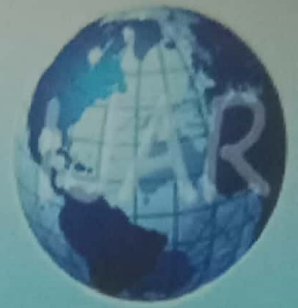


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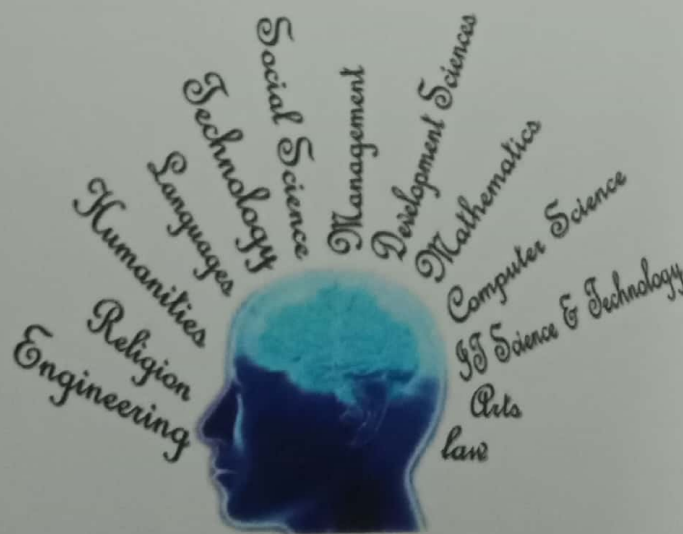
Special Issue on

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Editor

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Dr.T.V.RAMANA



RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SUVARNA GRAMODAYA SCHEME IN KARNATAKA: AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract : *Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme (SGS) is a new initiative of the Government of Karnataka for developing vibrant village communities by adopting an intensive and integrated approach to rural development. It was launched at the beginning of the Global Jubilee Celebrations of the formation of the state of Karnataka; the innovative scheme will concentrate on the development of 1000 rural communities each year by the intensive efforts of the Government, non Governmental Organizations, private sector partners and the village communities. Main focal point was given to works connected to four components that is creation of cement concrete roads with one side drains, construction of Anganawadis and Samudaya Bhavans and training. The total 4,410 works was completed during the various phases. 4,239.95 km length of road completed and then 1,669.54 km length of drainage work completed. Finally, 3,683 total number of anganawadi and community halls were completed during the all phases under the Suvarna Gramodaya scheme. In this direction the present study intends to study the progress of in the state.*

Keywords: Rural Development, Infrastructure, Integrated Approach, Living standard, Training.

Introduction

The Karnataka state government was launched Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme in February 2007 to develop vibrant village communities by adopting an intensive and integrated approach to rural development. The main objective of the scheme was to develop 1,000 villages each year through the concentrated efforts of the government, non government organization, private sector associates and the village communities. The rural development and Panchayat Raj Department allocated plan funds in prearranged proportion for 10 different components. Key focal point was given to works linked to four works explicitly construction of cement concrete roads with one side drains, construction of Anganawadis and Samudaya Bhavans and training. The achievements in the other six components namely solid water management, electrification, information education and communication, graveyard development, solar lighting and computer centre.

Objective of the Study

The present study intends to workout with the following objectives,

1. To evaluate the financial progress of Suvarna Gramodaya scheme in Karnataka.
2. To study the major activities of Suvarna Gramodaya scheme in Karnataka

Selection of Villages under the Scheme:

Assortment of villages for inclusion in Suvarna Gramodaya will be made with the intention of maximizing the impact of the plan within the shortest probable time span. The early batch of 1000 villages will be chosen by government based on objective criteria similar to the size of the village, nearness to market centers, general convenience throughout a good network of roads, and the potential of a village to build up into a growth centre. It is proposed that villages meeting the above criteria will be chosen from all districts and taluks to make certain a suitable geographical spread of the programme. Once chosen, the villages will persist to be in the Suvarna Gramodaya list turn over the complete implementation of the programme as stated by a plan approved for each village.

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34. RASHTRIYA SWASTHYA BIMA YOJANA IN INDIA: HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE POOR

Dr.T.P.Shashikumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Karnataka State Open University, Mukthagangothri, Mysuru.

