



DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN INDIA

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SYLLABUS

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN INDIA

Sr. No.	Content
1.	Legacy of National Movement with reference to Development, Debates on Models of Development.
2.	Political Economy of Development, Structure and Growth of Economy (Poverty, Surplus and Unevenness).
3.	Identity Politics (caste, religion, language and ethnicity), Civil Society: Social Movements, NGOs and Voluntary Action.
4.	Human Development: Health, Education and Social Security, Gender and Development, Regional Imbalance, Migration and Development.
5.	Environment and Sustainable Development, Economic Reforms and Globalizations.

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Unit 1: Legacy of National Movement: Development, Rights and Participation

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Objectives

Introduction

- 1.1 Development of Farmer Movement
- 1.2 Major Farmer Movement
- 1.3 Summary
- 1.4 Keywords
- 1.5 Review Questions
- 1.6 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students should be able to:

- get acquainted with farmer movement;
- know about India's major farmer movements.

Introduction

History of movements is not a new topic in India. Here, movements have taken place in every era, but variances has also been found in their nature. Before independence, where on one hand the Revolt of 1857 took place, there on the other hand from time-to-time farmer movements also took place. Even after independence, for economic-social and political reasons, agitations occurred. Practically, violence, besiege, and demonstration all are actually the consequence of public dissatisfaction. However, in present times, many self-seeking politicians and political parties consider these movements as means of their rally and serve their own interests. Many such instances can be found in Indian politics. In India, many movements took place; but Tebhaga, Telangana and Naxalite movements etc. are among the major movements.

1.1 Development of Farmer Movement

In India, endeavour to organize farmers and farmer movements can be believed to have begun in 19th century since when farmer movements took place in Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab etc. Among these, Santhal Rebellion of 1855, Deccan Riots of 1875, etc. are popular. In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi organized farmers in Champaran and in 1918 performed passive resistance (Satyagraha) in Gujarat against land revenue. In 1920, when the leadership of Congress came into the hands of Gandhi, special emphasis was

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given to ethics for supporting rural population and consequently, the politics of organizing farmers got vigorous. Congress, in its meetings, framed policies and plans to organize and develop farmers.

In 1936, by mixed efforts of some Congress and communist leaders, "All India Kisan Congress" was formed. In future, the word "Congress" was replaced by the word "Sabha." In 1939, "All India Kisan Sabha" was established. In this year, at All India Kisan Sabha, Prof. Narendra Dev in his presidential speech, told that such an organization has been formed, which is separated from Congress, because Congress is a multigroup organization, in which farmer-welfare is not fulfilled appropriately; because of reign of landlords in Congress many land-welfare related regulations were not being implemented. Hence, one singular organization was established in the form of "All India Kisan Sabha," which will be helpful in solving specific issues of farmers.

Kisan Sabha was a federal organization and agricultural organizations of various states were its members. In 1937 when Congress cabinet neglected the demands of the Kisan Sabha, then leftist constituents strengthened among the farmers and in 1939 after the resignation of the Congress cabinet and imprisonment of Congress leaders, supremacy of communist group was established. During the end of World War, internal oppositions began in Kisan Sabha and under the leadership of Swami Sahjanand, a singular confederation was organized, which was named as "All India United Kisan Sabha." Swamiji gave an allegation that communist group was building the Kisan Sabha as a platform for group propaganda. After independence, with a ban on Samajvadi party, ban was implemented on Kisan Sabha also. This ban was applied till 1950.

Kisan Sabha continued to weaken from the political and organizational point of view. Farmer movement was successful in Bengal and Bihar, but the influence of the farmer movement was limited in other states. Even till date, Kisan Sabha is active in the form of federation of communist organizations.



Did u know? Samajvadi party has its own separate farmer organization, which is known as "Hind Kisan Panchayat."

Small leftist groups have also formed another organization on all India bases in this manner, which is known as "United Kisan-Sabha." An independent organization has been formed by communists for agricultural labourers, which is known as "All India Agricultural Workers Union."

There is not much importance of farmer organizations from the view point of influencing for betterment of farmers in Indian politics and administration, because they are actually not led by farmers, but they are governed by their landlords or landowners and because their leadership is associated to political parties, these political parties use these organizations more for their political benefits and less for betterment of farmers. As a matter of fact, there is a lack of consciousness in farmers, which can enable them to work on their own initiative and hence, this is the reason why incidents, such as Telangana Riots of 1948, Tanjore Riots by rice manufacturers of 1960 in Tamil Nadu, Srikakulam movement of Andhra Pradesh and naxalite and Gorkha movements of 1969 in Darjeeling district took place. Political parties which publish their election manifesto necessarily should have projections for special reservations of farmers.

After Independence

After attaining independence, many strategies for land reform were adhered central and state governments, but it could not be possible to make them completely operational. Consequently, many development plans were left on paper and no requisite development occurred in economic state of the farmers. Two characteristic results were found of this state –

- (i) Dissatisfaction pervaded among the farmers.
- (ii) Due to reason of economic problems of farmers, common farmers have lost interest in forming any organization.

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Whenever farmers have pressurized the government accounting for political groups and leaders for safeguarding their interests, then the ruling party has always strived for receiving farmers support by bringing land reform. On account of national economic development, there is much significance for land reforms. On account of political stability, security among farmers and creating the feeling to actively participate in economic functioning is also a part of politics of land reforms. One of the significant issues linked with land reforms is associated to landowners and negotiators. Although for abolition of such issues laws have been framed, still a new class has cropped up. Abolition of landownership has encouraged individual asset formation, but malpractice of shareout had no effect on abolition of negotiators. According to the Constitution, state governments are responsible for farmers and land reforms. If ethics of land reforms are not effectively operational, then time-to-time dissatisfaction of farmers will erupt and political-social economic revolution will be a headache for every government. The only reason for the occurrence of farmer movements, which have taken place from past few years, is inadequate land reforms.



Notes Farmer movement is naturally the result of dissatisfaction among the farmers.

From time to time, political gain of this dissatisfaction has been the aim of political parties and their leaders. On 23 December, 1979 in wide ground of Vote Club at New Delhi, the aim of conducting the massive farmer's conference was to demonstrate the political power of Choudhary Charan Singh. In political areas, this conference of farmers was usually found to be an influential demonstration by Charan Singh for his popularity. In this not only the farmers gathered in large numbers from supernumerary north territories, but chief ministers of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar also specified from this platform that their benefit lies in supporting Choudhary. In this conference, Sri Ravi Rai read a proposal related to economical and political affairs in which it was highlighted that from past 30 years the economic conditions in villages have only worsened. R. K. Ameen presented a requisition form in farmer's conference for which he announced that a "Charter" of rights instead of "Order Form." Criticizing the economic policies and programs of the central government, it was demanded that policy of the rural-oriented economic development should be implemented. In the 20 formulated charter, it was demanded that—

The party should fulfill the promises declared in its manifesto; to end the imbalance between the expenditure in and income obtained from agriculture; to remove ban from export of agricultural manufacturing by amending the export-import policy. Farmers should essentially be given representation in various types of economic organizations and associations; the costs of electricity, water, fertilizers, pesticides and seeds used in agriculture should be reduced. The land revenue should be exempted for cultivation done on land less than 1.25 hectare. The aforementioned system should be organized to store extra stock and to give costs of collateral security. Planning Commission should be rationalized such that plans should be decentralized. Development models should be developed in such a way that rural services should be accessible. Polytechnic schools should be opened in every district, farmer banks should be established in one block which should provide loans on convenient rates. Gram panchayats should be restructured and women should get suitable representation in these panchayats. The expenditure for irrigation should be kept at 20%. Planning of land should be done in such a way so that maximum barren land should come under cultivation, effective democratic organizations should be formed for decentralization of economic and political rights and maximum representation should be provided to women in panchayats, primary schools, handicraft-related committees, and small-scale industries.

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On 23 December, 1978 a conference was convened. This day is the birth date of Choudhary Charan Singh. The chairmanship of this conference was handed by General Secretary Nanaji Deshmukh of Janata Party. In reality, this farmer conference was not an ordinary demonstration, but proved to be a significant political event that presented a foundation stone of an alliance, which was until now seen as inappropriate pact in Indian politics. The nature of this farmer's conference was such that many farmers who attended this rally did not know that why they are attending it. Some of them came only to visit Delhi. But on the whole, maximum farmers attended the rally to express their support to their leader Choudhary Charan Singh. The main aim of the farmer's conference was to pressurize the President Shri Morarji Desai to include Charan Singh and his party.

Even South India was also not left untouched by farmer movements. In September-October, 1980, Karnataka farmer assembly council intensified their agitation in such a way that Chief Minister Shri Gundu Rao had to accept their demands immediately. Still the leaders of the farmers were not satisfied. In the last phase of the year 1980, not only Karnataka but from Tamil Nadu to Punjab and Haryana and dissatisfaction increased among the rich farmers of other states also, who used to produced surplus quantities of grains and they prepared for the agitation in the form of a unionized authority. It was accepted in government sector that farmer movements in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu was not only massive, but it was also influential and aggressive. Efforts were also made so that a farmer's centre should be formed on a national level and the government should be challenged through a unionized authority. The 19-formulated demands presented to the government by the Karnataka Farmer Association could not be accepted by any government willing to continue the existing economics. Some of the demands were as follows – Land revenue is a remnant of the British feudal administration, hence it should be abolished. The costs of agricultural produce should be scientifically estimated and they should be arranged based on cost of tax investment and incorporated human labour term in a similar way as done in industrial sector. For every industrial manufacture, the government should publish the actual costs of the essential human labor and raw material. Agriculture should be declared as an industry and an agricultural laborer should get all those benefits that are provided to a factory laborer. All the farmers and agricultural laborers should get pension of old age after 55 years of age.

In the beginning of 1981, the farmer movements took a new turn, the remaining tools of satyagraha took a support of long march. In the national movement, during the salt satyagraha through dandi march, Mahatma Gandhi focused on this. The dandi march started by farmers in free India, in vidarbha of Maharashtra in 1981, was observed to spread throughout India. Since the joining of leaders in farmer's movement, such as George Fernandes and Chitta Basu, it was speculated that now a mutual cooperation should be established and based on conflict in Indian politics, political embattlement will be done against Indira Congress. The Salt Satyagraha of Mahatma Gandhi was suppressed by British administration and "Dandi Satyagraha" of farmers was suppressed by their own government. Even after the immediate repression of the Abdul Rehman Antulay governance, the march by 25,000 farmers from every corner of Maharashtra was preceded by blowing cymbals sky-roaring slogans of "Victory of Farmer King" in second capital of, on the roads of Nagpur.

A series of imprisonment of dandi march continued. One of the higher police officers stated that thousands of farmers were ready to get arrested, but government was able to imprison only 5000 farmers and manage them. Police certainly refused that lahi charge was done, but the agitators saw sticks being used to hit by police, and Sansad Chitta Basu, former state minister Dutta Meghe, Gunnawanti Shah and Alka Desai were injured. After dandi, the political personality of Sharad Pawar raised to the extent that in front of him, Abdul Rehman Antulay seemed lower.

In 1980, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, after coming back again in ruling party, Congress (I) also organized various conferences to attract farmers. On 16 February, 1981 in Vote Club in New Delhi addressing a huge farmer's mob, Shrimati Gandhi said that her family started to think about farmers very long back. All members of her family did something and for the benefits of the farmers and welfare of villages, thought of leaving the city life. The organization of farmers mob was perhaps done to 'demonstrate the support of farmers'.

Both the ruling party and the opposition used to compete by promoting their strength and establishing their influence on farmers by conducting farmer movements and farmer rallies. On 26 March, 1981, at the call of farmer's coordinated committee, a huge mob of agricultural laborers assembled. It was organized by six parties of the opposition – Bhartiya Communist Party, Marxist Communist Party, Art Congress, Shiromani Akali Dal, Forward Block, Krantikari Samajvadi Party, Loktantrik Dal. Thousands of laborers of industrial sector were also included in this mob. In this conference, domination of communist parties was clearly observed. It was headed by former chief minister of Maharashtra, Sharad Pawar. In this farmer assembly, Choudhary Devi Lal declared that the charter related memorandum has been given to Lok Sabha Chairman and Rajya Sabha Vice-Chairman and the government should accept this immediately, else a movement will be started similar to the one started by Choudhary Chotu Ram during the British rule in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and the government will have to confront this.

In effect, remunerative prices have been demanded for agricultural products since a long time. In this rally also, the following demands were asked, which included equality of prices in agricultural products and industrial products, end of taxes on growth rate, amendment of the minimal labor rate of agricultural labor, increase in the prescribed amount for the agricultural and rural development in the sixth plan, relief in rural debt, acquisition of the requisite things at reasonable prices, and to provide accommodation and domiciliary plots.

In March, 1981, this farmer rally was called a “premonition” of a universal movement and in this all the public speakers of the opposition bashed upon Shrimati Gandhi and her Congress party. In reality, “planning for benefits of farmers” was merely a demonstration, but substantive aim was power demonstration by adverse parties. Harikishan Surjit of Marxist Communist Party even told that he decided to plan the rally much before. But when Shrimati Gandhi came to know this, she used all of the governmental machinery to make his efforts ineffective and hence, people who were supposed to attend that rally went back with dissatisfaction.



Task

Find out the present chief agricultural farmers and movements.

Since then various farmer meetings were organized and from view point of the massiveness, it will not be wrong to say such meetings as a movement. Almost every year, they can be seen with slogans to march toward Sansad Marg and conducting meetings and forums inside Sansad Marg police station. In these types of meetings and corteges, very vitriolic speeches were used. But still the majority of farmers of our country spend their lives in a simple and easy life, and they have believed not only farmer meetings organized through power demonstration and farmer movements, but also political leaders to be their sole well wishers. Even today, farmers and federations from many states keep on going from time-to-time to state government and central government, with their memorandums and demands. This does not mean that no improvements have been made in status of farmers, but these improvements are very less from the comparative and developmental view points. Today it is essential to see that these farmer unions and movements do not merely become a means of attaining political selfish motives.

1.2 Major Farmer Movement

Before the end of the World War, few large farmer movements took place, however, many of these had limited domain. Some of the major movements are described as follows:

(1) Tebhaga Movement (1946-47) – In independent India, the first movement amongst the farmer movements was the Tebhaga Movement of Bengal. This movement, which started during the last days of the British rule, continued even after freedom. This movement was chiefly a corporate effort between the intermediate farmers and croppers against the cultivators. This movement got the strength

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from the hassles of a long time drought in Bengal in the year 1943. As a consequence of this drought, the administration of farmer assembly was established in few villages. But in 1947, this movement pacified. The basis of this movement was limited. The category of industrial labor was kept separate from this movement and the intermediate farmers kept distance from this movement on their own. This is the reason that, this movement ceased early.

One other reason also failure of this movement was because after 1947 Congress was able to increase its influence in the rural area of Bengal. In comparison to the principles of category-welfare of the communists, the intermediates and big landowners got much attracted by the slogan of rural coordination by the Congress party. On an average it can be said that in 1960, since the beginning of the Naxalite Movement, the Congress party was able to lay down its roots in rural Bengal. The influence of communists was limited only to Calcutta and other big cities around it.

(2) Telangana Movement (1946–51) – The second major farmer movement in the years after attaining independence was the Telangana movement. This was similar to a revolutionary farmer movement. It started during the obnoxious rule of Nizam in the state of Hyderabad in the year 1946 and it instantly spread to other districts of the state. This movement was started against the forced and extreme collections by vassals. It was suggested that all loans of farmers should be exempted as a consequence of the oppression cycle by the vassals, this movement extended further. In 1947, a gorilla army was also unionized in which there were approximately 5000 gorilla soldiers. This army seized weapons in bulk quantity from the vassals and frightened off the vassals and local government bureaucracies. The government for farmer's soviet was also subsisted under which there was a control of 15,000 square miles area for 40 lakh population. This distributed the land in large amount. But the army of independent India subjugated the Telangana movement in 1951.

In 1960, one other movement was also repressed in a similar way. In fact both these movements were fundamentally provincial. Besides this from implementation of land reforms, the farmers were not benefitted at all. These land reforms aided only the highly positioned lessees, who were able to receive proprietorship. Hence, in this way the capitalist agricultural system started. As a consequence of land reforms, big landowners harassed the lessees more and by evicting them, they themselves started cultivating on the land. However, from time-to-time, the farmer association expressed opposed against. But to confront it, no direct action was being taken. Instead of bringing development through revolutionary policy, much significance was given to over headed introduction of tactics. Because of being occupied in parliamentary politics, public agitation renounced the direct procedure.

(3) Naxalite Movement – The resultant of both the communist parties being busy in parliamentary politics was that the contested class parties got separated from these parties and started doing public services. In 1967, when a combined stand government was established in West Bengal under the leadership of Indian Communist Party (Marxwadi), almost then in North-West Bengal in the district of Darjeeling at a small place called Naxalbari, a farmer revolt blazed up. This revolt continued for two months and it was coerced by state police and military squads. But this had severe reactions in the whole of India. From this, such revolutionary agitators in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, and Kashmir became operative, who became popular by the name of "Naxalites". They established a third leftist group, which was named as Bhartiya Communist Party (Marxwadi-Leninwadi). It had maximum influence in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and it was comparatively much stable also. This party was able to strengthen the state of the tribesman of Srikakulam. This party believed that only through freewill armed combat by farmers and through emphatically seizing the land from exploiting vassal category, socialism can be brought. By providing ideological training to farmers, this movement disapproved the necessity and usefulness of long and laborious methodology of forming a personnel-based organization. Charu Majumder and Kaanu Sanyal were the prominent leaders of this movement.

This movement rapidly intensified in the areas of Siliguri and Darjiling and in third week of May 1967, it reached the extremities. As a consequence of which there was massive violence and many assassinations.

This area was near to China and the revolutionaries had contacts with the Chinese government. As a result, this movement had a widespread expansion. In July, a large group of police seized the complete

area and repressed the revolt. But in the meantime, the Naxalite Movement had influenced the whole of India. This revolt was not only the revolutionary movement, but it was a historical phase of farmer movement. The problems of poor villagers, the stressful state of the rural areas, and the hard work done by people on land not getting the adequate rights, all these things became the central point of the public rights. From this it was clear that ignoring the welfare of farmers could be very dangerous, but one thing was also clear that what could be the limitations of such a revolt in front of the predominant polity.

(4) Farmer Movement under the Leadership of Mahendra Singh Tikait—Since past few years, in the history of Indian farmer movement, a new leader emerged, who is known by the name of Mahendra Singh Tikait. This straight forward leader from West Uttar Pradesh provided a new direction inspiration and to the farmer movement. He illuminated the independent conduct of his “Kisaan Panchayat” by keeping it completely separate from the political parties. Sri Tikait made tireless efforts to direct the unionization of the farmers and soon he became a big strength for Uttar Pradesh.

In 1987–88, Mahendra Singh became the center of attraction in the country and abroad. Under his leadership, the farmers of Uttar Pradesh attracted the attention of the country’s public for their demands of remitting the electricity and water bills and enjoying the appropriate benefits of their agricultural produce. It was the magnanimity of Shri Tikait’s movement that this besiege was completely peaceful, which continued for more than a month. A remarkable example of the unity of Hindus and Muslims was seen in the city of Meerut, where there was an atmosphere of communal tensions from so many years. Thousands of Hindu farmers stayed at Muslim families. The farmers stood fast for their demands by huddle-bubble of the hukkah. While, the government with the leadership of Shri Veer Bahadur Singh did not accept all the demands of the farmers, still the government had to declare many concessions by accepting the strength of this movement.

In October, 1988, Shri Tikait once again became the central point of public discussion. He picketed at the Vote Club of Delhi. Under his leadership, lakhs of farmers reached Delhi. This time, farmers from many states were engaged in this picketing. After taking receiving assurance for condolence decision from the central ground and transport minister, Shri Tikait concluded this movement.

Self Assessment

Fill in the blanks—

1. The first farmer movement of independent India was
2. After independence, the second popular farmer revolt was
3. The name of the farmer association of the socialists is
4. The name of the farmer association of Mahendra Singh Tikait is
5. All India United Kisaan Sabha was headed by

Evaluation

After independence, where the industrial labourer category has succeeded in attaining maximum labour, bonus, revision of wages and fulfilling the economic demands of work-related improved conditions, there neither the demands of the farmer category have been placed in appropriate fashion nor anybody has favoured and supported them. This is the reason why the standard of political consciousness is usually low. Even today, in many states of India, the situation is miserable.

As a consequence of the lack in association of farmers, not only the economic state of the farmers is lagging, but because of having no political consciousness, there is a characteristic impact of religion and caste on politics and the situation of farmers is miserable. Because of this community warfare has evolved in a new form.

From governmental policies and planning, no specific benefits are received by poor landless farmers, the rich farmers are getting richer and the farmer movements are also being conducted by these rich farmers

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only. The political parties organize the farmer rallies for their power demonstration and to accumulate the support of farmers in their favour. In Indian politics, “politics of movement” have set in and in this race, neither the ruling party nor the opposition party is lagging. In the veil of the farmer movement, regional and minority leadership is also emerging. There is a profound difference in the farmer movement of north and south and that is in comparison to north India, in south India the farmer movement is an expansion of the movement of backward classes. The farmer category itself is not united. They neither have any coercive chain of strong national league of their own, nor any political party. Indian farmer is under influence of various political parties and easily victimized by tricky politics.

The farmers of India in the form of a producer have to face various hassles. In the name of the so-called green revolution, the economic equality has continually increased amongst the farmers. Only one-fourth of the farms of the country have arrangements for irrigation. More than half of the farmers are in miserable condition. They are so much dependent on nature that in every three years their crops are destroyed once by floods, drought or hoarfrost. Consequently, if like roads and electricity, there is a governmental procurement of irrigation, then poor and lowly farmers will also get many benefits.

Hence, it is clear from the character and activity of farmer movement in India that very few politicians are in favour of genuine upliftment of the farmers. Majority of the parties motivated farmer movements from time-to-time and also provided support, but their actual objective was nothing but to demonstrate their power. Hence, for resolution of their problems, farmers have to work together, use education in the form of a weapon and select a rational leadership. Apart from this, until the political parties will not be dynamic in preventing problems faced by the farmers, till then the miserable condition of farmers will probably remain unfeasible.

1.3 Summary

- Before independence, where on one hand, the revolt of 1857 took place; on the other hand, various farmer movements also took place. Even after independence, because of economic-social and political reasons various movements took place. In reality, these movements, violence, besiege and demonstrations etc. are result of public dissatisfaction.
- In India, endeavour to organize farmers and farmer movements can be believed to have begun in 19th century since when farmer movements took place in Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab etc. Among these, Santhal Rebellion of 1855, Deccan Riots of 1875, etc. are popular. In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi organized farmers in Champaran and in 1918 performed passive resistance (Satyagraha) in Gujarat against land revenue.
- After attaining independence, many strategies for land reform were adhered central and state governments, but it could not be possible to make them completely operational. Consequently, many development plans were left on paper and no requisite development occurred in economic state of the farmers.
- Even South India was also not left untouched by farmer movements. In September-October, 1980, Karnataka farmer assembly council intensified their agitation in such a way that Chief Minister Shri Gundu Rao had to accept their demands immediately.
- The second major farmer movement in the years after attaining independence was the Telangana movement. This was similar to a revolutionary farmer movement. It started during the obnoxious rule of Nizam in the state of Hyderabad in the year 1946 and it instantly spread to other districts of the state. This movement was started against the forced and extreme collections by vassals.
- In 1987 – 88, Mahendra Singh became the centre of attraction in the country and abroad. Under his leadership, the farmers of Uttar Pradesh attracted the called the attention of the country’s public for their demands of remitting the electricity and water bills and enjoying the appropriate benefits of their agricultural produce. It was the magnanimity of Shri Tikait’s movement that this besiege was completely peaceful, which continued for more than a month.

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- In India, endeavour to organize farmers and farmer movements can be believed to have begun in 19th century since when farmer movements took place in Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab etc. Among these, Santhal Rebellion of 1855, Deccan Riots of 1875, etc. are popular. In 1936, by mixed efforts of some Congress and communist leaders, "All India Kisan Congress" was formed. During the end of the Second World War, with the name of "All India United Kisan Sabha" a disparate organization was constituted.
- After independence, central and state governments agreed on various land reform plans, but they were not completely functional. Various principles were being followed even after their abolition by vassals and intermediates, but still the miserable condition of the farmers was the major reason of the movement, from time-to-time by means of rallies and corteges, farmers expressed their resentment.

1.4 Keywords

- **Naxalite** – A place called Naxalbari in the district of Darjiling, where the revolt of farmers blazed up.
- **Abolition** – To completely destroy any malpractice, practice or mode.

1.5 Review Questions

1. "Even after attaining independence, farmer movements have taken place." Give analysis of this statement.
2. Give details of popular farmer movements before 1947.
3. Give interpretation of those reasons because of which even after independence farmer revolts took place.
4. Describe the popular farmer movement and their leaders of south India.
5. Evaluate the role of Mahendar Singh Tikait in providing new direction to farmer movements.

Answer: Self Assessment

1. Tebhaga Movement
2. Telangana Movement
3. Hind Kisaan Panchayat
4. Kisaan Panchayat
5. Swami Sahjanand

1.6 Further Readings



Books

1. **Bhartiya Loktantra** – Rajesh Rawat, Satish Chaturvedi, Raj Publication.
2. **Bharat Mein Rajniti** – Abhay Kumar Dubey, Vani Publication.
3. **Bharat Mein Panchayat Raj** – George Mathew, Vani Publication.
4. **Loktantra ka Nayalok** – Arvind Mohan, Vani Publication.
5. **Bharat Mein Vikas Loktantra aur Vikendrikaran** – Chandansen Gupta, Rutlej Publication.
6. **Bharat Mein Algav** – Shamsul Islam, Vani Publication.

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Unit 2: The Concept and Models of Development

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Objectives

Introduction

- 2.1 Need of Development
- 2.2 Relations between Political Development and Economic Development
- 2.3 Various Model of Development
- 2.4 Summary
- 2.5 Keywords
- 2.6 Review Questions
- 2.7 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students should be able to:

- understand the necessity of development;
- know the mutual relations between political development and economic development;
- get familiar with models of development.

Introduction

India is a developing country. Many countries of America, England and Europe are called Developed Countries. In developing countries, mostly those countries are included that attained freedom from the clutches of imperialism after the Second World War and emerged as independent countries. They are also called as Emerging Nations. During the subjugation, these dependent countries were socially, economically, politically and culturally pillaged. Their resources were exploited to a large extent and when they got freedom; their social and economic conditions were pathetic. These countries had issues concerning illiteracy, poverty, starvation, lowered public health, thrashed economy, corrupt political life, strewn society etc. were at their ultimate extremity. To improve their condition, they had to start another struggle. These countries are on the march for their development. The arranged study of the issues of these countries has started recently and efforts have been made for those measures through which these countries are developed quickly.

2.1 Need of Development

It is difficult to give a specific definition of the concept of development. Some people relate it to change— political, economic and social changes. Some scholars state that the

meaning of development is the attainment of specific aim. Some people call modernization as development.

According to **William Chambers**, development can be considered as a state (political and economic) that acts as a precursor and has the capacity to operate the issues, which it has to encounter. In this there is a representation of a framework and uniqueness of tasks.

McKenzie said that development is a capacity to adapt toward society's high adaptation.

It can be said that development is not the attainment of a specific aim, but it is such a process that establishes those systems and frameworks that are capable of providing solutions for the issues originating in the society. The meaning of development is to bring such a change in the system that originates such uniqueness that it is capable of confronting all the issues. **J. H. Mittleman** says that development means to increase the capability of reasonable use of environmental and human resources for fulfillment of social aims. In simple words, we can say that development is that process, which establishes such a system that has the capability of facing the challenges arising in front of it and those that can develop in future.

Stages of Development—There are two main stages of development. 1. Fulfillment of integral necessities of people. 2. Arrangement of necessary resources for good life. Like according to **Arastu**, an empire came into existence for protection of life and is fostered for a better life; similarly, the first of development is to establish and develop such frameworks that fulfill integral necessities of people. The first thing that an individual requires food and clothes. Therefore, a country where the *integral necessities* of people, such as food, clothes, health, house etc. are a concern, there the foremost necessity is to ascertain the fulfillment of these demands, so that people do not get victims of hunger, shortage, idleness and unemployment, illness etc. Only on fulfillment of integral necessities, an individual thinks to become perfect. After filling his stomach only, an individual begins to think about other things and considers about his own life and his development. Therefore, the second stage of development is to produce such an environment, in which an individual can make his life better and advanced. In other words, it is to produce relevant facilitations for development of his life. These include mainly arrangement of public, relevant and adequate means of livelihood, citizen liberty, human rights, active participation of public in governance, secularism, expression of independent ideas etc.

