. The performance of women with particular reference to elected women representatives in the areas of Viluppuram District in Tamil Nadu are selected to analyze the factual background and to examine the extent of women panchayat representatives political participation and performance at the grass- root level.

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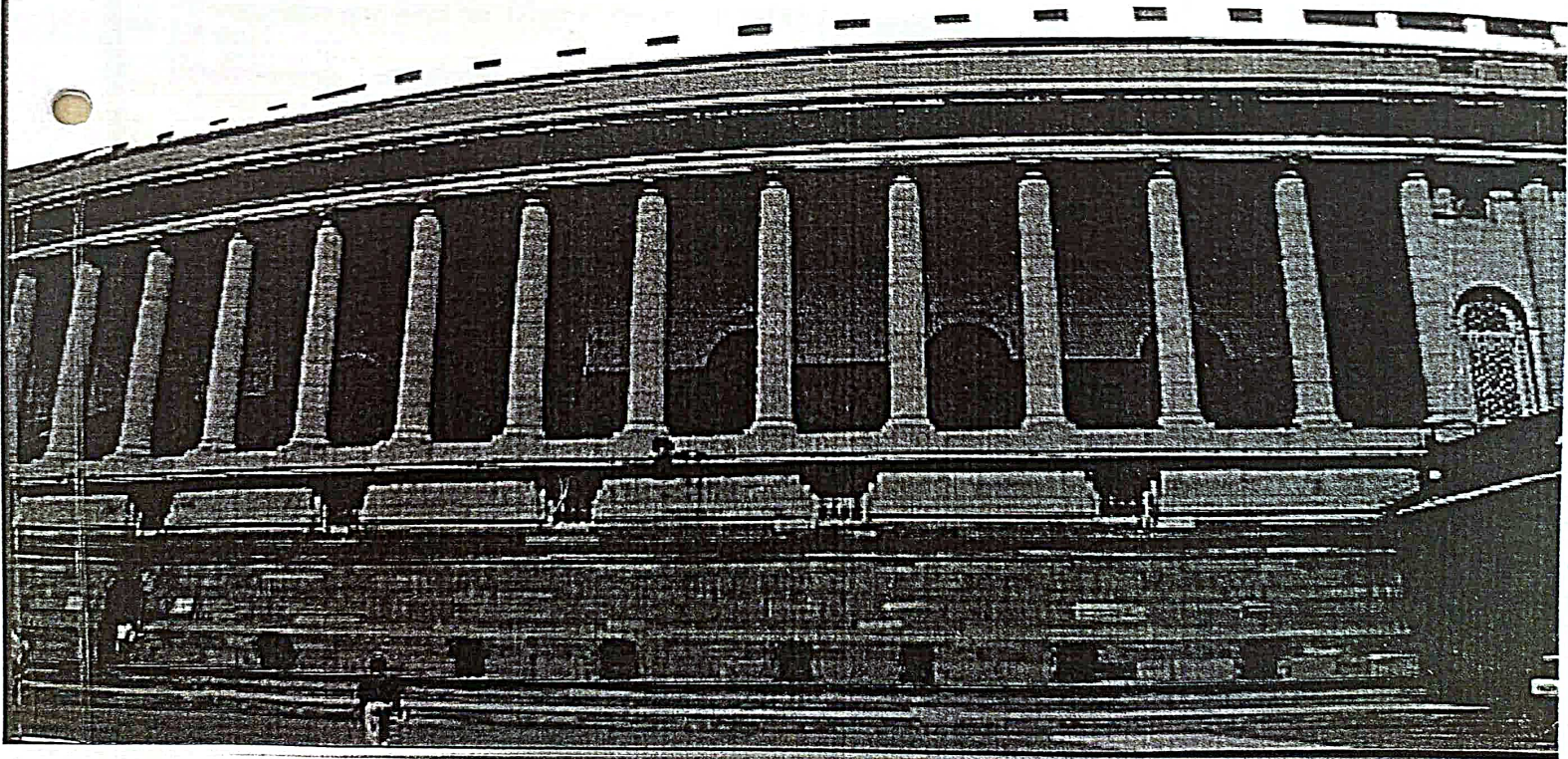


# PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN INDIA - Problems and Prospects

18-19/05

Editors

Basavaraju H.S.  
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# A STUDY ON IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON INDIA AND WORLD POLITICS

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## Abstract

*The rise of the internet in the early 1990s, has led to the increase in the world's networked population. The networked population has greater access to information, more opportunities to engage in public speech and a better ability to undertake united action. Social media has become a fact of life for civil society world over, involving many actors -- regular citizens, activists, non-governmental organizations, telecommunications firms, software providers, and also governments at large. Social media revolution in the Indian political scene is real, tangible and accelerating. Keeping an eye on upcoming by elections, the objective of this article is to study the impact of social media viz. Facebook, Twitter, Google+ and You Tube on Indian politics. No doubt social media is now being seriously considered by the Indian political parties as a mean to reach out to the electorate, but will it influence the By Elections in the same way as in Obama's Presidential elections? Social media has gained importance with the rise in youth population in Karnataka as well as India. As they are the one who use internet the most in India. Will this social media & youth change the wave of Indian politics? This article will cover these and some more issues related to Indian politics.*

**Keywords:** Social media, effects of social media, social media and politics, C-Governance

Social media was a popular word in Indian parliament election 2019. Political parties use social media because traditional mass media communication medium are highly regulated by election commission of India. For over a decade politicians have taken the web in an attempt to better reach voters in our new media society. At first it was the use of static webpage to promote campaign goals, promises and information. However, as social media or the social networking sites (SNS) began to rise in popularity in the mid-2000, campaigns began in earnest attempting to harness their power to reach more voters.

For instance, the 2008 U.S. presidential election was the benchmark as the first election to fully grasp the power and reach of the SNS's to impact voters. The U.S. President, Barack Obama's campaign used Facebook in an exceptional ways to reach out the young voters. It worked, allowing him to win the votes nearly 70 percent of voters that were under 25 years old .

Social media is also facilitating a new way by which people are able to search and share information and increasing their awareness . It plays a vital role in converting street movements into large cities of Romania in 2012 . In the same passion during anti-corruption movement 2012, social activist, Anna Hazare used social media to connect people in New Delhi.

Politicians use social media to communicate with their audience and to call them either to protest, or to vote . So, the use of Web 2.0 technologies has made it incredibly easy for a wide range political parties, social activist, individual leaders are getting attention towards social media.

In addition to the impact that social media has for campaigns in the traditional sense of expanding the reach of their message to more voters and often younger voters. Social media activities can be either used to predict the outcome of elections. However, many companies have attempted to use the data which is available from the social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Google Plus and other platforms to predict election outcomes. It is assumed that people visits these social media platforms with their ideas and thoughts regarding their political leaders during the election periods.

While through careful content and structural network analysis these platforms will provide similar results to traditional election polling.

Hence, social media has emerged as an essential tool of communication and has created new ways of political mobilizing and encourage social media users in political activities ranging from joining their political groups by tweeting, status update in whatsapp, Twitter, and Instagram, expressing supports through blogs and videos on Youtube.

Political campaigning has become a major focus in the growing field of social media studies. Researchers across the globe analyse political online communication. This analysis aims to identify how the political parties managed to mobilize social media users by means of the communicating through social networks sites, blogs and videos on Youtube.

#### **Classification of Social Media Websites**

Social media websites can be grouped as Social Networking sites, Social Bookmarking websites, social news websites, Social Photo and Video Sharing and Wikis. Social Networking sites like Facebook, Hi5 and Last.FM interact by adding friends, commenting on profiles, joining groups and having discussions. Social Bookmarking websites viz., Del.icio.us, Blinklist, Simpyinteract by tagging websites and searching through websites bookmarked by other people. Social News websites Digg, Propeller, Reddit interact by voting for articles and commenting on them. Social Photo and Video Sharing sites YouTube, Flickr etc. interact by sharing photos or videos and commenting on user submissions. Wikis. (Wikipedia, Wikia) interact by adding articles and editing existing articles.

#### **Social Media and their Effects**

Social media have influenced many aspects of our life be it education, culture, administration, marketing, businesses or politics. Social media have been able to make profound impact by means of news, interaction, learning and marketing. Social media has become an important source of news. Various news channels tweet or give updates on significant happenings all over the world and the news quickly gets passed around the networks in ways never experienced before. It allows people to keep in touch more regularly. People in different cities, countries and continents can keep in touch effortlessly and it creates an opportunity to experience different cultures and exchange opinions. Social media have also played a large part in fostering learning. Children who start using the social media platforms develop early communication skills, and generally become more literate. The whole dynamics of marketing have been changed. Companies are becoming more consumer-centered through interactions made over social media. They are able to understand the needs of the market from the market itself.

#### **Social Media and C-Governance**

Social media has led to the emergence of citizen led governance (C-governance) in India. Anti corruption movement by Anna Hazare and protests followed by Nirbhaya gang rape were channelized through the social media. These events garnered enormous national and global support by involving the common man.

#### **Anti-corruption Movement**

Anna Hazare initiated a Satyagraha (Fasting for a noble cause) movement for passing a stronger anti-corruption Lokpal bill in the Indian Parliament. He started hunger strike when the demand was rejected by Indian government. The movement attracted attention in the media, millions of supporters inside and outside of India. People showed support through social media such as Twitter and Facebook. Online Signature Campaigns like avaaz got more than 10 lakh signatures in just 36 hours. This led Government to seriously consider the introduction of Lokpal bill in parliament.

#### **Delhi Gang-rape**

In December, Delhi gang rape case, which made people's collective anger to blast and come out on streets. Nationwide protests at India Gate area in New Delhi was a people's movement and it was the scruples of the people who made them come out and demand justice for Nirbhaya. Social media played a pivot role in mobilizing people to India Gate. No doubt T.V. was telecasting all the news item was reaching them on their cell phone via Facebook and Twitter etc. People received the reactions of famous people who are respected and hold a special place in society on twitter and got bonded like never before. The massive protests led the government to set up Justice Verma committee to bring changes in Rape law. Later on the Criminal Law [Amendment] Bill, 2013 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 19th March, 2013, and by the Rajya Sabha on 21st March, 2013. The amendments brought stricter punishments for the rapists.

## **Telangana Movement**

The recent development on Telangana issue depicts a clear picture of how the social media is influencing administrative issues. On 30 July 2013, the Congress Working Committee approved recommending a motion for a separate Telangana to the central government accepting the 57 year old demand of people of region. The Telangana movement was bolstered with the active participation of students way back in 1969. Since then, students movement has been a backbone to spread the movement across the 10 districts of Telangana and making it a people's movement. Social Media has played a big role in student movement. Several facebook communities have been set up which helped bring the people together. Facebook status update or twitter update flared up the communication on the state hood issue. It also helped provide feedback on what is going right & what is wrong. You-tube also proved to be a great platform with videos of the protests & movements getting thousands of views.

Social media has also enabled greater political awareness and organization, which has in some cases rewritten entire political landscapes. The impact has been seen both in Indian political scenario and overseas. Before studying the impact of social media on Indian politics, we need to look at its impact in context of developed countries, where there is high literacy and higher prevalence of internet users.

## **Social Media and World Politics**

In recent times, world politics have witnessed lot of events, where social media played a significant role. Social media led to major overhauling of the world politics. On one side long standing regimes of dictators got buried under the weight of revolutions, spearheaded by internet connectivity and on the other hand voters got influenced by the campaigns on social media..

## **Presidential Election in USA**

A closer look at the presidential campaigns of Barack Obama will reveal the role of social media in his elections. The 2008 Obama Presidential campaign made history. Not only was Obama the first African American to be elected president, but he was also the first presidential candidate to effectively use social media as a major campaign strategy. In 2008, his campaign managers used social media effectively by sending voting reminders on Twitter and interacting with people on Facebook. When Obama announced his candidacy in 2007, Twitter had only just started and there wasn't even an iPhone yet. He was quick to pick up an innovative media to make his presence felt and effectively marketed himself.

In 2012, the scenario was totally different in United States of America, with 69 % adult social network users and 66% of social media users actively engage in political activism online. President Obama maintained a significant lead in both Facebook likes and Twitter followers over his rival Governor Romney during his election promotion. At the end of the campaign, Obama had 22.7 million followers and 32.2 million likes, compared to Romney's 1.8 million followers and 12.1 million likes (Foulger,2012). This huge difference in online followers was translated into a historic win for Barack Obama. He won the elections despite bleak economic conditions, weak dollar and high unemployment rate.

## **Arab Revolution**

In the last three years, the political landscape in the Arab world underwent a sea change. The revolutions sprung up and led to the throwing of long regime of dictators. Many political observers have credited social media for causing the revolutions. But the fact is that social media did not lead to the revolutions but played an important role in speeding them. In 2010-2011, an intensive campaign of civil resistance, including a series of street demonstrations took place in Tunisia, which led to the ousting of longtime President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. Social media played multiple and positive role in this revolution. Initially social media led to awareness and then it led to organization and finally it cleared the clouds of misinformation in Tunisia. In Egypt, 30 years long regime of Hosni Mubarak came to an end when unprecedented protest took place in Cairo. A 29-year-old Google marketing executive, Mr. Wael Ghonim found a photograph of a young man on the facebook, who had been brutally beaten to death by the Egyptian police. This body was of Khaled Mohamed Saeed, a young man from Alexandria. This prompted an agitated Ghonim to start a page on facebook in name of 'Saeed' to highlight the scenario in Egypt. The followers on his facebook increased from 300 to 2,50,00 in just three month. The online expression of distress spilled on the streets of Egypt, where the historic Tahrir square in Cairo was filled with waves of protesters, each shouting " We are all Khaled Saeed" (Vargas, 2012). President Hosni Mubarak was forced to resign and dissolve National

Democratic Party. Social media helped the young Egyptian population to share their frustration, helped them to organize and made Egyptians realize that they all share deep antipathy against the misrule of Hosni Mubarak. President Hosni Mubarak was forced to resign and dissolve National Democratic Party.

### **Philippine**

One of the earliest impacts of social media on politics was felt in Philippine at the turn of the century, when only through the use of text messaging a president was ousted. On January 17, 2001, during the prosecution trial of Philippine President Joseph Estrada, loyalists in the Philippine Congress voted to set aside proof against him. Within two hours, after the decision was announced, thousands of Filipinos, gathered on crossroads in Manila with the help of forwarded text messages to showcase their anger for their corrupt president. And in the next few days, over a million people arrived in downtown Manila. The country's legislators were startled by immense and speedy reaction from public and they reversed their decision and allowed the evidence to be presented. Estrada's fate was sealed and he had to quit. In this way, social media had helped force out a national leader. Estrada himself blamed "the text-messaging generation" for his downfall (Shirky, 2011)

The above events in the world politics clearly demonstrate the role social media is playing in politics. These events are not limited to any one part of the world, but spread over different continents. Social networking is sometimes used by the political parties and their leaders to market themselves and spread their views and opinions. On the hand, the public uses the same media to share their views and use it against undemocratic rule and anarchy.

### **Social Media and Indian Politics**

What is the impact of social media in politics of a democratic country like India? With so much 'buzz' being created about social media and as more youngsters are joining in, the political parties have finally woken up to its importance. Everyone is recognizing this new and powerful medium to interact with the masses and make them participate and thereby enabling better communication. Indian politicians, be it young or old have started experiencing the impact of social media in one form or the other. Now, almost every political party used the social media to get their message across the masses.

Political campaigns are in no way just limited to buttons and banners for politicians to reach their constituents. The new political arena is full of commercials, blog posts, and hundreds of tweets. Through social media, politicians are now able to constantly display their message through endless commercials, see direct responses to their actions via Facebook or Twitter, and connect with public (Foley, 2013). Social media creates a new political dialogue. It takes the power of political messaging away from the mass media model and places it firmly into peer-to-peer, public discourse. The word of mouth advertising a recommendation from someone you trust is the most powerful form of persuasion and social media creates multiple levels of trust based on relationships.

### **Social Media and Political Parties**

In recent times, Indian political landscape has seen two major national parties, Indian National Congress and Bhartiya Janta Party fighting an online political battle. Online propaganda is aggressively used against each other. Each and every medium is used to wage war of words. One tweet leads the other to respond immediately. The most famous tweets from both sides were, BJP calling Rahul Gandhi as 'Pappu' and Congress calling Narinder Modi as 'Feku'. Both the parties try to downplay the achievement and exaggerate the failures of each other. Both sides claim to have large number of followers.

The political parties have their own websites which was not seen some years back and some of them also use other social mediums to interact with people. With every party having its own website and leaders being active on different media it makes the citizens feel that they are within their reach. The need to take appointments or wait for them to talk is no longer required. The leaders are accessible at the click of a button.

In recent trends what the BJB Govt has taken the action like GST, Demonstration, up gradation of Traffic rules etc will also affect on the Next election.

### **Social Media and Karnataka Elections**

Now the big question is do the online campaigns and followings convert into votes? Do the people who express views online, go to the poll booths and cast votes? Let us analyze the State Legislative elections of 2013 in Karnataka. It is home to silicon valley, i.e, Bangalore, with many people using internet. The total Population of Karnataka is 5.273 crore (52.73 million), with 33.98%

people living in urban areas and rural population being 66.01%. Every political party was seen using the social medium to get their message across the masses be it Karnataka Pradesh Congress Party, Bhartiya Janata Party, Karnataka Janta Party, Janta Dal ( Secular). The parties had set an IT Cell that is in charge of the official twitter, Facebook accounts, blogs and youtube Videos (Mishra, 2013).

BJP was far ahead in social networking than of its opponents. But the elections saw huge defeat for ruling BJP government. The role and usage of social media in the Karnataka elections, was limited to the urban, tech savvy youth and the social media presence did not camouflage the issues like governance, corruption. Moreover, the real challenge of political leaders was to reach out to the rural population who are the real voters, which constitutes 66. 01% of state population and are largely illiterate and very meager number are tech savvy.

#### **Social Media and Lok Sabha Elections**

Now coming to By elections of 2019, will wide spreading social media change the fate of political parties? The analysis of Indian demographics needs to be studied. The internet penetration in India is not very high. But the number of users is increasing very fast. As per the research conducted by IAMAI and IMRB International in June 2013, the Internet usage has gone up drastically, with 190 million active users in June 2013. Out of these 130 million are urban users and 60 million are rural users. Along with it there are considerable number of people using twitter and Facebook. Thirty seven per cent of urban Indian registered voters are online and use internet regularly. NRI population of India is 25 million. This population is active user of social media. Though they don't have voting rights, but they do influence the voting pattern of their relatives back home. This indicates that the number of people who directly or indirectly use or get influenced by social media is by no means a small number.

When talking about age profile of voters, facts indicate that India will be going for polling in 2014 with a younger electorate. The age group of 18-35 yrs now constitutes 31.3% of the population (Census 2011). The Election commission estimates that the number of firsttime voters will go up to 149.36 million. This group is same as the one which is accessing social media 24\*7. India's user base of Facebook between the age group of 18-25 (52.8%) exceeds the average across other top 15 countries (33.7%) (Source: Inside facebook Gold, data from Facebook September 2010) But the ground reality is that these internet users seldom vote.

According to the census of 2011, India's population is 121.01 crore, out of which Urban population is 377,105,760 (31.16%) According to Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) about 74% of all internet users in Urban India use social media. This indicates that social media can play a vital role in influencing urban Indian population. But the rural India population is 833,087,662 or 68.83%. Thus, a large majority of Indians live in rural areas with literacy rate of 68.91%. Previous elections have shown that the rural voter influences the results. Voting by rural people has always been more than by the urbanites. Analysis of the above figures show that since rural population is more but literacy rate is less, they are less likely to be influenced by social media, which not only requires literacy, but also a person should be tech savvy. Moreover, in India there are multiple factors which influence an individual voting decision. Indian voters, both urban and rural, keep caste, religion, community sentiments above all other considerations.

#### **Conclusion**

The advent of social media has enabled an unprecedented empowerment and engagement of the 'aamaadmi' for expressing political opinions. A positive development of social media emergence has been that the youth is talking about the political issues. Earlier the political discussions were restricted only to those who read newspapers, watched news channels or participated in discussions in nakkad of a village or clubs. But now, social networking has made the youth of India to sit up and discuss political issues. They spend time to analyze and discuss politics. They now have views on the happenings of political events and they also influence the administrative decision making. But getting the youngsters together to vote in elections and using social media as a platform to help political parties is still a pipeline dream. It may take decades in India to replicate USA in the use of social media campaigning and to influence the voters. Social media revolution in the Indian political space is real, tangible and accelerating. Though it may not bring in huge changes immediately, but still it will play an important role in creating political awareness, which in itself is a huge step forward for a developing country like India.