Abstract

Social Security and healthcare assurance for all has been the dictum of Government of India, and it has taken different steps in this regard. One of the most significant policy milestones is the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act (2008) enacted by the Central Government to offer for the social security and welfare of the unorganized workers. This act advocates that the Central Government provide social security schemes to alleviate risks due to disability, health shocks, maternity and old age which all unorganized workers get exposed to and are likely to suffer from. RSBY was initiated in early 2008 and was primarily planned to target only the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, but has been expanded to wrap other defined categories of unorganized workers. RSBY has fold objective to provide financial protection against catastrophic health costs by reducing out. The beneficiaries under RSBY are entitled to hospitalization coverage up to Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis, for most of the diseases that require hospitalization. The benefit will be available under the defined diseases in the package list. As of now the scheme is operational in 278 districts of 15 states. Out of which 5,91,17,989 BPL families, there are 3,63,32,475 BPL families enrolled under the RSBY scheme. Bihar is the only the state, where the highest number of BPL families enrolled under the RSBY scheme. The total of 70,28,409 lakhs families getting benefits from it. With this backdrop the present study intends to work out the performance of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana in India from its inception.

Introduction:

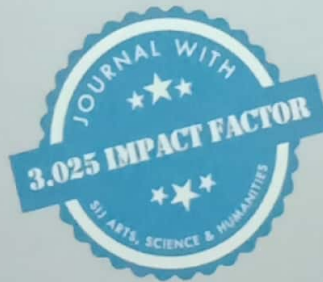
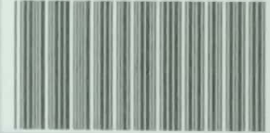
Social safety and healthcare for all has been the motto of Government of India, and it has taken different steps in this regard. One of the significant policy landmarks is the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act (2008) passed by the central government to afford for the social security and welfare of the unorganized workers. This act advocates that the central government endow with social security schemes to mitigate risks due to disability, health shocks, maternity, and old age, which all unorganized workers get exposed to, and are likely to suffer from. A number of Central schemes are in operation and have provided fortification to the beneficiaries from the unorganized worker section. Additionally, a large number of labour welfare funds set up by both central and state governments on non-

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INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN KARNATAKA

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2567028>



Abstract

Export promotion measures have gained significant importance under the post WTO regime. It is the prime source to augment the domestic GDP and foreign exchange earnings for the developing countries like India. Export promotion is explained as "those public promotion measures which potentially enhance exporting activity at the national and the state level". Economic institutions are primarily involved with economic growth because they shape the incentives of key economic actors in the society. In particular, economic institutions influence investments in physical and human capital and technology and the organization of production. Today, Karnataka is one among the states, which is exporting major agricultural products in India. But, the state government is not that much enthusiastic to promote export activities due to the fact that it has never been a number one priority of the state agenda. Even then, Invest Karnataka 2016 policy can also be used as a means to boost exports from Karnataka. Therefore, the state government needs to focus more on the export promotion institutions and provide adequate financial support to such institutions in order to maximize the benefits from agricultural export.

Keywords: Agriculture, Exports, Institutions, Growth, Economy, Development.

Introduction

Export promotion measures have gained significant importance under the post WTO regime. It is the prime source to augment the domestic GDP and foreign exchange earnings for the developing countries like India. Export promotion is explained as "those public promotion measures which potentially enhance exporting activity at the national and the state level". Though, various forces resolve the international flow of goods and services, export promotion is one among the most important opportunities that government has proclaimed to achieve the quantity and kinds of goods and services exported from their areas of command. Specific institutions constitute the most important mechanism for achieving the goals of promotional policies.

Douglass North¹ defined "institutions as the rules of the game in a society or more formally, they are the humanly devised constraints that shape human interaction". There are three significant features of institutions that are evident in this description, they are-

1. Humanly devised that contrasts with other potential fundamental reasons like geographic aspects.
2. The rules of the game setting limitations on human behavior and
3. Their foremost effect will be in the course of incentives.

Economic institutions are primarily involved with economic growth because they shape the incentives of key economic actors in the society. In particular, economic institutions influence

¹ Daron Acemoglu, James Robinson, "The Role of Institutions in Growth and Development", Commission on Growth and Development, 2008.