Aspects of Development—Development has an association with all spheres of life and based on this development has also many aspects. Development process can be called by their own names, which has an association with almost all spheres of life. The aims of an empire are not limited, and it endeavours for the fulfillment of the aims for an all round development of an individual's life. Therefore, an empire after getting developed in all the ways is called a developed country. It has mainly following three aspects—1. Social development 2. Economic development and 3. Political development.

1. **Social Development**—This means to arrange for social justice, enforce social equality, eradication of racialism, public education and provide facilities of public health and housing, set up a relevant environment by removing the abusiveness of cultural and religious fields, remove social evils and expand religion dispassion.
2. **Economic Development**—Economic development is related with development of the economic life of the society. Modernization of the system of production, providing many sources of employment so that nobody is idle and unemployed, develop business, eradicate economic inequalities spread in the society, arrange economic and social security, develop science and technology, develop sources of communication etc. With the economic development only, all things are available in ample in society. No one feels the lack for food and clothing, no one falls for hunger and scarcity and there is no exploitation of an individual by another individual.
3. **Political Development**—The concept of development is mainly related with the political development. Political development can take place by only democratic administrative system and in such a state economic and social developments also take place on their own. The scope of political development can be understood from modernization of political system. Therefore, the meaning

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of political development is to change the traditional and lagging political system to modernized system. Modern political system is believed to be more appropriate for solving issues.



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In political development, stress is given mainly on three things. 1. Equality 2. Capacity and 3. Differentiation

Equality means that there remains difference between the ruler and the ruled and that everybody is equal in terms of justice and implementation of laws should be the same for everyone. There should be active and complete participation of the common people in administration. Appointments should be based on the capability and workmanship for all public posts and citizens should actively contribute in governance of political methodology by freely expressing their demands and ideas. All people should get rights and freedom based on equality. By **Capacity**, it is meant that the capability of political principles should either increase or develop so much that it is able to arrange for common affairs, withstand the new demands of common people and capable to control disputes.

Differentiation means decentralization of power. Hence, there should be so much of development in frameworks (both conventional and non-conventional forms) of political principles that it is helpful in making decisions by government and to reach the political principles by giving them appropriate form and by reconsidering the fulfillment of many demands, ideas and beliefs of the common people. Thus, to complete the unique forms of tasks in political methodology, there should be development of unique types of frameworks.

2.2 Relations between Political Development and Economic Development

Political development has been called a political preterm of economic development. This means that without political development, economic development is not possible and in political development, economic conditions play a significant role. Both have such type of intimacy and both help each other. The intimate relations of political development and economic development can be stated as follows:

1. The issues of political development in every country or every political administration are diverse according to peculiar economic issues. It is essential that the political development should be according to those peculiar economic issues.
2. While solving the economic issues, some political and cultural situations are helpful and others are obstructive. In this manner, the economic issues are resolved according to them. Because of this, political development is such a political state, which is helpful in economic development.
3. Every country executes its state policy by taking into account its economic policy.
4. The political development is a form of peculiar politics of industrialized societies. It is being said that an industrialized life presents such a political life for which every country aims to attain this, whether that country follows a democratic administration or follows a procedure of authoritative administration. Thus an industrial society is said to be helpful to political development.

There is no doubt that there is an intimate relation between political and economical development but it is not right to believe that political development is completely interconnected to economic circumstances or that economic development is completely dependent on political circumstances.



Did u know? Every country executes its state policy by taking into account its economic policy.

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2.3 Various Model of Development

Alternative Paths of Development—Various ideologies are validated worldwide about development. Amongst them three ideologies are prominent. Market Society Model, Welfare State Model and Socialist Model are models interlinked with the liberalist approach of market society model and welfare state model development, while socialist model is interlinked to Marxist approach.

Market Society Model of Development—The thinkers supporting the market society model of development believe political development and modernization to be synonymous and accept developed countries of the Western world as development model. This means that political development can be attained by westernization. The liberal democratic administration of the Western countries forms the yardstick for political development of developing countries. They are based mainly on liberalism. The following things are mainly given stress in modernization and westernization:

- (1) **Developed State of Urbanization**—The developed state of urbanization is stressed in market society model of development. Hence, urbanizing the rural administration and arranging the facilities for the necessities of daily life.
- (2) **Spread of Literacy**—In development, stress is given on achieving the goal of hundred per cent literacy. Hence, getting rid of illiteracy by disseminating education. Illiteracy is of the main reasons for backwardness and poverty. To increase the rate of literacy by getting rid of illiteracy and to make the entire population literate.
- (3) **Increase in Per Capita Income**—By getting rid of idleness and unemployment and by expanding the sources of employment, to increase the per capita income of every individual by making advancements in agriculture by scientific methods and to develop it so that an individual can enjoy a developed life-style. To make improvement in an individual's economic status.
- (4) **Industrialization and Commercialization**—Development also means that the industry should develop through modern methods and commerce and trade should expand. Industries should be so developed, such that the society should not import anything, instead it should be in a state of exporting.
- (5) **Expansion of Media of Mass Communication**—The media of mass communication and mass medium should be widespread in a modern state so that the distance of time and place should have no effect in an individual's life and he feels connected with the entire world. Undeveloped mass communication in a society is an indication of its backwardness.
- (6) **Wide Spread People's Participation**—In a modern, advanced, and developed society, there is an extensive participation of people's social, economic, and political actions. There is no copyright or supreme control on the economic system by the state or society and people are given the freedom to govern it according to their own desire and liberty. In a similar way, there is no interference of the government in the social procedures. People get maximum freedom to handle their social life and the state does not interfere in social issues. In political life, the powers are maximally decentralized and the powers are used at all levels directly by elected assemblies.
- (7) **Market Economy**—Under this liberalist model of development, market economy is given much importance. In this model (market-economy model) of development, much importance is given to the fact that developing countries should adopt their economy according to the Western liberal

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countries. In this Western liberal economy, much importance is given to free trade and international competition. The state does not interfere much and control in trade and economic fields. The principle of liberalism is adopted in the economic field.

Economic Growth included in **Market Society Model** is believed to be the basis or essential requisite of development. Meaning of development is to attain the state of abundance in economic field. This state can be attained by people's participation through media of free trade, open competition, and economic process.

There are many stages of economic progress. **AFK Orgaski** described four stages of economic progress, who believed that it is an essential component of political development. These four stages are as follows: 1. The stage of Primitive Unification, 2. The stage of industrialization, 3. The stage of National Welfare, and 4. Politics of liberalism. **Orgaski** has described these in his book 'The Stages of Political Development' (1956).

Similarly, W.W. Roetow has described the five stages of economic progress in his book 'The Stage of Economic Growth' (1960). After traversing these five stages only, any society can achieve the stage of abundance and it can be considered as developed. These stages are as follows:

1. **Traditional Society** – In this the agriculture is mainly based on human labour and product quality and quantity, both are below standard.
2. **Transitional Stage** – When the economic stage completes the conditions of change the ground for development is prepared and moves toward development.
3. **Take off Stage** – In this, the barriers of industrialization are eliminated and the entrepreneur class rises. When economy moves toward industrialization.
4. **Drive of Maturity Stage** – In this, industrialization takes place and it reaches to a much developed stage. The level of industrial development rises and the productivity is also of higher level.
5. **Mass Consumption Stage** – This is a stage of abundance. In this stage, the fundamental necessities are fulfilled and the society starts producing and consuming long-lasting and high-level products.

The market-society model of development is based on capitalist system and inspires to move on footsteps of the Western liberalized democratic developed states. United States of America is an example of this, which is an image of such a political development.

Welfare State Model of Development – The second main model of development is that which believes that the traits of the welfare state as its yardstick for development. This is in a way an analog to the view point of democratic socialism. According to this, the aim of political development is to establish a welfare state. This is little different from conventional liberalist viewpoint and is interlinked to modern liberalist viewpoint.

This concept of development arose in England and only after the Second World War, this developed in a special form. Today's state is a welfare state, which aims is working for the welfare of the common people. There was a time, when the state was considered as a policeman. Then the concept of Service State developed in the state, which included other tasks, apart from working as a policeman, that helped people, such as disseminating education and welfare of public health, but today, there has been much progress in the tasks of the state and it is assigned all those tasks, which helps in public welfare.



Task

Find out those countries, which have adopted the welfare state model of development.

William Beveridge in his book 'The Pillars of Security' (1943), presented the idea that the aim of a state is to make common people free from the five main evils – *dearth, disease, ignorance, poverty and idleness*. According to the concept of welfare state, the aim of a state is to set up such an environment,

in which all the citizens get the opportunities of living a respectful life based on equality. The welfare state takes adequate steps to provide ample opportunities, provide social and economic security to everyone, fulfillment of fundamental necessities of everyone, provide essential facilities for career development, rise in the life-style of people, decrease in the trench between the rich and the poor and stop decentralization of economic and political powers. The foundation of such a state only means the political development. It is based on democratic socialism and instead of free economy, it supports *mixed economy*. England, France, Italy, Australia, Germany, Sarden etc. countries are supporters of this viewpoint only and based on this they are known as developed and advanced countries.

Socialist Model of Development – The socialist model of development is interlinked to the Marxist ideology. In this, the development of a developing country should be based on the yardstick of the communist socialist state. They consider communist states as form of political development. The supporters of socialist model of development state that much opposition has taken place in the profits of developed capitalist countries and developing capitalist countries and in developing countries; the capitalists are unable to develop the power of manufacture. This incapability in these countries is because of being in captivation of imperialist powers for a long time and getting continuously exploited by from economic view point. Hence, today even developing countries will not be encouraged to adopt capitalist system for development process. Therefore, these underdeveloped and developing countries, which have recently attained independence, should expect development only after completely breaking their relations from capitalism.

The supporters of socialist model state that in *international competition* only powerful countries get the profits, the countries of the Third World or underdeveloped countries are harmed in a similar way, as laborers are exploited in often competition and free trade. It has been seen that developed countries use their funds in developing countries and get enjoy the raw materials of that country and use the market of that country for their manufacture products. From this, these developing countries can never benefited the capitalist system, international competition and free market.

The socialist model of development is that model, which assumes the communist socialist system as its ideal and governs the development process according to it.

The socialist model of development has been criticized also, especially in 1991 after the division of the Soviet Union. With the division of the Soviet Union, it is being said that the communist states are toward their downfall and the system of socialistic administration cannot take a society towards development.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True/False –

1. States which got their independent after the Second World War are called developed states.
2. The meaning of differentiation means decentralization of the powers.
3. The socialistic model of development is interlinked with Marxism.
4. The welfare model of the state is based on the economy market.
5. In international competition, only powerful nations get much benefit.

2.4 Summary

- Development is not the attainment of a specific aim, but it is such a process that establishes those systems and frameworks that are capable of providing solutions for the issues originating in the society. The meaning of development is to bring such a change in the system that originates such uniqueness that it is capable of confronting all the issues.

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- There are two main stages of development. 1. Fulfillment of integral necessities of people. 2. Arrangement of necessary resources for good life.
- Development has an association with all spheres of life and based on this development has also many aspects. Development process can be called by their own names, which has an association with almost all spheres of life. The aims of an empire are not limited, and it endeavours for the fulfillment of the aims for an all round development of an individual's life. Therefore, an empire after getting developed in all the ways is called a developed country.
- The concept of development is mainly related with the political development. Political development can take place by only democratic administrative system and in such a state economic and social developments also take place on their own. The scope of political development can be understood from modernization of political system.
- Political development has been called a political preterm of economic development. This means that without political development, economic development is not possible and in political development, economic conditions play a significant role. Both have such type of intimacy and both help each other.
- In a modern, advanced, and developed society, there is an extensive participation of people's social, economic, and political actions. There is no ownership or supreme control on the economic system by the state or society and people are given the freedom to govern it according to their own desire and liberty. In a similar way, there is no interference of the government in the social procedures.
- Under this liberalist model of development, market economy is given much importance. In this model (market-society model) of development, much importance is given to the fact that developing countries should adopt their economy according to the western liberal countries.
- The welfare state takes adequate steps to provide ample opportunities, provide social and economic security to everyone, fulfillment of fundamental necessities of everyone, provide essential facilities for career development, rise in the life-style of people, decrease in the trench between the rich and the poor and stop decentralization of economic and political powers. The foundation of such a state only means the political development.

2.5 Keywords

- Differentiation – decentralization of power, authority, resource etc.
- Market economy – that form of economy in which the international competition, free trade policies are adopted.

2.6 Review Questions

1. Throw light on the necessity and importance by specifying the concept of development.
2. Describe the various stages and aspects of development.
3. Analyze inter-relation between political development and economic development.
4. Describe the various models of development.
5. Comment briefly on the socialistic model of development.

Answer: Self Assessment

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- | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. False | 2. True | 3. True |
| 4. False | 5. True | |

2.7 Further Readings



Books

1. **Bharatiya Prajatantra** – Rajesh Rawat, Satish Chaturvedi – Raj Publication.
2. **Bharat Mein Rajniti** – Abhay Kumar Dubey – Vani Prakashan.
3. **Bharat Mein Panchayat Raj** – George Mathew – Vani Prakashan.
4. **New World of Democracy** – Arvind Mohan – Vani Prakashan.
5. **Development, Democracy and Differentiation in India** – Chandrasen Gupta – Rutlej Publication.
6. **Segregation and Religion in India** – Shamsul Islam – Vani Prakashan.

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Unit-3: Political Economy of Development

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students should be able to:

- Understand the necessity of planning.
- Be Familiar with Planning Commission and Development Council.
- Know about Political Implications of Economic Planning.

Introduction

By planning it is meant that 'To take a step with appropriate system'. According to Fayol, planning means 'prevision', which means to see ahead so that it is clear what tasks are to be accomplished? Every that activity is known as planned activity, which is based on foresightedness, consultation and aims and noticeable resources to fulfill these aims. In other words, the previous preparation to do work is only planning. According to Indian Planning Commission, 'Planning is a procedure of gathering resources by means of which the maximal lucrative utilization of the resources is done for the fulfillment of inevitable social aims.'

After independence, the concept of economic planning was accepted for economic development in India. The corporate bodies, such as 'Economic Planning' and 'National Development Council' came into existence. The economic planning started with an ordinary form, but in sometime only it impersonated into a large organization. The organization which was initially considered as a consultant

organization, it transformed into a different form of government in size. Planning Commission and National Development Council substantially influenced many systems of the Constitution, such as Finance Commission, Federalism and Democracy.

Objectives of Planning – The objective of economic planning can be divided into the following parts:

- (1) **Economic Objective** – The economic objectives of planning are – economic equality, equality of opportunity, maximum production, complete employment and development of undeveloped areas. In planning, of national income and equal distribution opportunities are involved. The equality of income is to make available the cheap facilities – medical care, education, social insurance, cheap houses etc. facilities to the poor category by the spending the income obtained by maximum taxes from the rich people. Inequality can be removed by providing equal opportunities of bread and butter to all the citizens of the country. To make the lifestyle of people better, all the fields of manufacture – agriculture, industry, minerals etc. – can be increased. Through planning, it is essential to prepare opportunities for capable citizens of all the tasks of the country. For establishing equality in life-style of the entire country, it is a principle goal of planning to equalize the undeveloped and semi-developed areas of the country with the developed areas.
- (2) **Social Objectives** – In the social objectives of planning, the aim of establishing a non-categorized society is included. Both the labour and industrialist should get appropriate component of the production. The objectives of planning include providing educational facilities to the backward castes, prioritizing the governmental services and bringing other honorable castes on present levels.
- (3) **Political Objectives** – The important objectives of planning include protecting the political authority, power and increase in its respect. In the presence of the political stability in the country only economic stability is possible.



Notes Economic planning is a new transformation of the modern era.

3.1 Need for Planning in India

In the nineteenth century, there was a dictation of capitalism, individualism and individual freedom and majority of the country supported the 'liberal trade policy' and 'economic freedom', but in the last half-century, because of the Russian revolution, world-wide economic recession, two great wars, technological advancement, nascent social-economic issues etc., the countries and economists understood the importance of economic planning and stressed on adopting the economic planning system. As a matter of fact, the present era is an 'era of planning' and almost all the countries in the world are adjoined in economic planning for their development and growth.

The necessity of planning in India has been felt because of many reasons – (i) poverty of the country, (ii) economic imbalance and other problems originated from the division, (iii) problem of unemployment, (iv) necessity of industrialization, (v) social and economic inequalities, and (vi) backwardness of the country, development at a slow rate, explosive population etc. All these problems are interlinked with each other; hence, for their prevention and for the adequate economic development of the country, planning is the only unique desirable option.

3.2 Planning in India

Reknowned engineer, M.Visvesvaraya in 1934, in his famous book '**Planned Economy for India**' kept such a form of planning, which aimed was doubling the national income of the country in ten years. After this, under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress constituted a 'National Planning

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Commission'. This Commission selected Prof. KT Shah as voluntary minister. This Commission formed 26 subcommittees to start its work, out of which 25 subcommittees presented their reports, but struggle between the contemporary foreign government and Congress and because of Second World War, this Commission was incapable of completing its task. In 1944, the Indian government also constituted a 'Planning and Development Department'. In 1946, a 'Consultant Planning Board' was also constituted. In 1946, 'Niyog Samiti' commended that the nature of economic planning is such that "An integrated powerful and for cabinet council in an evident form it is necessary to establish a responsible organization at the centre, which can work in a stable form with concentration for economic reconstruction in the complete area."

3.3 Planning Commission in India

In India, the planning commission was established on 15 March, 1950 about which the central cabinet approved a resolution. According to the view of Prof. A H Hanson the cabinet considered the planning commission to be a fundamentally as an advisory body, whose task was only to advise. In the resolution of the cabinet [Serial P.(C.) 50, Indian gazette, 15 March, 1950] it was said that keeping in mind the resources and analyzing all the appropriate economic aspects impartially, there is a necessity to form a generalized planning and for this task there is a requirement of such a commission, which is independent of daily administrative work, but which has a higher level of connection with the government. The Planning Commission was established with the aim that its basic directive post—abundant resources of livelihood for all citizens, distribution of wealth for social welfare and profitable decentralization of economic system—were based on directive principles of politics. Hence, there were following seven responsibility of the Planning Commission:

- (1) Estimating the material resources and manpower (including technical people) and as per the requirements of the country to learn about possibilities of increasing those resources.
- (2) To make an ultimate effective plan for the balanced use of resources of the country.
- (3) To determine the phases of implementation of planning and to govern the resources for them.
- (4) To indicate toward the economic barriers and to determine appropriate condition for the successful implementation of planning.
- (5) To determine the nature of the essential mechanism for successful implementation of each phase of planning.
- (6) To observe the phase-wise progress of planning from time-to-time and to commend the essential resolutions for this.
- (7) To finally commend for facilitating the work of the Commission and keeping in mind the present condition and growth program and to advise for the resolution of the problems of the centre and the states.

There is no description of the Planning Commission in the Constitution; hence, it has been constituted by a document approval by the government in the form of an advisory and expert body consultant and expert institution. Consequently, changes have been made in its form and constitution by various governments from time to time.

The then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was made the president of the first Planning Commission and five full-time members were designated, including T.T. Krishnamachari, G L Mehta, S K Patil, Gulzarilal Nanda and C. D. Deshmukh. Despite being the ministers, Gulzarilal Nanda and C. D. Deshmukh were its members. From time-to-time, other ministers and scholars were being designated in it and Prime Minister was its ex officio chairman. In 1967, there was a controversy for the composition of the Planning Commission. An objection was made for the Prime Minister's and Finance Minister's being ex officio chairman and member of the Planning Commission and stress was given to make it a non-political institution, but Prime Minister continued to be its ex officio chairman.



Did u know?

In 1971, Prime Minister was appointed as the ex-officio chairman of the Planning Commission and the planning minister was appointed as the ex-officio Vice Chairman and maximum task of the planning was given to the planning ministry.

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Janata Party government kept Prime Minister's ex-officio chairman, one Vice Chairman (not necessarily a minister) and three cabinet ministers—finance, home and defense for part-time ex-officio members and three full-time members. Its members and chairman does not have a fixed term of office. There is no specific qualification for its members. The members are appointed as per the wish of the Prime Minister. In practice, with the change in government, the Planning Commission is reinstituted. The number of its members changes in accordance to the government's wishes.

The full-time members are appointed for his unique reputation in economic issues or in the administrative field based on their remarkable prestige. While appointing them, special importance is given to their public works and experience in several fields. The statistical advisors of the cabinet are also included in the meetings of the commission. The members of the commission get the same rank and pay allowances, which are available to the members of the cabinet. All members of the commission work in the form of a corporate body, but for convenience every member is made a master for one or more than one topics. In the past, the planning minister used to be the Vice Chairman also of the Commission, but since 1971, any full-time professional economist was appointed as the Vice Chairman. For some time, famous economist D.R. Gadgil has been working at the post of Vice Chairman for the Commission. During the public governance, D. T. Lakdawala was the Vice Chairman for the Commission. During the time of P. V. Narasimha Rao, Sri Pranab Mukherjee and H. D. Deve Gowda and during the time of Sri Inder Kumar Gujral, Prof. Madhu Dandavate were designated as Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission. At present, Montek Singh Ahluwalia is working at the designation of Vice Chairman of the Commission.

Should ministers be appointed as members of the Commission? In India, structure, role and status of the Planning Commission have been much bone of contention. Much discussion has been taken place on this topic that is it appropriate to make ministers the members of the Commission? According to some scholars, the Planning Commission should be a complete independent organization. Its task is to provide suggestion to the dominant economic problems in the country and for this its members should be notable experts and they should get right to work autonomously. **Prof. D. R. Gadgil** has written that, "One of the main reasons of negligence of the prominent tasks by the Planning Commission is that it has become a vast powerful organization and like ministers, its members also use power and preservation and have an appetite to demonstrate. The nature of going on the wrong path by getting diverted from the decided path of the Commission has been benefitted more from this fact that Finance Minister and Prime Minister itself are its members." The opinion of the Administrative Welfare Commission is that the Planning Commission should be completely made a technical board and the minister members should be kept separate from it. It also suggested that the Prime Minister should also be kept separate from it, who has been its President since the beginning. In reality, in December 1946, according to the advisory Board the Planning Commission should radically be an overall non-political advisory Board.

According to **Prof. Arvind Sharma**, the complexity that arises from the ministerial membership, that is, the decisions of the commission are much influenced from the political view point and are ignored from the technical economic view points. Its resolution is that unrelated expert council should be adopted of the experts or a corporate commission should be established of technical experts and politicians, which will limit the influence of the politicians and which will provide an appropriate place to the experts.

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With the Planning Commission, the Prime Minister and some other ministers should have relationship, which is essentially relevant. In the absence of the ministers, there will be a lack of view point of social-political pragmatism among the expert members of the Commission. With the presence of Prime Minister and influential cabinet ministers in the Commission, the decisions of the Commission get an exclusive dignity and strength. The Prime Minister and the ministers not only act as a contact link between the central government and the Commission, but also establishes link between the Commission and the Parliament.

According to the famous economist **Balraj Mehta**, "The idea to provide autonomy to the process of the planning does not seem appropriate in the country's present economic, social and political systems and not also desirable. By providing only constitutional designation or preservation no dignity can be provided to governmental planners."



Task

Identify the tasks of National Development Council.

3.4 National Development Council

There is no deny of the fact that there some influential elements in our Constitution, such as – Constitutional recognition for the States, description of their powers and tasks in the Seventh Schedule, etc. According to the item serial number 20 of the Concurrent List, both the state and the center have the right to frame laws for economic and social planning, but in this field, the Central Ordinance will be supreme. Similarly, between the relations of the center and states, the Parliament has been considered as being much powerful. Keeping in mind those work of the Planning Commission, it was essential to keep both the government leaders and experts in it. For acceptance and implementation of the planning, it was essential to have the presence of political leaders. Keeping in mind the division of powers of the states and center, to prepare the plan, the participation of the states was also essential. Because of this, the National Development Council was established, which was not a constitutional body and of which the Chief Minister was an ex-officio member. According to **Prof. C. P. Bhambhari**, "In the planning-related issues, for the establishment of adjustment between center and states, the National Development Council was established. For its establishment, the chart objectives were strengthen – (1) to the resources and labor of the country for helping the Planning Commission and to give boost, (2) to motivate the adoption of homogeneous economical policies of all important fields, (3) to make effort for rapid and balanced development of all parts of the country."

The principle tasks of the National Development Council are as follows - (1) to think time to time, for progress of the national planning, (2) to think on the topics related to economic and social polices influencing the national development, (3) to suggest for attainment of determined aims and objectives of national planning.

In framing the Five-Year Plans, there has been a significant role of the National Development Council. Till the plan is not approved by the National Development Council, it cannot possess the final form of the prototype plan. In National Development Council, the membership of the states chief ministers and because of the acceptance of the scheduled programs by the Planning Commission, the plan gets a pre-acceptance from the states. According to **Michael Brecher**, "The National Development Council has developed uniformity in the perspective in the determination of planning and similarity in working. The members of the Council are the founders of the authoritative policies, and of the their opinions can not be ignored by Planning Commission and the Cabinet in any situation."

3.5 Political Implications of Economic Planning in India

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The Planning Commission and the National Development Council are the constitutional institutions in India, which have become the most dominant in nature as compared to the cabinet and the Parliament. Indeed, the construction of these two institutions has neither been done by the Constitution nor by any Parliamentary act, still characteristically, they have become body policy maker. In practice, their proposals have become policy directives, which are complied by not only by the cabinet of the states, but also by our Parliament. It is said in relation to the National Development Council that it has taken apart our Planning Commission also and its standard is in comparison to a mere research institution. The Commission and the Council has affected our complete State system. The political outcomes of the economic planning can be discussed under the following titles:

- (1) Economic planning and the Cabinet.
- (2) Economic planning and the Parliament.
- (3) Economic planning and the Democracy.
- (4) Economic planning and the Finance Commission.
- (5) Economic planning and the Federal System.

(1) **Economic planning and the Cabinet** – The administration of the Indian government is done by the council of ministers and the council of ministers is collectively responsible for its own tasks toward the Parliament. Every ministry has the responsibility to make government policies in his working area appoint the governmental policy in its own sector, to implement it and to review those policies, but with the existence of corporate bodies, such as the Planning Commission and the National Development Council, the standard of the cabinet has reduced in the form of the policy makers. Now the important decisions are taken only by the Planning Commission and the Council. Many ministers get to know the decisions very late taken for their departments. In determining the important questions in relation to economic policies the role of the Commission and the Development Council is much significant in comparison to the cabinet. According to Ashok Chanda, “Along with the Commission, the partial introduction of the cabinets has distorted the Constitutional status and has made it possible for the Commission to interfere between the policy-related issues and in daily issues.”



Did u know? Because of the increasing role of the Planning Commission, it has been said as an “Omnipotent Cabinet Council.”

Still this system has been appreciated. **Prof. Henson** has been an admirer of the present planning system of India, under which by participating in the task of planning construction, the ministers experiences commitment for the planning objectives. In their words, “The main characteristic of the Indian system is that it has provided a political structure to the planning.” The ministers have not been ignored in Planning Construction. The ministers have been affiliated with the Commission through which a co-ordination has been established between the cabinet and the Commission. Through the administrative viewpoint, today also, the ministers have a specific role in Indian planning. The responsibility of the implementation of planning has also been given to the ministers.

Serious difference of opinion also originated sometimes amongst the political members of the Planning Commission and technical experts. There has been a important role in planning ministry of the Commission. In the era of planning minister with influential personality, planning ministers have only been the determiner of the Planning Commission. Hence, it is not relevantly wrong to say that by the financial Planning, any revolutionary transformation has come in the status of the cabinet in India.

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(2) **Financial Planning and the Parliament**—According to **Ashok Chanda**, the Planning Commission has made the Indian Parliament a meaningless and secondary institution and has superseded the Parliamentary procedure in India. **K.M. Munshi** has also said that “As a matter of fact, today the Parliament does not administrate in the country, but the Planning Commission controls and guides the government and interesting thing is that the Commission is not responsible for the Parliament.” In Parliamentary system, the ascendancy of public is reflected in the Parliament and through the medium of the Parliament, investigation is done on it. The Parliament has a control on the cabinet and the Parliament can criticize the works of the ministers. The council of ministers is collectively responsible for its work toward the Parliament. The rights of the council are of ministers ultimately inherent in the Parliament and the council of ministers obtains their powers from the Parliament. As a consequence of the financial planning, where the status of the Parliament has weakened in the form of the policy maker body, there only the status of the Parliament is equivalent to a mere rubber stamp. It has to seal the plannings framed by the Planning Commission and the National Development Council and it does not have any control on these bodies.

