CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, IMPLICATIONS, SUGGESTIONS & CONCLUSION
The researcher would like to reaffirm in this chapter what is said in the preface where the sociologists speak about the three levels of people in the society. The first category is Just “Come and Go” people who neither affect the society nor are personally touched by the reality. They form 20% of the population. The second one will be “Doing Something” people. They form 70% of the population who read the science of the time and try to contribute something to the society. The third category people are the “Dreamers of the Future.” They dream for the future and it is they who change the history, who turn the history. They have futuristic dream for the better world. These persons are physically limited but their spirit is future oriented and the pages of the history will ever speak of their dreams and they form only 10% of the population. The presentation of the major findings in this chapter would enlighten all those who want to or aspire to create a better world, a world without corruption, a world of indiscrimination, a world of justice, peace and equality, a world full of humanness and a world where direct democracy is practiced. The findings are unresistingly enriching and strengthening to go ahead.

**Part A**

**The Socio Demographic Particulars.**

1. The educational status of the respondents are proved that majority of the children (61.2%) and youth (58.5%) have studied up to 10th standard, where as 47 percent of the adults have studied 11th standard to Under Graduate level.

2. Regarding the occupation, 22% of the respondents are working in government sectors, and 73% of the children and 41.9% of youth are continuing their education. While as 34.9 percent of the adults are engaged in self-employment, 34.2 percent of the adults work in private sectors.
3. The income of the respondents proved to be that very less percent of the respondents (1.4%) earn Rs.5000 and above and majority of the adults (40.3%) and youth (27.5%) earn Rs.500 to Rs.1000 only while majority of the children (83.6%) and youth (9.9%) are not earning anything since they continue their education.

The Concept

1. The neighbourhood parliament as an instrument to establish equality in the society is accepted by 83.8 percent of the total respondents and the children do have a special reference here since 97 percent did acknowledge this factor. (Table. 3.A.7)

2. The 81 percent of the total respondents have agreed that NP (neighbourhood parliaments) is a better medium for the effective implementation of all the developmental and welfare schemes both governmental and non-governmental. Again children 89.6 percent vouch for it. (Table. 3.A.7)

3. NP promotes complete participation of everyone irrespective of caste, creed, religion, social status and this is acknowledged by 88.6 percent of the total respondents. Among the respondents of children 95.5 percent and 90.6 percent of adults add special impression to this factor. (Table. 3.A.7)

4. NP as a promoter of real democratic leadership qualities is being agreed by 78.8 percent of the total respondents and 83.9% of adult, 83.6% of the children occupy the reasonable percentage. (Table. 3.A.7)

5. 79.6 percent of the total respondent witness that there is no room for malpractices in the neighbourhood parliament and direct democracy is practiced here since it is a face to face community. (Table. 3.A.7)
6. It is proved that a majority of children (70.1%) have been functioning below one year duration while the adults (46.3%) have been functioning for the past three years and the youth (37.3%) do the same. (Table. 3.A.8)

7. As regards motivation to begin neighbourhood parliaments, the vast majority of the respondents (81.0%) said that they were motivated by the NCN-NGO volunteers and few of them (19.6%) said that the local leaders were also motivating factors for them. (Table. 3.A.9)

8. The qualification or fitness of a person to become member of the Neighbourhood parliament or children parliament as perceived and practiced by the children, youth and adult are very similar. It is said invariably by the children (88.1%), youth (88.7%) and adult (96.6%) that formation of neighbourhood parliament is done by the persons belonging to the same street. However, the youth perceived that it is also done irrespective of caste, religion, social status in the same street, while the adult is of the view that it is also done indiscrimination of literate and illiterate. (Table. 3.A.10)

9. The respondents from all the three groups (97.2%) have responded unanimously that they elect a person who is really committed and dedicated to serve everyone irrespective of caste, religion, race, language, etc. It is done with the free consent of the members themselves by using sociocracy method. Here there is no room for money, popularity, caste, status, political support etc. (Table. 3.A.11)