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RECENT ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN IN INDIA: FACTS AND FIGURES

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ABSTRACT

Economic Slowdown has multiple effects as it has two main constituents. First, it performs on the economic parameters such as money supply, interest rates, savings, investments, production, trade, foreign reserves and employment. These are comprehensible impacts and have been modeled by stalwarts in the literature. But the second stream of impact is less controllable and that relates to the psychological prospects about these parameters. The market changes according to these expectations and that has a permanent effect. Unnecessary to mention that these are not amenable to any modeling exercise. Market-based economies thrive on hope and belief of profit by private entrepreneurs. In the times of negative market sentiments, the government increases its expense to bring back hope. But the present government's hands are tied at the moment. The economic slowdown presents a serious challenge to the central government as it sets a target of making India a \$5 trillion economy in the next five years.

Keywords: Auto Mobile, Real Estate, Economic Slowdown, GDP, Economic Crisis, Unemployment,

Introduction:

Economic Slowdown has many attributes that can occur simultaneously and comprises declines in component measures of economic activity (Gross Domestic Product) such as consumption, investment, government spending, and net export activity. These summary measures replicate underlying drivers such as employment levels and skills, household savings rates, corporate investment decisions, interest rates, demographics, and government policies.

Economist Richard C. Koo wrote that under ideal conditions, "A country's economy should have the household sector as net savers and the corporate sector as net borrowers, with the government budget nearly balanced and net exports near zero". When these relationships become imbalanced, recession can develop within the country or generate pressure for recession in another country. Policy responses are habitually designed to drive the economy back towards this ideal state of

balance. A severe (GDP down by 10 percent) or prolonged (three or four years) recession is referred to as an economic slowdown or depression, although some argue that their causes and cures can be different. As an informal shorthand, economists sometimes refer to different recession shapes, such as V-shaped, U-shaped, L-shaped and W-shaped recessions.

Recent Gross Domestic Product figures have only aggravated the concerns of economic slowdown. According to Central Statistics Office, India's GDP slowed to a five-quarter low of 6.6 per cent in October-December 2018. It fell below 6 per cent mark in January-March 2018-2019. At 5.8 per cent, the March quarter growth rate pushed India behind China after seven quarters. But that rivalry is the least of the worries for Indian economy. There are ominous signs showing that slowdown is deep.

There are many reasons for economic slowdown, which encounter the India's high growth rate. The internal

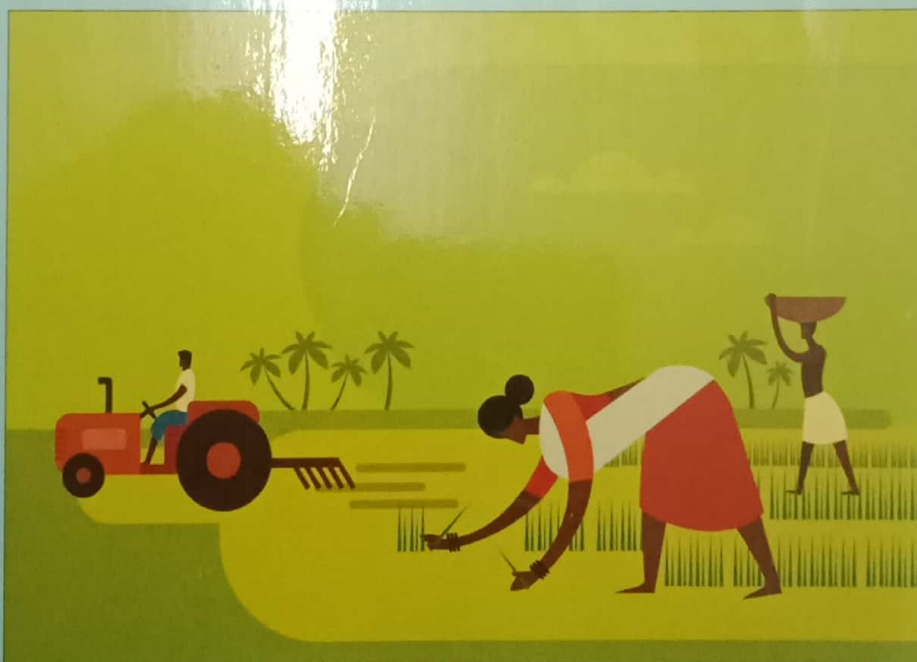
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New Agriculture Acts 2020 : Problems and Prospects



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on short term basis, but on long term, the small farmers may end up becoming labourers of big corporates. It is not without a reason that at a couple of places in Bihar the opposition parties in their political rallies are reminding the people of East India Company and Indigo Plantation.