Practically, the above-mentioned criticism is baseless. The manner in which the Parliament is investigating the various aspects of the Five-Year Plans, through its medium of specially organized committees, it has assured much intensive and elaborate investigation for these plans and by this much help has been sought for establishing its own control on the most important areas of planned development for the national effort in the country. Support has been sought for preparing and finalizing these plans by the suggestions and comments in these committees and the planning.

Then at the centre and in the States, there are planning ministers, which houses are responsible for the Parliament and the State legislatures. After finalizing the Five-Year Plans, they are dispatched for the approval in front of the Parliament. The draft of the Five-Year Plan approved by the Parliament only is implemented by the concerned officers. Hence, it is not appropriate to say that the Parliamentary procedure has been superseded by the economic planning.

(3) **Planning and the Democracy**—Individualism economists believe that Planning is undemocratic. Their concept is that on one hand, the individual initiative ends from the economic planning there on the other hand, a centralized totalitarian structure is built. By economic planning, instinct for maximum centralization increases and autonomy of the local organizations ends.

In today's complex social-economic situations, calling the planning as undemocratic is identical to calling the saying that by eating food causes ill health. In modern industrialized society, there is no significance of traditional individualistic economic principles. Where there is a question of economic planning in India, effort has been made to make it possibly democratic. Plans are made with the help of the Planning Commission through the government elected by the common people. The construction of the plan is started by the lower units. When the Second Five-Year Plan was being organized, then the Planning Commission gave instructions to the States that they should invite the drafts of the panchayats, blocks and districts. Through this, in the planning of the State, the necessity of the local people can be taken into account and by this integrating the planning of villages and districts; the planning of the States can be given a final shape. But, a difficulty has originated by this the fabricated planning in the lower levels, which were very ambitious; they were not in harmony with the assigned aims of the Planning Commission. As a consequence of this, during the drafting period the Third Five-Year Plan, the Commission determined some prominent areas, such as agriculture, cooperation, primary education, village industry, etc, and in these areas only the smaller units has asked to prepare the plans.

For the success of the democracy, it is essential to believe that there is a state of prosperity and enrichment in the country. The common people can stay prosperous, satisfied and well-to-do only when its economic status is good. They are not sufferers of poverty and unemployment. They are able to fulfill their primary necessities. Because of this, after independence our national government adopted the path of planned development. In India, how can any effort made for economic progress is against democratic? **Prof. Laski** said that “In the lack of economic freedom, the political and citizen freedoms are useless.” Economic planning is an effort in order to give the shape to imagination.

(4) **Economic Planning and the Finance Commission**—In the Article 280 of the Indian Constitution, an arrangement has been made for an unbiased Finance Commission. The work of the Finance Commission is to recommend for support of finance and financial grants for fulfillment of the necessities of the States and to reduce the prevalent dissimilarities in the various areas. Finance Commission is a Constitutional organization and according to the Article 275, it decides the form and degree of central support and grants provided to the States. In 1950, after the constitution of the Planning Commission, a controversial situation was developed. Ashok Chanda writes that, “In the form of the omnipotent economic institution, the Planning Commission terminated the goal of the Constitution by interference in the Finance Commission, which was established by the Constitution and such a hindrance has been present in the activities in which the thoughts of the Planning Commission are dominant over those of the Finance Commission.”

The nature of the activities of the Finance Commission and Planning Commission is similar. For the support provided to the States from the Center, both the Commissions provide their recommendations to the central government. It is being said that in the distribution of developmental resources, the working field and role of the Planning Commission has been increased because of which the activity of the Finance Commission has become meaningless. As **A T Apen** has written that, “Practically, the Planning Commission has degraded the Finance Commission in the economic areas. The working area of the Finance Commission is limited to non-planned budget. With the influential role of the Planning Commission, the role of the Finance Commission has reduced. In India, the Central Planning has killed the aspirations of the Constitution-makers in relation to the role of the Finance Commission. In this situation, there is a question mark on the utility of the unbiased Constitutional institution-Finance Commission.”

This seems to be an extraordinary instinct that a political institution reduced the significance of a Constitutional institution, such as the Finance Commission. By observing the decrease in status of the Finance Commission, **K. Santhanam** clearly said that, “Where activities of two Commissions—Finance Commission and Planning Commission are trespassing one another, there sometimes a controversial situation also arises. Where the Finance Commission is a Constitutional institution, whose work are limited, there the Planning Commission is basically related to the financial situation of the Union States. Until both the Commissions work, there is a necessity to bring an influential coordination among their tasks.” **Prof. M.V. Mathur** has suggested that Finance Commission should be merged with the Planning Commission.

Practically, along with central planning central monitoring is very important, otherwise the rate of development can fall. Nowadays, the Finance Commission can also maintain its important role from many views. Its work should be complementary to the activities of the Planning Commission. In our opinion, the Finance Commission should be made a permanent institution. Because of a non-political and an unbiased institution, it has an important utility in collecting the index numbers of the States. **Ashok Chanda** suggest that by making adequate amendments in the Constitution, the activities and areas of both the Commissions should be specified clearly, so that no opposition and controversy arises amongst them.

(5) **Economic Planning and the Federal System**—The economic planning has immensely effected our Union-State enactment. According to **K. Santhanam**, “The planning enactment has overshadowed the autonomy of the States in all the policies and finance-related issues. Granville Austin has written that under the Indian federalism, there has been a central impact. **Ashok Chanda** has written that planning in India has taken apart both democracy and federalism.

Prof A. H. Hanson says that the situation in the mind of Indian Constitution-makers’ was not clear. They might have assumed the adjustment between the centre of the planning and in the States, but this aspiration of them did not personify. The National Development Council, which was formed for mutual assistance and advise between the Centre and the States, just became a platform for debate for the makers of the economic planning. To obtain maximum resources for planning, each State planning started to competition amongst each other. In fabricating the planning, the coordination of the States

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was very limited. For financial support, the States became more dependent on the Centre. On the topic of social and economic services, competition began between the Planning Commission and the States. One of the outcomes of planning was that with the Constitutional form, the States had to feel helpless in allotted areas. On topics of education, medicines, public health, agriculture, cooperative social welfare, industrial accommodation system, the autonomy of the States has been hit through national planning. In the field of education, the expansion program of the departments of the universities depends on the sum of money provided by the central government; the increase in the salary of the professors also depends on the University Grant Commission. As a consequence of the economic planning, federal centralization has increased so much that **K. Santhanam** has said that, "The planning has not cancelled the federalism, but centralization has come in maximum degree and the complete planning enactment has overshadowed the autonomy of the State in policy and financial-related issues."

Impact of Planning on Federalism in India—Some critics have given the title of parallel government and 'Super Cabinet' to the Commission. The impact of planning on federalism can be understood in the following titles:

- (a) **Contents of Planning**—Planning in its own has a tendency for centralization, because it is associated to all the topics of administration. On all the topics of administration, the Planning Commission makes plan, in other words, in the list of topics of the State, it is present in some limit. In a federal system, there is a distribution of topics between the Centre and States, whereas through the medium of the Planning Commission a tendency of unity develops.
- (b) **Final acceptance of draft plan by Central Parliament**—The final decision of the draft plan is in the hands of the Central Parliament. In this way, in practice, the actual decision power is in the hands of the central executive and its decisions are implemented by the State executives. The States do not have their discrete Planning Boards; hence, the Planning Commission established and administered by the Centre has extensive impact on the State governments.
- (c) **Domination of Central Ministers in the Planning Commission**—The Prime Minister is the chairman of the Planning Commission and the Central finance, planning, home and agricultural ministers are appointed as its members. This establishes the domination of the central ministers in the Planning Commission. Hence, the organization of the Planning Commission has the capability of favorably influencing the Indian federalism in accordance to the Centre.
- (d) **Formation of Planning**—The Planning Commission decides some fundamental topics and prioritization for planning of the entire country. Because every State has a different problem, hence their basic problems cannot be condemned. The Planning Commission assumed in the beginning that the problems faced by the Centre and the State would be similar in nature. Because of this, the Commission tried to maintain the uniformity in its policies, whereas federalism does not give much stress on uniformity.
- (e) **Implementation of Planning**—States are believed to be agencies for implementing the planning. The Center gives the instructions and the States have to implement the decisions related to planning.
- (f) **Wealth-related Aspect**—One of the biggest complaints of the State governments have been that because of its wealth-related characteristic situation, the impact of the Central government has been maximum in the field of planning. In this relation, for a long time, a point of criticism has remained that the Center distributes the wealth of planning support with biasness. It is also said that the wealth for planning of the Center is increasing at a much faster rate as compared with the collected wealth for planning in the States. Not only this, by Central powers, the States are given instructions how to manage their developmental tasks. The Center has much flexible financial sources and through legislation based on its conferred rights, the Center is strengthening its situation by taking benefits of special facilities. The massive economic help provided by the foreign countries is also reinforcing the situation of the Center and in the name of development provides an opportunity to the Center to make its sources wealthy. The State government is responsible for development in the important fields like agriculture, education and health. The Center has less

development work on its own, but has financial sources as compared with the States, which are very abundant and flexible. Because of this, the Center is in such a situation that with the medium of the financial help it can charge its own wishes on the policies and planning of the States. As a consequence of this, in the Constitution, the soul of the proposed union management has been harmed, also the financial sources and means could not developed adequately. Taking benefits of these situations only the Center misuses its resources in the name of charging uniformity. The Central government pressurizes the States for those planning in its own hands, which in the view of the State government are undesirable and which are also not easily implemented. There is no lack of such examples, whereas adjourning the help from the Center; the States has also adjourned its many projects. It is also said that one benefit of centralization which was supposed to be observed, as balanced development has not been obtained by the country. The way in which it is being said about individuals that rich people have become richer and poor people have become poorer, in the same way, because of the planning the same situation has taken place for the States. Many States have assumed that before the beginning of the development, planning has been unable to change the imbalanced situation of the States. The allotted projects by centre are not distributed equally. In less industrialized areas also, the Center has not been able to effectively implement the industrialized policy of setting up an industry. The Central government has taken many such decisions in favour of the developed States through which centralized financial aid has been provided to such central institutions, which were situated in the developed regions.

- (g) **National Development Council** – In the transforming political perspective, it will be correct to say the National Development Council as a cooperative ‘Concurrent Federalism’. From the viewpoint of establishing coordination in important issues related to planning at the Center and in the States, this body has emerged as a supreme body policy maker. K. Santhanam states that the situation of the National Development Council is equal to the higher cabinet of the entire Indian federation; hence, it has adopted such a form of cabinet, which is working for the Indian government and at the same time for all the governments of the States.

Dr. C. P. Bhambri has written that in planning-related issues for establishing adjustment between the Center and the States, the National Development Council was established.

From the past three decades, in the meetings of the National Development Council, a new instinct has been seen. The Chief Ministers of the States have been openly seen to protest against the pressures of the Center. In 1969, some States provided formal non-acceptance to the draft of the Fourth Planning. The Chief Ministers of Kerala and Bengal said that they were called when draft of the plan was completely ready and there was no scope of any change in it. After March 1977, the Chief Ministers of the States in the National Development Council demanded the maximum financial resources for the States. Now in States, because of governments of the political parties different from the Central government, the tendency of bargaining kept on increasing.

In front of the governmental commission, criticizing the prevalent system of ‘**Planning Commission and Economic Commission**’ various State governments has registered the following complaints:

1. Many State governments state that the Planning Commission was established with this belief that “It will work both for the federation and State in the form of a expert advisory body and will free itself from the administrative activities.” From some years, the Planning Commission is working in the form of one part of the federal government.
2. One complaint of the State government is that they have to obey strict and descriptive directives of the federation. That also because of to obtain the planning funds they have to depend on the federal government.
3. The Central government takes the responsibility of consequential expenditures in the form of sponsored schemes of the chief federal form for the included topics in the State list. For example, agriculture and rural development programme are mainly the topics of the State; still for it approximately 43% the determination of its expenditure is made in the planning of the central field.

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In the field of village industries and small-scale industries the planning expenditure was kept at approximately 52% of the total expenditure. Health (along with treatment), accommodation, urban development and water supply, which are particularly in the State list, are in the expenditures of planning from governed central field, which are determined in maximum volumes.

The causes of criticism of the centrally organized schemes by the States includes no consultation before implementing these schemes with the States, arbitrariness or using the conscience power in transferring of resources in this relation, investigation of the smallest particulars by the central government instead of leaving the comprehensive implementation on the States through the medium of generalized navigation.

4. The National Development Council cannot work in the form of a coordinator organization, because its meeting does not occur frequently and does not take place for long duration. From the year 1952 till now, less than 50 meetings have called. This Council approves Approach Paper and Draft Plans, but is unable to keep an eye on the progress of planning. In the procedure of the conference, there are useless speeches of the Chief Ministers, in which usually the conference is very less. The definite period determined to express his thought for states is usually insufficient ideas.
5. **Economic Planning and Problems of Centralization and Decentralization** - As a consequence of economic planning, there was an increase in political and economic centralization in India. A state of dilemma has originated that the aim of our political system should be centralization or decentralization.



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The role of the Planning Commission emphasizes on centralization, whereas in the Constitution, emphasis has been given on decentralization and efforts have been made for establishment of the Panchayat Raj.

6. **Problems of Participation of Common People** – The economic planning is a procedure of imposing of Five-Year Plans, whereas in our Constitution and politician, emphasis has been given on the necessity of participation of the common people system. In such a situation, a challenging problem in Indian political system is that how **people's participation** should be developed in implementing the planning.

Has federalism been superseded? According to Prof. Paul H. Appleby that the Central government banks upon the State government for implementation of its policies, again in comparison to the Planning Commission; the National Development Council is much powerful in the form of policy-maker body. In the National Development Council, the Chief Ministers of the State have been given place and they play an important role in the proceedings of the Council. The final approval of the planning is done by the National Development Council; hence, it is not appropriate to say that because of the economic planning, the federal system in India has disrupted.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True/False –

1. The establishment of the Planning Commission in India has done on 15 March, 1950.
2. Individualism economist believed economic planning is to be democratic.
3. The President is the chairman of the Planning Commission.
4. The final decision of the draft plan is in the hands of the central parliament.

5. With the ongoing economic planning, there has been an increase in the political and economic centralization in India.
6. Planning means making desirable plans.

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Conclusion

The Planning Commission in India, the National Development Council and planning framed by them has influenced the political system, but this does not mean that radical changes have taken place in the structure and nature of our polity. The parliamentary democracy and the federal system are our major political pillars. The Parliament is even today a central point in the form of policy-maker body of the Constitution. In the organization of economic policies, the role of the Parliament has been significant. In this way, the situation of the States cannot be stated as that of the municipalities. **A. N. Jha** has written correctly that the implementation of planning, whether it is done by law or by administrative proceedings, is in the hands of the States. **Prof. J. D. Sethi** has written on the entire planning structure by commenting that, "In India, the authority to take decisions in relation to planning is incorporated in many. Except for the Planning Commission, the National Development council, Parliament, cabinet etc. have to take decisions at some places for organization the planning. For implementation of plans, there is an important role of the Finance Ministry, Planning Commission, Prime Minister's office and the State governments."

Still it is a fundamental question of how to resolve the necessity of macro-level centralization of planning along with the Constitutional compulsion of divided and concurrent powers in the modern situations. In other words, it should observe that how the federal in the constitutionally identified in such areas, which comes under the rights of only the States or which are the topics of the concurrent rights, needlessly without interfering and without unfavourable response can obtain national, social, economic aims of planning.

Maximum State governments putted his opinion to Sarkaria commission that the Planning Commission should work without getting influenced by the federal government or without seeking the instructions should not only work independently, but based on the objective principles it should work as form of unbiased corporate body.

3.6 Summary

- In India, the planning commission was established on 15 March, 1950 about which the central cabinet approved a resolution. According to the view of Prof. A H Hanson the cabinet considered the planning commission as an advisory body, whose function was only to advise.
- There is no description of the Planning Commission in the Constitution; hence, it has been constituted by a document protocol by the government as an advisory body or expert institution. Consequently, changes have been made in its nature and constitution by various governments from time to time.
- In framing the Five-Year Plans, there has been a significant role of the National Development Council. Till the plan is not approves by the National Development Council, it cannot possess the final form of the draft plan. In National Development Council, the membership of the states chief ministers and because of the acceptance of the scheduled programs by the Planning Commission, the plan gets a pre-acceptance from the states.
- As a consequence of the economic planning, where the status of the Parliament has weakened in the form of the policy maker corporate body, there only the status of the Parliament is equivalent to a mere rubber stamp. It has to seal the planning framed by the Planning Commission and the National Development Council and it does not have any influential control on these corporate bodies.

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- For the success of the democracy, it essential to believe that there is a state of prosperity and enrichment in the country. The common people can stay prosperous, satisfied and happy only when its economic status is good. They are not sufferers of poverty and unemployment. They are able to fulfill their primary necessities. Because of this, after independence our national government adopted the path of planned development.
- The nature of the function of the Finance Commission and Planning Commission are similar. For the support provided to the States from the Center, both the Commissions provide their recommendations to the central government. It is being said that in the distribution of developmental resources, the working field and role of the Planning Commission has been increased because of that the function of the Finance Commission has become meaningless.
- In fabricating the planning, the coordination of the States was very limited. For financial support, the States became more dependent on the Centre. On the topic of social and economic services, competition began between the Planning Commission and the States. One of the outcomes of planning was that with the Constitutional form, the States had to felt helpless in allotted areas.

3.7 Keywords

- **Planning** – To work after proper thinking and organizing.
- **Five-Year Plan** – Keeping in mind the resources determining the plans for five years.

3.8 Review Questions

1. Throw light on the necessity of planning in India.
2. Introducing the Planning Commission in India, describe its function.
3. Introduce the National Development Council. How is it different from the Planning Commission?
4. Describe the political implications of economic planning.
5. Explain the effects of federalism on planning.
6. Comment on economic planning and democracy.

Answer: Self Assessment

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. True | 2. False | 3. False | 4. True |
| 5. True | 6. False | | |

3.9 Further Readings



Books

1. **Bharatiya Loktantra** – Rajesh Rawat, Satish Chaturvedi – Raj Publication.
2. **Bharat Mein Rajniti** – Abhay Kumar Dubey – Vani Prakashan.
3. **Bharat Mein Pachayat Raj** – George Mathew – Vani Prakashan.
4. **New World of Democracy** – Arvind Mohan – Vani Prakashan.
5. **Development, Democracy, and Decentralization in India** – Chandan Sen Gupta – Rutlej Publication.
6. **Segregation and Religion in India** – Shamsul Islam – Vani Prakashan.

Unit-4: Structure and Growth of Economy

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- 4.4 Poverty Abolition Programme
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Objectives

After studying this unit, students should be able to:

- understand about the incremental execution;
- know about the expansion of poverty;
- familiarize with poverty abolition programme and measurements.

Introduction

After independence in 1980 and later in the decade of 1990, various noteworthy changes have occurred in Indian economics. The rate of growth was improved in the decade of 1980. From the financial year 1980 to financial year 1989, the economy increased with the rate of 5.5% or 3.3% as per individual. Similarly, industry has increased with rate of 3.6% and agriculture with rate of 6.6%.

In the computation of inter-regions of gross domestic product (GDP) various types of improvements have been observed in the activities. In comparison to previous, now major contributions are being done in the service area of the GDP.

From the relative parts of agriculture and its supporting activities from the period from 1992–93 to 1997–98 with the prospects from the period 1980–81 to 1990–91 have been only 275% comparatively 34.5%. But an increase was observed in the industrial share was 2.7% and an increase in 4.6% was observed in service area.

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But despite of favourable monsoon, terse fed area and clear-cut provisions of trade, we saw reduce in the agriculture field in the decade of 1990. Public investment (drop) and limited foundation in new technologies can be considered to be responsible for bad demonstration. However, an increase has been registered in the Indian GDP. For example, GDP in 1995–96 was at the rate of 8.6%, but in comparison to the previous year there was a negligible increase in the field of agriculture. If we concentrate on the contribution of various fields of GDP, we will observe that in comparison to the year 1990, a severe change has occurred in the year 2002.

Gross Domestic Product – Contributions by the Fields

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1990	30.8%	29.7%	39.5%
2012	18.1%	26.3%	55.6%

4.1 Incremental Execution of State

Economic development is usually a dissimilar process. Because of global dissimilarities, various countries of the world are moving forward with different rates. The growth rate of some countries, such as Brazil, China, South Africa, Korea etc. is much more than that of countries, such as India, Pakistan, and Yuganda. Also, if we say that the various States within a country has different growth rates, then it will not be a strange thing.



Notes The regional growth rate of India is also dissimilar in a particular way.

After the decade of 1960, a polarization has been seen in the growth of India, as a consequence of which a formation of a higher income club and a lower income club has been observed. In the rich income club States, such as Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana are involved. Similarly, in the low income club States, such as Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are involved. In the same way, there are States with medium income category. Such as, in the decade of 1960, West Bengal was a prosperous State, but in the decade of 1970 and 1980, it went into a state of decline. On the other hand, Tamil Nadu is ranked as one of the prosperous States. A continuous improvement has been seen in its economic state.

Poverty

Poverty is a social-economic affair. Its concept and definition keeps on changing from nation to nation. Poverty in common people is one amongst the important characteristics of Indian economy. In India, more than half of the people of our population are living a sad life because of poverty.



Did u know? By poverty we generally mean that it is such a situation in which an individual fails to buy sufficient sources for his life maintenance.

According to the definition of the Indian Planning Commission, if in a rural area, one person is unable to obtain a minimum level of 2400 calories and in urban area, one person is unable to obtain a minimum level of 2100 calories, then he will be considered below the poverty line. The Planning Commission also defines poverty line in the form of a monthly expenditure per every individual. In 1973–74, on all-India basis, in urban areas it was `57 and in rural areas it was `49.

4.2 Expansion of Poverty in India

Recently, the World Bank collected the 35 round in the domestic survey from 1951 to 1993–94 by the National Sample Survey Organization and analyzed them. 'Data' collected in these surveys are appropriate to keep vigilance on the life style of the poor, because 'data' is adequately comparable.

Planned by the National Sample Survey Organization and estimation by the World Bank based on the poverty line most of all recently (1993–94) it is known according to the domestic survey that 36.7% of rural population of India and 30.5% of urban population of India lives in poverty. According to this data, the national average of poverty in India is 35.0%. Through these data, we obtain this essential information that after 1951 and especially, after mid-1970, during 40 years there has been an increase on an average in the Indian life style and the poor has not become poorer.

From the past two decades, fall in poverty has been dreadfully important but not dramatic. After the decade of 1970, fall in poverty (56%–35% in 1993–94) revenue has been given as a big size. In comparison to its Asian neighbors, the progress to fight poverty in India seems very insignificant. For example, between 1970 and 1993, the population living in poverty in Indonesia became 58% from 8%, which is approximately a fall of 10% on an annual basis.

4.3 Encouragement and Regular Structure

In India in 1991 improvements started has brought much improvement in the life style of crores of people within the country. During some later decadis incoming of Indian public sector driven industrialization toctics has leaded development and proovty eradication in India. In comparison to the South-East Asian countries poverty eradication has been very less. Improvements in economy have expressed good response and the government has made a specific objective to bring kick-start in human resources. From the past few years, the Indian marketized development policies better integration with global economy such that the rate of development is visible. Much important thing in comparison to this is that what is to be done in India to maintain this development rate. The structure improvement of markets of agriculture, small-scale industry and urban land, especially improvement in continuous fiscal deficit of the country and heavy regulations exist that there is a necessity of liberalizing some parts of economy.

For economic liberalization, own commitment according to 1993–94, especially poverty in India has remained as rural, whereas in comparison with the urban poverty, the rural poverty has fallen much rapidly.

It is working to concentrase on that 74% of Indian population lives in rural areas, because of this fall in the national poverty is mainly operated by rural poverty. Through these studies, it is also known that in comparison to past few decades, the poor personally feel much better. Although through these studies it is also known that there has been an increase in poverty.

Looking at the following table, it is known that how the rate of decrease in poverty has been increased with the improvements started after 1990.

Notes

Between	All-India Per cent	Rural Per cent	Urban Per cent
1973 and 78	3.6	3.1	4.2
1978 and 83	6.8	7.4	4.4
1983 and 88	5.6	6.6	2.6
1988 and 93	2.9	1.9	5.8
1993 and 99	9.9	9.4	8.78

Source: Economic survey 2000–2001

4.4 Poverty Abolition Programme

The list of various programmes for poverty abolition by the Indian government, is as follows—

1. **Antyodaya Scheme (1977)**— The aim of this scheme was to make the poor families of the village self dependent in terms of economy. This scheme was only for Rajasthan.
2. **Swarna Jayanti Seva-Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)**— This plan was started in 1999. In this plan, the poor families below the poverty line in the rural areas were encouraged to start their own livelihood.
3. **Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**— This scheme was started in 2001 to provide a profitable livelihood to rural poor.
4. **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)**— This scheme was started in 2000. The objective of this plan was to bring improvements in five important areas, such as primary health, primary education, accommodation, rural roads and improvements in life of people in rural areas.
5. **Employment Assurance Scheme**— This scheme was started in 1993. Under this, the rural grown-ups efficient by body were offered any manual work, who are interested to work, but are unable to find it.
6. **National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)**— This scheme was started in 2006. Through this scheme, in rural areas for every house, employment for 100 days was being provided as a lawful guarantee. There are two main objectives of this scheme—to provide employment with wealth creation in rural areas.
7. **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)**— This scheme was started in 1997 by the Indian government. The main objective of this scheme was clear to provide employment to urban unemployed people who were below the poverty line.
8. **Antyodaya Anna Yojana**— This scheme was started in 2000. The main objective of this scheme was to provide food to 2 crore families, which were below the poverty line.
9. **National Housing Bank Voluntary Deposit Scheme**— This scheme was started in 1999 for less costs of housing construction for poor by using black money.
10. **Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)**— This scheme was started in 1980 properly settlement for self-employment and an all round development of rural poor.

One of the prominent problems of poverty abolition programmes is their proper implementation. Once, Rajiv Gandhi said that if 100 paise has been allocated for poor, then only 14 paise reach them. But despite of many weaknesses, should credit be given to poverty abolition programmes to eradicate poverty? To settle with poverty, we require more public confidential partnership and devoted and efficient bureaucracy. Not only the poor people, but people above the poverty line are also obtaining benefits of the poverty abolition programmes. One common understanding is that programmes of public construction have most successful in reaching the poor people. Hence, India immediately is in a requirement of forming one such long-lasting economic system through which these services are made to reach to those people who are truly deserves them.

Self Assessment**Notes**

State whether the following statements are True/False—

1. After 1960, polarization of development has been observed in India.
2. Poverty is a psychological affair.
3. Tamil Nadu is ranked amongst the prosperous States.
4. The rate of development of all States in India is similar.
5. If 100 paise has been allocated for poor, then only 14 paise reach them.

4.5 Measurement to Tackle with Poverty

About half a century before independence, India has attained several remarkable social and economic achievements. In these notable were extensive abolition of famine, lack in increase in population, lack in impediments of host caste in economic opportunities and to prepare large bridge of technical and scientific ability. This also happened after 1975 when there was an increase in the developmental level. Its rate is both slow and dissimilar—such as in comparison with the Southern States, the rate of the Northern States is slow and in comparison with women, emphasis has been given to men to make them more powerful. A mixture of outcomes has come forth to reduce poverty by the efforts made by the government through the medium of direct opposition incomes. Practically, many programmes amongst them have failed to obtain their fixed objectives. The benefits of these programmes in comparison to poor people have been taken much by the efficient category in terms of economy.

What India needs to do?

To completely abolish poverty from India, we need to make special efforts.

- The farmers should be given training about adopting modern techniques and methods for superior production types and to obtain many crops.
- The seed banks should be established by the groups of farmers or self-support groups for hybrid seeds and crops.
- Fertilizers are costly and harmful and many times the families do not have money to buy them. Hence, they should be trained how to use the natural pesticides.
- Support should be given to make good trap available to fishermen for trapping the fishes and to search markets for selling their fishes.
- The women groups in villages should be supported for restoration of ponds in villages.
- The villagers should be helped for a good breed for milch buffalo so that they can sell it to milk dairy.
- In every village, the women groups should be given a sum of money to establish self-provided rice bank.
- Mothers can borrow money from these banks and can return this in the form of cereals with repayable interests. In this way gradually the economic condition with definitely improve.
- Men can do group cultivation.

4.6 Summary

- In the decade of 1980's and 1990's various noteworthy changes have occurred in Indian economics. In the computation of inter-regions of gross domestic product (GDP), various types of improvements

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have been observed in the activities. In comparison to previous period, now major contributions are being done in the service area of the GDP.