10. Almost all the respondents (93.4 percent) had said that they conduct the meeting once in week time, although very less percent (2.6%) of them do it once in a fortnight and (4.0%) of the respondents do it once in a month. (Table. 3.A.12)
11. The vast majority of the respondents from all the three groups (88.8 percent) have responded that the meeting is being presided by every member in the group in turns. This practice is precisely done in order to promote and develop the leadership qualities in all the members of the parliament. (Table. 3.A.13)

12. The respondents from all the three groups (60.8 percent) do conduct regular meetings with a prepared agenda. (Table. 3.A.14)

13. The analysis reveals that more than 95.8 percent of the respondents discuss and decide upon the real needs of the place. The second preference is for the implementation of the developmental schemes and third preference is for the psycho-social and economical needs while the adults give this preference for solving the family problems of the members. (Table. 3.A.15)

14. It has been found that vast majority of the respondents (86.8 percent) have the knowledge about the Panchayath system and its functioning. (Table. 3.A.16)

15. The majority of the respondents from the three groups’ (51-58 percent) said that their relationship is good panchayat administration and that they are functioning as one body. This approach is the application of one of the principles of NCN groups, which we call as “the principle of convergence.” (Table. 3.A.17)

16. A) In differentiating the functioning of Panchayat system from that of Neighbourhood parliaments, all the three categories have responded with a similar perception that panchayath system has very minimum participation of the community (97%). Decision making power is with few individuals(97%), Politicians intrude and influence the panchayath leaders (97%), there is no sustainability and permanency (97%) because of the corruptions and malpractices like bribery, cheating are involved (82%). Panchayat administration is dependant
on the government and as a result the government activities are slow in reaching the people (80%). (Table. 3.A.18.A)

B) In contrast to the panchayat system, neighbourhood parliament system promotes the maximum participation of everybody (95.2%), decision making power is with the community in the grass root level (94%), people themselves are their agents and everybody holds the responsibility (82%), therefore the growth or development is sustainable (82.2%). Neighbourhood parliament activities are fast in achieving (82.2%) and it can function independently (79%) because there is Direct Democracy by everybody whereas in panchayat there is only indirect and representative democracy. (Table. 3.A.18.A)

**Functional Aspects**

1. “Making everybody in the community responsible for everything” is the prime purpose or goal of the Neighbourhood parliament as observed by the respondents, children (97%), youth (98.2), adult (98%). The second concern is to promote the practice of direct Democracy where everybody participates directly and 91.8 percent of the respondents have vouched for this. The third purpose would be of reaching the unreached where in we try to reach out to the real needy and poor people. To eradicate poverty in all its dimensions would be the next concern and the other purpose is to make aware of the people that people’s health is in people’s hands which mean people are the best and real agents for themselves, for their welfare and to bring transformation in the society. (Table. 3.A.19)

2. The result of the efforts of the respondents to achieve their goal reveals that children (97%), youth (97%), adult (92.6%) are of the view that the neighbourhood parliament has taken much more efforts to promote values of savings to support each other while the adult (88.6%) feel that very many efforts are made to implement the basic amenities like street light, road facilities,
transportations, drinking water, drainage facilities, establishment of schools etc… However the children (92%) and youth (87%) feel all these achievements of basic amenities as the next following important elements in the development process. The efforts were made to alleviate alcoholic problems by 71.2 percent of the respondents by using the means of street theatre, dramas, awareness programs and the like. (Table. 3.A.20)

3. The vast majority of the respondents (76.0 percent) from all the three levels—children, youth and adults have confirmed that they did obtain all those basic and common facilities through Panchayat system and Panchayat leaders before forming the NP. The second mediocrity was the self help groups or Nongovernmental Organizations through which they were fulfilling their expectations and 71.2 percent of the respondents have confirmed it. (Table. 3.A.21)

4. It has been identified that everybody from the three groups unanimously (99.0-) agreed that there exists very good cooperation among them. (Table. 3.A.22)

5) 0.10 percent of the respondents denied the cooperation among the members. The reasons they listed, are may be factors like caste distinction, religions and social status among the members, sex discrimination, ideological differences, male domination, personal bias, negligence of individual importance in decision making etc.

