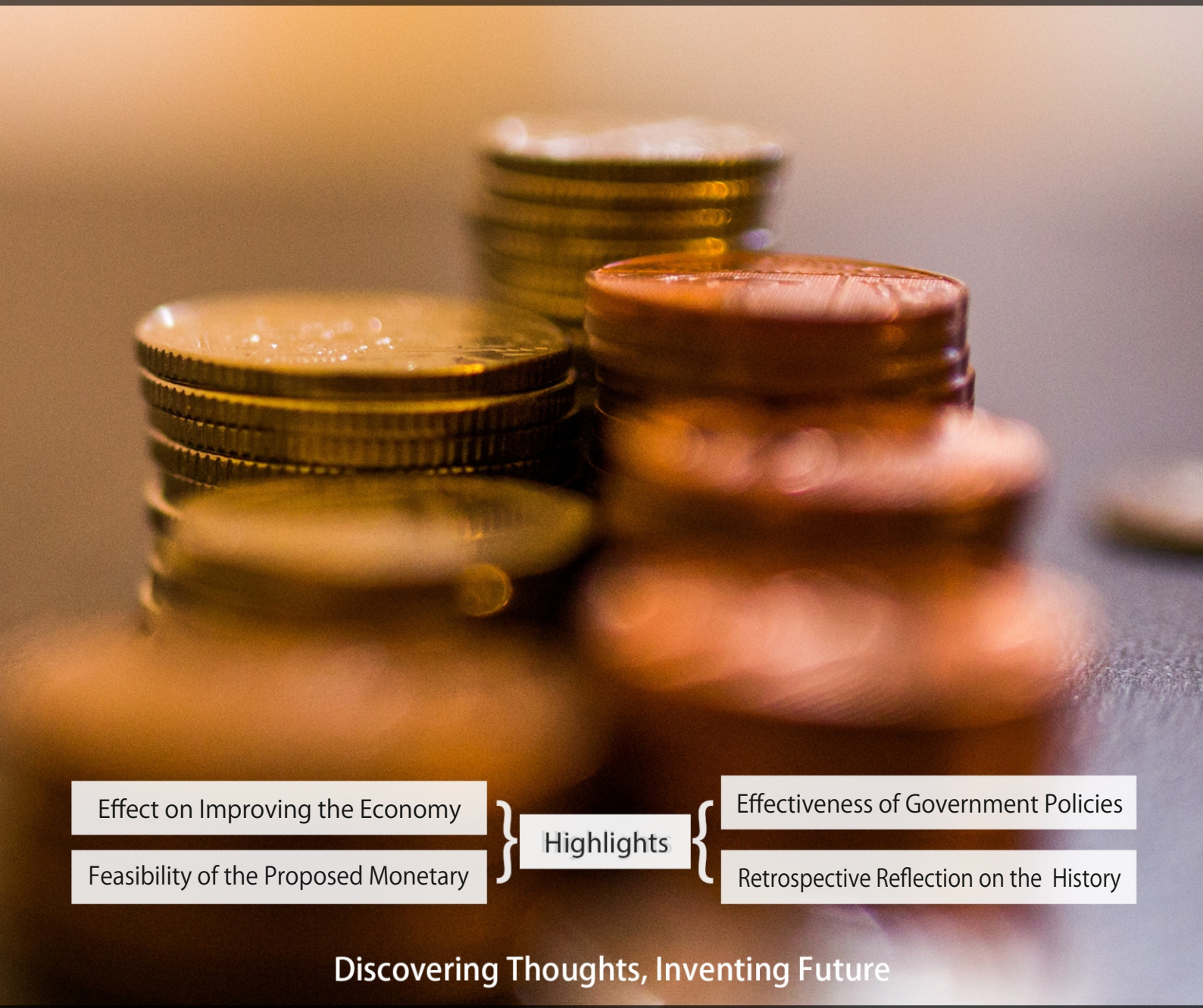
Online ISSN : 2249-460X
Print ISSN : 0975-587X
DOI : 10.17406/GJHSS

Global Journal

of Human Social Sciences: E

Economics



Effect on Improving the Economy

Feasibility of the Proposed Monetary

Highlights

Effectiveness of Government Policies

Retrospective Reflection on the History

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 18 ISSUE 5 VERSION 1.0

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Volume 18 Issue 20 was originally issued as E5

Global Journal of Human-Social Science: E
Economics

Volume 18 Issue 20
Originally issued as E5

Global Journal of Human-Social Science: E
Economics

Volume 18 Issue 5 (Ver. 1.0)

Open Association of Research Society

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Framingham Massachusetts Pin: 01701,
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Offset Typesetting

Global Journals Incorporated
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Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: E Economics
Volume 18 Issue 5 Version 1.0 Year 2018
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Effectiveness of Government Policies in Private Sector and its Effect on Improving the Economy in Yemen

By Marwan Mohammed Ali Hayash

Limkokwing University

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Keywords: *yemeni economy, good governance, investment, economic policies, the climate.*

GJHSS-E Classification: *FOR Code: 349999p*



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Marwan Mohammed Ali Hayash

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I. Introduction

Must hit the (processes of people making, selling, and buying things) of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). Money-based growing is reducing, long overdue good changes, that could help start growing and produce works. The World Bank Group's newest quarterly money-based Brief argues that these nations should grab and take control of the chance to improvement. (related to what holds something together and makes it sturdy) good changes looked-for to break the (situation where a bad thing causes another bad object) of slow development and (not having a steady, trustworthy government) regimes in these nations cannot manage to pay for stay short term policy movements such as growing (government-run services and their employees) salaries and helping payments, (says Shanta Devarajan, World Bank Chief Money-flow expert for the MENA area. These strategies make worse a situation which is driven by long-standing (related to what holds something together and makes it sturdy) weaknesses, including labor not flexibilities, complicated and difficult to understand rules, elementary equipment needed for a business or society to operate) (not having enough of something), backwards-moving and inefficient helping payments, and (not good enough) social safety nets, and we will study Yemeni economic as issue to study (Stebbins. 2014).

Yemen is a weak country economically, and its economy is non-well developed as it depends heavily on international aids despite the shortage of oil resources.

Yemen is not a part of the globe Trade Organization and is full of structural issues notably corruption and various political and social group conflicts that control the country (Statistical Yearbook 2011). The economic activity depends on the port of Aden that was affected once the closure of the Suez Canal and Yemen faced issues in integrating the two systems of the north and the south. Before the unity, the deterioration in the export of Yemeni coffee is because of QAT cultivation which affects about 10%. This 10% needs nearly 150000 workers in Yemen at the same time and was principally related for a variety of environmental issues notably 30% of irrigation water consumption and to chop off several appropriate for the cultivation of fruits vegetables, coffee (Economy of Yemen. 2017).

Yemen could export 40000350000 Tons of fish a year. However, production in this sector is same slight and is limited to the fishermen and the owners of small boats of Gross Domestic Production (GDP) whose value is about 33.76 billion dollars. Unemployment is 35%, and there are 45% who live below poverty line. The current public debt of Yemen is 3.12 billion dollars as 37% is to GDP. The rate of increase in inflation is 20% in the ingestion price, and in the government of Ali Abdullah Salah, Yemen was ranked 146 of 178 in 2010 according to Transparency International corruption Organization report (Al-Musafir. 2000). Yemen was classified as one of the worst deteriorating economies in the developing countries. In a comparison of financial income within the Arab countries, Itwas indicated by GRP-CIA reports that the Republic of Yemen occupies the last place among these countries as the daily financial revenue is one dollar and also the individual financial income is roughly 95 dollars monthly according

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to Qatar ranking report, while a native study suggests that the annual financial profits is about 600$. Economy chiefly depends on the country oil wealth, fish and agricultural wealth and tourism (Al-Ani. 2002).

a) Background of the industry

Through the 1990s, the Yemeni economy witnessed a decline in GDP and variations due to the input of basic segments such for example farming and manufacturing to GDP. In the first decade of the last decade, the economy was unprotected to several issues of corrosion, and as an outcome, the input of non-oil segments declined. This is has led to a decline in gross domestic product from ($ 901) million in (1990 to $ 543) million in 1994 (the price of the United States dollar was 172 rials in 2000).

In 2000 was valued to $ 719 million the Yemen's Gross Domestic Product(GDP) (World Bank, 2001) and GDP unsteadiness, accompanied by a regular per capita profits, which declined from ($ 701 in 1990 to $ 367 in 2000) and then to the US dollar. (275 in 2002). With the low per capita annual income, joblessness and inflation rose, and demand for commodities also rose, leaving pressure on the economy.

b) Problems Statement

Yemen's economy is in a weak phase and prone to collapse, and this is the accumulative result over the years. It arrived at the case of collapse at the moment, and there are many factors through time that lead the economy to this stage, and these factors are the previous regime and his administration, stopped financial assistance from donor countries for Yemen, the Central Bank not moving transmission and the worsening poverty. All these factors affected the Yemeni economy at heart and led the country to this stage (Al-Ghafori. 2014).

Rule management suffers from weaknesses due to difference within the Yemeni opinion and opportunities within the governance method. Governance in the Yemen Republic is considered weaker than the other countries. The United Nations agency measured the effectiveness and potency of the rule of law, and the result showed that Yemen suffers from low income, low security, and stumpy political stability. Weak governance in Yemen is within the business climate, and therefore it has its impact on personal sector growth. Among the factors associated with the weakness of excellent governance, indicators are the low level of public services and the absence of infrastructure at the pinnacle of the elements. Then, it is necessary to bridge the present gap within the management of excellent governance in Yemen as a challenge and a chance at the same time to enhance the standard, and improve the internal responsibility through the separation of powers leading to balance between them and perform body reforms, promote foreign supply at the national level and at the level of government units (Al-Batali2014).

c) Objectives of the Research

This Research Has The Following Objectives:

i. To evaluate the effect of the effectiveness of Good governance on the economic efficiency in Yemen.
ii. To explore the effect investments on the economic improvement in Yemen.
iii. To investigate the effect of economic policies on the economic improvement in Yemen.

d) Research Questions

i. What is the influence of the worthy governance on the economic upgrading in Yemen?
ii. What is the effect of investments on the economic improvement in Yemen?
iii. What is the effect of policies economic on economic development in Yemen?

e) Significance of the Study

The significance of the study comes from the importance of budget in any nation. Yemen is suffering from a weak budget especially in the last crisis after the 2011 revolution. The crisis has led to many problems, and currently, in October 2016, the Yemeni employees have not received their salary until now. There is a need for such studies which deals with the current scenario in Yemen to reveal the real causes of the catastrophe and figure out remedies for such a problem.

The political scenario in Yemen, moreover, is changing day after day which makes such studies which investigate the economic problems of the country imperative. Such studies might not reach to the decision-makers in the country, but still, these studies are considered as documentation for the monetary situation in Yemen.

Besides, investigating the economic crisis in Yemen and the causes is significant due to the effect of the economy in all the other sectors in Yemen. In other words, the social life and simple services including education, electricity, food and lifecycle expenses depend on the economic state of the country. If the financial state of the nation is virtuous, the other public sectors and services will not be a burden upon the Yemeni citizens who live in the country. These reasons encourage the researcher to investigate the issue of Yemeni economy to find the challenges and the factors that might help to minimize or flourish the Yemeni economy.

II. Literature Review

a) Economic growth and its importance in the Republic of Yemen

The plans and strategies that passed by Yemen on consecutive stages of economic development from 1990 until plan viewing 2025 founded Yemeni

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economist, and after the unification of the country in 1990, the economy grew at an average % 6.3 a year until 1994. However, the civil war that erupted in 1994 caused economic growth to decelerate to % 4.2 in 1994. With the achievement of political the stability of the oil that has witnessed the government implemented an financial reform and stabilization program that helped keep the growth rate at an annual average 5.2 percent in 1995–2006 In the 2000s, a number of reform initiatives were launched, including civil service and public financial management reforms, a foremost adjustment in fuel subsidies in 2005, the introduction of a general sales tax, an anti-corruption drive, and improvements to the social safety net, but most were only partially implemented and with significant deferrals. The country's willingness to reform in the face of increasingly favorable international oil prices and rising political and security constraints. Economic growth during 2000–2010 decelerated to an average rate of 4.3 percent a year, while GDP per capita increased to %1.6. In 2011, the political and security crisis caused the economy to slip into recession, and GDP shrinks %12.7. The economy recovered slowly, growing %2.4 in 2012 and %4.8 in 2013. And In 2014, economic growth slowed to about %0.3 because oil production was restricted by infrastructure sabotage and severe fuel shortages and widespread power cuts extremely disrupted economic activity. Macroeconomic stability is now continually endangered by insecurity and political instability, the foremost causes of the oil infrastructure sabotage that has reduced hydrocarbon production and, hence, exports revenues, the most important source of government revenue. Also, the current energy subsidy system absorbs most fiscal revenue, compromising financial sustainability and leaving little scope for urgently needed growth-enhancing infrastructure investment and social expenditures. To mitigate the impacts of oil price shocks, the country must prepare to changeover to a non-oil economy, particularly by promoting private investment.

The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Vision 2025 strategy.

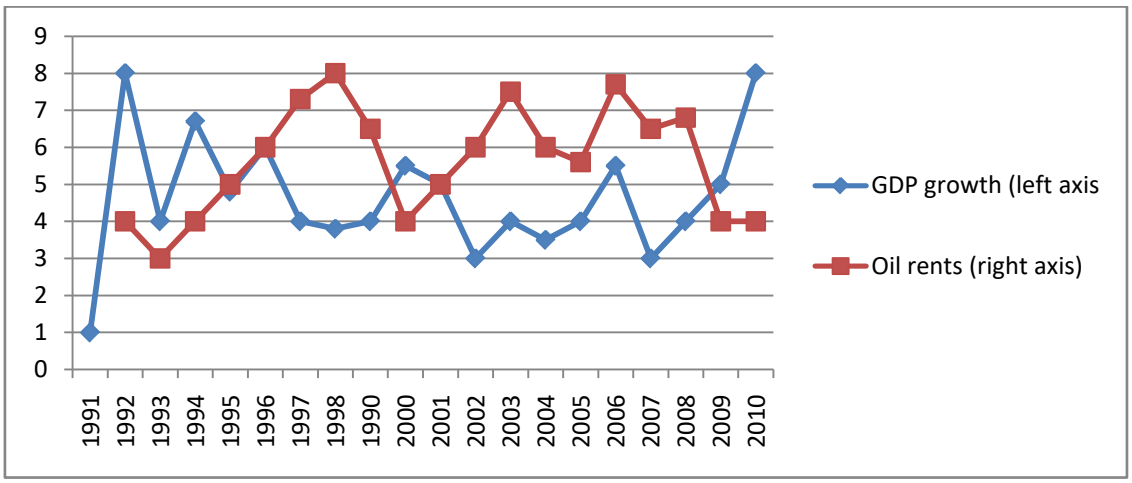


Figure 2.1: GDP Growth Rate (%) and Oil Rents (% of GDP)

b) Macroeconomic Performance

Since 1990, oil and gas had been generated more than half of domestic revenues revenue represented an average of % 20 of GDP during 1996–2014, that is, % 68 of total domestic income. In late 1980Oil production was undertaken. Output reached 173,000 barrels a day in 1988 and peaked at over 440,000 barrels a day in 2000, but started declining drastically after 2001 as a result of maturing fields, limited exploration, and frequent sabotage of oil infrastructure. In 2009, the country began producing commercial quantities of natural gas for domestic use and export as liquefied natural gas. Until 2008, the government was able to sustain growing oil revenue because of the booming prices for hydrocarbons and, to a lesser extent, because of the expanding government share in oil production. Since 2009, revenues have declined because of the fall in prices and the drop-off in output caused by insecurity, especially since 2011. In 2014, the situation worsened because of the decline in oil production and international prices. Grants remained low, at less than % 1 of GDP most of the time, except in 2012 and 2014 Stebbins. 2014) (Figure 2.2)