- The regional growth rate of India is also dissimilar in a particular way. In some States, such as Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana the growth rate being maximum, whereas in other States, such as Orissa, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh it has declined. Poverty is a social-economic affair. According to the definition of the Indian Planning Commission, if in a rural area, one person is unable to obtain a minimum level of 2400 calories and in urban area, one person is unable to obtain a minimum level of 2100 calories, then he will be considered below the poverty line.
- Recently, a new definition of poverty line has come in India, in which an individual with income less than `26 everyday in rural areas and `32 everyday in urban areas is below the poverty line. In India, poverty is generally a representative of rural status, because 80% of Indian people live in rural areas. Hence, it is essential that the benefits of poverty abolition programmes should reach the rural people who truly deserve them.
- Government has started various types of poverty abolition programmes, but their mixed outcomes have only come forth. It is not correct to determine poverty only with the levels of incomes, because they usually fail to control human life on many dimensions.

4.7 Keywords

- **Poverty** – state of lack of minimum resources for life maintenance.
- **PMGY** – Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana.

4.8 Review Questions

1. What do you understand by GDP? Compare the inter sector constitution of GDP with that of 2012.
2. Define poverty according to Indian Planning Commission.
3. Describe any five poverty abolition programmes started by the Indian government.
4. How much successful has been poverty abolition programmes in India? Comment.
5. What efforts should be made by India to abolish poverty? Write in brief.

Answer: Self-Assessment

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

4.9 Further Readings



Books

1. **Bharatiya Lotantra** – Rajesh Rawat, Satish Chaturvedi – Raj Publication.
2. **Bharat Mein Rajniti** – Abhay Kumar Dubey – Vani Prakashan.
3. **Bharat Mein Pachayat Raj** – George Mathew – Vani Prakashan.
4. **New World of Democracy** – Arvind Mohan – Vani Prakashan.
5. **Development, Democracy and Decentralization in India** – Chandan Sen Gupta – Rutlej Publication.
6. **Segregation and Religion in India** – Shamsul Islam – Vani Prakashan.

Notes

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Unit-5: Politics of Identity: Caste, Religion and Language

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Objectives

Introduction

- 5.1 Politics of Caste
- 5.2 Politics of Religion
- 5.3 Politics of Region
- 5.4 Politics of Language
- 5.5 Summary
- 5.6 Keywords
- 5.7 Review Questions
- 5.8 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students should be able to—

- Farmiliar with Politics of Caste and Religion:
- Know about Language and regional Politics.

Introduction

To fill the political foundation of any state and for development of political culture the more importance of religion, caste and language than econoical element. Indian society is being influenced by caste, religion, regionality and language this entire element combine to influence the state, in return political politics also influence them in its own way.

Indian politics depends on following bases—1. Caste and Indian politics, 2. Communal and religion and Indian politics, 3. Regionality and 4. Language and Indian politics.

In India castes merge and influence political and administrators decision making process. For example Indian politics scheduled in constitution Provisions of reservation for schedule caste and schedule tribes are kept in Indian constitution due to which these caste and tribe pressurize government to increase this facilities for more years.

5.1 Politics of Caste

After modernization of politics in India this picture developed that adopting western politics and democratic values will end the traditional caste system but after independence the influence of caste

system in political kept on increasingly persistently. Where in social and religion area the power of castes is decreased and on other side it has been excepted by politician, administrators, central and state government that influence is increased in area of political and administration.

Some scholars feels that caste is a barrier in development and modernization of politics but in this matter Mr. Rajni Kothari says that 1. Any social system cannot be finished completely so it is pointless saying that caste system is getting omitted in India 2. Caste system and does not hampers modernization and social change whereas plays an important role in letting it grow. In regional and state level cast and community play the same role in decision making as pressure group played in western counties. Our politicians are in a strange state of confusion, where on one side they talk about removing communal discreet, while on other side they want to master the art of gaining vote on bases of caste.

Mr. Rajni Kothari has elaborate about the role of caste in Indian politics in his book "Caste in Indian Politics". In his opinion this question is always asked that whether caste system is vanishing in India? The conception behind this question is that can be taken granted caste and politics are mutual contradictory institutions. The right question should be that what is impact of politics on caste system and what face of the politics taking with all caste system? The people who complain about politics with caste system, they do not understand the real face of politics and neither have they understood caste system. The population of India is organized on basis of caste. So unwillingly politics will have to use caste system. So meaning of caste in politics is caste politicization. Taking caste in the area of politics they try to use caste. On other hand caste and tribe get a chance to participate in system of country.



Did u know?

Political leader in order to gain political power use of organization of caste in form of caste they get a pre build organization, which makes it easy to form political organization.

In India how caste is base of Indian politics, four thoughts are given in this matter:

First, is said that base of social system organization is based on structure of caste and political is only expression of social relations. The social organization determines the form of political system.

Second, As result of impact of politics caste system is taking a new face. Under democratic political process caste structure is used in such a way that the related side can get maximum endorsement and make the condition power full. The state in which caste is considered the most important organization there it is obvious that politics will try to combine itself throughly organization of cast so it can be said that we call castism in politics actually it is politicalization of cast.

Third, In India politics revolves around caste, caste is primarily political party. If person wants to grow high up in politics than he will have to carry your caste along with you. In India politician gather caste communities because by their support they can get support to reach to ultimate position and power.

Fourth, Caste combines and takes part and by this casts have become political power in Indian society.

All political parties at time of election selecting there candidate a on basis of their caste. In 1962 the reason for independent candidate Kshatriy to win election is none other than the support from local caste people and by making an ora of Harisan Muslim and Brahman in 1971 congress won the elections and reason for wining of Janta Party in 1977 was support of Muslim and Untouchable and other upper caste people. Many times voters also vote keeping caste in mind. The winning formula for Choudry Charan Singh and his members was support of Jat caste to him. In may 2007 Mayawati got complete support due to heavy support of Untouchable with Brahman. In Kerala election communist party and Marcist party in order to get vote took support of cast. In politics the root a of caste is so deep buried inside that in state cabinate minister kept essentiate from chief casts many cat organization and communities like in Tamil Nadu Nagara caste, in Gujarat shatriya Mahalsabha, in Bihar Kayastya Sabah, in Rajasthan Jat Maha Sabah and so on all these people start taking interest in politics and they also negotiate on basis

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of their organised force. Nowadays politics of any state is untouched by caste system however politics of Bihar, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andhrapradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Haryana and Rajasthan and other state cannot keeping caste in mind. In state politics, influence of cast is as much experiencing that Tinker like scholars has named politics of states as 'Politics of cate'.

Rudolf and Rudolf says that by helping caste system in politics of cast used as an conservation politics to modern politics .he writes "In transformed form caste administration in India has brought success for democracy of India and has reduced the difference between Indians and has brought them equal and has supported them for progress .

5.2 Politics of Religion

The deciding element of Indian politics Religion and 'communal' are dominant factors. Religion on one hand is used for creating tension and on other hand it became a medium to build power and dominance. The political dominance of Shahi Imam of Jama Masjid Abdulla Bukhari and Jai Gurudev is due tonumber of followers communities. The constitution of these political party is on the basis of religion and community. In the formation of political parties like Muslim league, Shiromani Akali Dal, Ram Rajya Parishad, Hindu Maha Sabha etc. role of communits and religion has been improtant. It religion is a infectious disease then power if all these political parties can be measured on its own.

These communal party give preponderance to party the selection of candidates are done on basis of religion and gather vote on mane of communalism .In election they raise the point of relegious issues like in ordro stop killing cows. To gain vote priest, saints, gurus, clergyman taken in confidence and setting is done with all dharma gurus. The voting manner and psychology of voters are all managed by same ways all are obsessed by communalism.



Notes

In parliamentary election of 1977, 1980, 1991 having a look at role of Shahi Imam of Jama Masjid on delhi one can easily understand that politician make deals for votes.

In Indian politics religion composition has started playing a prominent dominance role. After independence Muslim oganisations like Jamayate Ulmea-E-Hhind, Jamayat-in-E-Amarate-Sariya etc. Islami and many more pressurize government for al lest three matter and played a role of pressure group. There three matter are Urdu should be given parlimentary protacion, miniority form should be establish of Aligarh Muslim unity vesity and no any amendments are made in Muslim personal law.

Many times secular states are demanded in indirect way on basis of religion. In forced way demand of Punjabi provice by Akali Dal roughly appeared as linguistic based demand but in present reality the demand of seprate state is on basis of crul. The follower of Sant Fateh Singh started to demand 'Home Land'. Christian of Nagaland demands for seprate state on basis of religion only.

While forming central and state cabinate this thing should always be kept in mind that peoples of major communal and religious can be available representative in it minority like Muslims, Sikh, Christian have to be given part of repretation in central cabinate now much impact of religion and relegions communities on politics can be been of the politics of states kerala and punjab.

The upper cover of kerala is coloured with communist but inner part made up of combination of relegions and comment factions. The parties which are considered to be prograssive makes an alumina with the religious groups of Kerala to make their election strategy. In communal pressure groups Nayak service society, shri Narayan Dharm paripalan and Christian organisation are most prominent ones. To understand the inter action of politics and religion Punjab is the best example. Politics of Punjab always

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rotates around internal politics of Akali Dal and elections of powerful and properous of Shiromani Gurudwara parbandhak committee (SGPC). Election of shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) in flueres directly or indirectly the Akali Dal and Akali Dal affected the politics or funsab. The order of prominent leaders of Sikh community from Akali Tatht was stopped election of leader of Akali Dal the Akal Takht in front of Swarn Mandir was established by Guru Govind Singh in form of political power in Punjab. The role and form of Akali Takhta as parallel government on which no any rule is applied of contemporary government many times Akal Tathya decides about political decisions also with religious decisions.

In short, after independence major effecting factor on politics is religion and negative effect of communalism 'prior people thought that politics exploit religion and communal people, but now condition is such that communalism and religion exploit politics'.

5.3 Politics of Regionalism

Meaning of regionalism is a small part of land of any country or a part of country which is geographically condition aware about its separate existence. In the perspective of Indian politics meaning of regionalism is – to show devotion and significance attraction towards that small region in comparison of that of the state province. So according to this perspective regionalism is opposite of wide emotions of nationality.

And aim of it is to fulfill the narrow regional selfishness. This is a belief in regards to Indian politics that is based on language, area and religion which encourages disintegrative.

In India the most important siol has been the demand of separate state. According to this demand in 1970 Himachal Pradesh was given designation of full flatege state, in 1972 Tripura and Manipur was also considered as states and in 1986-87 Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa was also made state in 2000 three new states were made Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal state and Jharkhand came in existence. People of Delhi also demands for has been state in 1956 after reorganization of state Bombay was partitioned, and Punjab sate was and after that Telangana and Bodoland reorganised have been done. The important reason of recognition fights among different states rationality. The dispute between M.P. and Rajasthan and Gujarat is due to division of water of Narmada, disable between Punjab and Haryana is due to division of electricity produced in Bhakra Nangal dam and this is the reason of major dispute between. States many times separatist thought is seen between Dravid Munetra Kadgam, Akali Dal, Meso and Naga's. Regionalist is also seen in form or nature of 'son of land thought'. It involves a demand that till every citizen of that state is not employed till then people from other state cannot he employed in that state. This was brought in existence by Shivsenas in Maharashtra and in recent years it has been followed very prominently to come out of the unknown of politics Raj Thakre leader of 'Maharashtra Nav Nirman Sena' keeps on saying wrong about people of U.P. and Bihar keeps on criticizing them and also made Mr Amitabh Bacchan a Target.

After independence poverty and inequality has incriased which result was that national unity and national interest was hampered and regionalism was given importance. In this atmosphere of dissatisfaction fight started between different groups for power. Such new political parties raise up which earned power of regional interest. Affected more of Indian politics and political reform increased and to move regional revolution economical differences took support of caste and language in actual regionalists is thorn in the way of national unity.



Task

Give details of states made on bases of language.

Notes

5.4 Politics of Language

A person usually expresses oneself in his mother tongue. India is a big state and people of different regions have different languages. What will be our national language? This was a big question in previous days for us. But after a very serious discussion national leaders took decision it should be 'Hindi'. But in the last years people has adopted adherence towards regional language due to which language communalism came into existence. Problem of language has been influencing Indian political in two major ways—oppose of national language and construction of new states based on languages. States of south which are non-Hindi oppose Hindi. They believe that Hindi is being imposed on them as the form of rational language demand of reorganization of states on the linguistic base organization of states on basis of languages causes political dispute. This problem came into existence for Chandigarh. This kind of problem were also prominent in Vellore and other regions on the border of Maharashtra and Chandigarh.

On the basis of language north and south in India narrow psychology is increasing. In Indian politics language pressure groups came into existence political movements increased due to language political parties do not hesitate to make use of language as an election issue. After making of new linguistic states problem of minority is still prevalent. Which demands many protection from administration on the basis of language many strikes political movements, demonstrations holding. In Tamil Nadu base of Dravidism and Anandam is based on linguistic issues.

Conclusion

Relation between developing politics and society in developing (third world) very new countries for western countries and interesting. If study of structure of Indian society in the study of politics of western countries which it has a deep relation with the polity has ignored then it was not only they do not want consider politics as independent subject but social structure had been accepted as an important fact and it is also considered that politics and society grow hand in hand and in up liftment process both plays an important and vital role for each other. For example It can be considered that to study the socialistic study of Britain politics will be useless because there political and social information can be easily taken from history, but on other hand it cannot be taken for India as India is a new country and was not so developed politically under British rule.

5.5 Summary

- Compilation of society in India is done on bases of structure of caste, and politics is just expression of social relation. Social organization determines the nature of political system.
- In India politics revolves around caste and caste is only most principal political parties. If a person wants to grow high up in politics then he will have to carry own caste with him. In India politician legislative organise social communities so that they can get support and ultimately win power.
- In political life caste system is so deeply buried that in legislative council there is a minister of every main castes on mandatory basis in many organization like in Tamilnadu Nadar Jati Sangh, in Gujarat Kshatriya Manasable, In Rajasthan Jat Maha Sabha in Bihar Kshatriya Sabha etc. start taking part in politics and also negotiated on their positions and places.
- In leader of Jama Masjid Shahi Imam Abdullah Bukhari and political power of Jaygumdev is on the basis of the number of their following. In the formation of these of religion and caste. In the formation of political parties like Muslim league, Shiromani Akali Dal, Ram Raj Parishad, Hindu Maha Sabha etc. the role of religious and communist elements has been important.
- Election of Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) in Punjab directly or indirectly

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the Akali Dal and Akali Dal affected the politics or funsab. The order of prominent leaders of Sikh community from Akali Tatht was stopped election of leader of Akali Dal the Akal Takht in front of Swarn Mandir was established by Guru Govind Singh in form of political power in Punjab.

- Meaning of regionalism is a small part of land of any country or a part of country which is geographically condition aware about its separate existence.
- In India the most important siol has been the demand of separate state. According to this demand in 1970 Himachal Pradesh was given designation of full flatege state, in 1972 Tripura and Manipur was also considered as states and in 1986-87 Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa was also made state in 2000 three new states were made Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal state and Jharkhand came in existence.
- Affected more of Indian politics and political reform increased and to move regional revolution economical differences took support of caste and language in actual regionalists is thorn in the way of national unity.

5.6 Keywords

- **Regionalism** – Demand of new state on basis of area
- **Communalism** – Use of religion for politics, to gain vote or to build pressure.

5.7 Review Questions

1. Tell about the political organization of India?
2. What is regional politics?
3. Till how far is use of religion correct in politics?
4. 'Politics of region has broken politics' Elabrate?
5. 'Politics of language has divided India into north-south' Justify the statement?

5.8 Further Readings



Books

1. Bhartiya Loktantra – *Rajesh Rawat, Satish Chaturvedi* – Raj Publications.
2. Bharat Main Rajniti – *Abhay Kumar Dubey* – Vani Publication.
3. Bharat Main Pachayati Raj – *George Matthews* – Vani Publication.
4. Loktantra ka Naya Lok – *Arvind Mohan* – Vani Publication.
5. Bharat Main Vikas, Loktantra aur Vikandrikarann – *Chandnsen Gupta* – Routledge Publications.
6. Bharat Main Algavad aur Dharama – *Shamsul Islam* – Vani Publication.

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Unit-6: Non-Governmental Organization

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Objectives

Introduction

6.1 Brief introduction of NGOs

6.2 History of NGOs

6.3 Some social movements

6.4 Summary

6.5 Keywords

6.6 Review Questions

6.7 Further Readings

Objectives:

After studying this unit, students should be able to –

- Understanding the history of NGOs
- Understanding social movements

Introduction

NGO is a term used for an institution that runs without any government participation or representation by natural or legal person. It is a non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level. In order to maintain its autonomy from the government, an NGO usually refrains from participating any government institutions or entities into its functioning. As opposed to the term 'International Organization', the term 'Non-government Organization' is a more popular one, but it has not been defined by the law. Courts of law it is referred to by various names such as Citizens Social Group and so on.

There are approximately 40,000 NGO's that function on an international level. The number of those NGO's that works nationally are even more. For example in Russia itself there are around 2, 77,000 and in India around 1 to 2 million NGO's that operate.

6.1 Brief Introduction of NGOs

NGO's are aided and funded by various non-government agencies, socialist groups, independent bodies and intermediary associations. NGOs act as a link between the government and people. It is a medium that is used to by the authorities to influence the outlook and opinion of a civil society. They

serve the society. Almost all NGOs are under the invisible dictatorship of socialist groups, who bring them up for their individual goals and objectives and give them funding. These funds are offered in lump sum for causes towards human rights, social justice, and developmental needs and so on. Last decade saw the World Bank and other national associations stressing on the utilization of funds through NGO's only and the governments of different nations have been following this rule. However it is ironic that these NGO's function in a completely independent manner which cuts them off from the common man and yet they are portrayed in the light of an organization that renders selfless service towards the betterment of society. It is estimated that out of the social funds, only 10 to 15 per cent reach the needy whereas the rest of the corpus is misused to fund the expenses of the NGO workers and its volunteers.

Depending on the nature of the services rendered by them, an NGO is dividing into three different categories. Those dealing with issues related to/rehabilitation of people affected by wars, accidents and natural calamities feature in the first category. These NGO's became more important during the rehabilitation of Europe, after the Second World War.

The second category comprises of those associations which work towards the upliftment and welfare of economic conditions of the society. Such organizations emerged in the year 1960 in Europe. In the third world countries, such organizations also work towards imparting technical training, building of schools, hospitals, public toilets and so on. They promote self-dependence, development of rural markets and production and participation of local people in their developmental activities. They also support and encourage local moneylenders and self-help groups.

The third category comprises of those associations which work towards the welfare of social conditions of the society at an individualistic level. They focus towards identifying an individuals potential and encouraging them, creating opportunities for evolution of the same, providing a platform for growth, spreading unity among people and helping them break free from the shackles of rudimentary and outdated thinking. The NGO's falling in this category also negotiates with international agencies like the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organizations for improvement in the condition of society and compel them to introduce positive changes for the basic human rights of the people.



Did u know? Catholic religious congregations like the church are also included in the first category of NGO's.

Catholic religious congregations like the church is also included in the first category of NGO's .They are also included in the second and third category as well. So by large , the first category of NGO's can be termed as helpers , second category as developmental vehicles and the third category as the one that works for social upliftment.The second category played a major role during the Cold Wars while the third category played an active role during the times of globalization. Though some of the NGO's play a mixed role and diversify their activities which span into all three categories, yet their categorization is primarily based on the major work that they do. It is also important to note that the role of an NGO is susceptible to change depending upon the changing needs of the society.

Most of the NGO's came into function during the 20th century although there were a handful of them that were operational also during the 19th century. During the First World War, there were around 344 NGO's in the West. During colonialization, their main objective was to spread the culture and values of the colonial powers. Alongside, they also collected required data and worked towards providing secretive services so as to get the support of the colonial governments. In those times, church and missionary organizations played a major role in the same. They all worked towards gathering support for the governments of colonial nations.

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6.1 History of NGOs

NGOs functioning at a national level existed from ancient times whereas those functioning at an international level emerged around the year 1839. In 1905, The Rotary Club after Rotary International were established in 1905. It is estimated that by 1914, around 1083 NGOs were operative. International NGOs worked towards women Franchise, Antislavery and world disarmaments and with these they reached the peak of their popularity. In 1945 with the establishment of the United Nations Organizations, they gained popularity. Section 10/71 of the United Nations Charter made special provisions for those NGOs that were neither national nor state associations and they began to be known as 'International NGOs'. The INGO was first defined on 27th February 1950. It was defined as 'an international association that is not established by any international entity'. The major role of a developmental catalyst that they play is acknowledged in Agenda 21 (chapter 27) and this fostered the growth of an advisory relation between these NGOs and the United Nations.

NGOs marked their presence in the Northern countries through their reorganization works. Washington was a main part of this world summit.

The advent of globalization in the 20th century made the role of NGO's more important. The issue which cannot be settled within the country was and is presided over by International agencies like the World Trade Organization and a solution was arrived upon. They also take up matters relating to human rights, social justice and developmental activities spanning across international frontiers. A classic example of this is the World Social Forum that is held every year in January at Davos, Switzerland. A forum held in Brazil in January 2005 witnessed participation from over 1000 NGO's worldwide that saw co-participation with all those with a common intention of working towards the betterment of the needy and poor. Critics are of the opinion that these organizations still function in a biased manner and are not entirely selfless and that the hidden motive includes the completion and propagation of those tasks that were left incomplete by the catholic churches and congregations during the colonial era. They support those environmental causes which were ousted by India for the conservation of its flora and fauna. As repercussions of the same, there were various movements that rose in India for the protection of Environment. Environmentalism of the poor and self-obtained final economics.

*Task*

Write a brief note on the history of NGOs in India.

A separate class of volunteers for environmental protection came into existence. These people were of the opinion that matters related to conservation of environment should be left to local agencies as they were in a better position for the assessment of the same. They wanted the rights to be the policymakers of environmental issues related to the nation. Eventually the issue relating to environmental protection became centered towards the Indian culture. As opposed to the Western countries, social movements related to environment was different in India with reference to the fact that in India it was usually the women, downtrodden and people from the backward classes of the society who participated in the same as these were the people who bore the brunt of it.

Through the Ecological framework from the views of Gadgil and Guha, the four main points were added in the Movement for Environment protection in India. First policy focuses on stopping the overuse of ecology and grant of basic amenities to the poor people whose livelihood depends on the same. The people associated with this policy believed in non-violence. The second policy aimed at a mass protest to do away with the entities that cause environmental damage and supporters of this policy were Marxists. The third and fourth policy focuses on reorganization and development according to the need of the hour by incorporation appropriate scientific technologies. These techniques aim at protecting the interest of the locals and preservation of the ecology by undertaking projects like organic farming and so on.

6.3 Some Social Movements

Notes

(A) Chipko Movement

In 1973, the Chipko Movement was the result of hundreds of decentralized and locally autonomous initiatives in a small village called Dashuali where firm manufacturing agricultural equipments needed Aaish wood in large quantities. The forest department gave contract of mass felling of Aaish trees to a private contractor called Simons Company. The locals opposed this and as a mark of protest, under the leadership of Chandi Prasad Bhatti they hugged the trees in order to prevent them from being axed. The leaders and activists of the Chipko movement have primarily been village women, acting to save their means of subsistence and their communities. Men have been involved, too, however, and some of them have given wider leadership to the movement. The uniqueness of this movement soon spread to nearby areas and people started adopting this technique of protest.

There were three major reasons that were responsible for the success of the Chipko movement. One was the dipty relationship between the occupation of the local people and the struggle of movement. For locals, the Chipko movement was a part of their way to sustain their existence as felling of trees would render them nowhere. Thus this movement became a part of their civic right. Also the movement saw mass participation of women which made it stronger and a part of their domestic lives as well. The second aspect was that Chipko became synonym to a freedom struggle and the technique adopted was that of non-violence. The third aspect was the leadership of national leaders and prominent people like Sunder Lal Bahuguna, whose participation helped to make this movement a successful one.

(B) Appiko Movement

Inspired by the Chipko movement, the Western Ghats of Karnataka saw the Appiko Movement during September-November 1983. This was a protest against the deforestation that would take place in that region. Tress were cut for commercial purposes by contractors and this had led to erosion soil and depletion of the all weather water resources and other negative effects to the local people.

Also In the village of Sirsi Saklani, the locals were being banned from collecting dry leaves, twigs .manure, honey and other forest products for their domestic purposes. To put an end to the same, in September 1983 the women and youth of Saklani village and surrounding areas undertook a march along a 5 mile route till the forests and hugged the trees. The Appiko movement was also on the lines of the Chipko movement .They compelled the contractors to stop cutting the trees. This movement went on for 38 days and eventually the government was forced to retract its orders that were issued to the contractors that had given them permission to cut trees. Though the cutting started again after sometime, the movement also rose with the same fury. It witnessed mass support from people belonging to all strata of the society; even the workers employed under the contracts stopped their work in support of the same.

Self Assessment

State Whether the Following Statements are True or False—

1. NGOs are independent from the government.
2. The first category of NGOs comprises of National groups.
3. Chipko movement started in 1973.

Notes

Save Narmada Campaign

In 1988, the volunteers of Save Narmada Campaign demanded a halt on all the developmental activities on the Narmada river basin. In September 1989, in Madhya Pradesh, a total of along 50,000 people from all over the country gather at the river to fight against this destructive development as this would mean displacement of the local people living around the river. The locals refused to move away from their homes even if it meant drowning due to the construction of the dam. The world Bank eventually had to give in and it set up the Morse Commission which gave its report titled the Morse Report in the year 1992 which opposed the developmental work over the river. After two months, the Pamela Coax Committee was sent over to India by the World Bank who supported the Morse report. This report created a stir at the international level and in order to avoid further controversies, the World Bank retracted itself from the Sardar Sarovar project. Eventually the Gujarat Government decided to take upon arranging 200 million dollar as funds to take upon this project.

6.4 Summary

- NGO is a term used for an institution that runs without any government participation. It is a non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level. In order to maintain its autonomy from the government, an NGO usually refrains from participating any government institutions or entities into its functioning.
- There are approximately 40,000 NGOs that function on an international level. The numbers of those NGOs that work nationally are even more. For example in Russia itself there are around 2, 77,000 and in India around 1 to 2 million NGOs that operate.
- NGOs are aided and funded by various non government agencies, socialist groups, independent bodies and intermediary associations. NGOs act as a link between the government and people. It is a medium that is used to by the authorities to influence the outlook and opinion of a civil society. They serve the society.
- The third category comprises of those associations which work towards the welfare of social conditions of the society at an individualistic level. They focus towards identifying an individuals potential and encouraging them, creating opportunities for evolution of the same, providing a platform for growth, spreading unity among people and helping them break free from the shackles of rudimentary and outdated thinking. The NGO's falling in this category also negotiates with international agencies like the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organizations for improvement in the condition of society and compel them to introduce positive changes for the basic human rights of the people.

6.5 Keywords

- **Globalization** – The concept of integrating the whole world into one entity.
- **Self help Groups** – Groups created for helping oneself by self-participation

6.6 Review Questions

1. Explain the role of NGOs in society.
2. Writes brief notes on the different national movements.

Answers: Self Assessment

Notes

1. True 2. False 3. True

6.7 Further Readings



Books

1. Bhartiya Loktantra – *Rajesh Rawat, Satish Chaturvedi – Secrets Publications.*
2. Bharat Main Rajniti – *Abhay Kumar Dubey – Vani publication.*
3. Bharat Main Pachayati Raj – *George Matthews – Vani publication.*
4. Loktantra ka Naya Lok – *Arvind Mohan – Vani Prakashan.*
5. Bharat Main Vikas, Loktantra aur Vikandrikarann – *Chandnsen Gupta – Routledge Publications.*
6. Bharat Main Algavad aur Dharama – *Samsul in India Islam – Vani publication.*

Notes

Unit-7: Human Development

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students should be able to –

- To know the human development and status of women.
- To know the sudden increase in development report.
- To familiar with eco-socio framework.

Introduction

Development inequality is continuously present in India since freedom. Even the inequality in regional development has been one of the main causes of political instability. Inequality in the equilibrium of regional development by the political parties is the major cause behind prevalent trend of alliance government in India. The silent expression of arising uprising is happened to occur in the regional political party's development due to the inequality relating to regional development.

The process of integrated and balanced eco-socio development had started via number of five years plans in post independent time, but due to the limitations in the process, the balanced development of every state and community could not be achieved. The priority to small scale development was given in the sixth plan and the development of backward areas was encouraged yet the inequality in state and interstate development has been there in the country.

