RESEARCH DESIGN

Introduction:

The death of effective political leaders means the death of Indian democracy. Therefore freedom and democracy are going to be safe, if there are good political leaders. The pious resolutions of the elected legislature cannot hang the face of our state and the nation. If at all, if we try to provide sufficient food to feed millions of our people and if we try to provide means of livelihood to the millions of our unemployed youth, we must have leaders in every field like agriculture, industry, revenue, co-operation, education, rural development, labour and employment, railway, etc.

We, always find to day in India, leaders lacking the spirit of devotion and dedication to the service. Because, party politics is such, it does not allow any one to become leaders of the masses because, party is a machine of which leader is a nut and bolt of it. Such party leadership has been proved as a bottleneck to many people to emerge as leaders of the masses. They have been thrown out as misfits or inefficient on the ground that they have no ability to deliver goods to the people as their elected representatives. Hence we require such leadership as having human appear to the problems.

Therefore it has been remarked “A broad human approach with respect for human life is the basic requirement of any leadership in democracy”.

In such context, it is necessary to change the tragic state of affairs before a flow of good leaders are assumed.
A leader in a democracy can create a feeling of hope and confidence in
the people. He should make democracy a living and dynamic one. He should
have the social objection to serve the interests of the society.

New leadership has the responsibility of initiating, a conscious
programme of social change. The targets of social change are to be reached by
it. We require leaders, who have a genuine faith in democratic values and who
look more to the needs of the future than to what had happened in the past.

The leader has to have and cherish the values like commitment
performance, devotion and dedication. The leader, who by and large seeks a
next election, should turn himself into a statesman, looking for the welfare of
the future generation. There is a theory or a statement that “Leaders are born
but not made”. So, a leader should have such inborn traits, so that he becomes
a statesman1.

In the same way, here an attempt has been made to project
Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge as a leader of the masses, who served genuinely the
interests of the poor people of India, with the spirit of commitment devotion
and dedication. His service to the people, irrespective of party politics in
different capacities has evaluated him, the highest positions in his lifetime and
his leadership has in a way been responsible to convert his leadership into
statesmanship a statesman.

Statement of the Problem:

Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge as a representative of people of Karnataka, a Ex-Minister of Government of India, serving people of India particularly Karnataka. He has many achievements and accomplishments to his credit. As a leader of the masses, Sri. Kharge, since the beginning of his political career, he believed and believes in the commitment to the service and performance, establishing the credibility the people or the electorate. All his achievements and accomplishments, clearly indicate that he is a man of actions, always representing the spirit of devotion and dedication to service. What he desired and desires accomplished and accomplishes the same through the “Political Platform”. Therefore he is a man of commitment but not after power or politics”.

Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge is not simply a political leader to acquire, retain and expend power for himself but a leader, who has used power as a men’s through which the welfare and development of the people of India in general, and the people of Karnataka in particular could be achieved. Due to such great achievements, Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge deserves to be included in the galaxy of great men or personalities.

Chittapur constituency and 2009 from Gulbarga District as Member of Parliament.

The following list clearly is the mirror in which Sri. Kharge’s multifaced personality reflects

1976 – Appointed as a minister of state for primary and secondary education in Devaraj Ur’s Ministry.

1979 – Appointed as Cabinet Minister for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj in Ur’s Ministry.

1980 – Appointed as Revenue Minister in R. Gunderao’s Ministry.

1985 – Served as Deputy Leader of the opposition in Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

1990 – Again appointed as Revenue Minister in S. Bangarappa’s Ministry. Thereafter he was also assigned the port-polio of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj in addition to revenue.

1992 – Appointed and assigned for Co-operation and the port-polio and industries in Veerappa Moily’s ministry.

1994 – Again served as Leader of the opposition in Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

1998 – Appointed as a Home Minister in S.M. Krishna Ministry

2004 – Appointed as a Irrigation and KSRTC Minister in Dharam Singh Ministry.

2009 – Appointed as a Union Minister for Labour and Employment in Dr. Manmohan Singh Ministry.
2013-14 - Appointed as a Union Minister for Railway and Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry in Dr. Manmohan Singh Ministry.

He served as Chairman, Public account committee of Karnataka Legislative, Member of Public undertaking committee and estimates committee and Chairman of Municipal Finance, Enquiry Committee of Government of Karnataka. Chairman of Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation, General Secretary as Vice President and President of KPCC, Opposition leader of Karnataka Legislative Assembly and Election Committee Member of KPCC, AICC and CWC Member of Congress Party. Sri. Kharge has effective education weapon and was greatly influenced by Dr.B.R.Ambedkar’s slogan of educate, agitate and organize.

In 1976 he opened Karnataka People’s Education Society. Sri. Kharge started emerging as a great philanthropist of Education provided the education to children of Karnataka. Now in KPE Society 36 school and colleges with thousands of teachers as staff. Sri. Kharge is believer in pious principles but pragmatic leader and leads to bring radical charges.

He is not only political leader but also spiritual leader, he established Lord Buddha Vihar in Gulbarga for spread of peace and communal harmony in Karnataka. Her excellency president Smt. Pratibha Devi Patil and spiritual leader of World, Ven. Bhante Dalialama inaugurated this world famous Siddharth Buddhavihar in 2009.