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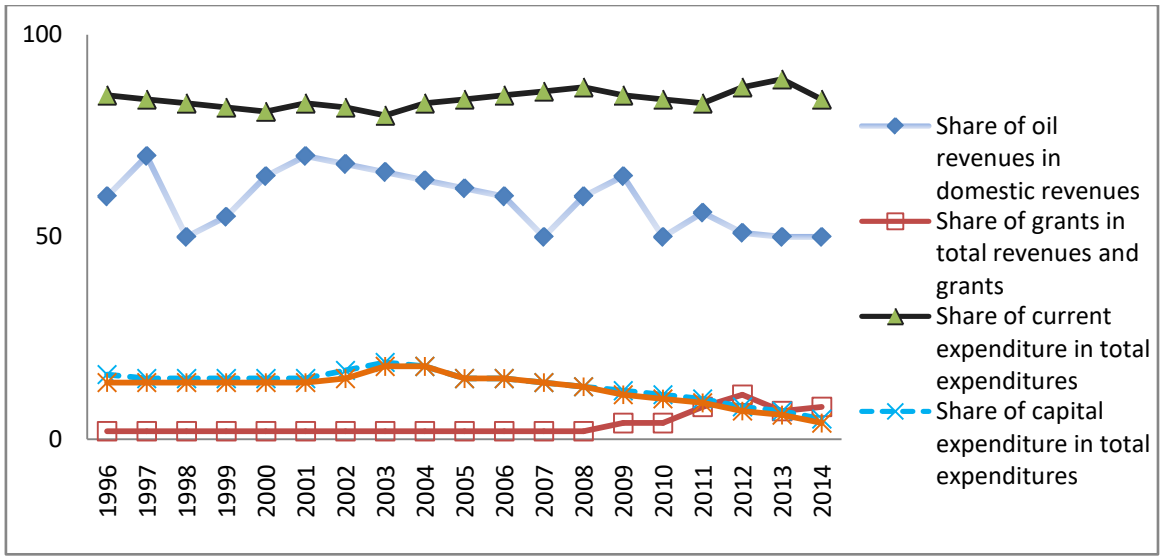


Figure 2.2: Macroeconomic Performance. Selected Fiscal Indicators

c) Economic policies

Economic life witnessed at the end of the twentieth century, the occurrence of an acceleration in the overall ruling variables and the institution to enter the new world, and this has not been cut off from its roots, Just be the last representative in the present, the latter is part of the features of the future, the failure of economic development in the Third World, which floated types on the surface such as debt, decline in the performance of local economies, poverty, unemployment are all manifestations and provided an opportunity to force developing countries to adopt new policies that have been renamed sometimes economic reform and at other times of economic correction and other structural change and all of us were not very content and went national in tune with the requirements and needs of the economy developing (Al-Hazmi. 2006).

The bulk of these policies and programs paid well to developing countries came under the whip of the need for the international financial institutions (WB-IMF), and therefore carry requirements for the restructuring of these economies according to the vision of these institutions in order to raise the creditworthiness of these countries to repay their debt-sided of on the other hand they are ideologically biased toward modifying the developing country's economic trends towards market economy and then market society and under the pretext of economic liberalization and the central rein in the allocation of financial resources (Al-Nasir. 2005).

d) General objectives for economic reform

Economic reform is not an end in itself, but a means to achieve specific purposes as follows:

- Optimal investment and proper distribution of cost-effective resources and human energies.
- Reducing the external debt (money owed).
- Promote exports and strengthen the competitiveness of the country's products in foreign markets.
- Reduce the flow of capital abroad and attract foreign investment to the inside through the provision of appropriate investment climate.
- Achieve desired balances required in the national economy between production and consumption on the one hand and between savings and investment on the other.
- Controlling inflation.
- There are broadly two ways of controlling inflation in an economy: (IIFL Securities Ltd 2018).

1. Monetary measures and
2. Fiscal measures

- Monetary Measures

The most important and commonly used method to control inflation is monetary policy of the Central Bank. Most central banks use high interest rates as the traditional way to fight or prevent inflation.

Monetary measures used to control inflation include:

i. Bank rate policy
ii. Cash reserve ratio and
iii. Open market operations (IIFL Securities Ltd 2018).

- Raise economic growth rates across the localization data of scientific and technological revolution.
- Equitable distribution of national income, which would contribute to the improvement of the living standards of citizens.
- Lift the country out of the recession phase to the process of economic recovery.
- Improve the financial, monetary and banking sector performance.
- Alleviate the external debt and debt limit pressure on the national economy.
- Encourage the private sector and increase its participation in the national economy to growth

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production and create new employment opportunities.

- Dismantling some of the public sector and privatization of enterprises, due to the state's inability to manage efficiently for the benefit of the middle class in the society.
- Development and expansion of public services (education - education - health).

e) Conceptual Framework

Yemen's economy suffered and continued to suffer from severe weakness and threatening to collapse especially in the last time and as a result of the phase experienced by the country from the scourge of war, absence of the authorities, effects of the previous regime, foundations of the state, lack of backbone in achieving economic success, and deprived general supervision of its (process of people making, selling, and buying things) and its (related to managing money) position.

All this based on Yemen's economy weakness until becoming at the forefront of economically developed countries and clinch the effects of a fearsome ghost over the years, According to long-term planning in 2025. (Figure 1 conceptual framework).

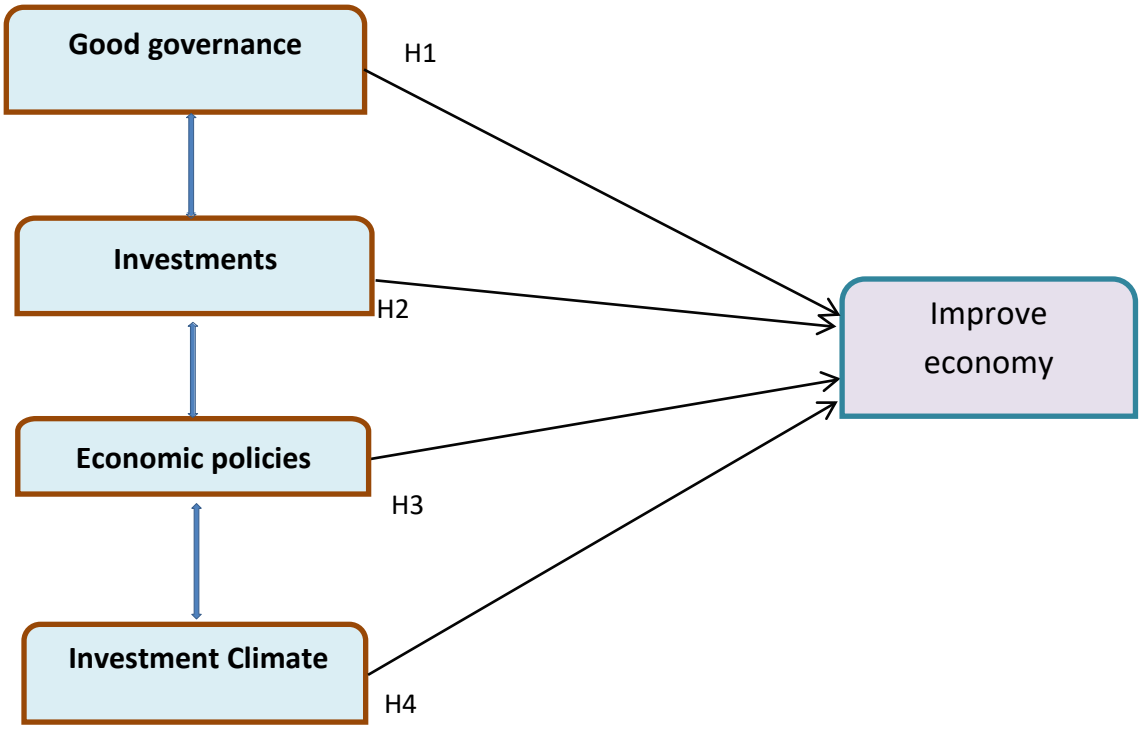


Figure 3

III. Research Methodology

a) Introduction

After an intensive reading of the research traditions, the researcher found that the most appropriate research tradition that would achieve the aim of the study was the qualitative tradition. The strength of the qualitative tradition is that the researcher has a chance to describe the phenomenon studied as it is in its natural environment.

b) Research approach and design

Within this qualitative tradition, the researcher was focused structured interviews designed to investigate the study participants' opinions concerning the issue are being investigated. Therefore, the present study is identified to be a qualitative study. The structured questions along with the consent form were translated into the participants' mother tongue (Arabic). The narrative data were translated into Arabic and English, organized, coded, and categorized into themes and patterns related to the study.

c) Data collection instrument

Data-collection instruments vary in qualitative research. One of these are instruments; it's interviewing. Interviews are very effective for expressing feelings, ideas, beliefs, experiences, and knowledge, (According Seidman. 2006) is a basic mode of inquiry". Interviewing is an interest in understanding the lived experience of other people (Seidman. 2006). The interviewer should be skillful and highly interested in listening to interviewees. Showing interest in listening to interviewees makes them feel happy, and they will express themselves in depth. In other words, being skillful and interested will help the interviewer enter into the stream of consciousness of others and experience what they have (Seidman, 2006). Underscored by (Seidman2006) when he stated that, interviewing

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provides access to the context of people's behavior and thereby provides a way for researchers to understand the meaning of that behavior". How people involved in this process experience events can be exploring in many ways such as examining institutional documents, conducting observations, studying economic, doing experiments, conducting questionnaires or surveys, etc. But if the researcher's goal is to understand the experiences and beliefs of the subjects in depth, he can then use interviews since they provide effective ways of inquiry (Seidman, 2006,). And by the aims and questions of this study. These questions were also used to ease the process of interviewing. Fontana and Frey (2003) stated that it is advisable that a "researcher begins by breaking the ice with general questions and gradually moves on to more specific ones. The interview questions were also focusing on having a deep understanding of most important problems, strengths, and suggestions for developing the financial. At the same time, the focus was also to investigate whether the aims stated in the economic policy documents has been achieved and if they are active in the private sector. All the interview questions are had been found in appendices (A, B, C, and D). In addition to these four sources of data, the researcher analyzed the available economic policy documents. The analysis of these economic policy documents led to extracting some substantial quotes that were converted into questions and were had been used in the interviews.

IV. Conclusion

Many factors that affect the growth of the economy in Yemen. According to the results of the investigation, there are four highest issues that have a mighty contribution to the improvement of the Yemeni economy. The first one is useful governance because the economic development will not be improving without having a good leadership that able to move up the economy to the level of the other prosperous countries. The second one is the investment in both the public and the private sector. Yemen needs to attract investors even from outside Yemen to come and invest in Yemen since this will help to improve the economy of Yemen and provide job opportunities for Yemeni citizens. The third one is the benevolent policy which is related to the decision-makers who can follow sturdy rules to encourage people and companies inside and outside Yemen to invest in Yemen especially in the private sector. The fourth one is the climate because the success of the budget growth needs a suitable environment that provides the facilities and the supports for the people to come and invest in it. The fourth factor is the one which Yemen suffers from most especially in the last few years due to the war.

V. Recommendations

This study concluded with different recommendations to improve the economy of Yemen.

The first word has been given to decision-makers who are the dynamo of the economy. They should revise the systems and get benefit from the experiences of the other countries to improve the economy of Yemen. Also, there are many (meetings to discuss things/meetings together) that had been conducted under the supervision of the World Bank which suggested some solutions by different researchers who supported their ideas by scientifically approved studies.

Decision-makers should be aware that they represent the governance and good governance is the strategic element in developing the economy of Yemen. Because they are the responsible for the policies which should encourage the companies and businessmen to come and invest in Yemen which in turn will provide thousands of opportunities for the Yemeni people in order to overcome the poverty. Also, investments will create attractors from outside the country to come in invest in Yemen which will flourish the economy of the country.

Recommendations should also be directed to politicians because the climate and the environment in Yemen are not encouraging for investment which has a negative impact on the economy of Yemen. The political situation in Yemen is the essential negative factor that prevents the wheel of development in Yemen. If the political situation in Yemen had been resolved, it will be possible to pave the way for the economic evolution which cannot be achieving when the country is not stable.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

MENA	Middle East and North Africa
WBG	World Bank Group's
YE	Yemeni economic
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
CBY	Central Bank of Yemen
MPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
UN	United Nations
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSO	Central Statistical Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FTA	Free Trade Area
GDI	Gross Domestic Investment
GIA	General Investment Authority

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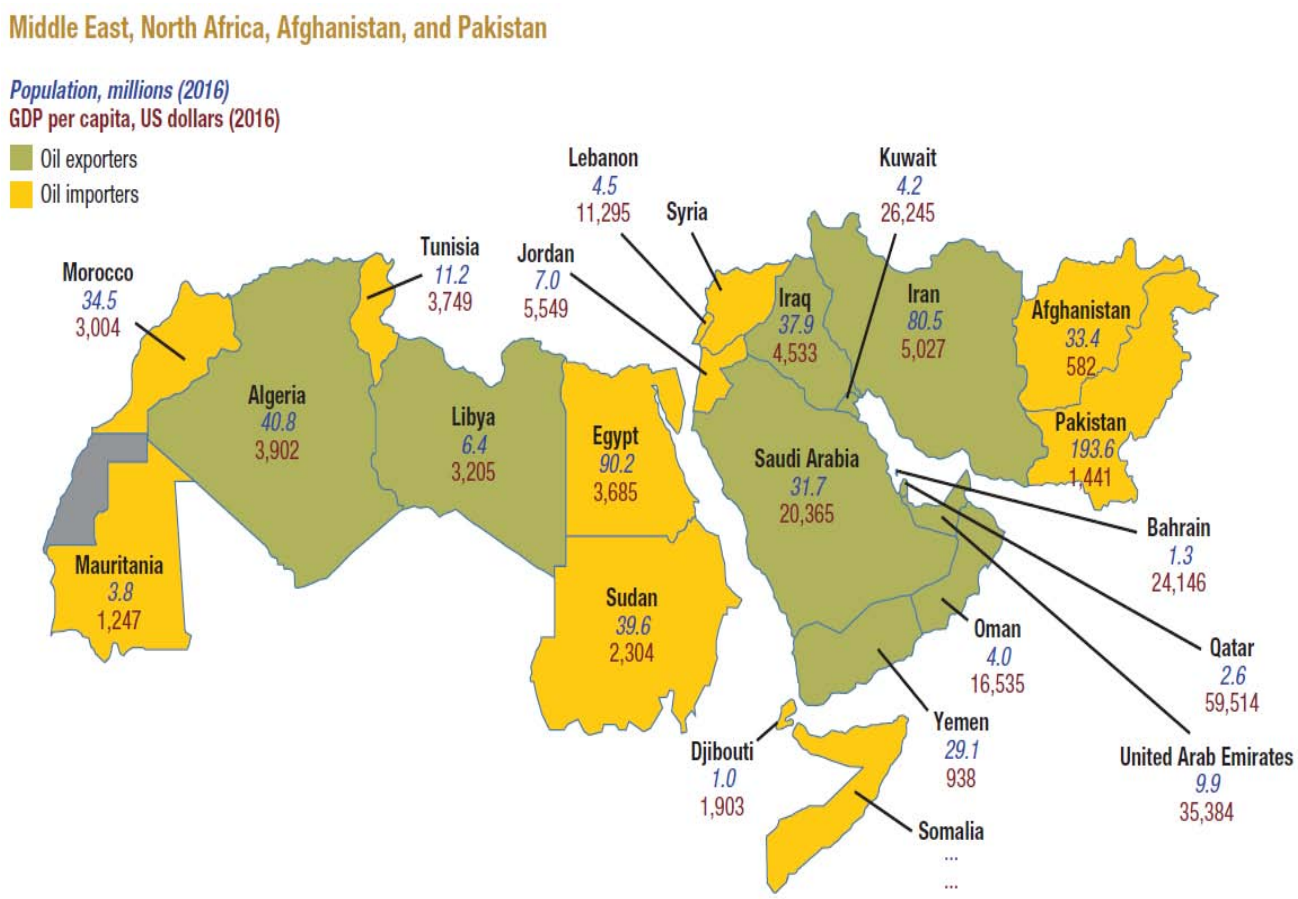
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The Map Economy of Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan



Sources: IME Regional Econimic Outlook database; and Map Land
Note: The Country Names and Borders on this Map do not Necessarily Reflect the IMF' S Official Position. the Gray area on the Map Denotes Disputed Territory

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Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: E
Economics
Volume 18 Issue 5 Version 1.0 Year 2018
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Analyse Des Fondements Théoriques De L'aide Publique au Développement

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Resumé- L'objet de ce papier est d'étudier l'évolution de l'Aide publique au développement(APD). Cette évolution est notée d'une part dans les composantes de l'aide publiques au développement d'autre part; par l'évolution de ses objectifs . Il ressort donc de cette etude que l'APD que l'aide publique au développement dans un monde planétaire est aussi bénéfique aux pays donateurs qu'aux pays récipiendaires.il s'agit entre autre de financement des bien publics mondiaux, la lutte contre le changement climatiques ou la protection de l'environnement.la lutte contre le terrorisme et la limitation des immigration des citoyens des pays pauvres vers les pays riches. Rediriger une partie des ressources des pays du Nord vers les pays du Sud crée donc des améliorations au sens de Pareto. L'aide publique au développement investie en capital dans les pays pauvres est alors une politique efficiente puisqu'elle augmente la production globale.l'aide serait même plus bénéfique aux pays riches qu'aux pays pauvres.