Measurement of Regional Development in equilibrium:

Notes

Inequilibrium relating regional development is a comprehensive subject and hence cannot be represented by one or two parameters. This is also a bitter truth that equal development of all regions is not achieved fully. Inequality continues in different forms. Some forms are as follows on the basis of what we can understand the regional equilibrium.

1. Literacy rate, 2. Industrialization, 3. Income per Capita, 4. Numbers Below Poverty Line (BPL), 5. Urbanization and 6. Landless Labors Percentage.

The geographers and economist have given much importance to the last four variables among the six given above.



Caution

In the age of Liberalization and Globalization it would be foolish to follow the last four points from the above conventionally.

With the changing situations human needs are also changing. In that case we need to centre our attention towards the human needs to understand the regional development inequilibrium and their availability. The idea of human development index is developing booming. In that case we are unable to see the development relating regional development inequilibrium. Human development index gives the combined following information avoiding the need to study them separately:

1. Life Expectancy
2. Education Availability and
3. Actual per Capita Income

7.1 Human Development and Status of Women

Data based on the study of united nation development program (UNDP) shows that India is at a place of 134 among 182 countries with a human development index (NDI) of 0.612. In form of Women development index(WDI) India with a value of 0.594 based on its GDI values is at a place of 114 among 155 countries. Reducing the GDI rank, the negative count (0-1) of HDI rank of India is a symbol of almost similar situation in form of women and human development. HDI Index per person (PPP) JDP, at the time of birth is based on the life expectancy and mature literacy rate, gross enrollment in education measured accordingly. HDI rank 134 of India is less than its per person JDP rank i.e. 126 due to its low ranking in education.

For this reason the institutes and policies should pay more attention towards improvements in areas of education

Table 7.1 : Position of India in World Relating Human Development 2007
(According to Human Development Report 2009)

Country	HDI	Per Capita GDP (PPP American Dollars)	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	Mature Literacy Rate (% of more than 15 Years Old People)	Gross Enrollment in Education Ratio (%)
	2007	2007	2007	1999-2007	2007
Poland	0.880 (41)	15987	75.5	99.3	87.7
Brazil	0.813 (75)	9567	72.2	90.0	87.2

Notes

Russia	0.817 (71)	14690	66.2	99.5	81.9
Turkey	0.806 (79)	12955	71.7	88.7	71.1
Thailand	0.783 (87)	8135	68.7	94.1	78.0
China	0.772 (92)	5383	72.9	93.3	68.7
Sri Lanka	0.759 (102)	4243	74.0	90.8	68.7
Indonesia	0.734 (111)	3712	70.5	92.0	68.2
Vietnam	0.725 (116)	2600	74.3	90.3	62.3
Egypt	0.703 (123)	5349	69.9	66.4	76.4
India	0.612 (134)	2753	63.4	66.0	61.0

Source: HDR 2009.

Figures in parentheses in column 2 displays the ranking of 182 countries.

Table 7.2: Worldwide Human Development Difference

According to the UNDP Report of human development 2009, countries are given orders under the Human Development Index. In this report the availability of human development is measured on the criteria of Life expectancy, Educational availability, and adjusted actual income in this report.

Countries with Very High Development			Mexico	53	0.854
	HDI Order	HDI Value	Saudi Arabia	59	0.843
Norvey	1	0.971	Malaysia	66	0.829
Australia	2	0.970	Russia	71	0.817
Island	3	0.969	Brazil	75	0.813
Japan	10	0.960	Thailand	87	0.783
America	13	0.956	China	92	0.772
Britain	21	0.947	Sri Lanka	102	0.759
Germany	22	0.97	Egypt	123	0.703
Singapore	23	0.944	South Africa	129	0.683
South Africa	26	0.937	India	134	0.612
UAE	35	0.903	Pakistan	141	0.572
Countries with High Development			Nepal	144	0.553
Argentina	48	0.866	Bangladesh	146	0.543
Countries with Low Development					
	HDI Order		HDI value		
Ciara Leone	180		0.365		
Afghanistan	181		0.352		
Nigeria	182		0.340		

HDI Value is based on the data of 2007

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2009.

7.2 Poverty and Inter-Development Development

Notes

The estimation of poverty by Planning Commission is based on the Wide Sample Survey related to household consumer expenditure done by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). The term distribution consumption data of 61st same recall period of NSS represents the poverty ratio in rural areas, urban areas and in the all Nation to be 28.3%, 25.7% and 27.5% respectively. According to the Mixed Recall period consumption distribution data, the corresponding poverty ratio in the rural areas, urban areas, in the all nation is 21.8%, 21.7% and 21.8% respectively.

Table 7.3: Status Of Poverty (%)

S.No.	Category	1993-94	2004-05
	According to same recall period(URP) method		
1	Rural	37.3	28.3
2	Urban	32.4	25.7
3	All India	36.0	27.5
	According to Mixed Recall Period (MRP)		
		1999-2000	2004-05
4	Rural	27.1	21.8
5	Urban	23.6	21.7
6	All India	26.1	21.8

Source: Planning Commission

Globalization has promoted the economic development in India but in terms of Human Development only mixed results are obtained. India is considered to be the successful example of globalization in the report. India has done much improvement in the areas of economical developments in last two decades and its high technology export is in full swing. Hence it has been a big centre of attraction for the middle class country investors but the performance is not very good in the area of human development. On one hand India is one of the Countries with high economical growth rate, with high export of technology and increase in the number of middle class consumers; whereas on the other land poverty in the country has not reduced as required.

In spite of remarkable progress in economical and other areas India could not progress up to a little extent in human development in comparison to previous years and has been at a place of 132 among 179 countries. The neighboring country China is in better condition at a place of 94. According to the report India is at a place of 47 in the list of world's 108 developing countries. Data based on report (2004) shows the average age and the adult literacy rate to be 63.7 years and 61% respectively in India. The percentage of school going children at primary and secondary level is 63.8%. There is abject poverty in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal whereas there is increase in income in some states, urban and service areas. There is slow decline in child and infant death rate.

In spite of all claims of welfare and dozens of plans the condition of common man in terms of basic facilities has not changed a bit. In the last few years the economical development could not make the life level better. According to the report, the small countries of Africa is so forth than India in giving a better life to its all citizen though the continent Africa is known for its backwardness countries like Namibia and Algeria is so forth than India on this scale. Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal are at a place of 139, 147 and 145 respectively among other neighboring countries.

Notes

Despite of improvements in HDI of India in 2007 compared to 2006, there is no elevation in human development ranking of India. This index for India is 0.604 (for 2006) in UNDP human development report of 2008 that was 0.612 in the current report of 2007. In spite of improvements in HDI, the human development ranking is same in 2007 as in 2006 i.e. 134.

HDI of India in Different Years

YEAR	HDI	YEAR	HDI
1980	0.427	2000	0.556
1985	0.453	2005	0.596
1990	0.489	2006	0.604
1995	0.511	2007	0.612

Bangladesh has progressed in human development index despite of talk in high growth rate. In the last 10 years. Bangladesh has succeeded in preceding 14 countries. It is said that Bangladesh is sending its poor people to India, being the reason behind the improvements in the index. The progress of Bangladesh is also defined in a way that more than 52% of amount used for its development comes from foreign help. Hence the entities like World Bank and Asian bank help Bangladesh creating a sample of success in their policies. Despite of all this progress cannot be ignored.

Though the human development has reduced the poverty level to 22% from 35% but it is not in real aspect and we are unable to speed up on the parameters like education, decline in child death, gender equality and health. Report has done some horror predictions like India will not achieve the millennium development goals other than the poverty that the United Nation had decided in 2005. The report also says that India will take 100 more years to be a developed country, whereas we have goals to achieve it by 2020. The backwardness of India is not new, what new is the comparison we should do with the neighboring countries based on the report. The real hero of this report is this inferior neighbor of India. Being at 140th place, it has decreased its child death rate by 5% i.e. lower than that of India. Had been that same rate in India we would have saved more than 7 lakhs children per year. The admission to primary schools in Bangladesh is more than 90%. In this way, Bangladesh is creating a miracle in removing its poverty whereas India is unable to give a better life to its citizens, calling itself a superpower now and many times richer than Bangladesh.

Note: This type of report is continuously being published by an entity, UNDP of United Nation since 1990. The entity assumes that the development is not only the extension of income and capital of people but it also represents the growth in capacity and methodologies of human. To know the whole growth rate it uses the three indices—Life expectancy at birth, General literacy rate and Actual GDP per capita.

The UNDP first ascertain the minimum and maximum values for every indicator to make an index. After having values of various constituents of various years, the minimum and maximum values of human development index of UNDP are tabulated as follows—

Constituent	Maximum Value	Minimum Value
Life expectancy at birth	85 Years	25 Years
General literacy rate	100%	0 %

After this the value of every indicator is obtained. HDI is the average of these three indicators. HDI of any year is obtained by dividing the sum of the value of three indicators by them. The UNDP has categorized the three indices of various countries in year 2000 to compare them internationally:

1. High human growth category – Index more than 0.8.
2. Medium human growth category – Index between 0.5-0.79.
3. Low human growth Index – Index less than 0.5.

Notes

A question naturally arises in reference to analysis to this report. In spite of all claims of its golden past and present development, what is the reason behind the position of India at 134 among 179 countries. It has been six decades of freedom, in spite of this many poor and AIDS afflicted countries of Africa are so forth than India. The civil war affected nation Sri Lanka and China, the world's largest population feeding countries are leading us. Bhutan and China are at 131st and 94th respectively in HDI. National Commission has said in their report that the per person consumption of 77% of the population was 20 rupees less than the per day in unorganized areas (2004-2005). But the calculation based on the data of 1999-2000 (55th period of NSS) reveals that per person consumption expenses was 20 rupees less than that of 78.3% rural population and 42.5% of urban population in 1999-2000. The per person consumption is 20 rupees less than that of per day of 68.2% population of the whole country. The per person consumption expense was 20 rupees less than that of per day of 71.9% of rural population and 32.3% of urban population. The per person consumption expense was 20 rupees less than that of per day of 60.5% of population of the whole country.

However there is decline in poverty rate but the situation of Malnutrition is serious one. The calculation done on the less than 3 aged weak children on the basis of National Health Survey 2005(NHS 3) the malnutrition children under the Age of 3 is 45.9%, a very high quantity. There is no appreciable reduction in the quantity since 1998-1999 (NHS 2) i.e.47%. Malnutrition shows both unbalanced – micro and macro elements that are due to internal- improper a biotic use and external -unskilled nutrition. Unavailability of proper food in childhood can create many problems such as lack in mental and social development, acreage in study and in other activities at school, also lack in working capability at adulthood. Hence malnutrition is a threat to social and economical development because it hinders to keep the people healthy at a particular age. It reveals that the present policies and programs should emphasis on malnutrition so that there is a need of amendments. There is reduction in per person grain consumption but not much increase in different sot grain consumption of food that can meet the lack in grain availability.

It is seen that malnutrition status cannot only be expressed by poverty , however it is the main producer(Table 7.4).The states such as Punjab where poverty ratio is just 8.5%, 27% of children under the age of 3 are under weight. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, and Haryana are other examples of such states where malnutrition is a big problem in children living under poverty level. Hence we should centre our attention at the issues of malnutrition in the policies and programs.

Table 7.4 Hunger, Poverty, Malnutrition and Public Facilities Availability in Main States.

State	Inadequate food (%) 2004-2005	Poverty in form of Population (URP) % (2004-2005)	Malnutrition Under 3 Aged Underweight Children (%) (2005-2006)	Public Facilities Families with Drinking Water Facilities (%) (2001)	Public Health Families with Toilet Facilities Availability (%) 2005-2006
Andhra Pradesh	0.5	15.8	36.5	80.1(67.8)	42.4
Assam	5.0	19.7	40.4	58.8(11.6)	76.4
Bihar	2.7	41.4	58.4	86.6(4.2)	25.2
Gujarat	0.2	16.8	47.4	84.1(72.2)	54.6
Haryana	0.1	14.0	41.9	86.1(61.1)	52.3
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	10.0	36.2	88.6(65.1)	45.6
Karnataka	0.2	25.0	41.1	84.6(57.4)	46.5

Notes

Kerala	2.3	15.0	28.8	23.4(24.6)	96.0
Madhya Pradesh	1.6	38.3	60.3	68.4(25.0)	27.0
Maharashtra	0.8	30.7	39.7	79.8(78.6)	53.0
Orissa	5.3	46.4	44.0	64.2(10.2)	19.3
Punjab	0.7	84	27.0	97.6(54.6)	70.8
Rajasthan	0.0	22.1	44.0	68.2(45.4)	30.8
Tamil Nadu	0.3	22.5	33.2	85.6(84.2)	42.9
Uttar Pradesh	1.5	32.8	47.3	87.8(10.3)	33.1
West Bengal	9.0	24.7	43.5	88.5(27.9)	59.5
Chhattisgarh	2.2	40.9	52.1	70.5(16.8)	18.7
Jharkhand	0.6	40.3	59.2	42.6(11.3)	22.9
All India	1.9	27.5	45.9	77.9(42.0)	44.5

Source: NFHS-3, NSHO, Planning Commission, RGI office.

*The data given in brackets represents the related corresponding status of the families that are supplied drinking water through pipes according to the NFHS 3(2005-2006).

It is not that India has less resources. The resources are in sufficient quantity. Only the strong desire of proper development draft is required. The policy makers of India hesitate to take strict steps above their narrow political interests. In the same way today people look towards China for the development draft. They are not tired of praising the Chinese model of development, whereas the fact is that development model of Kerala is better than the developed countries of world in many ways. Giving a right direction to their limited resources, the position that Kerala has got is imitable for other states of India.

Self Assessment:

Fill in the blanks:

1. Inequilibrium relating regional development is a comprehensive
2. Economic is promoted in India by Globalization.
3. Performance of India is not much in areas of human development.
4. Africa is much than India in the parameters of providing better facilities to their citizens of its small countries.

7.3 1st Human Development Report of India

Parallel to the human development report of UNDP, 1st human development report of India was released in April 2002. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the current President of India, released this report prepared by planning commission on April 23, 2002. Stating the report as an important document for Indian government, current vice president of Planning Commission, K.C. Pant, said that it can be used to determine the planning shape for states.

The 1st human development Index of a period 1980-2001 is centralized on the various aspects of economic state, health, education and standard of living of Indian society. In this way it can be proved as an important parameter for observing the information relating regional development. Human development report can be proved as almost a complete scale to measure the imbalance relating regional development because the Planning Commission has made two types of indicators- 1. HDI and 2. HPI.

Notes

HPI is related to poverty Index i.e. Index of economic state. Along with the poverty of people it is also used as a sub expression of their environment and their reach to the basic facilities. Another index is CEI, Consumer Expense Index

According to the conclusion made from the report, there is an improvement in the overall HDI in the 10 years of liberalization in the country. It has been reported that 2.6% growth is recorded in HDI during 1983-1993 while this growth is more than 3% per year during the 8 years of 1993-1994 to 2000-2001. According to the report human development status is comparatively better than that in small states and union territories. The comparatively smaller states such as Delhi, Chandigarh, Kerala, Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh are moving ahead taking the advantage of liberalization. A larger state such as Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar are improved in the decades of 80 in their status in terms of human resource development, but during the decades of 90, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh has maintained its speed.

In the case of GEI, gender equality index based on the equality of in gender male and female, assigning the improvement conditions it is said in the report that this index has increased to 67.6% in 90's from 62% in the 80's. This index was maximum for Kerala in 1980's decade whereas following that were the states Manipur, Meghalaya and Himachal Pradesh. This index was more for Himachal Pradesh in 1990's decade. It is least for Bihar.

The traditional indicators of Human poverty index seem synchronized with the poverty ratio to estimate the state of poverty. The poverty ratio for year 1983 and 1993-1994 was 44.5% and 36% respectively, whereas this estimation for the same years under HPI was 47% and 39% respectively. According to the report there is effective reduction in HPI in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Jammu Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala whereas there is a slight decrease in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan has been recorded.

The consumer expenditure is assumed the indicator of economical development. First human development report indicates a small drop in the rural capital income whereas there is a slight hike in urban areas in the past few years. According to the report the consumer income index was 0.298 in rural area in 1983 that got reduced to 0.258 in 1999-2000, whereas it was increased to 0.341 from 0.330 for the urban areas during this period. According to the report Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, and Rajasthan are such states where per capital consumer income is more than the national level.

Table: 7.5 Main status of state based on HDI

States	State wise HDI		
	1981	1991	2001
Kerala	1	1	1
Punjab	2	2	2
Tamil Nadu	7	3	3
Maharashtra	3	4	4
Haryana	5	5	5
Gujarat	4	6	6
Karnataka	6	7	7
West Bengal	8	8	8
Rajasthan	12	11	9
Andhra Pradesh	9	9	10
Orissa	11	12	11
Madhya Pradesh	14	13	12
Uttar Pradesh	13	14	13
Assam	10	10	14
Bihar	15	15	15

Notes



Did u know?

The Sex ratio is most and mortality rate is least in Kerala, in case of per capita income it is one of the states with high income.

If we look at the newest human development index report, Kerala is at first and Punjab is at second position in terms of human development. The one is in the most and other is in most south north. According to the conventional analysis relating development states like Punjab were included in most advanced states although they are still in that category but Kerala is at 1st position now, because of literacy rate 90.9% there, that is the highest literacy rate in India education is directly related to the social and economical development of human.

The result of high literacy rate of Kerala is in front of us. Sex ratio of Kerala is highest; the mortality rate is least there. It is one of the states with high income in terms of per capital income. On the other hand states like Bihar, Orissa, Assam, and Uttar Pradesh they are at very low in term of human development index.

Bihar comes at the last position in terms of human development index. Assam comes before in this index (at 14th position) then Uttar Pradesh (13th position) and then Madhya Pradesh (12th position). According to the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate, these states have very pitiful situation. These states are included to the states with low per capita income in terms of their pre capita income.



Notes

According to the economical review 2007-08, 31.80% of the families in Rajasthan are deprived of get clean drinking water facility, whereas 33.9% of families are deprived of electricity facility.

69.2% of families of the state are deprived to get the toilet facilities, only 43.2% of deliveries take place in hospital and 22.1% family are surviving under the below poverty line, Rajasthan has only 43.9% of nomination in secondary education whereas Himachal Pradesh has the highest percentage in the same, it is ahead all of the above states with 134.9%.

Goa has the first position in terms of per capita income. Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana come after it. These states have been gone through under the small scale and rural level development also. Punjab Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh are as much ahead in terms of rural development as backward Bihar, Orissa, Assam are. Here we can see the two contradictory poles East and West.

Actually the main reason of the rural development in West (Punjab, Haryana, west U.P) is that. It is that area where Green Revolution had begun in decade of 1967-77 and that is continued until today.

The development status of Punjab, Haryana West Uttar Pradesh refuses the notion that development of industrialization is not enough. The fact is that apart from the geographical diversities neither every state can be industrialized nor it is beneficial.

Generally, urbanization is also considered as an indicator of development. Urbanization in Indian state has the inequality too in terms of urbanization. Mizoram is at the 1st place. Goa and Maharashtra are at the highest urban populated state (14% urban population of India). On one hand, where urban population average is more than 26.1% in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Punjab, Kerala etc, there on the other hand; the ratio is less than the national average in Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Sikkim, and Orissa. The ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli among union territories is less than the national average (8.5%).

Development of landless farmers shows inequality. Although, in terms of ratio the maximum families and landless in Punjab. This is the reason that; despite the landlessness their economic state is good.

On the contrary, there are states like Bihar, Orissa, and Andhra Pradesh where more than 25% farmer is landless among all working population. They do basically depend upon the daily labor. Most of these people do not have their own house. This is an important symbol of Indian economic diversity. Addition to that Goa, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Rajasthan are such states where landless farmer's ratio is less than 15%. Among of these, many states are hilly and semi desert areas with low population pressure and farm land availability are higher. Still, the areas have an economic backward state because many farmers land are located in adverse geographical environment.

Notes

Table: 7.6 States according to HDI (1991-2000)

State	Population in 1991	Population in 2001
Kerala	1	1
Punjab	2	2
Tamil Nadu	3	3
Maharashtra	4	4
Haryana	5	5
Gujarat	6	6
Karnataka	7	7
West Bengal	8	8
Andhra Pradesh	9	9
Assam	10	10
Rajasthan	11	11
Orissa	12	12
Madhya Pradesh	13	13
Uttar Pradesh	14	14
Bihar	15	15

Additional to above parameters there are many other parameters favorable to new needs, based on what the development related to the inequalities are clarified such as unequal telephone density, unequal distance of roads in different states of India the development is comparatively high whereas backwardness is there in some states. Generally the development in terms of irrigation and industrialization is comparatively higher where as there is a state of backwardness in hilly areas, tribal areas, tribal areas most populated areas and in desert areas.

The Condition of States: 2007

According to the statistics of **India Today** in 2007, the analysis of the functioning of union territories is done on a scale of 8 parameters. These 8 parameters are: Law and Order, Agriculture, Education, Primary Education Health Service, Basic Facilities, Consumer Market, Environment for Investment, Budget and Prosperity.

Based on the above out 20 bigger states these five states topped the list 1. Punjab 2. Kerla 3. Himanchal Pradesh 4. Tamilnadu 5. And Gujrat. Out of 10 small states 1. Pudduchery 2. Goa 3. Delhi 4. Sikkim and 5. Mijoram topped the list based on the scale of above parameters.

The economic development of Punjab is the best example. Because of the investment in irrigation and basic facilities resulted in the increased production and earnings, a new consumer market emerged and it pays taxes. Small states like Pudduchery invested in health and basic facilities and to attract investments in the state the used the economic model based on agriculture; by dint of this, it was able to surpass the states like Delhi and Goa and topped the list. In 2007 Gujrat became the most preferred destination for investments.

Notes



Did u know? Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha did not perform well in some of the above parameters.

In spite of stable political environment all the standards except farming are at intermediate level in West Bengal.

After 6 decades of independence only 27% of children take birth under the surveillance of professional Doctors in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand. out of 10 children don't get the medical help in their states. Due to these reason 60 children out of every 1000 children found to dead at the time of birth. The literacy rate in Bihar is 46% which is 89% in Mizoram, The per capita income in Bihar is Rs. 6,311 which are Rs. 27,733 in Mizoram. Assam, which was at 14th rank in the backward states list has shown a good increment in abolishment of poverty and brought the poverty percentage at 21%.

Self Assessment:

State whether the following statements are True or False –

1. The inferior neighbor of India, Bangladesh is the real hero in many aspects.
2. UNDP assumes the development to be only the extension of capita income and investments.
3. The malnutrition status cannot be expressed fully in terms of poverty.
4. The population percentage under the poverty level is highest in Orissa.
5. Life expectancy in Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu is lowest.
6. Jharkhand is so forth than Bihar in the benefits of Toilet facilities.

7.4 Eco-Socio Structure of States: Economic Review 2007-2008

Poverty

- The population percentage of Orissa under poverty line is highest, following that are states like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh. Poverty is less in this region in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, and Andhra Pradesh.

Consumption

- During 2004-05 the per capita income of 57% of rural population of Orissa was alimentering on 365 rupees monthly (MPCE) or Rs. 12 per day following that are Chhattisgarh (55%), Madhya Pradesh (47%), Bihar and Jharkhand (46% in each) in which the per capita income of 57%, 51%, and 47% of rural population of Kerala, Punjab and Haryana respectively was at least Rs. 690. This per capita monthly expenditure shows the description of highest 20 percentile at all India level.
- During 2004-05, the per person monthly expenditure of 55% urban population of Bihar and 50% urban population of Orissa was 580 rupees or 19 rupees per day in comparison to 30% of all India level. The per person monthly expenditure of 28% population of Kerala and 27% population of Punjab was at least Rs. 1380 in comparison to highest 20% of all India level.

Inequality

Notes

- The inequality in consumption in rural areas, measured by Luranj ratio, maximum in Chhattisgarh, following that are in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal. Inequality is least in the cities of Gujarat, after that are Assam and Himachal Pradesh. The inequality in rural area is less than that of in urban areas in chief states. The highest inequality is in Kerala, then Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra in rural areas. The inequality in Assam is least after that is in Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan.

Employment

- Main work of urban families is Regular Employment in most states. The 48% families of Maharashtra, 46% of Chhattisgarh, 45% of Gujarat, 44% of Punjab and 44% of Assam depend on the Regular Employment. The self employed families are more in Uttar Pradesh (48%) and in Bihar (47%) in urban areas. The casual worker family's ratio is more in urban areas of Kerala (25%) and Himachal Pradesh (24%) than the other chief states.
- In many states in rural areas, self-employment was considered to be important. This ration was the highest in Uttar Pradesh (68%) in Rajasthan and Asam (66%) in Himanchal Pradesh (57%) and Madhya Pradesh it was (56%).

Health

- Life expectance in Kerala, Punjab, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu is highest. This is least in Orissa, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.
- According to the condition of March 2006, the delivery room was available in 100% primary health centre in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu while it is less in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and.
- According to the condition of March 2006, the primary health centers with operation theatres ratio was -Andhra Pradesh (87%), Rajasthan (83%), Maharashtra (74%), Haryana (71%) and Gujarat (67%). The ratio was least in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Kerala and Bihar.

Hunger and Under Feeding



Notes

Hunger/under feeding is defined as the "unavailability of complete food in any month of the year".

- This family's percentage is extraordinarily very high in West Bengal. This is also high in Orissa, Assam and Bihar, but low in Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu.

Education

- Gross enrollment ratio in 2004-05 for Primary Education i.e. 1st-8th class (6-14 years), was highest at Madhya Pradesh(114.1%), then Tamil Nadu(114%) and Chhattisgarh(112.6%). This was lowest at Bihar(65.2%), Punjab(72.6%) and Jharkhand(75.8%).
- Gross enrollment ratio for secondary education (IX-X class) in Himachal Pradesh (134.9%) was highest, after that come the states Kerala (93%) and Tamil Nadu (80.7%). It was lowest in Bihar / 22.5%,

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Jharkhand (26.5%) and West Bengal (41.5%). It was the lowest for higher secondary level (XI-XII) in Jharkhand, following that was Bihar (9.8%) and higher for Himachal Pradesh (127.7%) and at last Tamil Nadu 1(43.9%).

Basic Facilities

- The percentage of families with electricity facilities in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh is more than in Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, and Uttar Pradesh.
- Leverage the toilet facilities, Kerala, Punjab, Assam are leading and Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are lagging behind.

7.5 Sudden increase in development

If we discuss on the duration after 2000-01, we come to know that there is an increment in average annual growth of gross household product at all India level, that was increase to 8.9 present in Sub period of (From 2004-2005 to 2007-08) from 5.6 in period of (from 2000-01 to 2003-04) to central statistical organization, 27 has increased than twice of 9 states among the 27 states namely Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Bihar, Maharashtra, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, and Manipur, Chandigarh is the one state/ Union which has continued its 2 digits growth.

It would be correct to pay attention on the high lows in between the categories of low, medium and high growth in both sub periods of these states and union territories. Although M.P. and Manipur increased its growth rates more than twice in sub period-II, but in relation to all India average (increased under than 6% in sub period I and then is not enough to extrude the category of lower description. In case of Rajasthan, Pondicherry, Nagaland and Mizoram the sub period II (more than 8%) cannot keep the high growth rates of sub period I (i.e. more than 6%). In fact these four states are slipped from description category of sub period-I to low description category of sub period-II.

7.6 Summary

- The process of integrated and balanced eco-socio development had started through number of five years plans in post-independent time but due to the limitation present in the processes the balanced development of every state and community could not be done.
- Inequilibrium relating regional development is a comprehensive subject; hence it cannot be represented by one or parameters. Although diversity (inequalities) is a geographical rule. It is a bitter truth that equal development of all regions cannot be done fully. Inequality continues itself in different forms.
- There is a decline in poverty rates but the problem of malnutrition is serious one. The calculation based on keeping the 3 years old weak children according to the national health survey 2005-06 (NFHS 3) malnutrition children under the age of 3 years is 45.9% which is a very high quantity.
- Resources in India are not less. Resources for development are in sufficient quantity. Only the desire and proper development draft is required. The policy makers of India hesitate to take strict steps beyond their narrow political interests. In the same way, today people look toward China for the development draft.
- HPI is related to poverty Index i.e. Index of economic state. Along with the poverty of people it is also used as a sub expression of their environment and their reach to the basic facilities. Another index is CEI, Consumer Expense Index.