6) 95.8 percent of the respondents did acknowledge that good relationship exists between each other NCN parliaments. (Table. 3.A.23)

7. The respondents from all the three categories (73.6 percent) have responded that there exists normal and good cooperation between the other NCN parliaments on
the grounds of planning, executing or implementing activities without selfishness, monitoring and re-planning. They also responded that there exists mutual support and encouragement since similar goals and plans are formulated to achieve and the respondents 73.2 percent of them have affirmed it. (Table. 3.A.24)

8. A vast number of respondents (81.2 percent) disagree that there is gender bias and discrimination among the NCN group members. Very few respondents felt the existence of gender discrimination during the process of planning and decision making process. (Table. 3.A.25)

9. In order to overcome the very few percent (18.8%) who felt the presence of gender discrimination they too suggested that freedom of speech should be encouraged for all equally. Women groups should be entrusted with due responsibilities and creating awareness of women’s right is a must. (Table. 3.A.25)

Achievements

1. It was very transparent that the respondents were not getting the economical support from the government and 86.2 percent of them affirmed the same and the very few 13.8 percent only were able to get some support. The majority of the respondents (55.0 percent) have asserted that they have self-support from the group members themselves. The youth play a major role in this regard. (Table. 3.A.26)

2. The respondents from all the three groups children, youth and adult 73.6 percent of them have responded that they made achievements in obtaining basic amenities. Here too the highest rankings are the children who form 76.1 percent. In solving the problems the absolute majority 51.0 percent of the total respondents have accepted their achievement. The adults (56.0%) and youth (51%) have a major
role here in dealing with the problems of individual and family than the children (31.3%). It is vivid that the children have their own limitations in this regard. (Table. 3.A.28)

3. It is perceived that 93.0 percent of the respondents have said that they had been successful in their efforts and achieved very many things. Only very few percentages (7.0%) have acknowledged that there had been failures in their efforts. Further it is very transparent that almost all the children (97.0%) accepted that they had been successful in all their efforts than the adults and youth. (Table. 3.A.29)

4. Very few percent of them (7.0%) had met with failures. The reasons could be a kind of non cooperation among the members, decreasing of members’ participation and involvement. There were also some other reasons like lack of financial support from NGOs or GO, Natural Calamities like Tsunami, Flood, Political suppression and domination, inadequacy of local resources and some discriminations in the name of religion, caste, social status have become barriers for the same.

5. A vast majority of respondents (81.6% to 87.8 percent) seem to pay very less attention towards this aspect of solving the problems through community dialogue, by the intervention of NCN-NGO volunteers, through the awareness programs and the guidelines of the NCN-NGO. The respondents rather expressed that they did rectify the situations with all the above mentioned interventions to certain percentage (12.2% to 18.4%). (Table. 3.A.30)

6. Responding to the question of the joint ventures of neighbourhood parliament with the panchayath schemes, from all the three categories of respondents, (89.6%) of children (83.5%) of youth, (73.8%) of adults have responded
unanimously that establishment of basic amenities like drinking water, education, transport, street light etc as the highest achievements. Moreover in the priority of second achievement the children (86.6%) said the welfare measures to the poor, differently abled, marginalized while the youth (66.9%) noted the relief and rehabilitation for the Tsunami affected people. (Table. 3.A.31)