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Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana in India: A Study

Dr. T. P. Shashikumar¹

Abstract:

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana was started in 2007 as an umbrella programme for ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors by permitting states to choose their own agriculture and allied sector development activities as per the district or state agriculture plan. RKVY aims at making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer's effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. The National Development Council determined that agricultural development strategies must be reoriented to meet the requirements of farmers and called upon the Central and State governments to evolve a approach to rejuvenate agriculture. The NDC reaffirmed its commitment to achieve 4 per cent annual growth in the agricultural sector during the 11th plan. In this direction, the present study intends to explain the role of RKVY in the agricultural development of Indian economy from 2010-11 to 2019-20.

Key words: Agriculture, Development, Production, Government, Economy, Inclusive.

Introduction:

Slow growth in the Agriculture and allied sectors, National Development Council (NDC), in its meeting held on 29th May, 2007 observed that a special Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme be announced to incentivize States to put together comprehensive agriculture development plans taking into account agro-climatic conditions, natural resources and technology for confirming more inclusive and

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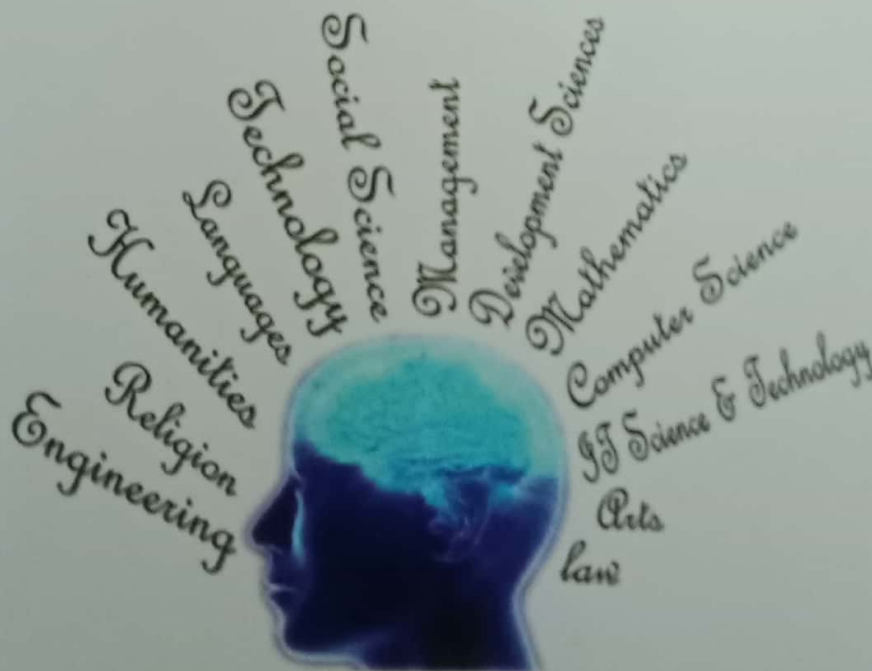
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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN KARNATAKA: A STUDY OF RAMANAGARA DISTRICT

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Abstract: *In today's competitive Economic World, Women Entrepreneurs are fast-rising, and their contribution to the modern economy is well recognized. In the realm of Entrepreneurs in India, males outnumber females. Women who are just starting out in business confront numerous challenges. Women's Entrepreneurship is widely regarded as the most effective tool for women's economic and social empowerment. In India, women have been economically dependent on males for decades; nevertheless, in the 1990s, Women Entrepreneurship flourished, and the government took numerous policies and initiatives to support it. Women Entrepreneurs, on the other hand, are not growing at the same rate as Men Entrepreneurs. The purpose of this article is to examine and highlight the many issues and potential problems faced by Women Entrepreneurs in India.*

The study is based on a questionnaire which was served to Women Entrepreneurs across Rama nagara District. This is district which was carved out of Bangalore Rural and made as a new district recently. Hence, no much exposure was given to this district in terms of encouraging Women Entrepreneurs. The Researcher rigorously has carried out the work by serving the questionnaire to One Hundred Women Entrepreneurs. A Simple Random Sampling technique was adopted to select the sample across the district. The results of the survey suggest that the newly carved out Ramanagara district is less exposed to Women Entrepreneurship and seldom Women Folks were able to understand and follow the schemes adopted by State and Central Government with respect to the empowerment of Women Entrepreneurship. The study highlights the influential factors that lead to Women Entrepreneurship and also emphasizes on the challenges faced by Women Entrepreneurship. A special focus is given in the study on the challenges faced by these Entrepreneurs with respect raising short and long term Finance.

