



# IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY - POST DEMONETISATION ISSUES AND INTRICACIES

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**DR. DADAPEER B.C. | DR. KANNAKATTI JAYANNA**  
**DR. AKRAM BASHA S.B. | DR. SINDHU N.**



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## **“Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy- Post-Demonetization Issues and Intricacies”**

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## Demonetization Mechanism and Complete Financial Inclusion

*Kadajji Shivappa<sup>10</sup>*

### Abstract

*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. In this backdrop India has taken seriously the cause of financial inclusion years ago. However, the results were not encouraging. However, the current times are more pressing. This need of the hour has to be dealt with a serious action towards financial inclusion. To become the strong economy, India needs to eradicate black money, corruption and financial crimes. In this technological era and with largest youth population, this is the best time to strike the chord of second financial reforms. The hurdles are lack of financial inclusion and financial illiteracy. It is very ironical that, though we have largest tech savvy youth population and growing literacy, many are still financially excluded. This paper will take up the issues related to demonetization and its linkage to complete*

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delivery, and the lack of transparent laws and processes. The World Bank in July, 2010 estimated the size of the shadow economy for India at 20.7% of the GDP in 1999 and rising to 23.2% in 2007. A parallel shadow economy generates inflation which adversely affects the poor and the middle classes more than others. It impoverishes Government of its legalise revenues which could have been otherwise used for social welfare and development activities. To put things in perspective, these two denominations account for a whopping 86% of all banknotes in circulation, as per the RBI's Annual Report for the financial year 2015-'16.

The honorable P.M. Narendra Modi dropped a bombshell on the black money and it is a financial-inclusion strategy and transmutation decision which, gain momentum India's progress into a less cash economy which is called demonetization. The prime motto of implementing this system is to get rid with the using black money for unfair activities in the society. Before this step the government asked the people to deposit their black money with RBI and they can distribute it with 60% & 40% in which 60% for the depositor and 40% for the government. And the act will keep confidential. Now, this percentage is reduced to 50-50%. India has seen a number of subversive changes in its history and present, and will continue to come across many more in future too. It first happened in 1946 when the RBI demonetized the then circulated of Rs.1000 and Rs. 10,000 notes. Higher denomination bank notes in Rs.1000, 5000, 10,000 were introduced in 1954, again demonetized by Moraji Desai government in 1978. The main difference then & now is that currencies of high denomination were very rare in circulation, unlike the Rs.500 & Rs. 1,000 notes today. So far, many nations have witnessed demonetization of their currency, with India being able to experience it for the third time. It will improve the tax-to-GDP ratio of the country.

## II. Need for Financial Inclusion

In India financial services are used only by a section of the population due to illiteracy and other reasons. The excluded regions are rural, poor regions and also those living in harsh climatic conditions where it is difficult to provide these financial services. Hence, financial exclusion leads to non-accessibility, non-affordability and non-availability of financial products. Limited access to funds in an underdeveloped financial system restricts the availability of their own funds to individuals and also leads to high cost credit from informal sources such as moneylenders. Due to lack of access to a bank account and remittance facilities, the individual pays higher charges for basic financial transactions. Absence of bank account



also leads to security threat and loss of interest by holding cash. All these impose real costs on individuals. Prolonged and persistent deprivation of banking services to a large segment of the population leads to a decline in investment and has the potential to fuel social tensions causing social exclusion. Thus, financial inclusion is essential for accelerated economic growth of the country.

### III. State of Financial Inclusion

Compared to the developed world, the coverage of India's financial services is abysmally low. According to the information available with the Reserve Bank of India, about 5.89 crores no-frill accounts, with and without value-added features, have been opened until November 23, 2016 of which about two-third are with the public sector and one-third with the private sector banks. Though the RBI promoted no-frills savings bank account under Jan Dhan Yojana, had all the potential to revolutionize India's rural agricultural economy, as well as usher in the banking habit amongst a large number of the less privileged population.

However, considering to the vast multitude of the Indian population the number of accounts opened is not encouraging for the cause of complete financial inclusion. After current demonetization drive the financial inclusion is being carried out in various ways as people are seeking respite from the currency shortage. People are being forced to use electronic banking services and digital platforms. Banks have been pushing the cause of complete financial inclusion.

### IV. Facts of Demonetization

November 8, 2016 demonetization announcement involved the task of replacing more than 22 billion pieces of Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes for 1.3 billion citizens through 1.3 lakh branch outlets was a Herculean task. Historically, nowhere in the world has a similar exercise been undertaken at this massive scale. It is a reaping time for the banks that made considerable investments on digitization of banking services. The alternate platforms – cards, internet banking, mobile banking, PoS terminals - have further gained momentum post demonetization announcement. An average daily debit card transaction has almost doubled and demand for PoS machine installations has increased 2-3 times. Due to the prevailing economic scenario India witnessed a surge in digital transactions and mobile transactions. This development is to be seen instrumental in achieving complete financial inclusion.

### V. Rationale of Demonetization





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. These efforts directly or indirectly will culminate into complete financial inclusion.

#### **VI. Effects of Demonetization**

The alternate platforms – cards, internet banking, mobile banking, PoS terminals have further gained momentum post the demonetization announcement. However, there is heavy disruption to the business due to which growth expectations have reduced. International rating agency Fitch has lowered India's GDP growth to 6.9% for the financial year 2017. The following are the other effects:

- It may cause deflation in the market as people who have earned money through illegal ways would be afraid to declare the money in fear of prosecution due to the illegitimacy of the income.
- It has already lead to reduction of money circulation in the economy and this may result in deflation
- A lot of cash which are legally earned will be deposited in the banks and now the banks with more deposits will be able to do more lending and the rate of lending may come down
- Accessibility of loans will become easier and as interest rates reduce economic activity will be boosted.

#### **VII. Advantages of Demonetization**



- 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
- Withdrawal limits set by the RBI has reduced currency circulation. Therefore card transactions will slowly replace the cash transactions in daily activities
- 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
- Financial Intelligence Unit will track all details of the transactions from the banks. Therefore, now it is difficult to hide the black money
- Real estate industry will have more transparency and credibility, making it more attractive to the foreign investors as well as domestic investors

#### VIII. Disadvantages of Demonetization

- It has caused great inconvenience to common man who struggled to exchange old high denomination notes
- Replacing all the old high denomination notes, as ordered by the government, could heavily cost the RBI
- The general business activity has tremendously effected resulting thousands of crores of loss to the national income after demonetisation announcement
- It has taken a toll on half of the population who are not well versed with the card transactions
- The major problem is that big fishes will be left out whose black money is in the form of foreign currency, gold and property and stashed in tax havens
- The ATM recalibration will take time.

#### IX. Role of Banks in Handling Demonetization

Bank has led from the front in successfully reaching out to the customers in their banking transactions, be it waiver of charges or extended business hours into late evenings or to go out of their way in supporting senior citizens and women customers as well as noncustomers.

#### X. Demonetization as a Tool of Financial Inclusion





Demonetization has become blessing in disguise to the cause of financial inclusion. It is resulted in rapid banking education to the vast multitude of unbanked and semi-banked population otherwise impossible. Though demonetization has halted all regular banking business operations and loss of revenues temporarily, it has not gone waste and served the purpose of financial inclusion.

## XI. Conclusion

The rewards of demonetization are much encouraging and the demonetization is in the long term interest of the country. Government need 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 is has given temporary pains, it 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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## Influence of Gandhian Philosophy on *Kanthapura*

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### Introduction:

Mahatma Gandhi during freedom struggle time has great influence on Indian masses. And his struggle for freedom introduced some new trends in Anglo-Indian fictions and some great writers of all the Indian languages produced some masterpieces in novel, poetry, drama and other forms of creative writing. The Indian novel in English is a product of an urge for socio-political reforms the revival of past traditions the search of national identity and the increasing awareness of the role of the individual in society. Hence, we have the great stalwarts of prose namely R.K Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao and Bhabani Bhattacharya etc. Almost all the novels having a transparently positive vision of life, explored and expressed artistically in all these fictions, they have a predominant Gandhian figure or philosophy which clinches the crisis towards an affirmative solution. Pre and Post independent crisis are put in the novels. Each of these perceived Gandhi indifferent light but acknowledge his profound influence on individual and society. This paper within its scope, tries to study contrasting Philosophy of Gandhi in Rao's *Kanthapura*.

Raja Rao was most celebrated novelist of India in 1930s and 1940s. He had depicted the novel through the usage of Gandhian philosophy/principles. *Kanthapura* is best example. *Kanthapura* is fictional village lying in remotest part of country unaware of burning issues which were spreading to distant parts. Rao captures *Kanthapura* when it is about to be drawn into freedom struggle although presence of colonial expedition can be seen. It is archetypical Indian village which is lost in web of age old traditions, conventions and orthodoxies. They worship nature and natural forces and any events are seen as manifestation of will of village deity Kenchamma. They have simple cause to effort understanding supported by superstitions.

By reading the one gets idea about the methods and principles of Gandhi. Moorthy is central character who leads Gandhian movement in *Kanthapura*. Even Moorthy and the other freedom fighters of *Kanthapura* are followers of Gandhi and use Gandhian methods in their struggle against the government. They followed the path of non-violence. The people of *Kanthapura* picked the toddy grove. Many toddy booths in and around *Kanthapura* are picked. This is done to show that they want toddy trees to be destroyed because they are used to make toddy which brings about economic and hard earned money, in this toddy is very



harmful for them. While doing all this they use non-violence methods and do not lose control even when they are being manhandled and beaten mercilessly by the police. Even women and children manhandled. Gandhi never appears in scene but he remains in the background throughout the novel but the influence of him on the people is tremendous.

So called central character Moorthy leads Gandhain movement in Kanthapura, he had met Gandhi earlier and undertook the mission to spread his teaching and practice. Like thousands of young men all over the country, Morrthy gave up his studies and joined freedom movement. He dedicated his life to the country after he had a vision of Gandhi. Morrthy tried to follow the principles of Gandhi. He burnt his foreign clothes and started using Khadi. He did not marry and devoted his life totally to the struggle for independence. He sacrifices his personal life and happiness for the sake of his country. He became the leader of the freedom fighters in Kanthapura even he is and agent of Gandhi who worked as per directions of Mahatma. He ensured presence of women in hari-kathas and sought their contribution as well; Gandhi has firm faith in their abilities and worker for their emancipation.

Like Moorthy there were other characters Advocate Shankar, Rangamma and Ratna were also the followers of Gandhi. Rangamma actively participated in work of the Congress. Her house became the office of the Congress in Knathapur. The freedom fighters used to assemble at her house and discuss their plan of action. She took actively participated in organizing the women of Kantahpura and forming the *Savika Sangh*. She was a widow and only fifteen years old. She becomes the leader of the freedom fighters in Kanthapura in absence of Morrthy. Even other character called Advocate Shankar also tried to follow the principle of Gandhi and as a very honest and upright man. He was lawyer-like Mahatma Gandhi, he did not take up false cause and if at any point he came to know that his client had lied to him and was actually guilty, he gave up the case immediately and in cases simple man led a simple life and was favor of Khadi, and he refused to go any marriage party in which people were not dressed in Khadi.

Moorthy also left his studies and hopes of a glorious future for the sake of the country. He devoted his life to the struggle for independence and revel of the other social evils and removal of untouchability. Moorthy had to struggle against social inertia which provided formidable resistance to change. Raj Rao shows how freedom struggle had to face internal resistance as well; Venkamma and Bhatta symbolize orthodox forces which forced losing its privileged status. But Moorthy perseveres in his discussion and decision of moving with lower caste. Because of this reason Moorthy's mother who could not bear his son's way even Moorthy did not stop working for uplifting of the Pariahs though Swami had said to him that he could be excommunicated. But Moorty did not take it seriously. Like Gandhi, he also kept a fast three days because he felt that he had not even able to live to the ideas of the Mahatma.

Under leadership OF Moorthy several young activities like distributed books and charaka to everyone. Non-cooperation movement was in its full sway and Gandhi stressed on self-reliance not only it crippled British Govt. and gave economic substances to masses it also





nourished one's character in was for independence. However here young activities had free traditional mindset.

Skeffington coffee estate is centre of exploitation of natives. Not only are they are paid less after evicting labor of work they are treated inhumanly. The new master forced them to submit their women to his lust. Moorthy is invited to at the estate to help them. It triggers pent up humiliation and dangers in coolies who despite Moothy's please to shown violence indulged in scuffle with police and Maistri .