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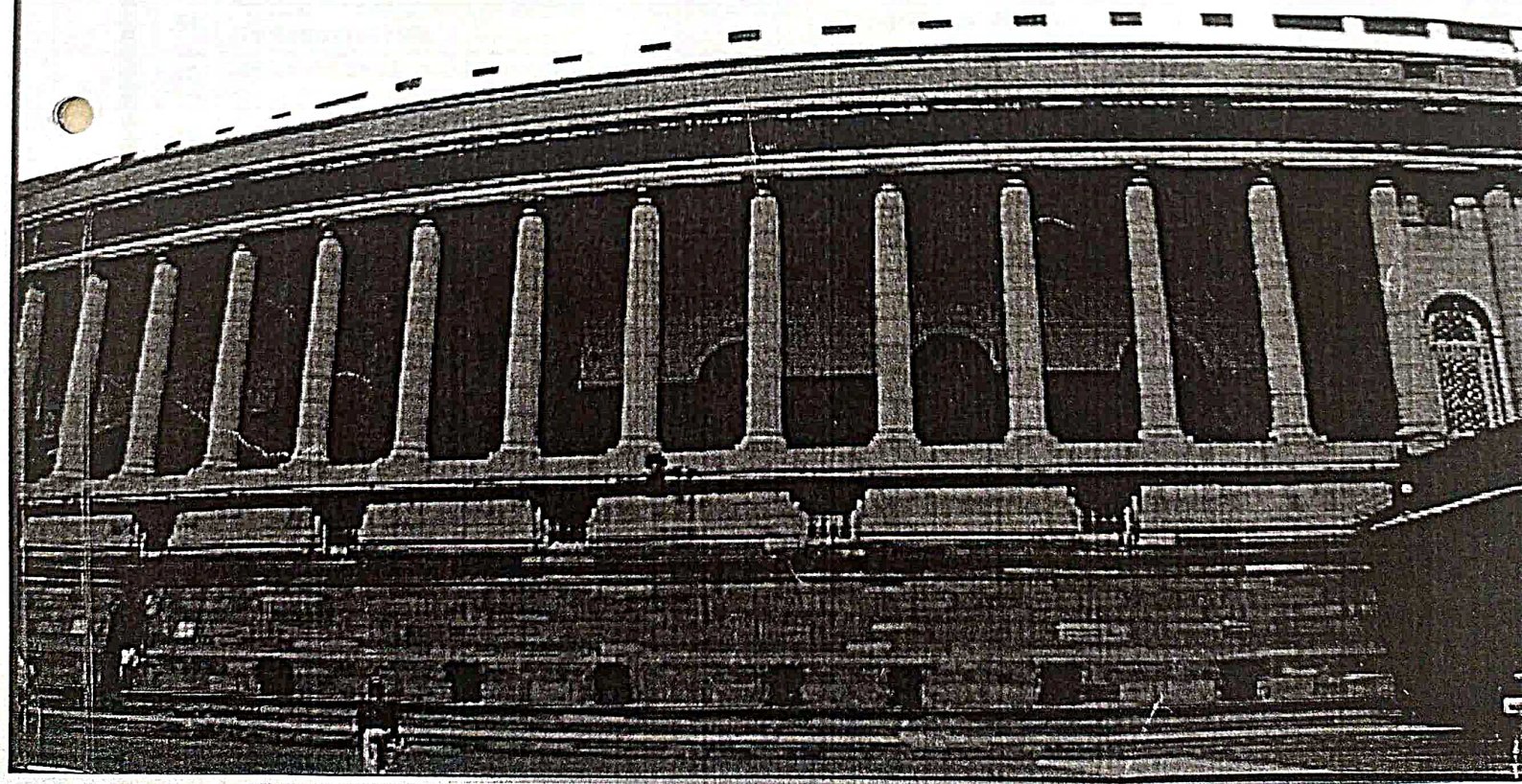
# **PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN INDIA**

## **- Problems and Prospects**

18-19/06

Editors

Basavaraju H.S.  
Valmiki Rama Krishna  
Meenakshi Khandimath  
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# A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN CREATING A NEW YOUTH, SUB CULTURE IN KARNATAKA

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## **Abstract**

*Social media is social interaction among the people in which they create, share or exchange pictures, ideas, views in virtual communities and networks. It is the use of web-based media to have an interactive dialogue. The social media is increasing the democratic participation and it allows people to keep in touch with friends, family and communities. At the same time social media is changing the way in which people interact with others through social networking sites people are more connected with the other but at the same time it is making the people more isolated and creating a new sub-culture. 20 years ago, young people may have only been in touch with friends and peer-groups when hanging out at school, or meeting up in town. Now young people can be touch through instant messaging, social networks, online games and many other tools. Young people are growing up in a constantly connected society.*

*Talk if 'real world vs. online world' or 'real world vs. virtual world' is mistaken. The online world is real. It has meaning for the young people who use it, and increasingly physical and virtual and woven together. But when a technology is developed, you cannot always predict how people will use it. Often young people are involved in 'technology appropriation' - taking social media tools and using them in new ways, developing and experimenting with new forms of communication using the tools available to them. The impact of social media is not equally spread across all young people. Some young people lack direct, regular access to the internet. Others may have literacy or skills issues which prevent them from participating fully in mainstream social media spaces. However, as social media brings about changes in society - it does impact upon all young people. Where young people have limited access to technology their 'digital exclusion' may add to 'social exclusion'.*

## **Introduction**

Social media was a popular word in Indian parliament election 2019. Political parties use social media because traditional mass media communication medium are highly regulated by election commission of India. For over a decade politicians have taken the web in an attempt to better reach voters in our new media society. At first it was the use of static webpage to promote campaign goals, promises and information. However, as social media or the social networking sites (SNS) began to rise in popularity in the mid-2000, campaigns began in earnest attempting to harness their power to reach more voters.

For instance, the 2008 U.S. presidential election was the benchmark as the first election to fully grasp the power and reach of the SNS's to impact voters. The U.S. President, Barack Obama's campaign used Facebook in an exceptional ways to reach out the young voters. It worked, allowing him to win the votes nearly 70 percent of voters that were under 25 years old .

Social media is also facilitating a new way by which people are able to search and share information and increasing their awareness . It plays a vital role in converting street movements into large cities of Romania in 2012 . In the same passion during anti-corruption movement 2012, social activist, Anna Hazare used social media to connect people in New Delhi.

Politicians use social media to communicate with their audience and to call them either to protest, or to vote. So, the use of Web 2.0 technologies has made it incredibly easy for a wide range of political parties, social activists, individual leaders are getting attention towards social media.

In addition to the impact that social media has for campaigns in the traditional sense of expanding the reach of their message to more voters and often younger voters. Social media activities can be either used to predict the outcome of elections. However, many companies have attempted to use the data which is available from the social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Google Plus and other platforms to predict election outcomes. It is assumed that people visits these social media platforms with their ideas and thoughts regarding their political leaders during the election periods. While through careful content and structural network analysis these platforms will provide similar results to traditional election polling.

Hence, social media has emerged as an essential tool of communication and has created new ways of political mobilizing and encourage social media users in political activities ranging from joining their political groups by tweeting, status update, expressing supports through blogs and videos on Youtube.

Political campaigning has become a major focus in the growing field of social media studies. Researchers across the globe analyse political online communication. This analysis aims to identify how the political parties managed to mobilize social media users by means of the communicating through social networks sites, blogs and videos on Youtube.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

In today's world the youth is the one who changes their mind frequently over various issues. They develop positive or negative thinking by getting influenced with social media. Youth considers themselves active in society as being part of social media. The social media featured with many different pages, issues, comments of personalities on what is going around the globe and also with some anti-social and abusive stuff. These elements of social media on one hand make the youth aware about the scenario of their nation and world but on the hand also deviates them from their intellectual thinking and to follow an unwanted path blindly. And in a country like India where majority of population is youth which can also be called as youth population. I have closely observed that there is a new sub-culture which is developing among them, as I am a part of this sub-culture. And social media plays a vital role in developing this subculture. The future of this country is largely depended on this youth population. So, the study of this sub-culture is of great significance as it would help in determining the changing life-styles and behavioral patterns among the youth population. And the way it would affect the society at large.

### **Objectives of the study**

The major objective of the present study is to understand the intervention of social media in Parliament Elections – 2019. The specific objectives of the present study are as follows:

- To understand the various social media platforms used by the Youths.
- To understand the popularity of social media platforms.
- To understand the popular social media platform used by respondents for political awareness.
- To study the impact of social media on society.

### **Hypothesis of the study**

1. social media in transforming the opinion of youth on various social institutions family, marriage
2. social networking sites and its impact on their personality and performance on Youths
3. There is significant in the study of Youth participation in politics in India.

### **Methodology:**

The research paper uses the qualitative method for this study and data are collected from various secondary sources mainly from journal article, government and non-government organization report, book and others. Secondary research is research based on secondary resources that already exist. This method made it possible for understand the role of social media in creating a new youth, sub culture in Karnataka.

### **Classification of social media**

Social media technologies take on many different forms including blogs, business networks, enterprise social networks, forums, microblogs, photo sharing, products/services review, social bookmarking, social gaming, social networks, video sharing and virtual worlds.

The development of social media started off with simple platforms such as sixdegrees.com. Unlike instant messaging clients such as ICQ and AOL's AIM, sixdegrees.com was the first online business that was created for real people, using their real names. However, the first social networks were short-lived because their users lost interest. The Social Network Revolution has led to the rise of the networking sites. Research shows that the audience spends 22% of their time on social networking sites, thus proving how popular social media platforms have become.

### **Social media and its uses in India**

Social media is playing a considerable new role in Indian democracy. With the changing politics of India political parties and politicians have found a new ways of reaching out to a younger and aspiration population.

The use of social media by Indians was first highlighted during the 2008 Mumbai attacks when information shared through Twitter and Flickr between Indians and the outside. "The second mass use of social media in India was the May 2009 national elections, when, for the first time, online voter registration and transparency campaigns started" where first time political parties tried to reach out to voters through social networking websites.

However, all of these are still in trend, but increasingly in urban India, political parties are becoming tech savvy as this is the only way to reach out eloquent youths. Among major political parties in India, BJP has the biggest charisma in social media. BJP started using the social media even before 2009 general election, which it lost. But in recent years, it has dig deeper into social media. Several senior leaders like SushmaSwaraj, Rajnath Singh, ArunJaitley, NarendraModi and many are on social networking sites. NarendraModi as the BJP's prime ministerial candidate for the 2019 general election has his own team for his social media management.

Social media has also credited with helping the new AamAadmi Party and its candidate, ArvindKejriwal, won a surprise victory in Delhi against major political parties. But social media can also be subject to significant abuse. Some politicians have been accused of boosting their apparent popularity on social media with legions of followers who don't exist and of using social media to smear their opponents. Worse, social media have been used to fan violence against religious and ethnic groups.

### **Functions of social media as a new tool in Indian general election 2019**

In the context of relationship between politicians, social media and public, identifies number of functions that Internet have as follows:

- Politicians promote their controlled speech and present their point of view without being interrupted by journalists or by media format limitation.
- Social media has given privilege for politicians to post a presumptive political agenda.
- By means of social media, political parties or politicians can mobilize public and invites them to participate in discussion on some issues of public interest.
- By using the social media tools, politicians and political parties, interacts apparently with more efficiently with their supporters, beyond institutional and bureaucratic rigors.

### **Conclusion**

The advent of social media has enabled an unprecedented empowerment and engagement of the 'aamaadmi' for expressing political opinions. A positive development of social media emergence has been that the youth is talking about the political issues. Earlier the political discussions were restricted only to those who read newspapers, watched news channels or participated in discussions in nukkad of a village or clubs. But now, social networking has made the youth of India to sit up and discuss political issues. They spend time to analyze and discuss politics. They now have views on the happenings of political events and they also influence the administrative decision making. But getting the youngsters together to vote in elections and using social media as a platform to help political parties is still a pipeline dream. It may take decades in India to replicate USA in the use of social media campaigning and to influence the voters. Social media revolution in the Indian political space is real, tangible and accelerating. Though it may not bring in huge changes immediately, but still it will play an important role in creating political awareness, which in itself is a huge step forward for a developing country like India.



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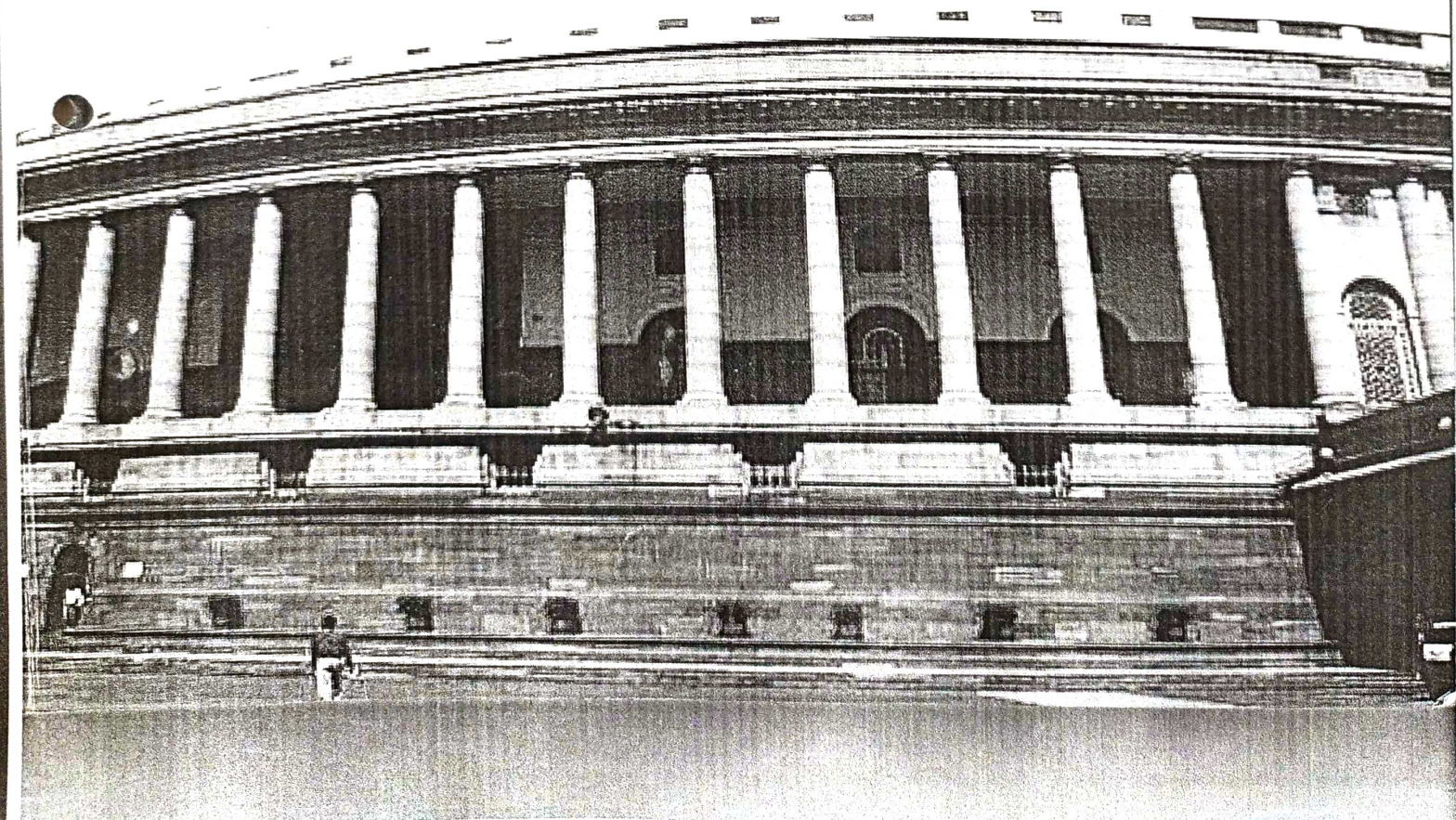
  
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# PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN INDIA - Problems and Prospects

18/19/08

Editors

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# Parliamentary Democracy & Social Implications

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳು

ಅನಂತಕುಮಾರ್ ಡಿ.ಆರ್  
ಸಿದ್ಧಾರ್ಥ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ತುಮಕೂರು

ಡಾ. ಮಹಾಲಿಂಗ ಕೆ  
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು  
ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ತುಮಕೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, ತುಮಕೂರು.

ಮೀರಿಕೆ

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವಾಸ್ತವತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಆಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಅವಲೋಕನ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅದರ ನಿಜವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವೆಂದರೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ನಡೆಯುವುದೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೇ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳು. ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ನೈಜವಾದ ಪರಮಾಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ತಮಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಹಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸಾಕ್ಷೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಟನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೫೩ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ರೀತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ಉಚ್ಚನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾರ್ಕಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವೆಂದರೆ ಉಚ್ಚನದ ಮಾರ್ಗವೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಬಾ ಸಾಹೇಬ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್‌ರವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ "ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವೆಂದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರವಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜೀವಿಸುವುದು, ಹಾಗೂ ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಸಂವಹನ ಅನುಭವ. ಅದು ತನ್ನ ಸಹ ಮಾನವನೊಡನೆ ಗೌರವಯುತ ಮತ್ತು ಆದರಣೀಯ ಮನೋಧೋರಣೆಯ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ."

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮುಖ

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡು ಮುಖಗಳಿವೆ. ಒಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವಂತೆಯೇ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವ, ವಿವರಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮುಖವು ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವ, ಟೀಕಿಸುವ, ಕುರಿತು ವಿಧಾನವೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಚರ್ಚೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಅಸಮ್ಮತಿಯೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಈ ಎರಡು ಸಮೀಕರಿಸಿ ಸಮನ್ವಯಗೊಂಡಾಗಲೇ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪುಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಈ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವೆನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಸತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಜತೆಯಿಂದ ದೂರ ಸರಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರವರ ಬಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥೈಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ, ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಅಬ್ರಹಾಂ ಲಿಂಕನ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ "ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಸಮ್ಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಇತರರನ್ನು ಆಳುವಂತಹ ಉತ್ತಮ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಲ್ಲ."

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯದ ನಿಜವಾದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು 'ಜನಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಧರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಗೌರವಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮನ್ವಯಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವಸಮ್ಮತ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ರೂಪಿಸುವುದು' ಎಂಬ ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ತಿಳಿವಿನ ತಳಹದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದ ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ದಲಿತ, ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರು ಪ್ರಜಾತಂತ್ರದ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಹುಕಾಲ ತನ್ನ ಆಲೋಚನೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರೂಪಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಾಯಕರು

ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವು ಮಾಡುವ ರಾಜಕಾರಣವು ರಾಜಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ರಾಜಕಾರಣವೇ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಇಂದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಐಚ್ಛಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಸೃಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

**ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆ**

೧೯೫೦-೭೦ರ ದಶಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಕರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಗಳ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹರು ಕೆಲವು ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಂದವರು ಇದ್ದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಗಳು ಪಕ್ಷದ ಒಳಗಿಂದಲೇ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಹಲವಾರು ಚಿಂತನೆಧಾರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಎಡಪಂಥೀಯ ಚಿಂತನೆಧಾರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಅಂತಹ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುವ ಮುಕ್ತ ಪಕ್ಷದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿಗಳು, ಸಮತಾವಾದಿಗಳು, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಾದಿಗಳು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ನಾಯಕರು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿತ್ತು. ನಿಜವಾದ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಧೋರಣೆ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಗ್ರವಾದ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಫಲರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ತರಹದ ರಾಜಕಾರಣವಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರೇ ರಾಜಕಾರಣವಾಗಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತಳುಕು ಹಾಕಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಜೀವನೋಪಾಸಕವಾದುದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೊಸ ಆಲೋಚನೆ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೊಸ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಯು ಕೆಡಕಿನ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಅಹವಾನಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಎಂದು ಹರ್ಬರ್ಟ್ ಹೂವರ್ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

**ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಉದಾರವಾದ**

೧೯೯೦ರ ದಶಕದ ನಂತರ ಉದಾರವಾದಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಒತ್ತಡದ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಭಿನ್ನ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯ ನಾಯಕರನ್ನು ಮೂಲೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅವರ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾರವಾದಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾತೀತವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವ ಉದ್ಯಮಿ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡರು. ರೋಸಾ ಲಕ್ಸಂಬರ್ಗ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ "ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯು ಸಾವಿನೆಡೆಯದಾಗಿದೆ" ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವಂತಹ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೇ ಇದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹಿರಿಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತೆಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯೇ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯೇ ಅದರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೇ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳು. ಆದರೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಬಿಂದುವೇ ಜನತೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳು ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ನೋಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಸಬಲತೆಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಜನರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದೆ, ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅದು ನೀತಿ ವಿಷಯ ಗುಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಈಗೀಂದೀಗಲೇ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಅಳಿದು ಎಂದು ಏಯೇಜೇಕೇವ್ ಡ್ರಾರ್ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತವತೆಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗಿದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತೆಯ ರಮ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.

**ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಗಳು**

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಯೇ ಹಾಗೇ ಅದು ಅಸ್ಥಿತೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, ವಿತರಣೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತೆಯು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಕುಚಿತತೆ ಅದರ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಗುಣ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಅದು ಬಹುಸಂಕಷ್ಟತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಿಕರಣ ಎಲ್ಲವೂಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಸ್ಥಾನವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಅದರ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ನಮಗಾಗಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮರೆಯದಿರೋಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ನಿಜವಾದ ಅಂತಿಮ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಲ್ಲ, ಸೆನೆಟ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲ,

ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಈ ದೇಶದ ನಿಜವಾದ ಮತದಾರರು" ಎಂದು ಫ್ರಾಂಕ್ಲಿನ್ ಡಿ. ರೂಸ್‌ವೆಲ್ಟ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಹಾಗೂ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳು

ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ನಮಗೆ ಇದು ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆಯೆಂದೋ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ "ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು. ಯಾವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನೋದಯವಿದೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಇದೆಯೋ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ, ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ, ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ದುರೂಪಯೋಗವಿದೆ, ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಚಾರವಿದೆ, ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಇದೆ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ವೇಷವಿದೆ." ಎಂದು ಅಟಿಫಟಿ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಅಡಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಮರೆಮಾಚಿದರೂ ಅದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಘೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೆ ನಿರ್ದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಲುಕುವದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಚಾಮಗೋಚರವಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಘಟಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಮನಸ್ಸು ವ್ಯಾಕುಲಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಫಾಸಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಚಿಂತನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಚಂದ್ರ ತೇಜಸ್ವಿಯವರು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ "ಈ ಶತಮಾನ ನಾಗರೀಕತೆಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಲಾಯುಗದ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲದ ಬೇಯ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಎಸಗಿರುವುದು ಈ ಶತಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ವಿದಾಯ ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ." ತುಂಬ ಸೋವಿನಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಹಾಫಲಾಯನ ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶರವೇಗದಲ್ಲು ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೇ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಹಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಧ್ವಂಧ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧವೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಥಾಮಸ್ ಜೇಫರ್ಸನ್ ತಿಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಕಾಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೋ, ಆಗ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧವೂ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಹಲವಾರು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭ್ರಾತೃತ್ವ ಇವುಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ತತ್ವಗಳು. ಅದರ ಆಚರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಭಾಗವೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ. ಒಬ್ಬರಿಂದ "ಎಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು, ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ. ಅದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಿ" ಎಂದು ಥಾಮಸ್ ಜೇಫರ್ಸನ್ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾದುದಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ಚಲನಶೀಲವಾದದ್ದು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಮಾನರು. ಅರಿಸ್ಟಾಟಲ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ "ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತನಿಗಿಂತ ಬಡವನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯೇ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದುದು" ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರವೂ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ಆಲೋಚನಾಕ್ರಮಗಳು ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. "ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಕೇವಲ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ದಿನನಿತ್ಯದ ಜೀವನದ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಎಂದು" ಥಾಮಸ್ ಜೇಫರ್ಸನ್ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ದಿಸೆಯನ್ನು ಗಂಭೀರ ಚಿಂತನೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಿದೆ.

ಇಂತಹ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೂ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದುದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಚಿಂತಕರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವಾರು ಸಕರಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ನಕರಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಇರುವುದು ಸಹಜ ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಗ್ರಶ್ರಾವಣೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಈ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು, ನಾಯಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತದಾರರು ಒಳಗಡೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂವರ್ಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಇರಬಹುದು.

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## THE ROLE OF STANDING COMMITTEES IN PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA: A STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

Man is evolving through ages. Various phases of development have given new avenues for the betterment of its own welfare. The term administration was more of a systematic way of running a system. This structured system is a modern system according to which a country and subordinate units are administered. The importance of local administration is always matter of concern for a country like India where predominance of rural areas holds their importance in administrative setup of the country. Before independence, the country had strong panchayat system where a village as a unit played its decisive role in solving all the problems rose in its limit. The striking feature was that village panchayat remained as an apex system whose decisions were final and binding. The solutions for problems never used to go out of the frame of a village. A team of elderly persons hail from a village or surrounding villages headed by one elder most people in whom the supreme power of taking decisions used to be kept.

**KEYWORDS** : Panchayth Raj, Standing Committee, Social Justice, Administrative etc

### Introduction

Man is evolving through ages. Various phases of development have given new avenues for the betterment of its own welfare, the way his thought process generated the realms of cultural development became a guiding force in carrying out the distinguished pockets of cultural diffusions.

The current phase of urbanization is the off-shoot of rural world that rural settlement system was set to be the more convenient way of living, man discovered for himself, this is the closest system of living to the nature with least violation of natural laws. Today the countryside is at its stake in surviving, though India holds its long history of rural culture, unable to sustain it. The reason behind its strong hold on rural India is because of the strong hold they held in rural administration. This unique system is put to test with upcoming trends of contemporary world.

### Origin of Panchayath raj

The word 'Panchayat' raj is derived from the word pancha or five meaning gram sanghas or rural communities, this is said to be found in shanti parva of the Mahabharata. This reference dates back to the times of kutilya in his arthashastra. In those days a village used to be administered by an adhyakshya or head man along with people of various professions who could support him. At this reference holds no formal procedures in those days but only a way of adapted system in which they bounded themselves in it. In those days in administering a village was done through conducting sabha or gram sabha which held all the powers of execution and judicial. In this system various people were given various posts to control the system like anikitsaka (veteran doctor) samkhyaka (accountant) jamghkarmika (village courier) etc.

### Review of literature

#### 1. Singh. D.R. (1990):

D. R. Singh in his book 'Panchayat raj rural organization' explained the Panchayat raj system of Uttarpradesh and the political, social, economic background of the Panchayat raj system is discussed in detail. He also brought in the age, family background, caste politics and also the participation of the members in their constitution. While explaining the above he detailed about the leadership in the constancies.

#### 2. Jha. S.N. and Mathur (1999):

The book titled 'Decentralization and local politics seiz' gave insight into the changing scenario of the panchayat raj system in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, west Bengal and Rajasthan. The detailed study of decentralized panchayat raj system and the

necessity of bringing administration to the rural areas has been discussed thoroughly. In this book the comparison is a striking feature between the states and also analytical comparison of the panchayat raj system with existing political issues attracts a reader.

#### 3. Maheshwari. R.S. (1999):

In her book titled Local government in India she explained the evolution of panchayat raj system in India and also she has given a clear frame work to her work with the various stages in which the panchayat raj system has been established in the country. The role of 'Grama sabha' in the working of panchayat has been focused in this book, which is very much a theme provider to the present work.

#### 4. Mahipal (2002):

The book, 'The role of panchayats in the reconstruction of rural India' detailed about the causes for the 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment act to the Indian constitution. The book also talks about the various ways of people's participation to strengthen and reconstruct local administration in local administration. And further talks about the role of government policies in the reconstruction of rural areas in building local self government.

#### 5. Rahul Mudgal (1998):

Rahul mudgal in his book 'Local self government in India' brought a detailed study about panchayat raj system in 13 chapters. His work has been a phenomenal on the local government systems in ancient India and also explains about the local self government in Madras province after independence. He also critically analyzed about the local self government in India this work is a great impetus for the present research work.

### Objectives of the study

1. To study the formation, progress and importance of standing committees.
2. To study the efficiency of standing committees at three tier Panchayath Raj System.

### Methodology

The study will be based on both primary and secondary data.

**i. Primary Data:** Primary data will be collected through structured questionnaire schedule having close ended and open ended questions pertaining in to the objectives among the selected area in the study area.

**ii. Secondary data:** The study also uses the secondary data on status and performance of standing committee at, country and

state level. The major sources of the secondary data are books, journals, research articles, newspapers, magazines, websites, government reports and statistical reports of various agencies etc.

The panchayat system, being the basic unit of tax collection it was given much importance. In the times of Vedas, Gupta, Moghals there were many interesting policy making at panchayat level this is because they vary in the degree of tax collection as well as village administration. By and large this system continued till the advent of the English into the country. After the entry of western people there are many changes in the administration at all levels but the changes at the bottom level called panchayat did not involve many changes because the English people lacked the local language and also they did not want to disturb the local system. With the outbreak of 1857 revolt Britishers realize that they need to find local services form the taxes they collect from the same area. In the year 1870 a concept of elected representatives in the urban municipalities by lord Mayo to decentralize and to bring administrative efficiency.

The Bengal chowkidar act of 1870 empowered district magistrates to setup panchayats of nominated members to collect taxes in rural areas and the same is paid to the chowkidars or watchmen engaged by them. In 1874 the British also setup the local found committees to facilitate local tax collection this was done in the wake of satisfying people from villages. With a view to bring self governing institutions, the then viceroy of India lord Chelmsford, the secretary of state Montagu proposed the gradual development of free institutions in India with a view to ultimate self - government. This becomes the basic step towards achievement of self governments in India. After so many changes in the year 1935 an act was brought which was popularly called "The government of India act 1935" which became an important stage in the evolution of panchayats in British India. This was the result of the British aim to stay back in India for a prolonged period. However they were not interested in village autonomy. This it becomes a causative factor for losing centralized system of governance and village autonomy with this act the British government paved the way for self governance in India. The constitution of India which was drafted after independence is mostly on this act. This is the formal step where village panchayats were taken into consideration for the first time whose status obviously enriched with electorate system after independence.

India, after recurring independence aimed addressing whole country with their respective administration, Mahatma Gandhi, who was leading the whole campaign of Independent India, emphasized the importance of "Swaraj" where the predominance of villages existing in India became the major issue to concentrate upon. The drafting committee of Indian constitution headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedker addressed this Swaraj in the form of Panchayat raj under article 40 of the directive principles of state policy which reads, 'The state shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them function as units for self government'. This illusion did not make much impact of the panchayat raj system. what Gandhi dreamt of, was not fulfilled through execution. In view of this the first prime minister of independent India along with community development minister S. K. day constituted a committee headed by Balvantray Mehta in January 1957 to examine the working of the community development programme (1952) and also the national extension service (1953) expecting for better working strategy of panchayat in India. After a long study of the existing phenomena of panchayat system in India, the committee submits its report in November 1957 with the recommendation of establishing the scheme of 'Democratic decentralization' which is finally known to be panchayat raj. The main purpose of panchayat raj was to settle down local problems locally and to increase the political awareness among the people. This is how the present panchayat raj system started its rooting formally. This committee's suggestions brought decentralization and effective functioning in local government institutions.

The committee listed out the five fundamental principles, which are

as follows

1. There should be a three tier structure of local self government bodies (gram panchayat at the village level, panchayat samiti at the block level, and zilla parishad at the district level), with direct elections at the village that is organically linked through a system of indirect elections, from village to the district level.
2. There should be genuine transfer of power and responsibility to these bodies.
3. The transfer of adequate resources to these bodies to enable them to discharge their functions and fulfill their responsibilities.
4. All welfare and development schemes and programs at all three levels should be implemented through these bodies, and
5. The three tier system should gradually facilitate further devolution and decentralization of power and responsibility.

The above recommendations were accepted by the national development council in 1958. The recommendations were merged into a tier system of panchayats known as zilla parishad, panchayat samiti and grama panchayat. The committee also emphasized promotion of agriculture, encouragement of peoples' participation in community work, promoting the welfare of the weaker sections and women through the panchayats. As a part of insisting the importance of panchayat raj institutions, the idealism in connection to panchayat raj institutions was included in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year plan which reads, 'The primary object of the panchayat raj was to enable people of each area to participate in intensive and continuous development in the interest of the entire population, the elected representatives should be encouraged to view development of panchayat raj institutions as offering new avenues of service to the people rather than opportunities for the exercise of the authority. This comes in the view to sustaining local interest, supervision and care as a representative and democratic institutions. It is to ensure that the local people must be secured in their rights and the local institutions must be the reasons to ensure overall security of the local areas.

The recommendations of Balvantray committee and the subsequent results in the form of panchayat raj institutions declined in their importance due to various reasons by mid sixties and thereafter. These institutions were weakened as the elections were not held regularly and also people did not take part active participation in political affairs. Along with these in efficiency, corruption, favoritism, uncertainty and irregularity of the panchayat raj institutions led to the downfall and also the government schemes came down and government reduced funding which led to bureaucracy to get upper hand and gradually the panchayat institutions remained as nominal bodies rather than functional units.

The drawbacks of Balvantray committee has been a matter of concern for further improvement in the system, the same has been seen in the form of 'Ashok Mehta committee' in the year 1977. The Janata government in the year 1977 appointed committee with the task of enquiring into the causes responsible for the poor performance of panchayat raj institution headed by Ashok Mehta as its chairman. The committee was also asked to suggest measures to strengthen panchayat raj institution. The striking feature of this committee's report is to give a constitutional protection to panchayat raj institution and further decentralization power at all levels with conducting regular elections.

The following are some of the suggestion by the

1. The reservation of seats for the weaker sections
2. Two seats reserved for women
3. Adequate financial resources to be devolved to the panchayats
4. The requirement of constitutional mandates and
5. The need to promote and enable people's participation in development activities.

As the committee was result of Janata government's initiation the government of India did not implements the committee's

recommendations. A few states which include Karnataka have formulated their own legislations on this basis to make panchayat Raj institution work effectively. Apart from this committee there are other committees appointed to improve the local government where G.V.K Rao committee in 1985 and the Dr. L.M. Singhvi committee in 1986. G.V.K Rao committee went for suggesting revival of Panchayat Raj institutions to make them more responsible in planning, implementation and monitoring of rural development programmes, as they can be assigned to them, whereas the L.M. Singhvi committee recommended for constitutional recognition of panchayat Raj institutions.

A major step of panchayat Raj institutions came in the year 1987 when India introduced the 64<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment Bill on local government based on the recommendation of the Singhvi committee. By then prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi but he failed to bring it to the final stage as he had no enough strength in Rajya Sabha.

The similar effort was also seen from another Prime Minister V P Singh but the results were not different this time as well. But in the year 1991 under the prime ministership of P.V. Narasimha Rao, a fresh bill on Panchayat Raj, which was a dream of Rajiv Gandhi came with some modifications in the year 1992 and came into force as the 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment act on 24<sup>th</sup> March 1993. This remains a game changer in Indian local politics, which gave the constitutional status to Panchayat Raj institutions for the first time. This step of union government made it mandatory for all the states to adopt the Bill in uplifting rural areas with the implementation of welfare programmes both from central & states.

Panchayat Raj institutions saw another striking change after almost two decades of time in the form the Manishankar Aiyar committee on 'leveraging panchayat raj institutions for the more effective delivery of public goods and services', under the Chairmanship of Shri Manishankar Aiyar. Some of the committee's salient features are "The UPA government will ensure that all funds given to states for implementation of poverty alleviation and rural development schemes by panchayats are neither delayed nor diverted. In addition, after consultations with states, the UPA will consider crediting elected panchayats with such funds directly. Devolution of funds will be accompanied by similar devolution of functions and functionaries as well. The UPA government will ensure that the Gram Sabha is empowered to emerge as the foundation of Panchayati Raj".

That the "village panchayats," referred to in Article 40, and the "local authorities" referred to in List II, are described as "units" of "self-government" not "Self governance". These constitute the origins of Article 243G of part IX of the constitution which refers to the three-tier Panchayat Raj system as institutions of self-government, not self-governance.

### Conclusion

Overall the path of Panchayat Raj institution evolution was not an easy one but the stages of strengthening the Panchayat Raj institutions made their progress step by step and the final shape of the present Panchayat Raj system is the in-depth study of various committees so far. It is said that the increasing communication and technological system really boosted up the progress of the rural areas through welfare programmes of centre and the states.

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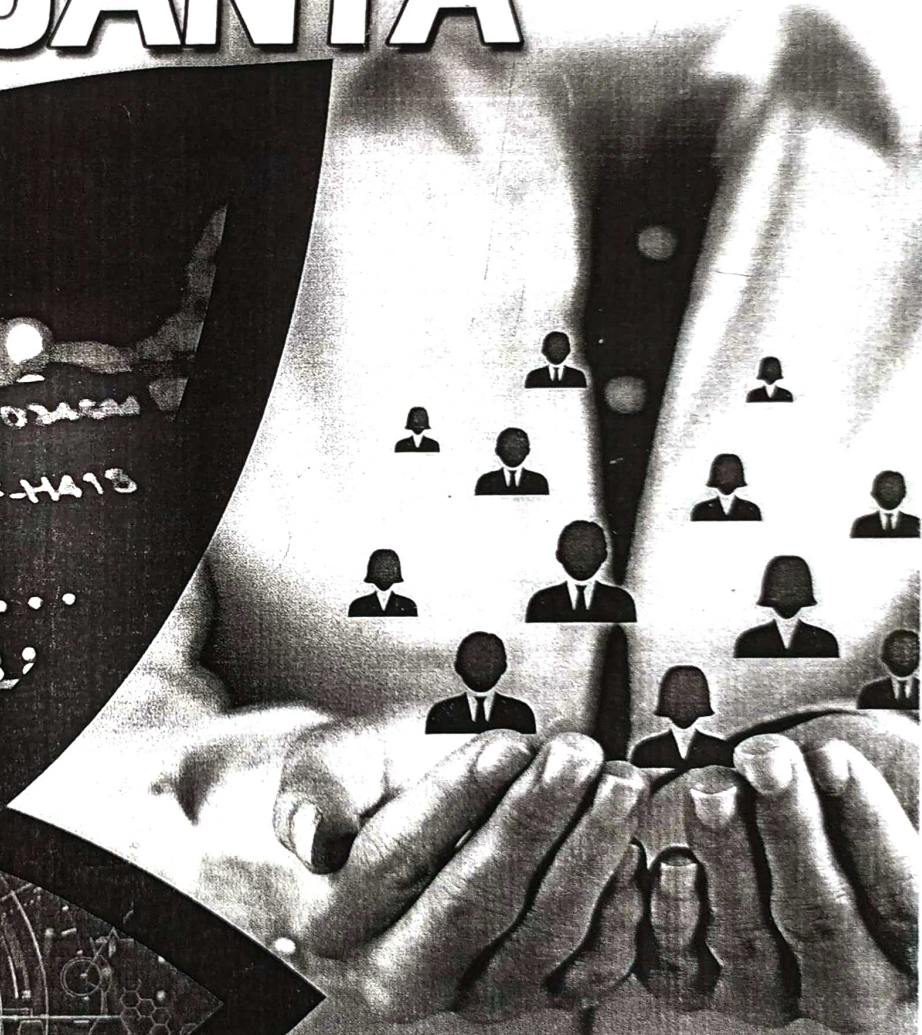
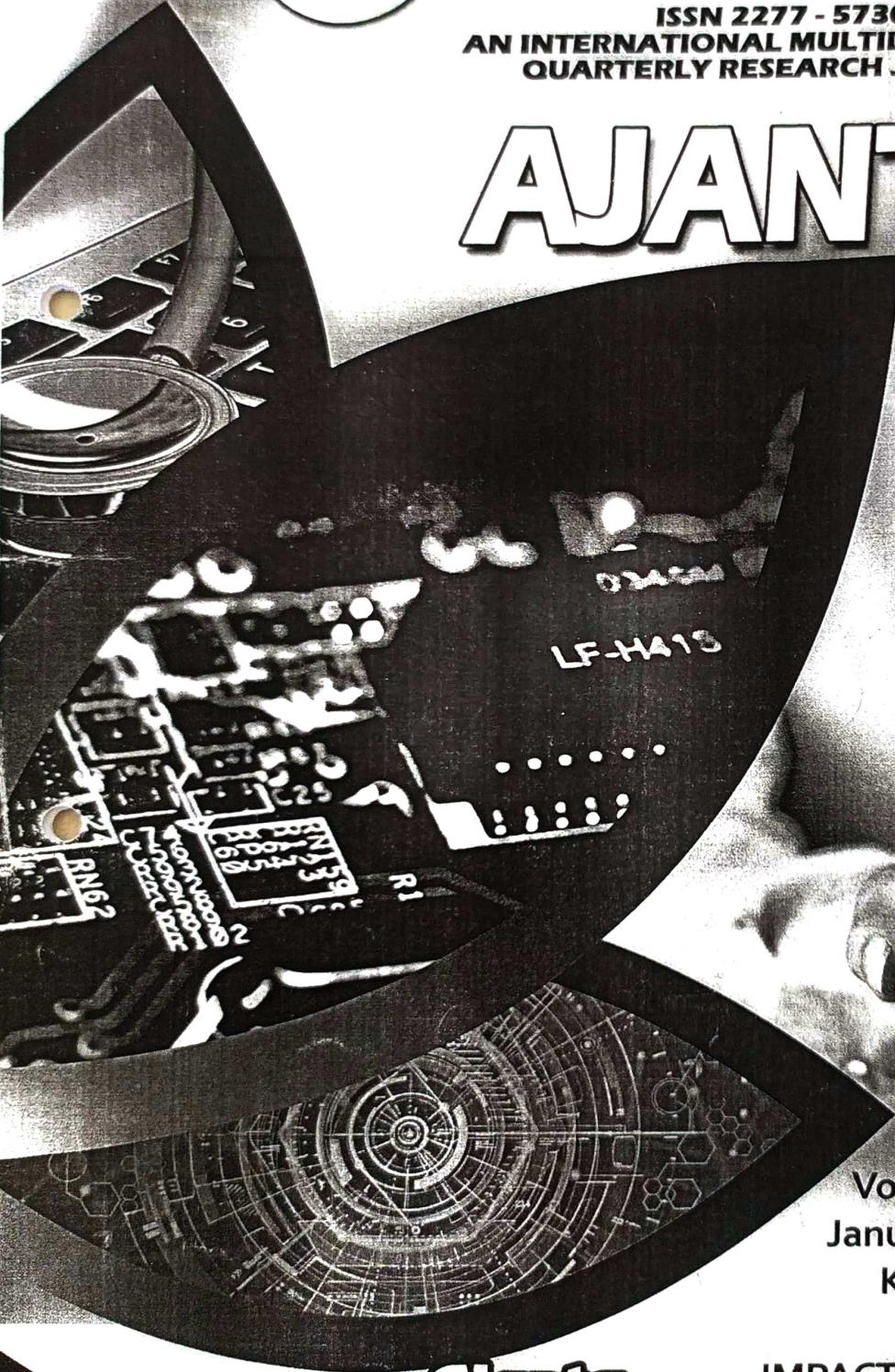


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## ೧೨. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅನಿಷ್ಠಾನ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆ ಮೂಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ

# ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ "Role of Media in Implementation of Education and National Integration"

ಡಾ. ಹೊನ್ನಾಂಜನಯ್ಯ ಡಿ.ಆರ್

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ತಿಪಟೂರು ತುಮಕೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

ರಂಗಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಎಂ.ಆರ್.

ಸಂಶೋಧಾನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ

ತುಮಕೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ತುಮಕೂರು.

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ.

ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಿಂದ ಫೌಡ ಹಂತದವರೆವಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಅದರ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ವಯೋಮಾನದ ವೆತ್ಯಾಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಪಡೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಂತರ್ಗತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಹಾಕಿ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವಂತ ನಾಗರಿಕನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚುರ ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೆಂದರೆ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಜ್ಞಾನ, ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳು, ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು, ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೆಂದರೆ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಿಧಾನ, ಚರ್ಚೆ, ಬೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ೨ ವಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ೧.ಔಪಚಾರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
- ಅನೌಪಚಾರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ.
- ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಉದಾ: ಫ್ಲೇಮೋರವರು ಅಥೆನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಆಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದರು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಮೊದಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಾವಿತ್ರಿಬಾಯಿ ಪುಲೆ ರವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಬುದಾಗಿದೆ.

### ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪಾತ್ರ The Roll of Education

- ❖ ಸಮಾಜಗಳ ರೂಪಾಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವವರಾಗಲು ವಯಸ್ಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಒಂದು ವಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ❖ ೧೯೬೦ ರಲ್ಲಿ UNESCO ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಾರತಮ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನಾಂಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಇರುವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಾಧನವೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

- ❖ ಮಾನವ ಕುಲದ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದುದೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ❖ ಇಂತಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಸಾಧಾನವಾಗಬೇಕಿದೆ.
- ❖ ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ತುಂಬಾ ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ?

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?

### What is National Integration

- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಎಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಹೊಂದಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಏಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಭಾಷೆ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಆಚಾರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹೋದರತ್ವ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗತೊಡಗಿದೆ. ಎಂದರೆ ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಲಾರದು.

ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳು

೧. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತಾ ಭಾವನೆ :- ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಂತರದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ, ಗಡಿವಿವಾದ, ಜಲವಿವಾದ, ಭಾಷಾವಿವಾದ, ಜನಾಂಗೀಯ ವಿವಾದಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತಾ ಭಾವನೆ ಮೂಡಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ "ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಎಂದ ಭಾವನೆ ಮೂಡದ ಹೊರತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆ ಮರೀಚಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
೨. ಧರ್ಮದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆ :- ಭಾರತ 'ಸರ್ವಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯತೆಯ ತವರೂರು' ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮನಸ್ಸು- ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಸೆಯುವ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಧರ್ಮವೇ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ, ನಾನೇ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಎಂಬ ಸಂಕುಚಿತ ಮನೋಭಾವ ದೂರವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. 'ದೇವರು ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ನಾಮ ಹಲವು' ಎಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ ಇದಾಗದ ಹೊರತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆ ಹಗಲುಗನಸಾಗಿದೆ.
೩. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾವನೆ :- "ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಿಂತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ದೊಡ್ಡದು" ಭಾರತ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾಭಿಮಾನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಭಿಮಾನವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವುದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಮಾರಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ನನಗಿಂತ ದೇಶ ದೊಡ್ಡದು ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲೂ ಮೂಡದ ಹೊರತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆ ಕಷ್ಟಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
೪. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳು :- ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಯಾವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಮಾಜದ ಒಳಗೆ ಜಾತಿ, ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಅಂತರ, ತಾರತಮ್ಯ, ಕೀಳುಭಾವನೆ, ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಆಜ್ಞಾನ, ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಮಾನವ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಪ್ರಭಲವಾಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತವೆಯೋ ಅಂತಹ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.
೫. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳು:- ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಜನರ ಜೀವನ ಮಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾಭಿಮಾನವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಅತೀ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಡತನ, ಹಸಿವು, ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯ, ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ.

ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುತ್ತದೋ ಆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯಭಾವನೆಯ ಕೊರತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲ "ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮಾನತೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಬದುಕಬೇಕು ಇತರರನ್ನು ಬದುಕಲು ಬಿಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲೂ ಮೂಡಬೇಕು.

೨. ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ:- ಭಾರತ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಇಂದಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾರು ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳಿದ್ದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಜನರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಹೆಸರಲ್ಲ ಭಿನ್ನವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ದಿನೆಯಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಕಾರ್ಯೋನ್ಮುಖವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲೂ ಮೂಡದ ಹೊರತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು, ನಮ್ಮಿಂದ ದೂರ ಸರಿಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದೇಶನನಗೇನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ನನ್ನ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆನು ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲೂ ಮೂಡಬೇಕಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತಾ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೃಹ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಗೃಹ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ೨ ಮಂದಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಧನ ಸಹಾಯ ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಇಬ್ಬರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣತಜ್ಞರು ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯವರಿಂದ ಸೂಚಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ೨ ಜನ ಇತರ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರ ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಸದೃಢ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರುಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮಹತ್ತರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

### ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೂರು ಅಂಗಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಪ್ರಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಾಬಿತು ಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಲಾರದು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಸ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದರ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದಂತಹ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿವೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆಗೆ ಹಿನ್ನಡೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಭಾಗ ೪ರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ತತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾಗಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ, ಅದರ ಸಾಧಕ ಭಾದಕಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ( ಮುದ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ದೃಶ್ಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ) ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ.

### ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆ ಮೂಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಾನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆ ಇಂದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆ ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ನಮ್ಮಂತಹ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೂ - ಸಾಧ್ಯಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ವಿಪುಲವಾಗಿವೆ. "ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲ ಮುಂದಾಳತ್ವವಹಿಸಿರುವ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ತದೇಕಚಿತ್ತದಿಂದ ಗಮನಹರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು" ಇಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಧರ್ಮಾನಿರಪೇಕ್ಷ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರಲ್ಲ ಮೂಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮಹತ್ತರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಚರ್ಚಿತ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ.



ಆದರಿಂದ ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕೃತ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೂಧರ್ಮದ ಮಡಿವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿತು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿತು. ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಾಸ್ತವವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿತು, ಜೊತೆಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಇವರ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ಶೋಷಿತ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಹೋರಾಟಾತ್ಮಕ ಹಾದಿ ಹಿಡಿಯಿತು..

ಭಾರತವು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ದಲಿತರ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ ೨೦೦ ದಿಂದಲೇ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಋಗ್ವೇದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಣವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಶಿಸ್ತುಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸಮಾಜದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಆಧಾರ ಸ್ಥಂಬಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ವೈದಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಜಾತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಅಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ , ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ, ವೈಶ್ಯ, ಶೂದ್ರ.. ಎಂಬ ವರ್ಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಜನ್ಮದ ಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥರವಿನ್ಯಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಅವರ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿತು.ಇದೇ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಣಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಚಾಂಡಲರು, ಪಂಚರು, ಬಂಗಿ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂತಾದ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರು ಅಲ್ಲಂದ ದಲಿತರ ಶೋಷಣೆ ಅನಚಾರ ಅಗುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಹಿಂದಿಗೂ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ೧.೦೮ ಲಕ್ಷ ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ.೧೮.೧. ಕುರುಬ ಸಮುದಾಯ ೪೩ ಸಾವಿರ ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ.೨ರಷ್ಟು, ಮುಸ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದವರು ೭೫ ಸಾವಿರರಷ್ಟು ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ. ೯.೮ರಷ್ಟು, ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡದವರು ಶೇ. ೨ರಷ್ಟು, ಅಂಗಾಯತ ಶೇ. ೯.೮ರಷ್ಟು, ಒಕ್ಕಲಗಾ ಸಮುದಾಯದವರು ಶೇ. ೮.೨ರಷ್ಟು, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಣ ಶೇ.೨.೧ ರಷ್ಟು, ಇಡಿಗ ಶೇ. ೨.೨ ರಷ್ಟು, ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತ ಸಮುದಾಯದವರು ಶೇ. ೩.೧ ರಷ್ಟು. ಇದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಆಧಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಡೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಒಟ್ಟು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಶೇ. ೩೨.೪೩೧ ರಷ್ಟಿದೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ಧರ್ಮದವರು ಶೇ. ೮೦.೨೪ರಷ್ಟು , ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಧರ್ಮದವರು ಶೇ. ೧೮.೪೩ ರಷ್ಟು, ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತ ಧರ್ಮದವರು ಶೇ. ೦.೮೪ ರಷ್ಟು, ಸಿಖ್ಖ ಧರ್ಮದವರು ಶೇ. ೦.೦೭೧ ರಷ್ಟು, ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮದವರು ಶೇ. ೦.೦೧ ರಷ್ಟು, ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮದವರು ಶೇ. ೦.೩ ರಷ್ಟು, ಇತರೆ ಜನಾಂಗದವರು ಶೇ. ೦.೦೧ ರಷ್ಟು. ಇದು ೨೦೧೭ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಸಂಡೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ ದಲಿತರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ .ಆದರೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ತಾಳಲು ಸ್ವತಃ ನಿರ್ದಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಕೈಗೊಂಬೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎದುರಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವಾದ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ದಲಿತರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕಡೆಯದಾಗಿ ನೋಡುವ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಇಂದು ಮನುವಾದಿಗಳ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಶೋಷಣೆಗಳಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಈ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಇಂದು ದಲಿತರು ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ದಲಿತ, ದಮನಿತರ ಮತ್ತು ಶೋಷಿತರ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತುಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದವರ ಪರ ಧ್ವನಿ ಎತ್ತುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಇಂದು ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿದೆ.

**ದಲಿತ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಅರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ**

ದಲಿತರು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಇತರರ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಧಾರ ಪಡೆದು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದೊಡನೆ ಅತ್ಯ ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಜೀವಿಸಲು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ

ಪರಿಷ್ಠೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಬಹುದು. ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕವಾಗಿ ದಲಿತರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಸಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಆಧಾರದಿಂದ ರೊಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲ ನಾವು ನೈಜವಾಗಿ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಗುರಿಯು ಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲ ಹೀಗೆ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ನ್ಯಾಯವು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಿಗುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ವೈಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ನೀತಿಗಿಟ್ಟು ಎಲ್ಲ ರೊಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಅಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ದೊರಕಬೇಕು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕಾರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನದಾರ - ಯಜಮಾನವಾದಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಾಳಕೆ ಎಂದು ಬಂದಿದೆಯೋ ಅದು ಸಮಾಜದ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ವರ್ಗದ ಹಿತಶಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಆದು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಗೆಯ ಪ್ರಣಾಳಕೆಗೆ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧೀನ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕುವುದು. ಸಮಾಜದ ದುರ್ಬಲರನ್ನು ಅಂಚಿಗೆ ತಳ್ಳದೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ - ಪ್ರಧಾನ - ಶಿಷ್ಟ ವರ್ಗವು ತನ್ನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆನರಿಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿನತೆಯಿಂದ, ಅಹಾರ ಅಬದ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆಯಿಂದ, ಅವಮಾನದಿಂದ, ಬಡತನದಿಂದ, ಬಡುಗಡೆ ದೊರೆತಿಲ್ಲ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಕೋತೆಯಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿವಿಲ್ಲ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹರಿದು ಬಡುವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಧಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟರು ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಾಬಾ ಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿಯನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಅಂಶವೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅವರ ವಿಮೋಚನಾ ಮಂತ್ರವೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಸಂಘಟನೆ, ಹೋರಾಟ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆಯ ಅಂಶವನ್ನೆ ಬದಿಗೆ ಸರಿಸಿರುವ ಜಾಗತಿಕರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳೆಯುವ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ದಲಿತರಿಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಶೋಷಿತ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ..

ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ

ಶತ ಶತಮಾನದಿಂದಲೂ ಕತ್ತಲೆಯುಗದಲ್ಲ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅಸ್ವಶ್ಯರು, ತಮ್ಮ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಿ ಮನುವಾದಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪೇಶ್ವೆಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಸೇಡನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ ೧೮೧೮ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಪೇಶ್ವೆಗಳ ೨ನೇ ಬಾಜರಾಯನು ಭ್ರಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ದುಷ್ಟ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣವಾದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಇವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೂದ್ರರ ಮತ್ತು ಅತೀ ಶೂದ್ರರ ಗೋಳು ತೀರಾ ಹದಗೆಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಇವರು ಆದಾಯರಹಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಭೂರಹಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ರಾಜನಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಅಸ್ವಶ್ಯರು ಭಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಊರ ಒಳಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ೧೨ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಅವರ ನೆರಳು ಕೂಡ ನೆಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳಬಾರದಿತ್ತು. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾನೂನಾಗಿದೆ. ಉಗಿಯಬೇಕಿತ್ತು, ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸೊಂಟಕ್ಕೆ ಪೊರಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ತಾವು ನಡೆದ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಗುಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಬಾಜರಾಯನ ಈ ಕಠೋರತನಕ್ಕೆ ಶೂದ್ರರು ಬಲಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ೧೯೨೨ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿದವರು. ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನ ಸ್ವಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ೧೯೨೦ ರ ದಶಕದಿಂದ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ೧೯೨೩ ರಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಟ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ದಲಿತ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ದಲಿತ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಜೀವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿತು. ಪರಿಣಾಮ

ಭಾರತದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ. ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಶಾಂತಿಯುತ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೂಡಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಿ ಅಂತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲ ಭಾರತ ಮಾತೆಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಪಾತ್ರ ಅವಿಸ್ಮರಣೀಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾ:- ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರ ಆದರ್ಶಗಳು.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾರ್ಗವಿದ್ದು. ಆದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯೂ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಧೃಢ ನಿಲುವಾಗಿದೆ ದೇಶ ಮೊದಲು ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲೂ ಮೂಡಬೇಕಿದೆ.

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## PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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**ABSTRACT** The Panchayati Raj in India generally refers to the system introduced by constitutional amendment in 1992, although it is based upon the traditional panchayat system of South Asia. The modern panchayati raj and its gram panchayats are not to be confused with the extra-constitutional khaps (or caste panchayats) found in some parts of northern India. While the panchayati raj system was formalized in 1992, leading up to that change, a number of Indian committees studied various ways of implementing more decentralized administration. Mahatma Gandhi advocated panchayati raj as the foundation of India's political system, it would have been a decentralized form of government where each village would be responsible for its own affairs. The term for such a vision was Gram Swaraj. Instead India developed a highly centralized form of government. However, this has been moderated by the delegation of several administrative functions to the local level, empowering elected gram panchayats. There are significant differences between (1) the traditional panchayati raj system; (2) that envisioned by Gandhi; and (3) the system formalized in India in 1992.

**KEYWORDS :** Panchayati Raj, Self Government, 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment of Constitution.

### INTRODUCTION

The Institution of Panchayats in India dates back to ancient history when it performed the role of a village government. During British regime, these Panchayats were relegated a sub-servient position as the foreign rulers set up local self governments on the pattern of their own country. Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, conceived village Panchayats as a potential instrument for the socio-economic and political transformation of the rural society and cultivation of democratic way of life at the grass-root level. Accordingly, the directive principles of state policy in our Indian Constitution enjoin the State to take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. -The community development projects, started by the Government of India on October 2, 1952, imparted a momentum to the movement of Panchayats. In 1958, Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommended a three-tier Panchayat system: Gram Panchayat at the lowest level, that is, the village; the Panchayat Samiti at the Community Development Block Level; and the Zila Parishad at the District level. These recommendations were endorsed by the National Development Council and consequently the Government of India's policy was based on these recommendations.

It is to be noted that Panchayat Raj was not introduced all over the Country on a particular day. Being State subject it was introduced according to their own policy and convenience. Rajasthan state was the first State to introduce Panchayat Raj on October 2, 1959 by giving effect to the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act, 1959. It was followed by Andhra Pradesh which set up 235 Panchayat Samitis and 20 Zila Parishads in the same year i.e. 1959. The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Board Act, 1959 envisages a three-tier system in the Panchayats at Village Level, Taluka-Board at Taluk level, and Development Council at District level. In Assam, Panchayats used to exist under the Assam Panchayat Act, 1958. Under the new "Assam Panchayat Act, 1959" the State has adopted a three-tier structure of local-governing institutions. In Madras, the Madras Panchayat Act, 1958, which came into force on January 1, 1960 provides for Panchayats at village level, and Panchayat Union Council at the Block level. In Orissa, the State has introduced a three-tier system of Panchayat Raj under the Orissa Zila Parishad Act, 1959. The Act has been given effect to by constituting Panchayat Samitis all over the State on January 26, 1962. In Punjab, the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act, 1960 contemplates Panchayat Samitis at the Block or Tehsil level and Zila Parishads at the District level. In the State of Maharashtra, a uniform system of Panchayat Raj has been introduced in the entire State under the Bombay Panchayat Act, 1958. In Bihar, Panchayats exist under the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, as amended by the Bihar Panchayat Raj (Amendment and Validating) Act, 1959. The State of Jammu & Kashmir has also introduced Panchayat system on a two-tier level namely, Gram Panchayats at Village level and Block Panchayats at Block Level. In Kerala, the Kerala Panchayat Act, 1960

has brought the whole State under a uniform legislation on Panchayats. In Madhya Pradesh, the Panchayat system was introduced from the year 1962. In other States as well as in the Union territories, Panchayats are functioning under their respective legislative enactments. The State of Haryana has adopted the Panchayat system under the Punjab Gram Panchayat (Haryana Amendment) Act, 1972. In Himachal Pradesh, the Panchayats are functioning under the Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1968.