Key Words: *Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, Women, Business, Problems, Prospectus, MSMEs.*

INTRODUCTION:

Women's Businesses and Women strengthening are playing an important part in annihilating destitution and un

work in India. At show, women strengthening have ended up a buzzword. Women strengthening may not be Practicable fair by giving a business opening for them. India ought to

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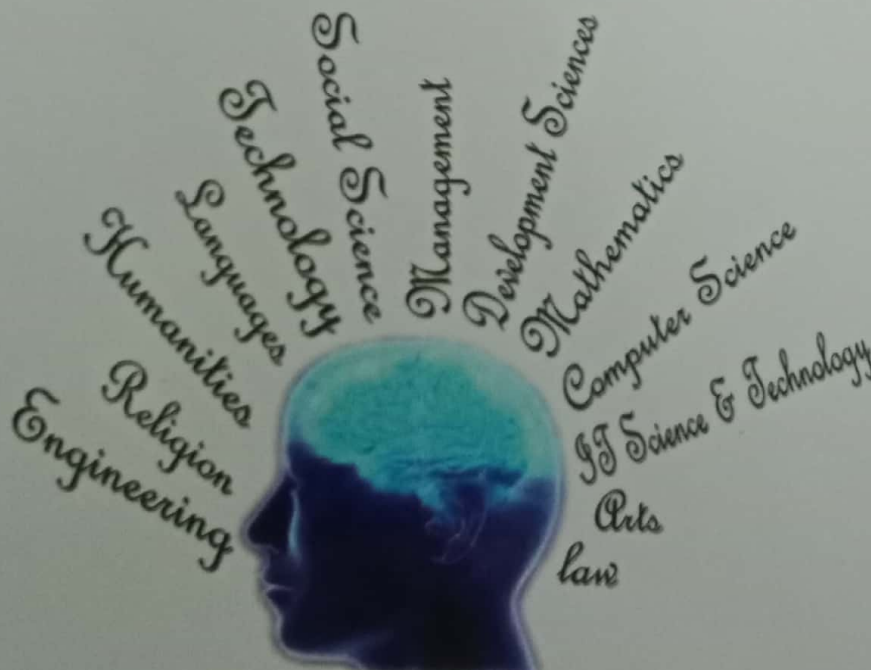
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AN ANALYSIS OF POTATO PRODUCTION IN KARNATAKA: WITH REFERENCE TO HASSAN DISTRICT

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Abstract: Agriculture is a subsistence sector in all respect. The economies were give more priority for the production of food grains for all the living organisms especially for human beings. They depend vitally on agricultural food grains and to run various economic business. The present study similarly focuses on of the agricultural product i.e., potato production which is a major food component as well as commercial crop too. With regard to this, the method of crop cultivation and pattern of sowing, harvesting and also distribution of this food product take an important place. Hence, all such cropping pattern need to be studied in a proper manner by conducting primary survey for fetching the information from the respondents in the area which was selected. The study is based on the collection of data from both primary and secondary sources, that is the data is collected from 100 respondents who were selected randomly in the study area of Hassan. The information which have drawn for the study is consider the time period since 2016 to 2021. The sampling design is formulated for the purpose of collection of primary data. Simple random sampling method is adopted for collecting primary data by assigning the sample from the population.