The novel empowers with Gandhian ideology and freedom struggle. The story of Satyagrahis moved forward steadily till it reached to its climax It was story of the people of small village who realized that they need to rise and fight for freedom of their motherland. As a result of the clash between the freedom fighters and the soldiers many people died and many were injured the whole villager was set on fire and destroys and many people were arrested. The remaining people left the village and never came back. Mahatam Gandhi never appears on the scene but his presence was felt all time through novel.

So Raj Rao enhances the novel through usage of Gandhian ideology and Gandhian thought. And novel had two plots, the first plot deal with the important of Gandhian movement in small village called Kanthapura. Gandhian ideology not influenced only any particular group, but it had influenced by different kinds of group and individual and Raj Rao assimilates spiritual and religious aspects of Gandhian them more defy and village called Kanthapura is the centre of novel where all struggle movement take place and all struggle movement take place and all struggle are under influenced of Gandhian ideology.

*"Gandhi was like powerful current of fresh air like a beam of light that pierced the darkness and removed the scales from our eyes like a whirlwind that upset many thing, but most of all the working of people's minds"*

### Conclusion:

At first ideology spread as a music in every nook and corner of the village Kanthapura and it direct people against British rules. It is Kanthapura in which Raj Rao's music for Gandhi archives its perfection

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*is generated by economic transactions that are not reported to tax authorities or generated through corruption. Scrapping the higher denomination money would either result in these being brought into the system or the money just disappearing. The present paper highlights the probable consequences of this decision on various economic variables and entities.*

## I. Introduction

Demonetization is a generations' memorable experience and is going to be one of the economic events of our time. Its impact is felt by every Indian citizen. Demonetization affects the economy through the liquidity side. Its effect will be a telling one because nearly 86% of currency value in circulation was withdrawn without replacing bulk of it. As a result of the withdrawal of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes, there occurred huge gap in the currency composition as after Rs 100; Rs 2000 is the only denomination. Absence of intermediate denominations like Rs 500 and Rs 1000 will reduce the utility of Rs 2000. Effectively, this will make Rs 2000 less useful as a transaction currency though it can be a store value denomination.

### Objectives of paper:

- To study the experience of impact of demonetization in various countries in past years;
- To analyze the current the immediate impact of demonetization on Indian economy;
- To workout the probable consequences of the demonetization.

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## II. Research Methodology

The paper is based on secondary data. The data has been collected from internet.

**Impact of Demonetization Issues & Challenges** Demonetization technically is a liquidity shock; a sudden stop in terms of currency availability. It creates a situation where lack of currencies jams consumption, investment, production, employment etc. In this context, the exercise may produce following short term/long term/, consumption/investment, welfare/growth impacts on Indian economy. The intensity of demonetization effects clearly depends upon the duration of the liquidity shocks. Following are the main impacts.

1. Demonetization is not a big disaster like global banking sector crisis of 2007; but at the same time, it will act as a liquidity shock that disturbs economic activities.

2. **Liquidity crunch (short term effect):** liquidity shock means people are not able to get sufficient volume of popular denomination especially Rs 500. This currency unit is the favourable denomination in daily life. It constituted to nearly 49% of the previous currency



supply in terms of value. Higher the time required to resupply Rs 500 notes, higher will be the duration of the liquidity crunch. Current reports indicate that all security printing press can print only 2000 million units of RS 500 notes by the end of this year. Nearly 16000 mnRs 500 notes were in circulation as on end March 2016. Some portion of this were filled by the new Rs 2000 notes. Towards end of March approximately 10000 mn units will be printed and replaced. All these indicate that currency crunch will be in our economy for the next four months.

**3. Welfare loss for the currency using population:** Most active segments of the population who constitute the „base of the pyramid“ uses currency to meet their transactions. The daily wage earners, other labourers, small traders etc. who reside out of the formal economy uses cash frequently. These sections will lose income in the absence of liquid cash. Cash stringency will compel firms to reduce labour cost and thus reduces income to the poor working class.

There will be a trickle up effect of the liquidity chaos to the higher income people with time.

**4. Consumption will be hit:** When liquidity shortage strikes, it is consumption that is going to be adversely affected first.

Consumption ↓ → Production ↓ → Employment ↓ → Growth ↓ → Tax revenue ↓

**5. Loss of Growth momentum-** India risks its position of being the fastest growing largest economy: reduced consumption, income, investment etc. may reduce India's GDP growth as the liquidity impact itself may last three -four months.

**6. Impact on bank deposits and interest rate:** Deposit in the short term may rise, but in the long term, its effect will come down. The savings with the banks are actually liquid cash people stored. It is difficult to assume that such ready cash once stored in their hands will be put into savings for a long term. They saved this money into banks just to convert the old notes into new notes. These are not voluntary savings aimed to get interest. It will be converted into active liquidity by the savers when full-fledged new currency supply take place. This means that new savings with banks is only transitory or short-term deposit. It may be encashed by the savers at the appropriate time. It is not necessary that demonetization will produce big savings in the





banking system in the medium term. Most of the savings are obtained by biggie public sector banks like the SBI. They may reduce interest rate in the short/medium term. But they can't follow it in the long term.

**7. Impact on black money:** Only a small portion of black money is actually stored in the form of cash. Usually, black income is kept in the form of physical assets like gold, land, buildings etc. Hence the amount of black money countered by demonetization depend upon the amount of black money held in the form of cash and it will be smaller than expected. But more than anything else, demonetization has a big propaganda effect. People are now much convinced about the need to fight black income. such a nationwide awareness and urge will encourage government to come out with even strong measures.

**8. Impact on counterfeit currency:** the real impact will be on counterfeit/fake currency as its circulation will be checked after this exercise.

Demonetization as a cleaning exercise may produce several good things in the economy. At the same time, it creates unavoidable income and welfare losses to the poor sections of the society who gets income based on their daily work and those who doesn't have the digital transaction culture. Overall economic activities will be dampened in the short term. But the unmeasurable benefits of having more transparency and reduced volume of black money activities can be pointed as long term benefits.

### III. Positive Effects Of Demonetization?

In what could be termed as the mother of all reforms, Prime Minister Modi's demonetisation move will have far reaching implications. This is not to dispute that the transformative step has brought some hardship for the citizens, but those are temporary and will blow over soon. For the larger benefit of the nation, we the citizens can bear such hiccups with a smile. After all, this is how we as citizens can contribute in policy making and nation building. While bank employees are working overtime to make Modi's ambitious demonetisation drive a success, let's discuss its many-fold impacts.





1. **Black money:** At one stroke the Prime Minister has choked the supply of black money stacked inside the country. Of the Rs 17 lakh crore of total currency in circulation in the country, black money is estimated at mind-boggling Rs 3 lakh crore. Black money is nothing but a plunder of the nation. Black money operators run a parallel economy which shakes the very foundation of the Indian economy. With Modi's demonetisation move, all domestic black money will either be deposited into the banks with heavy penalty or be simply destroyed.
2. **Economy:** Demonetisation will have a huge resultant effect on the Indian economy. The clean-up of illegal cash will help turn around the economy. First, it will bring more borrowings to the exchequer, improve inflation outlook and increase India's gross domestic product (GDP). Second, it will revive investment opportunities and give a fillip to infrastructure and the manufacturing sector. Third, it will help reduce interest rates and lower income tax rate.
3. **Note bank politics:** In the run up to the crucial assembly elections in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Goa and Uttarakhand, Prime Minister Modi's demonetisation announcement has come as a shock and awe for the political parties and politicians for whom black money is a lifeline. The pulling out of the old Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 currency notes will help make the election process clean and transparent. But it has brought tough times for the political parties and politicians who believe in the idea of purchasing votes in exchange for notes. That is precisely the reason a rainbow coalition of a galaxy of regional parties and the Congress is building up against Modi, because their political interests are badly hurt.
4. **Real estate cleansing:** It is said that real estate is an industry built on black money. The extent of black money floating around in the sector is huge. According to an estimate at least 40 per cent of real estate transactions in Delhi-NCR are in black. Modi's demonetisation move will curtail the flow of black money into the real estate sector. This will help in making the much needed correction in the sector. The impact: An unexpected dip in land and property prices.





5. **Hawala transactions:** Demonetisation has crippled the hawala rackets. Hawala is a method of transferring money without any actual money movement. Hawala route is used as a means to facilitate money laundering and terror financing. Hawala rackets run again on black money. With black money suddenly being wiped out of the market, thanks to demonetisation, hawala operations have come to a grinding halt. According to an India Today report, one of the hawala operators in Mumbai has destroyed currency notes worth about Rs 500 crores.

6. **Counterfeit currency:** Demonetisation has dealt a death blow to the counterfeit Indian currency syndicate operating both inside and outside the country. Counterfeit currency seriously devalues the real worth of Indian currency. A study conducted by Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata on behalf of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) suggests that fake Indian currency notes (FICN) amounting to Rs 400 crore are in circulation in the country at any given point of time and around Rs 70 crore fake notes are pumped into Indian economy every year. The estimation is based on recovery and seizure made by various agencies. But the actual figure could be much larger. A One India report, quoting an Intelligence Bureau dossier, says fake Indian currency worth Rs 12 lakh crore has pumped into Indian financial system over the years. Needless to say that most of the fake currencies circulated in India are of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 denominations. It is also pertinent to mention that the fake currency floating inside the Indian financial system is not counted within the Rs 17 lakh crore of total currency in circulation in the country.

This is an open secret that Pakistan has been printing fake Indian currency at its government printing press in Quetta and its security press in Karachi. The enemy nation funnels the counterfeit currency through the frontier at Jammu & Kashmir and via India's porous border with Bangladesh and Nepal. With Prime Minister Modi's decision to pull out the old Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 notes and replace them with new Rs 500 and Rs 2,000 series has completely stalled the circulation of counterfeit Indian currency. Experts say the new currency notes have come with advanced security features which are almost impossible to replicate. So Pakistan has no option but to shut shops of its fake Indian currency.



**7. Terror financing:** Terror financing is sourced through counterfeit currency and hawala transactions.

This is how terror financing works. Fake currency circulation is routed through a multi-layered network of hawala operators which are closely linked to satta (gambling) and smuggling of drugs, opium and arms. Indirectly, they all end up financing terrorism. In addition, the terrorists collect huge donations and then route the money through hawala transactions. With the circulation of counterfeit Indian currency completely stalled and hawala transactions stopped, all windows for terror financing are closed.

**8. Maoism:** Maoist sympathisers call Modi's demonetisation move an "undeclared financial emergency". There are reasons to it. Demonetisation has hit the Maoists and their movement hard.

Black money is the oxygen for Maoists. According to an estimate, Maoists manage to raise Rs 300 to Rs 400 crore annually through donations, levy and extortions. The illicit money is used to purchase arms and ammunition, food and medicine and daily essentials, apart from distributing it among the ranks and the cadre. Police sources in both Chhattisgarh and Odisha have told the writer that the Maoists have stashed old high denomination notes to the tune of over Rs 10,000 crore at their dumps in the dense jungles of Odisha- Chhattisgarh boarder. No wonder, with Modi's demonetisation drive, all those illegal money are reduced to paper scrap. Maoists are in a state of coma and Maoist activities see a crippling blow. Ever since the demonetisation announcement was made, no major violence was reported from the Maoist infested states like Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

**9. Kashmir unrest:** The four-month-long unrest in Kashmir valley is on a backburner, thanks to demonetisation. No stone pelting on security forces has been reported in Kashmir ever since the demonetisation announcement was made. An intelligence estimate suggests that Pakistan sends Rs 1,000 crore annually to the separatists for fuelling unrest in Kashmir. The money is transferred through hawala route. With hawala transactions completely choked up, the





separatists are now clueless. It won't be wrong to say that "stone pelter" Modi completely shattered the Kashmir unrest with his stone called demonetisation.

10. **North-East insurgency:** Demonetisation has severely affected the multiple militant groups operating in the North-East.

According to intelligence estimate the north-eastern insurgent groups together have a corpus of Rs 400 crore annually. The insurgents source their funding in two ways. They raise funds through levy and extortions like the Maoists do. But unlike Maoists, the leaders of North-East militant outfits do not live in the jungle. Their English speaking high ranking leaders run operations from their dens in Myanmar, Bangladesh and Nepal. From there they also transfer huge illegal money via hawala route to their cadre for running the militancy. With the extortion money stopped completely in the absence of cash inflow and hawala operations coming to a complete halt, all activities of North-East militants have shuttered down.

