

Krishi Vigyan Kendra intervention:

The farmers have purchased the seeds from private seed companies, government outlets and also used their own farm saved seeds. KVK scientists explained the uses and production of quality seeds. But, the resource poor farmers were unable to produce the seeds of their own due to lack of technical know-how. Then the Krishi Vigyan Kendra intervened and trained the farmers of Hangati Mahila trust, Mandal about the seed production technologies such as land selection, sources of seed, isolation distance, rouging, foliar nutrition, harvesting and post harvest handling of seeds in three stages under seed village training programme.

If we consider the success story of trained farmers of Hangati Mahila trust village in Tapi district is one of the progressive farmers in this village has shown impressive progress both as an early adopter and entrepreneur.

KVK intervention:

Two days training programme on 'Seed Production Technology' was imparted to the farmers on the basic aspects of seed production technology, improved technologies on Integrated nutrient management etc., at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vyara and field exposure visit was arranged in the "seed village scheme fields" at Vyara so as to acquire practical skill on the production technology. The farmers were supplied with resource materials on seed production technology.

The farmers had acquired modern technologies and skill. A very good impact has been created among the farmers and in turn they developed confidence in the seed production. The farmer prepared nursery in his land by ploughing followed by rotavator and finally prepared his nursery bed for paddy seedlings. He applied farm yard manure @ 15-20 t/ha during ploughing and incorporated in the land.

Paddy seeds of Jaya and Gurjari, treated with thiram @ 3 g/ kg were sown in the second week of June 2010 with the suitable guidelines of the scientists. Irrigation and fertilizers were given in nursery after 23rd day of sowing. Transplanting of paddy was done with line planting recommended spacing,

fertilizer and irrigation according to the prescribed schedule given by the scientists of KVK.

By the seed production technology, he could achieve uniform crop stand, limited weed problem and problems of pest and diseases. He has harvested the paddy crop during the third week of October 2010. He obtained yield of 6.5 t/ha.

A field day was conducted in the field of Hangati Mahila Trust farmers of Zarali, Jamkhadi, Bharadada, Amalgundi villages so as to create awareness among the other farmers on the achievement of higher yield in paddy by seed production technology. Most of the farmers had expressed the advantages of raising paddy for getting higher returns within a period of four months. It is imperative that seed production technology has to be scaled up over larger area in forthcoming years, thereby the farmers fetch higher yield and higher net return. In such attempts, the role of KVK is very vital and necessary.

Impact:

He is having 30 acres of wet land with good irrigation sources. Previously, he followed conventional system of rice cultivation for grain production. After few years he felt that this system would not have benefit in terms of both yield and soil fertility maintenance. Then, he planned to start seed production in rice as advised by scientists of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vyara. Previously he had undergone the training on the direct seeding technique with drum seeder and SRI technique in rice during 2009. He practiced these technique in seed production and he found that this technique required low seed rate (2-3 kg ha⁻¹), nitrogen (LCC based nitrogen management), water and labour requirement. Based on this experience, he extended to an area of 30 acres for seed production in rice. He was able to harvest higher seed yield of 6400 kg ha⁻¹ with low cost of cultivation (Rs.12,500) when compared to conventional method. Now he became an Own Hangati Mahila trust seed entrepreneur and is marketing his seeds by this trust. Chauhan and Patel (2012) made some investigations on increasing area and productivity of paddy in tribal TOT efforts. Chauhan and Chauhan (2012) worked on

Sr. No	Activity	No.	Participants
1.	On / Off campus training programme	17	270
2.	Field days	4	578

Sr. No.	Particulars and impact of the training	Production and income details
1.	Area	30 Acre
2.	Crops in which seed produced	Paddy, Pulse
3.	Unit production capacity	6.5 tonnes / ha –Paddy
4.	Seed supply	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vyara
5.	Net income	Rs.64,000 / ha –paddy
6.	Rural employment	2500 man days / year
7.	Estimated area coverage	25 ha.–paddy

the constraints faced and suggestions offered by the programme coordinators of KVK's of India

Summary:

Small and marginal farmers are often at a disadvantageous position in absorbing the agricultural technology related to genetic enhancement of production potential of agricultural crops. This is because of centralized production and distribution of improved seeds by a seed company. Though the organized sector is able to produce a large quantity of seeds, the supply chain is unable to cope with the huge demand for seeds across the length and breadth of the country. Thus, the farming community depends to a large extent on external sources for important inputs such as seeds. Seed village programme provides an alternative to this problem and help farmers to become self-reliant. This initiative needs both organized communities and scientific backstopping. Efforts towards up scaling seed village programme under Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vyara in the Tapi district resulted in encouraging learning outcomes and demonstrated the viability of seed village with suitable technical backstopping by KVK scientists and empowerment of the community members. The seed village concept not only ensures good quality seeds for enhancing productivity but also in generating income for the community members resulting in improved livelihood. The self-sufficiency in the seed is a great impact in the area like Tribal dominated district of Tapi.

Implication:

The whole stocks of the seed materials have been sold by high remunerative rates at farmer's field only. The consciousness of the farmers regarding quality seed materials has been increased drastically. The cheating and looting by private seed traders have been reduced remarkably and the area under recommended cultivars of paddy has been developed in clusters and it lead towards value addition through need based paddy production for industrial use as well as for food grain purpose. The seed village concept of the farmers has

been cultivated in the mind of orthodox tribal farmers to shift their age old seed through recently released high yielding paddy varieties. It was really a big achievement in the field of agriculture to run on sustainability and profitability super high way.

REFERENCES

- Bhatta, S.T. and Chauhan, N.M. (2012). Effect of different growth hormones on growth and flowering of dendrobium c.v. SONIA-17. *Green Farming (An Internat. J. Appl. Agric. & Hort. Sci.)*, **3**(3) : 375-376.
- Chauhan, N.M. and Patel, A. (2012). Increasing area and productivity of paddy in tribal belt of South Gujarat through effective TOT efforts: A success story. *Internat. J. Agric. Sci.*, **8**(1):301-306.
- Chauhan, N.M. (2012). Impact and yield fissure inspection of gram through trainings and FLDs by KVK, Tapi in Gujarat. *Indian J. Agric. Res. & Ext.*, **4** : 12-15.
- Chauhan, N.M. (2011). Execution of IPM technology in cotton ecosystem of Tapi District. *Indian J. Agric. Res. & Ext.*, **4** : 31-34.
- Chauhan, N.M. (2011). Livestock management practices followed by the dairy farmers of Narmada district of Gujart. *Indian J. Agric. Res. & Ext.*, **4** : 67-70.
- Chauhan, N.M. (2012). Contribution of the tribal farm women in livestock management. *Agric. Update*, **7** (1&2):5-7.
- Chauhan, N.M. and Chauhan, N.B. (2012). Constraints faced and suggestions offered by the programme Coordinators of KVK's of India. *Agric. Update*, **7** (1&2):14-18.
- Chauhan, N.M. (2010). Information Hungers of the rice growers. *Agric. Update*, **7** (1&2):72-75.
- Pandya, C.D., Patel, G.R. and Chauhan, N.M. (2012). Yield gap analysis of okra production technology in Tapi district of South Gujarat. *Agrobios Res.*, **1** (1) : 83-87.



Corruption in India and its combating

■ Mahesh N. Patil

Department of Electronics Technology, Multimedia Centre, Karanataka University, DHARWAD (KARNATAKA) INDIA

ARTICLE INFO :

Received : 24.09.2012

Accepted : 01.11.2012

KEY WORDS :

Corruption, Combating, Corrupt practices

HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE :

Patil, Mahesh N. (2012). Corruption in India and its combating, *Adv. Res. J. Soc. Sci.*, 3 (2) : 279 - 281.

ABSTRACT

Corruption is dishonest behaviour that violates the trust placed in a public official. It involves the use of a public position for private gain. If such violations are not appropriately checked and penalized with enough seriousness, a nation fails, brings shame upon itself, and its growth and economy is at extreme risk.

INTRODUCTION

Corruption has been defined variously by scholars. But the simple meaning of it is that corruption implies perversion of morality, integrity, character or duty out of mercenary motives, *i.e.* bribery, without any regard to honour, right and justice. In other words, undue favour for any one for some monetary or other gains is corruption. Simultaneously, depriving the genuinely deserving from their right or privilege is also a corrupt practice. Shrinking from one's duty or dereliction of duty are also forms of corruption. Besides, thefts, wastage of public property constitute varieties of corruption. Dishonesty, exploitation, malpractices, scams and scandals are various manifestations of corruption

Meaning of corruption:

Corruption is defined by the World Bank and Transparency International (TI) as "the misuse of public office for private gain". As such, it involves the improper and unlawful behaviour of public-service officials, both politicians and civil servants, whose positions create opportunities for the diversion of money and assets from government to themselves and their accomplices.

Corruption distorts resource allocation and government performance. The causes of its development are many and vary from one country to the next. Among the contributing

factors are policies, programmes and activities that are poorly conceived and managed, failing institutions, poverty, income disparities, inadequate civil servants' remuneration, and a lack of accountability and transparency. Evidence of corruption becoming "accepted behaviour" can be found in the comments of an elderly lady from Mbale, Uganda during the National Integrity Survey conducted in 1998:

In fact, this is a common, daily and open practice, so that we think government has legalised the payment of bribes in the country.

Public servants, lacking a service mentality, become more interested in serving themselves than serving the public, as pointed out by a layman: Public servants should realize that they are there to serve the public. That can only be done when government listens and implements community decisions.

Types of corruption:

Depending on the gravity of corruption it, can be classified as under

– Petty corruption practiced by public servants who may be basically decent and honest individuals but who are grossly underpaid and depend on small bribes from the public to feed and educate their families:

– Grand corruption high-level public officials and politicians make decisions involving large public contracts or projects financed by external donors. *This corruption is*

motivated by personal greed. The money or assets from such corruption usually is transferred to individuals or political party offices.

- Episodic corruption honest behaviour is the norm, corruption the exception, and the dishonest public servant is disciplined when detected; and

- Systemic corruption channels of malfeasance extend upwards from the bribe collection points, and systems depend on corruption for their survival;

Corruption can also be categorized in other ways. A distinction can be made between benefits that are paid willingly (bribery) and payments that are extracted from unwilling clients (extortion). Another way to categorize is to differentiate between bribes paid for what a client has a legal right to receive and bribes paid to receive benefits belonging to others.

Causes:

At that point a lack of political commitment and resources institutional, human, and financial hampers anti-corruption efforts. For the average person, a bribe is the most obvious evidence of corruption. In many countries, applicants for driver's licenses, building permits, birth certificates, etc. have learned to expect a surcharge from civil servants in order to obtain these documents. However, the consequences of corruption are more pervasive and profound than these bribes suggest.

Corruption diverts leads funding resulting in services of poor quality or that are simply unavailable. A man from Lira expressed this when he stated : It is a cause of reduced investment and even disinvestment with its many downstream effects including an increase in social polarization.

Combating corruption is instrumental to the broader goal of achieving more effective, fair, and efficient government. When there is inadequate transparency, accountability, and probity in the use of public resources, the state fails to generate credibility and authority. Systemic corruption undermines the credibility of democratic institutions and counteracts good governance. There is a high correlation between corruption and an absence of respect for human rights, and between corruption and undemocratic practices. Corruption alienates citizens from their government.

International aid institutions' decision to help its client countries attack and contain corruption is not because it is immoral, wrong, or even illegal. Rather, decision is based on the negative effect corruption has on economic development, the emergence of an enabling environment for the private sector, and its role in deepening poverty in the developing world; a situation that demands a response from the international community. There is considerable evidence that a strong negative relationship exists between the extent of corruption and economic performance. Pervasive corruption reduces the efficiency of government in general and in particular

reduces the effectiveness of private investment and foreign aid.

The negative impacts of corruption have served as the impetus for international aid institutions to demand the establishment of good governance measures in recipient developing countries. These measures attempt to improve integrity, transparency, and accountability in government and private administrative transactions, to achieve sustainable growth and improved service delivery to the public. Transparency, combined with the empowerment of the civil society, helps governments ensure the efficient use of resources and manage a change process that results in increased accountability and improved service delivery, two elements that assist in the creation of an enabling environment for private-sector development and economic growth.