Key words: Agriculture, Crop, Cultivation, Potato, Production, Productivity

INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture sector is also known as primary sector which is playing a vital role in the economic development through core and subsidiary economic activities by providing food, raw materials, employment and concern with other various economic business. Even today around 58% of people depend on agricultural activities. As per the data of 2021, 19.9% of contribution is given by the agriculture into the Indian GDP. Therefore, it is the backbone of

economy too. Agriculture provide various supplements to the mankind and as well as to other economic activities. The supplements are like food grains, fodder to animals, raw material to industries, support to afforestation maintaining greenery and rainfall across the land, maintaining sustainability in the ecology and also supplementing into well-stand of service sector. Whereas, agriculture provide huge employment opportunities in one or the other way which helps to lead the

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A Brief Analysis of Trends and Reasons for Migration in India

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Abstract: Migration profile of population is very important for the development of the nation, especially nation like India where people can move from one state to another which is one of the fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution of India under Article 19(1). Migration is one of the major components of population change. Migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihoods is a key feature of human history. The word migration is derived from the Latin word migrate which means change in ones residence or shifting of an individual or a group of individuals from one physical space to another. Labour migration is one of the integral features in economic growth and development process of the nation. Majority of surveys highlights that there is an increasing trend in labour migration over the years. According to National Sample Survey record dated 2007-2008 reveals that about 28.3% of the workforces in India are migrants.

Keywords: Migration, Labour, Workforce, Business, Education, Family.

Introduction:

Migration profile of population is very important for the development of the nation, especially nation like India where people can move from one state to another which is one of the fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution of India under Article 19(1). Migration is one of the major components of population change. People are basically and emotionally attached to their original homesteads, however lakhs of people move from their origin place to other place in order to settle their because of job opportunities, better wages, advanced education system, good health facilities, entertainment and for many other reasons. The word migration is derived from the Latin word migrate which

means change in ones residence or shifting of an individual or a group of individuals from one physical space to another. Migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihoods is a key feature of human history (Srivastava and Sasikumar, 2003). These moves might be of short to long distance as well as of short to long duration (Kosinski and Prothero, 1975; Massey, 1990, Stone, 1975). It is evident from the available literature that there is a widespread occurrence of temporary and seasonal migration for employment in developing countries (Brauw, 2007). Temporary migration is also one of the most significant livelihood strategies, adopted among the poorest section in rural India, pre dominantly in the form of seasonal mobility of labour (Bremen,

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ಡಾ.ಟಿ.ಪಿ.ಶಶಿಕುಮಾರ್**

ಸಾರಾಂಶ

ಕೋವಿಡ್ ೧೯ನಂತಹ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ರೋಗದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿದಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಮತ್ತು ಜನರ ಆಶೋತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಲು ಈ ಬಾರಿಯ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದು ೭೫ ವರ್ಷ(ಅಮೃತ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ) ಕಳೆದಿರುವ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದಿನ ೨೫ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿಸಿ ೨೦೨೨-೨೩ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವರಾದ ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ ಸೀತಾರಾಮನ್ ಅವರು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದರು. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾದ ಆತ್ಮನಿರ್ಭರ್ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ೧೪ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕತೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೊಸ ೬೦ ಲಕ್ಷ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಬಹುದೆಂಬ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಬಾರಿಯ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಾಲಿನ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ೪ ಆಧಾರ ಸ್ತಂಭಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ, ೧, ಗತಿಶಕ್ತಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ೨, ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ೩, ಉತ್ಪಾದಕತೆಯ ವರ್ಧನೆ, ಹವಾಮಾನ ಕ್ರಮ ೪, ಹಣಕಾಸು ಹೂಡಿಕೆ. ಈ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಕೃಷಿ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಾಲಿನ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, ದೇಶದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ರೂ.೫,೨೫,೧೬೬ ಕೋಟಿಗಳು, ರೈಲ್ವೆಗೆ ರೂ.೧,೪೦,೨೬೭ ಕೋಟಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ವಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ.೧,೨೨,೫೧೨ ಕೋಟಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ.೧,೦೪,೨೭೭ ಕೋಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುದಾನದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಾರಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿನ ರೂ.೫.೫೪ ಲಕ್ಷ ಕೋಟಿಯಿಂದ ರೂ.೭.೫೦ ಲಕ್ಷ ಕೋಟಿಗೆ ೨೦೨೨ ೨೩ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಒಟ್ಟು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆದಾಯದ ೨.೯ರಷ್ಟು ಪಾಲನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವರಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ ಸೀತಾರಾಮನ್ ಅವರು ೨೦೨೨-೨೩ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋವಿಡ್ ೧೯ರ ಪರಿಣಾಮದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನ ಆಯವ್ಯಯವನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದರು. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ

ಡಾ.ಟಿ.ಪಿ.ಶಶಿಕುಮಾರ್, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮುಕ್ತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು