

A Study on Resurgence of Political Deprived Society: A Glance on Reinvention and Resilience

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ABSTRACT

More than 65% of 900 million eligible voters cast their ballots in 14th Lokasabha election. Indian Prime Minister said after election result-2019, there are only two caste in India now, 'the poor and those who want to bring them out of poverty, we empower both'. Political participation resilience is one of the best practices of maintaining equality. A society which is a cohesive group of people share all ingredients of the culture, power and politics. Hence, there are many political parties serving disadvantages people at a price or being equally powerful even then losing their elections. Therefore, the present study is more relevant and more valid to study about political deprived people in Karnataka state. This paper is focusing on resurgence of political deprived society i.e., to achieving ad exercising position of governance or organized control over a human society, specifically a state.

1. Introduction

India dreams to drive a superpower but a third of world's poor still lives here. India is one of the fastest developing economies in the world but facing resurgence of deprived society. Deprivation is that people who are deprived believed valuable in society, money, justice, status, join social movements with desire of redressing their grievances. This paper is focusing on resurgence of political deprived society i.e., to achieving ad exercising position of governance or organized control over a human society, specifically a state. In the present scenario nation-states, people form political parties to represent their ideas, to wake up those who have not enjoying political power, to support members of a party agree to take position on issues, to encourage the same changes to law and leaders and to make reinvention and resilience in the field¹. A society which is a cohesive group of people share all ingredients of the culture, power and politics.

2. Review of literature

This paper has surveyed various literatures which plays a vital role in establishing the background for research work in social science. Review of literature is very important for identifying research gap and for in-depth discuss, books, articles, and scholarly published research papers have sagaciously studied and inference their ideas. Hence, an attempt is made to review important research work are reviewed below.

Vinod Vyasulu and B.P. Vani (1997)²: The author focused on development through HDI and give equal opportunities in all domain area. HDI is one of the criteria to appraisal of human resource development. India is unique

¹ Giovanni Sartori, Parties and Party System: A framework for analysis, ECPR Press, Page-53-54, ISBN-978-0-9547966-1-7, 2005.

² Vinod Vyasulu and B.P. Vani (1997), Development and deprivation in Karnataka: a district level study, Economic and political Weekly, Vol-32(46), PP-2970-2975.

country in all the context such culture, art, religion, region and everything along with all discrimination been unity of all people.

Varma V. K. (2009): The author explained about deprived people with concern to social disadvantage, mental health and social justice, culture, personality and mental illness in their research paper. Then, scholar explained on ethnic minorities are most subjected to bring at receiving end of social deprivation, especially when sacred scriptures and community sanctions permit the deprivations³.

Judith Ryser (2012)⁴: the author explained in his research paper entitled Resilience, resistance, reinvention of the rights about city. The author reviewed that the urban protest movements against the divisive effects of the economic crisis and whether such resistance is the requisite context of an inclusive urban constellation fostering right to the city and more consistent and resilient remixing of cities.

Dr. Nirmala Rana(2018)⁵: This paper explained that nature of transformation in the Indian political parties and rethink their role in the contemporary times. Political parties are motivated to serve the deprived people and inspires to win elections is structured documented. Hence, there are many political parties serving disadvantages people at a price or being equally powerful even then losing their elections.

3. Need for the study

The present study is very relent and valid for current scenario. The study has focused on the resurgence of political

³ Varma V.K., Culture, Personality and Mental Illness, Social Disadvantage, Health and Social Justice, New Delhi Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers, 2019.

⁴ Judith Ryser, Edited by Manfred SCHRENK, ISBN-978-3-9503110-2-0, 2012.

⁵ Dr. Nirmala Rana, Political in India: at a glance: A study of Indian Political system and elections, international Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention, ISSN-2319-7722, Vol-7(12), PP-01-17, Dec-2018

deprived society with reference to reinvention and resilience in Karnataka state. Therefore, in our country several political parties that stand for the election and presence of political parties are healthy situation. It gives people to participate and represent their community at large to make effective decision. Study vital to inference the pillars of democracy and pillars functions. A society which is a cohesive group of people share all ingrains. Therefore, the present study is more relevant and more valid to study about political deprived people in Karnataka state.

4. Objectives

India is a unique country in the world but unity in all forms of life. Hence, the present study has set few objectives to achieve research problem. The study objectives are given below.

1. To study the critical review of literature on political deprived society in India.
2. To analyse the problems of political deprived society in Karnataka.
3. To study the reinvention and resilience of political deprived society of Karnataka.