The crucial question is: how to rejuvenate the Panchayat institutions and to activate the dormant dynamism of the people in rural areas in order to bring about development of democratic methods. In 1977, the Janata Government appointed a high powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Ashok Mehta to examine the functioning of Panchayat Raj, to review its present status and to suggest ways for its involvement in the planning and implementation of programs of rural development. The Committee submitted its report in 1978, which was considered by a conference of Chief Ministers in May, 1979. Besides suggesting larger devolution of funds and functions to these bodies, the Committee had recommended in favor of making Zila Parishad as the principal executive organ of Panchayat Raj with the Block Panchayat Samiti being converted in effect to a Block level Committee of the Zila Parishad. In regard to the lowest level unit, the Panchayat, the Committee recommended the concept of Mandal Panchayats comprising of 15,000 to 20,000 population and 10 to 15 villages, with a somewhat smaller size in tribal and other sparsely populated areas. There was general agreement in the Chief Ministers Conference to the need for increased devolution of functions and funds to be given to these institutions. The idea of setting of Mandal Panchayats was however disfavored. As regards Zila Parishad *vis-à-vis* Block Development Samiti, it was found very difficult to recommend this structure which was indeed, an impossible task. The Conference, however, agreed on preparing a Model Bill which the States could consider in their own context and adopt the same with such modifications as it considered necessary. With the expansion of antipoverty programs in the 1980s and the creation of district rural development agencies (DRDA) and other similar organizations at lower levels, it was necessary to integrate the PR system with these programs. The C.H. Hanumath Rao Working Group on District Planning was set up in 1983 and then the G.V.K. Rao Committee in 1985 to review the existing administrative arrangements for rural development and poverty alleviation programs. The latter recommended strengthening the Zila Parishad-level, endorsed the recommendations for district-level planning of C.H.H. Rao's working group, and suggested better integration of block and lower-level planning with lower-level PR councils. Another committee headed by L.M. Singhvi in 1986 prepared the concept paper on Panchayati Raj that said PR institutions should be closely involved in the planning and implementation of rural development programs at lower levels, and recommended that the Panchayats should be made financially viable

by combining two or three villages in one Mandal Panchayat. It also supported the recommendations of the G.V.K. Rao Committee for integration of the Government's administrative structures with the PR institution.

The changes made by the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments in the Constitution are innovative and have given a new dimension to the system of governance at the local level in the country. However, the changes made in the Constitution do not create any new set of institutions but recognize afresh the role that these bodies can play in promoting economic development and social justice in urban areas and in the villages, and in improving services essential for better community life. The inclusion of the two new Schedules 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> has added a new dimension to local governance and has raised hopes that these bodies will be entrusted with the implementation of schemes on subjects included therein. This would be accompanied by consequential transfer of funds and staff. A few states like Kerala, Karnataka and West Bengal did much to devolve 3Fs (Funds, Functions and Functionaries) at the grass root level. But in most of the States a great deal of confusion as regards the nature of the transfer itself prevailed, as there has been a clamor for the transfer of functions, finances and functionaries to these bodies related, at least, to the subjects enumerated in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Schedules.

The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the Constitution are only an expression of intention rather than a mandate to the States to transfer the functions and schemes relating to the subjects given in the Schedules, accompanied by funds and staff. The implications of the Constitutional changes brought out by these amendments have not been understood properly, leading to expectations which do not emanate from it. No wonder the States have not been highly enthusiastic in parting with powers, functions and finances for matters which are essentially of a local nature.

The Constitution defines the Panchayats and the municipalities as institutions of 'self government' and has given a frame-work for fresh legislative action by the States. The State legislatures were and are competent to vest the rural and urban local bodies with powers, functions and responsibilities under Entry 5 of List II- State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. In fact, all the States had, as stated earlier, enacted legislations for the establishment of these bodies. Powers, functions and responsibilities, including the power to raise resources, were given to them in these legislations. However, the amendment has given emphasis to the theme of economic development and social justice. All States have either enacted new legislation or made the requisite amendments in the Panchayat and municipal laws; the subjects listed in the 11<sup>th</sup> and the 12<sup>th</sup> Schedules have been duly incorporated in the list of functions obligatory and optional for transfer to rural and urban local bodies. Powers for raising resources through tax, duties, toll and fees have also been conferred on these bodies subject to rates, instructions and rules to be framed by the State Government, but 'self government' has not been defined in the Constitution. There is no clear delineation of responsibilities, powers, and functions to be performed by the urban and rural local bodies on the one hand, and by the State Government on the other, in Part IX and IXA of the Constitution. In the absence of any clarity on what is meant by 'self government', the State Finance Commissions (SFCs), constituted under Article 243 I of the Constitution have had problems in determining the needs of urban and rural bodies and in making recommendations for devolution on that basis. The first reports of the SFCs, now available, for most States, covered by the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments reflect this position; the devolutions have been suggested on the basis of what these bodies have been doing, and in some cases, the reports indicate only a percentage or amount from the State's resources for transfer to these bodies without any assessment of their needs or functions performed, or the resources generated by them.

In India constitutionally mandated PRIs have moved into the second stage so need is to set in motion second-generation reforms. Elections have been held (thrice in most places) and the relevant functions have also been devolved, as intended, in most States. However, there has been much less action in devolving funds and functionaries, which are the other two legs on which the structure much rest. The extent of financial devolution varies from State to State. While some have devolved a significant proportion of the State budget to the PRIs, many others have not yet done so. It was expected that local bodies would become financially independent along with a Constitutional guarantee of existence breathed through five yearly elections. But there are

doubts and financially local governments are largely dependent on State Governments. State Governments have a large number of powers to inspect, dissolve, remove and audit the functioning of local governments. Bureaucratic stranglehold may not be absolute but functioning of local government has been restricted.

By contesting and getting elected to Panchayati Raj Institutions, women have shattered the myth of their own passivity that women are not willing to enter politics. For women, successful grassroots experience has meant a chance to form coherent voice, to be heard and to make a difference in their communities. However, women's representation in the decision-making positions with monitoring power is still negligible. The present rules of the game and decision-making procedure do not allow a greater participation of women and in the absence of women, there is no effort to recognize or change the game. The very absence of women at these levels thus leads to preservation and reinforcement of male-oriented and male benefiting types of decisions. The reservation in Panchayats has provided for the erosion of the traditional gender, caste, class roles and hierarchy but it has still to cover a long and difficult process. Women not only have to fight for their right to be more than proxy members but also to break the barriers of gender division of labour, illiteracy, low level of mobility, seclusion, lack of training and information, which still continue to exist without enough support from the power structure. Women's low self-esteem at the household level and their new role in local politics where they are now expected to function as leader creates a contradiction between women's role at home and in local government. The fact that the participation of women could be better if they had functional education and also training on the various intricacies involved in the political field.

There is much importance of Information Computer Technology (ICT) in enhancing Panchayat capacity so that they can perform their constitutionally and legislatively mandated functions better. When it comes to e-governance Gram Panchayat has unique importance for the reasons of Primacy of Gram Sabha and its impact on the Gram Panchayat and requirement of keeping the Gram Sabha (the citizenry) well informed, by the GP. E-governance can help in dissemination of internal processes of Gram Panchayats: (agendas, resolutions, voting record); Proceedings of Gram Sabhas and action taken, Progress reports, Dissemination of data (family surveys, property lists, BPL lists, pensions, censuses), Service data: (education, health, water and sanitation), Natural Resources and biodiversity data, Databases on Panchayat members and staffing details.

## CONCLUSION

We can conclude that the present pattern of growth has the potential of widening the inequality. Such unequal opportunity structure weakens the positive role of growth, in reducing poverty and making growth inclusive. If this inequality increases further, social displacement will result and it will be a major obstruction to higher growth. To achieve inclusive growth, it is crucial that the poor are integrated with the dynamic sectors of growth. We cannot overlook the fact that being closest to the people, the Panchayats and their elected representative has the feel of the pulse, the sufferings of the people and local conditions. The Panchayati Raj institutions are eminently suited for service delivery as they can ensure equity and equitability in the provision of services (in view of their nearness to the people), inclusiveness (in view of the assured representation available to all sections of the society in the Panchayati Raj Institutions), accessibility, transparency, local participation, accountability and sustainability of services. It was clear in Article 40 of the Constitution that self-government for Panchayats was the central objective, but in giving powers to PR bodies, what exactly did State legislatures mean by "self-government?" With the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment, India is trying to create a meaningful and viable PR system to serve the cause of local self-government institutions in the countryside. The States now have no choice but to implement the constitutional provisions or face the wrath of the Union Government.

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# MEDIA AND POLITICS IN THE PRESENT CONTEXT

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## Abstract

*This study aims at exploring the role of media in politics within the larger context of media-politics-society inter-relationship. Media's relationship with politics has long been an integral part of social science research in India and elsewhere. As a matter of fact, India, the largest democracy in the world and one of the most significant South Asian countries today, is considered to be an emerging economy and an emerging society. Within this context, this study will focus on media-politics-society relationship in India. In Indian election system social media has becoming an important medium in campaign. These new forms of media is assume as a central role in attracting voters and especially the new generation of young adults. The increases in the use and rise of social media are shown as significant and it is essential to do research. The present research is to give an attention to the use and rise of social media in the era of politics and its impact in general and political participation by the general public. First the study is to examine for rise of social media as medium to reach voters. Secondly why people were using social media during election campaign, based on these uses and gratification approach.*

## Introduction

Social Media mirrors the real world and is all about conversations. Social media facilitate the interactive web by engaging users to participate in, comment on and create content as means of communicating with social graph, other users and the public. Social media has emerged as a major tool where citizens are able to talk about the issues of day to day life and also of national importance. In 21st century, Facebook, Twitter and You tube are not just innovations in the internet world, but are fast emerging as influencers and opinion creators. The rise of the internet in the early 1990s, has led to the increase in the world's networked population. The networked population has greater access to information, more opportunities to engage in public speech and a better ability to undertake united action. Social media has become a fact of life for civil society world over, involving many actors -- regular citizens, activists, non-governmental organizations, telecommunications firms, software providers, and also governments at large. Social media revolution in the Indian political scene is real, tangible and accelerating. Media plays an important role in politics as it influences public opinion and helps define and take up the issues. It can keep the powerful in check by seeking transparency in their actions. Political parties use social media because traditional mass media communication medium are highly regulated by election commission of India. For over a decade politicians have taken the web in an attempt to better reach voters in our new media society. At first it was the use of static webpage to promote campaign goals, promises and information. However, as social media or the social networking sites (SNS) began to rise in popularity in the mid-2000, campaigns began in earnest attempting to harness their power to reach more voters.

Hence, social media has emerged as an essential tool of communication and has created new ways of political mobilizing and encourage social media users in political activities ranging from joining their political groups by tweeting, status update, expressing supports through blogs and videos on Youtube.

Political campaigning has become a major focus in the growing field of social media studies. Researchers across the globe analyse political online communication. This analysis aims to identify how the political parties managed to mobilize social media users by means of the communicating through social networks sites, blogs and videos on Youtube.

## Objectives

The major objective of the present study is to understand the intervention of social media in Parliament Election. The specific objectives of the present study are as follows:

has become the members of every households and with taking the benefits of that the political parties are spreading their own feet. The social media has also become the instrument in the hands of pressure group as well the citizen of the country to restrict from doing anything injustice and improper. The social media also take the simple task to more critical note without any justification and as a result it. Sometimes taken with a negative note. Starting from illiterate to exponent, everyone is the member of social media and according to the accumulation of knowledge the person will treat with the post. Few sub-conscious miscreants are glued with social media to spread the rumors and pollute the tranquil environment for a specific benefits and in doing so they sometime get success and sometime face the bitter. With the help of social media every political parties are spreading its root to every households and it is not that they are spreading with fore but people are accepting with the periphery of entertainment. 2014 Loksabha Election and 2015 Delhi Legislative Election are most important example of use of social media. Live debate, agenda setting, dissemination of political ideas etc. can easily be reached within a blink of time.

Political scenario in India underwent a paradigm shift in last few years especially after growth of social media. Politicians use mass media to such an extent that it has often been a point of contention whether it is possible for media to remain fair and do its duty as 'fourth estate'. The current Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi is an apt example of how the line between personal and political can appear to be erasing and how an influential personality of his stature can be 'public yet personal' at the same time. As on August 2015, he is the third most followed world leader and the most followed Indian personality with a twitter following of 14.7 million and 9164 tweets (Modi, 2015).

Emergence of new media has now made it possible for individuals to reach out to wider yet niche audience through direct communication. Social media, has enabled instant transfer of information through sources like Youtube, Facebook, Twitter, New website and phone applications. This change in pattern of information consumption, due to evolution of technology, has led to displacement of television. Further this evolution in technology has facilitated two way communication which was not possible with the radio or television or any traditional media, enabling reconstruction and re-view of communication channels between politics and mass media.

#### **Social Media and Political Parties**

In recent times, Indian political landscape has seen two major national parties, Indian National Congress and Bhartiya Janta Party fighting an online political battle. Online propaganda is aggressively used against each other. Each and every medium is used to wage war of words. One tweet leads the other to respond immediately. The most famous tweets from both sides were, BJP calling Rahul Gandhi as 'Pappu' and Congress calling NarinderModi as 'Feku'. Both the parties try to downplay the achievement and exaggerate the failures of each other. Both sides claim to have large number of followers. The political parties have their own websites which was not seen some years back and some of them also use other social mediums to interact with people. With every party having its own website and leaders being active on different media it makes the citizens feel that they are within their reach. The need to take appointments or wait for them to talk is no longer required. The leaders are accessible at the click of a button.

The Congress party's new vice president, Rahul Gandhi who is one of the icons of youth in India has used almost every social medium apart from actual communication to interact with the people and especially the youths. He has used social networking websites like Facebook to talk to people and prominent people as well as common man interacts at the same time. He also writes blogs to share his views with people. Mr. L. K. Advani of BharityaJanta Party has his own blog. Mr. Shashi Tharoor of Congress Party, was one of the first politicians to start tweeting. Mr. Narender Modi, chief minister of Gujarat, has used all media to interact with people. He has been effectively using social media to disseminate information and remain in touch with the young population of India. He has often quoted that power of social media should be harnessed to involve youth in democratic process. The impact of his approach is visible in Gujarat elections.

#### **Conclusion**

Media is a most powerful stem of politics in creating its audience attitude, opinion and too behavior for the betterment and most prospective nation. In a democratic Country like India there are thousands of complexities starting from societies to Nation like of flood of new events with most modern concept and with new and updated form of technologies, media have enormous power to formulate the real understanding of world and too affects its behaviors' of its citizen. Media helps to correlate the responses and to face the challenges and opportunities in modern societies to reach

consensus on action of the society to its new members with keeping good relationship among its people and exponent policymakers. The footprints of the modern media form is highly pervasive in nature than early decades, and their roles in politics are becoming the major points of discussion and controversy. The spread and restriction on media and its content can define the concept and understanding of any government. With the understanding and clearance of concept the respective government will work as the pressure group or pro group to media. Many time it is seen the media-political relationship has affected the exact content in numerous scenario with derailing the train to different juncture. Media is the most utilized and most useful tool in the hands of any government as well citizen to run the country with most effective and most updated way.

News that was seen as medium to educate the people on issues that were of utmost important for the society, became a source of biased viewpoints. The role of media is to make the society aware of their democratic rights and fight the three institutions of democracy. It acts as the voice of millions of citizens, when government institutions become corrupt and authoritarian or when they turn a blind-eye towards the issues concerning the society. In today's India, media has become a mouthpiece for various political organizations and business groups, they act as amanuensis for such influential figures, as their business relies on support from such organizations.

Media is the "fourth estate" of democracy and it plays a pivotal role in ensuring justice and benefits of the government policies reach the interior sections of the society. They act as a chain between the government and the citizens of the country, people have faith in media as it has an impact on the audience. The changing dynamics of Indian politics has increased people's expectation from media as in this phase of transition; it is pretty easy to believe in a particular belief.

The older generation of the country is still fixated on tradition and culture, while the present-day youth is more interested in the fast-moving world of technology and social media. Thus, it becomes important for media to ensure that the information that they are broadcasting should not be biased or tampered in a way to boost the channels TRP.

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## ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳು

ಅನಂತಕುಮಾರ್ ಡಿ.ಆರ್

ಸಿದ್ಧಾರ್ಥ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ತುಮಕೂರು

ಡಾ. ಮಹಾಲಿಂಗ ಕೆ

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ತುಮಕೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, ತುಮಕೂರು.

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವಾಸ್ತವತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಆಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಅವಲೋಕನ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅದರ ನಿಜವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವೆಂದರೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ನಡೆಯುವುದೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೇ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳು. ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೈಜವಾದ ಪರಮಾಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ತಮಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಹಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸಾಕ್ಷೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಟನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿವೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೫೦ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ರೀತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಲುಕುವುದಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾರ್ಕಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವೆಂದರೆ ಜೀವನದ ಮಾರ್ಗವೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಬಾ ಸಾಹೇಬ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್‌ರವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ "ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವೆಂದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರವಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜೀವಿಸುವುದು, ಹಾಗೂ ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಸಂವಹನ ಅನುಭವ. ಅದು ತನ್ನ ಸಹ ಮಾನವನಡೆಗಿನ ಗೌರವಯುತ ಮತ್ತು ಆದರಣೀಯ ಮನೋ ಧೋರಣೆಯ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ."

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮುಖ

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡು ಮುಖಗಳಿವೆ. ಒಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವಂತೆಯೇ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವ, ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವ, ವಿವರಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮುಖವು ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವ, ಟೀಕಿಸುವ, ಖಂಡಿಸುವ ವಿಧಾನವೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಚರ್ಚೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಅಸಮ್ಮತಿಯೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ. ಈ ಎರಡು ಸಮೀಕರಿಸಿ ಸಮನ್ವಯಗೊಂಡಗಲೇ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪುಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಈ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದಾಗಲೇ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಗಾಂಭೀರ್ಯತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಜವಾದ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವೆನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಸತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಜ ಆಚರಣೆಯಿಂದ ದೂರ ಸರಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರವರ ಬಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥೈಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಇದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ, ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಅಬ್ರಹಾಂ ಲಿಂಕನ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ "ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಸಮ್ಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯದೆ ಇತರರನ್ನು ಆಳುವಂತಹ ಉತ್ತಮ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಲ್ಲ."

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ

ಬಹುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯದ ನಿಜವಾದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥೈಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು 'ಜನಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಗೌರವಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮನ್ವಯಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವಸಮ್ಮತ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ರೂಪಿಸುವುದು' ಎಂಬ ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ತಿಳಿವಿನ ತಳಹದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ರಾಜಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದ ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ದಲಿತ, ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರು ಪ್ರಜಾತಂತ್ರದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ರಾಜಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಬಹುಕಾಲ ತನ್ನ ಆಲೋಚನೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರೂಪಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಾಯಕರು

ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವು ಮಾಡುವ ರಾಜಕಾರಣವು ರಾಜಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಮತದಾರರ ರಾಜಕಾರಣವೇ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಇಂದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಐಚ್ಛಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

**ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆ**

೧೯೫೦-೭೦ರ ದಶಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಕರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಗಳ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹವರು ಕೆಲವು ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಂದವರು ಇದ್ದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಗಳು ಪಕ್ಷದ ಒಳಗಿಂದಲೇ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಹಲವಾರು ಚಿಂತನೆಧಾರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಎಡಪಂಥೀಯ ಚಿಂತನೆಧಾರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಅಂತಹ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುವ ಮುಕ್ತ ಪಕ್ಷದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿಗಳು, ಸಮತಾವಾದಿಗಳು, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಾದಿಗಳು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ನಾಯಕರು ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿತ್ತು. ನಿಜವಾದ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಧೋರಣೆ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಗ್ರವಾದ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಫಲರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಸರ್ವಶೋಮುಖ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ತರಹದ ದ್ವೇಷದ ರಾಜಕಾರಣವಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರೇ ರಾಜಕಾರಣವಾಗಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತಳುಕು ಹಾಕಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಜೀವನೋಪಾಸಕವಾದುದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೊಸ ಆಲೋಚನೆ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೊಸ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಯು ಒಳಿತು ಕೆಡಕಿನ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಅಹವಾನಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಎಂದು ಹರ್ಬರ್ಟ್ ಹೂವರ್ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

**ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಉದಾರವಾದ**

೧೯೯೦ರ ದಶಕದ ನಂತರ ಉದಾರವಾದಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಒತ್ತಡದ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಭಿನ್ನ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ನೆಲೆಯ ನಾಯಕರನ್ನು ಮೂಲೆ ಗುಂಪು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅವರ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾರವಾದಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾತೀತವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡರು. ರೋಸಾ ಲಕ್ಸಂಬರ್ಗ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ "ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವು ಸಾವಿನೆಡೆಯದಾಗಿದೆ" ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಸುವಂತಹ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೇ ಕುಂದುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹಿರಿಯ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತೆಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯೇ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯೇ ಅದರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೇ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳು. ಅದರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಬಿಂದುವೇ ಜನತೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದ ಜನರ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳು ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ನೋಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಸುಬಲತೆಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ "ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಜನರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅದು ನೀತಿ ವಿಷಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ಗುಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಈಗೀಂದಿಗಲೇ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಅಳಿದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ." ಎಂದು ಏಯೇಡೇಕೇವ್ ಡ್ರಾರ್ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತವತೆಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತೆಯ ರಮ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.

**ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಗಳು**

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಯೇ ಹಾಗೇ ಅದು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿತರಣೆ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತೆಯು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಸುಖ್ಯವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಕುಚಿತತೆ ಅದರ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಗುಣ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಅದು ಬಹುಸಂಕಸ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತವಾದ ಚರ್ಚೆ, ಸಂವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲವೂಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಸ್ಥಾನವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಅದರ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದಕಾರಣ "ಇದು ನಮ್ಮಗಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮರೆಯದಿರೋಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಧೇಶಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ನಿಜವಾದ ಅಂತಿಮ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಾರಂಭದ ಅನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಲ್ಲ, ಸೆನೆಟ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲ, ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿಗರಲ್ಲ

ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಈ ದೇಶದ ನಿಜವಾದ ಮತದಾರರು” ಎಂದು ಫ್ರಾಂಕ್ಲಿನ್ ಡಿ. ರೂಸ್‌ವೆಲ್ಟ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

**ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಹಾಗೂ ತಲ್ಲಣಗಳು**

ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ನಮಗೆ ಇದು ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆಯದೋ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ “ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು. ಯಾವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನೋದಯವಿದೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಇದೆಯೋ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಪಂಚಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ, ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ, ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ದುರೂಪಯೋಗವಿದೆ, ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಚಾರವಿದೆ, ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಇದೆ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ವೇಷವಿದೆ.” ಎಂದು ಅಟಿಫೆಟಿ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಅಡಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಮರಮಾಚಿದರೂ ಅದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಘೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೆ ನಿದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಲುಕುವದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಚಾಮಗೋಚರವಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಘಟಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಮನಸ್ಸು ವ್ಯಾಕುಲಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಫಾಸಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಚಿಂತನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಚಂದ್ರ ತೇಜಸ್ವಿಯವರು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ “ಈ ಶತಮಾನ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಲಾಯುಗದ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲದ ಹೇಯ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಎಸಗಿರುವುದು ಈ ಶತಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ವಿದಾಯ ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.” ತುಂಬ ನೋವಿನಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಹಾಫಲಾಯನ ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶರವೇಗದಲ್ಲು ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೇ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಧ್ವಂಧ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧವೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಧಾಮಸ್ ಜೇಫರ್‌ಸನ್ ತಿಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಕಾನೂನಾಗುತ್ತದೋ, ಆಗ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧವೂ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಹಲವಾರು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭ್ರಾತೃತ್ವ ಇವುಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ತತ್ವಗಳು. ಅದರ ಆಚರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಭಾಗವೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ “ಎಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು, ನೋಡುತ್ತಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ. ಅದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಿ” ಎಂದು ತೂರೊಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಷಲ್ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾದುದಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ಚಲನಶೀಲವಾದದ್ದು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಮಾನರು. ಅರಿಸ್ಟಾಟಲ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ “ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತನಿಗಿಂತ ಬಡವನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯೇ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದುದು” ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಲೋಚನಾಕ್ರಮಗಳು ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗು ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. “ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಕೇವಲ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ದಿನನಿತ್ಯದ ಜೀವನದ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಎಂದು” ತುಯಿಂಗ್ ವಾನ್ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ದಿಸೆಯನ್ನು ಗಂಭೀರ ಚಿಂತನೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಿದೆ.

**ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ**

ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೂ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದುದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಚಿಂತಕರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವಾರು ಸಕರಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಕರಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಇರುವುದು ಸಹಜ ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಡರ ಸಮ್ಮಿಶ್ರಣವೂ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಈ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು, ನಾಯಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತರಾರರು ಚಿಂತಿಸಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸಿದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂವರ್ಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಆಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು.

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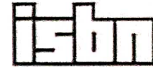
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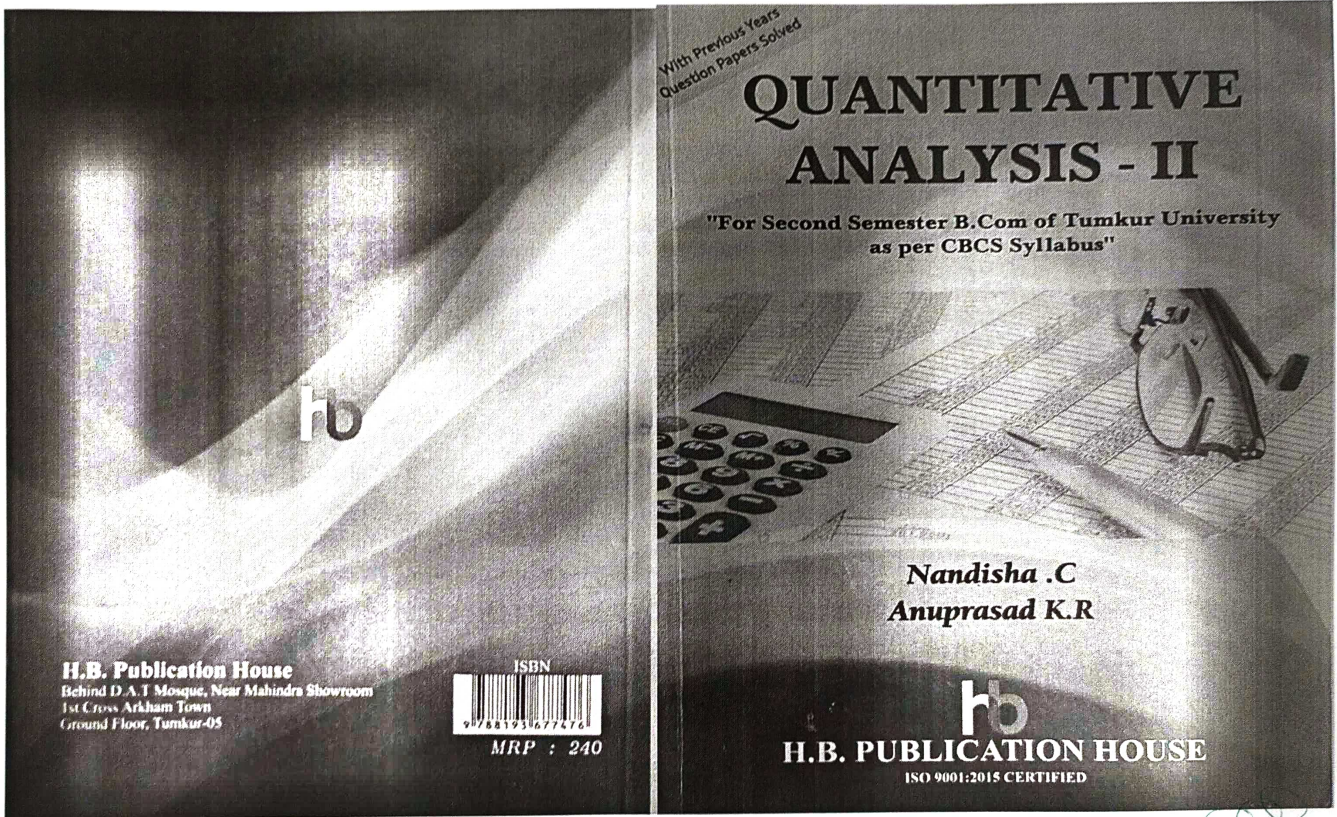
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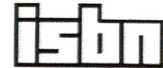
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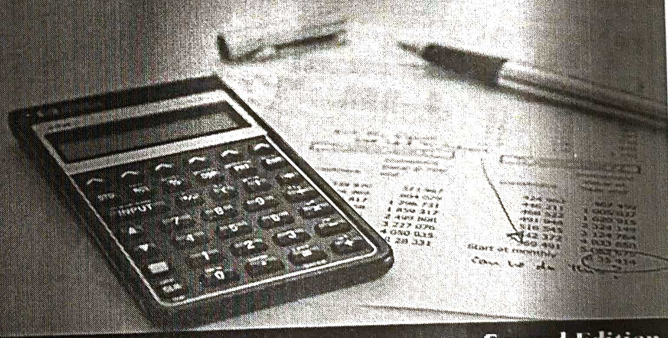


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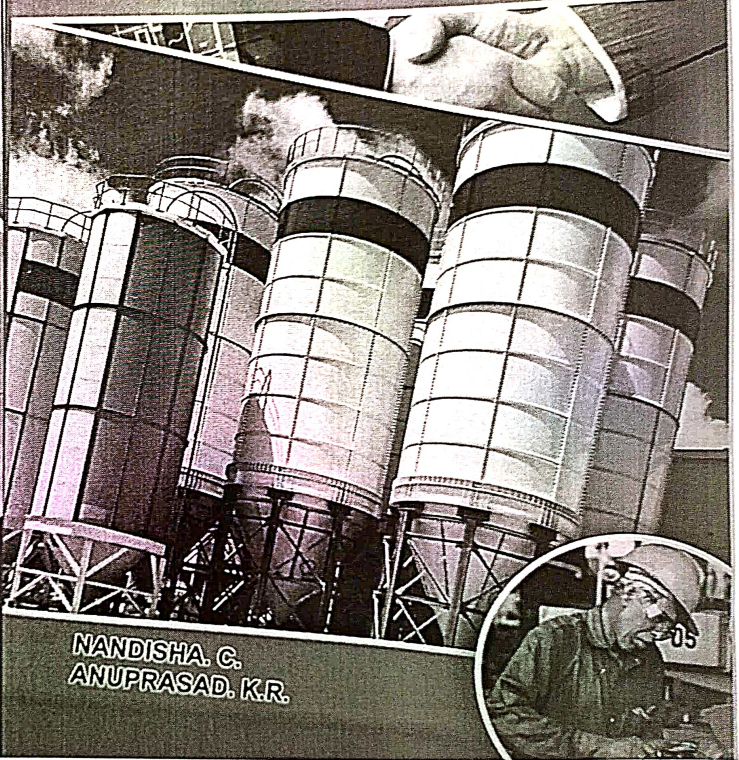
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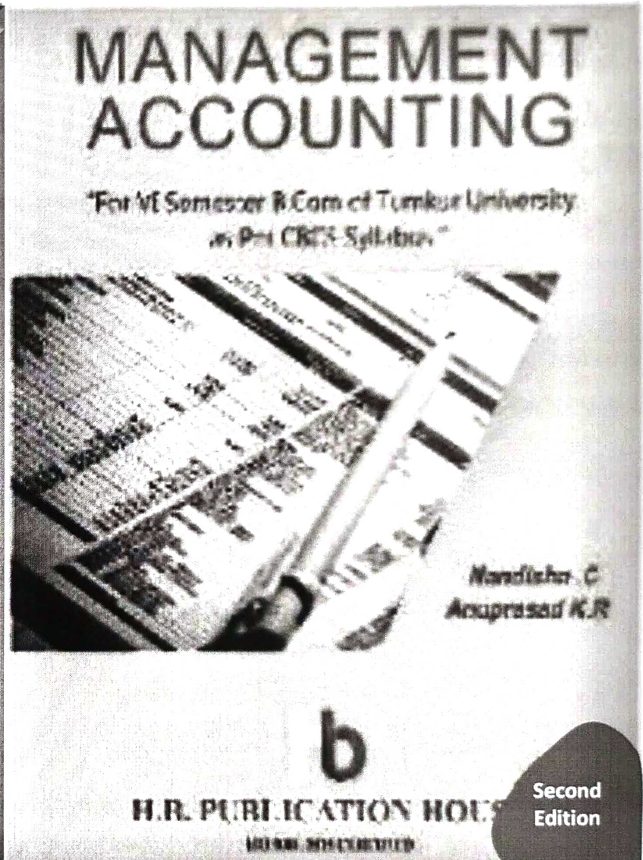
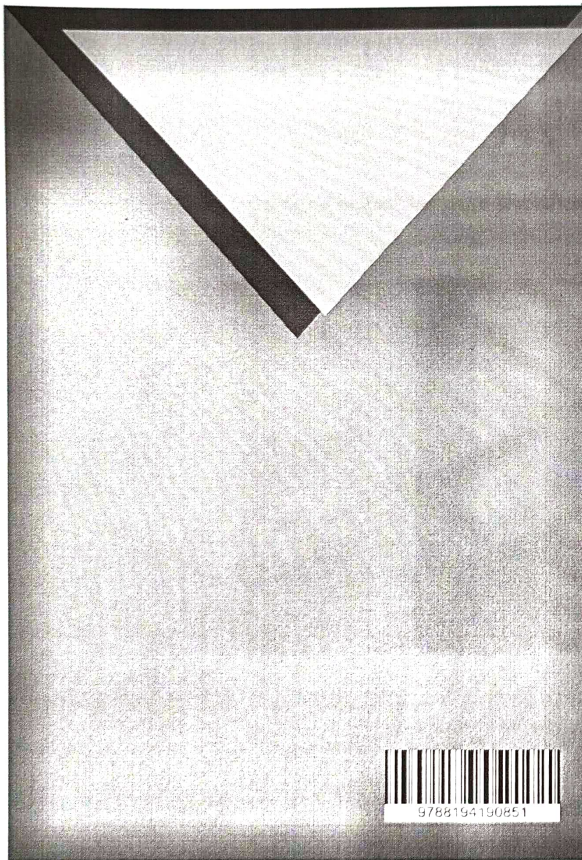
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# NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2019 : A STEP TOWARDS ENHANCEMENT OF QUALITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION



Chief Editor  
**Dr. B.K. Lokesh**



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## A Study on Role of Teachers in Quality Enhancement in Higher Education

- Dr.Harish .N.
- Rangaswamy M.R

### Introduction

Present Scenario of Higher Education in India It has been found that only 10 % of Indian youth go to college. This percentage is 40-50% in developed countries. As per the available reports, two third of the Indian universities are providing sub-standard education while 90 % colleges in India are below average. Today, most of the institutions have become factory of degrees only. Students / teachers are running after attaining or providing degrees and not towards the gaining knowledge and wisdom. Attendance in the institution has dropped drastically and classroom teaching is becoming only a ritual, to be followed mechanically. Though, it is said that the destiny of nation is shaped only in the classrooms, very little importance is being given to class room teaching. The overall scenario of higher education in India does not match with the global quality standards. It does not foster the global competencies and even does not make significant contribution to the national development. The present education system does not match with the needs and expectations of the employment sector. The role of the teacher assumes greater significance in this deteriorating scenario of higher education. It is a daunting task for the teachers to improve the quantity, quality and equality in higher education. It is said that a good teacher can bring the entire world to the classroom. The teacher being a sculptor has to play multidimensional role to inculcate the nuances of subjects to the heterogeneous cult of students. He has to inspire to students to show interest in their subjects, even if he confronts students who are completely demotivated and dispirited. Quality education is the solution to all the problems and teachers are the main ingredients in giving quality education.

## **Quality Education**

It is said that quality is not destination, it is a continuous journey. Quality means doing the right things right. Doing things right - is efficiency and doing right things is effectiveness. Quality in education is to learn the right things and to learn them well. It is not good enough to learn the right things only half well and it may be even worse to learn the wrong things well. Quality has become the key word in the higher education. Today, improving the quality is the biggest challenge before the higher education system. Access to the global economy will depend more on the quality and productivity. This problem can be solved by making available more and more professional skills. Higher education requires special emphasis and has major role to play in determining the quality of life and the pace of development of a nation and the world as a whole. It is the responsibility of the higher education system to ensure that the skills, understanding and output of the students are equal to the best in the world.

Quality education is the education that best fits the present and future needs of the learners. It is the education that provides students with the tools to deal with and find solutions to challenges confronting mankind. In a changing world of rapid technological advances, this means that what was considered quality education yesterday might not meet the standard of what will be understood as quality tomorrow. It should not be regarded as a process of consumption, but as a process of interaction between teachers and students.

Quality education can never be a neutral process, it will always be value based. It must aim at giving the students opportunities for personal development and confidence to adapt to new situations as well as change these situations, when they find that necessary.

## **Teachers**

The success of any education system depends on the quality of teachers, which, in turn, depends on the effective teaching / learning process. Teachers' role is of vital significance for the development of society and appropriate changes in the society. Thus, the quality of higher education depends upon quality of those who impart it. Teachers are the most important components of any educational system. Teachers play most crucial role in the development of the education system as a whole and also in imparting and maintaining the standards of higher education.

In the present scenario, the 'personality' of the teachers has deteriorated. Teaching is considered as one of the noblest professions but unfortunately, this profession is losing its status in the society because of modernization, political influence, Castism, corruption and other unfair means. For many teachers, especially in medical and dental sciences, teaching profession has become easy source of earning money. Making many money by unfair means like malpractices in examination resulted in decline of the quality of teaching values. Changing social attitude, non-responsiveness and poor level of accountability, emphasis on western system of education, impact of modernization, absence of the traditional Indian education system, etc. are the factors responsible for the degradation of teaching values in the society.

Thus, teachers play critical role in taking quality education and in shaping the future and destiny of a nation. Teachers teach the ways of life, channelize youth power and mold their character. In a real sense, the teachers are the backbone of the nation.

### **Role of Teachers in Quality Enhancement**

Teachers play crucial role in improving the quality of higher education in following ways:

#### **Dedication and Commitment**

Dedication and commitment of teachers plays a crucial role in improving the quality of education and shaping the future of nation.

#### **Motivation**

A teacher should act as a motivational force and should be able to create a learning environment in which students are encouraged to think carefully, rationally and express their thoughts and decide on the situations and difficulties. It is the responsibility of teacher to create a context in which the students' desire and ability to learn can work most effectively. A teacher should act as the role model for the students.

#### **Skill Development**

Skill development is crucial to the success of students in the job market. Skill development of students, on par with their counterparts elsewhere is an important



aspect of enhancement of quality of higher education. With liberalization and globalization of economic activities, the need to develop skilled human resources of a high caliber is imperative.

Consequently, the demand for internationally acceptable standards in higher education is evident. Therefore, preparing the students to achieve core competencies, to face the global requirements successfully is very important. This requires that the teachers should be innovative, creative and entrepreneurial in their approach, to ensure skill development amongst the students. By various means such as establishment of collaborations with industries, social organizations, networking with the neighborhood agencies/bodies and fostering a closer relationship between the “world of skilled work” and the “world of competent-learning”, it is possible to develop required skills.

### **Imparting Value Based Education**

It is said that skills are of less importance in the absence of appropriate value systems. Hence, teachers should shoulder the responsibility of inculcating the desirable value systems amongst the students. In a country like India, with cultural pluralities and diversities, it is essential that students imbibe the appropriate values commensurate with social, cultural, economic and environmental realities, at the local, national and universal levels. Whatever be the pluralities and diversities that exist in the country, there is ample scope for inculcating the core universal values like truth and righteousness. The seeds of values sown in the early stages of education, mostly aimed at cooperation and mutual understanding, have to be reiterated and re-emphasized at the higher educational institutions, through appropriate learning experiences and opportunities.

Values are the guiding principles of life, which are conducive to all round development. They give direction to life and bring joy, satisfaction and peace to life. In ancient India, more importance was given to morality, honesty, duty, truth, friendship, brotherhood, etc and these were considered to be the themes of Indian culture and society. Imparting value-based education was the only aim of the teachers of ancient age. But in the present scenario, due to large number of changes, there is a considerable decrease in the quality of value-based education.

Wisdom knows what to do next, skill knows how to do it and virtue is doing it. Teachers must try to impart knowledge, which leads to wisdom and not merely

to training or skill. He should have capability to impart value-based education to the students. The purpose is not to produce outstanding students but to produce outstanding citizens of the country.

### **Impact of Caliber**

It has been revealed by many research studies that the caliber of teachers has tremendous impact on the caliber of the students. Hence, a teacher, who is a permanent learner has to update the subject knowledge continuously and should be aware of latest development in their subject.