#### IV. The Short-Term Vs. The Longer-Term Implications

**The Short-term Impacts:** There will be a disruption in the current liquidity situation as households are likely to get affected by the note exchange terms laid by the government. Though clarity is unfolding on this, commodity transactions and general cash market transactions are likely to feel an immediate impact. Unorganized sector proceedings, including small trade market activities, will remain volatile in the short-term. Roadside vendors, cab drivers, *kirana* stores, etc., have already stopped accepting Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 notes. It is important to note that a significant percentage of the Indian workforce is employed in this sector, which is likely to be affected by immediate liquidity issues. Overall, negative impact on disposable income is expected along with likely disruption in the consumption patterns of the general populace. It is estimated that there will be a negative GDP impact in the current quarter as consumption gets a shock in the immediate term. However, quantum and degree of this impact cannot be ascertained at this time. **The Longer-term Implications:** This essentially represents a change in regime for the real and financial economy. Domestically, there could be some turmoil as the effect will be disproportionately felt by the lower and upper income classes.





Internationally, the government is likely to get thumbs up for the move and more countries could potentially see this as a viable option to curb black money and stem illegal financial activity. Last, though this move by the government may not be a first, having being tried by earlier governments as a tool to fight corruption. Such an action achieves larger significance for a globally connected India as it shows boldness in tackling an issue which has remained a thorn in the growth success story of this generation. **The Sectoral Impacts** While sectors with linkages to the unorganized economy are likely to be affected, technology and financial services are expected to gain in the medium to long term. On a sectoral basis, the commodities and agricultural sector, including the market for consumer durables and non-durables is expected to feel the heat. In the short to medium-term, large denomination purchases will likely be made via electronic purchases rather than through brick and mortar outlets. This will impact the retail sector adversely. The real estate sector is likely to see a significant negative impact in the medium- to long-term, particularly in the repurchase market. There are expectations of a revaluation of current real estate transactions across the board representing possible losses to players in the sector. The luxury goods market is also likely to get affected as this move represents an erosion of real wealth to a large Areas of sub-sectoral impact will be felt in luxury cars, SUVs, gems, jewellery, gold and high-end branded products. The real estate sector is likely to see a significant negative impact in the medium- to long-term, particularly in the repurchase market. There are expectations of a revaluation of current real estate transactions across the board representing possible losses to players in the sector. The luxury goods market is also likely to get affected as this move represents an erosion of real wealth to a large number of people. On the positive side, there is likely to a reset of spending patterns as this move represents indirectly a significant push towards a cashless economy. Businesses in the fin-tech sector, including payment banks, mobile wallets, electronic transfer providers, etc., are expected to see gains.

## V. Conclusion

If the money disappears, as some hoarders would not like to be seen with their cash pile, the economy will not benefit. On the other hand if the money finds its way in the economy it could have a meaningful impact. However experiences from different countries shows that the move was one of the series that failed to fix a debt-burdened and inflation-ridden economy.



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# IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY - POST DEMONETISATION ISSUES AND INTRICACIES

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## Does Demonetization Hurtle the Indian Economic System?

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### Abstract

The Indian government's stated objective behind the 2016 demonetization policy are as follows: first, to make India corruption free, second, to curb black money, third, to control inflation, fourth, to stop terror financing, fifth, to make the people pay income tax and finally, to make a cashless society and create Digital India. The demonetization policy is seen as a financial reform in the country but this decision is fraught with its own merits and demerits. This paper has made an attempt in analyzing the impact of demonetization on various sectors and the economy as a whole.

**Keywords:** Demonetization, Black Money, Economic Growth, Liquidity.

### 1. Introduction

The Government of India, on 8th November, 2016 announced demonetization of all Rs.500 and Rs. 1,000 banknotes which stripped those currencies of their legal tender status. However, the lower denomination currencies Rs 10, Rs 20, Rs 50, Rs 100 and coins remained valid. This move was attempted by the government to tackle three problems in the economy viz., a parallel economy, counterfeit currency and terror financing. To touch upon the legality of this move, the Government of India and RBI are allowed to declare a particular tender illegal (under section 26(2) of the RBI Act, 1934) even if it affects the functioning of enterprises

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(reservation under the Right to Trade enshrined in the Indian Constitution). This is not the first time when Indian currency is demonetized in India. Demonetization has been implemented twice in the past on 12th January, 1946 and 16th January, 1978 to combat tax evasion and curb black money. However, this is the first time Rs 2,000 currency note is being introduced.

### **The first currency ban in 1946**

In 1934, Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes were introduced and after four years in 1938, Rs.10,000 notes were introduced. In 1946, the currency note of Rs.1,000 and Rs.10,000 were removed from circulation (both the notes were reintroduced in 1954 with an additional introduction of Rs.5,000 currency). The ban really did not have much impact, as the currency of such higher denomination was not accessible to the common people. By the end of 1947, out of a total issue of Rs.143.97 crores of the high denomination notes, notes of the value of Rs. 134.9 crores were exchanged. Thus, notes worth only Rs. 9.07 crores were probably 'demonetized'. There was no fool-proof administrative method by which a particular note brought by an individual could be proved as the life-savings of the hard-working man who presented it or established as the sordid gains of a black-marketer. Another loophole was the exemption of the princely states from scrutiny or questioning when such notes were presented by them. Hence, it was more of "conversion", at varying rates of profits and losses than "demonetization".

### **The second ban in 1978**

In the early 1970s, the Wanchoo committee, a direct tax inquiry committee set up by the *Planning Commission of India*, suggested demonetization as a measure to unearth and counter the spread of black money. The then Prime Minister of India, Morarji Desai announced the currency ban in 1978 by taking Rs.1000, Rs.5000 and Rs.10,000 out of circulation, which was 1.7 per cent of total notes in circulation i.e., Rs.1.46 billion accounting for about 0.1 per cent of GDP (Hari, 2017). The sole aim of the ban was to curb black money generation in the country. However, the public nature of the recommendation sparked black money hoarders to act fast and rid themselves of high denominations before the government was able to clamp down on them.

### **Similarities in 1978 and 2016 ban**



The note ban by Morarji Desai and Narendra Modi aimed to drive away black money out of circulation in the economy. Hence, The High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetization) Act, 1978 was implemented.

Narendra Modi announced the currency ban in an address that was broadcasted across all news channels. Similarly, Desai announced the ban over the radio after which the banks were closed the following day. Both the affairs were kept confidential.

### **Differences in the currency ban**

Unlike Modi, Desai didn't have the backing of the RBI Governor. The Governor I.G.Patel believed that the ban was implemented simply to immobilize the funds of the opposition party. Patel also believed that people never store black money in the form of currency for too long.

The 1978 currency ban affected only the privileged few, while the 2016 ban had shaken the whole country.

### **Demonetization in Other Countries**

The measure of demonetization is not a new concept for the world. The French were the first to use the word Demonetize, in the years between 1850 -1855. There were other nations that tried demonetization in the past. Table 1 gives the details of demonetization efforts by the countries around the world.

**Table: 1**

**Demonetization Efforts in Other Countries**

| S. No. | Country      | Year of Demonetization | Reason for Demonetization   |
|--------|--------------|------------------------|---|
| 1      | Nigeria      | 1984                   | To curb black money   |
| 2      | Ghana        | 1982                   | To tackle tax evasion.  |
| 3      | Zimbabwe     | 2015                   | To solve the problem of hyperinflation and to stabilize the economy |
| 4      | North Korea  | 2010                   | To banish the black market  |
| 5      | Soviet Union | 1991                   | To end black money  |
| 6      | Australia    | 1996                   | To stop counterfeiting  |
| 7      | Myanmar      | 1987                   | To curb black money   |

*Source: Compiled by the authors*

### **Reasons for 2016 Demonetization in India**





Deodhar (2016) in his article "Black Money and Demonetisation" highlighted that the demonetization of Rs.500 and Rs.1000 by the government was targeted towards tackling black money, corruption and terrorism. With a view to curb financing of terrorism through the proceeds of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) and use of such funds for subversive activities such as espionage, smuggling of arms, drugs and other contrabands into India, it was decided to cancel the legal tender character of the High Denomination bank notes.

Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) in circulation in high denominations was comparatively larger as compared to those in other denominations. Use of high denomination notes for storage of unaccounted wealth has been evident from cash recoveries made by law enforcement agencies from time to time. These notes are known to facilitate generation of black money. In this connection, it may be noted that while the total number of bank notes in circulation rose by 40 per cent between 2011 and 2016, the increase in number of notes of Rs.500 denomination was 76 per cent and for Rs.1,000 denomination was 109 per cent during this period.

As per the data provided by Swiss Bank in 2011, India is topping the list with almost \$1500 billion of its black money deposited with them, followed by Russia \$470 billion. The amount of black money is increasing year by year significantly (Ramdurg and Basavaraj, 2016).

The reason for 2016 demonetization in India was,

- To eliminate counterfeit currency
- To shrink the size of the parallel economy and black money in India
- To reduce corruption and
- To curtail terror financing

A parallel shadow economy corrodes and eats into the vitals of the country's economy. It generates inflation which adversely affects the poor and the middle classes more than others. It deprives Government of its legitimate revenues which could have been otherwise used for welfare and development activities. So, in order to curb the menace of black money, various measures have been taken by the Government which includes, (i) Constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT) under the Chairmanship of a former Supreme Court Judge B.P. Jeevan Reddy and implementing some of its recommendations; (ii) enactment of a new law





viz., 'The Black Money and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' to deal with black money stashed abroad; (iii) Introduction of 'Benami Transactions Amendment Bill 2015' enabling confiscation of Benami property (iv) Enhancing the sharing and exchange of information with foreign countries and proactive involvement in international efforts to combat tax evasion/black money; (v) Introducing Income Declaration Scheme, 2016; (vi) Use of information technology for mining of information; (vii) Prescribing requirement of PAN numbers on high value transactions, (viii) Taking action against hoarders through enforcement agencies; and (ix) Constitution of Multi Agency Group with members (investigation) of CBDT for speedy investigations against Indian persons having undisclosed foreign assets.

### Impact of 2016 Demonetization on the Economy

Indian high value currency has been stripped of its status as a legal tender for the third time in 2016. The impact of this demonetization on the economy was high primarily because, the demonetized currency represented 86.5 per cent of the total currency in circulation. In a historic move, the Modi government decided to cancel the legal tender of Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes in a bid to curb and eliminate black money and counterfeiting, which is also likely to impact the macro economic variables in the country.

### Liquidity

Notes in circulation as of November 4, 2016 was Rs. 17,742 billion i.e., 13 per cent of GDP and the value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 notes in circulation was Rs. 15,347 billion which was about 86.5 per cent of notes in circulation i.e., 11 per cent of GDP (Hari, 2017). The demonetization move along with the imposition of withdrawal limits resulted in severe contraction in money supply and reduced the usage of these notes and thus negatively impacted the liquidity in the immediate term. In the long run, the shift over to digital payments and issuing of new currency notes will bring about cash circulation to mean levels.

Table: 2

Bank Notes in Circulation as on March 2016

| (in Rs.) | Volume<br>(million pieces) | Volume of Bank<br>Notes in Circulation<br>(in per cent) | Value<br>(in billions) | Value of Bank Notes in<br>Circulation (in per cent) |
|----------|----------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| 2 and 5  | 11,626                     | 12.9  | 45                     | 0.3   |
| 10       | 32,015                     | 35.5  | 320                    | 1.9   |
| 20       | 4,924                      | 5.4   | 98                     | 0.6   |
| 50       | 3,890                      | 4.3   | 194                    | 1.2   |





|              |               |            |               |            |
|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 100          | 15,778        | 17.5       | 1578          | 9.6        |
| 500          | 15,707        | 17.4       | 7854          | 47.8       |
| 1000         | 6,326         | 7          | 6326          | 38.6       |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>90,266</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>16,415</b> | <b>100</b> |

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Table 2 shows that at the end of March 2016, the value of banknotes in circulation was Rs.16,415 billion. In value terms, Rs.500 and Rs.1,000 banknotes together accounted for 86.5 per cent of the total value of banknotes in circulation; by volume, Rs.10 and Rs.100 banknotes constituted 53 per cent of the total banknotes in circulation.

### GDP

IMF projected that India's growth will slow down to 6.6 per cent in 2016-17 fiscal due to the strains that have emerged in the economy as a result of "temporary disruptions" caused by demonetization. As per IMF, demonetization would have only short term impact on the economy and it would bounce back to its expected growth of more than 8 per cent in the next few years. Post demonetization, cash shortages and payment disruptions caused by the currency exchange initiative have undermined consumption and business activity, posing a new challenge to sustaining the growth momentum.