Hypothesis:

1. Ho1: there is no critical literature on deprived society in India.
2. Ho2: there are no problems of political deprived society in Karnataka State.
3. Ho3: there is no significance reinvention for political deprived society of Karnataka state.
4. H04: there is no necessity for resilience of political deprived people at Karnataka State.

5. Methodology

The present research paper is descriptive and conceptual in nature. The relevant data has been collected through various secondary data such as newspaper, election commission report, reports of various committees and commissions appointed by government, magazines, journals, report submitted by research scholars, economists, political analysts, TV reports which has broadcasted, books and authorized websites. Furthermore ideas or phenomenon has written based on primary research design provide a baseline with which can be compared.

6. Scope of the study

Study covered only on political deprived society in Karnataka state. The research paper designed to study only on resurgence of political underprivileged people in Karnataka. Study had been carried out during 2019.

7. Data analysis and inference

Ho2: there are no problems of political deprived society in Karnataka State.

The present situation of Karnataka state of politics is very crucial in ruling. All category of people are not there in Karnataka politics. Only selected community and economically strong people participating in politics. Political deprivation decrease when chances that someone will engage in conventional participation such as volunteering with political

parties, voting, contacting politicians, good leadership qualities, organizing capacity etc. in other hand other, category of people also there to active in politics like manual workers, unemployed, low education are less likely to engage in conventional political participation. A negative economic context depresses conventional participation in politics.

Ho3: there is no significance reinvention for political deprived society of Karnataka state.

The present Indian political scenario has been changed due change in the mind set of highly qualified voters not by education by their ideas towards future India. A cocktail of economic development and nationalism work in current politics. A combination of nationalist rhetoric, subtle religious and a slew of welfare programmes for developing India. Reinventions are required to encourage political deprived society. At present, win singles a major shift politics and hold majority of power for majority of deprived people. If people focus on nationalism and yearning for a strongman play an import place in politics. Present, India's old parties faces an existential crisis to run their party as well as nation. A mixed future for India's regional parties, citizens will be juries, participatory budget, citizen's assembly, random selection creates panels to identify and deliberate on local priorities and local policy have to stress.

H04: there is no necessity for resilience of political deprived people at Karnataka State.

Resilience is most important for political deprived people to uplift properly. Georg Frerks, Jeroen Warner, and Bart Weijts (2011)⁶, reviewed that concept of vulnerability and social resilience, reinforced by various paradigms. The present complexity approach to risk moreover appears to expect breaking through entrenched vulnerabilities. Resilience is a political project which, argue its dark, conservative overtones and overlook structure of vulnerability continue to affect hazard phone actors. Henceforth, need to conceive resilience as the active for social transformation after disaster. Resilience for Political deprived society is applied to politically disadvantage people. It is vital to acknowledge the social-political complex of the deployment of the term resilience. Uneven resilience threatens the ability of cities as a whole to function economically, socially and politically. Political Resilience those who lost their opportunities in political system. These are the chances to make resilience through a global state of democracy, challenges, crises, opportunities, reaffirming, confronting problems and perils of representation, building better democracy, reduce structural risk, support resilience national and international responses⁷.

Remedies for political resilience:

- a. Democracy's resilience in a changing world for deprived society.
- b. The changing feature of political parties and should be encourage representation to every people.
- c. Reduce money in politics and support layman in politics.

⁶ Georg Frerks, Jeroen Warner, and Bart Weijts, The politics of vulnerability and resilience, *Ambiente and Cociedade*, Vol-14(2), ISSN-1414-753X, Dec-2011.

⁷ International Institution for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), published by Trydells Tryckeri, Sweden, ISBN-978-91-7671-129-3, 2017

- d. Inadequacy of narrow political finance legal frameworks.
- e. A holistic, fairness oriented and integrity enhanced response
- f. Give importance to migrated people, social polarization, citizenship and multiculturalism.
- g. Inclusive peace building in conflict affected states
- h. Democracy reduces inequality
- i. Avoid the politics of inequality

8. Conclusion

Optimistic views of political participation change enact in political visions are counter by feelings of powerlessness & disillusionment. The latter contribute to the reinvention of political deprived society and make them engage in political career development. Political participation resilience is one of the best practices of maintaining equality. Consequently, the present study on resurgence of political deprived people and make them reinvention for political growth. Resilience of all set of communities to be in power and planning process.

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