Motsclés: aide publique au développement, nord-sud, efficacité de l'apd, cohérence des politiques pour le développement.

GJHSS-E Classification: FOR Code: 149999



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Analyse Des Fondements Théoriques De L'aide Publique au Développement

Dazoue Dongue Guy Paulin [α], Vangvaidi Albert [σ] & Baida Angele Louise [ρ]

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Motsclés: aide publique au développement, nord-sud, efficacité de l'apd, cohérence des politiques pour le développement.

I. Introduction

Les pratiques de la politique de l'aide publique au développement sont contestées, la plupart des pays industrialisés du Nord paraissent s'être placés eux-mêmes dans une impasse quant à leur crédibilité auprès des observateurs de l'économie du développement et des populations des pays en développement. La cause première de cette perte de confiance se trouve dans les politiques incohérentes, presque anarchiques, des pays du Nord. En effet, certaines politiques publiques des pays du Nord effacent l'impact positif de l'aide publique au développement. Charnoz et Severino (2007) se pose la question suivante : « A quoi sert-il par exemple d'aider les pays pauvres à améliorer leurs capacités d'exportation si, dans le même temps, les nations developpées maintiennent leurs barrières comerciales ?». Ces incohérences sont dénoncées de façon plus explicite depuis le début de cette dernière décennie avec l'émergence d'un nouveau courant de panafricanisme entretenu par les medias (*Afrique Media* par exemple). Aussi bien pensée et bien menée soit-elle, la politique d'aide au développement ne peut réellement aboutir si d'autres interventions des pouvoirs publics en contrarient les objectifs en limitant les possibilités d'avancement des pays en développement.

La communauté internationale en est bien consciente et, résolue à instaurer un processus efficace de développement à l'échelon international. Elle a inscrit le renforcement de la cohérence des politiques à son programme d'action. La démarche avait connu quelques précédents, mais l'apparition explicite de cet objectif date des années 1990 et il faut bien reconnaître que les progrès accomplis à ce jour restent très modestes.

II. Définition de L'aide Publique au Développement

Le concept de l'aide publique au développement est complexe et ses composantes évoluent au fil du temps. L'objectif principal restant la promotion de la croissance économique dans les pays pauvres. L'aide au développement fait référence aux opérations et mécanismes financiers, allant du don pur et simple ; au prêt accordé à un tarif préférentiel, négocié entre pays donateurs « développés » ou riches et des Etats bénéficiaires « sous-développés » ou « en voie de développement ». Le Comité d'Aide au Développement (CAD), créé au sein de l'OCDE dans le but de coordonner et de comptabiliser l'aide des pays développés octroyée au Tiers-monde, distingue « l'aide publique » des autres apports. Il réserve l'appellation « aide » à la seule « aide publique » ou « aide publique au développement » (APD). Celle-ci comprend les prêts et les dons (financements sans contrepartie) du secteur public lorsque les prêts sont assortis de conditions préférentielles par rapport au marché. Les conditions avantageuses portent habituellement sur le taux d'intérêt, la durée du remboursement et les conditions d'amortissement. L'élément de libéralité et de don contenu dans de tels prêts est ainsi déterminant. Ces transferts de capital à des conditions privilégiées sont exclusivement destinés aux pays en développement. Ils poursuivent l'objectif premier d'améliorer les conditions de vie des pays receveurs1[1] (pauvres).

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[1] La liste des pays bénéficiaires est régulièrement actualisée après tous les trois ans .l'année 2017 est l'année de renouvellement de la liste.

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Les autres apports, souvent qualifiés « d'aide privée », sont constitués des dons des Organisations Non Gouvernementales, mais principalement des crédits à l'exportation, des investissements de portefeuille, des souscriptions privées à des emprunts émis par les organisations internationales. Ces apports ne sont néanmoins pas comptabilisés dans l'aide publique au développement.

En effet d'après le Comité d'Aide au Développement (CAD), l'aide publique au développement correspond aux courants d'aide en direction de pays en développement et d'institutions multilatérales émanant d'organismes publics, y compris l'État et les autorités locales ou de leurs agents d'exécution, et dont chaque opération répond aux critères suivants:

- Avoir pour objectif principal de promouvoir le développement économique et le bien être des pays en développement;
- Avoir un caractère concessionnel et comprendre un élément de don d'au moins 25% (au taux d'escompte de 10%).

L'aide publique au développement est alors une part du budget public d'un pays développé consacrée au financement de programmes de coopération au développement des pays pauvres bénéficiaires. La définition de la notion d'Aide Publique au Développement est plus précise dès lors que l'on prend en compte son évolution au fil du temps.

III. Evolution de la Notion de L'aide Publique au Développement

Dès la fin de la deuxième Guerre Mondiale, l'aide internationale s'efforce d'élever le niveau de vie et de réduire la pauvreté dans les pays en développement. Mais l'idée qu'on se faisait des différentes formes de contribution de l'aide pour la réalisation de ces objectifs a varié considérablement au fil du temps.

Depuis les années 1950 aux années 1970, l'accès au capital était considéré primordial pour l'investissement et la croissance dans les pays pauvres. On ne considérait que l'insuffisance de l'épargne, et la capacité d'importation de biens d'équipement comme étant des principaux obstacles à l'investissement. Il fallait donc réunir des capitaux internationaux publics de préférence à des conditions hautement favorables; c'est-à-dire une aide extérieure.

L'aide était supposée stimuler l'investissement et résoudre le problème de développement. Ainsi, les besoins en matière d'aide étaient estimés à partir d'un taux de croissance ciblé, d'un coefficient marginal de capital et des fonds dégagés de l'épargne nationale et l'investissement. Le manque de devises était considéré comme une autre contrainte; de sorte que les besoins en aide étaient aussi calculés au moyen des écarts de balance des paiements. Ce type d'aide était appelé une aide-projet visant à appuyer les plans d'investissement du pays bénéficiaire. Dans la plupart des cas, le gouvernement du pays bénéficiaire établissait un plan d'investissement puis, sur la base de ce plan, une liste de projets parmi lesquels les donateurs choisissaient ce qu'ils souhaitaient financer. Ainsi l'aide-projet consistait essentiellement à soutenir le financement des projets.

Cependant, l'idée qu'on se faisait de l'aide a changé de façon marquante au cours des années 1980. Suite à la flambée du prix du pétrole des années 1970, un nouveau consensus apparu, traduit dans les programmes d'ajustement structurel inspirés par le FMI et la Banque Mondiale. Ce consensus faisait preuve de l'inefficacité de l'aide par l'application de politiques économiques erronées des pays bénéficiaires. L'aide-projet est alors abandonnée au profit d'une nouvelle stratégie visant à inciter les pays à mettre en œuvre des réformes économiques. Ce type d'aide était appelé aide- programme.(Amewoa A. K., (2008).

Dès lors, l'aide a cessé d'être considérée comme un moyen de transferts des ressources pour financer l'investissement mais plutôt elle est devenue un moyen d'imposer des réformes. C'est ce qu'on a appelé la conditionnalité. L'obtention de l'aide a été subordonnée à l'adoption de politiques jugées appropriées. Ainsi, la conditionnalité visait essentiellement à faire adopter les mesures de stabilisation, de la libéralisation et de réglementation de l'économie des pays bénéficiaires. C'est ainsi qu'au Cameroun comme dans les pays africains en général, l'aide est devenue une incitation et une source de financement pour la réduction des déficits budgétaires, de la libéralisation du commerce, la réduction des contrôles et des subventions des prix et la résorption du rôle de l'État dans l'économie.

Au cours des années 1990, la notion de développement a connu un autre virage. Les spécialistes du développement ont commencé à se demander pourquoi l'investissement et la croissance demeuraient faibles dans les pays en développement malgré l'appui de l'aide publique au développement et même après des réformes économiques. Dès lors, les donateurs se sont mis à repenser en profondeur de leur politique d'aide au développement. Un nouveau consensus international sur les problèmes du développement et de son corollaire qu'est l'aide va se bâtir entre les principaux organismes d'aide au développement et les pays bénéficiaires à la faveur des rencontres de haut niveau:

Le Sommet du Millénaire en 2000 qui a été la première occasion pour confronter les points de vue sur les résultats des initiatives antérieures de développement (acquis et les échecs des politiques et programmes) et définir un nouvel agenda international qu'étaient les OMD.

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La Déclaration de Paris sur l'efficacité de l'aide en 2005 qui explicite les conditions sous lesquelles l'aide allouée peut être efficace. A travers les principes énoncés, il s'agissait de rompre avec les vieilles pratiques pour adopter des démarches innovantes et responsables axées sur les résultats.

Le résultat obtenu de l'OMD et de la déclaration de paris a accentué à nouveau des inquiétudes quant à l'efficacité de l'APD à contribuer réellement à l'émergence des pays bénéficiaires et particulièrement ceux de l'Afrique sub-saharienne. Cette réflexion est inachevée et un accent est mis aujourd'hui sur la cohérence des politiques pour le développement avec les ODD adoptées en Septembre 2015. Les différents types d'aide publique au développement doivent donc concourir à l'atteinte des ODD[2] à l'horizon 2030.

IV. Typologie de L'aide Publique au Développement

On distingue plusieurs types d'aide publique au développement:

Selon le nombre de partenaires concernés, on distingue l'aide multilatérale et l'aide bilatérale. L'aide multilatérale est celle qui est accordée par un groupe d'Etats ou plus généralement par une organisation internationale. Tandis que, l'aide bilatérale est accordée par un Etat à un autre Etat. Ce type d'aide est assortie ou non de conditions. On parle d'aide bilatérale liée ou non liée. Elle est non liée lorsque le donateur n'impose au bénéficiaire aucune condition d'achat ou de services en retour. C'est pourquoi on parle également d'aide désintéressée[33]. L'aide bilatérale est dite liée si le pays donateur soumet l'octroi de l'aide à des conditions préalables. Quel que soit le type d'aide, elle peut se présenter sous les formes suivantes:

l'assistance technique, elle se présente sous forme de coopération technique autonome et de coopération technique liée à des projets d'investissement;

l'aide aux programmes/aide budgétaire ou appui à la balance des paiements

l'aide alimentaire;

assistance et secours d'urgence.

La coopération technique autonome se présente comme la fourniture de ressources visant à assurer le transfert de compétences et de connaissances techniques et administratives ou de technologie afin de renforcer la capacité nationale et à étendre des activités de développement, sans que ces ressources soient liées à l'exécution d'un projet d'investissement.

Les projets d'investissement quant à eux se présentent comme le financement en espèces et en nature, des projets d'équipement ou d'investissement précis. La coopération technique liée à des projets d'investissement est aussi appelée assistance financière.

L'aide aux programmes/aide budgétaire ou appui à la balance des paiements correspond à l'assistance qui s'inscrit dans le cadre des objectifs plus larges de développement macro-économiques et/ou qui est fournie dans le but d'améliorer la balance des paiements du pays bénéficiaire et de mettre à sa disposition des devises. Cette catégorie comprend l'assistance en nature pour les apports de produits de base autres qu'alimentaires et, les dons et prêts financiers permettant de payer ces apports. Elle comprend aussi les ressources correspondant aux annulations de dette publique.

L'aide alimentaire qui se présente sous forme de fourniture de vivres pour l'alimentation des hommes à des fins de développement, y compris les dons et prêts pour l'achat de vivres. Les dépenses comme : le transport, le stockage, la distribution, ainsi que les articles apparentés fournis par les donateurs comme par exemple, la nourriture pour animaux et les intrants agricoles pour les cultures vivrières lorsque ces apports font partie d'un programme alimentaire figurent dans cette rubrique.

L'assistance et secours d'urgence qui sont la fourniture de ressources visant à alléger immédiatement des situations de détresse et à améliorer le bien-être des populations touchées par des catastrophes naturelles. L'aide alimentaire a des fins humanitaires et dans les situations d'urgence, fait partie de cette rubrique. L'assistance et les secours d'urgence ne sont généralement pas liés aux efforts de développement du pays et ne visent pas à accroître les moyens d'action de ce dernier. Ils ne relèvent donc pas au sens strict de la coopération pour le développement. En effet, la notion de l'aide au développement a évolué : La remise de la dette et l'aide au commerce sont considérées comme les récentes formes de l'aide publique au développement. Les débats sur l'efficacité de l'aide publique au développement restent d'actualité. Cette efficacité de l'aide publique au développement est appréciée à l'aune des objectifs qui lui sont assignés.

V. Les Objectifs de L'aide au Développement

La recherche de la croissance économique était au centre de la coopération pour le développement au lendemain des indépendances des pays du tiers monde. Le niveau de développement se

[2] Apres l'arrivée à échéance des OMD, les ODD ont été adoptés le 25 Septembre 2015 et comptent 17 objectifs à atteindre à l'horizon 2030.

[3] Selon le rapport de l'OCDE en 2006, seulement 41,7% du total de l'aide publique au développement est non lié.

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mesurait alors en termes de grands investissements réalisés, et cette vision était favorisée par la disponibilité des ressources et la diversité des institutions de financement du développement.

Malheureusement, l'aide publique au développement a été fournie pour mettre en œuvre des approches théoriques du développement dont les résultats n'ont jamais été à la hauteur des attentes. Par exemple la première décennie du développement qui visait la modernisation des pays du Tiers Monde s'est conclue par un échec selon le bilan fait par le BIT au début des années 1970. Malgré l'adoption de nouvelles approches par la suite, vers la fin de la décennie 1980, dans la plupart des pays en développement, l'application des stratégies de développement avait engendré à la fois très peu de croissance et des problèmes d'endettement pour lesquels il a fallu mettre en place des programmes d'ajustement structurel. Les résultats de ce dernier sont mitigés avec des coûts sociaux énormes.

Au début des années 90, la fin de la guerre froide et le triomphe du libéralisme économique ont ouvert de nouvelles perspectives pour le développement économique. Pour remédier aux conséquences désastreuses des politiques d'ajustement structurel, L'UNICEF a promu l'idée d'un développement à visage humain qui va donner naissance aux approches dites de développement humain. Au lieu du développement promis et espéré, les politiques de développement ont certes produits des acquis mais aussi de graves dégâts sur le plan social. De nouveaux maux sociaux sont apparus dans de nombreuses sociétés en développement comme des conséquences inattendues du processus de modernisation des pays. Il fallait alors un développement plus humanisé.