7. All the respondents from children (82.1%), youth (74.6%), adult (64.4%) have responded regardlessly about the approach in their joint ventures to achieve their target was to own the responsibilities for themselves and for the implementation of all the projects and efforts. The children (73.1%) and youth (62.7%) who have also prioritized as the second important approach that they did everything with the knowledge and concern of the officials and non officials, while the adult (47%) insisted social actions like human chain, rally as the second important approach. (Table. 3.A.32)

8. It has been found out from 52 percent of the respondents that they get the cooperation of the local Panchayat system to their complete satisfaction while 35 percent of the total respondents say that they receive very less cooperation from the local Panchayat system. (Table. 3.A.33)

9. The absolute majority (57.6%) of the respondents did say positively that they participated and there are persons elected for Panchayat level administration from Neighbourhood Parliament groups. The other opinion is that reasonable numbers of persons (42.4%) have denied the participation and election of leaders to Panchayat administrations. It is transparent that among those who said yes, 72.5 percent were from Adult Parliament members, while 68.7 percent of children and 44% of youth denied it since they do not participate due to age limit. (Table. 3.A.34)
10. It is notable that 51.4 percent of the respondents say that the elected leaders are functioning effectively to their complete satisfaction while 37.4 percent of the respondents from all the three categories expressed that it is very minimum and some extent. It is also clear that 60.4 percent adult acknowledge that it is satisfactory while 71.0 percent of children and 35.2 percent of youth deny the elected leaders' effective functioning. (Table. 3.A.35)

11. 37.4 percent of the respondents from all the three category expressed that they have very minimum satisfaction with panchayat leaders and the reasons were: the members could not withstand the political structure, people are not still mentally prepared to choose the right person; there are barriers like caste, affinity, personal pride, prejudices, pressurizing negatively the competitive attitude, and discriminations like rich and poor, powerful and powerless, a feeling of helplessness among the ordinary people that they can not claim for their rights or raise their voices against the powerful and the rich so as to make up function effectively. Although we do not find the existence of these factors in all the places we do have some of those factors in various places. (Table. 3.A.36)

12. The majority of respondents (69.4 percent) have responded positively that they did obtain government schemes through NCN while 30.6 percent of them answered negatively. Even among the majority the children form 77.6 percent who had said that they did obtain government schemes. (Table. 3.A.37)

13. There are 30.6 percent of them who were unable to receive government welfare schemes. The first reason is non-cooperation from the officials and nonofficials. The next predominant factor is the illegitimate practices of the officials like bribery, smuggling, cheating, etc. It is also felt by the respondents that too many formalities need to be fulfilled and that they some times hesitate to initiate the efforts.
Impacts

1. The vast majority of the respondents have involved themselves in humanitarian service of assisting the Tsunami affected victims. There were (64.6 percent) of the respondents who responded that they worked together for the welfare of everyone. The adults form the highest percentage of (64.4%) and the youth (71.5%) who engaged themselves in this service. The respondents were of the opinion that in spite of this terrifying event, the NCN groups were not dismantled and 90.6 percent of them affirmed this factor. (Table. 3.A.38)

2) 57.2% of the respondents have involved themselves in working for the equal distribution of the resources available for the victims. Counseling and guidance were given to the Tsunami affected people both individually and as family by the 60.6 percent of the respondents who were adults (Table. 3.A.39).

3. Among the respondents from all the three categories almost everybody (98.2%) has affirmed certainly that the NP had not lost its importance. 97% of the children youth (97.9%) and adult (99.3%) have answered similarly. This factor reaffirms the important role of NCN Parliament at all. (Table. 3.A.41)

4. More than 75% of the respondents from the three levels children (26.9%), youth (67.6), and adult (59.7%) are of the same opinion that there is a prime need to reorganize all the neighbourhood parliament groups with the original motivation with which the neighbourhood parliament had been started. (Table. 3.A.42)

5. The children (65.7%), youth (62.7%) have come out with some of the common problems that they encounter in functioning as neighbourhood parliament and they strongly feel that it is easier to organize children and youth parliament than the elders parliament. But the adult (53.7%) feel as their first problem that the higher
officials do not participate and hesitate to join in neighbourhood parliaments. They also feel that organizing children and youth parliament is easier than that of the elders, as the second problem while the children felt the domination of the Caste people as the second problem. (Table. 3.A.43)

6. While suggesting for the better planning and implementation of neighbourhood parliament in the future, all the three levels of respondents children (80%), youth (83.8%), adult (92.6%) have come out with the same opinion that any planning should be done in the grass root level parliament clearly and distinctively. The second suggestion was to increase the economic support. (Table. 3.A.44)

**Part B**

**Main findings from the opinions of the Animators**

1. There are more number of people qualified from higher secondary to under graduation level involved in the field level works in NGOs which is the well known fact and once again it was proved from the collected data that more than two third (88%) of them belong to this category of the real change agents. (Table. B-1).

2. It was obvious to note that there was more than half (54%) of the field animators served less than a year in N.C.N and it indicates that they might shift in to other better jobs. It was also found that there was a very less number (4%) of the animators continued to serve from four to six years. The reduction of the animators reveals the ultimate approach of the NCN where it does make the people to animate themselves in course of the animation. Here the approach is like teaching the people to fish and not offering fish always. (Table. 3. B-2).

3. Around one fifth (19.30%) of the respondents opined that neighbourhood parliaments promote participation of all without disparities, was the main finding.
It was also evident to note that all the variables given as choices by the researcher were randomly agreed by the respondents which indicate that the animators who were serving with the Neighbourhood Parliaments had clarity in the concept, its objectives and functions. They did agree that Neighbourhood Parliaments could bring socio-economic equality in the society, develop democratic leadership skills, effective implementation of government and non-governmental projects, generate awareness on child rights, etc. It could also be taken in the sense that this role clarity of staff was one of the key factors in guiding the N.C.N groups on successful march towards building a Democratic Society. These findings further remind that they were not only just opinions by the animators but it is out of their experiences with the Neighbourhood groups.(Table. 3. B-3).

4. Regarding opinion on imparting values to the Neighbourhood children parliaments by (17.04%) the respondents were the values to ensure realization that the people's welfare is in people's hands. To ensure participation of all the members in all events were given high priority by (16.30%) of the respondents. As the researcher attempted to study on neighbourhood parliaments and practice of direct democracy, it is being proved that 13.33% of value on application of direct democratic system among children was imparted by the respondents. Once again it indicates that promoting such system is the need of the hour and it is possible through N.C.N groups. (Table. 3. B-4).

5. It was proved that the N.C.N groups were initiated to attain their dream of creating a direct democratic country with equality and justice and accordingly their focus was on taking efforts to implement the community needs (21.78%), promoting the values of mutual help by 20% of N.C.N groups, counselling and guidance among broken families to bring peace within their communities by (16%) of the groups were given more importance. (Table. 3. B-5).
6. It is evident that the neighbourhood concept was the genuine instrument to bring direct democracy since 40% of respondents said that N.C.N and panchayat jointly serve as one group for common goal as it has got recognition. More than one fourth of 27.14% of the N.C.N activities are implemented with the knowledge of Panchayats and 25.71% of panchayat welfare schemes and programs are implemented through N.C.N; it affirms that the neighbourhood concept is being welcomed by the people. (Table. 3. B-6).

7. Low level of people's participation (25%), Panchayat activities might delay (25%), and Panchayat activities depended and based on government governance (25%), were the respondents’ views on panchayat system and it reminds that panchayats are not functioning appropriately. Since 12.50% of the respondents opined that there are opportunities for the occurrence of anti social activities viz, bribery, cheating, etc. The panchayat system can not promote the real democratic system and sustainability will be lost as confirmed by 12.50% of them. (Table. 3. B-7.1).