- Sex ratio of Kerala is highest; the mortality rate is least there. It is one of the states with high income in terms of per capital income. On the other hand states like Bihar, Orissa, Assam, and Uttar Pradesh they are least in term of human development index.
- Generally, urbanization is also considered as an indicator of development. Urbanization in Indian state has the inequality too in terms of urbanization. Mizoram is at the 1st place. Goa and Maharashtra are at the second and third places respectively. However Maharastra is the highest urban populated state (14% urban population of India).

Notes

7.7 Keywords

- Human Development Index – Education of Human, Health, Employment, Income etc are the Indices to represent the development.
- Basic Facilities – Basic needs for a general life.

7.8 Review Questions:

1. What is the Human Development Index? Explain the elements included in it.
2. What is the status of Women in the data of UNDP-2009?
3. Discuss the poverty and Inclusive Growth.
4. What is malnutrition? What is its status in India?
5. Examine the status of states afflicted under poverty and unemployment in the 1st Human Development Report?
6. Evaluate the status of Indian states in the economic review of 2007-08.

Answers: Self Assessment

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------|------------|
| 1. Subject | 2. Development | 3. Good | 4. Leading |
| 5. True | 6. False | 7. True | 8. False |
| 9. False | 10. False | | |

7.9 Further Readings



Books

1. Bhartiya Loktantra – *Rajesh Rawat, Satish Chaturvedi – Secrets Publications.*
2. Bharat Main Rajniti – *Abhay Kumar Dubey – Vani publication.*
3. Bharat Main Pachayati Raj – *George Matthews – Vani publication.*
4. Loktantra ka Naya Lok – *Arvind Mohan – Vani Prakashan.*
5. Bharat Main Vikas, Loktantra aur Vikandrikarann – *Chandnsen Gupta – Routledge Publications.*
6. Bharat Main Algavad aur Dharama – *Samsul in India Islam – Vani publication.*

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Unit-8: Gender and Development

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students should be able to –

- Know women and gender discrimination;
- Get introduced to development, gender and agency of development;
- Able to understand the position of women in development.

Introduction

The biological differences between man and woman in the society usually define them in two opposite social class as male and female and this is the only basis of associating masculine and feminine attributes by them. Due to this gender difference there develops a number of unscientific, irrational and artificial discrepancies between man and woman. That process by which these discrepancies are presented or deeply filled into the mind is known as gender relations. Instead gender is a natural and inartificial and nothing can be done to change it. Gender discrimination is a socio-cultural concept and therefore according to the situation of society and culture, its definition changes continuously. In other words, a feminist N. Oakle says that, "gender discrimination is a matter of culture, this indicates the social categorisation of masculinity and femininity of male and female " The presence of dominant relations is an important form of gender discrimination in any given society. With respect to the Indian society, females and males have given unequal positions where females are given subordinate place in comparison of males. "What could be its solution what are the rules that can be helpful in finding the

solutions of the differences so that these problems can be eradicated?" Discussion will be done on this questions.

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8.1 Women and Gender Discrimination

With respect to gender discrimination historical experts have written, "Females have been provided with subordinate social, economic and political positions in the social hierarchy. The positions of females in society have been decided by that class which is under either a male or any group. In the book "Sexual politics" written by Kate Miley in 1974, this type of basis and form of dominance has been defined as "Patriarchy". Acceptance of dominance of a male by a female is a process of socialisation that is one of the subject matter from very important subject matters studied by sociologists and historians. One more feminist philosopher SIMON DE BYUVOR in his famous book 'second sex' has tried to solve this part of our social life. For this reason only, as Marxists and Feminists also argue about various sincere efforts done to break the dominant relations so that females come out of their subordinates and can enjoy her part of happiness, life and joy.

Patriarchy influences every part of a women's life. For example, in today's male dominant society, females neither achieve the officer's post easily in the area of employment nor the basic salary of male and female are equal. That means females and males get different salary for the same work which was generally less than male. Females don't have any definite means for self-expression that means they have the lack of approachability to place an institution. The basic position of female limits to home, from the choice of life partner to the family planning, the decision power of females of ancient history was bound in social, family and political rules and principles only. In the end, females be it adolescent girl, woman or a pregnant woman, didn't have higher position in the society. This gets converted into increase in death rate. Today also, the role of women is kept small or limited, from religious preach to the presentation of cultural areas in the media where she is known as 'second sex' and treated as an object.

8.2 Development and Gender

There is no single definition of development such as any positive change with respect to progress and people, society, communities etc. The demand of development and development in future has led to define the movement for the freedom of women in mostly pre-colonial countries and third world countries. For example, if we talk about India, then the national leaders of India had already arrived at consensus in the way of development that they need to choose after freedom of the country. National leaders of both the continents completely agreed with both type of assumptions of self-confidence, first the free decision making and second the willpower of accepting independent way of development. These type of assumptions get more power when exploitation based Marxist descriptions came into being. For those feminist who do Marxist as well as politics, for them the assumption of development cannot be against their basic programs. Whenever we talk about development, this is possible that it will change the economical days and efforts will be made only to change those bases through development and only because of this all the movements are against development.



Notes The definition of development is given in an uneven manner.

This vision of development is not only in economic progress but also it is very closely related to political definition of freedom and also the connection of democracy is very close to this vision.

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According to the view of the directors of Indian Constitution, "Democracy and institutions related to it are guarantee of the rights and welfare of women, many evidences prove it also." Democratic system has given the rights and position to women so that they also can stentoriate and positions their voices for their rights. There is no surprise in this that we can see in various surveys that female voices were at apex in most movements at the time of re-establishment of democracy in Latin America ,Asia and African countries.

In this view, the state has adopted a middle position to think about it. There are only two reasons for the closeness between leadership, state and public, first, only the colonial antagonist was made administrative management legitimate and second is that state has resources in abundance that the state has become the sole decision maker. Development, either it was economic or political; both type of development has fully supported the modernization of state, society and social institutions. Usually the legal rights and citizenship related idea given to the males and females are the important basis for that movement.

For instance, administration established by Gamel Abdul Naasir in Egypt has led to the expansion of economy and liberate the women from their conventional milieu and promise them to be provided with all equal rights as men along with equal wages. Like this modernization in Tynishia and secular state 'Bourghudba' and 'Bath' in Iraq were also social parties who have made efforts to give rise to modernization to improve the economic status of their countries. In India, the measures of initial amendmments were only taken when amendmments were done in the Hindu Succession Act in 1956 and women were given equal rights even after having a lot of discussion and arguments.

Two prevailing tactics were already accepted by under-developed and pre-colonised countries. One from those in which the importance has come in the work of upliftment in taciturnity started by colonial countries and on the other hand, preparing an industrial base or structure for improving the industrial and economical activities was a good and easy measure. Not only India, Pakistan, Iraq and Egypt but also the states of Iran has initiated and ended the process of conservation of resources and their distribution related activities.

Instead their 2nd tactic was to "development in the direction of export". Especially the small countries have helped in connecting with the economic system of the world through the export and also made the availability of exported and imported objects very important in the market. This policy was mainly adopted by East Asian countries. Because of this, the economy of Korea also gets power that had very slow economic system at the time of 1960 also and that also participated very actively in the market.

8.3 Agency of Development

The change in the social status of women in the world and the change in the situation which they get due to the changes in her personal life, both have a very special and close relation. For example, admission into the area of education, entrance into the worthwhile employment in health and defence, etc. As it well known that society can't provide any type of things to anybody without hard work. There is a huge plot that that resides in society that doesn't provide any support to get things. There are only three factors present in the society that helps human to break that plot and these are- Human (that person self) , community in which he/she dwells and get affected by and the state in the modern era whose member he/she is. In today era there are other factors too, for example, United States, World Bank and Multinational companies, besides sovereign also. But whatever happens, in today's era they also summons the three factors and demean to receive them because of whom, they are a community and a state. A hypothesis which depends on willingness supports this idea strongly that only women and her eligibility is important. If a state or community works as their representative, then any type of their interference in a way interfere in their goal till the end and this can also be detrimental. This logic was made famous by people like Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Regan in the initial time of decades of 1980 and they have given this logic, "Females also need to manage for self and only proficient females will

emerge.”

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Besides this one more acknowledgement is there, Namely Communist Vision, which is touching the new heights of popularity due to the effect of two main factors. First, maximum women empowerment movement have fought by women themselves with the help of some local communities or groups for 3 continuous decades that means 30 years. Second, measures of west also promoting communist ideas of their program. Main logic can be given as, “Freedom and development of women can automatically done in that community or society where her rights were given shelter.” For this reason only, the responsibility of development of women is on that community or society. More description allows that, in most places natural and traditional societies depend upon those conventional rules from where women return back empty-handed. Artificial communities like religion, community, village community and labour union or other occupational communities hardly symbolises the equality between men and women. It was observed that religious communities have made the women life even worse, be it Sati Practice or Parda System. Muslim and Christian community was also not very far away from this sin. Near the decades of 1980, women who lived in the countries Algeria, Turkey and Morocco etc. ,were getting equality and liberty under the governance system till Islam came into being, same was with the catholic communities, where women were still fighting for the liberty, equality and basic rights daily. In opposition of these, there are some communities which we call Matrilineal societies and where the dominance rest in the hands of women, but if we keenly observed then we came to know that women are at the front only and the complete rule power rest in the hands of man standing at the back. Even efforts are initiated to cease the left over rights of women. In this way the promise and claims done by communist societies don't seem significant in which it is said that it is the society which provide true liberty to women but yes, attentive analysis helped to find out that women groups have an important contribution in this. This not only provides the women with freedom of right to express but also provide them with economic, political and social position.



Did u know?

In modern era, state only is providing support to women to those resources and instruments and to reach those ways which do their work completely and in an easy manner.

After all of these things, this dilemma is always there that if any malevolent power came and stood against in front of women welfare then women have been left to fight with them alone. This is wrong for the monopoly of women. For example, when a state is embattled then it can be cruel for women. At the time of 1970, Iraq under the sub ordinance of Bath Party has provided many liberties to women and efforts have been made to make their life simple. At that time, 29% doctors, 49% dentists, 70% chemists, 46% teachers and professors, 33% government employees and 45% farmers were women in the area of employment. They have been provided with maternity leaves and their job is also safe at that time. But in 1980 during the war with Iran, the propensity of state changed. They have been told that to equalize the population of Iraq (1.5 lac people) and Iran (4.7 lac people) they need to give birth to 5 babies.

To have faith in all the citations, the state has carried from a very important role to the role of promoter. State has not only carried the central role in the development of sociological model but also it was the producer of the production as well as director, and also the market has no say in the decision making of production. Although in the countries like India, state has given the power of decision maker and it was dealt respectively. Here the state has played the role of a social rescuer of market as well as work in hand with it. While on the other side state play an indirect role in reflected societies like America, at the end state is counted as the fundamental structure.

Instead, those states of developing countries have very important role. State of Scandinavian countries are the one who have taken initiatives in conservation of resources or appropriate steps for women. For example, State of Latin America has made a large part of women educated. Besides this many

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western countries also played an important role in changing the situation of women in society where state needs to face the boundaries of family and community. Countries like Iraq, Iran and Turkey etc. have played very important role in provided the women with their liberty and autonomy. For example, like other colonial countries, India also got the state system of earlier ruler in the supervision of freedom movement. During the process of development and modernization they again tried to amalgamate these bases. Women development and gender discrimination have taken as liability by the state. For instance, today also women's movement are trying to pressurize with their new agenda in India that establishing equality between the gender in public places and work places, eradicating the violence against women in public and domestically and state should interfere to provide maximum opportunities for women. Therefore to publish the movement, it is important for the state that along with the presence of women, decision ability should be reviewed and these women only later made legislator or chairman of male party. Along with assumption of fitness in development of the abilities of women, development of instituted women is also seen and only then the logic can be given about her safety of freedom and advancement. These abilities includes those abilities also which are important for determining her survival as a human. "Maria Nasbaum" while analysing the human development and gender discrimination in India has presented a logical way that tries to find out to improve the abilities of women and the possibilities of protecting them from excluding contingencies. She argued that the key to their (women's) development to provide them wrap of justice and because only in these conditions women can be provided with abilities. It is very important to complete the list of central human implementation abilities that has been prepared by her. Life, physical health, honesty, sensations, imaginations and thoughts, impetus behavioural causes ,other cast and creed, play, control over his/her own environment etc. , are some important points of her list. It is obvious that to establish all these abilities, the question of ethics will arise because it includes giving priority to the primacy of the development of these abilities. Along with it the same question is about human competencies that is using a moral right in the battle-ground of politics. The first promise, where the development of abilities start, in a political view. "Some human competencies use a right that needs to be developed and at that time 'The right over whom?'-question arises and then we get to know that one can't run away from the problems of society and that too because of the justful gender discrimination and as a result of development. These things are equally important as much as those in which rights about abilities have been discussed. There should be a democratic system where these type of all claim can be presented."

Similar kind of humanly struggle without exploitation is for society and the respective women movements are the evidences of how a cruel and monopoly society has been changed into understanding culture and just tifiable society.

8.4 Women in Development

When everywhere development was criticized then as a result it was decided that till 1986. When the completion of the initiation of Union of United States in which enormous efforts of Indians and women movement had main contribution, efforts to be taken to include a large number of women in the process of method of development and higher order system and the approachability of women should be determined formally. The main reason of this was the hopeless development because that wants to entertain the labour of half of the public and women's labour but it failed. As an orderly analysis, income-generator and projects like micro or small scale enterprise or industry become the popular centre point. The era of women was treated in a lethargic manner or if we can say in other words, then they have a lot of time to engage in new projects. In this way the formal and informal corporation has said the way of escaping that plot in which they resides. If it is seen politically, then 'women in development' (W.I.D.) Group has paid attention to the women and also find out that "Why the women have been excluded?" From their process of development. This discovery and research has focused on the fact that if only women's abilities will be incorporated and comprised in the development then the results would be much better. After 1970, this world has been transformed into a new world. The names like

villages in the mountains of Himalaya, planetary environment matters, South Korean endian villages or Mexico or Chiapa in African continent, were coming forth which were established very far from the area of development which was a big surprise itself. Issue of power relations, main point of decision process also slowly becoming the female-thematic matter of argument publically. These issues starting from the German, Greece along with women's movement was getting into indigenous shape in various movements of Africa, Asia and America. When the case of cutting of trees by government contractor came into light in 1974 in Garhwal and Himalayas (India), then also the women protested for a long time because these forests were their everything, their food provider and shelter and forests were the important part of their life allowance. The important matter of concern is that those were the females of these areas who have commented the way of this struggle and came forward for the supervision also. It is very important to tell that this was not a movement for the rights of women in which females were coming forward but it was a struggle for better livelihood and human development. Soon after this protest many other issues came into light and get incorporated with it. But this movement which came into sight of people very soon that was even not thought of, became the subject matter of concern about the issues which were connected with development, be it in any form because due to the fierceness of movement the rate of development have become zero.

Gender discrimination equanimity (equality between male and female) acknowledge that all of the people –male and female both are free, both can develop their mental ability and without any boundaries that have unbending role in Gender Discrimination, Orthodox conceptions and political or appointed by others. In the form of meaning, 'Gender discrimination equanimity' means that "Men and women should be respected equally about their needs, different desires on goals, behaviour, etc. and they also should be favoured". This doesn't mean that men and women should be one instead their rights, responsibilities and opportunities doesn't depend upon their being male and female by birth.

Gender Discrimination equanimity also means that the rationale of behaviour of men and women as per the need of their own. It may include same behaviour as well as different, but only that which can be presented as equal behaviour with respect to authority, responsibility, benefit and opportunities.

Today women in front of the problems, one of the most crucial issues indigenous political processes, are the relation between assumptions of justice and contribution of women. There is no doubt that the agency of women need to come in the front for their welfare simultaneously welfare of women is one of those problem without which the welfare of men is impossible and this is proved by the indicators of human development in Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Tamilnadu and other states where they have talked about the improvement of their children by a normal states of improvement in women health.

Instead most of the political activities are male-centred and malevolent plot came in front by this. For female existence, males need to be weaken in male-dominant institution, possession measures, decisions, and monopoly. Here, we need to accept one important factor that is democracy, where women are already provided with the permission of taking decisions as per their wish. There is no surprise in the fact that in many countries, females have been seen initiating movement in their democracy because women welfare and freedom is only possible in democracy.

According to Amartya Sen, "Freedom is one area that can inspire the whole area along with it." Development is the only way due to which a positive change in social conditions and efforts could be made to eradicate the exploitation by gender discrimination. Experience of India's development is one of the lively example for this. What is called development retentiveness now can be taken in the form of Nehruvian vision. For example, at the time of independence, the equality of males and females in politics was thought determined and right. Therefore the complete focus was given to economic equality. Whatever anyone say, but surely development has improved the situation of women.

Many approaches and movements of welfare and pressure by groups have provided a major deficiency deterrent to state and male propensities in India. In 1980, the efforts have been done so that developmental placement of gender discrimination can be made an important factor. This was the time of 30% female reservation in administration and panchayat so that female can also enter into the decision-making area. This issue which was raised in Indian parliament and Rajyasabha is again trapped in the battle of

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arguments and debates and it is still waiting for the final decision.

According to Amartya Sen (economist), “Development is a freedom where development is a medium which provide women to present their actual self.” According to the logic, it provides literacy, health and those facilities which provide her help to change her economic status in family and society and provide help in connecting her power with the decision.

Development believes that with the help of consensus representation, women can feel more liberty. Developmental quote of third world profoundly right from the beginning believes that poverty is simply the exclusion of females who has kept her away from the contribution in the decision-making. This provides strength to patriarchy and because of extensive impoverishment, exploitation of women also increased. This is believed by the experience of development of India that unprecedented change has come in women’s life due to development. To reveal the welfare of women not only education, health and life expectancy are important but also it is supported by many economists and sociologists that next generation also capitalizes the respective benefits.

Self-Assessment

State whether the following statements are True/False: –

1. Gender discrimination is a socio-cultural concept.
2. Every sphere of women’s life is total free from the patriarchy.
3. Society doesn’t provide anything to anybody without struggle.
4. When a state is embattled, then it is sensitive and nurturing toward women.
5. The key to women’s development is to provide them with wrap of justice.

8.5 Summary

- The division of man and woman as male and female is known as gender discrimination and through this we symbolize the dominant relations prevailing in society. It is believed as socio-cultural concept. In society, women are provided with subordinate positions in social, economic and political situations and this situation still exist similarly in the modern society. State mainly progress in two areas – Democratic and area of development with which it can provide equal rights to men and women in society and institutions in a modern way. Now women are contributing in the movement of development of democracy.
- There are three forms of development for struggle for women’s rights – person, state and society. Its role is for the welfare of women and determining her liberty. But according to a fact, when focus is shifted for development, women were evaluated sub-ordinate. All of the developmental assumption work against women; they kept deprived of all type of control over resources of society and family.
- The decision of United States Union was as a result of this criticism. A huge crowd of feminist movements have given emphasis to the negative effects of work done by multinational agencies. Their hand over experience was done on the theoretical basis and in the name of prototype it is called as gender development. The role of women is very important in development. This is the only solution to development. ‘Gaid’ has related to focus the attention of men and women.
- This concept is very important according to gender. The different roles and aspirations of women should be respected and this should also be favoured equally and they should be treated properly and sensitively according to the situation. This is viewed as an important solution after development.

8.6 Keywords

Notes

- **Gender** – Related to male and female
- **Gender Discrimination** – Discrimination done between male and female

8.7 Review Questions

1. Discuss and what is its role in determining the rights of women?
2. How can development organisation/sector/agency be identified? What are their contributions in the direction of bringing women in the area of production?
3. Is development women antagonist? Critically analyse.
4. Write a brief note on –
 - (a) Gender Equality.
 - (b) Women Approach in Development.

Answer: Self-Assessment

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

8.8 Further Readings



Books

1. Bhartiya Loktantra – *Rajesh Rawat, Satish Chaturvedi – Secrets Publications.*
2. Bharat Main Rajniti – *Abhay Kumar Dubey – Vani publication.*
3. Bharat Main Pachayati Raj – *George Matthews – Vani publication.*
4. Loktantra ka Naya Lok – *Arvind Mohan – Vani Prakashan.*
5. Bharat Main Vikas, Loktantra aur Vikandrikarann – *Chandnsen Gupta – Routledge Publications.*
6. Bharat Main Algavad aur Dharama – *Samsul in India Islam – Vani publication.*

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Unit-9: Regional Imbalance

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- 9.1 Effect of Regional Imbalance on Democracy
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- 9.3 Eco liberalization and Imbalance
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- 9.5 Keywords
- 9.6 Review Questions
- 9.7 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students should be able to –

- Impact on regional imbalances learn democracy
- Understand the regional disparities
- Will be familiar with the Economic liberalization and the imbalance.

Introduction

India has attempted to establish unity in diversity, but India is a vast country, so its geographical disparities exist in soil is natural. These inequities have created an imbalance in the two geographical areas. Additionally, many other factors also have imbalances in different areas. As the Rajasthan desert in India because of geographical conditions on the other hand, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are the fertile field. There high mountains on the north of India and plataue on the south. In fact nature has made India's every part with full of estates. If the regional inbalance has led to the development of certain areas it is due to bad intention towards aim. In the education sector in India such as Kerala and Delhi etc. are the most developed, the Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and other remote regions of the country there are substantial illiteracy.

Therefore, regional imbalances in India can be seen clearly. Multiple parameters can be measuring for Regional imbalances and inequities but the key criteria is—income levels, unemployment levels, or

development of agricultural industries, capital investment, economic- social level, and infrastructure development and growth levels.

North Eastern Region in areas of heavy imbalance, rural poverty stricken areas, tribal's and backward areas, in addition mountainous and desert areas are major. Because of this regional imbalance, Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are imprinted on the map as the newly formed state of India. In fact, many of these states, unlike their former states geographical inequalities exist and will only very low levels of development but as well as lacked the means to everyday in their fields.

Notes



Did u know?

Regional imbalances could also be considered the cause of division of states and the demand for new states.

9.1 Effect of Regional Imbalance on Democracy

1. **Increase in Stress**—Regional imbalance has given rise to stress. North - eastern region of India - Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram have been victims of a long movement. There were violent incidents also in Mizoram. 'People's Liberation Organization Army' has elevated the freedom Tripura slogan in Tripura. The tone of rebellion is so quite in Nagaland, the Naga race must be added to the national mainstream.
2. **Impede in National Integration**—Integration process has been affected by regional imbalances. Demand of small and isolated states can be justified for several reasons, but the threat of separation from the Indian Union is indeed a national act. It is necessary to overcome such tendencies that which are backward state, There expedite in communication services, economic development and agricultural programs, it is most essential for the active role of the centre and the states.
3. **Development of Regional Parties**—Indian politics has undergone a fundamental change is the growing clout of regional parties. So it has come to be called the era of one-party rule is over now and the time has come for coalition governments. This grows the political instability in the center.
4. **The Economic Disparities and Development**—The parts of the country which has made more progress in industry and business, there are more employment means. The standard of living of remaining life of people living has not been growing high. India imbalance has been deprived of the benefits of balanced development. Social, economic, political and geographical reasons such disparities have been growing tremendously in India. India has the resources, but they are limited and needs are unlimited. So India must consume these types of limited resources so as to achieve maximum satisfaction and to protect the integrity of democracy in the country.

9.2 Regional Inequality in States

Such as in the nineties Himachal Pradesh transformed its education and rural infrastructure. Most of the villages have access to electricity in rural areas and 80 per cent of them have tap water. The proportion of people living below the poverty line declined from 29 per cent in 1993-94 to only 8 per cent in 1999-2000. The miracle attributed to the state's political parties who fought on political which did not stray from the issue of development after came to power. In 1991, 6.7 per cent of the state's households had tap water, in 2001 5.3 per cent of households left with this feature. Average per capita income in the state which is Rs. 4,616 the lowest in the country, in nineties grew only at an annual rate of 0.88 per cent. In states like Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh barely 15 per cent have road connectivity.

Notes

Even God himself is thinking to transfer his land from Kerla to somewhere else and it seems he decided to build his land in Himachal Pradesh. Finally consistent efforts over the years towards betterment of primary education, Kerla state is pushed to the second place. Definitely Kerala with a literacy rate of 91 per cent is today ahead compared to Himachal Pradesh with 76 per cent literacy rate. Also today, the highest percentage of Kerala girls go to school but the in case of teacher - student ratio Himachal Pradesh is furthest from Kerla at this time and is spending twice on each student than of Kerla. In the field of education in small states, Sikkim left behind states like Goa & Delhi. In terms of teacher - student ratio (highest in Nagaland), Sikkim is the second highest in the country. Besides, its specialty is in this state more girls go to school than the boys. Prosperous states like Punjab and Haryana should take a lesson from these but encouraging women is typical of the north-eastern states. Also in health sector, Himachal Pradesh is nearing Kerala. Also impressive performance of Tamilnadu is visible.

Although the state is backward from its south neighbors Kerala and Karnataka in the south of its two neighbors in terms of infant mortality and sex ratio, but the specialty of Tamilnadu is 62 per cent of the households get drinking water from the tap and 111 doctors per 1 lakh population which is slightly lower than the big states like Punjab and Karnataka.

Punjab is at the top in terms of favorable environment for investment, budget and prosperity, but now it has been shaken in front of Gujarat. Punjab's economy has been sucked enough blood by competing populist policies no one else did. Here is the paradox of prosperity of the inhabitants can be seen through the near-bankruptcy of state government funds and the low level of social development. Since 1997 the government used to take populist policies for goodwill. This reduced capital investment and the state's resources were damaged. Despite the decline of power generation capacity of 3,000 MW in the last seven years not a single MW increased. Even worse is that the investment in the social sector is declining and now it has come below the national average. How a communal hatred place became the most investment favorable center. Among all the major states in 1990's earning highest 7.8 percent of economic growth Gujarat is India's fifth largest contributor to GDP. This state has always been a major economic power. Until communal violence had tarnished image, Gujarat is considered to be one of the safest state for businessmen and ordinary citizens. Gujarat has jumped the highest in government investment and it has achieved a significant reduction on the expenditure on administration. In 2007 Gujarat state in India has emerged as the most preferred for investment. According to the Reserve Bank of India, Gujarat has received Rs. 75,000 crore in 2006-07 as investment commitments. According to RBI in 25 per cent of the total investment is in Gujarat. There are many indicators that testify the future of Gujarat. The maximum number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), 47 - are designed in this state. Moreover, 5 out of 6 of the country's multi-product SEZs are being constructed in this state. 90 per cent of state roads are in good condition, which can be considered as the best in the country. Maximum power demand is 9,000 MW, out of only 300 MW have to seek from outside, where as some years ago it took 1, 500 MW power. Today, more than 30 days in a year industry does not face power cuts. Another surprising fact is that in terms of investment environment Chhattisgarh has emerged as the second most attractive state. Growing gap between rich people and poor Punjab government is taking its toll. Delhi tops in this case. It is one of those rare states where the state government has enough fund & citizens are also comparatively rich.

*Task*

Find out how communal hatred Gujarat became the most favorite center for Investment?

In 2003 the conference of chief ministers Chidambaram, who at that time were not in government, had pleaded to split Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh into smaller states. Economist and Congress MP Jairam Ramesh had also argued to split the large states. Ramesh was representing Andhra Pradesh inside Rajya Sabha that time when the debate was going on to divide Andhra Pradesh to build Telngana.

Undoubtedly, economic growth, industrial production or gross wealth will continue to perform well in the big states, but benefits for the functioning in the big states are likely less in comparison to small

states. After the collapse of the monsoon rains in Mumbai statehood demand can be drawn in the context of this debate, but three new states created in 2000 can be subject of study to experience the advantages of being small.

Northeast India's increasing trade with neighboring countries may improve the economic situation of these states. As far as the union territories Chandigarh has been ahead of the other four and is not surprising. Chandigarh in-between two of India's most prosperous states - Punjab and Haryana has always been cherished. Suburbs like Mohali have become favorite places for new economy businesses. Chandigarh city is finest example for a state (Punjab) to provide life line to the business and helping to strengthen it.