En 1995, un sommet mondial pour le développement social s'est tenu à Copenhague au Danemark au cours duquel les 185 pays représentés ont pris l'engagement d'éradiquer la pauvreté Cet objectif a été considéré comme « un impératif éthique, social, politique et économique pour l'humanité toute entière ». Le développement axé sur l'homme a été reconnu alors comme la clé de voûte d'un tel processus. En même temps, l'environnement économique et politique international a subi un changement très profond à cause de la disparition du bloc communiste. Cela a permis l'émergence du néo-libéralisme et l'imposition du capitalisme et des valeurs libérales comme conditions de développement par les puissances occidentales. L'expansion du modèle capitaliste de développement est, matérialisée par le phénomène de la mondialisation, présentée comme une dynamique globale auquel tous les pays doivent prendre part et sont soumis.

Mais, la promotion concomitante de la lutte contre la pauvreté et de la mondialisation détermine dans une grande mesure la complexité des objectifs actuels de l'aide au développement. Lutter contre la pauvreté et mondialiser l'économie ne font pas appel aux mêmes impératifs de réformes politiques. D'une part, la recherche compétitive de nouveaux débouchés par les pays développés et les pays émergents d'Asie que sont l'Inde et la Chine a transformé le monde en un vaste marché. D'autre part, les problèmes environnementaux et climatiques qui interpellent sur les limites objectives des modèles de développement promus par les pays développés font craindre le pire pour la planète entière.

Dans les différents pays, la prise de conscience par rapport à une telle situation ne donne pas lieu aux mêmes réactions en matière de politiques économiques internes et de rationalité dans l'appui à la coopération internationale et l'aide au développement .Les objectifs de l'aide varient dans le temps selon les pays ou les organismes donateurs, cela en fonction des courants de pensée dominants promus et des réalités du contexte géopolitique et économique international. Cette variation est matérialisée dans les documents de politique de coopération dont les orientations changent avec les gouvernements. En synthèse, les objectifs de l'APD portent pêle-mêle sur l'un ou plusieurs des éléments suivants:

La croissance économique;
L'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations;
L'intégration des pays pauvres dans la mondialisation.
L'atteinte des Objectifs du développement durable.

Il y a des objectifs altruistes et humanistes favorables aux récipiendaires et des objectifs guidés par les intérêts des donateurs. La liste précédente n'est pas exhaustive parce qu'elle ne mentionne pas plusieurs des objectifs propres de certains Partenaires Techniques et Financiers que sont:

La préservation de la stabilité mondiale;
La contribution à la solidarité internationale;
La lutte contre l'immigration;
La préservation de l'hégémonie géopolitique;
La création de débouchés pour les produits.

La présentation des objectifs de l'aide au développement amène à s'interroger finalement de l'identité du bénéficiaire entre le donateur et le récipiendaire. Répondre à cette préoccupation nécessite un examen des différentes logiques d'allocation de l'aide internationale.

VI. Les Différentes Logiques D'allocation de L'aide Publique au Développement

L'analyse des critères d'octroi de l'aide internationale amène à distinguer essentiellement trois grandes logiques d'allocation internationale de l'aide:

Une logique de besoin : selon l'objectif même de l'aide au développement, l'étendu des besoins des

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pays ou des populations récipiendaires est un déterminant du niveau d'aide à accorder. La notion de besoin se réfère souvent au revenu par habitant, le niveau de la pauvreté, la faiblesse du capital humain souvent évaluée à l'aune du taux de scolarisation, l'accès aux services de base (eau, santé, électricité etc.);

Une logique d'intérêt et/ou de proximité: Contrairement à la logique de besoin, on a ici une logique d'offre déterminée par les caractéristiques du donneur et non plus du receveur. La logique de proximité se réfère souvent à l'histoire, la colonisation, la communauté linguistique, les préférences politiques, les ambitions et intérêts économiques etc. Le donneur offre l'aide au pays considéré dans le souci de préserver son propre intérêt ou pour soutenir un allié. Il s'agit des survivances néocoloniales qui mixent des objectifs stratégiques, historiques, culturels, linguistiques, commerciaux, politiques et altruistes à travers l'aide internationale.

Une logique d'efficacité ou de mérite: ici, l'aide va vers les pays où elle peut être mieux gérée et plus efficace en terme de résultat. La notion d'efficacité se réfère à l'environnement politico-économique et/ou institutionnel du pays considéré. En particulier l'aide va vers les meilleurs projets et vers les pays présentant le meilleur profil : stabilité politique et économique, bonne gouvernance, bonne coopération internationale. L'aide va vers les pays répondant à un certain nombre de conditions nécessaires à son efficacité. Le donneur définit alors les conditions sans lesquelles l'aide ne peut être octroyée ; c'est ce qu'on a appelé la conditionnalité. Ou encore, l'aide va vers les pays qui ont déjà engagé un certain nombre de réformes qu'elle est alors censée appuyer; c'est ce qu'on a appelé sélectivité.

Selon les périodes, ces trois logiques (intérêt, besoin, efficacité) ont coexisté dans les faits ou dans les intentions. Mais elles ont également évolué avec les transformations de la situation internationale (sur le plan politique et économique) et des enjeux des relations Nord-Sud.

La logique du besoin a évolué face à la difficulté de définir de façon rationnelle et objective les besoins de financement extérieur d'un pays donné. Les modèles de déficits selon lesquels l'aide vient combler les déficits du compte courant ou soutenir la balance des payements ont donné lieu à peu de résultats convaincants. Aussi l'évaluation des besoins à travers des indicateurs de développement ou de pauvreté essuie-t-elle de nombreuses critiques. Il a été difficile en pratique de dépasser l'analyse simpliste liant le besoin d'aide au niveau du revenu par habitant. La logique de besoin s'est affaiblie par cette difficulté à établir sans équivoque une norme pour l'allocation internationale de l'aide.

La logique d'intérêt a évolué parce que les intérêts stratégiques internationaux se sont modifiés. D'abord inspirés par les restes de la colonisation, les intérêts sont devenus essentiellement politiques et idéologiques durant la guerre froide. Avec l'effondrement du bloc socialiste en 1990 et le courant de la mondialisation de la fin du vingtième siècle, ils ont évolué vers des enjeux commerciaux, et énergétiques; mais aussi vers une prise en charge au niveau international de certains grands enjeux planétaires environnement, conséquences de la pauvreté, migrations, terrorisme, etc.

La logique d'efficacité a connu elle aussi des modifications. On est largement passé de l'optique du risque projet à l'optique du risque pays ; de l'optique de l'aide projet à l'optique de l'aide programme fortement conditionnée aux approches sectorielles, aux annulations de dette (initiative PPTE) et aux stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté (DSRP). La conditionnalité et l'ajustement structurel ont mis l'efficacité et le mérite au premier plan des déterminants de l'allocation de l'aide. Dans cette logique d'efficacité, le sens de la causalité entre le mérite d'un pays receveur et l'attribution de l'aide tend à s'inverser. Tout de même, cette efficacité étant évaluée en termes d'atteinte des objectifs qui lui sont assignés, la croissance économique quant à elle pouvant être impactée entres autres par les échange commerciaux.

VII. Théories Économiques de L'allocation de L'aide Publique au Développement

Si l'on cherche dans la théorie économique ce qui peut justifier l'aide internationale, on est amené à considérer les théories économiques de la justice: Rawls (1971); Sen A. (1999), Fleurbaey (1996); Roemer (1996, 2000), Malheureusement les critères de justice sont tous problématiques et débouchent sur des politiques de redistribution contestables. Les économistes préfèrent détourner le problème en invoquant l'altruisme des plus nantis et l'amélioration du bien-être de tous. L'aide serait alors une politique pour générer des améliorations au sens de Pareto.

a) L'altruisme, le besoin de justice et l'aide internationale

Des principales caractéristiques des institutions de l'aide internationale, on peut citer, quoique à des degrés différents, l'altruisme et le besoin de justice.

b) Altruisme et aide internationale

On peut admettre que si une préoccupation d'aider les pays pauvres existe, c'est que les pays « riches » sont altruistes. Il existe plusieurs façons de formaliser l'altruisme. Pour simplifier, il est considéré qu'à partir d'un certain niveau de bien-être, la

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consommation supplémentaire devient une nuisance lorsqu'elle se fait au détriment des autres.

Supposons qu'il existe deux pays A et B (représentant par exemple le Sud et le Nord), et que leurs courbes d'indifférence dans la boîte d'Edgeworth ont l'allure suivante:

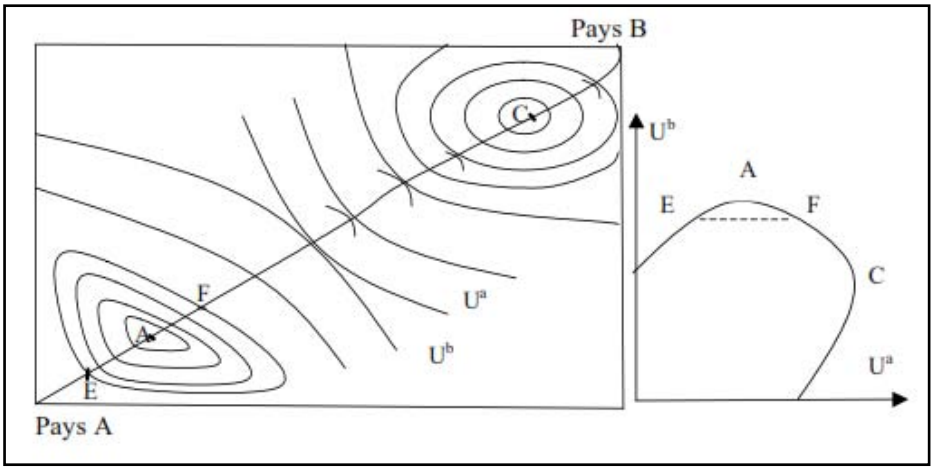


Figure 1: Altruisme dans l'allocation des richesses entre pays riches et pays pauvres

L'utilité du pays A augmente classiquement jusqu'au point C où elle atteint un maximum. Passé ce point, toute consommation supplémentaire le fait passer sur un niveau d'utilité inférieur. Il en est de même pour le pays B qui atteint un niveau de saturation lié à son altruisme au point A. Les points de tangence des courbes d'indifférence au nord-est de C et au sud-ouest de A, respectent l'égalité des TMS sur la courbe des contrats, mais ne sont pas des optimums au sens de Pareto. Seuls les points entre A et C sont des optimums de Pareto. Cette situation est représentée à droite sur la courbe des possibilités d'utilité. Le pays B a un maximum d'utilité en A, il a en E le même niveau d'utilité qu'en F. En E il consomme plus de biens qu'en F mais compte tenu de son altruisme, son utilité reste inchangée. Elle est identique à celle en F.

Ce simple cadre de réflexion nous permet de montrer que l'aide au développement peut se trouver justifiée par le principe de l'efficience parétienne. Si l'allocation internationale des ressources est en E, une réallocation qui fait passer de E à F (transfert de ressources du pays B vers A) est une amélioration au sens de Pareto. L'utilité du pays A augmente et laisse celle du pays B inchangée. Dans ces conditions, seule la partie AC de la courbe des contrats et/ou de la CPU est optimale. L'aide internationale peut viser à atteindre ces points.

On a là une justification de l'aide internationale fondée sur l'altruisme et le critère de Pareto. Les situations de pauvreté extrême (nord-est de C et sud-ouest de A) peuvent sans doute expliquer un altruisme interétatique. Les engagements des pays riches à consacrer une partie de leur revenu (0,7% du PIB) à l'aide aux pays pauvres peuvent s'expliquer ainsi, par l'altruisme. Une autre justification de l'aide internationale peut se trouver dans le besoin de justice.

c) Besoin de justice et l'aide internationale

Si l'on reconsidère la figure ci-dessous, des améliorations au sens de Pareto sont possibles au point E. Une politique d'aide internationale peut alors se justifier. Mais il se peut fort bien que l'état initial soit au point A, c'est-à-dire un optimum de Pareto. Comme le dit Sen (1970), « une économie peut être à l'optimum de Pareto et être parfaitement dégueulasse ». Dans ce cas il faut prendre en compte des critères autres que celui de Pareto, pour justifier la politique d'aide internationale.

Le graphique suivant résume les choix de répartition auxquels conduisent différents critères de justice. Si on considère la figure suivante:

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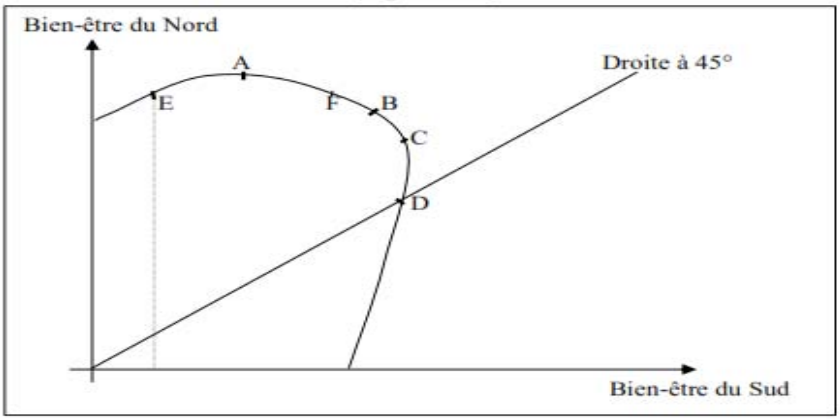


Figure 2: Besoin de justice dans l'allocation de l'Aide internationale

Le critère de Pareto nous conduirait à un état entre A et C. Le critère Utilitariste à l'état B. Le critère Egalitariste en D sur la droite à 45°. Le critère de Bergson-Samuelson à un état entre A et C. Enfin le critère de Rawls, nous conduirait en C.

Les principales critiques de ces solutions sont bien connues. L'égalitarisme n'est pas efficient (le point D n'est pas un optimum de Pareto). Le critère de Bergson-Samuelson ne nous apporte rien par rapport au critère de Pareto. Le critère de Pareto ne nous permet pas de choisir entre les points efficients, c'est un critère d'efficience et pas de justice. Seul le critère de Rawls paraît à l'abri de critiques fortes, mais l'on sait qu'il pose le problème dit des choix dispendieux. De quel droit diminuer le bien-être du Nord (peut-être de beaucoup), pour augmenter (peut-être de très peu) le bien-être du Sud ?

Dans le cas envisagé, si l'état initial est en E, il se peut qu'il existe un consensus politique pour passer au point F puisque c'est une amélioration au sens de Pareto. Tous les points entre A et F sont à partir de E des améliorations au sens de Pareto. Mais un état initial en E présuppose qu'il existe une inefficience dans la répartition initiale (due par exemple à l'altruisme). En fait, il se peut fort bien que l'état initial soit au point A. C'est-à-dire parfaitement injuste comme le point E, et Pareto optimal. Alors on voit mal comment dégager un consensus pour mener une politique de redistribution, c'est-à- dire une politique de transfert de richesse ou d'aide internationale. Il en est ainsi parce qu'il est très difficile de choisir un critère ; chacun présentant des avantages et des inconvénients. Vaut-il mieux être en A, B ou C ? Il n'y a pas de solution; un tel débat semble éternel.

Face à cette difficulté, les économistes détournent le problème. Puisque la répartition de la richesse existante est une question insoluble, ils reviennent au critère primordial de l'efficience. L'aide interna-tionale peut conduire à une amélioration du bien-être de tous (Pareto optimale). Elle est alors une politique efficiente et en ce sens, justifiée.

d) L'efficience et l'aide internationale

Du point de vue de l'efficience, si l'on cherche dans la théorie économique ce qui peut justifier l'aide internationale, on est amené à considérer l'existence de biens publics mondiaux (paix, environnement, santé), de certains défis planétaires (pauvreté, migration) et des externalités interétatiques. L'aide internationale est dans ce cas la politique à mener pour améliorer le bien-être de tous: il s'agit donc d'une politique Pareto optimale, et donc efficiente.

e) Les biens publics mondiaux et efficience de l'aide au développement

Un ensemble de justifications de l'aide internationale se fonde sur la nécessité de préserver les biens publics mondiaux. Le bien public le plus important est peut-être la paix. Il est évident que, les pays voisins des Etats en guerre civile supportent une partie des coûts de ces conflits. Cela justifie une action publique internationale pour les prévenir. En effet, les conflits armés sont souvent considérés comme une recherche de rente. Le gouvernement contrôle les rentes engendrées par l'Etat et un mouvement rebelle tente de s'emparer de cette capacité de contrôle. Dans cette approche, l'aide augmente les ressources de l'Etat. Le gouvernement ayant plus de moyens, peut investir dans sa capacité de défense. Il augmente les dépenses militaires: *si vis pacem para bellum.* Ce qui augmente le coût pour les rebelles de s'approprier l'Etat. L'aide peu ainsi prévenir une rébellion par dissuasion. En outre, avec les ressources d'aide, le gouvernement peut augmenter les dépenses sociales; il en résulte une baisse de la tension de révolte, et donc une baisse de l'incitation à se rebeller. Collier (2004) estime que les bénéfices tirés d'une situation de sécurité représentent à eux seuls 40% du coût de l'aide.