### Inflation

Declaring the existing stock of Rs.500 and Rs.1,000 notes as illegal tender addressed multiple issues with one stroke. Most importantly, it has straight away wiped out most of the illegal cash accumulated over a number of years from the system. This will have a direct impact on inflation as there will not have too much money chasing too few goods and excess money supply will no longer fuel price rise and counterfeit currency circulating in the country has ceased to be of any value. Hence, there will be downward pressure on prices due to lower demand especially in rural areas where share of cash transaction is high (Hari, 2017). However, if supply too gets curtailed for want of a medium of exchange, prices might, in fact, rise. Thus, while generally people seem to expect prices to fall, it is quite possible that prices would instead rise (Rao et.al., 2016).

### Credit Creation

The demonetization move would bring back a lot of money outside the system back into the financial system which can be used by banks for financing the commercial activities. This would not only improve the profitability of banks, but would also pave way for reduction





of interest rates and partly address the problem of NPAs. Thus, demonetization has brought a large part of money into the formal banking system which has increased the ability of the banks to lend.

### **Taxation**

According to the Finance Minister Arun Jaitley, both indirect taxes and direct taxes levied by the Union government registered good growth in the month of December 2016 suggesting that the impact of demonetization on economic activity was limited. There has been a 26.2 percent increase in central indirect tax collection till November 30, 2016. Excise duty was up by 43.5 percent, service tax by 25.7 percent and custom duties up by 5.6 percent. Till 19th December, 2016 direct tax collection increased to the extent of 14.4 per cent.

### **Impact of 2016 Demonetization on Various Sectors in India**

In terms of the sectors in the economy, the sectors to be adversely affected are all those sectors where demand is usually backed by cash (Rao et.al., 2016). Demonetization will scratch the surface of many industries, which have been conduits of black money. The impact of demonetization on various sectors of Indian economy is as follows:

#### **Real Estate**

It is still too early to accurately gauge the depth of the shakeup caused by demonetization, but its impact on the real estate sector is apparent. Since the announcement of demonetization, the ripples have been spreading through the already disturbed sector, which has been experiencing excruciatingly slow growth in recent times. The real estate sector will definitely be affected by the demonetization exercise, as it has traditionally seen a very high involvement of black money and cash transactions. But, over the long term, the Indian real estate sector will emerge stronger, healthier and capable of sustained growth.

#### **Agro and related sectors**

The sector typically sees high cash transactions and therefore near-term impact could be seen till liquidity is infused in the rural areas. As farmers face a temporary shortage of cash in hand, it could lead to a delay in payment which in turn would hurt the related companies in the short term.

#### **Manufacturing Sector**

Demonetization of high-value currency notes in November hit the manufacturing sector as indicated by a private sector survey. The Nikkei India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers'



Index (PMI) fell to 49.6 in December, the first time it hit below the 50-mark in 2016, from 52.3 in November. A reading below 50 implies contraction while one above 50 indicates expansion. Companies saw new work and output dip for the first time in 2016. In turn, quantities of purchases were scaled back and employment lowered.

### **Services Sector**

Hit hard by demonetization, the services sector slipped into contraction in November 2016, worst slump in nearly three years, as new orders dried up and customers cut spending due to cash shortages. The Nikkei India Services Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), which tracks services sector companies on a monthly basis, stood at 46.7 in November, down from 54.5 in October. Due to cash crunch in the economy, businesses declined in hotels, restaurants and renting activities. The gloomy PMI figures for the Indian service sector shows that companies were heavily impacted by the ban on Rs.500 and Rs. 1,000 notes. The drop in services activity suggests larger dependence on cash transactions.

### **Automobiles**

Clampdown on cash transactions and temporary cash crunch hurt purchases of two wheelers, where the percentage of cash transactions has been high. In case of passenger vehicles, the seasonal slowdown seen during November and December months could get more pronounced as consumers delay purchases due to temporary liquidity crunch and expectations of rate cuts. However, as most passenger vehicles are financed through loans, the blip would be temporary. Thus, slackness in the economy on account of demonetization could have a negative impact on the commercial vehicle volumes.

### **Consumer Durables**

Approximately 70-75 per cent of transactions in this sector are cash transactions and hence the immediate demand for products in this sector will fall. However, adjustments in the form of new currency usage and digital payment systems will place this sector in a neutral position.

### **Financial Sector**

The biggest beneficiary from the demonetization policy will be the banking sector because of the increase in the CASA (Current Account and Savings Account) deposits which



will result in substantial liquidity with the banks which in turn increases the Net Interest Income and the Net earnings of the banks. However, this will not be abnormally high since the RBI has increased the CRR in the short term to mop up some of this liquidity.

### Conclusion

The demonetization move has created chaos in every strata of the society whether upper, middle or lower. This is because, India is cash based economy and demonetization temporarily decreased the liquidity position. Decreased liquidity leads to less demand which in turn results in low productivity causing a slowdown in consumer market. Without adequate and proper planning, the demonetization-driven cash crunch has rendered Indian economy paralyzed at least for short duration. It has affected the informal sector where cashless transactions are minimal. Informal sector includes 106 activities like agriculture, workers in construction, local transport, community services and small workshops like shoe makes and garment makers, rural populations and the urban poor and middle class (Sinha and Rai, 2016). The government claims that demonetization would curtail the shadow economy. However, according to the data from income tax probes, black money holders kept only 6 per cent or less of their wealth as cash, suggesting that targeting this cash would not be a successful strategy. In 2012, the Central Board of Direct Taxes recommended against demonetization saying that "demonetization may not be a solution for tackling black money which is largely held in the form of benami properties, bullion and jewellery". Few economists and policy makers are of the opinion that this demonetization move by the government will hamper the economic growth for three to four quarters of the financial year; but would be beneficial for the economy in the long run. Unless the prime objective of demonetization viz., curbing black money and counterfeit notes is achieved, the long run benefits would remain a distant dream. The success of demonetization depends upon the efficiency of the government and administrative machinery in mitigating corruption. Since there is no precedent to such massive demonetization move in India, we can only speculate future macroeconomic effects of demonetization.

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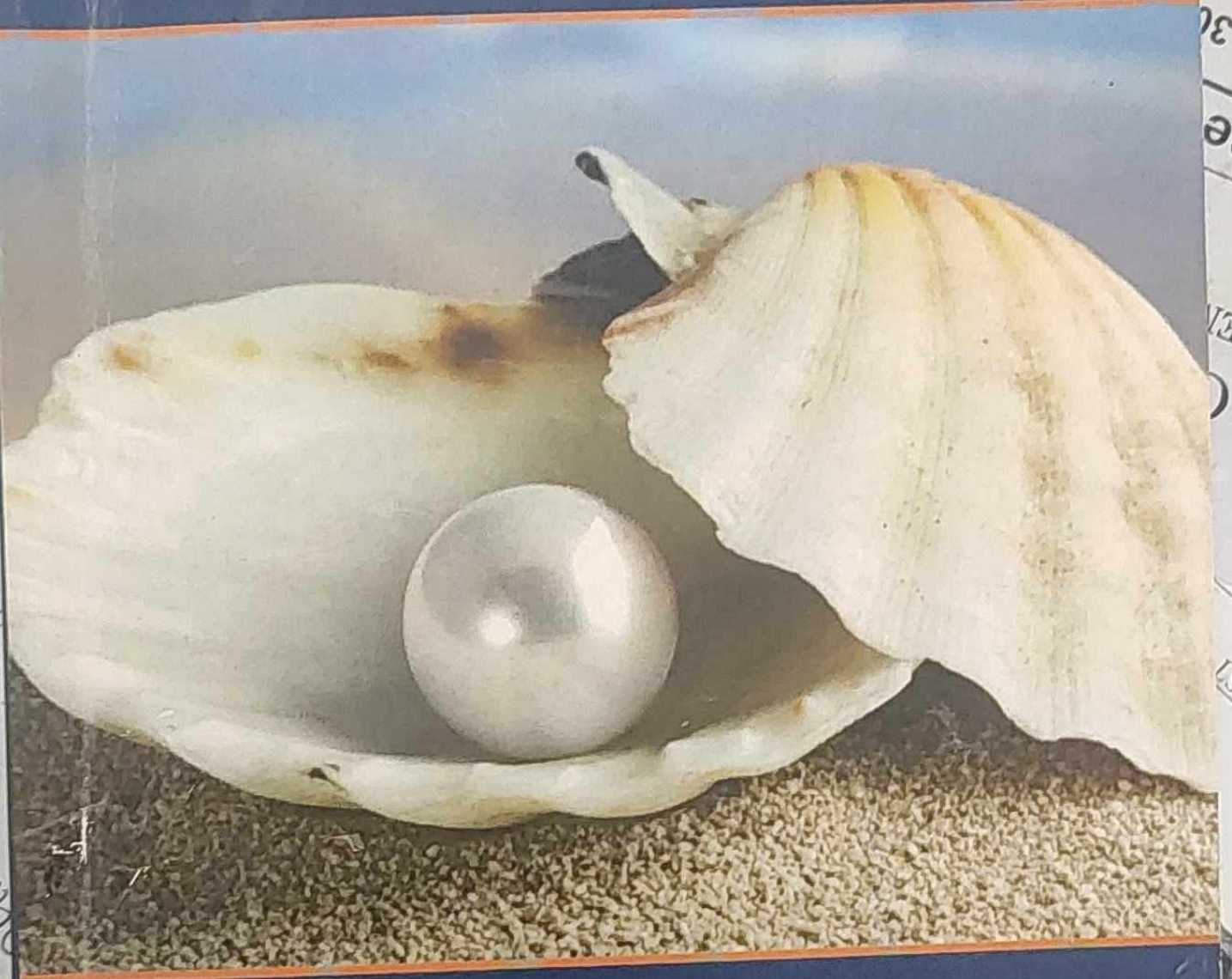
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# हिंदी तथा कन्नड आत्मकथा के विविध आयाम

भाग - २



प्रधान संपादक  
डॉ. विद्यावती जी. राजपूत

संपादक  
प्रा. धन्यकुमार जिनपाल बिराजदार

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विज़क्राफ्ट पब्लिकेशन्स अँड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्रा. लिमिटेड, सोलापूर



## हिंदी तथा कन्नड आत्मकथा के विविध आयाम (भाग- २)

(Collective Essays Presented at International Seminar on 'Hindi and Kannada Atmakatha')

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प्रस्तुत पुस्तक में प्रकाशित आलेख, विभिन्न विचार, आदि लेखक के हैं।  
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डॉ. हरिवंशराय बच्चन का जन्म प्रयाग के एक मोहल्ले में कायस्थ परिवार में हुआ। प्रारंभ से लेकर एम.ए. तक की शिक्षा आपने प्रयाग में ही प्राप्त की और इंग्लैंड जाकर पी.एच.डी. उपाधि प्राप्त की। आपने अध्यापक, प्राध्यापक, राज्यसभा के मनोनीत सदस्य आकाशवाणी आदि विविध पदों कार्य किया, और हिन्दी में हालावाद के प्रवर्तक माने गए हैं।

बच्चन की आत्मकथा यह है। हमारे देश में ज्योतिषी माता-पिता को प्रसन्न करने के लिए ग्रहों में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं और अपना स्वार्थ साध लेते हैं। सरलता की सबसे बड़ी नियामत है। जब सूत-असूत, ऊँच-नीच आदि का कोई नहीं होता। लेखक की भाषा-शैली की सरलता और सहजता अत्यंत प्रभावशाली बन गई है।

अतीत को याद करते हुए बच्चन जी कहते हैं।

“मैं गौँऊ तो मेरा कंठ

स्वर न दबे औरों के स्वर से

जीऊँ तो मेरे जीवन की औरों से हो अलग स्वामी”

जब यह पता चलता है कि बच्चन जी का जन्म मूल नक्षत्र में हुआ। तब से परिवार के सभी सदस्य चिन्ताग्रस्त हो जाते हैं और साथ ही यह पता चलता है कि बच्चन जी के पिताजी को भी ज्योतिष के बारे में कुछ ज्ञान-पहचान है तब उन्होंने कई उच्च ग्रह डाल दिए।

बच्चन जी कहते हैं जब उनकी माँ ने उसे जन्म दिया उसी क्षण उन्होंने

लछमिनियाँ नामक चमारिन को पाँच पैसे में बेच दिए थे क्योंकि जन्मोपरांत बच्चों के मर जाने के कारण एक बुढ़िया ने कहा कि किसी दूसरे को बेच दो बच्चा बच जाएगा। इस बात को माँ ने पूरा किया।