9.3 Eco-Liberalization and Imbalance

Increasing the competition due to liberalization of inter-state disparities have increased. Wealthy state are getting richer, even if the poor state are not most poor, but the rich are not becoming more rich. In 1991 Bihar's per capita income (yearly Rs. 4,230) was 4.2 times lower than per capita income (yearly Rs. 17, 670) in Goa. Coming in 2001 - this difference was 6.7 times -Gaya Bihar income was Rs. 4,616 then Rs. 30,744 in Goa. It is well known that Bihar state government was considered the best in the country until the early 1960s, when the coalition government was formed under the leadership of Mahamaya Prasad; his fall was started after 1967. Laloo Yadav has emerged as the messiah of Bihar, Bihar was registered several notorious record on his cheek Long ago before him. After 15 years of dynastic politics collapse of Bihar has demolished its own record. Here literacy rate of 47.0 percent while the national average is 64.8 per cent, here among 3,000 people one bed is available in hospital, where as one bed on the national average of 1,498 people. 94 per cent have no electricity in the villages of Bihar; where as in Himachal has access to electricity in every village. Today, the entire amount of Bihar produces 80 MW of electricity, whereas here the total installed generating capacity is 530 MW. Yield is 1,535 kg per ha in Bihar where as 3943 kg in Punjab. In rural areas, here only 62 rich families per 1,000 populations, this means that per1000 only 62 households of income are 690-1; Rs. 155 and more income are in the category. 122 families of income Rs. 930-2,450 or more per 1000 in urban areas. On the other hand, Punjab 509 in rural area and 393 households in urban areas; per 1000. Where Per capita income in Bihar Rs. 6, 311 while in the Mizoram is Rs. 27,733 Due to the availability of infrastructure increased opportunities of Industrial employment in Chandigarh, whereby the per capita income of Rs. 70,662 is the highest in the country.

In the past 64 years, in terms of economic performance fluctuation come in states. States such as West Bengal has dropped from high levels although his record has been fantastic in land reforms and decentralization. There are comrades are in power for three decades but the education in the big states, which is the 13th number, health (11th), Legal System & basic Facility and management (15) in such areas as its performance is pathetic. Tamil Nadu has considerably improved the situation. In the 1990 decade the Punjab and the Haryana is left behind then Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Progressed. Both in terms of achievements in education and social ill states have opted out of the loop.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks –

1. Regional imbalance is delivered.
2. are dominated by regional parties in Indian politics.
3. Maximum villages of Himachal Pradesh..... is reached.
4. In terms of health is close to being reached of Kerala.
5. Economic liberalization in the states is growing.

Both in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh the politics revolves around of social justice, however, the results

Notes

are quite different. Politics in Gujarat hadn't little effect on the economic performance. On the side principle of social partnership has failed completely in Bihar. He has nothing showed any result on administration, development or economic front. On the contrary, In contrast, states like Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in the past decade has shown that politics could provide an entirely new direction to development. Cannot this credit go to efficient & functional leaders like Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Ashok Gehlot, Vasundhara Raje Sindhia and Digvijay Singh?

In short, the state emerging trends of politics: emphasizing on economic liberalization and privatization, to attract the investment, the respective state competitiveness and dynamism to the economy of the state, to give a clean and efficient administration, the establishment of good governance, to reinforce the decentralization and Panchayati Raj Institutions etc.

9.4 Summary

- There may be many other causes of regional imbalances in India, but it would not be wrong to say that it is the creation of the British Empire. Indian civilization for centuries has been the symbol of unity in diversity. But it was dissolved by the British Empire came in here, race, religion, gender, geographic area, etc. attempted to create disparities on the basis of which they were wholly successful. India's unity and integrity could be fatal to their empire. But today the underdeveloped countries are the major problem for India's regional imbalance.
- Regional imbalance has affected the integration process. Small and separate states demand can be justified for several reasons, but the threat of separation from the Indian union is indeed a national act.
- States big or small, the quality of governance and political leadership matters more than size. In comparison to 1991 the overall functioning of almost every state has improved in 2007, but the performance of some states is much better than others. The amount of improvement is almost entirely dependent on the quality of state administration and political leadership.
- Development in education and agriculture in Rajasthan and long progress in health sector in Madhya Pradesh are examples of how the governance and operational leadership can improve quality of life. At the other end there are states Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Bihar's per capita annual spending on health is just Rs. 60, the expenditure data remains as it is in 1991.
- The statistics are enough to prove that Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal which were part of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, are in better condition today than previous. The conclusion of this argument is that smaller states easier to govern. Construction of small states is also necessary because the population growth rate is higher in some large states.
- Sikkim and Mizoram have significantly improved investment environment and infrastructure. If there is no economic boom in these states because these states are relatively stagnant arena from the eastern India. If West Bengal and Orissa somewhat revive their economy then investment access will increase to the northeastern states.
- There are new trends emerging in state politics: emphasizing on economic liberalization and privatization, to attract investment in respective state, creating competitive and dynamic state of the economy, clean and efficient administration, to establish good governance, decentralization and strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions etc.

9.5 Keywords

- **Inequality** – Economic, social and unequal in terms of development.
- **Imbalance** – Uneven development, some areas are developed while the others are backward.

9.6 Review Questions

Notes

1. Explain the meaning of regional imbalances.
2. Describe the Regional imbalance effects on democracy.
3. Explain the relationship between economic liberalization and Imbalance.
4. What in terms of regional disparities in states?

Answer: Self Assessment

1. Stress
2. Increased
3. Electric
4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Competitive

9.7 Further Readings



Books

1. Bhartiya Loktantra – *Rajesh Rawat, Satish Chaturvedi – Secrets Publications.*
2. Bharat Main Rajniti – *Abhay Kumar Dubey – Vani publication.*
3. Bharat Main Pachayati Raj – *George Matthews – Vani publication.*
4. Loktantra ka Naya Lok – *Arvind Mohan – Vani Prakashan.*
5. Bharat Main Vikas, Loktantra aur Vikandrikarann – *Chandnsen Gupta – Routledge Publications.*
6. Bharat Main Algavad aur Dharama – *Samsul in India Islam – Vani publication.*

Notes

Unit-10: Migration and Development

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10.1 Meaning and Definition of Migration

10.2 Types of Migration

10.3 Characteristics of Migration

10.4 Factors affecting Migration

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10.8 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students should be able to –

- Understanding the meaning and scope of migration.
- Understanding the types and characteristic features of migration.
- Understanding the factors that influence migration.

Introduction

Migration is a fact of life. The history of migration dates back to times which are possibly as old as the evolution of mankind itself. Migration within countries also has a history that is centuries old. If we churn the pages of history, we find many years before Christ, the Aryans had come to India from Asia. Similarly in the middle age, the British and people from France had moved out and settled in parts of Australia and North America. The histories of different countries are full of such types of stories of people migrating elsewhere.

It has been observed that in places where the life of people is slow, more than half of its population particularly women populations are the ones who migrate. Migration within a country as well as outside ones country, both happens due to factors like unemployment, a better lifestyle, search of better job opportunities, dwellings so on. Migration within a country does not mean travelling one to another city. Rather it means staying at a particular place for a stipulated time period and this constitutes as migration.



Did u know? Three factors influence the population of a nation: Birth, rate death rate and migration.

Notes

In the study of demography, migration is a very important factor. The increase in population of a particular region takes place due to the following three factors: 1. Increase in birth rates 2. Decrease in death rates 3. Immigration. Similarly, the following three factors are responsible for the decrease in population: 1. Decrease in birth rates 2. Increase in birth rates 3. Emigration.

Migration is an important factor of demography. It influences the size, nature and characteristics of the population. The other two factors that determine the size of population are birth and death rates and these factors influence the demography of a region at a slower rate. It is also possible to predetermine the impact of the same. Whereas when it comes to migration, it brings about a sudden change and it is not possible to pre determine its intensity and impact. The demography, economy, culture, customs, traditions and social life of a region are influenced due to migration. According to Barclay migration brings about a halt in the normal activities of a region. It also speeds up the displacement of people wherein crore's of people can change places and move in and out. It also affects the social and economic activities of the region.

In relation to demographic studies, Barclay is of the opinion that since the volume and intensity of migration is volatile in nature, it is next to impossible to pre determined its impact. Thus he says that the study of demography/statistical study are the domain of economists as it is closely related to the political upheavals in the nation and requires intense study.

10.1 Meaning and Definition of Migration

Migration is very difficult to define.



Notes Migration means moving away from your native place and settling elsewhere.

David Heer has said the following about migration “ Migration means leaving your native place and settling elsewhere”

For migration, it is necessary to leave your native place and settle elsewhere. And this settlement has to be for long term and not for short term. It is not an easy task to define what is this ‘short term’ and ‘long term’ duration. There are thousands of people who travel to different cities for jobs and business purposes on a daily basis like from Pune to Mumbai, Lucknow to Kanpur, and Kanpur to Lucknow and so on but this cannot be called as migration. Transfer of employees to another state for job purpose and their stay over there for over days is also not migration. However if an employee is transferred to a particular city and after 7 days he is again transferred to another city, this rapid transfer in places could be termed as migration. Likewise, if a student leaves his native place and goes elsewhere for education purpose, it cannot be called migration. However if he takes up a job there and decides to settle there, it can be termed as migration. Thus the place of stay along with the length of the stay is both important to define migration.

There are two important terms which summarizes the concept of migration i.e. immigration and emigration. Coming and setting into a place is called immigration and leaving ones native place and settling elsewhere is known as Emigration. According to the definition by UNO, setting outside ones

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native place is termed as out migration while coming and settling into a new place is termed as in migration. However the term immigration and emigration are used interchangeably when a person leaves the boundaries of one's country.

International/Cross border migration also means leaving the boundaries of one's nation and settling elsewhere. The census Bureau of USA also classifies its people based on this definition. Sometimes, it is observed that the distance involved in cross border migration (example from Amritsar to Lahore) is lesser as compared to domestic/inter state migration (i.e. from Kashmir to Kanyakumari). When the environment of a place is not conducive to a person, he tends to migrate. Economic conditions also act as a contributing factor to the same. Or the other way round i.e. the environment of a place can be made conducive for living by providing him the most suitable economic conditions.



Did u know? The population of a country increases when the rate of immigration is more than the rate of its emigration.

Before the eighteenth century, a person could freely migrate to the place of his choice. However the situation is not the same today with different nations having imposed its own set of rules and regulations that needs to be adhered to if a person wishes to migrate into the country. So it can be said that today, migration does not depend on the desire of a person but it depends on the immigration rules of the nations.

10.2 Types of Migration

When a person moves from one place to another or from one country to another for the purpose of permanent settlement, it is called migration. It is not necessary that a person satisfies all the conditions that are required to call him a migrant. Migration is of different types. It can be within the country and also outside the boundaries of one's country.

Migration within the country is divided into the following types –

- (i) Migration from villages to cities.
- (ii) Migration from cities to villages.
- (iii) Migration from village to village.
- (iv) Migration from city to city.

Migration from one village to another usually takes place due to lack of job opportunities. A major chunk of the population also migrates with marriage being one of the reasons. This factor is mostly seen in case of women population. The employed/salaried class migrates due to transfers. When the agriculture sector comes to a standstill in villages, people tend to move towards cities whereas when it regains momentum a tendency of reverse migration is observed and people move back from cities to villages.

10.3 Characteristics of Migration

The following are the characteristics of migration –

1. **Reasons of Migration** – Migration takes place due to factors which are of international, national, regional and environmental level. Natural calamities like floods, earthquakes, famines etc can also

cause movement of people from one place to another. Wars, change in government, social problems can also contribute towards the same. Because of war, unrest, racial problem people go from one country to another country.

2. **Requirement of Qualified People** – Migration ensures availability of qualified people at the required time at the required place. It is not necessary that the qualifications of a person can be put to its optimum use at his native place or at a place where he currently resides. Migration balances demand and supply of qualified persons.
3. **Migration brings along with it the problem of disparity** – It brings together people of diverse backgrounds who may or may not be able to adapt to the common grounds of each other.
4. **Migration meets the requirements of different nations** – There are many countries which have a high birth rate and as a result high population but lack of job opportunities. Whereas on the other hand there are places where the population is low but job opportunities are more. And it is through migration that this disparity is met.
5. **Social change** – Migration is a symbol of social change. In many countries where industrialization is occurred structure of census has changed. In Europe and North America industrialization migration in from villages to cities have increased fast because of urbanization.
6. **Migration aids to the process of change in demography** – Migration is the most important process of change in demography. Both increase and decrease in demography is possible by its.
7. **Migration brings along cultural and societal change** – Migration encourages cultural changes. Besides of cultural unity is also encouraged. Increase takes place in many and endurance.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False –

1. Migration means moving one place to another place for a short period.
2. Migration was free up to the eighteenth century.
3. Migration brings about a change in the society.
4. Migration does not bring about a healthy cross cultural environment.
5. Migration bring about a change in the culture of society.

10.4 Factors Affecting Migration

There are different factors which influence migration. Hence it is difficult to point out one such factor in particular which can influence the same. Each of the following factors has their own important role to play either as a main ingredient or as a catalyst. However, they can be broadly classified as the Push Factors and the Pull Factors.

Pull Factors

Pull factors are those factors which causes a person to leave his native place and move elsewhere. In other words, Pull factors are the ones which attract a person towards the place where these factors are available; the following are some of the Pull factors:

- (1) Availability of Employment Opportunities.
- (2) Health, Education, Sanitation and improved standard of living.
- (3) Availability of different modes of entertainment.

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- (4) Growth opportunities.
- (5) High end lifestyle.
- (6) Availability of training and higher education opportunities.
- (7) Relatives or blood relations residing thereby.
- (8) Proximity to water and healthcare facilities.

Most of these factors are the ones which attract a person from villages to cities. According to Ponsioen economic conditions vary from place to place and this is one of the main reasons of migration from villages to cities. People in villages consider cities as a "self-sustained" land. The fast pace of cities, lifestyle, availability of most modern amenities, cultural and social Diaspora, social security and standard of living makes cities a much desired place to be migrated to.

Push Factors

Push factors are those factors, due to the non-availability of which a person to leave his native place and move elsewhere. The following are some of the Push factors:

- (1) Lack of employment opportunities.
- (2) Lack of health, education, sanitation and improved standard of living.
- (3) Lack of availability of different modes of entertainment.
- (4) Lack of development opportunities.
- (5) Lack of good governance and social security.
- (6) Lack of strict law enforcing authorities.
- (7) Decoity , robbery and crimes.
- (8) Lack of mutual faith, beliefs and trust.
- (9) Social and economic backwardness.
- (10) Social outcast.

The factors that influence migration can be broadly classified into the following categories:

1. **Economic Factors**—It is one of the most important factors that influence migration. Every person wishes to have a good standard of living, growth, lifestyle and peace and prosperity. It is this desire that compels him to move from his native place and settle elsewhere. If we conduct a survey of all the migrants worldwide, we would be able to conclude that the prime reason that has caused him/her to migrate is the economic factors. The following are a few of them:
 - (i) **Shortage of Land**—Increase in population has led to shortage of land and this shortage has led to migration. People have migrated from Europe to America, Australia and Africa in large numbers in search of settlement areas. This is also observed in India, where people have moved away from the states of Kerala and Bengal due to varied reasons.
 - (ii) **Urbanization**—Urbanization encourages Migration. Due to modernization, the traditional activities come to a standstill and thus the people engaged in such jobs move towards cities in search of newer employment opportunities. In India, people engaged in cottage industries have been reduced to a minority due to similar reasons and hence they are compelled to search for newer jobs.
 - (iii) **Availability of Transport**—Availability of good roads and excellent transport facilities has also fostered migration.
 - (iv) **Better Economic Conditions**—Availability of better job opportunities and higher wages encourage people to migrate, in spite of the hardships involved. According to Thompson and

Lewis in the earlier days people moved away from the European nations in search of better Economic conditions. In the present era, people migrate into the Gulf Countries due to the same reason.

2. **Social Factors** – Along with economic factors, the social factors like customs and traditions and culture also influence migration. According to customs, after marriage a girl is supposed to leave her parents home and move in along with her husband. She moves to the places along with her husband wherever her husband travels. This concept has become widespread in today's era with the emergence of the concept of nuclear family. Which encourage the instrect of migration domestic disputes and family problems have also encouraged people to migrate.

Among all the factors that encourage a person to migrate from villages to cities, social factors also occupy a prominent place. Availability of education facilities, health and sanitation and better future prospects are some of the same. People nowadays have also become materialistic, and it is also in search of these materialistic pleasures that people have started moving from villages to cities.

3. **Geographical Factors** – Geographical factors also encourage migration as people wish to move towards places which offer better environment and living conditions. Patients are also advised to live in areas that are well ventilated and close to nature. When there are disturbances in geographical factors or rather when they deteriorate, people are forced to migrate. Floods, epidemics, earthquakes, famines, droughts etc also force people to migrate. Also at times, the availability of minerals at a particular place causes people to migrate towards that region.
4. **Demographic Factors** – Migration takes place from a thickly populated area to a scarcely populated area. Migration becomes a necessacity in cases where there is a paucity of qualifies people in a particular region. In such a case it becomes a requirement to get the qualifies person from another region to migrate into this place to meet the requirements.



Did u know? Birth rate and Death rate also encourage migration?

If male- specific birth rate is less that immigration of male population is required in order to maintain the balance of a region. However if female-specific birth rate is higher, than emigration of the female population is needed to balance out the ratio. Similarly if a region has low birth rate that soon there would be a situation where the region will experience shortage of manpower. To balance this out immigration should be encouraged. Overall it can be summarized that a developed nation encourages immigration whereas a backward nation encourages emigration.



Task Find out how religious factors influence migration.

5. **Cultural and Religious factors** – Cultural and religious factors influence migration. This cross – cultural exchange also promotes better education facilities, healthcare and transport. The customs and traditions followed or the language spoken, also give a direction to migration. For example, people from Hindi speaking areas would prefer to migrate towards places which are inhabited by Hindi speaking communities. People also prefer to move towards regions which have a healthy mix of different cultures.

Religious factors also influence immigration. Our history is full of instances where we have witnessed mass transit of people of different religions due to religious movements. It is also a common practice among the elderly people to settle in religious places when they age.

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- 6. Political Factors** – To a large extent, political factors and decisions also affect immigration. During wars, the prevailing fear induces people to leave the place and go elsewhere. As years have gone, African nations have stopped Indian immigrants from entering into their country.

In order to create more job opportunities in rural areas, government has encouraged rural and local industries in order to give employment to rural people. This would also bring about the development of ancillary industries and transport.

Giving their opinion on the different factors that influence migration, Thompson and Lewis say that both economic as well as non-economic factors are equally responsible for encouraging migration. The monetary factors are tangible whereas the non-monetary ones are intangible. In order to escape the changes in law and order, deteriorating social and economic conditions, people prefer to leave the place and move on to a place that offers a peaceful and an all-pervasive, peaceful environment. However the factor that is of paramount importance and the one that influences their decision the most are the economic factors.

10.5 Summary

- Migration is an important factor of demography. It influences the size, nature and characteristics of the population. The other two factors that determine the size of population are birth and death rates and these factors influence the demography of a region at a slower rate. It is also possible to predetermine the impact of the same.
- There are two important terms which summarize the concept of migration i.e. immigration and emigration. Coming and settling into a place is called immigration and leaving one's native place and settling elsewhere is known as emigration.
- Pull factors are those factors which cause a person to leave his native place and move elsewhere. In other words, pull factors are the ones which attract a person towards the place where these factors are available.
- It is one of the most important factors that influence migration. Every person wishes to have a good standard of living, growth, lifestyle and peace and prosperity. It is this desire that compels him to move from his native place and settle elsewhere.
- Urbanization encourages migration. Due to modernization, the traditional activities come to a standstill and thus the people engaged in such jobs move towards cities in search of newer employment opportunities. In India, people engaged in cottage industries have been reduced to a minority due to similar reasons and hence they are compelled to search for newer jobs.
- Among all the factors that encourage a person to migrate from villages to cities, social factors also occupy a prominent place. Availability of education facilities, health and sanitation and better future prospects are some of the same.
- Geographical factors also encourage migration as people wish to move towards places which offer better environment and living conditions.
- To a large extent, political factors and decisions also affect immigration. During wars, the prevailing fear induces people to leave the place and go elsewhere.

10.6 Keywords

- **Migration** – Movement of a person within or outside the country.
- **Pull Factors** – Pull factors are those factors which cause a person to leave his native place and move elsewhere.

10.7 Review Questions:

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1. What is migration?
2. Explain the types of migration.
3. Briefly explain the factors that influence migration.
4. Explain in detail the social factors that influence migration.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

10.8 Further Readings

*Books*

1. *Bhartiya Loktantra* – *Rajesh Rawat, Satish Chaturvedi* – *Raj Publication*.
2. *Bharat Main Rajniti* – *Abhay Kumar Dubey* – *Vaani Publication*.

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Unit 11: Development and Environment

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11.1 Relation between environment and development

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students should be able to –

- Understanding the relationship between environment and development.
- Understand the meaning of sustainable development.
- Understanding the concept of environmental conservation.

Introduction

Environment and development have a deep relation. The natural resources helps a person to satisfy his needs. Some countries have made use of environment for urbanization, technical developments and modernization and marched towards development whereas some of the nations which are already developed have made use of environment and aggrandized their growth. Once there was a time when population was less and the environment had abundance to offer us. In those times, no one would have ever thought that we would end up in a generation like today which is marked by environmental pollution and paucity of its offerings.

11.1 Relation between Development and Environment

As the population has increased, the increasing needs of people coupled with the improvement in standard of living have given rise to new problems. In the name of development and urbanization, man has used and abused the environment to such an extent that today we can feed the shortage of

things that it used to offer us as well as the pinch of having mercilessly destroyed the environment. It is estimated that we only have as much resources of petroleum left with us that would last us only around for the next 20 years. Today's man has cut off his ties with the nature and has left it incapable of providing neither fresh water to drink nor clean air to breathe in. Environment acts as a catalyst for development. Conservation of environment is a major issue not just at a local but also at a national level.

Environmentalists are up in arms to divert development in a manner in which it would be most conducive for environmental protection and cause least damage to the same. Environmentalists can also be called ecologists. The issue of development in the light of environment conservation and judicious use of its products is being debated at an international level today. There is no doubt in the fact that development has led to commendable growth in various fields and has led to increase in agricultural output, urbanization, better transport facilities, technological development, nuclear energy etc but on the flip side it has also posed a threat to our future generations.

Bad effects of Development on Environment—They are as follows:

1. **Shortage of Agricultural Land**—Developmental works have given priority to urbanization and villages are being converted into cities. To connect villages to cities, there are huge networks of roads and railways that are being laid out. Mountains and trees are also being razed down for these constructions and widening purposes though it has improved transport facilities. Factories and settlements are being built upon agricultural land. This has resulted in shortage of agricultural land for cultivation as well as for settlement. Considering the increase in population, if this trend continues than it would be difficult to accommodate and feed our future generations. Thus development at the cost of sacrificing the productive land is pointless.
2. **Adverse effect on productivity of land**—Industrialization has increased the number of industries. These industries emit harmful gases and release effluents in water which is eventually absorbed by the soil thus decreasing its fertility and productivity in the long run. Today, the fruits and vegetables that are available in market are not as healthy as they used to be before. Insecticides and pesticides are sprayed over them in order to protect them from pests, thus making their consumption injurious to health. Their nutritioinonal value is diminished due to this reason.



Did u know?

Crops are sprayed with Insecticides in order to protect them from pests; however this very reason has also made their consumption injurious to health?

3. **Water pollution and shortage of pure drinking water**—The effluents released by industries get collected and are eventually absorbed by the soil. On entering into the soil, percolate deeper and get mixed with the underground pure water and pollute it. These effluents are also released into water bodies like canals, lakes and rivers-the water from which is consumed by animals thus putting their lives in danger. The aquatic life in this lakes and rivers is also affected. The oil from oil-tankers and ships spill into the sea and shorten the lifespan of the animal life in it. Before industrialization, the use of water was limited to cooking, washing and agriculture but nowadays industries are utilizing a major chunk of the available fresh water resources for their production purposes. Extraction of minerals has also led to depletion of the underground water table and thus loss of pure drinking water. Water from lakes and rivers are also polluted. In India, a campaign to clean the polluted water of our holy river Ganga has been launched. Recently, the Supreme Court has also issued directives to industries that prohibits them from releasing their effluents into water bodies.
4. **Air Pollution**—Like water, the air around us is also polluted. In metro cities the situation has become even worse with shortage for fresh air due to heavy pollution. Smoke emitted by industries, vehicular pollution and green house gases have contaminated the air to a great extent in urban areas. This

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polluted air enters into the human body and eventually affects the lungs and the other respiratory organs of a person. Nuclear power projects damage to the ecology. Green house gases deter the growth of plants. The smoke emitted by aeroplanes, rockets and nuclear weapon also contribute to environmental pollution. This has also led to the depletion of the ozone layer which is a layer that protects us from the harmful ultraviolet radiations of the sun. There is also noise pollution.

5. **Bad Effects of Transport Projects** – Development requires development of transport because it is transport that ensures the mobility of goods from its place of production to the place of consumption. This also fosters economic growth. Widening of railways, construction of roads and bridges, airports, production of buses, trucks, cars and other vehicles all come under transport projects. This has caused harm to the environment. Vehicular traffic emits smoke, chemical and harmful gases which pollute the environment. It is now become mandatory for vehicles to carry Pollution under Control (PUC) certificate. The noise pollution caused by these vehicles also affects the hearing capacity of a person and causes noise pollution.
6. **Bad effects of deforestation** – The ecology of a region plays a major role in its economic development. Forests are also required to maintain the ecological balance. But development has come at the cost of deforestation. Due to urbanization, mountains have been cut to make buildings for habitation. Deforestation has led to imbalance in the ecology, shortage of cultivable land, depletion of the underground water table and land becoming barren. This has negatively affected the production capacity of cultivable land. Due to deforestation, wild animals have no food to thrive on and are on the verge of extinction. The country also faces the threat of floods.



Task

Write a note on the effects of nuclear experiments on the environment.

7. **Effects of nuclear experiments** – Nuclear experiments are a part of development, but this has created a harmful effect on the environment. Countries have launched satellites and rockets into the space and keep conducting nuclear experiments. These experiments are aimed at creating peace and cordial relations among nations through research however they have now become a threat to world peace and the environment. Their impact is such that they cause natural calamities like earthquakes, water and air pollution of a great magnitude. Whenever man has tried to disturb the peace of nature, the repercussions have always been disastrous. Japan still bears the brunt of a nuclear bomb that was aimed at it around 50 years ago.

Conclusion

In the name of development; we have used and abused nature. Instead of taking support of the environment we have gone around and tried to make it our slave. The repercussions of these activities of ours will be borne by us and our future generations. The issue of environment conservation is widely debated, both nationally as well as internationally. Almost every country has its own separate departments or cells, which look into matters related to environment conservation. Development should go hand in hand with environment protection and not with its destruction.

11.2 Sustainable Development

Today, man has reached the peak of his growth and development. In this process, he has made full utilization of the environmental resources. However most people have termed this use as exploitation of natural resources. Urbanisation and industrialization have depleted the forests to an extent that it is now become a threat to our future generations. Man has exploited the nature for his luxuries and

pleasures and polluted it so much that it would be difficult to live in the same, in future. Development has given rise to a lot of problems. Even developed nations today, face the problem of pure drinking water, fresh breathing air and a healthy and natural living condition. Thus sustainable development is become a necessity for the present as well as the future generations

Meaning of Sustainable Development

Man has misused the environment for his greed and disturbed the ecological imbalance. The term sustainable development has been introduced by environmentalists who have suggested development but a sustainable one – so that it can benefit the present as well as the future generations’ i.e. development that is related to conservation of environment. The ‘world commission on environment and development’ has defined sustainable development as the one that would satisfy the needs of the present generation and should also not end up being a threat to the future generation. Thus sustainable development should be able to maintain the progress that has taken place till now and also hold onto the base from which the progress has taken place.

Supporters of sustainable development are of the opinion that the different components of environment like trees, rivers, soil, minerals etc should not be utilized over and above a certain limit. In order to propagate this theory; the following points are being presided upon:

1. **Cut in Needs** – Man should restrict this wants. Our lifestyle has change along with times and it has given rise to new desires and the need of luxuries. These desires have given rise to consumerism. In order to satisfy these self-created or society-induced needs, man sometimes makes use of the products that he does not need. The needs of a man are limited but his wants are unlimited. This wants are supported by an increase in purchasing power. Thus putting a restriction on the needs is the only way to create a positive impact on the environment and save it from further damage.
2. **Production According to Needs only** – Supporters of constructive development believe that production should take place only according to the needs of the consumers. Overproduction has a lot of disadvantages. It disturbs the ecological balance as more and more resources are utilized from the environment. It also encourages consumerism as people get attracted to purchase different types of products. It also creates competition in the market among producers and they get into a hoard to export their products which if goes wrong can lead to tense situations and cold wars among countries. Thus it is advisable that production should take place only according to the needs of the people.
3. **Co-existence with Nature** – Proponents of sustainable development believe that sustainable development should not be done by destroying nature .Rather it should go hand in hand with the concept of environmental conservation. In different countries, the belief still prevails that components of nature like water, earth, fire, sky, sun and air symbolize gods. Therefore the environment should be respected. Urbanisation and modernization has brought us at the brink of a great disaster that may befall over us at any time. Natural products are become a rare treat in the 21st century. This should be an indication to us to align our growth in a manner that would be most conducive to the environment rather than flouting the rules of Mother Nature. Purposeful development is the one in which man and environment; both reap the benefits of mutual understanding.
4. **Proper Use of Natural Resources** – Natural resources are of two types: renewable and non renewable. Environmentalists suggest that man should make use of renewable resources as much as possible in order to satisfy his needs. The non-renewable resources should be conserved as they are on the very of extinction. The use of solar energy and Wind energy should be encouraged because they are renewable. Vehicles running on diesel and petrol should use the same judiciously. Journey which is of a short duration should be walked out as it is both health as well as environment friendly.