Le second bien public international important est l'environnement. Le défi environnemental est un grand enjeu de notre époque. L'émission de gaz à effets de serre détruit progressivement la couche

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d'ozone pourtant indispensable à la vie sur la terre. Le réchauffement planétaire et la fonte des glaciers polaires qui s'en suit augmentent les risques de catastrophes naturelles (inondations, sécheresse, raz de marée,). Les sécheresses se prolongent rendant difficiles les activités agricoles. Les problèmes environnementaux génèrent des coûts énormes auxquels aucun pays ne peut à lui seul faire face. Seule une action internationale commune peut permettre d'endiguer ses maux. Dans ce cadre, le financement des projets écologiques ou l'assainissement de l'environnement à partir de l'aide internationale est une politique efficiente.

Un autre domaine concerné par la question des biens publics internationaux est la santé. Certaines maladies comme le VIH/SIDA, la tuberculose, la poliomyélite, le paludisme, bien que plus préoccupantes dans les pays du Sud, entraînent des externalités internationales dont les coûts sont très élevés. Les traitements et préventions encore loin de la portée des pays du Sud, nécessitent une action collective (recherche par exemple) et une prise en charge sur le plan mondial. Lorsque par exemple la grippe aviaire frappe la Turquie, il est de l'intérêt des pays riches d'Europe d'aider la Turquie à combattre cette maladie, au risque d'être aussi contaminés. L'aide internationale améliore ainsi le bien-être de tous. Dans ces conditions, l'aide est une politique générant des améliorations au sens de Pareto. Une autre justification de l'aide est l'existence d'externalités interétatiques qu'il faut internaliser.

f) Les externalités interétatiques et efficience de l'aide internationale

Il y a eu ces dernières années de nombreuses discussions sur les externalités interétatiques. Les pays industrialisés utilisent de manière abusive, certains biens publics mondiaux épuisables, et dégagent trop de déchets nuisibles à l'humanité (gaz à effets de serre, pollution des eaux, bruit,). Certains auteurs considèrent que les externalités interétatiques s'avèrent des explications importantes de la stagnation des pays en développement (Gunning, 2004). De ce fait, il est optimal de mettre en place une taxation pour compenser ces externalités négatives. Ainsi, l'aide internationale peut-elle être considérée comme un système de taxes, où les pays pauvres paient un impôt négatif (puisqu'ils ne polluent pas) ; et les pays industrialisés, auteurs des nuisances paient des taxes sur leurs revenus. De ce point de vue, l'objectif des 0,7% du PNB en aide internationale fixé par l'ONU peut être appréhendé comme une taxe proportionnelle au revenu.

En somme, l'aide internationale n'est pas seulement un geste de générosité. Au-delà de l'altruisme des plus nantis, le besoin de justice, les biens publics mondiaux, et les externalités interétatiques nécessitent l'intervention d'une force publique internationale. On peut donc considérer le monde actuel comme une entité dans laquelle l'ONU joue le rôle de puissance publique, et où les Nations sont considérées comme les individus. Telle une politique de redistribution à l'intérieur d'une même Nation, la puissance publique (l'ONU) taxe le revenu des plus riches (d'où l'objectif des 0,7% du produit national brut (PNB) des pays développés) pour subventionner la consommation des plus pauvres (médicaments contre le paludisme et le Sida, aide alimentaire, fourniture d'eau,) et pour financer la production de biens publics (recherche, environnement, paix). Ceci confère à l'aide internationale un fondement suffisamment solide. La politique d'aide au développement est donc une politique efficiente. Il s'agit alors d'améliorer le bien-être de tous (amélioration au sens de Pareto). Une autre façon d'atteindre cet objectif (amélioration du bien-être de tous) est de repousser la frontière des possibilités de production sur le plan mondial par la promotion de la croissance économique dans les pays pauvres.

La théorie économique nous enseigne que le capital a une productivité marginale décroissante. Plus on est riche, moins le capital est productif. Sur cette base, le capital sera plus productif dans les pays en développement (on peut citer l'exemple de la Chine et de l'Inde aujourd'hui). Rediriger une partie des ressources des pays du Nord vers le Sud crée donc des améliorations au sens de Pareto. L'aide publique au développement investie en capital dans les pays pauvres est donc une politique efficiente. Elle augmente la production globale. La frontière mondiale des possibilités de production est donc repoussée vers le haut. L'aide publique au développement doit donc être redéfinie dans le contexte actuel.

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Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: E Economics
Volume 18 Issue 5 Version 1.0 Year 2018
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Feasibility of the Proposed Monetary Union in East African Community: Generalized Method of Moments Approach

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Keywords: *feasibility, monetary union, theory of optimum currency area, convergence criteria, general method of moments, Kenya.*

GJHSS-E Classification: *FOR Code: 140299*



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I. Introduction

The capability to issue money used for transactions is a power ordinarily reserved by a country's central government, and it is often viewed as constitutive of a country's autonomy. A monetary union occurs when different countries agree to share the same currency. In many ways, it is similar to a fixed exchange rate regime, in which parties preserve their unique national currencies as they choose to modify the relative supply of money to establish a fair rate of exchange. The choice to establish a common financial system is usually one step towards economic integration. Sacrificing one's own monetary independence and sharing a common currency with several other countries should be considered separately from being unable to manage to print own currency and thus unilaterally letting circulate another country's currency. The proponents of monetary unions usually aver that such a move would stabilize exchange and inflation rates as well as lower interest rates, along with enhancing trade among parties. Lately, monetary union is attracting a lot of attention among economists and policy makers.

The theory of OCA, pioneered by Mundell (1961), Mckinnon (1963) and Kenen (1969), suggested abolishing the national currencies of an area consisting of more than one country and the area operates under a single currency. Upon achieving this, the area becomes a monetary union which is one of the final stages of economic integration. In Europe, the Maastricht Treaty (1992) was established on the basis of the four grounds of low inflation, low interest rates, stable exchange rates and sound public finances. Gros and Thygesen (1998) note that monetary union concept is a comprehensive liberalization of capital transactions and full integration of banking and other financial markets together with the removal of exchange rate fluctuations and the irrevocable locking of exchange rate parties. According to Asante (2007), economic and political integration has been favored as a means of achieving higher growth and development, acceleration of poverty reduction and promoting national safety.

As posited by Geda and Kebret (2008) that monetary integration attempts should be assessed in the context of their objectives, and their political economic and institutional setups on which they operate, indeed monetary unions enter into signed agreements before they are established indicating their desire objectives. Provincial trade amalgamations, including that of a monetary union, have the potential to improve the living standards for members' citizens as well as promote economic development and alleviate suffering (UNECA, 2010).

Bumtaia (2015) noted that many countries have been motivated to enter into a monetary union primarily because this would allow them to achieve overall macroeconomic stability. For instance, countries in West Africa with a history of high inflation used the entry into the monetary union (the West African Economic and Monetary Union, WAEMU) as an institutional device to commit to a lower inflation which West African countries were unable to do on their own.

East African Community (EAC) consisting of Republics of Uganda, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania is among the several regional monetary union projects that are being planned. Others include ECOWAS, COMESA and SADC whereas the common currency for Africa is a long-term goal of the African Union. Having a single currency for EAC region is an excellent idea since it would reduce business transaction costs, facilitate the distribution of commodities and generate wealth through competition

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which boosts the innovation and efficiency of the region. However, some of the pre-conditions of a monetary union are still unfulfilled. EAC nations have made progress in trying to establish a unified economic and financial union.

Considering that monetary union can serve as a means of getting access to a wider market and strengthen growth in order to achieve a higher level of national welfare (Jovanovi, 2007); policy makers of the five EAC member countries believe that monetary union is a fundamental tool for the transformation and improvement of the growth of economy in the region. Therefore, using a common currency invalidates the conversion of currencies between trading countries in a region. This minimizes the cost of doing business and leads to stability of prices.

According to the signed protocol of EAC (2013), the main objective is to foster a closer cooperation in political, economic, social, and cultural fields. Article 6 of the protocol indicates that the five-member states set out a process including macroeconomic convergence criteria, legal and institutional framework for the use of a single area of currency. The protocol laid groundwork for a monetary union which allowed the EAC member states to progressively converge their currencies into a single currency in the Community. The macroeconomic convergence criteria which shall be undertaken by the partner states are inflation, fiscal deficit, public debt and reserve ratio. Here, the focus is on price stability, sustainable fiscal deficit, sound management of public debt and maintaining desirable levels of foreign exchange reserves. Article18 (2) provides that the partner states shall undertake to adopt a single currency which shall be adopted by at least three partner states that meet the macroeconomic convergence criteria of monetary union. Article 18 (3) specifies that the partner states which adopt the single currency shall form the currency area.

Like other regional economic blocks elsewhere, EAC countries have put in place macro convergence criteria, as per Article 6, which have to be met by each member state before entering into the currency area. These convergence criteria include inflation rate, fiscal deficit, public debt and foreign exchange reserves which are the key macroeconomic convergence requirements for the viability of a currency union. Consequently, it is fundamental to understand the dynamics of these macroeconomic convergence requirements across the EAC members. The importance of a monetary union and the significant efforts made by the EAC towards establishing a currency union impels researchers in evaluating the ultimate viability towards the establishment of such integration. This study therefore sought to investigate the feasibility and the prospective impact of trade on economic growth of the proposed monetary union in East African community. This research investigated economic variables only, since these tend to influence political variables as well. Hawkins and Masson (2003) argued that the decisions to forgo national currencies for regional currencies lead to both political and economic stability in the long run. The main objective of the study was to analyze the feasibility and prospective impact of trade on economic growth of the proposed monetary union in East African Community. Specifically, the study sought to achieve the following objectives:(a) To determine the synchronization of monetary shocks among the members of the East African Community (b) To establish the synchronization of inflation rates between East African Community Countries (c) To determine the convergence of fiscal deficit among the East African Community countries (d) To establish the convergence of the public debt among the members of East African Community (e) To determine the convergence of real GDP among the East African Community Countries (f) To determine the degree of economic openness of East African Community Countries.

II. Materials and Methods

The motivation behind using a DSGE model to analyze the proposed single currency in EAC are two-folds. First, since equations that describe DSGE models are derived from the explicit modeling of the optimization problems of economic agents, the effects of policy changes on the expectations of economic agents are captured by DSGE models. This makes DSGE models more suitable for policy analysis especially in monetary policy and business cycles as pointed out by Lubik and Surico (2006) where they observed that previous studies failed to detect structural breaks following changes in monetary policy, because they did not control for the heteroskedasticity problem induced by policy changes in their econometric tests. They showed that once heteroskedasticity was controlled for, structural breaks were detected in the data following policy changes. Secondly, current generation of DSGE models has been proven to have good empirical performance giving better results compared to reduced-form models.

A GMM estimation begins with an economic theory and the data are used to produce estimates of the model parameters. Estimation is done under minimal statistical assumptions, and often less attention is given to the fit of the model.

In a method of moments, a population moment condition is that a vector of observed variables, v_t, and vector of k parameters θ, which satisfy a $kx1$ element vector of conditions:

$$E\left[f\left(v_t,\theta\right)\right]=0 \quad \text{for all } t \qquad (2.1)$$

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The method of moment estimator θ_T^* is used to solve the analogous sample moment conditions given as:

$$g_T(\theta^*) = T^{-1}\sum f(v_t, \theta_T^*) = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

Where T is the size of the sample.

Consequently, under the usual regularity conditions, $\theta_T^* \xrightarrow{P} \theta_0$, where θ_0 is the solution for equation 2.2, in which there are k unknowns and k equations leading to unique solution. Suppose that f is a $qx1$ vector and $q > k$ meaning there k unknowns and q equations implying that there is no unique solution.

GMM picks a value for θ such that it approaches closest to satisfy equation 2.2. The closeness can be defined by the following equation:

$$Q_T(\theta) = \left[T^{-1}\sum f(v_t, \theta)\right] W_T \left[T^{-1}\sum f(v_t, \theta)\right] = g_T(\theta)' W_T g_T(\theta) \quad (2.3)$$

In applying the GMM approach, there are pertinent advantages including the requirement is a moment condition in which there is no need to log-linearize any variable. Further, while non-linearities is not a problem when utilizing GMM approach, GMM is robust to heteroskedasticity and distributional assumptions.

The Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) of estimation of DSGE model was employed in analysis of synchronization of monetary shocks, inflation, fiscal deficit, public debt and degree of openness affecting members of the East African Community region.

Quarterly data from 2000Q1 to 2016Q4 was obtained from of the EAC member countries, namely Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania. Much of the data for the study was gathered from the World Economic Outlook database of the IMF. The national bureau of statistics for every state was also a vital source of data. Respective central bank for each country was another source of data. There are 10 bilateral trade relationships with five countries. Thus, with 10 bilateral trade relationships and 68-time periods there are a total of 680 observations. Trade data (in billions of US dollars) was obtained from the IMF Direction of Trade Statistics (IMF DOTS). Real GDP and Population data were from the IMF World Economic Outlook. The distance data is obtained from the Time and date website (timeanddate.com) and the data on distance between capitals of member countries from the list of countries and outlying territories by total area.

III. Results and Discussion

a) Test for the Validity of the System GMM Instruments

We tested the validity of the instrumental variables was tested using the Sargan test and the results presented in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Test of Validity

	GMM		Ivregress_GMM		Arellano-Bond	
	Betas	SE	Betas	SE	Betas	SE
_cons			869000000*	416000000	9.883784*	1.676
Independent variables						
L1.realGDP			0.6802264*	0.14	0.5347089*	0.078
RER			-230533.4*	153321.80	0.0003692*	0.000
IR			-19300000.0	15300000		
FD			-0.05	0.13		
PD			0.62	0.51		
Openness			256000000.0	209000000	-0.1184145*	0.048
Model Diagnostics						
R-square			0.9089			
Wald chi2			385.67		81.520	
Sig.			0.000		0.000	
Sargan test of over-identifying restrictions						
chi2					115.3275	
Sig.					0.2308	
* Indicates significant level at the 5 %						

Source: Author (2018)

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The common test for the validity of the instruments for system GMM is the difference Sargan test, which is χ^2 distributed, and under the null hypothesis of valid instruments. From the results, it was evident that estimation passed the Sargan's test for validity of instrumental variables at 5% significance level. The p-values of the Sargan's test was 0.2308, implying that the null hypothesis of valid instruments failed to be rejected in the estimation.

b) Normality Test

For the normal distribution there should a symmetric distribution with well-behaved tails whereby the skewness of 0.03 and kurtosis of 3 is required. In this study, the normality test was conducted on the regression residuals and the skewness and kurtosis were observed. The null hypothesis for the normality test was that the data was normally distributed. The findings of normality test are presented in table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Jarque-Bera Test for Normality

	Observed	Bootstrap			Normal-based	
	Coef.	Std. Err.	Z	P > z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Skewness	-0.0088	0.0047	-1.89	0.059	-0.018	0.000
Kurtosis	-0.0002	0.0002	-1.54	0.123	-0.001	0.000
Joint test for Normality one: chi2(2) = 5.96						Prob > chi2 = 0.0508

Source: Author (2018)

The findings indicated that the variables did not violate the normality assumption, p-value > 0.05, skewness p-value = 0.059, kurtosis p-value = 0.123.

c) Test of First Order Autocorrelation

Wooldridge test was used to test for first order autocorrelation for the panel data. The result of autocorrelation is presented in table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Wooldridge Test for Presence of First-Order Autocorrelation

Variable	F	Prob> F
LgrealGDP	72.351	0.0135
RER	268.105	0.0001
Openness	379.187	0.0026
LgPD	126.197	0.0004
LgFD	-	-
IR	-	-
Overall	46.597	0.0208

Source: Author (2018)

The findings show that all the p-values for all the independent variables were less than 0.05 indicating that the null hypothesis was not rejected and the conclusion was that there was no first order autocorrelation among the variables. The overall F-statistic is 46.597, p-value = 0.0208. This meant that the variables were subjected to filtering using the BK filter in order to remove serial autocorrelation. The first differences of the variables were also used in model generation to remove serial autocorrelation

d) Over-Identification Test and Heteroskedasticity Test

The null hypothesis for over-identification is that the over-identification restrictions, that is, existence of mis-specifications, was valid.