8. The 64 percent of the panchayats extended full support and 32% of the panchayats extended moderate support to the groups of N.C.N to attain their goal of building democratic society were the major findings which reveals that neighbourhood concept is easily accepted by the people and it is the only powerful instrument to bring sustainable democratic system. (Table. 3. B-10).

9. The members from N.C.N groups (76%) were elected for panchayats and political parties, again affirms that neighbourhood groups could win the confidence of their communities as they were able to discharge their duties up to the satisfaction of the people(Table. 3. B-11).
10. The respondents 48 percent opined that the members elected from N.C.N groups for Panchayat Bodies and Political Parties discharge their responsibilities to great extent as per the expectations of the people. Another little more than one fourth (26%) of the respondents response was that the above mentioned elected members discharged their duties to some extent through N.C.N to fulfill the expectations of the people. (Table. 3. B-12).

11. One tenth (10%) of the respondents responded that there were no effective leaders to lead the folk was one of the reasons for the N.C.N members not being elected for panchayat bodies and political parties. A very least number (6%) of them answered that members could not withstand the political powers and 84% of the respondents come under the category of not applicable, since members from their groups were being elected for panchayat bodies and political parties. (Table. 3. B-13).

12. Vast majority (88%) of the respondents vouched that they availed Government welfare schemes through N.C.N groups, where as 12% of the respondents did not avail such provisions from government through N.C.N groups because they were not able to fulfill the formalities of the government, including bribery etc. (Table No: 3. B-14. & Table. 3. B-16).

13. The primary focus of the NCN groups was on fulfilling basic amenities and a huge percentage (59.26%) of them had owned it. More than one tenth (16.67%) of groups received an opportunity to enroll drop out students in schools run by SSA for drop outs. Similarly around ten percentages (9.26%) of importance was given to improve general knowledge and awareness by availing library facilities in their areas by the groups. (Table. 3. B-15).

14. More than half (59.68%) of the groups faced the problem that people at higher positions are hesitating to join in the N.C.N groups, represents that they may not
have concerns on their own community and not ready to serve the needy and poor. About one fifth (19.35%) of the groups faced the problem of refusal by government official to join with them and again equal number (19.35%) of them facing dominance by the so called upper castes. (Table. 3. B-17).

15. More than one third (33.02%) of the respondents recommend realistic planning of programmes and pragmatic implementation of the same by the N.C.N activities at regional level. Slightly less than one third (28.30%) of them suggested that increasing of monetary benefits to the groups of N.C.N will enhance the activities by N.C.N at regional level. Participatory planning based on the people at gross root level was the primary recommendation by a vast majority (34.91%) of the respondents in order to enhance the regional level activities of N.C.N. (Table. 3. B-18).

16. One third (33.12%) of the respondents suggested that enhancing peer child contact would strengthen the N.C.N activities at Tamil Nadu level. Promoting child rights activities intensively was the suggestion provided by 16.56% of the respondents. It is a very important task to spread the concept of N.C.N and to strengthen its activities all over the state of Tamil Nadu, although it is being recommended by very less number (11.46%) of respondents. (Table. 3. B-19).

IMPLICATIONS

Implications for Practice

The practice of Neighbourhood Parliaments and Neighbourhood Parliament of Children implies to everyone who authentically aspire for creating a better society and who sacrifice themselves for the Social Transformations. The genuineness of this concept is certified through the applied experiences of the
researcher and through the results of his research study. Therefore this strategy should be adopted by all those who work for the social transformation and who want to work for the same cause. A genuine social conscientization, which will lead for new structural changes in the society, is possible with this approach. The change of future society is possible only through the formation and implementation of these forums of neighbourhood children parliament.

The neighbourhood children parliament has to be established in every village, towns, cities, and corporation areas and all over the nation even to the world level since the people themselves become the best agents for change. A wider conscientization and awareness should be made to all the people regarding this concept of neighbourhood parliaments and neighbourhood parliament of children. The Non Governmental Organizations and Voluntary Organizations should come forward to adopt this strategy inevitably to work for the real social transformation without counting the personal benefit and personal development.