बच्चन जी जब होश संभाले उनका जन्मदिन मनाया जा रहा था तब उनके पालतू माँ नए वस्त्र पहनकर ऐसे सिमटकर खड़ी थी जैसे कोई उसे छू न जाए। तब ऐसा लगता है समाज में रहनेवाले ऊँच-नीच जाति-भेद से बहुत ही दुखी हुए। क्योंकि वह बहुत दूर खड़ी थी और उसी दिन उनको बहुत बुरा लगा इसलिए कि उस दिन लेखक जी को एक कठिन काम करना पड़ा वह यह है कि तीन टोकरे में अन्न भरकर स्खा जाता है उसको अपनी शक्ति लगा के, जितना हो सके उतना बल लगाकर मारना पड़ता है ऐसा करने के बाद उससे जितना अन्न धरती पर पड़ता है। वह सब अन्न चमारीन को लोगा लेना है उसमें पहला है चमारिन लछमिनियाँ उसने उस समय इतना जोर से चिल्ला रही थी कि अन्न पाने के लिए जोर से मेरो राजा बेटा। जोर से, आउर जोर से इस रिवाज से दुःखी होकर उसी दिन से ऐसा जन्म दिन को मनाने के लिए तिरस्कार किए इस तरीका को भी बदल दिया। क्योंकि लछमिनियाँ ने जो नीचे गिरे अन्न को पाने के लिए जितना गिड़-गिड़ाई उससे बच्चन जी के मन को चोट-सा लगा। तब उसको ऐसा लगा कि हिन्दू समाज ने जन-जन के बीच ऊँच-नीच का कटु बोध करने के लिए कैसे-कैसे अजीब तरीके निकालते हैं, उसी दिन से इस रीति रिवाज को विरोध करने लगे।

लेखक अपने उभरे यौवन के दिनों का भी परिचय देते हुए कहते हैं कि उन दिनों आर्य समाज के अछूतोद्धार और गांधीजी के हरिजन आन्दोलन के साथ मिले, तब उनमें अछूतों के प्रति सहानुभूति जगी। ऐसे दिन में एक बार आर्यसमाज में आयोजित प्रीति भोजन में कच्चा खाना स्खा गया। उस दिन लेखक जी भी उसे खाकर और संतोष का अनुभव किया। मगर उनके बिरादरी वाले ने लेखक जी से ब्यंग्य करते हुए कहा कि आखिर इसने चमारिन की छाती का दूध पिया था उस कुसंस्कार का कुछ असर होना ही था। इस तरह मन को चोट करनेवाली बातों को सुनते ही लेखक जी अपने परिवार से अलग रहने लगे और अपने घर में काम करने के लिए उनकी चमार के लोग ही मिलते रहे उससे लेखक खुश भी रहे और अपने आप अनुभव करने लगे कि मेरे पूर्वजनों ने अछूतों का अपमान करके जो पाप किया था उसका यत्किंचित् प्रायाश्चित्त मैं कर रहा हूँ।

वे जब युनिवर्सिटी में अध्यापक का काम कर रहे थे तब भी उन्होंने समाज में

और छात्रों में रहनेवाले रिवाज को विरोध करते हुए अध्यापक के काम के साथ ही साथ छात्रों में भी ऊँच-नीच भावना को दूर कराने का काम ऐसा कर रहे थे कि कोई भी अपने नाम के साथ जाति को सूचित करने वाले नाम को मत लिखिए। जैसे रामप्रसाद त्रिपाठी, नहीं केवल रामप्रसाद लिखे पर अभी उसमें कुछ भी क्रांतिकारि करने का साहस नहीं रहा है। लेखक जी का अनुभव है कि सामाजिक स्तर कोई सुधार हो, इसके पूर्व व्यक्ति-व्यक्ति को निर्भीकता और साहस के साथ आगे बढ़ना होगा।





डॉ. श्रीमती विद्यावती जी. राजपूत

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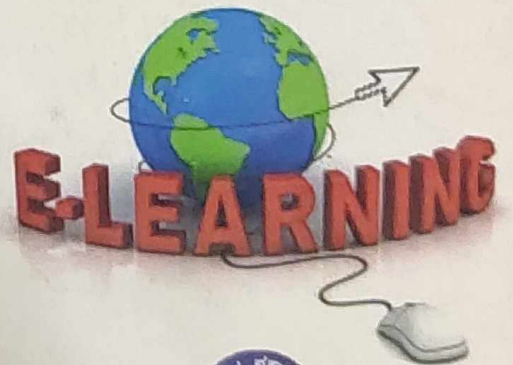
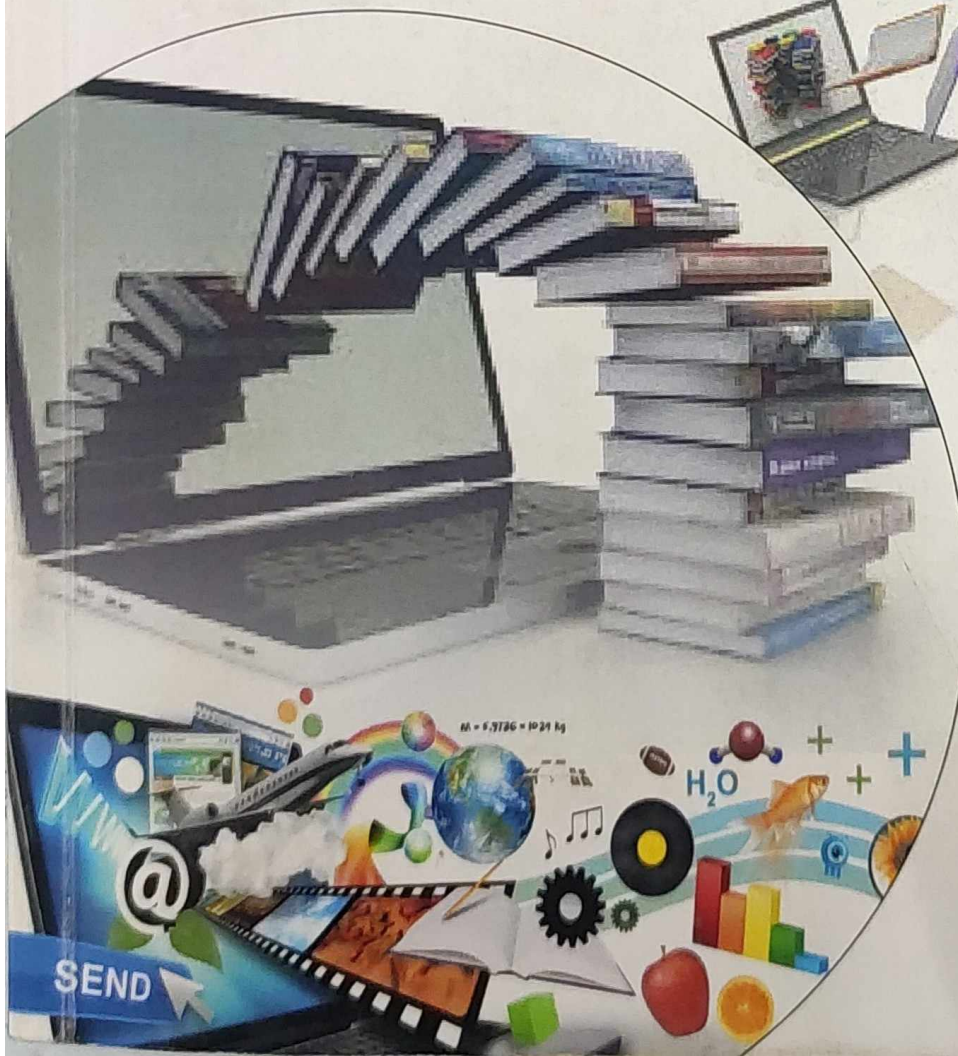
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## Foreword.....

It is my proud privilege to announce that, Karnataka State Women's University Vijayapura, the Department of Library and Information Science is organizing National Conference in joint collaboration with Karnataka State College Librarians Association, Bangalore on the theme "*Information Literacy and Embedded Librarianship: Changing Role of College Libraries in Digital Era*" on 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> November. This conference provides an opportunity to LIS professionals to explore the ways and means to manage the libraries in making them relevant for education and research where digital information literacy is playing a vital role in 21<sup>st</sup> century to fulfil the information requirements of the user community.

With the advent of Information Communication Technology the role of library is changing rapidly and it is need of the hour to redefining their roles and responsibilities to provide, right information to the right users at the right time. With these objectives the National Conference is being organized at Karnataka State Women's University Vijayapura. I am sure this national conference will provide a platform to the Library and Library Science professionals working in academic and research institutions, corporate offices and public libraries to exchange reviews and come out with innovative ideas in this area.

I congratulate the organizers of the National Conference on this thoughtful and timely endeavour. I hope this publication will throw light on the theme of the conference. I am sure it provides a platform for every category of stakeholder to put forth their experience in making libraries relevant for education and research. I am confident that the wide ranging articles by the contributors, invited speakers



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## USE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES BY THE STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURE COLLEGE BHEEMRAYANAGUDI: A STUDY

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### Abstract:

*The paper deals with the use of E resources particularly by the student of the agriculture college of Bheemarayanagudi. Data is collected through the questionnaire method from the students. Total 210 questionnaires were distributed on sample bases and collected 180 questionnaires. The finding are that the respondents were involve in using different types of e-sources of various academic and research purpose it is found that they need orientation, training and user guide to get the information.*

**Keywords:** User study, college, Electronic resources, students.

### 1. Introduction

With the advent of information technology, internet, development of communication system and digital technology information is available on world wide web, as a result of which electronic resources have become the most sought after modern library's resources in satisfying varied needs of students faculty and research scholars. E-resources consist of E- books E-Journals, articles E-Theses dissertation Database and C D ROMs E-resources have become the major portion of library collection.

So there is a necessity to make study on different aspects of e-resources and the issues relating to the use of e-resources by users, particularly by the students of academic institution.

### 2. Objectives

- To know the E-resources used by the Students of Agriculture college Bhimnarayangudi
- To find out the frequency of using e-resources.
- To know the purpose of which e-resources are being used
- To know the use of different types of e-resources
- To find out the problems faced by the students by using e-resources.
- To find out the awareness of e-resources
- To examine with the adequacy satisfaction with e-resources.
- To provide suggestion to overcome the problems of the users and improving the situation based on the study.

### 3. Methodology of the study

Data is collected through questionnaire method by distributing personally questionnaire to the students of Agriculture College at Bheemrayngudi. At present there are 356 undergraduates, nearly 210 Questionnaire were distributed among the students on sample basis. Total 180 filled questionnaires were received with response rate. The study also considered the present status and trend of e-resources being used. By keeping in mind the objectives of the study personal interview also conducted wherever necessary to assess the problems

### 4. Scope & Limitation

The scope of the present study is primarily confined to use of E-resources by the students of agriculture college Bheemarayangudi.

### 5. Analysis of Data

The data collected from the students through Questionnaires, was analyzed using simple percentage technique.



**Table 1: Questionnaire distributed**

| SL No | Distributed Questionnaire | Respondents(n=180) | Percentage% |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1     | 210                       | 180                | 85.71%      |

**Table-2: Frequency of using e-resources**

| SL No | Frequency               | Respondents (n=180) | Percentage % |
|-------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1     | Daily                   | 105                 | 58.33%       |
| 2     | Several times in a week | 30                  | 16.66%       |
| 3     | Once in a week          | 60                  | 33.33%       |
| 4     | Once in a month         | 12                  | 6.67%        |
| 5     | Occasionally            | 12                  | 6.67%        |

**Table-2:** Shows 58.33% of the responded using e-resources daily followed by once in a week 36.67% and 16.66% several times in a week 6.67% are using once in a month and occasionally.

**Table-3: Times spent for getting e-resources**

| SL No | Time spent | Respondents (n=180) | Percentage % |
|-------|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1     | 2-3 hours  | 132                 | 73.33%       |
| 2     | 3-4 hours  | 24                  | 13.33%       |
| 3     | 4-5 hours  | 24                  | 13.33%       |

**Table-3:** In order to access time of e-resources 73.33% of the respondents use E-resources 2-3 hours and 13.33% of them are using 3-4 hours & 4-5 hours.

