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Web: www.muslimartscollege.in, Email: muslimartscollege@gmail.com.



National Conference on MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ETHICS *Certificate*

This is to certify that Prof./[✓]Dr/Mr/Mrs/Ms **RAICHEL C. RAJ**

..... has participated / [✓]presented a research paper
entitled **Our Countries Political and economic predicament - a Study**
....., in the National
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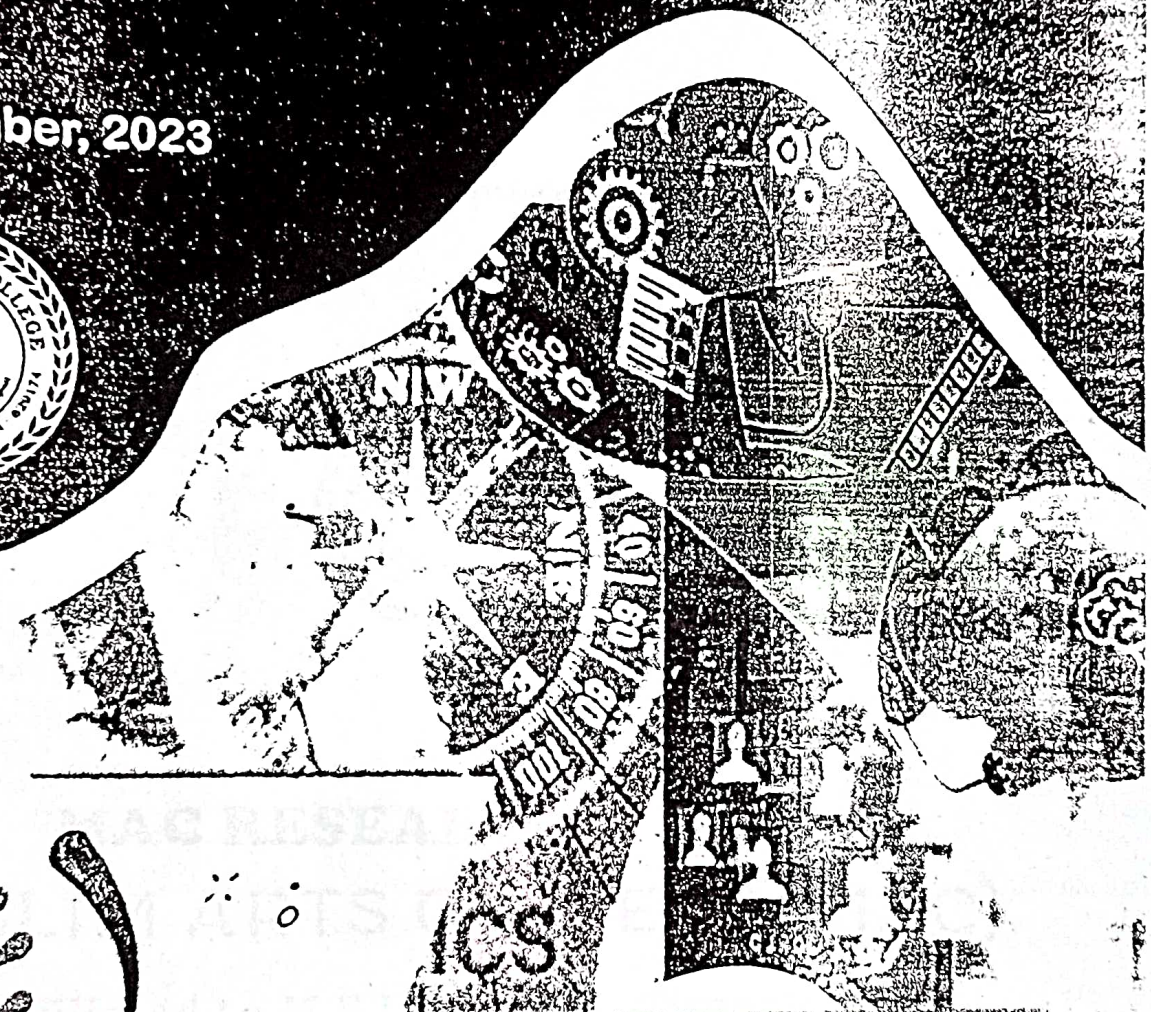

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Edited by

Dr T. Kumaran

Dr V. Rejulin Jerin Kumar

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OUR COUNTRIES POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PREDICAMENT – A STUDY

Dr. Raichel C Raj.

(Assistant Professor, Muslim Arts College)

Shojin. S.