In short he is not simply a believer in the slogans or false promises, but a practical person to implement anything that was for the welfare of the people.
He is not simply believer in politics as a struggle for power, but he considers power politics as a means to ends.

He believes in the service of the people as the services of Lord and he is not simply political leader to seek party elections and seek power, but a great statesman, who always looks for the welfare of the next generations.

**Objectives of the Study:**

The research topic i.e., Socio-Political Contribution of Sri. Kharge is confined to his commendable service to the people of India in general and the people of Karnataka in particular with the political platform in the Government and politics of India. Sri. Kharge, though, tried to serve the people of entire India, but he gave particular utmost attention to the Karnataka.

The study, undertaken has the following objectives:

1. To study the personality of Sri. Kharge, whether he actually, has those potentialities to serve the people.
2. To analyses, the leadership quality of Sri. Kharge, whether he seems to be above party politics to serve the people.
3. To examine, whether his leadership is only for a few people or for the entire India.
4. To probe into the question of whether his leadership is feasible to turn into statesmanship.
5. To investigate into the hurdles and obstacles, which Sri. Kharge tried to overcome, that came in his way of realizing the welfare of the people.
6. To prove that Sri. Kharge is not merely an individual but an institution himself.

7. To prove that Sri. Kharge is great philanthropist of Education.

8. To study Sri.Kharge is not only political leader, but also spiritual leader.

So, the present study is undertaken to reveal the rare qualities of Sri.Kharge, who played his dynamic role to remove the untold sufferings of the poor masses. The study also helps us to imbibed the spirit service and devotion, which Kharge has in accomplishing his tasks. Besides, the present study is useful to know the dynamic personality of Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge, whose selfless and restless service to the entire India and especially Karnataka.

Here, for the first time a sincere but a pioneering attempt has been made to give very comprehensive account on the leadership and personality of Sri.Kharge.

**Hypothesis of the Study:**

The following hypothesis are framed for the present study, i.e., Socio-Political Contribution of Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge they are

1. Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge is a qualitative leader of Karnataka.

2. Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge seen to the above party politics to serves the people.

3. He is not only an individual but an institution himself.

4. He is a great philanthropist of education.

5. He is not only political but also a spiritual leader.

6. He is not only political leader but a statesman.
Review of Related Literature:

For the present study the following books were reviewed and referred.

Samarth – (Kannada) Edited by Dr. S. Shi – Marulayya and published by Mallikarjun Kharge Felicitation Committee Dalit Mahasabha, Gandhinagar Bangalore in 2005. Twenty five article’s are involved in this publication. Some important topics are “Prabhudha Vicharavant” by Kagodu Timmappa. Kallarali Huvada by Ravi Satish, Dalita Kanmani by Lakkappa Gouda, multipul personality by his teacher V.P. Devalgonakar Abhinava Ambedkar by Saraswati Chimmalagi are involved.


Political leadership of Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge, a M.Phil. dissertation submitted to Gulbarga University, Gulbarga, Department of Political Science in the year 1995 by I.S. Vidyasagar a Unpublished work the present dissertations contains eight chapters. The first chapter deals with a brief life sketch of Sri. Kharge and the conditions during which Sri Kharge emerged as a leader and made an entry into Political field. The second chapter covers an analysis of Kharge’s Political leadership in the field of Education. When he was Education Minister. The Third Chapter deals with Kharge’s great Service to run many educational Institutions as a lover of education and as a great
Philanthropist of Education. The fourth chapter is concerned with Political leadership of Sri. Kharge in the field of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development. The fifth chapter course a comprehensive account of Kharge’s dynamic role in the field of revenue. The Sixth chapter deals with Sri. Kharge’s leadership in revolution issuing the whole gamut of co-operative movement. The seventh chapter is concerned with Kharge’s leadership in the field of Industrial development of Karnataka.

B. Devindrappa edited book titled “KARMA YOGI”. Mallikarjun M. Kharge published by Prarthana Prakashana Gulbarga 2005 cover’s articles of V.S. Patange B. Devindrappa N. Rudrayya, V.P. Devalagaonkar Vasant Kustagi, K.K. Murthi, G. Narayanrao, Dr. Sambashivarao, Basanna Singe and many others on the achievements of Sri. Kharge and his good behavior and the contribution to the State General and Hyderabad Karnataka people particular.

Y.P. Chippar: Achievement of Karnataka peoples education society sadhane-30 published by Karnataka Peoples Education Society, Gulbarga, 2006 cover’s many articles on Karnataka People’s Education Society Gulbarga, Sidharth Education Society Tumkur and contribution of Mallikarjun M. Kharge to the development of Education in Hyderabad Karnataka Region. Many articles on Mohamad Gavan Madarasa Bidar, achievement of Gulbarga University Gulbarga, Karnataka Peoples Education Societies achievements N.V. Society achievements S.B. Society achievements Sidharth Education Society Tumkur’s achievements written by Dr. Indumati Patil, Dr. Basawaraj
Police Patil, Vishwanath Mantagi, Vasanth Kustagi, Prof. V.G. Andani and others.