### **Lateral Thinking**

Lateral thinking is solving problems through an indirect and creative approach, using reasoning that is not immediately obvious and involving ideas that may not be obtainable by using only traditional step-by-step logic. Teacher should take initiative to nurture and nourish the students to develop lateral thinking.

### **Use of Resources**

Efficient use of resources helps to produce uniquely educated, highly satisfied and employable graduates. Motivated teachers can enrich their teaching with resources and co-curricular activities. Use of ICTs in teaching learning process makes the lecture effective and improves the quality of teaching. Continuous updating of teaching methods and use of innovative teaching methods help to improve the quality of teaching.

### **Curriculum Design**

The quality of higher education can be enhanced by designing need-based curriculum, keeping in view the demands in the employment sector at national and international level.

### **Special Attention to Research**

Promotion of research is crucial for improving the quality of higher education system. It is one of the factors, which influences the quality of teaching. Educational research must be strengthened as an instrument for improving educational quality and results of such research must be communicated to teachers in a better way. The link between classroom teaching and research is extremely important. It must be a

link operating in two directions:

- Information to the teachers about latest findings.
- Information to the researchers about the problems.

### **Academic Development**

Teachers are the most important components of the higher education system. Academic development of teachers is crucial and necessary for the success of the higher education system because teachers are the prime movers and catalysts for all round development of students. Teachers play a significant role in not only improving the quality of higher education but also maintaining it; the professional competency of teachers has to be of such a high level so as to impart quality knowledge to the students. This would call the continuous upgrading of the professional development of the teachers, which is key guarantee of quality education. High quality in service training and professional development within the profession in order to keep in touch with new findings in their subjects and to obtain continuous support for the improvement of their teaching. Teachers need continuous self-development to generate knowledge that goes to contribute towards inculcating high professional competency among students.

Development of teachers depends on many factors. It is closely linked with

- The quality of research.
- Participation in national and international seminars.
- Faculty exchange programs - Upgradation of qualifications.
- Exposure to recent developments.
- Writing of books and papers.
- Collaborating with fellow researchers in other higher education institute.
- These activities help to impart quality education to students.

### **Quality Awareness and Self Evaluation**

Ability to improve the quality of education is the ability to reflect on their own teaching, critically examine the methods used and looking for alternative ways of teaching. To create increased quality awareness and help teachers to improve their teaching methodology and skills may be of crucial importance to improve

quality in education. One major way of doing this is to systematically evaluate the own teaching and its results. Evaluation helps to improve their own work. This also helps to discuss about newer effective methods to use in the teaching and to discuss about the choice of the best teaching methods.

### **Professional Freedom**

Professional freedom of the teacher is of crucial importance in developing quality in education. Professional freedom does not mean that the teacher can do whatever he likes, but that the teacher, who knows the students, is the person best equipped to decide which methods to use in order to create an optimal learning situation. There has to be a general thrust in the creativity of the teacher. Authorities can give suggestions to teachers regarding the use of newer teaching methods through service training, professional development programs and other means. But authority should not dictate about method to be used by teacher. The teacher should enjoy academic freedom in the discharge of professional duties.

A teacher plays a crucial and demanding role in the process of students learning by creating a context in which the students' desire and ability to learn can work most effectively. The task of the teacher in the higher education system involve the creation of a learning environment in which students are encouraged to think carefully, rationally and to express their thoughts and to decide on the situations and difficulties they wish to confront and resolve. The teacher helps students to achieve their own aims and adopt notion that underlines the higher education. Therefore, the quality of performance of the teachers is of paramount importance.

### **Professional Ethics:**

Professional ethics of teachers is an important issue. The complex task of teaching and many other responsibilities shouldered by teachers underline the questions related to the responsibilities and duties of teachers. This has also been reflected in a growing discussion on professional ethics among teachers. Promotion of professional ethics also helps to fight against corruption.

### **Conclusion:**

Education without vision is fruitless and education without value is meaningless. The inculcation of values and promotion of values in educational system is a need of the hour to make all the possible attempts to inculcate value

- oriented education in the centers of learning. The teachers' participation with vision to make education meaningful and valuable will contribute to the overall development of the system of higher education of the country as a whole.

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## **Message from the Chief Editor, IRBE**



Dear Participants of IRBE International Conference:

The new era of COVID-19 has changed life of all people on this earth to some degree or the other. In the heavily hit areas such as some parts of Europe, Mexico, USA and India there are severe economic effects especially for the small businesses. By their very nature, small businesses and their owners are cash strapped, have a daily cash flow, and are many time indebted even if they are successful. COVID-19 scenario has affected them the most. While government policy makers have tried to help them directly, the impact of shutdown for so many days is going to be felt. IRBE sponsored this conference is designed to fill the theoretical as well as practical need of better awareness of the small businesses. It is also important to recognize the business dynamics that has arisen as an aftermath of the crisis. As no one can predict the future accurately, uncertainty surrounding this crisis is very high.

I am very happy to see that organizers of this conference have spent so much time and have taken so many efforts to make this successful. Even if I will miss some names, I am indebted to Dr.N. Muthu, Dr. S. Veeramani, Mr. John Joe of the DRBCCC Hindu College who have come in contact with me. Their dedication is commendable and their sincerity is quite visible. I am sure a large contingent of other supporters have lent them an able hand. I also want to recognize the help of Dr. Amitabh Dutta and Dr. Rajeev Sooreea who spared their time to do the addresses for the conference. I wish a tremendous success to the conference and its participants, and hope your presentations go well. You can always contact me by going to [www.kulkarnibooks.com](http://www.kulkarnibooks.com).

SD

Prof. Kishore G Kulkarni  
Chief Editor, IRBE

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## 67.ROLE OF ENTREPRENEUR IN THE ECONOMY

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### ABSTRACT

**B**usiness is an organization entity engaged in commercial, industrial or professional activities to make profit and nonprofit organization that operate to fulfill a charitable mission. Economics is a social concerned with the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. It studies how individuals, business, governments and nations make choices on allocating resources to satisfy their wants and needs, trying to determine how these groups should organize and co-ordinate efforts to achieve maximum output. Economics has the solution for all the problems concerned with Gross Domestic Product, Per Capita Income and so on. In 8th Century B.C an economic thinker says to eradicate the scarcity labour, materials and time is needed but Adam Smith's book in 1776 An Inquiry Into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations explained with the help of changes in modern economy and expectations. Effective utilization of resources & increasing the productivity leads to develop an economy as whole. Changes are key factor of development hence developments require changes in the present business pattern today and tomorrow.

**KEY NOTE:** Importance of Entrepreneurs

### INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurs are business people who can detect and sense the availability of business opportunities

in any given scenario. They will utilize these opportunities to create new products by employing new production methods in different markets. They will also function in different ways by using various resources who will give them profit. It is important to note that although most entrepreneurial businesses start small, the owners of such businesses need not be small scale owners. They could in fact be big business owners, who first try and test the waters before investing big time in the business. Small business owners dread risk, but successful entrepreneurs are very innovative and know how to operate profitably in a business environment, even if the risk is very high. In fact, innovation is the life blood of any kind of entrepreneurs; this is one of the tools that helps them gain an advantage over established players in the market. Entrepreneurs are, thus, defined as individuals or groups of individuals who carry out entrepreneurship activities that are based on their innovative approaches to solving real-world problems.

### TYPES OF ENTREPRENEURS

Based on their working relationship with the business environment they are functioning in, various types of entrepreneurs can be found. The chief categories are these four types of entrepreneurs, i.e.

**1. Innovative Entrepreneurs:** This type of an entrepreneur is more interested in introducing some new

ideas into the market, organization or in the nation. They are drawn towards innovations and invest a lot of time and wealth in doing research and development.

**2. Imitating Entrepreneurs:**

These are often disparagingly referred to as 'copy cats'. They observe an existing successful system and replicate it in a manner where all the deficiencies of the original business model are addressed and all its efficiencies are retained. These entrepreneurs help to improve an existing product or production process and can offer suggestions to enhance the use of better technology.

**3. Fabian Entrepreneurs:** These are entrepreneurs that are very careful in their approaches and cautious in adopting any changes. They are not prone to sudden decisions and try to shy away from any innovations or change that doesn't fit their narrative.

**4. Drone Entrepreneurs:** These are entrepreneurs who do not like a change. They are considered as old school'. They want to do business in their own traditional or orthodox methods of production and systems. Such people attach pride and tradition

to even outdated methods of doing business.

**ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

Entrepreneurship refers to all those activities which are to be carried out by a person to establish and to run the business enterprises in accordance with the changing social, political and economic environments. Entrepreneurship includes activities relating to the anticipation of the consumers likes and dislikes, feelings and behaviors, tastes and fashions and the introduction of business ventures to meet out all these expectations of the consumers.

Entrepreneurship is considered as a new product that would enable businessmen to develop new form of business organization and new business activities catering to the changing needs of the society.

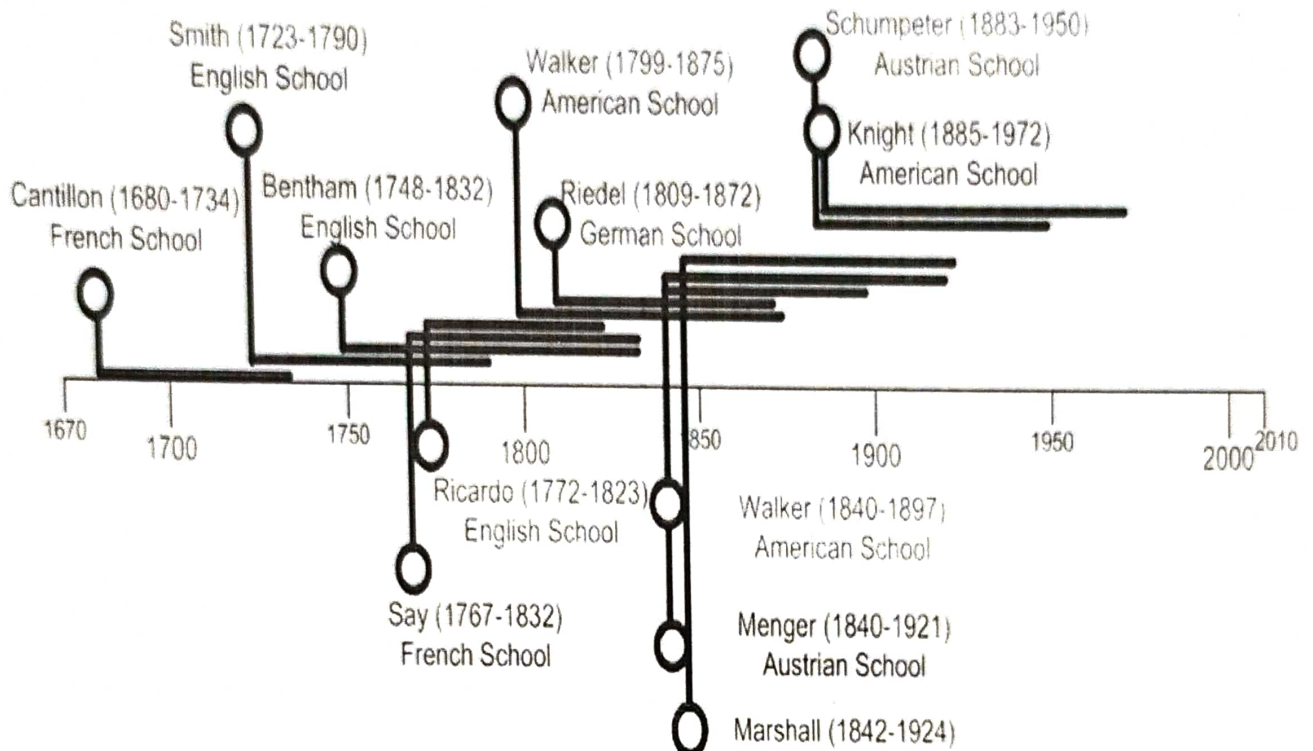
The liberalization of cultural rigidities are mainly due to this new product entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is the ability of entrepreneurs to assess the risks and establish businesses which are risky but at the same time suits perfectly to the changing scenarios of the economy.

**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TERM ENTREPRENEUR AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	ENTREPRENEUR	ENTREPRENEURSHIP
Meaning	An entrepreneur is an individual or a team thereof, having an innovative idea, and takes every step to turn the idea into reality, while bearing the risks.	Entrepreneurship is a risky activity of commencing a business usually a start up company, offering distinct products and services to the target customers, which may or may not get success.
What is it?	Person who has an idea and gives shape to it.	Process which gives shape to the idea.
Represents	An innovator, who chased the dream, till it becomes true.	A procedure through which an innovation is done.
Business Venture	He/She is the one who sets up the business venture, to turn a concept into reality.	It is the activity, which an entrepreneur undertakes to set up the business venture.

## THE EVOLUTION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP THOUGHT

The following timeline shows some of the most influential entrepreneurship scholars and the schools of thought (French, English, American, German, and Austrian) their perspectives helped influence and from which their ideas evolved. Schools of thought are essentially groups of people who might or might not have personally known each other, but who shared common beliefs or philosophies.



### ENTREPRENEURSHIP VERSUS ENTREPRENEUR:

Adam Smith (1723-1790), from the English School of thought, published *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* in 1776. In a departure from the previous thought into entrepreneurship and economics, Smith did not dwell on a particular class of individual. He was concerned with studying how all people fit into the economic system. Smith contended that the economy was driven by self-interest in the marketplace (Chell, 2008).

Also from the English School, David Ricardo (1772-1823) was influenced by Smith, Say, and others. His work focused on how the capitalist system worked. He explained how

order good is the flour that was used to make the bread. The grain used to make the flour is an even higher order good. Entrepreneurs coordinate these factors of production to turn higher order goods into lower order goods that more directly satisfy human wants and needs (Hebert & Link, 2009).

Menger (1950 [1871], p. 160) established that entrepreneurial activity includes:

- (a) Obtaining information about the economic situation,
- (b) Economic calculation – all the various computations that must be made if a production process is to be efficient,
- (c) The act of will by which goods of higher order are assigned to a particular production process, and
- (d) Supervising the execution of the

production plan so that it may be carried through as economically as possible (Hebert & Link, 2009, p. 43).

### **ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION**

Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832), from the English School of thought, considered entrepreneurs to be innovators. They "depart from routine, discover new markets, find new sources of supply, improve existing products and lower the costs of production" (Chell, 2008).

Joseph Schumpeter's (1883-1950) parents were Austrian, he studied at the University of Vienna, conducted research at the University of Graz, served as Austria's Minister of Finance, and was the president of a bank in the country. Because of the rise of Hitler in Europe, he went to the United States and conducted research at Harvard until he retired in 1949. Because of this, he is sometimes associated with the American School of thought on entrepreneurship (Chell, 2008).

Whereas Menger saw entrepreneurship as occurring because of economic progress, Schumpeter took the opposite stance. Schumpeter saw economic activity as leading to economic development (Hebert & Link, 2009). Entrepreneurs play a central role in Schumpeter's theory of economic development, and economic development can occur when the factors of production are assembled in new combinations.

Schumpeter (1934) viewed innovation as arising from new combinations of materials and forces. He provided the following five cases of new combinations.

- The introduction of a new good—that is one with which consumers are not yet familiar or of a new quality of good.
- The introduction of a new method of production, that is one not yet tested by experience in the branch

of manufacture concerned, which need by no means be founded upon a discovery scientifically new, and can also exist in a new way of handling a commodity commercially.

- The opening of a new market, that is a market into which the particular branch of manufacture of the country in question has not previously entered, whether or not this market has existed before.
- The conquest of a new source of supply of raw materials or half-manufactured goods, again irrespective of whether this source already exists or whether it has first to be created.
- The carrying out of the new organisation of any industry, like the creation of a monopoly position or the breaking up of a monopoly position (Schumpeter, 1934, p. 66).

Another concept popularized by Schumpeter in addition to the notion of new combinations -was creative destruction. This was meant to indicate that the existing ways of doing things need to be dismantled - to be destroyed - to enable a transformation through innovation to a new way of doing things. Entrepreneurs use innovation to disrupt how things are done and to establish a better way of doing those things.

### **IMPORTANT ROLE OF ENTREPRENEUR IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- 1. Wealth Creation and Sharing:** By establishing the business entity, entrepreneurs invest their own resources and attract capital (in the form of debt, equity, etc.) from investors, lenders and the public. This mobilizes public wealth and allows people to benefit from the success of entrepreneurs and growing businesses. This kind of pooled capital that results in wealth creation and distribution is one of the basic imperatives and goals of economic development.

## 2. Create Jobs:

Entrepreneurs are by nature and definition job creators, as opposed to job seekers. The simple translation is that when you become an entrepreneur, there is one less job seeker in the economy, and then you provide employment for multiple other job seekers. This kind of job creation by new and existing businesses is again one of the basic goals of economic development. This is why the Govt. of India has launched initiatives such as StartupIndia to promote and support new startups, and also others like the Make in India initiative to attract foreign companies and their FDI into the Indian economy. All this in turn creates a lot of job opportunities, and is helping in augmenting our standards to a global level.

## 3. Balanced Regional Development:

Entrepreneurs setting up new businesses and industrial units help with regional development by locating in less developed and backward areas. The growth of industries and business in these areas leads to infrastructure improvements like better roads and rail links, airports, stable electricity and water supply, schools, hospitals, shopping malls and other public and private services that would not otherwise be available.

Every new business that locates in a less developed area will create both direct and indirect jobs, helping lift regional economies in many different ways. The combined spending by all the new employees of the new businesses and the supporting jobs in other businesses adds to the local and regional economic output. Both central and state governments promote this kind of regional development by providing registered MSME businesses various benefits and concessions.

## 4. GDP and Per Capita Income:

India's MSME sector, comprised of 36

million units that provide employment for more than 80 million people, now accounts for over 37% of the country's GDP. Each new addition to these 36 million units makes use of even more resources like land, labor and capital to develop products and services that add to the national income, national product and per capita income of the country. This growth in GDP and per capita income is again one of the essential goals of economic development.

## 5. Standard of Living:

Increase in the standard of living of people in a community is yet another key goal of economic development. Entrepreneurs again play a key role in increasing the standard of living in a community. They do this not just by creating jobs, but also by developing and adopting innovations that lead to improvements in the quality of life of their employees, customers, and other stakeholders in the community. For example, automation that reduces production costs and enables faster production will make a business unit more productive, while also providing its customers with the same goods at lower prices.

## 6. Exports:

Any growing business will eventually want to get started with exports to expand their business to foreign markets. This is an important ingredient of economic development since it provides access to bigger markets, and leads to currency inflows and access to the latest cutting-edge technologies and processes being used in more developed foreign markets. Another key benefit is that this expansion that leads to more stable business revenue during economic downturns in the local economy.

## 7. Community Development:

Economic development doesn't always

translate into community development. Community development requires infrastructure for education and training, healthcare, and other public services. For example, you need highly educated and skilled workers in a community to attract new businesses. If there are educational institutions, technical training schools and internship opportunities, that will help build the pool of educated and skilled workers. A good example of how this kind of community development can be promoted is AzimHashimPremji, Chairman of Wipro Limited, who donated Rs. 27,514 crores for promoting education through the AzimPremji Foundation. This foundation works with more than 350,000 schools in eight states across India.

### CONCLUSION

It is clear that the concept of Entrepreneur have not taken the birth a very long before, and the innovation taking place till now. A overall development of a country is directly or indirectly associated with the entrepreneurship where the society may get benefited in difference ways. So, there is a very important role for entrepreneurs to spark economic development by starting new businesses, creating jobs, and contributing to improvement in various key goals such as GDP, exports, standard of living, skills development and community development.

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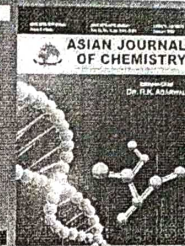
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## Viscosity, Miscibility Studies and Mechanical Properties of Pullulan/Poly(vinyl alcohol) Blends at 30 °C and 40 °C

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The miscibility studies of pullulan and poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) blends by reduced viscosity measurements, refractometry, mechanical properties and SEM analysis. Viscometric measurements at 30 and 40 °C were taken using Ubbelohde viscometer. Ultrasonic interferometric was used to measure the ultrasonic velocities of different blend compositions. Refractive indices of blend solutions with different compositions were measured directly with an Abbe's refractometer with thermostat containing water circulated at 30 and 40 °C. The mechanical properties, refractive index, ultrasonic velocity and density studies showed that there is an increase of all these with PVA content in the blends. But SEM studies have given an indication of immiscibility in the blend system. Overall, pullulan/PVA blends have shown good physical and mechanical properties particularly for 90/10 composition.