(Research Scholar, S.T. Hindu College, Nagercoil)

Abstract

To operate the required political conditions there is a need of economic process both at local level and from the state. The processes are also political, there in egalitarian and exploitative character leads to political struggles over the ways that the economic processes work, over their distributive outcomes. It is that, economic process extent to which the state can be involved in redistributive projects and the conditions under lower classes struggle for better living standards. The inter-relationship of economic and political process and its predicament are highlighted in this article.

Key Word: Predicament, Political, Economic, Cleavages, Reform, Investment, Expenditures, Farmers, Capitalist, Liberalisation.

Introduction

Our country, India is predominantly peasant land. Varshney's uses the terms 'peasantry' and 'farmers'. He uses the terms interchangeably because both peasants and farmers produce for the market. His view about rural India and in particular, his characterization of India as a peasant land, is consistent with that of Rudolphs, completely ignores the celebrated mode of production debate that look at the class character of India's agriculture.²

Economic and Political - Aspect

The Sathyamurthy³ edited collection analysis the agricultural, industrial and technological policies of the Indian state. The outcome of these policies has been a development process. It skewed in favour of certain regions and classes at the expense of other regions and classes. Contradictions of a vertical nature of dominated classes come to co-exist with horizontal contradiction. So there is a growing regionalization of the policy and the emergence of new social groups as significant star on the political scene.

One of the characters is the classes of farmers. The political action and their relation to the state or the thrust work of Varshney's.⁴ He argues that the democratic system introduced before and industrial revolution has led to a rise in farmer's political power. Political parties, including the opposition parties, support their demands for higher farm prices and subsidies. Farmers therefore succeeded in preventing the worst-case scenario from taking place. This being the fall in producer prices that normally accompanies an accumulating grain surplus.

The farmer's organization, aimed at putting pressure on the state for more resources, it impeded by crosscutting cleavages within the farming community. Also, there is a limit to the extent to which the state can subsidize the rural sector, which is very large compared to that in more developed countries. State subsidy is especially a problem because farmers are only one group among many competing for the state's resources. Kurien discusses the nature and the implication of the connection in the edited book, the Pro Market or (neoliberal).⁵

The situation of India's balance of payment situation improved, but its debt situation has worsened. This leads to limitation because of quota restrictions imposed by western countries. Besides, in the theme of Rao and Linnemann the neoliberal reforms have impacted on the poor.⁶ It draws our attention that can't rise in absolute poverty in villages in the immediate post-reform period, reversing the earlier trend of decline in poverty. It claims that the reduction in public investment and social expenditures as part of neoliberal policy has contributed to poverty.

Character of Indian Society

Varshney rarely refers to the vast literature on the radical political economy of agrarian India with the capitalist nature of Indian agriculture.⁷ He spoke about class relations as if industrial classes do not exist, points to the linkage between agriculture and industry, talk rarely about their capitalist character. This neglect the inadequate analysis. Indeed his static view of class ignores characters based on class differentiation process, including the unevenly occurring agrarian immiserisation and proletarianisation to which Harris among others, has drawn our attention.

Class Character of the State

It points to the classes that are the primary beneficiaries of state actions (or) in-actions. Chaudhary says in the Sathyamurthy collection that "Indian planning was meant to benefit to the industrial capitalists and the rich farmers".⁹ The power over the state is facilitated, it does not require the instrumental control by the dominant classes over the state apparatus. The instrumental control occurs in terms of these classes actually occupying positions within the state apparatus and also in terms of their capacity to influence ideologically actions of state actors.¹⁰ There is considerable discussion of instrumental control, and the state apparatus is controlled by the propertied classes in India.

The state is again seen to be central, with the neoliberal policy contributing in several ways. Also, there has been a compression of demand following reduction in government spending and restrictions on the import of raw materials and capital goods. This slows down the general rate of growth which means slow employment growth. In general high inaction, caused partly by devaluation and the rising revenue are parts of the neoliberal reform package. The vocabulary of poverty alleviation is absent from the rhetoric of liberalisation.¹¹ No person in government has suggested that the anti-poverty programmes should be given priority. Programmes that directly benefit the poorest communities in India tend to have been sacrificed at the altar of growth.

Dreze, Sen and Gupta (in the Rao and Linnemann volume) point out that growth is necessary to reduce poverty and that growth does trickle down.¹² It was commented that "successive governments in India have had recent enough to rely and the unending patience of the neglected and deprived millions in India, who have not risen in fury", about their socio-economic problems.

Conclusion

India's political and economic aspects are showed, Varshney's is one of the best reason. Commentaries about India's rural political and economic centrist standpoint. Its importance include the fact that it exploits quite well the complementary between theorisation, empirical investigation, interviews and textual documentation. Sathyamurthy's volume and Kurien's work are major contributions left in drawing attention to the class character of state of Policies. They are weak on the political response to the states class biases. It is to be hoped that these works encourage further empirical and theoretical research.

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