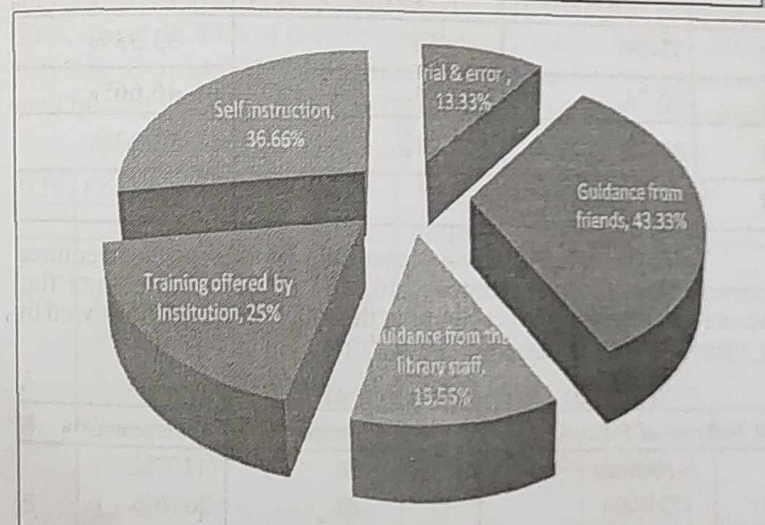
**Table-4: Purpose of using e-resources**

| SL No | Purpose                 | Respondents(n=180) | Percentage% |
|-------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1     | For Study               | 150                | 83.33%      |
| 2     | To Update Knowledge     | 144                | 80 %        |
| 3     | Project work / seminars | 96                 | 53.33%      |

**Table-4:** It is observed from the table that most of the students are using e-resources for study 83.33% followed by 80% for update knowledge and 53.33% of them are for project work and seminars.

**Table-5: Methods of learning e-resources skills**

| SL No | Method of learning              | Respondents (n=180) | Percentage % |
|-------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1     | Trial & error                   | 24                  | 13.33%       |
| 2     | Guidance from friends           | 78                  | 43.33%       |
| 3     | Guidance from the library staff | 28                  | 15.55%       |
| 4     | Training offered by institution | 45                  | 25%          |
| 5     | Self instruction                | 66                  | 36.66%       |



**Fig1: Methods of learning e-resources skills**

**Table-5:** Shows that 13.33% respondents of the are trail& error method and 15.55% of the respondents are guidance from the library staff followed by 25 % training offered by institution ,36.66% of the respondent are self instruction followed by 43.33% are guidance from the friends.



**Table-6: Opinion regarding adequacy of information in e-resources**

| SL No | Opinion   | No of Respondents (n=180) | Percentage % |
|-------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1     | Always    | 90                        | 50%          |
| 2     | Sometimes | 60                        | 33.33%       |
| 3     | Never     | 30                        | 16.66%       |

**Table-6:** Reveals that 50% of the responds find the information in e-resources 'always' adequate while 33.33% find the information e-resources 'sometimes' followed by 16.66% of the respondents 'never'.

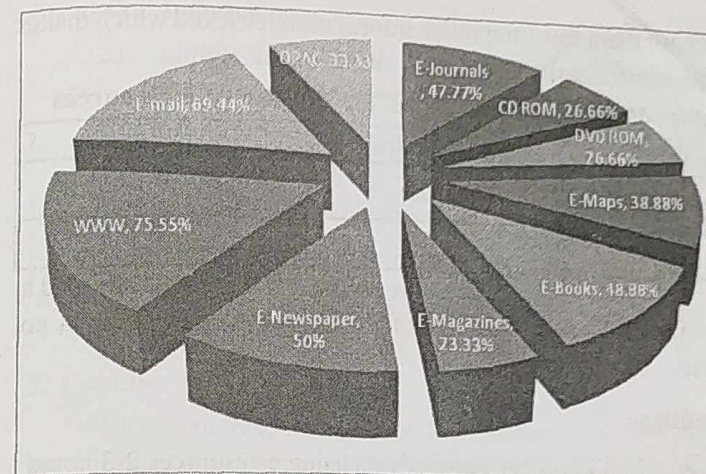
**Table-7: Success rate of getting E-resources**

| SL No | Success Rate | No of Respondents (n=180) | Percentage % |
|-------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1     | 75-99/       | 60                        | 33.33%       |
| 2     | 50-74/       | 84                        | 46.66%       |
| 3     | 25-49/       | 24                        | 13.33%       |
| 4     | Less them 25 | 0                         | 00%          |

**Table-7:** Indicates the success rate of finding the required information in the E-resources' 46.66% of the respondents find success rate of getting E-resources at the range in 50-74 followed by 33.33% and 25-49 success rate 13.33%.

**Table-8: Different types of E-Resources**

| SL No | Types of E-Resources | Respondents(n=180) | Percentage% |
|-------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1     | E-Journals           | 86                 | 47.77%      |
| 2     | CD ROM               | 48                 | 26.66%      |
| 3     | DVD ROM              | 48                 | 26.66%      |
| 4     | E-Maps               | 70                 | 38.88%      |
| 5     | E-Books              | 88                 | 48.88%      |
| 6     | E-Magazines          | 42                 | 23.33%      |
| 7     | E-Newspaper          | 90                 | 50%         |
| 8     | WWW                  | 136                | 75.55%      |
| 9     | E-mail               | 125                | 69.44%      |
| 10    | OPAC                 | 60                 | 33.33%      |



**Fig2: Different types of e-resources**

**Table-8:** Reveals that 75.55% majority of the respondent opinion they preferred WWW & Email 69.44% followed by e- news paper 50%. About 48.88% of the respondent use E-books 38.88% opinion they use 'E- maps' 33.33% express for OPAC and 26.66 respondents are Opinion CD ROM and DVD ROM and 23.33% E- magazines.

**Table-9: Problem facing while using e-resources**

| S.No | Problems                          | Respondents (n=180) | Percentage % |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1    | Slow access                       | 114                 | 63.33%       |
| 2    | Difficult in finding information  | 60                  | 33.33%       |
| 3    | Long time for download            | 120                 | 66.66%       |
| 4    | Too much information is retrieval | 36                  | 20%          |
| 5    | Lack of IT Knowledge              | 72                  | 40%          |
| 6    | Limited access to Computer        | 72                  | 40%          |
| 7    | Lack of training                  | 90                  | 50%          |

**Table-9** The above table shows the problems faced by the students using e-resources in long time for download 66.66% followed by slow access 63.33%, 50% of the respondents are opinion 'lack of training' followed by 'lack of IT knowledge' and 'limited access to computer' 40%. 33.33% are express that difficult in finding information



and 20% of them says too much information retrieved which makes them to select required one.

**Table -10: Training required for the use of e-resources**

| SL No | Training | Respondents(n=180) | Percentage% |
|-------|----------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1     | Yes      | 144                | 80%         |
| 2     | No       | 36                 | 20%         |

**Table-10:** Shows 80% of them reported training is required to access the e-resources & 20% of them suggested training is not required.

### 1. Findings

- 73.33% of the respondents using e-resources 2-3 hours
- Most popular method of acquiring the necessary skills to use e-resources is guidance from friends
- 46.66% of the respondents have reported that they succeeded in getting required information in the e-resources at the range of 50- 74%
- 66.66% of the respondents says it takes long time to download
- Majority of the respondents 75.55% use WWW and e mail 69.44%
- 50% of the respondents find the information in e- resources 'always' adequate
- 80% of the respondents reported that training is required for the use of e- resources

### 2. Recommendations

Based on findings of the study the following suggestions are made to improve the use of electronic resources.

- 1) The library must conduct training programs for students regarding how to use electronic resources effectively at regular intervals.
- 2) Access to more e-journals should be provided.
- 3) Awareness among the students should be created to use e-resources to obtain current

- 4) Information.
- 5) Online catalogue to be provided to the users like Title, Author, Subject at the library portal
- 6) Guidance to be provided at the library web page how to use e-resources.
- 7) Fund to be provided to acquire electronic resources.
- 8) The internet connectivity and speed should be increased.
- 9) Majority of the respondents reveals that the e-resources are more informative.

### 3. Conclusion:

Electronic resources played a vital role in the 21st era. It has become most important media of communication. Electronic resources play a central role in teaching research & extension activities of the education systems. The availability and accessibility of information made the students to use electronic resources frequently. The usage of agriculture college library its services resources need to be increased. The library should give orientation program or training & user guidance for the students to utilized maximum

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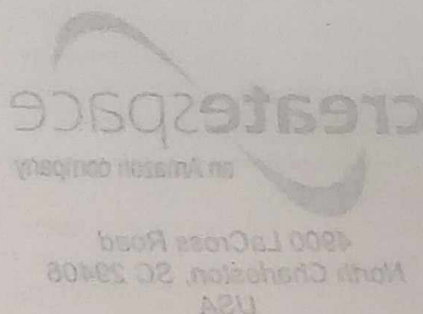
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# ECONOMICS IN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT: PROFITABILITY, EXTERNALITIES, AND INCENTIVES

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## ABSTRACT

An attempt is made in this paper to analyse the economics in watershed management, profitability, externalities and incentives. Watershed management is an emerging concept for the efficient use of rain run-off in the rural areas of India. The approach to watershed management is participatory in nature; people friendly, location specific, process based and geared to cater to the problems and needs of the rural communities. The principle of watershed management is the proper management of all the precipitation by way of collection, storage and efficient utilization of run-off water and use of groundwater. The re-harvesting of run-off in the study area of watershed management is achieved by managing 25% of the total rainfall and 25% of the run-off to generate crop-growing area, through four re-harvesting mechanisms such as tanks, farm ponds, contour bunds and structures such as gully plugs and surface detention in depression. (Rao Jagannatha R. et. al., 2005). Collective action among all watershed resource users is needed to manage hydrological processes for maximum productivity of the whole watershed system. In many areas it is about flood control. In hilly, semi-arid areas of India, the focus is on water harvesting, or trapping runoff during the rainy season for later use when water is scarce. In flatter areas with less opportunity for water harvesting, it is more about concentrating soil moisture to raise rain fed agricultural productivity.

**Keywords:** Watershed management, profitability and externalities.

## Introduction

In India the watershed projects in developing countries that focus on water harvesting and soil conservation typically state three objectives: 1) conserve and strengthen the natural resource base, 2) make agriculture and other natural resource-based activities more productive, and 3) support rural livelihoods to alleviate poverty. The first objective builds the foundation for the second, which in turn supports the third. Besides the short term effects of watershed development on rural employment, there is a widespread belief that if watershed management (WSD) programmes succeed then they will reduce the flow of migration. (2004) Migration reduction impacts seem to be more marked in intensively treated, (Jetske Bouma pers comm.) Throughout the world and particularly in India now Watershed Development Programme has also evolved as a comprehensive development concept for sustainable and efficient utilization of natural resources for the benefit of the local community with special attention to the rural poor. The basic objective under the watershed programme ought to be that the conservation and development measures be conceived as means and the production systems compatible with the concept of ecological security as ends. —Watershed development is, thus, holistic development seeking sustainable livelihood security system for all life forms in the area (2001).

A watershed is the area that drains to a common outlet. It is the basic building block for land and water planning. Degradation of watersheds in recent decades has brought the long-term reduction of the quantity and quality of land and water resources, as shown in the cases of Lesotho and Morocco. Changes in watersheds have resulted from a range of natural and anthropogenic factors, including natural soil erosion, changes in farming systems, over abstraction of water, overgrazing, deforestation, and pollution. The combination of environmental costs and socioeconomic impacts has prompted investment in watershed management in many developing countries. Watershed management is the integrated use of land, vegetation and water in a geographically discrete drainage area for the benefit of its residents, with the objective of protecting or conserving the hydrologic services that the watershed provides and of reducing or avoiding negative downstream or groundwater impacts. The key characteristics of a watershed that drive management approaches are the integration of land and water resources, the causal link between upstream land and water use and downstream impacts and externalities, the typical nexus in upland areas of developing countries between resource depletion and poverty, and the multiplicity of stakeholders. Watershed management

approaches need to be adapted to the local situation and to changes in natural resource use and climate.

The Policy and Legal Framework of Watershed Management Watershed management works best when there is a supportive policy and legal framework, particularly (a) policies that facilitate decentralized and participatory development, (b) institutional arrangements that allow and encourage public agencies at all levels to work together, and (c) an approach to access to natural resources that reflects local legislation and tenure practices and problems. Land tenure and common pool resources are a particular challenge for watershed management, and there needs to be a clear understanding of the policy and legal framework and local practices and of how a project can work within this framework to promote investment. Lack of such an understanding in the Turkey Eastern Anatolia Project led to failure of the pasture improvement component. Operations can also help in the process of preparing for and implementing reforms.