Most of the funding agencies are sharing their economy with Rehabilitation work alone and they still want to continue the same. It is needed but it is not the solution and in the conception of the researcher, it is only a Band-Aid work or services that are rendered through hospice care. Rather, we should concentrate on Reconstruction than just be satisfied with mere rehabilitation alone. The researcher perceives this attitude of the funding agencies that they want the developing counties like India to be dependent on them always. They will be masters and we will be servants and again the discrimination of “Haves and Have not” will be promoted. The funding agencies should come forward to support this kind of new efforts for the reconstruction of the nation and make it withstand by itself. This change of perception should be changed and be implemented not only by the foreign agencies but by the Indian government agencies too.
The insemination of the knowledge on Neighbourhood Parliaments and Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children should be done to all the children in the schools, colleges, hostels, Government officials, teachers and the institutions like them. The attitudinal changes in every citizen of not only India but of every nation all over the world is a must to accept this new approach in order to construct a new world of peace, justice and equality with brotherhood and sisterhood indiscriminately.

**Implications for Policy Making**

The government has to acknowledge and encourage this strategy, provided the politicians do not utilize this forum as their vote bank as they have done with Self Help Groups and Micro credit entrepreneurship groups or other social welfare movements, associations etc. A resolution must be passed that all the governmental and non-governmental developmental schemes and welfare projects should be channelized through the neighbourhood parliaments and neighbourhood children parliaments so as to make it reach everyone in real need, thereby avoiding the duplication and malpractices and annihilating all the hidden agendas of evil doers.

Due to the application of the principle of smallness in size, the cry of the poor, needy, downtrodden and neglected, will be given heed in this new structure of neighbourhood parliaments and therefore the government has to decide upon making a policy to implement the concept. The present representative democratic system in India has gone to the dogs, full of corruption in all the governmental and non-governmental implementation. It needs a complete alternative structural change, which is possible only through the neighbourhood parliaments. The government should adopt and actualize with selfless mind.
The unique character of neighbourhood parliament is that there is no opposite political party here based on Sociocracy and therefore the developmental activities like planning, budgeting, implementing, monitoring and accounting is very easy and fast and even if there are difference of opinions, they are expressed and dealt more constructively. There is no uncultured way of fighting like street dogs for selfish motive and misusing the merits of democracy as it happens in the existing parliament especially during the time of submitting the budget for every year.

The election strategy adopted in the neighbourhood parliament costs no expense at all but at present our nation is spending thousands of crores to conduct the election and all those expenses can be reduced and could be well utilized for the concrete developmental works of the poor and needy. The government for the better future should adopt these authentic characteristics of the NCN concept.

Neighbourhood parliament of children is indispensable so as to arrest the Violation of children’s rights like the abuse of children, child labour, abduction, trafficking, kidnapping the children, becoming street children, becoming school drop outs, becoming neglected and destitute, the unwantedness and other problems related to the children since they are the future world and it is they who form and create the new world. The government has to realize these facts and act upon.

**Implications For Future Research**

The futuristic Dreamers like Nelson Mondela (the black Gandhi), Abraham Lincoln, Jesus, M Gandhi, Vivekanandhar, E.V. Paeryar, John Edwin and all other social reformers will always evolve newness for the future generations from the existing environment.

Therefore the scopes for the future research studies are numerous in this field. Being the first researcher on the implementation of the concept
Neighbourhood Parliaments and Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children the researcher would like to suggest the following few aspects on which the future researchers can concentrate.

The researcher perceives that all the governmental and non-governmental services are like a hospice care, which is done as band-aid treatment for the existing social wounds and inflicted social wounds but it will not uproot the causative factors of the problems. Once the neighbourhood parliament is established, it not only tries to cure the inflicted social wounds or problems but also removes the evil causative factors from its root and prevents from the same for the better future. The future researchers could reinvestigate its authenticity.