V.R. Chambal Karnataka Dhimanta Naik, Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge (life sketch) Abhaya Prakashana, Gulbarga, 2009, cover’s brief life work’s and social and political contribution of Mallikarjun M. Kharge as a leader of dalit.

Sangharsh Hosamani in his journal Bahujana Naik, published on 21st July 2013. On the eve of 72 birthday of Mallikarjun Kharge, narrated the contribution of Mallikarjun M. Kharge since from 1976 to 2013. He described the work’s of Sri. Kharge as a minister of primary and high school education minister, minister of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, revenue minister, co-operative minister, KSRTC and irrigation minister, industrial minister and home minister and many articles published on Kharge’s contribution.

Chidanand S. Rule, in his Sudhivani, special volume 2013 discussed about the contribution of Sri. Mallikarjun Kharge to bring 371(J) to Hyderabad Karnataka region and he stated that Mallikarjun Kharge as “Vikasa Purusha” (the man of development).

Ravichandra Jane, in his paper “Gulbarga Mitra”, published by Jane Publication on August 2013, 12 Volume, also discussed the rule of Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge to amend 371(J) to Hyderabad Karnataka Region.

Apparao Biradar Gogi in his weekly paper “Gramabhimani”, Volume-22, on 1st April 2014, discussed about the work done by Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge to Rural Development, Shivaraya Doddamani in his “Nrupatunga” special publication on the eve of Sri. Mallikarjun Kharge’s 72nd birthday. As a
follower of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Sri. Mallikarjun Kharge served the people of depressed people in his whole life and from beginning his political carrier till uptoday he narrated his achievements and works to the society. And many eminent scholars articles also published in this volume.


Har Mohinder Singh, et al in their book titled, “History and Development of Dalit Leadership in India, Vols. I to XV”, published by Sarup and Sons, New Delhi, 2008 have made efforts to portray the leaders’ role who have been instrumental in taking up the work of the political, economic and social developments of the Dalits. This encyclopedia provides insights to other researchers in this area and will give inspiration to other members of the Indian society to work for the eradication of poverty and alleviation of the suffering of the Dalits and the depressed classes.

Ramesh Chandra and Sangh Mittra in their book titled “Dalit Identity in the New Millennium” published by Commonwealth Publications, New Delhi, 2003 writes that the subject of Dalit Identity has of late developed into a new area of research. Today, scholars approach this subject with much more sophistication that what they used to do about two decades back. This project marks a welcome recognition of the achievements registered by Dalits in various spheres of life despite the adverse circumstances they were placed in. Glearing examples in the respect are those of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Babu
Jagjivan Ram and K.R. Narayanan who played commemorable roles in various fields, particularly in the fields of framing of the constitution of India, fighting for the country’s emancipation and securing of social justice for the depressed classes respectively. Apart from the Dalit leaders of the past, the project also focuses on the contribution made by present day leaders like Kashi Ram, Mayawati, Ram Vilas Paswan, Meera Kumar, Surajbhan, Ajit Jogi and so on.

Ramesh Chandra and Sangh Mittra in their book titled “Dalit Leaders” published by Commonwealth Publications, New Delhi, 2003 covers a huge list of Dalit leaders. Who have played a significant role in the upliftment of the members of their society. We have used them their speeches and writings have weaved the whole theme in few comprehensive chapters. An effort has been made to take up as many as Dalit leaders whose bio-data was available.

Sanjay Paswan and Pramanshi Jaideva’s edited book titled “Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India”, published by Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi, 2002 writes that Dalits or the downtrodden have been referred to in history, as people, without history of their own, which certainly is untrue and illogical, notwithstanding the fact that they have been a marginalized lot in their own land, and treated as mere objects.

From the analysis of the above books and articles in the magazines and journals it becomes imperative that no exclusive work has been dealt exclusively for the leadership of Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge. It is in this context the present study “Socio political contribution of Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge intends to bridge the gap in the available literature.
Methodology of the Study:

The present work is based more on secondary source like records and documents including newspapers, legislative debates, proceedings and Government orders. The primary sources will be collect from conducting personal interview with himself and many well wishers and other dignitaries familiar with the work and achievements of Sri. Khage. Besides this, the published booklets and a couple of articles on the achievements of Sri. Kharge will be utilized. Though, there is a scanty literature from the primary sources, but to a greater extent, the secondary sources will be helps to project the image of Kharge as a great leader.

Research Design:

Chapter-I: Concept of political leadership and brief life sketch of Sri Mallikarjun M Kharge.

Chapter-II: Contribution of Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge in the field of Education

Chapter-III: Contribution of Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge in the field of panchayatraj rural development and revenue

Chapter-IV: Contribution of Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge in the field of co-operation and indistrial development as a cabinet minister

Chapter-V: Sri. Mallikarjun Kharge’s Contribution as a Home Water Resource and Transportation Minister of Karnataka

Chapter-VI: Sri. Mallikarjun M. Kharge’s Contribution to Karnataka as a Union Minister

Chapter-VII: Social Contribution of Sri Mallikarjun M. Kharge

Chapter-VIII: Summary and Conclusions