H_0: Over-identification restrictions were valid (existence of mis- specification)

H_1: Over-identification restrictions were not valid (no mis-specification)

The Hansen-Sargan test for over-identification was carried out and the results are depicted in table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Sargan Test of Over-Identifying Restrictions and Heteroskedasticity Test

Wald chi2	81.520	
Sig.	0.000	
chi2	115.3275	
Sig.	0.2308	
Heteroskedasticity test	**LR chi2**	**P**
RER	445.01	0.000
Openness	427.84	0.000
LgPD	451.62	0.000
LgFD	20.39	0.0001
IR	188.54	0.000

Source: Author (2018)

The results indicated a weak evidence in support of the null hypothesis, that is, Sargan test chi2 = 115.3275, p > 0.05. This implied that the null hypothesis was not significant meaning that the null hypothesis was rejected. The alternative hypothesis was not rejected indicating that over-identification restrictions were not valid and hence no mis-specification in the model. In essence, this indicated that the model could be utilized in analyzing the synchronization of the variables in the model within the EAC countries. The results confirmed Sargan test of asymptotic chi-squared distribution that there existed homoscedastic error term in the model which was upheld by Arellano and Bond

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(1991) who showed that the one-step Sargan test rejected the null hypothesis test in the absence of heteroskedasticity. Assessment of heteroskedasticity revealed absence of heteroskedasticity for all the independent variables which was confirmed by the rejection in the Sargan test.

e) Multicollinearity Test

The VIF values higher than 10 indicate that there is multicollinearity, tolerance values of less than 0.1 depict the presence of multicollinearity. Test of multicollinearity using VIF is presented in table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Test of Collinearity

Variable	VIF	1/VIF (Tolerance)
PD	3.67	0.272636
FD	2.56	0.390872
Openness	2.17	0.461097
IR	1.31	0.763879
RER	1.11	0.901212
Mean VIF	2.16	

Source: Author, 2018

The results indicated that the VIF values for all the variables were below 10. This implied that for all the independent variables, there was no presence of multicollinearity.

While VIF values higher than 10 indicate that there is multicollinearity, tolerance values of less than 0.1 depict the presence of multicollinearity. The findings revealed that the VIF values for all the variables were below 10. This meant that for all the independent variables, there was no presence of multicollinearity.

f) Cross-Sectional Dependence (CD Test)

The CD test is presented in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Pesaran CD Test

Variable	CD-test	p-value	average joint T	mean Ï	mean abs(Ï)	
lgrealGDP	3.857	0.000	30.33	0.12	0.12	7 combinations of panel units ignored (insufficient joint observations).
RER	22.726	0.000	68.00	0.87	0.87	
Openness	2.644	0.008	30.33	0.08	0.11	7 combinations of panel units ignored (insufficient joint observations).
LgPD	-0.964	0.335	64.40	-0.04	0.55	
lgFD	.	.	.	0.00	0.00	10 combinations of panel units ignored (insufficient joint observations).
IR	4.325	0.000	16.20	0.34	0.39	

Notes: Under the null hypothesis of cross-section independence, CD ~ N(0,1)
P-values close to zero indicate data are correlated across panel groups.
Source: Author (2018)

The results of the CD tests indicated that real GDP, RER, openness and IR are highly dependent across countries. Note that there was a maximum of 10 combinations of 3 countries each in the East African Community. In this case, with regard to the real GDP 7 combinations are ignored and only three are considered based on sufficient joint observations. The null hypothesis of cross-section independence can be clearly rejected by a value of 3.857 for real GDP ($p = 0.000$), 22.726 for real exchange rates ($p = 0.000$), 2.644 for degree of openness ($p = 0.008$) and 4.325 for inflation rates ($p = 0.000$). But it is not rejected for public debt, -0.964 ($p = 0.335$). This is also the same case with fiscal deficit. This indicates that a monetary union can only be formed basing on the amount of public debt and fiscal deficit.

g) Correlation of Disturbances

The correlation coefficient can inform us whether currency union is possible or not; the more symmetric as indicated by positive correlations, the more feasible it becomes for a group of countries to establish a monetary union (Kandil & Trabelsi, 2010). Cross-sectional correlations between the countries enable determination on whether their combined monetary union would result in a significant relationship between the countries. Table 3.7 to table 3.9 reports the correlation coefficients among the East African countries.

The results in Table 3.7 display EAC monetary shocks for the period of 200Q1-2016Q4.

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Table 3.7: Correlations of Monetary Shocks (RER), 2000 Q1-2016Q4

	Burundi	Kenya	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda
Burundi	1	0	0	0	0
Kenya	0.716754	1	0	0	0
Rwanda	0.950296	0.741174	1	0	0
Tanzania	0.925708	0.80586	0.949138	1	0
Uganda	0.868918	0.92927	0.882643	0.945413	1

Source: Author (2018)

The results showed that all the correlation coefficients of EAC monetary shocks were positive and high whereby the highest three correlation coefficients found were Rwanda-Burundi (0.950296), Tanzania-Rwanda (0.949138) and Uganda-Tanzania (0.945413). The positive correlation coefficients denoted symmetric monetary shocks existed in EAC countries during the period under study. This implied that the more symmetric the monetary shocks, the more possible it became for a group of countries to establish a monetary union (Alturki, 2007). Therefore, according to the full sample period of 2000Q1-2016Q4, EAC countries revealed formidable evidence of convergence of monetary shock, which would decide the feasibility of a monetary union among partners of EAC. The correlation coefficient results for EAC public debt is presented in table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Correlations of Public Debt, 2000Q1-2016Q4

	Burundi	Kenya	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda
Burundi	1	0	0	0	0
Kenya	0.72973	1	0	0	0
Rwanda	-0.60566	-0.53695	1	0	0
Tanzania	-0.16846	0.196928	0.528848	1	0
Uganda	-0.78376	-0.87611	0.888951	0.208116	1

Source: Author (2018)

The results indicated that half of correlation coefficients of EAC public debt were positive with the highest three correlation coefficients being Uganda-Rwanda (0.888951) ,Kenya-Burundi (0.72973) and (0.528848). The other half of the correlation coefficients were negative, including Uganda-Kenya (-0.87611), Uganda-Burundi (-0.78376) and Rwanda-Burundi (-0.60566) .The correlations of Rwanda and Uganda in public debt were negatively correlated with the Burundi and Kenya countries reflecting asymmetry of public debt disturbances in these two countries. Tanzania also showed a negative correlation with Burundi. The positive correlation coefficients indicated symmetric public debts while negative correlations exhibited asymmetric public debts among the EAC countries. The results indicated that there was no strong evidence of convergence of public debt among the EAC countries. This implied that the decision for the feasibility of a monetary union among partners of EAC was not achievable. Correlation coefficients for inflation rate is presented in table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Correlations of Inflation Rate, 2000Q1-2016Q4

	Burundi	Kenya	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda
Burundi	1	0	0	0	0
Kenya	0.415266	1	0	0	0
Rwanda	0.516368	0.608306	1	0	0
Tanzania	0.710887	0.342499	0.294991	1	0
Uganda	0.310449	-0.248180	-0.02901	0.463702	1

Source: Author (2018)

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Table 3.10: System GMM estimation

	GMM			Ivregress_GMM			Arellano-Bond		
	Betas	SE	P	Betas	SE	P	Betas	SE	P
_cons				869000000*	416000000	0.001	9.883784*	1.676	0.000
Independent Variables									
L1.realGDP				0.6802264*	0.14	0.000	0.5347089*	0.078	0.000
RER				-230533.4*	153321.80	0.004	0.0003692*	0.000	0.000
IR				-19300000	15300000	0.169			
FD				-0.05	0.13	0.674			
PD				0.62	0.51	0.250			
Openness				256000000	209000000	0.201	-0.1184145*	0.048	0.000
Instrumental Variables									
α_0	869000000*	263000000	0.001						
α_1	0.6802264*	0.08	0.000						
α_2	(230533.4)*	80839.86	0.004						
α_3	256000000	201000000	0.202						
α_4	0.62	0.53	0.248						
α_5	-0.05	0.12	0.671						
α_6	-19300000	14000000	0.166						
Model Diagnostics									
R-square				0.9089					
Wald chi2				385.67			81.520		
Sig.				0.000			0.000		
Sargan test of over-identifying restrictions									
chi2							115.3275		
Sig.							0.2308		
* Indicates significant level at the 5 %									

Source: Author (2018)

The results showed that most of correlation coefficients of EAC inflation rate were positive whereas only two correlated negatively, that is, Uganda-Kenya (0.248180) and Uganda-Rwanda (0.02901) though low.

This implied that EAC countries portrayed evidence of convergence of inflation rate indicating possibility of a monetary union among partners of EAC.

h) System Generalized Method of Moments Estimation Based on the model specification given as

$$Y_{ijt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Y_{ij(t-1)} + \alpha_2 RER_{ijt} + \alpha_3 Infl_{ijt} + \alpha_4 Fiscal_{ijt} + \alpha_5 Publdt_{ijt} + \alpha_6 Open_{ijt} + \varepsilon_{ij,t} \quad (3.1)$$

The results for the system GMM estimation is shown in table 3.10.

From the findings, the marginal effect on the lagged real GDP (α_1) result in 0.68 units increase in the real GDP. In addition, the findings on the second estimated sample moment indicated that a marginal unit increase in the real exchange rates among the five countries results in a reduction in their combined real

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GDP by 230533.4 units as depicted by α_2 at 5% significance level. This indicated that there was convergence in the real exchange rate while on the other hand, there was no convergence on the degree of openness, PD, FD and IR. This meant that with regard to inflation rate, fiscal deficit, public debt and degree of openness, the five countries were not convergent.

The second model involves the instrumental variable regression based on the GMM model and the findings showed that the findings are similar to the estimated moments in the GMM model with the only difference in the estimated standard errors which are slightly higher. The value of the R-squared was 0.9089 indicated that 90.89 percent of the variation in the real GDP were accounted for by the model parameters. This implied that the hypothesis stating that there was no symmetry of monetary shocks among the members of the East African Community was rejected since there was convergence of the real exchange rates. However, the hypotheses stating that there was no parity with regard to inflation rates, fiscal deficit, public debt and degree of openness were not rejected. Further, the results indicated that there was no convergence of the fiscal deficit between East African Community hence the null hypothesis was not rejected.

Linear dynamic panel-data models include p-lags of the dependent variable as covariates and contain unobserved panel-level effects, fixed or random. By construction, the unobserved panel-level effects were correlated with the lagged dependent variables, making standard estimators inconsistent. Arellano and Bond (1991) derived a consistent GMM estimator for the parameters of this model. The coefficients standard errors in this case were expected to be different because considering the homoscedastic case. Although the moment conditions used first-differenced errors, this model estimated the coefficients of the level model and reports them accordingly. The findings showed that the lagged real GDP, real exchange rate and the degree of openness have significant effects on the real GDP.

Azil and Lee (2010) posited that OCA in East Asia indicated that the overall effect of trade on business cycle synchronization was found to be positive, implying that increased business activities could result in greatly harmonized business loops. This remained true even though increased trade integration results in more specialized economies and less synchronized business cycles as a consequence.

IV. Conclusion and Policy Implication

The results obtained using the GMM Approach indicated that the EAC countries could only converge with regard to real exchange rates and openness. This meant that the five EAC Countries had achieved the macroeconomic convergence for real exchange rate and openness. Macroeconomic variables including inflation rate, fiscal deficit and public debt still need to be worked on by the five EAC countries in order to achieve the agreed levels as per the treaty entered by the five EAC countries. Application of GMM model, indicated that there was a unit increase in the RER among the five countries resulting in a reduction in their combined real GDP by 230,533.4 units at 5% level of significance. This implied that a monetary union was feasible based on the RER.

The empirical findings of this study could provide a significant contribution and information to the policy makers who have been working towards the realization of the EAC monetary union. Evidence from the results, the formation of a monetary union by the various combinations of EAC countries existed but the impact on trade was negative. This was an indication that the five EAC countries should concentrate in adopting the macroeconomic convergence criteria in which they had agreed on in Kampala, Uganda on 30th day of November 2013 as per EAC (2013). The macroeconomic asymmetric shocks, that is, real GDP, inflation rate, fiscal deficit and public debts prevailing in the EAC could be lessened by monitoring and ensuring that they achieve the minimal annual macroeconomic indicative convergence criteria.

The EAC countries could still pursue reduction of the divergence of the macroeconomic variables since there was a pointer that there was a possibility of formation of monetary union in the EAC region. Strengthening the cooperation in the monetary policy in order to achieve macroeconomic symmetric shocks as well as synchronized of business cycle could be followed as per the treaty agreement. Policy makers should ponder adapting a harmonized policy as regards to the financial markets which could help to minimize the macro-economic disharmonies existing among the EAC member states.

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Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: E
Economics
Volume 18 Issue 5 Version 1.0 Year 2018
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

A Retrospective Reflection on the Life History and the Philanthropic Attitude of Bharat Ratna Dr.Marudhur Gopala Menon Ramachandran – A Bird's Eye View

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GJHSS-E Classification: FOR Code: 149999

ARETROSPECTIVEREFLECTIONONTHELIFEHISTORYANDTHEPHILANTHROPICATTITUDEOFBHARATRATNADR.MARUDHURGOPALAMENONRAMACHANDRANABIRDSEYEVIEW

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A Retrospective Reflection on the Life History and the Philanthropic Attitude of Bharat Ratna Dr.Marudhur Gopala Menon Ramachandran – A Bird's Eye View.

P. Sarvaharana [α] & P. Thiyagarajan [σ]

Abstract- The nobleness and philanthropic attitude of Bharat Ratna Marudhur Gopala Menon Ramachandran (Dr.MGR) is known to the people of Tamil Nadu, and the Tamils all over the world. In this research paper, the nobleness of Dr.MGR is described with few of the real life experience of Dr.MGR, that will enlighten the noble quality of Bharat Ratna Dr.Marudhur Gopala Menon Ramachandran. This research work, traces the history of Dr.MGR primarily, and thereafter, the noble deeds performed by him are dealt in detail. In the end, the various welfare measures implemented by him as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu are also enlisted to make a heuristic study of the research work. The content of this paper is part of the research work carried out by the researcher entitled "Equity and Social Justice – Economic and Social Welfare Ideas Emphasized in Bharat Ratna Dr.M.G.Ramachandran's Film Songs – in Comparison with Contemporary Theories".

I. Introduction

Dr.MGR belonged to a majestic family. His father Shri. Maruthur Gopala Menon was a district magistrate in Thrishoor, Kerala. Shri. Maruthur Gopalan was an honest judge and gave verdict on the merit of the case that had affected his own relatives. This had resulted in rift within the family circle, and Maruthur Gopala Menon decided to move to Srilanka in 1913. Ramu Pillai and Velupillai supported MGR's father to settle in Kandi of Srilanka (1). Marudur Gopala Menon was initially employed as an English teacher in a College and later entered in to the judicial service of Sri Lanka as the District Judge of Kandi (2).