**Keywords:** Pullulan, Poly(vinyl alcohol), Blend composition, Viscosity, Miscibility.

### INTRODUCTION

Blended mixtures of structurally different polymers are technologically and scientifically very important [1] because they possess reduced basic cost and improved processing. They also enable to maximize valuable properties. Adhesion between the polymers is provided by the presence of chemically grafted units, in blends. Some polymers can form interacting product without a chemical graft. Hydrogen bonding which is a weaker secondary force plays a dominant role in such cases [2].

Pullulan, a polysaccharide polymer consisting of maltotriose units, also known as  $\alpha$ -1,4-;  $\alpha$ -1,6-glucan, generally used for producing film binders, adhesives, thickeners, viscosity improvers, coating agents and gene delivery carriers because of its oxygen impermeability, non-toxic and non-irritating properties [3]. A number of potential applications of pullulan may be improved and extended by introducing functional groups. Chemical modification of maltotriosyl unit of pullulan can be performed to procure tailored derivatives as it contains nine hydroxyl groups in a geometrically unique environment.

By this way, one can synthesize products of a broad structural diversity. Several publications, particularly patents are reported about variety of pullulan derivatives [4-13]. Amphiphilic polymers undergo intramolecular microphase separation and form self assembled aggregates with ordered supramolecular architectures.

Chemically, poly(vinyl alcohol) can be classified broadly as a polyhydric alcohol with secondary hydroxyl groups on alternate carbon atoms. The changes in product properties—thus changes in application utility, which can be controlled in the manufacturing process as well as by chemical modifications or compounding at the time of use. Both completely and partially PVA have many characteristics in common which make the polymer valuable to a number of industries. PVA is also known for its solubility in water, its clean film formation, resistance to grease, oil and solvents. A high tensile strength, adhesive and binder properties and as a superior stabilizer are its specialties [14].

The tensile strength of PVA is higher than of plastics. A decrease in film tensile strength is a result of addition of



plasticizer like glycerine to PVA, but it increases the elongation property of the blend. Poly(vinyl alcohol) is resistant to organic solvents, which increase with the degree of hydrolysis. Partially hydrolyzed grades are substantially unaffected by most esters, ethers, ketoses, aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons and the higher monohydric alcohols [15,16].

In this article, pullulan/poly(vinyl alcohol) is selected, since PVA is able to form a complex with hydroxyl group containing polymers. Therefore, viscosity, ultrasonic velocity, density and mechanical properties for the compatibility of pullulan/poly(vinyl alcohol) blends in water at different temperatures were studied. SEM analysis of blend films and the solid state miscibility had been investigated.

**EXPERIMENTAL**

Poly(vinyl alcohol) and pullulan were obtained from Neutriscience, USA. Aqueous solutions of different compositions were prepared for homopolymers PVA, pullulan and their blends (90/10, 80/20, 70/30, 60/40, 50/50, 40/60, 30/70, 20/80 and 10/90).

Ubbelohde suspended level viscometer (USLV) was used at constant temperature bath. Ultrasonic interferometer technique [17-20] had been applied for ultrasonic velocity measurements. The temperature was maintained at 30 and 40 °C. A frequency of 2 MHz was maintained for the experiment and the specific gravities of different compositions were observed by conventional methods at 30 and 40 °C.

SEM studies were carried out for the blends films and their uniformity in mixing is also investigated by using a JOEL (JSM 6380LA) analyzer. Temperature was controlled at (80 ± 2 °C) at the time of drying the blend films. This was done to prevent any damages to the films.

**Preparation of blends:** Pullulan 2 % and PVA solutions in distilled water are used in this study. Pullulan/PVA blends of different compositions viz. 90/10, 80/20, 70/30, 60/40, 50/50, 40/60, 30/70, 20/80 and 10/90 were prepared by mixing the aqueous solutions and then the solution was poured onto the clean leveled borocil glass plate (30 cm x 20 cm) and allowed to dry overnight and the films conditioned and stored at room temperature before the various properties were studied.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Reduced viscosity measurements:** Reduced viscosities data of different compositions (90/10, 80/20, 70/30, 60/40, 50/50, 40/60, 30/70, 20/80 and 10/90) of pullulan/PVA have been investigated at 30 and 40 °C (Tables 1 and 2). The 90/10 pullulan/PVA blend composition having higher slope than for PVA rich compositions at 30 °C is shown by Huggin's plot (Fig. 1). This is due to an increase in hydrodynamic volume of the interacting macromolecules in solution [21,22]. It is found that pullulan/PVA blends are miscible only at 90/10 composition. A lowering in the slope of the above plots below this critical concentration is due to the phase separation. An increase in the miscibility of pullulan/PVA blends up to 70/30

TABLE-1  
η<sub>sp</sub>/c DATA FOR PULLULAN, PVA AND THEIR BLENDS AT 30 °C

Conc. (g/dm <sup>3</sup> )	η <sub>sp</sub> /c (dl/g at 30 °C)										
	Pullulan	PVA	Pullulan/PVA								
			90/10	80/20	70/30	60/40	50/50	40/60	30/70	20/80	10/90
0.2	0.825	1.040	0.842	0.850	0.866	0.890	0.915	0.930	0.952	0.970	0.990
0.4	0.890	1.170	0.905	0.930	0.952	0.970	1.010	1.020	1.060	1.083	1.115
0.6	0.958	1.305	0.990	1.015	1.030	1.060	1.093	1.120	1.150	1.195	1.235
0.8	1.030	1.440	1.060	1.090	1.105	1.150	1.190	1.220	1.250	1.300	1.350
1.0	1.100	1.565	1.130	1.160	1.200	1.240	1.276	1.310	1.362	1.415	1.470
1.2	1.170	1.705	1.200	1.240	1.280	1.330	1.370	1.402	1.460	1.525	1.595
1.4	1.245	1.840	1.280	1.332	1.370	1.425	1.460	1.500	1.557	1.645	1.710
1.6	1.310	1.980	1.350	1.405	1.450	1.505	1.555	1.603	1.670	1.750	1.836
1.8	1.380	2.110	1.420	1.490	1.540	1.600	1.650	1.695	1.760	1.860	1.953
2.0	1.460	2.250	1.498	1.560	1.620	1.685	1.740	1.790	1.870	1.970	2.080

TABLE-2  
η<sub>sp</sub>/c DATA FOR PULLULAN, PVA AND THEIR BLENDS IN WATER AT 40 °C

Conc. (g/dm <sup>3</sup> )	η <sub>sp</sub> /c (dl/g at 40 °C)										
	Pullulan	PVA	Pullulan/PVA								
			90/10	80/20	70/30	60/40	50/50	40/60	30/70	20/80	10/90
0.2	0.700	0.980	0.730	0.754	0.780	0.822	0.840	0.860	0.890	0.910	0.950
0.4	0.770	1.098	0.805	0.830	0.860	0.900	0.930	0.955	1.000	1.020	1.050
0.6	0.840	1.213	0.880	0.910	0.936	1.027	1.072	1.130	1.158	1.205	1.280
0.8	0.910	1.321	0.950	0.995	1.027	1.072	1.130	1.158	1.205	1.240	1.280
1.0	0.980	1.432	1.030	1.080	1.120	1.160	1.220	1.260	1.300	1.350	1.390
1.2	1.040	1.545	1.100	1.150	1.200	1.250	1.310	1.350	1.414	1.460	1.500
1.4	1.110	1.655	1.170	1.219	1.280	1.345	1.410	1.463	1.520	1.570	1.602
1.6	1.180	1.760	1.240	1.300	1.374	1.441	1.511	1.570	1.620	1.680	1.720
1.8	1.250	1.879	1.320	1.374	1.450	1.520	1.605	1.666	1.730	1.785	1.830
2.0	1.320	1.990	1.390	1.437	1.530	1.610	1.700	1.780	1.830	1.900	1.950

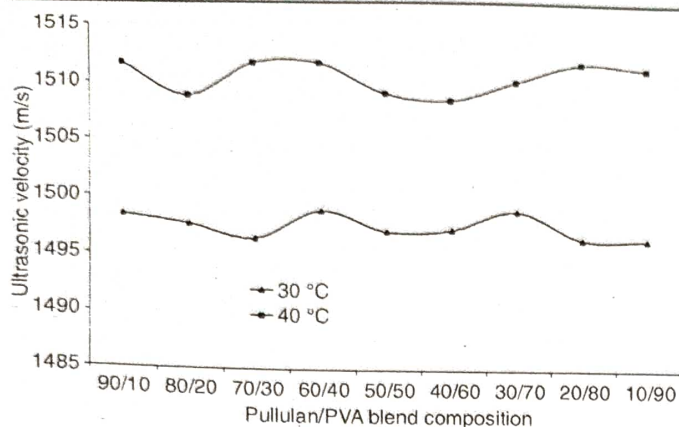


Fig. 5. Plot of ultrasonic velocity with composition of 2 % w/v of pullulan/PVA blends at 30 and 40 °C

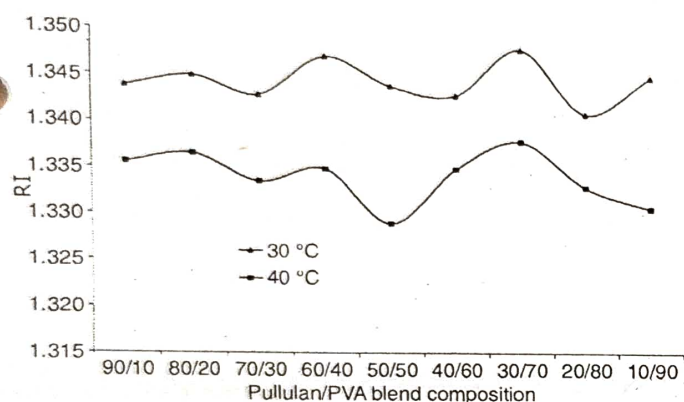


Fig. 6. Plots of RI with composition of 2 % w/v of pullulan/PVA blends at 30 and 40 °C

These studies also showed that the extent of H-bonding of OH group of PVA with pullulan is very weak. It is important

to note that the above studies are parallel to Sun *et al.* [24] equation. So, pullulan/PVA blends at 30 and 40 °C are completely immiscible over the entire compositions. Since there is no change in nature of blend of pullulan/PVA blends at different temperatures, it can be stated that there is no effect of temperature.

**Mechanical properties:** Mechanical properties like tensile strength, % elongation, burst strength and density of the prepared pullulan/PVA blends were evaluated and their values are shown in Table-4. It is observed that tensile strength and % elongation increases with the PVA content in blends. The density and burst strength of the blends also increases with PVA content, but there is not much variation in tear strength.

**SEM analysis:** From SEM analysis (Fig. 7), it can be observed that there is a phase separation. The phases of pullulan and poly(vinyl alcohol) separate into discrete phases and there is no uniformity and homogeneity.

### Conclusion

Based on the viscosity data, ultrasonic velocity and refractive index measurements, it is found that pullulan/PVA blends are immiscible over the entire composition range at 30 and 40 °C. SEM studies also support the above conclusion. However, pullulan/PVA blends have shown good physical and mechanical properties particularly for 90/10 composition.

### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this article.

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TABLE-4  
PHYSICO-MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF PULLULAN/PVA BLENDS

Blend composition	Tensile strength (MPa)	Tensile modulus (MPa)	Elongation at break (%)	Tear strength (N)	Burst strength (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Density (g/mL)
Pullulan	15.09 ± 1.04	32 ± 10	3.00 ± 0.34	0.56	0.6	1.12 ± 0.01
PVA	19.25 ± 2.11	523 ± 64	150 ± 24.45	0.88	2.00 ± 0.22	1.32 ± 0.35
90/10	12.34 ± 1.30	304.8 ± 100	4.125 ± 0.26	0.70	0.91 ± 0.56	1.16 ± 0.21
80/20	8.43 ± 1.90	210.050 ± 45	3.64 ± 0.58	0.63	0.99 ± 0.24	1.15 ± 0.32
70/30	9.24 ± 0.2	170.35 ± 108	6.140 ± 1.40	0.61	0.98 ± 0.26	1.09 ± 0.54
60/40	8.13 ± 1.00	124.45 ± 54	14.52 ± 2.34	0.58	1.07 ± 0.56	1.09 ± 0.46
50/50	9.95 ± 0.8	145.6 ± 35	12.43 ± 4.80	0.68	1.32 ± 0.54	1.23 ± 0.62
40/60	11.42 ± 0.47	89.70 ± 37	25.15 ± 10.0	0.65	1.36 ± 0.57	1.24 ± 0.55
30/70	15.26 ± 1.80	168.62 ± 12	38.89 ± 16.0	0.67	1.62 ± 0.35	1.28 ± 0.38
20/80	17.01 ± 3.00	453.45 ± 18	84.87 ± 8.90	0.77	1.78 ± 0.95	1.28 ± 0.72
10/90	17.16 ± 4.2	336.30 ± 66	112.4 ± 30.0	0.71	1.77 ± 0.31	1.30 ± 0.21

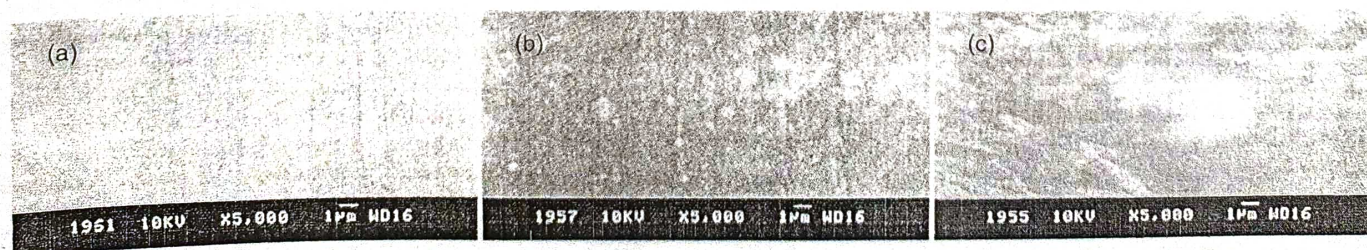


Fig. 7. SEM photographs of pullulan/PVA blends (a) (20/80), (b) (60/40) and (c) (80/20) at 5000 magnification

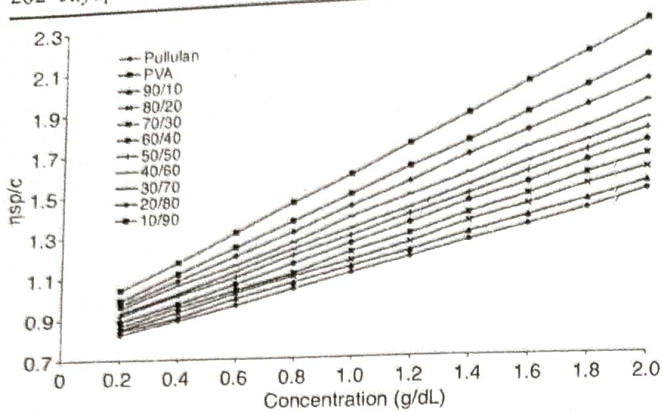


Fig. 1. Plot of  $\eta_{sp}/c$  versus concentration for 2% w/v, pullulan/PVA blends at 30 °C

blend compositions at 40 °C (Fig. 2) is also observed. This is because of the effect of temperature on the miscibility of pullulan/PVA blends.

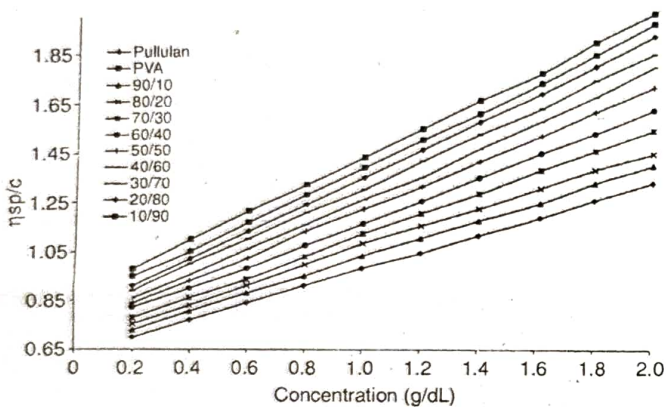


Fig. 2. Plot of  $\eta_{sp}/c$  versus concentration for 2% w/v, pullulan/PVA blends at 40 °C

In order to probe the miscibility of pullulan/PVA blends, Chee's [23] and Sun *et al.* [24] equations have been used.

$$\text{Chee equation: } \Delta B = b_{23} - \frac{1}{2}(b_{22} + b_{33})$$

$$\text{Sun } et al. \text{ equation: } \mu = \frac{\Delta B}{([\eta]_3 - [\eta]_2)^2}$$

Positive values of these parameters give the conclusion that the blends are miscible. Similarly, the negative values show the immiscibility of the blends.

Using Chee [23] and Sun *et al.* [24] equations, interaction parameters  $\mu$  and  $\alpha$  values of pullulan/PVA blend compositions are calculated (Figs. 3 & 4). These computed values of interaction parameters give a valuable information towards the miscibility of blends. The values at 90/10 composition are positive, while negative for the other compositions. When the temperature is increased to 40 °C, miscibility of blends at 70/30 compositions show the  $\alpha$  values positive, which gave an indication that miscibility of polymers is proportional to an increase in temperature (Table-3).

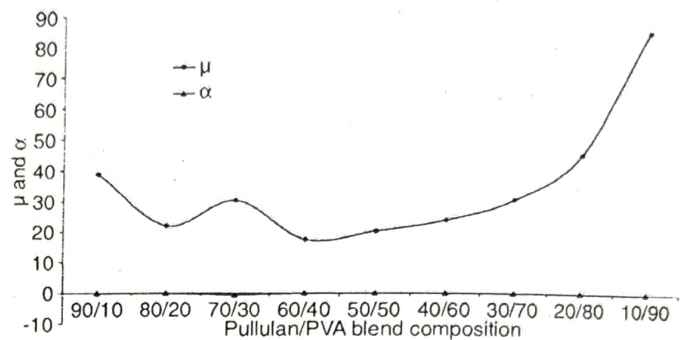


Fig. 3. Variation of  $\mu$  and  $\alpha$  with composition of pullulan/PVA at 30 °C

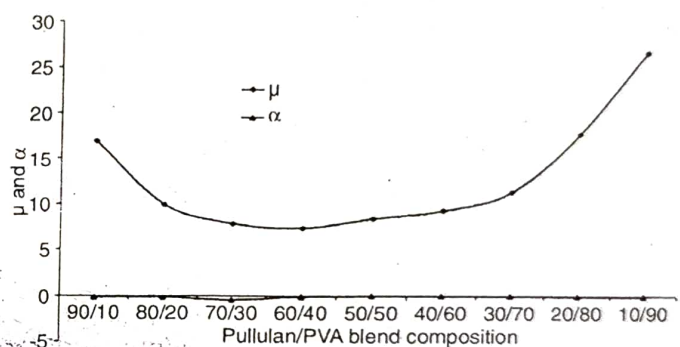


Fig. 4. Variation of  $\mu$  and  $\alpha$  with composition of pullulan/PVA at 40 °C

**Effect of temperature on reduced viscosity, refractive index and ultrasonic velocity:** Ultrasonic velocity and refractive index studies are the supportive data for viscosity data to investigate the miscibility of blends. The nature of ultrasonic velocity and refractive index against different blend compositions are plotted for pullulan/PVA blends in Figs. 5 and 6, respectively at 30 and 40 °C. It is confirmed that the blends are immiscible because of the non-linearity curves, which is attributed due to the phase separation at 30 and 40 °C. This is in accordance with earlier reported studies [25,26].

TABLE-3  
REFRACTIVE INDEX, ULTRASONIC VELOCITY,  $\mu$  AND  $\alpha$  FOR PULLULAN PVA IN WATER AT 30 AND 40 °C

Blend composition	Refractive index		Ultrasonic velocity (m/s)		$\mu$		$\alpha$	
	30 °C	40 °C	30 °C	40 °C	30 °C	40 °C	30 °C	40 °C
90/10	1.3438	1.3356	1498.4	1511.6	38.77	16.860	-0.1516	-0.171
80/20	1.3450	1.3366	1497.6	1508.8	21.79	9.900	-0.1557	-0.140
70/30	1.3430	1.336	1496.4	1511.6	29.88	7.805	-0.6189	-0.412
60/40	1.3472	1.3350	1498.8	1511.6	17.11	7.319	-0.0568	-0.089
50/50	1.3440	1.3290	1497.4	1509.0	19.86	8.333	-0.1330	-0.018
40/60	1.3430	1.3350	1497.2	1508.4	23.38	9.223	-0.1440	-0.027
30/70	1.3480	1.3380	1498.8	1510.0	30.17	11.290	-0.1679	-0.014
20/80	1.3410	1.330	1496.4	1711.6	44.86	17.640	-0.1561	-0.073
10/90	1.3450	1.3307	1496.4	1511.2	84.96	26.580	-0.1223	-0.069

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