11.3 Conservation of Environment

Problem of conservation of environment—The unending desire of man to progress and prosper has created the problem of conservation of environment. We have abused and destroyed nature for our vested interests. There are so many species of plants as well as animals which are today extinct or on the verge of extinction. There are different types of pollution viz: noise pollution, air pollution and water pollution. Rivers and oceans are also polluted to such an extent that the animal life inside them are in danger. There is scarcity of fresh drinking water as well as clean air for breathing. Pollution is not just restricted to cities. It has now started to spread its ugly fangless over the pristine mountains and lush green valley's thus spoiling their scenic beauty. It has become a threat to the present as well as our future generation. Thus the issue of environmental conservation has now gained a global platform and it has become a hot topic both, at a national as well as at an international level.

Suggestions for the Conservation of Environment—Today, every country is fighting for the cause on environment conservation. This issue is now being viewed as a major one by all nations. The UNO and other international agencies have joined hands and are now trying to find appropriate solutions for the same... Some of the measures suggested are as follows:

1. **Views of Mahatma Gandhi**—Gandhiji, in his views has always favoured conservation of environment. He opposed industries and encouraged the growth and development of cottage industries. Cottage industries carried on its production using traditional means and hence caused less or no damage to the environment as opposed to modern industries.
2. **Population Control**—Growth of Population also has a direct relation with environmental conservation. Population increases there is more pollution, thus keeping the population in control can be one of the measures to curb the same. Vehicular traffic, industries and agriculture depend upon the population. Growth in populations leads to rise in slums, poverty, and scarcity of water and shortage of other basic amenities. Thus the rise in population needs to be regulated in order to maintain ecological balance.
3. **To minimize Wants**—People should learn to keep a check on their wants. They should try to minimize their wants and stick to the basic amenities that are required for a purposeful life. They should learn to control their wants in order to avoid getting attracted by the luxuries of life. They should follow the principle of 'Simple Living and High Thinking'. In reality, the self-created wants of a person are also above the things that he actually wants. Production should be carried out only as per the demands and this is one of the many ways to control the problem of surplus availability of luxury goods.
4. **Conservation of forests**—Forests are an essential component of every society. It is estimated that almost around one-third of the earth should be covered by forests. They beautify the surroundings, maintain the balance of the ecosystem and also regulate the flow of water bodies. Forests control floods and also prevent draughts. Deforestation should be banned immediately. Also the use of wood for making furnitures and other decorative items should be eliminated. We must work towards bringing in all the barren land under cultivation or under forest cover through a forestation.

Animals are also a part of the ecosystem. Destruction of forests also means an end to the wildlife in it, which creates an imbalance. Birds and Animals can be useful as well as dangerous to us. They eat the pests that destroy crops and are a boon to farmers. However, deforestation has brought them on the verge of extinction today. Fostering their growth has thus become essential.



Task

Make a list of all those instruments which help us to control pollution.

5. **Industrialization and Clean and Pollution free Technology**—There is no need to put an end to development and growth of the society in order to conserve the environment. Rather the use of environment friendly technology should be adopted. Instead of discharging the wastes and chemicals

by industries into water bodies, they should be recycled and reused. By this we can achieve the twin goal of putting an end to water pollution and also putting a control on the spread of epidemics. Pollution control gadgets should be used in vehicles, industries and railways in order to control air pollution. Industries that operate on petrol, diesel or coal should opt for renewable resources of energy. Industries should be set away from cities and residential areas. In India, It is mandatory that every vehicle carries a PUC Certificate. Electric engines are being used in trains. In every state in India special departments agencies have been set up to control and monitor pollution at a global level. The Supreme Court has issued directives to thousands of industries to set up water treatment plants for recycle and reuse of water. A refusal to do so could lead to a ban on industries.

6. **Efforts on a Global Level** – The issue of Environment conservation is not restricted to one continent or one nation. It is a problem that needs attention at national level has to be debated and discussed at an international platform. Various agencies of the United Nations have been working towards this. There should be a ban on dumping of industrial as well as other waste into water resources, littering on beaches and all forms of pollution. Nuclear experiments carries on by different nations should also be banned.
7. **Educative Methods** – Education is the most powerful weapon by which the message of importance of conservation of environment can be spread. People should be educated about this and awareness should be created at a national level. Every citizen should be informed about the causes and consequences of pollution, measures to control pollution and the role that he can play in conserving the environment. He should be well equipped with the knowledge and technology that is required to tackle the problem of pollution and preserve the environment.

Self Assessment

Fill in the blanks –

1. The polluted water that seeps into the soil reduces the and of the soil.
2. The chemicals and effluents released from industries, ... the water bodies.
3. Nuclear power plants cause to forests
4. Vehicles cause pollution
5. and Energy do not pollute the environment.

11.4 Summary

- In the name of development and urbanization, man has used and abused the environment to such an extent that today we can feel the shortage of things that it used to offer us as well as the pinch of having mercilessly destroyed the environment. It is estimated that we only have as much resources of petroleum left with us that would last us only around for the next 20 years.
- The issue of development in the light of environment conservation and judicious use of its products is being debated at an international level today. There is no doubt in the fact that development has led to commendable growth in various fields.
- Like water, the air around us is also polluted. In metro cities the situation has become even worse with shortage for fresh air due to heavy pollution. Smoke emitted by industries, vehicular pollution and green house gases have contaminated the air to a great extent in urban areas. This polluted air enters into the human body and eventually affects the lungs and the other respiratory organs of a person.
- The ecology of a region plays a major role in its economic development. Forests are also required to maintain the ecological balance. But development has come at the cost of deforestation. Due to urbanization, mountains have been cut to make buildings for habitation.

Notes

- Even developed nations today, face the problem of pure drinking water, fresh breathing air and a healthy and natural living condition. Thus sustainable development is become a necessity for the present as well as the future generations.
- Supporters of sustainable development are of the opinion that the different components of environment like trees, rivers, soil, minerals etc should not be utilized over and above a certain limit.
- Purposeful development is the one in which man and environment; both reap the benefits of mutual understanding.
- Industries should be set away from cities and residential areas. In India, It is mandatory that every vehicle carries a PUC Certificate. Electric engines are being used in trains. International agencies have been set up to control and monitor pollution at a global level. The Supreme Court has issued directives to thousands of industries to set up water treatment plants for recycle and reuse of water.

11.5 Keywords

- **Environment** – The surroundings around us.
- **Air pollution** – Pollution caused due to discharge of harmful gases into the air.

11.6 Review Questions

1. Briefly explain the relation between development and environment.
2. Describe sustainable development and explain its measures.
3. Explain the measures of Environmental Conservation.
4. Elaborate on the views of Mahatma Gandhi on Environment conservation.
5. Write a brief report on the measures taken to conserve the environment, for the future.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Productivity, fertility
2. Pollute
3. Damage
4. Air
5. Solar, wind.

11.7 Further Reading



Books

1. Bhartiya Loktantra – *Rajesh Rawat, Satish Chaturvedi – Secrets Publications.*
2. Bharat Main Rajniti – *Abhay Kumar Dubey – Vani publication.*
3. Bharat Main Pachayati Raj – *George Matthews – Vani publication.*
4. Loktantra ka Naya Lok – *Arvind Mohan – Vani Prakashan.*
5. Bharat Main Vikas, Loktantra aur Vikandrikarann – *Chandnsen Gupta – Routledge Publications.*
6. Bharat Main Algavad aur Dharama – *Samsul in India Islam – Vani publication.*

Unit-12: Economic Reforms and Globalization

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- 12.2 Impact of Globalization
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Objectives

After studying this unit, students should be able to –

- Understanding the concept of Globalization.
- Will be introduced to Eco-Liberalization.

Introduction

The Meaning of Globalization and its definition – In its common meaning Globalization means that in some countries the economy is related with the economies of other countries and to develop the competition with other countries.

According to **Srikant Sonam** – Globalization means to connect the economy with world economy.

According to **N.Vaghul** – Globalization means that the market is being widened at a fast speed it defines this at the world level.

According to **Prof. Madhu Dandvate** – Globalization means to connect an economy with world economy and intermingle it so that progress and business will have balanced growth and the round circle of the seas and the property of the islands the distance can be decreased.

After the explanation of these definitions it is clear that in Globalization the prior points that are included are as follows.

- (1) Among different countries labor, investment, technology, and raw material independently can come and go from one country to other without any hindrance.

- Notes**
- (2) All the measurable barriers are removed and for namesake the revenue infrastructure the commodities are traded.
 - (3) The communication technology advancement and the conservative means the figures, knowledge, information, religious and cultural idealism are exchanged and the whole world is treated as a Global village and developed in the aforesaid way.

12.1 Factors Promoting Globalization

In the present scenario Globalization is a concept seeing progress at a fast pace. The main factors responsible for the growth of globalization are as follows

1. **The curiosity of fast economic growth**—In the present day world the countries in the world there has been a curiosity of fast economic growth. All countries wants that there is economic growth is there in one's country. At a good speed there is economic growth in comparison to the other countries. Due to Economic Growth the citizens of a country improve their living standards and the country is self-dependent. In India to increase the economic growth, the country's intentions are of Globalization and it is standing in this race.
2. **The coming of international organizations**—On a world level many organizations have been set-up which are making continuous efforts to implement economic improvements. In these world organizations the world trade union, world social society etc are being included into it. These organizations are trying to remove the obstacles coming in the way of globalization.
3. **Communication Revolution**—In the last decade in the field of communication revolution the countries of the world were connected with each other. Inter-net, Video Conferencing, e-mail, etc facilities had brought the citizens of different countries closer to each other. It was like that they were staying in the same village. This way the changes in communication technique, Globalization increased.
4. **Communication Technique**—In the world primarily the developed nations there has been development new means of communication, its production etc. field. For this reason the distances in the world are being decreased is seen. In all the countries the availability of goods has become possible and easy. As a result all countries are taking interest in adopting Globalization concept.
5. **Global Market, Culture and Language**—In the present time market, culture and language all things can be globalised. Because of the means communication and Transport's speed the whole world is working as a small market area. English has become an international language. In the same way in the traditional culture in accordance to the international circumstances the changes are being there. Due to all these reasons Globalization is gaining popularity.
6. **Globalization rules and regulations**—In Economic, social, and political fields there are many institutions that are framing Global topic's rules and regulations. The government of various countries in accordance to rules and policies are making changes to their rules and regulations. These institutions members the national Global rules and regulations when agree to them then Globalization increases.



Task

Why is Globalization being encouraged?

7. **Socialism's Decline**—After the decline of Soviet Union the concept of Socialism declined. Then, Soviet Union, China, Korea, Hungary like Socialist nations changed their policies and became lenient. Due to this Globalization increased and monetary policies have been framed.

8. **The fear to stay away or split**—In the present time Globalization has become so influential that which so ever country does not adopt the policy of Globalization that will cut-off from the whole world. Due to this fear almost all countries have adopted the policy of Globalization.

Notes

12.2 Impact of Globalization



Did u know? Globalization does influence a mixed effect. Its both nations the positive and negative effects are noticed.

This depends on the condition of the countries that the effect is how much good and the negative effect is also noticed. Over here for and against the concept of Globalization both the points are presented.

Points in Support of the Idea of Globalization

The following points are for the idea of Globalization there are reasons for the support also —

1. **Framing investment** — Adopting the concept of Globalization the rates of making investment increases. In the developing countries the investment increases then the investment making ratio also increases. The investment making when is more the national income and employment also increases and economic progress procedure is noticed at good speed. Due to the increased income of the people the savings is also increased and there is money making increase.
2. **It is possible to get modern technique** — The idea of Globalization the nations that are industrially backward can get latest technique from the developed countries. The modern technique is imported and the backward countries can also make industrial progress. In the process of Globalization the developing countries and with the technique related deals are made. This way the backward nations will make good progress.
3. **To get the best education and medical facilities** — Due to globalization the various countries people, it becomes easier for them to come and go from one country to another. These backward countries citizens get good education and medical facilities in the developed countries. The universities of developed countries open their branches in the backward countries.
4. **Better chances of Income** — A developing country like India where there is more of people who are technically educated, they can get good income chances in different countries of the world. In our country lakhs of I.T. educated population have got employment in account sourcing profession and are getting employment and are going abroad.
5. **Infrastructural facilities development** — Increase foreign investment and increase in infrastructural investment like roads and national highways, railways, sea-ports, air-ports, electricity production etc. is developed.
6. **The competitive spirit is developed** — Due to Globalization in the trade there will be competitive spirit. If a commodity's demand increases in the market the commodity is produced at a large scale and new techniques are used and then only it becomes possible. Globalization increases the market area and competition in industrialization increases.
7. **Fast economic progress** — In Globalization the rules on import and export are relaxed because of which fast economic progress is possible. The export inclined form has made China, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and South-Korea has made rapid economic progress.



Notes

8. **Globalization's Importance**—In present time the country's political borders are becoming less important. In different countries the inter-relationship is being developed because of Globalization. In this condition inter-relationship between countries is becoming more important. In present time which so ever global topics and problems are coming, on that all countries are giving their support and nationalism is being raised and thought of and plans are to be made. On these international issues terrorism environment protection, atomic power and human rights etc. are important.

Points opposing Globalization

The following points are presented in opposing of Globalization—

1. **The decrease in feeling of nationality**—Due to Globalization both product and market are globlize. The home policies while framing then global factors are to be kept in mind. The nationalist feeling is hurt because of this. Due to foreign pressure the policies are also made which are opposite to our social and cultural values.
2. **The pressure of developed nations in Globalization**—The pressure is put by developed nations on the countries which are not developed and they make independent trade policies and are prepared for this. Due to this the developing countries industries do not get support and they stay backward. In this pressure the various subsidies are ended, it is harmful for the small industries and poor farmacy.
3. **There is no attention on agriculture**—After accepting the policies of globalization progress of agriculture is paid to matter. The subsidies and the benefits ended slowly on tools of agriculture, chemical fertilizers and the pesticides. This will have negative effect on Indian agriculture.
4. **Social Security Issues Lessened**—After the implementation of Globalization social security and social welfare issues are continuously being lessened. The labors are being given essential pensions and are freed from their jobs.
5. **The terror on the traditional culture**—The critics on Globalization believe that the concept of Globalization is giving an end to national diversity it is being ended and there is cultural unity that is being established intentionally. Due to this India's rich cultural heritage is in danger. Globalization is giving rise to lavish culture and which is harmful for the welfare of mankind.
6. **Fear for small and cottage industries**—In the Indian economy small and cottage industries have an important position. Till now the Government gave protection and help to these industries. After the implementation of Globalization policies there is fear for these industries because these industries produce the items and the same items are produced by multi-national companies. In front of big companies competition the cottage industries are not able to stay.
7. **Unemployment**—The small and cottage industries gives employment the population in a big way and Globalization's introduction these industries are seeing closure. Due to this many people are becoming unemployed.

12.3 Effect of Globalization on Indian Economy

Globalization has both positive and negative effects on Indian Economy. The brief view is as follows—

1. **The effect of foreign trade**—On the foreign trade Globalization is having pogitive negative effect. In statistics published by World Bank according to it world's export's one part in 1990 was 0.54% which increased in 2004 to 0.8%. India has made important progress in service sector. In the export of services the portion of India was 1990 was 0.60% which increased in 2004 to 1.1%. The average of export of services was approximately 13.1%.

If Dollar is considered then the Indian export in 1990 was of 22.4 Arab Dollars which increased in 2004 to 63.84 Arab Dollars. This way India's World Export's share is increasing. In the export of

services India is leading even from the neighboring country China. Export trade has been increased because of Globalization.

2. **Impact on Industry** – The effect Globalization on Indian Industry is opposite. The World Trade organization pressurized India to reduce import taxes, to remove the taxes levied on imports and the quantitative taxes have to be removed, such a decision is being taken. Due to this the Indian industries have to face foreign competition. Watches, Battery, Cells, Toys, Fans, Electricity Lamps, C.D. Player etc. many items that are made in China are being sold in the Indian market.
Due to Globalization the Indian market is opened for the international companies. These companies production cost is very less. The Indian small scale industries are seeing bad effect on it because of Globalization. The small scale industries is considered the backbone of Indian economy. Some items were kept reserved for the small scale industries and the government used to give preference on the purchases of these items.
Due to Globalization the removal of reservation and preference based taxes were ended because of the efforts this concept came to an end because the small scale industries produced items would have to face competition with the foreign goods. This would hinder the progress of small scale industries.
3. **Impact on Agriculture** – Due to globalization the Indian Economy cannot stay without being affected by it. Till now the scene that is there a prediction view shows the way that Globalization is sure to have negative effect on Indian agriculture. The opinion against subsidy for farmers is considered as bad and not in favour of the farmers. The pacts that were on agriculture according to them the developed countries should reduce the subsidy in 6 years 20% and in developing nations in 10 years 13% will be reduced this decision was taken. In developed countries more than required subsidies were given. Therefore there will be no problems in reducing the subsidies. In India the subsidy given is less. Therefore if the amount was further reduced it would become nil. Due to this the agricultural produce will cost more and be paid less. In the present time the farmers do not get full reward for their labor therefore the farmers stay indebted and fall a victim to debts.
On 11th April, 2001 the quantitative imposition was removed and because of this the farmers and agricultural set-up new problems aroused. Neem, Mango, Tulsi, Basmati turmeric, Rice and grain and its seed the developed nations are trying to make it patent. If this is made patent then there will be a new problem in front of the farmers. This way Globalization will have bad effect on agriculture.
4. **The effect on medicines** – In new patent rights in the arrangement changes were made. According to the present patent arrangement instead of patent item patent arrangement have brought into practice. Due to this there will a price hike in the prices of medicines. According to the Patent Law Association's chair person Sri B.K. Kelle in India patent laws were to be enforced and after that the price will increase from 5 to 10 times. After the enforcement of the new patent arrangement almost 70% medicines would come under the patent law. The patent bearers will have to give heavy royalty because of which it would be mandatory that the prices of medicines would rise.
5. **The effect of social area** – The effect of Globalization on social area has been no favourable effect on social area. In the social area Education, Health, Poverty Removal, Social Progress and Women and Child Welfare etc are included in it. After Globalization these social services have been privatized and the expenses incurred by the government have been reduced. By the government the Public Welfare taking it into consideration and these services which were available free of cost now fee is charged. Due to this there is problem arising in front of the poor people.
6. **The effect on Culture** – Due to Globalization the worlds national and state borders come to an end and the entire world is formed in the form of a nation. Therefore the whole world there is cultural unity is established. Globalization has given rise to culture and traditions which is against Indian mythology. Therefore this is having bad effect on Indian culture and the problem of the basis of Indian culture is being ruined and is in danger. There is club culture prospering in India because of which eating-drinking, dancing-singing, body exposure in young boys and girls the moral values are declining all traits show this. Today every person living in India is running towards western culture and they are forgetting all the respect and there are no social restrictions on anybody. In the coming era the Indian culture will be a thing of the past.

Notes

7. **The dual ended policies of the developed nations**—In the name of Globalization the developed countries are having dual policy for the Indian industries. They themselves are selling their product but clothes, carpets, mats and other commodity are stopping import of these goods from India.

The meaning of Economic Liberalization—In its common meaning liberalization means that all activities that are entertained because they are a hindrance in the progress of a nation, the various economic policies, rules and government regulations are ended or made very loose and the economic progress it is helpful; policies and rules are adopted.

The definition of Economic Liberalization—The following definitions are the important definitions of Economic Liberalization—

- (1) **According to Hearthman**—“Economic Liberalization is a group of active changes, in which basically the following procedures are included—the oppressed and backward area should be regulated without force, the home market and policies should be given a national outlook and the new idealism should be brought into practice and for this the areas must be regulated again.
- (2) **According to Madhu Dandwate**—“Economic Liberalization means that efforts, due to which the economic structure for their social discrimination and rule of servants those self approved activities are being freed and given that delay, corruption and imperfection is born and production is reduced.”

This way it is said that Economic Liberalization means all efforts that are made, because of which any country's economic policies the rules and the government regulations and the speedy progress is needed and is made accordingly because of which the economy at a national level is given a direction and in this world's sphere economic competition level is formed.

12.4 Need of Eco-Liberalization in India

The need of Eco-Liberalization in India is because of the following reasons and is experienced because of these—

1. **The encouragement of Foreign Investment**—To attract foreign investment to India Eco-Liberalization's need has been felt. Not only to remove almost regulations on foreign investment but to need of making easy and practical conditions adopted the liberalization policies.
2. **Speedy Economic Growth**—In India it was felt that the world's small nations too were making good economic progress and ahead of India. India is the country with a big population and is the biggest democracy in the world. Our neighboring country China in terms of economic progress was way ahead of our country; then why should India be lagging behind? To get rapid economic progress the need of Liberalization was felt.
3. **The Competitive Environment to be Developed**—In India a lot of rules and regulations had the bad effect that some of the industries and industrialists got undue protection. The result of this was that in front of them there was no competition but they started taking advantage of their monopoly. Then the government decided to give an end to this monopoly of theirs and the development of healthy competition for these Eco-Liberalization policies had started to be implemented.



Did u know?

India had a more than required rules and regulations and as a consequence some industries and industrialists got undue protection.

4. **Unnecessary Government Regulations were Removed**—The beginning of Eco-Liberalization policies were ended unnecessary policies, regulations and rules. In reality at some time the

reason being special and because of the circumstances certain policies were framed which were very harsh, some regulations were also enforced and these rules were no longer needed. This way Eco-Liberalization's need was important policies and rules and freed from it from the harsh policies.

5. **The Widening of Employment in the Country** – Due to liberalization there is all possibility of industrial progress. The result of this is there is a possibilities increase in employment and income. Our country's government felt the need of liberalization because the sources of income and employment can be increased.
6. **The increase in Social Equality** – After India became independent there was wide gap between the rich and the poor class in the country and this discrimination was increasing. The economic development and policies to implement them the basic idea behind this was to bring social equality.
7. **The Full Utilization of Resources** – In India the government imposed various economic regulations because of which the economic resources lied waste. As a result, economic resources were wasted. In our nation in various industries that has been established was more but the license tendency was very less. Therefore government for these resources to put a stop to their wastage the government thought that it was right to implement the eco-liberalization policy.
8. **To Reduce Regional Disparity** – Regional disparity in any country can give way to terrible political and social danger. The regional difference in its view the rich and poor states of the country should be reduced and for this eco-liberalization policy was adopted, so that the poor states can make progress.
9. **The Improvement in Life-style** – As a result of eco-liberalization employment and income increases and items of need that are first to be placed in the priority list should be made available at cheaper cost this will promote healthy and a relaxed life for the citizens. This will as a result improve living standards.
10. **Economy's Structure to be Globalized** – Through economic liberalization economy of the country is related to world economy and in front of it can be made to compete. This will globalize the economy of the country.

Self- Assessment

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is communication revolution?
 (a) Reporting (b) Video-conferencing (c) chatting and e-mail
 (d) All the above
2. What declined after the decline of Soviet Union?
 (a) politics (b) socialism (c) wisdom (d) trade
3. What was the export of India in 1990?
 (a) 22.4 (b) 20.4 (c) 35.5 (d) 15.5
4. The neighboring country China's service export progress was how much in comparison to India?
 (a) equal (b) less (c) more (d) zero
5. Economic-Liberalization is a _____ for progress.
 (a) policy (b) law (c) plan (d) procedure

Notes

The special features of Eco-Liberalization—The following are the main features of Economic-Liberalization

1. **A procedure of economic progress** — Economic liberalization is a way to economic progress. Most of the countries of the world through the way of economic liberalization are trying to make economic progress in their country.
2. **The removal of regulations** — In the process of eco-liberalization in economic area the government either completely removes the regulations or becomes very lenient. Different types of harsh regulations and because of them business and industrial set-up cannot be done and the ones that are established they are not able to work independently. Therefore liberalization policies when adopted these regulations are removed.
3. **To bring an end to the licensing set-up** — In the Eco-liberalization policies the licensing facility is slowly being tried to be ended. For the different type of business activities the process of licensing facility the businessman had to solve various problems. Therefore the facility of licensing was removed.
4. **Privatization** — In Economic-Liberalization the firms facing losses are either closed or they are privatized. For privatization the privatization helps in making money for individuals, and on the other hand because of partnership there is improvement in performance.
5. **Globalization** — Globalization is an important source of eco-liberalization. In the head globalization the economy of a country is inter-connected with the economy of other countries. In the process the various regulations imposed on imports and exports is also removed. The foreign investors are allowed to invest in country.
6. **The improvement in financial set-up** — In the process of eco-liberalization the financial set-up of a country is improved. Financial institutions and banks are made to unimpeded interest rates. At a concessional rate loans and donation is stopped. By this move the condition of the financial institution improves and it is able to stand on its own feet.
7. **The process of marketing** — In the organization of liberalization independent market is established. Due to this the consumer independently can buy things produced in other countries. The producer can also market his goods in any country. Today the goods made in China are being sold in India without any hindrance. The liberalization policy has made the world a market.
8. **Many activities included** — In Eco-liberalization there are many activities that are included. In this no individual activity is included. In this the economic progress related activities are included.

12.5 Summary

- In the present day world the countries in the world there has been a curiosity of fast economic growth. All countries want better economic growth in comparison to the other countries. Due to Economic Growth the citizens of a country improve their living standards and the country is self-dependent.
- In the world primarily the developed nations the means of communication, its production etc. field there has been development. For this reason the distances in the world are being decreased is seen.
- In the present time market, culture and language all things are being globalised or because of the fast means communication and Transport's speed the whole world is working as a small market area.
- Adopting the concept of Globalization the rates of making investment increases. In the developing countries the investment increases then the investment making ratio also increases.

Notes

- In present time the country's political borders are becoming less important. In different countries the inter-relationship is being developed on the basis of Globalization. In this condition inter-relationship between countries is becoming more important. In present time which so ever global topics and problems are coming, on that all countries are giving their support and should consider beyond nationality thought of and plans are made.
- Due to Globalization both product and market become globlized. While framing the home policies the global factors are to be kept in mind. The nationalist feeling is hurt because of this. .
- The pressure is put by developed nations on the countries which are not developed and they make independent trade policies and are prepared for this. Due to this the developing countries industries do not get support and they stay backward.
- Due to Globalization the Indian market is opened for the international companies. These companies' production cost is very less. The Indian small scale industries are seeing bad effect on it because of Globalization.
- Due to Globalization the world's national and state borders come to an end and the entire world is formed in the form of a nation. Therefore in the whole world there is cultural unity is established. Globalization has given rise to culture and traditions which is against Indian mythology. Therefore this is having bad effect on Indian culture and the problem of the basis of Indian culture is being ruined and is in danger.
- Due to liberalization there is all possibility of industrial progress. The result of this is that there is increase in employment and income there are all the possibilities for the same. Our country's government felt the need of liberalization because the sources of income and employment can be increased.

12.6 Keywords

- **Privatization** – Due to losses or other reasons the public undertakings are made with private partnership.
- **Globalization** – Expansion of international market in all countries, World Market.

12.7 Review Questions

1. Clear the meaning of globalization and explain its relation with economic progress?
2. Explain the factors that are encouraging Globalization?
3. Throw light on the topic of Economic-liberalization need in India?
4. Criticize the effects of Globalization?
5. Write brief note on
 - (a) New Patent rights
 - (b) Global Market
 - (c) Licensing Technique
6. Give the critical evaluation of the characteristics of eco-liberalization

Answers of Self Assessment

1. (d)
2. (b)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (d)

Notes

12.8 Further Reading



Books

1. Bhartiya Loktantra—*Rajesh Rawat, Satish Chaturvedi – Secrets Publications.*
2. Bharat Main Rajniti—*Abhay Kumar Dubey – Vani publication.*
3. Bharat Main Pachayati Raj—*George Matthews – Vani publication.*
4. Loktantra ka Naya Lok—*Arvind Mohan – Vani Prakashan.*
5. Bharat Main Vikas, Loktantra aur Vikandrikarann—*Chandnsen Gupta – Routledge Publications.*
6. Bharat Main Algavad aur Dharama—*Samsul in India Islam – Vani publication.*