Unfortunately, due to freaks of fate, Marudhur Gopala Menon passed away in 1920 when MGR was only three years old. Though, Maruthoor Gopala Menon possessed huge land space and was also known as Jamindar in Kerala, Dr.MGR's family could not enjoy the benefit of the property, due to a strange law that had prevailed in Kerala, at that time which was known as "Marumakkathai". That entails the property of the diseased would go to his son-in-law. Thus neither MGR nor M.G. Chakrapani or his beloved mother Smt. Satyabhama could enjoy the property. This strange law was repealed when EMS Namboodri became the Chief Minister of Kerala. Had the above law was not in force, in Kerala, at the time of demise of Dr. MGR's father, MGR's family would not have moved to Tamil Nadu and MGR would not have become a Cine star and then entered in to the nation's politics exclaims Mr.KP Ramakrishnan (3).

After the demise of MGR's father, mother Satyabhama decided to move to Kumbakonam of Tamil Nadu where the maternal uncle of Dr. MGR (Mr.Narayanan) lived. Dr.MGR and Chakrapani were admitted to the school at Kumbakonan (Anaiyadi School). When Dr.MGR, became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu the then Speaker of Tamil Nadu, Munu Aathi visited and dedicated the photo album of Dr.MGR to this School. Dr.MGR also visited the school on 30th October 1977 and verified the enrolment register. The school register shwed that MGR joined on 7.12.1922 and left the school on 27.7.1925. When the former congress MLA Thiru Kasi Raman wanted the school to be named after MGR, it was not agreed by MGR.

Dr.MGR could continue only up to third standard. Due to poverty, he had to leave his study. During the school days, MGR acted as Lava in a drama known as Lava Kusa, which was his first drama and first role quotes S. Vijayan (4). Admiring, the acting skills of MGR, his uncle, who was then working with the Madurai Original Boys Company, made MGR and his brother to join the company. Mother Satyabhama was unhappy as she could not afford education to her children, and with heavy heart she allowed her children to take up a profession very early in their life. In the beginning, MGR's salary was four and half rupees per week. MGR met comedy actor Kali, N. Ratinam and PU Chinnappa in this troop. After joining the drama troop MGR acted in the drama "Mahabaratha" and his character was Abimanyu. MGR acted more than 30 dramas upto the age of 15 years quotes S. Vijayan (pp 3).

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II. Religious Traits of Mgr

During the early age, MGR had deep devotion to Lord Muruga. MGR used to go along with Muthswamy to Chamundeeswari Temple in Mysore quotes S.Vijayan (pp 140-142). MGR was also a devotee to Annai Moogambigai. He had visited this temple (in Kollur) in 1976 and also presented a golden sword to this temple. Even today this sword will be placed near to the Devi's sacred Statue at the time of evening puja. MGR visited this temple again on 14.1.1987. This time MGR, not only gave gifts to the Priests (Archakaas) and the temple workers but having heard that the temple is providing free meals to the devotees (Anna Dhanam), MGR donated a sum of Rs.1.40 lakhs in his mother (Smt.Satyabhama's) name for this activity (quotes Mr.Vijayan, in the above book). MGR admired Lord Bhudha, Christ Jesus and Mahatma Gandhi. In his worship room, MGR kept his beloved mother's photo and beneath it, a couplet from Thirukkural **"endra pozhuthin perithuvakkam tan maganai sandron ena ketta tai.)" has been written (i.e.)**The joy that arise out of hearing her son called as a righteous person is greater than the pain laboured by her at the time of birth of the child).

a) MGR's Ordeal, From Drama to Films

When MGR was acting in stage dramas, in Madurai Original Boys Company, he came to know that someone is going to convert the drama "Pathi Bakthi" to a movie, because of this drama has become very popular and successfully run for several weeks. This news annoyed MGR, as he thought, if the company converts every drama in to a movie, his survival in the field of drama, will pale in to insignificance. While thoughts like this chased the mind of this great man, he happened to meet Sri. M.K. Radha and his father Shri. Kandasamy Mudaliar. They asked MGR what he was doing. MGR said, that his company is pondering over with the idea of producing movies, and he and his brother Mr.Chakrapani, was expecting a chance may be given to them if the company determines to convert the drama in to a movie.

Mr. M.K. Radha, asked MGR whether he is willing to act in movies, if good role is given? He also told, MGR that his owner was contemplating to produce a movie, Sathi-Leelavathi, and he is going to write the screen play. Elis R Donkan, an American, is going to direct the movie and asked if a role of an investigator is offered will MGR accept the same. MGR was surprised, by the unexpected opportunity. MGR and his brother, was called for a meeting with Mr. Marudhachalam Chettiar, necessary agreement was signed, and they received an advance of Rs.100/-. They had never seen a hundred rupee note, in their life. MGR asked his brother (Chakrapani) whether the currency is original. Chakrapani replied, that he too was not sure, as he had never seen, a hundred rupee note. MGR and his brother gave the money to their beloved mother Satya Bhama. MGR could not sleep, in the night, as he could visualize many hundred rupee notes spreading all over his room. The very next day, MGR woke up early in the morning, and was preparing himself, to go to the company, to meet his friends, and tell them the happy news. However, mother Satyabhama, advised MGR, not to reveal the news for some time. MGR was shocked and restrained himself. Next day, Mr. M.V. Mani Iyer who happened to know MGR, visited the company, and revealed the fact, that he is going to act, in a movie called Sathi Leelavathi and the role given to him was an investigator. This news rattled MGR, and it had become evident, that he will not get the role of investigator, any more. Few days later, MGR met Mr. M.V. Mani at Arakonam. This is the place where the drama, Sathile-elavathi was staged. MGR politely asked him, whether he will get the role of the investigator, in the movie, or someone else had already been fixed for this role. Mr. Mani promised that he will get some other better role for MGR in the movie. MGR was happy. But this role was also gone to Mr. Nammalwar, due to some other compulsion, and finally they assigned the role of an Inspector to MGR in the movie Sathileelavathi.

b) Mother Satyabhama's Advice to MGR:

MGR broke this news to Mother Satya Bhama, she in turn said the following: (in the words of Mother Satya Bhama in Tamil language):

***poda rombathan latchanam, vanam edinthu vizha pokuthunnu. Mottayile Boomiyai taduttuniruta yaravathu muyarchi seivargala. Muttayum Booyim kitta tatta ore vadivam thanda. Athai pola thane namum nam nilamayile ithai ellam yeppadi thadukka mudium. Nadakkirathu nadanthe theerum athukkaga yekka pattu kanneer vital mudivu maridava pogum. Boy's companiel irunthum pala perrukku enta vedam kooda kidaikkula vunakko intha vedam kidaichirukke santhoshapadu*).**

i. *English Translation*

Go oh my boy! Will the sky tumble down! Can you stop the sky that tumble's down with the help of an egg. The shape of the egg and earth are the same. Our situation is also similar, how can we stop such things. Whatever is ordained, will happen. By fuming and shedding tears will there be any change in the situation. There are several, who work along with you in Boy's Company none of them got a chance like you realize this truth, and be happy.

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MGR's father Melakath Gopala Menon and his mother Mukhil Marathur Sathyabhamma

Such sane advice of contentment made Dr.MGR wiser to face any adverse situation.

c) MGR avoids the role of Inspector in future movies

In course of time, many chances to act as ***inspector,*** in various other movies came, but MGR did not accept, as he feared, that he will be sealed, with the role of an inspector for ever. On the other hand, he acted in small roles in movies like Iru-Sagothirargal (two brothers), Maya Machindra, Prahaladan, Ashokumar, Sitha Jananam, Tamilarium Perumal, Dasipen and proved his acting skills. Later, he was offered a chance to act as a hero in the movie "Chaya" but production of the movie was dropped.

d) MGR Staged Drama even after becoming Popular in Movies

MGR also staged dramas, by the drama troop owned by him, after the movies for few years, at various places in Tamil Nadu. There were about 30 men and 8 women in his troop. His drama Inbakkanavu and Advocate Amaran were very popular at that time. When G.Muthuswamy came to see the drama Inbakkanavu, MGR requested him to convert the drama to a cinema, it was agreed, and the movie was produced in the name of "MGR Movies" along with Ramaswamy Iyer of Singapore but it was not released.

Later, in his life MGR bought a piece of land at Vadapalani (part of Chennai), and provided all the sports equipment, for the actors to take proper physical practise, and met all the expenses by himself. Lady associate actress also took part. Those who are interested in dance, MGR identified a separate place for them to train. One of the actresses C.I.D. Sagunthala hailed from this training centre. She had not only performed dance in Nadodi Mannan, but also become a heroine later, quotes S.Vijayan (pp 171-172).

Thus for nearly nine years, MGR had to struggle before, he actually got a chance to act as ***an hero*** in the film Rajakumari, released by Jupiter Pictures. Rajakumari was released in the year 1947, and much to the surprise of Mohideen, it turned out to be a big success! The profits were huge. MGR arrived as a hero, and it was the beginning of an astonishingly successful career, which would be discussed for years to come, exclaimed the leading English News Paper The Hindu (5).

Later, A.S.A. Samy's Marmayogi (Robin hood-like adventure) set the formula for MGR films, where he bashed up the villains and saved the heroine. The trend of the solo entry song, for the hero, started with MGR in his film Malai Kallan, where he appears singing 'Ethanai kaalam thaan aemaatruvar indha naatiley' *(How long did politicians try to cheat people).*

Thereafter, MGR acted in the films called Iru-Sakothirargal (two brothers), Dakshakjam, Veera Jagadeesh, Maya Machindra, Prahaladhan, Ashokumar, Seetha Jananam, Dasipen, Harichandra, Paithiyakaran, Meera, Salivahanan, Sri.Murugan in small roles. The period witnessed, so to say, the transformation of a matinee idol becoming a demi-God, for his fans, and MGR joined the political party, Dravida Munnetra Kalagam (DMK) in 1953 owing to the influence of C.N.Annadurai (6).

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Jupiter Films, a significant film production company from Coimbatore that made path-breaking films, such as Menaka and Velaikkari, which dealt with social issues, such as widow re-marriage and women empowerment. They set new trends at a time when mythological films ruled the roost of film industry. They replaced songs (sometimes going up to a 100 in one film) with dialogues in chaste Tamil, and reached the common man. Velaikkari is an adapted C.N. Annadurai's play. It marked Arignar Anna's debut in films as a writer, and it is such films that later played a role in strengthening the Dravidian political movement. The film created the trend of the concept of "Robin Hood" and inspired various films like Neelamalai Thirudan (1957), Malaiyoor Mambattiyan (1983), Gentleman (1993) and Sivaji (2007) (7). The film, Malaikallan also created the trend of introduction songs, for the lead actors, and bags the National Film Award for the Best Feature Film in Tamil - President's Silver Medal in 1954 at the 2nd National Film Award (8). MGR used to take part, in stunt scenes with full involvement even at shots considered to be risky. I could not see, any other actor, who had taken such risks, acting in stunt scenes other than MGR - quotes S.Vijayan (pp 102). It is not an exaggeration to record here, that respect for fighting scene came in to existence in Tamil cinema because of MGRs stunts. I have never seen a person like MGR, who had total control over food. MGR used to take food, prepared at his home only, and used to drink only zerraga (a kind of medicinal herb) water. I wonder, how MGR got this dreadful disease, that had taken away his life, exclaims Mr.Nagarajarao, quotes S.Vijayan (pp 109).

i. *Forced Marriage*

MGR got married to Thangamani. This marriage took place forcibly, arranged by mother Satyabhama, at that time when MGR was participating in a shooting at Pune. Mother Satyabhama sent a telegram to MGR, that she was bed ridden, and MGR had to rush to Chennai. Mother Satyabhama then asked MGR to marry Thangamani. MGR had to heed to his mother's advice though hesitatingly. This marriage bond did not last long, as Thangamani died within two years after the marriage at Pallakad. MGR could not reach Palakkad in time and the family of Thangamani decided to bury her according to their custom. MGR could reach Palakkad only after three days. This incident had a huge mark in MGR's mind and his mother made MGR to marry Sathananthavathi to come out of the mental worries. The marriage took place on 16th of Aani (June) 1942.

Sathananthavathi belong to a very rich family, her parents owned 100 acres of fertile land in Pallakad. Sathananthavathi had to stay along with her parents nearly for 10 months. MGR hired a house at No.147, Waltax Road for rent of Rs.25/- per month and brought Sathananthavathi to Chennai. Sathananthavathi was suffering from lung disease and MGR had to spend considerable money for the treatment. This was followed by a tumour in stomach. MGR then moved to Adyar in 1947, where he hired a house for rent of Rs.170/- per month, and MGR's beloved mother Satyabama passed away in 1950. The demise of mother Satyabhama also had a deep mark in MGR's mind and he had a feeling that he could not make his mother to live in his own house, with minimum comfort. MGR looked after his ailing wife and gave regular medical treatment, but Satanandavadi died on 25.2.1962. MGR observed mounam (silence) on every 25th of February throughout his life. In memory of Satanandavadi, MGR constructed a memorial house, at her birth place and he himself designed the house. MGR also made his brother-in-law Narayanan to marry the relative of Satanandavadi to continue the relationship. After the success of his film, Nadodi Mannan and after participating its grand celebration at Madurai, MGR went to Satanandavadi's native place and named the memorial house as "Chandranantha Nilayam". MGR met Smt.Janaki in the film "Maruthanattu Ilavarasi" and they have become friends for life thereafter.

ii. *Buy's a house*

MGR bought a house in Loyd's Road for Rs.40,000/- and lived along with his brother Chakrapani. Then MGR bought Ramavaram Garden from Krishna Pictures Lena Chettiyar, however, he did not moved there and continued to live in Lloyd's Road.

iii. *MGR – Anna's Idayakkani*

Many were anxiously expecting that the fruit that was hanging on the tree would fall on their lap. Fortunately it fell on my lap and I kept it in my heart. That heart's fruit is MGR! Exclaimed Perangar Anna. (8a)



The attitude of charity displayed by MGR (few incidents):

Na. Muthulingam states that Dr.MGR adviced him to do charity: *(in the words of Dr.MGR):*

When I was acting in small roles at the beginning of my career, if I get Rs.10/- I used to spend Rs.2/- towards charity; if I get Rs.100/- I used to pay Rs.10/- towards charity. Similarly when you grow bigger, you should also do charity to the society. Taking

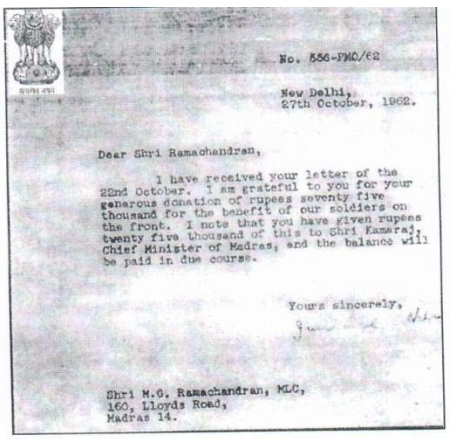
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this sane advice, I also used to help people around me. Likewise, if people leave aggrandizement and cultivate the attitude of charity, the great evil (corruptive practice) that threatens the society can be weeded out and the money supposed to be spent for the developmental activities will certainly serve its purpose, and the poor will be better off states Muthulingam (9).

Actor Rajesh, says "In 1962 elections MGR threw a open challenge with the Congress leaders that "he will write a WILL OF TESTAMENT that after his demise, all his properties would go towards the poor and orphans" can the congress leader would do the same? (10).

MGR was always the first, to personally offer relief in disasters and calamities like fire, flood, drought, and cyclones. Similarly , when the former Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sought liberal donations from the philanthropist through All India Radio to help the war veterans of China war in 1962, MGR was the first donor from Tamil Nadu during announced a donation Rs.75,000. Immediately met the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Perunthalaivar Karmaveerar Kamaraj at the Egmore Railway station (who was about to leave Chennai) and handed over Rs.25,000/- cash. This was acknowledged by the former Prime Minister late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by writing to him (11):





No. 556-PMC/62

New Delhi,
27th October, 1962.