Watershed Management and Poverty Reduction although poverty reduction is usually an objective of watershed management programs, empirical evidence of poverty reduction impacts is weak. Most projects reviewed included poverty reduction among their objectives, but there was little evidence of any ex ante analysis of poverty that would have helped to improve project design, and actual impacts were rarely measured. The poor may even be at risk from programs: for example, landless people dependent on common natural resources for their livelihood may suffer from conservation interventions, such as rangeland closure, as observed in upper watersheds in India (see Box 32). However, targeting only the poor has proved difficult, as efficient watershed management has to be inclusive of all stakeholders in the watershed. In best-practice examples, poverty concerns are introduced through the participatory process, the role of stakeholders is analyzed within a watershed, and institutional mechanisms and the stakeholder communication process are designed to include the poor. In these cases, investment programs also include income-generating activities that benefit the poor. When management issues arise in the larger watershed, programs may be able to strengthen the voice of upstream communities so that they—and the poor within them—do not bear the cost of providing environmental services to downstream. Basin committees that empower stakeholders through participatory processes are one possible approach.

Profitability is fundamental for engaging stakeholders in conservation, yet watershed management interventions may not in themselves be profitable for stakeholders. Establishing accurate estimates of costs and benefits, both at the farm level and beyond, has proved difficult. Often technical choices have been made without due consideration of financial profitability—or of economic value to society. Yet financial and economic analysis can help design investment packages that achieve both livelihoods and broader conservation objectives. The main problem has been getting the information needed. For the farm-level financial analysis, a simple step-by-step methodology can help in getting the information needed. For other impacts, quantification and valuation should be pursued, but this is difficult.

**Profitability is fundamental to engaging stakeholders in conservation.**

The profitability of watershed management interventions to upland stakeholders is the main incentive for both investment decisions and sustainability. If an intervention is not profitable, there is a great risk that a stakeholder will not adopt or maintain it. The challenge is more acute because many soil and water conservation and reforestation practices can be very expensive (involving mechanized terracing and tree planting, for example) and high risk for poor stakeholders, while some of the benefits may be uncertain, or difficult to quantify, or may benefit stakeholders other than those who bear the costs.

Financial analysis of watershed management programs, generally carried out for costs and benefits for farms in upland areas, has been dogged by unrealistic estimations of negative effects on agricultural productivity arising from soil degradation, or overly optimistic predictions about productivity gains once the conservation measures have been established. For example, erosion rates are generally claimed to have highly negative impacts on productivity, but evidence on the magnitude of these effects is hard to find, and they may sometimes even be surprisingly small.<sup>30</sup> Conversely, soil and water conservation measures—beyond their direct investment costs—often imply a loss in the cultivated area, because of revegetation, terracing, and so forth. Beyond the farm, quantification and valuation of expected positive impacts are equally complex, or more so.



Financial and economic analysis for the projects reviewed usually focused on comparing agricultural and livestock production in the upstream area "with the project" and "without the project." Because of data limitations, projects generally did not look at impacts on the wider economy in the project area, and they rarely valued positive or negative externalities. Analysis at project completion typically used the same methodology, often without much new empirical data. The building block for the financial and economic analysis in projects reviewed was agricultural activity in the project area. The analysis identified a number of farm types or agro-ecological zones and used farm budgets to model future cropping patterns "with the project" and "without the project". The resource flows were then compared and matched to the project costs. A majority of projects also listed other expected benefits in the analysis, including reduction in sedimentation, control of landslides, natural resources benefits, improved water quality, food security, employment, or empowerment. In a few cases, these effects were quantified and valued, in particular reduction in sedimentation.

At project completion, the analysis proceeded along the same lines, with refined assumptions and sometimes more benefits valued (such as carbon sequestration in Loess Project, China, and reduced road maintenance for Land Management II Project, Brazil). Projects introduced both soil and moisture conservation measures and agricultural productivity enhancement investments. However, few projects valued the cost or benefits of conservation measures or their financial profitability to stakeholders. Project documents typically listed a range of soil and moisture conservation measures. Some projects did detail specific costs of the measures considered, but very few assessed these measures from the perspective of their economic value or of their financial profitability to stakeholders. Only one project, the Peru Sierra Natural Resources Management and Poverty Alleviation Project, proposed an economic cutoff point for investments. Evidence was mixed on the extent to which conservation investments were in themselves profitable for stakeholders, and hence sustainable. The project review yielded evidence of varying profitability of conservation investments. In many cases, the investments were only adopted because they were heavily subsidized (for example, the India Hills and Plains Projects, Indonesia Yogyakarta, and Burkina Faso), and adoption rates generally dwindled when subsidies ended. In other cases—Brazil and China, for example—there seems to have been more success in implementing conservation investments that proved profitable for stakeholders.

#### Suggestions

Financial and economic analysis is an important tool for designing watershed management investment programs. Financial and economic analysis in watershed management projects can plainly make a vital contribution to project design and implementation, and to subsequent sustainability. The financial analysis from the perspective of the upland farmer will reveal which techniques are profitable and low risks enough to be attractive. The economic analysis—which will correct the financial analysis by shadow pricing inputs and outputs and by bringing in "externalities," that is, costs and benefits not accruing directly to the farmer—will allow investments to be assessed from the perspective of society as a whole. The economic viability of investments will thus differ in important respects from their financial profitability insofar as it captures the extra value or cost to society of the watershed management interventions that is not reflected in the farmer's own livelihood.

The main problem has been in getting the information needed. A simple step-by-step methodology can help for farm-level analysis. For other impacts, in particular externalities, quantification and valuation should be pursued, but this is difficult. Economic analysis could help in this case to choose between different policy options. It may be surprising that such an important analysis has been understated in watershed management programs. The reasons evidently are the difficulty of gathering the information, particularly on costs and benefits both on-site and downstream. It should also list other expected benefits and costs to the project, including environmental impacts. When a comprehensive economic analysis that encompasses all major expected costs and benefits is available, it is a powerful, yet underutilized, tool for comparing policy options.

#### CONCLUSION

On the basis of above analysis it can be said that a lasting victory over land degradation by watershed management is possible only through appropriate technological inputs to restore the fertility of lands, social and economic reforms to involve people, political and governmental attitudinal changes for better rural upliftment and motivation of the peoples' will for better cover management. Whatever may be the value of a plan, the impact of watershed management depends on effectiveness of the technology in the background of needs, priorities, cultural practices and community participation.

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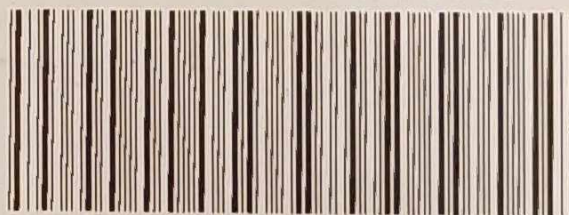
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ಎಳ್ಳು ಜೀರಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಯೋಳೆ ಭೂಮಿತಾಯ

ಎದ್ದೊಂದು ಗಳಿಗೆ ನೆನವೇನು|

ಇಂದು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಂಗದಲ್ಲೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೊಸ ಅವಿಷ್ಕಾರದ ಜೊತೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಪರಿಹಾರ ಸಿಗುವ ತನಕ ಅವು ಬಹು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತ ಸಾಗಿದರೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ಸಿಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಲೇಖನ ವಿವೇಚಿಸಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜನಪದರ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಬದುಕು ಆರಂಭವಾಗುವುದೇ ಭೂಮಿತಾಯಿಗೆ ನಮಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ. ಭೂಮಿತಾಯಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಿಪ್ರಾಣ. ಶಕ್ತಿ ದೇವತೆ. ಅವಳನ್ನು ನೆನೆದು ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಆನಂತರ ದಿನವಹಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಆರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ರೈತಾಪಿ ಜೀವಗಳಿಗೆ ನೆಲ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಶಕ್ತಿ. ಇಂಥಹ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಪ್ರೇಮ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ, ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಸ್ನೇಹ, ಸೌಹಾರ್ದತೆ, ಆಚರಣೆ, ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ, ಇವು ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯೊಳಗೂ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ. ನಿಜ ಜೀವನದ ಅನಾನಂದದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಮಾನವಿಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ಸರ್ವಕಾಲಿಕ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಉಣಿಸಿದವರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣರು. ಸದಾಕಾಲ ಜೀವ ತವಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ

ಲಾರದು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೀಕರಣ, ಉದಾರೀಕರಣಗಳು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಬಹು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇವತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಬಿನ್ನಿ ವಿಬಿನ್ನಿ ನೆಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು, ವಾದಗಳು, ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಗಳು, ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ನಡೆದು ಅದನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿವೆ. ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೂ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕಾಲ ಬದಲಾದಂತೆ ತಲೆಮಾರು ಬದಲಾದಂತೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಧಾನವು ಹೊಸರೂಪ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ, ಉದಾರೀಕರಣ, ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣ ಎನ್ನುವ ಶ್ರೀಕರಣಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಭಲವಾದ ಕಬುಧ ಬಾಹುಬಂಧನದ ಮುಷಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪದದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯೋಣ. ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪದ ೯೦ ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಹೊಸರೂಪ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಜ್ಞಾಪಾರೀಕರಣ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವು. ಈ ಜ್ಞಾಪಾರೀಕರಣವೇ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮದುರಿಗೆ ನಿಂತುಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆ ಸಂಘರ್ಷಗಳು ನಡೆದುಹೋಯಿತು. ಈ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಸಹಜವಾಯಿ Moದು ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಅಂತ್ಯವಾಯಿತು ಎಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಗಮನವೇ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶಗಳು ಮುಕ್ತ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಂಬಲಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ. ಈ ಹಂಬಲದ ಸಂದರ್ಭವೆ ವಿಶ್ವದ ತುಂಬ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಹರಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಇದೆಲ್ಲವು ೯೦ ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಿತು. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಎಂದರೇನು? ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ, ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪೈಪೋಟಿಯನ್ನ, ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪೈಪೋಟಿಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ತೆರೆದಿಡುವುದು. ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವವೆ ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುವುದು, ಅಂದರೆ ಜಗತ್ತೆ ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಲೀಲೇಜ್) ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯೇ ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ವ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿಶ್ವ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. (ಇಡೀ ವಿಶ್ವವನ್ನು ಏಕರೂಪಿಯಾಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಹಿತ) ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊಸಗಾಳಿನೆ ಬೀಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಹೊಸರೂಪ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಆರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಅಂತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ತನ್ನ ಹೊಸ ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ಯಾಟ್ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ಜನರಲ್ ಆಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಆನ್ ಟ್ಯಾರಿಫ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಟ್ರೇಡ್) ಸುಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಸ ಇಂಬನ್ನು ಸಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು. ಇದನ್ನೇ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಬಹುದು.

ಇಂಥಹ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನೇ ವಿಚ್ಛೇದಿಸಿಹೋಗಿದೆ. ವಸಹಾತುಶಾಹಿ, ನವವಸಹಾತುಶಾಹಿ, ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿ, ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು, ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ, ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಫೋರ್ಟ್ ಆಗಿ ನಿಂತಿವೆ. ಆಗಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ದಿಕ್ಕನ್ನೇ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದವಲಯಗಳು:-

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸವಾಲನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬೀರಿದೆ. ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ತನ್ನ ಬಿಗಿಹಿಡಿತ ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಏಕ ರೂಪ ಮಾಡಲು ಹರಸಾಹಸ ನಡೆಸಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಅವೇಕ ಸಲ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವು ಆಗಿರುವುದು ಉಂಟು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸ ಬೇಕಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ:

ಇಂದಿಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಬಹು ಭಾಗ ಜನರು ವಾಸಿಸುವುದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲೇ. ಒಂದಾನೊಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಶೈಲಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಇಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಹೊಸತನಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತ ಹಳೆ ಮೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ಹೊಸ ಮೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವಿಭಕ್ತ (ಕೂಡು)ಕುಟುಂಬ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮಾಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಭಕ್ತ (ಒಡೆದ)ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವನ ಊಟ, ಪಾಕ, ನೋಟ, ಎಲ್ಲದರ ಅಭಿರುಚಿಯು ಹೊಸತನತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ಶರವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿಯೇ ಬಿನ್ನವಾಗತೊಡಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಪರಿಸರವು ಹೊಸರೂಪವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲೂ ಮೊಬೈಲ್, ಪ್ರತಿಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಟಿವಿ, ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್, ವಾಸಿಂಗ್ ಮಿಷನ್, ಕುಕ್ಕರ್, ಸ್ಪೀಲ್ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು, ಫಾಷ್ನ್ ಫುಡ್, ಕ್ರಮವಿಲ್ಲದ ಜೀವನದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಂತೋಷ



ಅನಂದ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗತೊಡಗಿದೆ. ಬಯಕೆ ಆಸೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾವೆ. ಟ್ಯಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಸ್ತುವಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗುಣಗಳು ನವ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.

**ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ:-**

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಕೇವಲ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪಡೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿತ್ತು. ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಗುಡಿಗೋಮರಗಳೆಲ್ಲವು ಬದಲಾದವು. ಹಣದ ಆಸೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಮರೋಹಿತಶಾಹಿಗಳು ಗುಡಿ, ಮಂದಿರಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಭಕ್ತರ ಬಳಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಸುಲಿಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಬುಕ್ಕಿಂಗ್. ಹಣವ ತರಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ದರ್ಶನ, ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಧರ್ಮ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಮಾಂಸ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನರಭಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಹಿಂಸೆ, ಬಹಿಷ್ಕಾರ, ಬತ್ತಲೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣ, ಸಜೀವ ದಹನ, ಮತಾಂತರ, ಕೋಮುಗಲಬೆಗಳು, ನಡೆಯತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಜಗತ್ತು ಇರುವತನಕ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಜನರನ್ನು ಆಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದು.

**ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ:-**

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬದಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗತೊಡಗಿವೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸತೊಡಗಿದೆ. ಕಾನ್ಫೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲೆಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಲೆಹೆತ್ತಿವೆ. ಗೌರ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಮುಚ್ಚತೊಡಗಿವೆ. ಪೋಷಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಡೋಷೆಷನ್ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಅಂಗ್ಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕೊಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಬಹುತೇಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹೊ ದಾಗತೊಡಗಿವೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃ ಭಾಷೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಾಂಥಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದೊದಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತವರಿಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪಕ್ಷ ತಾನು ತಿನ್ನುವ ಅನ್ನಕ್ಕದಾರು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇತ್ತ ಕಡೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಜ್ಞರು, ಮೇದಾವಿಗಳು ಚಿಂತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರಗಳು ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

**ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ:-**

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದಂತೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ರಂಗದಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಆಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ನೆಪ ಹೇಳಿ ಹೊರ ರಾಜ್ಯ, ಹೊರ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ

ಬೇಟೆ ನೀಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಆ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಪ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮುಂಗುವುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳ ಕಪಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ಆಶಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯುಂಟಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಎ ಟಿ, ಬಿ ಟಿ, ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೊಂಡು ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಂತೆ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ತೂರಿದಂತೆಯೇ ಅರ್ಥ.

ಜನರ ಆಶಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಕನಸುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಕಮರಿ ಮಣ್ಣಿನೇರತೊಡಗಿವೆ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಮೋಸಮಾಡಿ, ತತ್ತ್ವ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆತು ಜೈಲು ಬರೋ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವೆಚ್ಚದ ರೆಸಾರ್ಟ್ ರಾಜಕೀಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಕ್ಷನಿಷ್ಠೆಯನ್ನು ಮರೆತು ಪಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಪಕ್ಷ ತರಹೊಂದಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ತೂರಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜಾತಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಚಾರದ ಗಿಮಿಕ್, ಹೆಂಡ, ಹಣ, ಹೆಗ್ಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಡೆದು ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆಗಳ ಗಿಮಿಕ್. ಗದ್ದ ನಂತರ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ತೆವಲಿಗಾಗಿ ಪಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಜಿಗಿಯುವುದು. ಅಪರೇಷನ್ ತಂತ್ರಗಾರಿಕೆ. ಹಗರಣಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಗರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಕೋಟಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಳನ್ನು ಮಂಗಿ ನೀರು ಕುಡಿದು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಂದೆ ಎರಡೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು. ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲದನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿ ಕೊನೆಗಳಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಮಾತನಾಡುವವರ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ವಲಸು ರಾಜಕೀಯ Moದು ಕಡೆಯಾದರೆ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ೩೦ ರಿಂದ ೩೦ ರವರೆಗೆ ಹೆರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಸಮಾನತೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಟ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮತದಾನದ ವಯೋಮಿತಿ ಇಳಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

**ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ:-**

ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನು ಬಳಸುವ ದಿನ ಬಳಕೆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವು ದುಬಾರಿ ಆಗಿವೆ. ರೈತ ಬೆಳೆದ ದವಸ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬೆಲೆಗಳು ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ತೆರಗೆಗಳು ಹೊರೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಗಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಾಗ ಸಮಾಜದ ಏಳಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ.

**ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ:-** ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಹು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ತಲೆಹೆತ್ತಿವೆ. ಟಿವಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಸೂರಾರು ಚಾನೆಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಾರಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಕೂಡ ಹಲವಾರು ಎಫ್

ಎಂ ಟೀಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಾರಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಲವಾರು ಬಗೆಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು, ಜಾಹಿರಾತು, ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಬಳಕೆ, ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೇಟ್, ವೈಫೈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ, ಟ್ವಿಟರ್, ಫೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್, ವಾಟ್‌ಸಾಪ್, ಮುಂತಾದ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಬಗೆಯ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಆನಾವರಣಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರೊಳಗೆ ಯುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ತಲ್ಲೀನವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಂತರ:-

ಭೂದೇವಿಯನ್ನು, ತನ್ನಿಷ್ಟ ದೈವವನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿ ನಿತ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಡಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ, ಮಾನವ ಇಂದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಬದಲಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ನಗರೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ಪಾಸ್ಟ್ ಫುಡ್, ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ಮೊಬೈಲ್‌ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಇಂದು ಮಿತಿ ಮೀರಿದೆ. ಫಲವಾಗಿ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಮಾನವ ಮರೆತು ಕ್ರೈಂ ಸ್ಟೋರಿ, ಡೈರಿ, ವಾರಂಟ್, ಮುಂತಾದ ಒತ್ತಡದ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕ್ರೈಂ ದೃಶ್ಯಾವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣು ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಲಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಎದ್ದವನೇ ಕ್ರೈಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವ:-

ಊಟ, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಬರಿ(ಉಡುಗೆ ತೊಡಿಗೆ) ಮಾತುಕತೆ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ, ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಮೈಮುರಿದು(ದಣಿದು)ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಣ್ಣು ತುಂಬ ನಿದ್ರೆಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒತ್ತಡದ ನಡುವೆ ಜೀವನ ಕಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಜನಪದರ ಬದುಕೇ ಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಂತರಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಡೆ, ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಂವೇದನೆ ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಗುರು ಹಿರಿಯರು ಎಂಬ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಭಾವಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಎದೆ ಉಬ್ಬಿಸಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಪ್ಪ ಮಗನ ನಡುವೆ ಕಲಹಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಮನೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊಗೆ 'ುತ್ತಿರೆಲ್ಲಿ ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಪಾರ್ಕ್ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಬಾರು ಮುಂತಾದ ಇಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಕಾಲ ಹರಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ(ಕೆಲವರು). ಯುವಕರು ಗುಟ್ಟು, ಕುಡಿತ ಮುಂತಾದ ಮತ್ತಿನ ಅಮಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಲಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಇಂದು ಅಜ್ಜಿಯ ಕಥೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಡುಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಕುಟ್ಟುವ ಬೀಸುವ, ಶೋಭಾನೆ ಹಾಡುಗಳು, ನೀತಿಕಥೆಗಳು, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಆಟಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲವು ವಿನಾಶದಂಥ ತಕ್ಕ ಬಂದಿವೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ದೂರದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಚಾನೆಲ್‌ಗಳು ಬಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಹಾವಳಿ ಯುವಜನಾಂಗವನ್ನು ಆವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡುಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪರಿಸರದ

ಸ್ವಗಡೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾರುವಾಗತೊಡಗಿದೆ. ಕುರಿಕಾಯಿ ಯುವಕರಲ್ಲೂ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಗರೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ:-

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕಾಲ ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೀಕರಣ, ಉದಾರೀಕರಣದ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಗರೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವವೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಇದು ಎರಡು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಘಟನೆ ಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನರು ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ವಲಸೆ ಬರುವುದು, ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ನಗರಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಆಗುವುದು. ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣರ ಹೊಲ ಗದ್ದೆ ಮನೆ ಮಠಗಳನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಷಸೂ ಲಕ್ಷ ಆಶೆ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಫಲವಾಗಿಯೇ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಮೂಲ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನಿಲ್ಲವಾಗುವಂಥ ತಕ್ಕ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ನಗರೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಸ್ವಗಡು ಆಚರಣೆ, ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಪ್ರೇಮ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ, ಸ್ನೇಹಭಾವ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪರಿಸರ ತನ್ನ ಬದುಕಿನ ಜೀವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನೇ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಭಯಕಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂವೇದನೆಗಳು:-

ಜಗತ್ತಿನೊಳಗಿರುವ ಮಾನವ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಬದಲಾದಂತೆ ಅವನೊಳಗಿನ ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗತೊಡಗಿವೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಬದುಕು ಆತ್ಮೀಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಪೀತಿ. ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೊಂದಿಗೂ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕಷ್ಟ, ಸುಖದೊಳಗೆ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಗುರು ಹಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಎದೆ ಸೆಟೆದು ಎದೆ ಗುಂಡಿ ಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ಗೌರವವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪರಿ ಆಚ್ಚರ್ಯ ತರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಸವಣ್ಣ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ 'ಇವನಾರವ ಇವನಾರವ ಎಂದಿನಿಸದಿರಯ್ಯ ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವ ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವ ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವ ವನ್ನಿರಯ್ಯ' ಎಂದು ಮಾತು ಕೇವಲ ನೆಪ ಮಾತ್ರ ಎಂದೆನಿಸಿಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನೊಳಗೆ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ನಗರೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿನ ಆತಂಕದಿ ಬದುಕುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಿಸರದ ನಾಶ, ವಾಯುಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ, ಜಲಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ, ಶಬ್ದಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ, ಮುಂತಾದ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯದಿಂದ ವಿನಾಶಕಾರಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿವೆ.



- ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಆದರ್ಶದ ಬೋಧನೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.
- ನೀತಿ ಪಾಠ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ.
- ತಾಳ್ಮೆ, ಸಂಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.
- ವಿದೇಶಿ ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ಪ್ರೇಮ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ
- ಪ್ರೇಮ, ಸ್ನೇಹಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.
- ನಿಸರ್ಗ ಪ್ರೇಮವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.
- ನಾಡು, ನುಡಿ, ದೇಶ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಹೊಸಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದೆಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕೂ ಮೊದಲು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಬದಲಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

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## ARM COLLEGE DAVANAGERE

ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನೇ ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸಿ ನಿಂತು ಜಡವನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ನಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಸತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವಂತರು, ಅರಿವುಳ್ಳವರು, ಬುದ್ಧಿಜೀವಿಗಳಾದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬಡವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಾಜದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಂಗಗಳ ವೈರುಧ್ಯಗಳನ್ನಷ್ಟೇ ವಿಜೃಂಭಿಸಿ ತಟಸ್ಥರಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಲ್ಲ; ಉತ್ತರವೂ ಉಸಿರಾಗಬೇಕು. ಕೆಡವಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಬದುಕು ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕು, ಕೆಡಹುವ ಜನರ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ನಾವೂ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿನಮ್ರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಿದು. ಇದು ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರುಳು ತುಡಿತದ ಕುರುಹಾಗಿ ನಾವಿದನ್ನು ಈ ನೆಲದ ನೋವಿನ ದಾಖಲೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಲೇ ನಲಿವಿನ ಹಾದಿ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಂದೇ ಅನನ್ಯವಾದ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯಡಿ ಹೊಸ ಕಾಣ್ಕೆಯ, ಉತ್ತರದ, ಬಂಧನ ಬಿಡಿಸುವ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆಯ ಬಹುಶಿಸ್ತೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳಿಂದ ಅನುಸಂಧಾನ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಆಶಯದಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಲೇಖನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೂ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು.

-ಶ್ವನಾಶಕರು

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