Combating:

Corruption is viewed as a systemic issue requiring the donors to work on several fronts and to collaborate with all branches of government and many parts of society. The approach to promote good governance through among other things, prevention, is to help client countries curb corruption and build integrity, and therefore, improve their public services and create an enabling environment for the private sector. The governance and Anti-corruption programme comprises three principal activity areas: (a) improving public sector service delivery by focusing on public sector accountability and legal reform in order to re-introduce rule of law; building integrity by promoting governmental accountability and transparency; and (c) building an prevention and anti-corruption capacity of the public sector including parliament, watchdog and enforcement agencies, and the judiciary and of civil society, particularly by strengthening non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the media. The programme dovetails with other reforms such as: Public Sector Management programme, which focuses on prevention through civil-service reform and public-expenditure planning and management, as well as, on supporting governance activities, research and dissemination of findings. Legislative reforms to strengthen parliament role in overseeing the executive but also the passing of new anti-corruption legislation.

Legal reforms; that strengthen the rule of law:

Building "integrity", which means "using public powers for the public good," is the flip side of fighting corruption. Experience gained from work with client countries demonstrates that it is preferable to focus on prevention through the building of integrity, which suggests a positive, pro-active preventive approach. It is often easier to get various stakeholder groups to support preventive measures through the creation of a system of national integrity rather than specific measures designed to fight corruption.

Novel strategies:

In the old paradigm, donor agencies preferred to work almost entirely with government agencies. Governments and donors alike gave little recognition to the private sector, the general public or civil society organisations as important agents for change. Most capacity building focused on “tools and skills” for the executive branch of government with little emphasis on the capacities of the legislative and judicial branches of government or of civil society and the private sector.

Prevention through increased accountability:

The approach presented in this paper is to help clients change the mind set of public-sector employees. Through its work with client countries, tools have been developed that can help client ministries and municipalities increase government accountability and performance. In recent years, it has helped clients organise integrity workshops and administer informal surveys involving public sector officials to raise their awareness of the causes and consequences of corruption.

To institute accountability and transparency in government, both internal and external pressure is needed. Accountability must be generated by a combination of political will from the top and public pressure from the base. Even if leaders are successful in changing attitudes within the government bureaucracy, more will need to be done because less than two per cent of the population in most developing countries works for the government.

Raising public awareness:

Educating and involving the public in building integrity is the key to preventing corruption and thereby the key challenge and the keystone of this holistic integrated strategy and can take different forms:

- Public education and awareness campaigns (radio, newspapers, TV);
- Conduct annual broad based national/municipal integrity workshops where all stakeholders are invited to discuss problems and suggest changes;
- Inform citizens about their rights (citizens’ charter); and empower the citizens to monitor the government through periodic service delivery surveys;
- Production and dissemination of a national integrity strategy and an annual corruption survey at national, municipal and sub-country level;

- Production of integrity surveys at the municipal or sub-national level;
- Investigative journalism and information by the media;
- Dissemination of the TI Source Book and experiences of other countries in fighting against corruption

Broad based capacity building to strengthen all pillars of integrity:

Capacity building has traditionally focused on expanding government facilities and skills. Typically, such projects financed infrastructure, equipment and technical skills training. These activities are important, but without a leadership confident in introducing accountability, transparency and a focus on objectives and results, the sustainable effect of these initiatives is questionable. The new approach to capacity building, encouraged and pioneered by the Economic Development Institute (EDI) of the World Bank in close collaboration with TI, involves two major shifts from traditional approaches.

Conclusion:

Corruption is the largest hurdle to India’s pursuit of economic achievement. In the last three decades, Indian leaders have begun the complicated procedure of rooting out corrupt practices using various legal treatments. The enactment of the PCA created a set of guidelines instructive on the punishment of corrupt public officials while the more recent enactment of the RTI has provided a means by which Indian citizens can hold their government officials accountable. Others think that too many exemptions in the Act will facilitate non-compliance by corrupt public officials. The question for India in coming years will be how to implement these laws to effectively reduce corruption.

REFERENCES

- Jain, M.P. and Jain, S.N. (2007). *Principles of Administrative Law*, Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur, Ed., p.905.
- Mishra, Kamal Kishore (1987). *Police Administration in ancient India*, New Delhi. p. 115
- Lenin, Biplab Kumar, Scholar, Rajiv Gandhi School of Intellectual Property Law, IIT Kharagpur (W.B.) INDIA.