

# ABHYUDAYA

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## Karnataka Census

### Population

6,11,30,704

In total Population of  
india Karnataka is  
5.5%

Males 3,10,57,742

Females 3,00,72,962

Density of population  
319 per sq.km

The Sex Ratio 968

Literacy 75.6  
Males 82.8  
Females 68.1

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## India in Global Human Development Report

Venugopl Gowda M K & Arjun .R

The United Nations Development Programme report says a global shift of power and resources on a historic scale that should continue well into the 21st century. For the first time since the early 19th century, the combined output of the developing world's three leading economies-Brazil, China and India is about equal to the combined GDP of the long-standing industrial powers of Western Europe and North America, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States. This represents a dramatic rebalancing of global economic strength. The Report shows the three biggest Southern

economies overtaking those six traditional industrial powers by the end of the decade (calculating GDP in purchasing-power terms), and continuing to expand beyond 2020. The Report shows clearly that the phenomenon of the 'Rise of the South' embraces more than 40 developing nations that have all notably accelerated their human development progress in recent years. Some of the largest countries have made especially rapid advances, notably Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa and Turkey. However, there has also been impressive human development progress in smaller economies such as Bangladesh, Chile, Ghana, Rwanda, and Tunisia.

**Human Development Index (HDI): A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of Human Development that consist of Long and Healthy Life, Knowledge and Decent Standard of Living. The table below shows countries ranked in top three positions under FOUR categories of Human Development. India is classified under Medium Human Development category and is ranked 136<sup>th</sup> in the world.**

### Very High Human Development Countries

- 1 Norway 0.955
- 2 Australia 0.938
- 3 United States 0.937

### Medium Human Development Countries

- 95 Tonga 0.710
- 96 Belize 0.702
- 96 Dominican Republic 702
- 136 India 0.554**

### High Human Development Countries

- 48 Bahrain 0.796
- 49 Bahamas 0.794
- 50 Belarus 0.793

### Low Human Development Countries

- 142 Congo 0.534
- 143 Solomon Islands 0.530
- 144 Sao Tome and Principe 0.525

## India's HDI value and rank

India's HDI value for 2012 is 0.554. Placed in the Medium Human Development category, India is ranked at 136 out of 187 countries and territories. The rank is shared with Equatorial Guinea. Between 1980 and 2012, India's HDI value increased from 0.345 to 0.554, an increase of 61 percent or average annual increase of about

1.5 percent. In the 2011 HDR, India was ranked 134 out of 187 countries. However, it is misleading to compare values and rankings with those of previously published reports, because the underlying data and methods have changed. Between 1980 and 2012, India's life expectancy

(continued page 8)

# Importance of Human Development

Vagdevi. H.S

*Development or rather Human Development has become the circulating order of the day. Many recent models of development have given lot of importance to the aspects of human development. Human development can take place through education, health and family welfare also. The society today we live in calls for holistic development and in this direction the need and importance of human development can be briefly explained and understood. Some of the reasons are discussed below;*

**Increases Efficiency of People:** Human development believes in advancing the richness of human life by providing better availability of health and educational facilities. Better skills and better health standards help improve the overall efficiency and productivity of the people in the society.

**Facilitates Research & Development (R&D):** Human development induces R&D activities in the society. This is because, human development is an evolving idea, not a fixed, static set of precepts. As the world changes, analytical tools and concepts will also continue to evolve leading to create a pool of scientists and technicians, who research into new applications, which in turn can facilitate economic and social development in the country.

**Control of Population:** The objective of human development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. In doing so education becomes a basic objective. Literacy makes people aware of the negative consequences of population explosion. And ways through which it can be countered.

**Social Order:** Human development improves quality of life of the people.

**Concern for Environment:** Human development mainly talks about 'sustainability'. It is impossible to separate the well-being of the human beings from the well-being of the earth. Thus, placing a great stress on the continual rejuvenation and availability of natural resources for future generations also.

**Equity:** Equity is the idea of fairness for every person, whether men or women; Each one has the right to education, health care and other necessities. Stressing the importance of equity, the HDR 2011 of UNDP "emphasizes the human right to a healthy environment, the importance of integrating social equity into environmental policies, and the critical importance of public participation and official accountability."

**Empowerment:** Human development facilitates the concept of empowerment in societies or countries through participation. Empowerment is the freedom of the people to influence the course of development and take decisions that affect their lives.



Courtesy: capabilityapproach.com

Human development as a concept merges the ideas from ecological economics, sustainable development, welfare economics, and feminist economics. It seeks to avoid the overt normative politics by justifying its thesis strictly in ecology, economics and social science, and by working within a framework of globalization. Accordingly, human development is more holistic development. When we talk of holistic approach it can be mentioned that Human Development looks at sustainable development through Ecology, Economy, and Social dimensions.

The human development concept is broader than any other people-oriented approaches to development. Human-resource development emphasizes only human capital and treats human beings as an input in the development process,

but not as its beneficiaries. The basic-needs approach focuses on minimum requirements of human beings, but not on their choices. The human-welfare approach looks at people as recipients, but not as active participants in the processes that shape their lives. Whereas, Human development encompasses all these aspects.

Thus, over a period of time Human Development concepts have become accepted as the norm in achieving overall development of societies in general. It is much sought after approach these days and hence it is imperative to understand the need and importance of human development. This widely accepted notion has opened a new discourse in conceptualizing human development.

Source - UNDP

# Concept of Economic Development

Nandeesh H.K

Economic development is a term that economists, politicians, and others have used frequently in the 20th century. Economic development can be referred to as the quantitative and qualitative changes in the economy. Such actions can involve multiple areas including development of human capital, infrastructure, regional competitiveness, environmental

sustainability, social inclusion, health, safety, literacy, and other initiatives. Economic development is not merely the acquisition of industries, but the upward movement of the entire social system. Hence the economic development is much wider and elaborate concept than economic growth as development equals growth (G) and positive change in Social System (PCS).

Some of the major issues of development in developing countries are: To rise the per capita income, accelerate the speed of economic growth, increase the productivity and efficiency by solving the problems of malnutrition along with



which are hardly traded and difficult to quantify like, noise, air and water pollution, congestion, the tensions and the 20% of unreported work into one basket. So, there is a need for an alternate measure that can look into not only above mentioned factors but also health, food calories, sanitation, water supply, housing, education and so on.

Hence, the UNDP (United Nations Development Programmes)

has come up with indicators of economic development. This is regarded as benchmark indicators and followed through out the globe. UNDP has brought out two measurements namely PQLI and HDI.

PQLI was introduced by Morris D Morris in 1970. Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) Indicators namely, Life expectancy at birth, Infant mortality and Literacy.

HDI (Human Development Index) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income indices. The development concept takes a pivotal role as it focuses on individual human development which leads to the overall development of a country. All the development aspects come under one big gamut i.e. economic, social, and educational, etc as its yardstick to measure development. It is imperative for the countries to come up with human development reports to achieve now overall development. In this regard, governments are now encouraging and funding state governments to come up with state specific reports. The summation of which will lead to a holistic development of the community and in turn the country in itself.

## Measuring Economic Development

There are different methods for measuring the economic development, prominently associated with income growth of the country ;

**GNP :** (Gross National Product): GNP refers to sum total of goods and services by a country in a particular year and may conceal many factors.

**GNP Deflator:** GNP deflator is the ratio of nominal GNP to Real GNP expressed as an index.

**GNP Per Capita:** GNP Per Capita is derived from dividing GNP from population i.e. GNP/Population.

But the Per Capita Income gives average income. It mixes all the income of the citizens, i.e., income of Mukesh Ambani, Anil Ambani, Azim Premji, Tata's, Birla's Amitabh Bachann, Sachin Tendulkar and majority of poor and marginal farmers, unorganized workers into one basket.

other factors, eradicate poverty and to attain full employment, bring balance between population, size of resources and capital and to improve the socio-economic infrastructure.

Development is not governed by economic factors alone. To quote Prof. Cairn Cross "The key to development lies in the men's mind, in the institution in which their thinking finds expression and provide the opportunity to express their ideas."

All the above approaches discuss the growth in production but not take into account negative externalities or nuisance goods

## About India

Per capita Income US\$ 1,330

Per Capita Income in INR 79502.66

Human Development Index 0.554

HDI Rank 136

Gender Inequality Index 0.62

Proportion of Seats Held by Women in Parliament 10.7 %

Human Development Index for SC 0.33

Human Development Index for ST 0.27

Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest 21.02%

CO Emission per Capital (Metric Tons) 1.37

Adult Literacy Rate 62.8%

Population 1.21 billion

Area (in sq. km) 32, 87,263

Source- UNDP



# 'Dhwani' for Community

Arjun.R

The concept of community radio is gradually emerging in the Indian context; this report is on one such community radio station "Jana Dhwani" (frequency 90.08) established at the southwest outskirts of the Sargur village, Hanchipura Road, H.D.Kote Taluk, Mysore. It is at the gamut of the infrastructure of Vivekananda memorial hospital, Sargur, equipped with the recording and editing room. The community radio station started its operation from February 24 2012 with license issued in the name of Viveka School of Excellence, sargur, which has gained popularity in the surroundings. Owned by Vivekananda Youth Movement, its CEO is Dr.R. Balasubramanyam.

## To define community radio

"Medium of communication to reach the mass and to address their needs, the local language, local tradition, resources and its ambience contributes and create a platform for the local people to bring about their issues". Why Sargur and why not any other region /village? Firstly, this service-oriented organization is active in this region from past 28 years working in the field of education, health and tribal development. Secondly, the demography of the region; this particular region comprising the tribals in hamlets in major, has remained backward, hardly any print media reach here, even if papers are made available how many can read and understand ? given the scenario, thinking that the tribal can be made atleast accessible to radio. *Janadhvani* was set up to reach the mass and target the tribal development through this medium.



## Plans for promotion of radio

They have plans to install radio equipments in public places. To improve the active participation, they have plans to distribute radio equipments in tribal camps, SHGs & bring in school children participation, they have plan to get the subject wise teachers to talk on the subject and that to be telecasted in the school during the school hours.

The community radio has challenges in terms of financial, resource person (government officials) and community participation. The sole purpose of the radio station is to render service to the public without any cost. The running expenses covered from Vivekananda Youth Movement organization's corpus fund. getting the resource person is another hardship for them. One, they fail to keep to the clock and second, the station is established far from

district HQ. The officials often skip to attend the recording, which causes difficulty to get a resource person to come and address to the issues, as told by the program coordinator of the station. Finally, the community participation is another humdrum problem for the community radio station. The very concept of community radio is to bring in community participation, the organization is doing all such activities to make sure that community is active in participation. The staff is ready to give the training for the locals in this regards.

The study is the initiative of UPE- Focus Area-II, University of Mysore, and further study of the CRS Sargur shortly being scheduled along with other CRS across Karnataka.

## Programmes and the reach

The community radio station would reach the people inhabiting in 10 to 20 kilometers in radius, covering around 90 hamlets. The programs are based on Agriculture, Education, Health and Tribal Development, with emphasis on health and development. They have segregated the programs like those to be telecasted for half an hour and those for five minutes. The schedule is as follows 6.30 a.m to 8 a.m, 12.30 p.m to 2 p.m, 4.30 p.m to 6 p.m totally four and half-hour per day. Half an hour/Main programmes are *Arogyadangala*, *Raita Dhvani*, *Namma Yojanegalu*, *Kalarava*, *Member Madamma*, *Akka Helu Bara Akka*, *Nanga Kaadu*, *Naga Jana* and *Yuva Chethana*. Five minutes programmes are *Karunalu Baa Belake*, *Mane Maddu*, *Soundarya Lahari*, *Vaidyara Salahe*, *Vignana Vismaya*, *Haadu Hase*, *Kaapi Kalepuri*. Telecast is songs in morning hours *Bhakti Sourabha*. afternoon *Bhava Sinchana* and in the evening *Janapadageethe*, the folk songs are freely distributed with copyrights by Lahari audios, Bangalore.

# Perspectives on Growth and Development

**Shivaprasad.B.M**

We live in the era where every other thing we talk is about development, more so about human development. So, human development can be simply defined as a process of enlarging choices. We human beings make choices every day, be it political, economical or cultural. Human development focus on enhancing the choices that the people make in all their endeavors. The main focus is on people for all the developmental efforts. Because of this, over the years Human development as a concept has come to acquire a very important place.

A major difference between economic growth and human development is that the former focuses on the enlargement of income or product, while the focus of the latter is on enlarging all human options. A distinction can also be drawn between human resources development and human development. The former focuses on the production aspect and as such deals with people as a factor of production like material capital and natural resources. Thus, the end goal of investment in human capital, is to boost production and generate additional income. Whereas, Human development is double edged concept it is both a process and outcome. It is process because, a process through which choices are enlarged and it is outcome also as it focuses on outcomes of these enhanced choices. This concept implies that participatory approach is to be followed as choices that people make in turn influence the processes that shape their lives.

*Indian Nobel Laureate in Economics Prof. Amartya Sen says "Human development, as an approach, is concerned with what I take to be the basic development idea: namely, advancing the richness of human life, rather than the richness of the economy in which human beings live, which is only a part of it."*



**Mahbub ul Haq** Pakistani

*Economist and Founder of the Human Development Report: "The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. People often value achievements that do not show up at all, or not immediately, in income or growth figures: greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in community activities. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives."*

## Origin of Human Development

The Human Development approach arose in part as a result of growing criticism to the leading development approach of the 1980s, which presumed a close link between marginalized groups defined by urban-rural, sex, age, religion, ethnicity, physical/mental parameters, etc. The main concerns of this approach are;

- Sustainability - for future generations in ecological, economic and social terms.
- Human security - security in daily life against such chronic threats as hunger and abrupt disruptions including joblessness, famine, conflict, etc.

This concept of human development was first laid by *Amartya Sen* and *Mahbub ul Haq* on 1998 and expanded upon by *Martha Nussbaum*, *Sabina Alkire*, *Ingrid Robeyns*, and others.

Human development is multidimensional. It is impossible to separate the well-being of the human person from the well-being of the earth. Therefore today there is a need not only for human development but for 'sustainable human development'. It is defined as "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." The very goal envisaged by sustainable development is to permanently improve the living conditions of human beings by carrying out social and economic developments in a way that is environmentally and ecologically sound; ensuring the continual rejuvenation and availability of natural resources for future generations. The slogan of this century is sustainable development. This is most conducive form of development.

*Sources- Global &Karnataka HDR*

## Paradigm Shift in Human Development

The human development paradigm was introduced in the early 1990s, sought to shift focus from national income as the only indicator of development to expanding the choices people have. The concept of human development was introduced by the United Nations Development Programme in 1990 in the first global Human Development Report. In India, this coincided with a period of rapid growth and rising inequalities, where a need was felt to reinforce the idea that people matter, and India welcomed the concept of human development. Today, India has produced the highest number of HDRs in the world. Twenty-one Indian states have released HDRs and 80 districts are preparing district-level HDRs.

*Sources- UNDP India*



# ಮುಳೆ (ಲೆ)ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಆ ಒಂದು ದಿನ

ಸೌಮ್ಯ .ಕೆ.ಬಿ

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೇಗರವಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಗ್ಗಾಬಾಸನ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಬಿದ್ದಿತ್ತು. ಆದೇಶ ಬೀಳುವ ವೇಳೆಗಾಗಲೇ ಹೊರಗೆ ವಾತಾವರಣವೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮಳೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿತ್ತು. ಮಲೆನಾಡು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಮಳೆಯು ಸಾವಳಿ ಜೋರಾಗಿಯೇ ಇತ್ತು ಎಂಬ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳು ಸುದ್ದಿವಾಹಿನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇತ್ತು. ಆದರೂ ತುಂಬಾ ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಅನ್ಯವಾದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹುಚ್ಚು ಸಾಹಸದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಾನು, ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸಹಪಾಠಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೂರ್ಯ ತಯಾರಾಗತೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟೆ.

ಪ್ರಯಾಣದ ಆರಂಭ ತುಂಬಾ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇತ್ತು. ರೈಲು ಸಾಗಿದಂತೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಳೆರಾಯ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಾಪವನ್ನು ವಾರಿಯದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ತೋರುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೂರ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗವನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಮಳೆಯು ಭೋರ್ಗರತ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಡೆದಿತ್ತು. ಗುರಿಯ ಪತ್ತಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೆವು ಅಷ್ಟೇ; ಆದರೆ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಏನಾಗುವುದೋ ಎಂಬ ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಂಶವೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮೇಗರವಳ್ಳಿ ತಲುಪಿದೆವು.

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದಿಂದ ಮೇಗರವಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೩ ತಾಸಿನ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ . ವಾರಿಯದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಶೇಷ ಬದಿಸಿದಂತಹ ಅನುಭವ. ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಪಕ್ಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನದಿ, ಪ್ರವಾಹದ್ವೇ ಕಾರುಬಾರು. ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರ ಕಣ್ಣು ಹಾಯಿಸಿದರೂ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಗುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರ ನೀರು. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಏಕೆ ರಸ್ತೆಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಜಲಾವೃತಗೊಂಡ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸಂಭವವನ್ನು ಕೈಮೀರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿಯುವುದೇ ನಮಗೆ ಹಬ್ಬವೆನಿಸಿತ್ತು.

ಇವುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಸುಖಕರವಾಗಿ ಮೇಗರವಳ್ಳಿ ತಲುಪಿತ್ತು. ಸರಿ; ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವುದು ಮೇಗರವಳ್ಳಿ ಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಸಿರಿಯ ಪತ್ರಕರ್ತರು ಎಂಬುದಷ್ಟೇ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ವರುಣನ ಆಭೇದದ ಮಧ್ಯೆಯೇ ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದ ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದೆವು. ಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗ್ಗೆ ಇದ್ದೆವು.

ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಅಜ್ಜ ತೋಟದ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕಾಂಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ನಡುವೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಉಳಿದ ಗೆಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಮೇಗರವಳ್ಳಿ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಬದುಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಮೇಗರವಳ್ಳಿ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಂವೇಶವನ್ನು ರವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದು ಆಯಿತು. ಮನೆಯೊಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲಿಟ್ಟೆವು.

ತಡ ಆಕ್ಷರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಭಯ ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ಭಾವನೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಒಂದೇ ಬಾರಿ ನುಗ್ಗಿ ಬರತೊಡಗಿತು. ಕಾರಣ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ನಾನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಸಂವಹನಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೇ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೆವು.

ಪರಿಚಯ, ಬಂದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಅಜ್ಜನವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆವು. ಉದ್ದೇಶ ತಿಳಿದದ್ದೇ ತಡ ಒಮ್ಮೆಗೆ ಹೊರಬಾಬ್ಬರು!. ಅವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ನಮಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಮುಖ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸರದಿ ನಮ್ಮವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಖಡುಗಾಂತವಾಗಿ ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ; ನೇವು ಈ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಎಂದು ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಿತ್ತರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದೊಡನೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜುಗುಬಲವೇ ಉಡುಗು ಹೋಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ನಡುವೆ ಬಗ್ಗಾಬಾಸನ ಆದೇಶ ನೆನಪಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಇನ್ನು ತಲೆ ಸುತ್ತಲು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿತು.

ಅಂತೂ-ಇಂತೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸಿ, ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಅಜ್ಜನವರ ಮನವೊಲಿಸಲು ನಿಂತೆವು. ಆಗ ಒಂದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲತಡೆತರಾದ ಅಜ್ಜ ಆರಾಮವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅನುವಾದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ನಮಗೆ ಆಕಾಶವೇ ಪೈಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತ್ತು ಮುಖವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಹೀಗೆ ನಿಭಾಯಿಸುವ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಾದ ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಹಳೆಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಅದನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ನೀಡಿದರೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಅನುವಾದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅದು ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಸ್ವತ್ತಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಅವರ ಬಾಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿದ ನಮಗೆ ನರಿಯು, ಹುಳಿ ದಾಕ್ಷಿ ಕಥೆ ನೆನಪಾಗಿದ್ದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸತ್ಯ.

ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಅಜ್ಜನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಡಿದ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಈಗಲೂ ಕಿವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಣಗುಟ್ಟುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೂ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಕೇಳಿ. ಮೇಗರವಳ್ಳಿ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ಹೆಸರು ಬಿ. ವಿ. ಮೂರ್ತಿ. ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ



1960ರಿಂದ  
ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ದಿವಿಧ  
ಭಾಷೆ, ದೇಶದ  
ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು  
ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.  
ಇಂದಿಗೆ ಅದು  
ಹುಡುಗರು ಅವರ  
ಅಂದಾಜಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ  
50-60  
ಸಾವಿರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಿಸ್ಕೆಟ್, ವೈವಿನ್ ಯವರ ಸುಯೋಜ್ಞೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ದುಡಿದ ಇವರ ಅನುಭವ ಕೇಳಿಬೀರದು. ಇವರು ಕೇವಲ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಕರ್ತರಂತೆ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಲಿಲ್ಲ. ೧೯೬೦ರಿಂದಲೇ ಅಂದರೆ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗಲೇ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಮುಂದುವರಿದರು.

ಆಗ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕರ್ತನ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸಂಘದವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಸವಾಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾಷೆ, ದೇಶದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂದಿಗೆ ಅದು ಸುಮಾರು ಅನಂತ ಅಂದಾಜಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

೫೦-೬೦ ಸಾವಿರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ; ದೇಶದ ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು, ರಾಜ್ಯವಾರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವೂ ಇವರಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿ ಮೈರೋಮುಗಲು ಎದ್ದು ನಿಂತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣುಬಿ ನೋಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಗಾಗಬೇಡ? ಜೊತೆಗೆ ದೇಶ ವಿವೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕರ್ತನ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಲೇಖಕ ಇಳಿವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಅಜ್ಜ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕೂರುವ ಆಸಾಮಿಯೇ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಲೂ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸ್ವತಃ ತಾನೇ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಇಂದಿನ ಕೆಲ ಸೋಮಾರಿ ಯುವಕರು ತಲೆ ತಗ್ಗಿಸಲೇಬೇಕು ಎಂದೆನಿಸಿದೆ ಇರದು. ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಆ ಗೋಡೆಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಕಳೆದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಂದಿನ ಪತ್ರಕರ್ತ ಜನರಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಇದರಿಂದೂ ಜೀವಂತ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ.

# ಬಡತನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ

ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ್ .ಡಿ

ಬಡತನ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಾದವು ಕೇವಲ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರದೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು. ಇದು ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ವರದಿಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಯಬ ಹುದಾದಂತಹ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ. ಬಡತನವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯು ವಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಬಡತನವು ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ, ಜೀವನದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ, ಶೋಷಣೆ, ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ದುರ್ಬಲತೆಗೆ ಎಡೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಹಲವಾರು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬಡತನವು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ, ರೋಗ ರುಜಿನ, ಕೌಶಲ್ಯದ ಕೊರತೆ, ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಸೋಮಾರಿತನ, ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪಗಳು, ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ, ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ, ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಕೊರತೆ, ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಾಗದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು, ಜಾತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕತೆ, ಅಮಿಶ್ರತೆಯುಂಟಾಗುವುದು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ಅರಿವಿನ ಕೊರತೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಡತನವು ಇಂದು ಸಹ ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪಸರಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದರ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಹಲವಾರು ಪರಿಣಿತರು ತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು,

ಸಮಾಜ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು, ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಒಮ್ಮತದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಬಡತನವು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪಿಡುಗಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು , ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸಮಾಜದ ವಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ 1980ರ ದಶಕದ ನಂತರದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡತನದ ವಿಷ ಬೀಜವನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತೆಸೆಯಲು ಸತತ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ದವರನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಆದಾಯ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ವಸತಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಬಲರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಸದ್ದಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಬಡತನ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಲವಾರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇವುಗಳು ಬಹುತೇಕ ಕೃಷಿ, ಮಹಿಳೆ,

20 ಅಂಶಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು

ಸಮಗ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ಜವಾಹರ್ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಂಮೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭೂ ರಹಿತ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಬರವನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಯುವಕರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ತರಬೇತಿ ಯೋಜನೆ

ಸ್ವರ್ಣ ಜಯಂತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸ್ವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಯೋಜನೆ

ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಬರವನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನೆರವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ಇಂದಿರಾ ಅವಾಜ್ ಯೋಜನೆ

ಸಣ್ಣ ರೈತರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ

ಮರು ಭೂಮಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನೆರವು ಯೋಜನೆ

ಜನಶ್ರೀ ಭೀಮ್ ಯೋಜನೆ

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಗಳಾಗಿವೆ .ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಬಡತನ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಆಳುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಳೆರಡು ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ಪಣತೊಟ್ಟು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಟ್ಟದಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮಟ್ಟದವರೆಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಿದೆ.

## Agricultural Development in India

Deepa T.M

After many years where in agriculture has been sidelined in the development debate, there is a new recognition across the world about the vital role agriculture plays in economic growth and poverty reduction. Agriculture is the dominant sector of Indian economy, which determines the growth and sustainability. About 65 per cent of the population still relies on agriculture for employment and livelihood. India is first in the world in the production of milk, pulses, jute and jute-like fibres; second in rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, fruits and cotton production; and is a leading producer of spices and plantation crops as well as livestock, fisheries and poultry. The 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) witnessed an average annual growth of 3.6 per cent in the gross domestic product (GDP) from agriculture and allied sector. The growth target for agriculture in the 12th Five Year Plan is estimated to be 4 per cent, agriculture's contribution to GDP in the year 2012-13 it's Approximately.

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under the Ministry of Agriculture is the nodal organization responsible for development of the agriculture sector in India. The organization is responsible for formulation and implementation of national policies and programmes, aimed at achieving rapid agricultural growth through optimum utilization of land, water, soil and plant resources of the country. In order to boost investments in this sector, the Government of India has allowed 100 per cent foreign direct investment (FDI) under automatic route in storage and warehousing including cold storages and development of seeds.



Courtesy: www.canyoudroid.com

### Major Developments and Investments

The total planned expenditure for the Ministry of Agriculture has increased considerably to 27,049 crore (US\$ 4.98 billion) in the Union Budget 2013-14. The outlay is 22 per cent over the revised estimates of the year 2012-13. Further, the amount of ₹ 1,000 crore (US\$ 184.32 million) has been allocated to continue support to the new green revolution in Eastern States like Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal to increase the rice production. An outlay of ₹ 500 crore (US\$ 92.17 million) is also proposed for starting a programme of crop diversification that would promote technological innovation and encourage farmers to choose crop alternatives in the original green revolution States. Under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, an outlay of ₹ 9954 crore (US\$ 1.83 billion) and ₹ 2250 crore (US\$ 414.64 million) have been proposed for mobilizing higher investment in agriculture and the National Food Security Mission respectively. The ICAR and the World Bank have been implementing a joint National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) in the country to accelerate the collaborative development and application of agricultural innovations. It is undeniable that, while agriculture alone will not be enough to reduce poverty, it has been proven to be uniquely powerful in that task. Most of the factors that contribute to the situation are related to increased global demand for food commodities, as well as supply issues, developments in global trade policy and climate change.



# India in Global Human Development Report

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at birth increased by 10.5 years, mean years of schooling increased by 2.5 years and expected years of schooling increased by 4.4 years. India's GNI per capita increased by about 273 percent between 1980 and 2012.

Assessing progress relative to other countries Long-term progress can be usefully assessed relative to other countries—both in terms of geographical location and HDI value. For instance, during the period between 1980 and 2012

India's HDI indicators for 2012 relative to selected countries and groups

country	HDI value	HDI Rank	Life expectancy at birth	Expected year of schooling	Mean year of schooling	GNI Per capita 2005 PPP\$
South Asia	0.558	--	66.2	10.2	4.7	3,343
India	0.554	163	65.8	10.7	4.4	3,285
Bangladesh	0.515	146	69.2	8.1	4.8	1,785
Pakistan	0.515	146	65.7	7.3	4.9	2,566
Medium HDI	0.64	--	69.9	3.285	6.3	5,428

Indian's HDI trends based on consistent time series data, new component indicator and new methodology

Year	Life expectancy at birth	Expected year of schooling	Mean year of schooling	GNI Per capita-2005 PPP\$	HDI value
1980	55.3	6.3	1.9	0.880	0.345
1985	57	7.1	2.4	1.007	0.379
1990	58.3	7.4	3	1.191	0.410
1995	59.8	8.2	3.3	1.389	0.438
2000	61.6	8.3	3.6	1.702	0.463
2005	63.3	9.9	4	2.190	0.507
2010	65.1	10.7	4.4	3.009	0.547
2011	65.4	10.7	4.4	3.175	0.551
2012	65.8	10.7	4.4	3.285	0.554

India, Pakistan and Bangladesh experienced different degrees of progress toward increasing their HDIs.

India's 2012 HDI of 0.554 is below the average of 0.64 for countries in the medium Human Development group and below the average of 0.558 for countries in South Asia. From South Asia, countries which are close to India in 2012 HDI rank and population size are Bangladesh and Pakistan, which have HDIs ranked 146 and 146 respectively.

The world's largest and fastest growing democracy, India has today emerged a major leader in key global and South-South initiatives. On other fronts too, India has shown remarkable progress. For example, the Indian economy grew at an average annual rate of 9.5 percent during 2005-06 to 2007-08. In addition, the manufacturing sector too grew by 8.9 percent in 2009-10, compared to 3.2 percent in 2008-09. Since its inception in 2006, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has brought the 'right to work' to the front stage of the discussion on social protection. The average wage rate per day has also increased from US\$ 1.29 in 2006-07 to US\$ 1.79 in 2009-2010. The National Rural Health Mission has strengthened public health systems by increasing community participation, adding to human resources in the system, improving health infrastructure, public health management and increasing public expenditure on health.

Source - UNDP

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