Neighbourhood parliament of children is the best strategy available right now to bring the Structural changes and attitudinal changes in order to create a new world without social evils like corruption, malpractices, cheating, smuggling, etc. A further study could make this implication more genuine.

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The Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children concentrates on the holistic growth and development of the children towards their future. It does not produce a mere just political leader of the future but to be a better citizens of the world. Thus
it extends its concern in socio-political, psychological, economical, educational and spiritual aspects of the children. This could be further investigated and suggested for the better future.

The Media and Communication of Children parliaments could be made a study and contributed further for the effectiveness of the same.

**SUGGESTIONS**

As a futuristic dreamer the researcher presents the following suggestions to the dreamers of the future who want and aspire to establish a just and peaceful society where everybody even the least of all is respected with due human dignity with Direct Democracy of everybody.

**Based on the Findings**

1. Neighbourhood Parliaments is the best strategy available right now to evolve greater social change and to create a new world. (Table. 3.A.7)

2. The implementation of neighbourhood parliaments is a must to abolish all the discriminations that exists in the society in the name of religion, caste, social status, based on gender, wealth, power etc (Table. 3.A.7)

3. Neighbourhood parliament promotes better participation of everybody and therefore this strategy should be adopted by all the voluntary organizations and social welfare agencies. (Table. 3.A.19)

4. The neighbourhood parliament is more applicable with children than elders and therefore the neighbourhood children parliament has to be given more importance and emphasis in implementation. (Table. 3.A.43)
5. The power operates from below, not from above and so the planning, implementation, evaluation, is done by the people themselves. The people themselves do the monitoring. There will not be room for any malpractices like bribery, smuggling, cheating the people and this orientation should be offered strictly to all those become member of NCN parliament. (Table. 3.A.18.A)

6. The principle of numerical uniformity promotes justice and equality in distribution of all the resources available in the country and making it available and accessible to everybody equally and thereby leads the people to create a perfect society as Karl Marx would say. (Table. 3.A.19)

7. It is a face to face community where everyone knows everyone’s goodness as well as weakness and so no one can claim superior to other, no body can try to cheat other or bribe others. (Table. 3.A.38)

8. The principle of subsidiarity is another important factor where the power is being operated from below and not from above. The political will is with the people of hungry and needy. It becomes a mandatory body and not like panchayat which is only recommendatory and not mandatory. This approach will eradicate poverty in general. (Table. 3.A.38)

9. The practice of the principle of Convergence adds enormous energy to eradicate poverty, to promote Direct Democracy and make the people to feel that people’s health is in the hands of the people with the human dignity. (Table. 3.A.38)

10. Since the practice of the Principle of Recall is applied in neighbourhood parliament, there is no room for any malpractices and even if they commit some, they will be sacked out immediately from their position. They will be called back even if they are not functioning effectively up to expectation of the grass root level
people and therefore this model should be adopted in every field possible. (Table. 3.A.18.A)

11. All the people indiscriminate of caste, creed, religion, social status, higher officials, everybody should join in neighbourhood parliaments without any hesitation to create a new world. (Table. 3.A.43)

12. All the planning should be done in the grass root level parliaments clearly and distinctively in consultation with the people at grass root levels and it is they who have to decide to form a policy for any thing. (Table. 3.A.44)

13. We should increase the economic support to establish this concept and system more effectively and speedily. (Table. 3.A.44)

CONCLUSION

The discovered main findings are very authentic in accordance with the collected data and the innovative suggestions proposed here in this chapter would surely lead for establishing a better world of Direct Democracy which calls for two major changes as it was mentioned by the researcher in the beginning, that is, the Structural changes and Attitudinal changes. The proposed and suggested model and approach is very much practicable and it is possible to create such a world of governance with the attitude of world brotherhood and sisterhood.