Dear Shri Ramachandran,

I have received your letter of the 22nd October. I am grateful to you for your generous donation of rupees seventy five thousand for the benefit of our soldiers on the front. I note that you have given rupees twenty five thousand of this to Shri Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras, and the balance will be paid in due course.

Yours sincerely,

Shri M.G. Ramachandran, MLC,
160, Lloyds Road,
Madras 14.

Dr.MGR – Karmaveerar Kamaraj Letter of Prime MinisterPandit Jawaharlal Nehru

e) In the words of Shankar Rao (Assistant Photographer)

During the suiting of the movie *"Ninaitatai Mudippavan" (achiever of whatever has been thought)* I was standing and holding my camera with unbearable stomach pain. MGR noticed it. During the lunch interval, MGR asked his personal doctor Dr.P.R.S. to make a thorough check-up. After the medical check-up, MGR called me and said, Shankar the operation is fixed day after tomorrow! I was astonished and do not understand the reason for the operation. Then MGR told me that I am suffering from hernia – it is at the beginning stage, however, doctor advises to go for operation at the earliest.

I told him that I would undergo the operation next month. Why do you postpone it to next month, anyway you have to undergo surgery, go and admit tomorrow, and I have already spoken to your uncle about it - MGR said. I was admitted to a private hospital nearby Dasaprakash hotel. MGR visited the hospital the next day at 6.30 A.M. along with Director Pa Neelakandan and actor Asokan. MGR asked the Doctor whether he can stay inside the operation theatre and watch the operation, the doctor agreed. After successful completion of the operation, MGR went away. Three days after the operation, we went to the cash counter to pay the bill; we were informed that the bill was already settled by MGR pictures. I was only an Assistant Photographer and I have no important role to play with MGR's film activities, still MGR helped me which I can never forget in my life says Sankar Rao (12).

III. In the Words of Major Sundarrajan

Actor Nagesh was acting along with me in the dramas'. He had to receive an award at the Corporation stadium of Chennai, and I accompanied Nagesh. Makkal Thilagam MGR also took part in the function. Once MGR brought Balachander to watch our drama i.e. Major Chandrakanth, so that he can write a story for one of MGR's movie. It seems MGR watched me acting in the drama. When I met MGR in the above function, he recognized me, and dropped me at my house. I was residing in a small house at Triplicane. The street was so narrow the car cannot take a turn within the street. I requested MGR to drop me at the entrance of the street but he insisted the driver to go to my residence. When he came to my house, he gladly accepted a cup of butter milk offered to him; while he was leaving he gave the badge given to him by the organizer. He wrote in his own hand writing "long-live" (13).

It was during Anbeva (Come Dear) film suiting that had to take place in AVM studio at Chennai, MGR went to inspect the set, that was built for the proposed suiting. MGR saw an old man was sticking the floor stickers. MGR went near to the old manand embraced

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him with full of tears in his eyes. The people around were bewildered, and to their surprise, MGR told them that this old man was the hero in dramas where I was acting in small roles. Time had changed and this gentleman is suffering now. He then he took the old man to his dressing room. After enquiring about his family, MGR gave a huge sum of money that made the old man to come out of his difficulties.

A Producer–cum-Director used to scold MGR invariably and treated MGR as his enemy for no fault of MGR. A very famous actress (Madam Sarojadevi) who had co-acted with MGR in number of films, used to appeal to this Director, not to treat MGR like that but he refused to do so. When this Director went abroad, his son fell down from the stair case and broke his hand at his residence at Chennai. At that time, MGR was in a suiting spot at Satya Studio, Chennai. MGR stopped the suiting, and resulted to the place where the boy fell down. Took the boy to the hospital and made all arrangements to give him the best treatment. The director came back to Chennai next day. He directly went to MGRs residence and fell at his feet (14)

The Tamil magazine (Tamil Cinema) not only used to denounce the activities of MGR, it also made malicious and wild allegations against him. However, MGR never used to react to it, nor did he gave any rebuttal, though of course the fans and the followers of MGR reacted to such careless criticisms made by the magazine. In course of time, this company ran into bankruptcy, and lost its identity in the market. The owner had suddenly become penniless. At the same time, the marriage proposal of his son had to take place. This man went from post to pillar to get financial help but in vain. Some of his friends, asked him to contact MGR for succour. This man finally decided to meet MGR at his Ramavaram bungalow. The security officers who knew about this man, refused entry and this man stood outside the gate. MGR came to know about this and asked his secretary to bring the person. The man was brought to the presence of MGR. The person was asked to dine along with MGR. MGR then enquired about his welfare and the purpose for which he wanted to meet him. Upon hearing the financial crisis, MGR gave money that was more than sufficient to perform the marriage. The well-wishers of MGR got angry and said that "you should not have helped this man who have been denouncing you, from time to time and tried to show you in poor light". MGR replied, all that you say it is true but he had come to my residence, think of the mental agony that he would have undergone by standing outside my house – that itself is sufficient. I am the follower of Peraringar Anna's ideology Marappom Mannipom (forget and forgive) (15).

The quality displayed by MGR proves the point that he controlled his ego that made him to forgive the sins of the defaulter. This incident also reminds us the wonderful MGR film song *in the Movie Dharmam Thalai Kakkum – (year 1963) and establishes the fact that MGR translated his life experience in to film songs*

The Charity one gives will save him, at times it will save his life as well.
Even though act of sabotage done cunningly by those who are closely associating with a righteous person
The noble deeds performed by him will save him.
Even mountain big problems would recede as mountain dews
Those who made our life miserable will be made to come to our door steps with their head down cast.

The following information about an old lady from Dindivanam of Tamil Nadu, who wanted to help Dr.MGR to get out of his financial problem to pay income tax, reflects the love and affection the common man had towards MGR:

It was during the period when MGR started his own political party, the AIADMK in 1972. News spread in the print media, that MGR had to pay a huge sum of money towards income tax, and the income tax department served notice on him. Those people, who are the fans of MGR, wrote several letters to MGR, that they can contribute their might in order to reduce his burden. Fans wanted MGR's permission to raise funds through his fan clubs. They said that even if they raise Rs.500/- per club, it will reach Rs.80.00 lakhs. Even if they could raise 50% of the target amount, MGR will be able to pay the income tax due. MGR was not willing to entertain such an idea, as he never wanted his fans and their families to suffer for him. One teacher from Dindivanam by name Sheriff wrote two letters to MGR. This letter dated 10.3.1972 states that I pay my obeisance to our beloved deity, who is residing in the hearts of crores and crores of his fans. I am working as a Teacher in Dindivanam, I feel very sad to note your income tax problem. We at home had decided to sell our only house, that will fetch Rs.40,000/- and submit the amount at your blessed feet. It is the desire of our blessed mother, and my mother is willing to dedicate her life for your welfare.

MGR was taken aback on reading the letter, and requested his secretary to give a telegram to the family to stop selling their house. After receiving the telegram, Sheriff again wrote a letter on 7.4.1972 expressing their determination to sell the property and dedicate it, as a humble offering to their deity (MGR). Though MGR refused the offer, however, he was elated and exclaimed that it is true that I lost my mother but she had appeared in the form of an old lady, and therefore I am not an orphan.

MGR became the Chief Minister in 1977. Upon hearing that this old lady was seriously ill, MGR went to her house and sat by her side. He gave huge sums of money to her, but the lady refused to accept and told

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MGR that I saw you in person that is enough; I will die a peaceful death. MGR consoled her and asked her to accept the money. After a year this old woman passed away and MGR attended her funeral too (16).

This real incident makes us to remember a very popular MGR song *from the movie Pudiya Boomi (1968) Written by Poovai Senkuttuvan Sung by Sri T.M. Soundararajan, Music Director: M.S. Viswanathan.*
Translation of the song in English:

I am a son belong to your house and this fact is known to everyone!
The path I undertake is that of Perariger Anna's
The lesson on the Change that is required from time to time is required here
If the heart is considered as the rose (flower) thereby the thoughts will smell sweet
Where there is heart there arise eternal-love that alone will rule me
Temple that shows the tower (gopuram i.e. imperishable gateway) that leads to God
Similarly if there is mind that should excel with good attitude
If one lives without forgetting these ideologies will raise like the Gopuram
There is a share that certainly exist for you and me in the world
The world will prosper through the hard work of every labourer
If one accepts whatever that happens in one's life then his bravery lone will stand by his side and guide him.
That earth which is led by the youth alone is called the new earth
My service is that of alleviating hardship of poor's and the depressed

a) *Interpretation or meaning of the song*

The hero of the song portrays that he belongs to everyone in the society as their son. A very noble thought that sees the rich and the poor as equal. This song assumes heart as flower rose; and therebythe thoughts that arise would smell sweet. Sane advice was given in this song to cultivate the mind in goodness, wherein eternal-love would spring. The mind of the youth in the society should become like a temple tower giving equal opportunity for others to grow. The youth should inculcate the attitude of goodness to transform the earth into a new earth so that only goodness prevails.

The above quality of charity and forgiveness displayed by Dr.MGR can be compared with the virtue contemplated by the great Thiruvalluvar in his work Thirukkural. The meaning of Righteousness in Tamil is "Dharma" or "Aram", in other words dharma or aram is synonymous to each other. In English also the words such as charity, philanthropy reflect the same meaning. It is very important to understand the inner meaning of the word Aram/dharma (Charity/Philanthropy or Virtue/ Righteousness as indicated by Thirukkural. People may casually read these words and come to a conclusion that it is all about Goodness. But philosophy goes beyond the mundane understanding, and explainswhat is right and what is wrong; and what constitute morality. It is important to understand the inner meaning of the word Virtue or Righteousness from the great work of Thiruvalluvar. Chapter 3 entitled Aran Valiyuruthal (emphasize of Virtue) gives a wonderful explanation to the concept of Aram/dharma. These immortal couplets are discussed hereunder:

35. Jealousy, aggrandizement, Anger, Ill-conceived words devoid of these four perpetually is righteousness.

Meaning: Avoiding jealousy, aggrandizement, anger, ill-conceived words for ever should be known as virtue or righteousness.

Thiruvalluvar wrote this couplet in such a way that if one avoids the first attitude, i.e. jealousy; the rest of the three attitudes will not recur. For example, if one has jealousy towards a particular thing, he will have an inward urge to attain it. When the urge becomes predominant, he would treacherously device various methods to attain it by any means. If he fails to achieve it, he will develop fury against those who stood between the object and his attainment. Anger would prevail and it may lead to open fighting to the extent of destroying each other.If one has to analyze the root cause, of this misery, it will come to light that it is because one is envious and jealous about a particular thing that had caused the chain reactions. If the tendency of jealousy, would have been controlled this suffering would have been prevented. Thiruvalluvar rightly caution's not to give room for jealousy as this attitude is a disease that spoils the reasoning power and leads one to commit sin (17)

After explaining the concept of righteousness, Thiruvalluvar emphasizes the importance of practicing it without any delay. He emphatically states that if one practices virtue without hesitation that will stand by him un-destructively (as a shadow) at the time of his death. That means, the virtue one practices in this life will follow as a shadow to give him ocean of goodness in his next life. Couplet 38 is very important wherein it says, "If one practice virtue consistently without compromise, it will pave the way for the state of birthless-ness. Thiruvalluvar beautifully brings home the immortal concept of deathlessness in this couplet. When a man attains the state of deathlessness there is no re-birth, and he attains the state of emancipation (i.e. the highest state of religious pursuit). Therefore, it should be understood that one has to practice virtue to attain the state of emancipation. An aimless virtue that is practiced for publicity should be considered as void. In the couplet 39 Thiruvalluvar brings home the objective of practice of virtue. The happiness derived from the

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practice of virtue alone is true happiness, rest of the mundane attainment, will not result in happiness nor does it bring fame. Therefore a person has to necessarily practice virtue that alone should be considered as his duty in life. By all means he should guard himself from earning bad name concludes the 40th couplet. It is not an overstatement when Thiruvalluvar gracefully states in the 31st couplet that "virtue brings greatness, wealth and therefore nothing is greater than practicing virtue to a living being. Finally he concludes that one should be flawless and truthful to himself that alone is virtue other prideful behavior will only result in exaggeration. Thus in the ten couplets Thiruvalluvar with his timeless wisdom not only explains the objective and scope of practicing virtue but also enunciates the goal of practicing virtue.From the various example indicated above one can find that Dr.MGR practiced this virtue and thereby not only purified his heart but also purified the pages of political history of Tamil Nadu.

b) NT Rama Rao took MGR's advice

NT Rama Rao was known as MGR in Andhra and was called as Andra MGR. He was a great friend of MGR. When he wanted to float his party, NTR met MGR in Ramavara garden. MGR asked NTR what was the name of his party; NTR said "Telegu Rajyam" but MGR asked him to change it to Telegu Desam. Thus the political party Telugu Desam emerged from Ramavara garden (pp 25-26).

c) MGR's Birth day Known to the Public only on 17.1.1978

To the public MGR's birth day was known only when an advertisement flashed in the Daily Thanthi on 17.1.1978. This advertisement was released by Shri. V.M.Paramasiva Mudaliar who was the owner of the oldest theatre known as Sri Murugan Takies. The advertisement contained the inscription asfollows :(18)

Tamil Transliteration:

Yindru 61vadu piranthanal kanum
Yen aruyir kudumba nanbar
MGR avarkal
Pallandu Nalamudam Vazha
Pirarthittu Valthum

i. *English Translation*

Witnessing the 61st Birth day, my family friend Sri MGR, I pray and wish that he may live several years with good health and prosperity.

d) MGR clarifies the air of doubt

MGR attended a religious function organized by Santo Chinnappa Devar at Marudamalai (Coimbatore). At this grand function, MGR was asked to address the gathering. In his opening address, MGR broke his *ere-long* silence and said *(in the words of Dr.MGR)*

"I belong to this Kongu Mandlam"(This piece of news astonished the general public and assured them that he belongs to Tamil Nadu. There was great excitement).

MGR continued, my forefathers belong to Mandradiar cast, and my native place was near to Kangeyam. My mother used to say this, and because of fear of Hyder Ali's invasion that might force us to embrace Muslimism, our forefathers flied to Kerala by crossing the canal of Palakkad. Indeed MGR's great grandfather lived in Puthur of Kankeyam. He was a jamedar quoted by Director Balu Manivannan. This clarifies the fact that MGR's forefathers belong to *Tamil Nadu unfortunately they had to move to Kerala*.

The Emergence of "victory" fingers - In the words of Mr.S.S.Ramakrishnan

MGR camped for the Bye-election at Dindigal way back in 1973. Press Reporters from five Leading Newspapers were waiting to accompany MGR in his Dindigul Bye-election campaign and I was representing Dinamalar. Two separate cars were provided to us by the party command. MGR was accompanied by Mayadevar who was the candidate, K.A.Krishnaswamy and S.D.Somasundaram in his open van MSW 2248. When the Van reached Samayanallur we were stopped by a huge crowd asking MGR to hoist the party flag there. MGR agreed and hoisted the flagfrom the van itself. Thereafter, he showed his V- fingers. That was the first occasion when MGR showed his third and fourth finger in a V-shape folding rest of his fingers (19).

e) Flood of People on the rail route

After launching the AIADMK party, MGR visited Madurai in 1973. MGR travelled in Pandian Express and scheduled to meet the then Prime Minister Smt.Indira Gandhi. People who came to know that MGR's arrival, assembled in large numbers and the train had to move slowly like an auto rickshaw from Trichy to Madurai. The Pandian express that was supposed to reach at 7.00 A.M. reached Madurai by 5.00 p.m. MGR wanted to get down at Kodai Road and travel by Car; but the station master approached him and requested him not to get down, since people are waiting on both sides and it will be very difficult to run the train without MGR S.S. Ramakrishnan. Now a day, political leader comes out in public only with Black Cats carrying AK 47 guns in their hands.

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Photo PP-2

f) MGR - an incarnation "par-apart" (thanipiravi)

It was during the generalelection days, this time we planned to go to Coimbatore in the Van. As usual, MGR used to address huge gatherings, then at places he used to hoist the party flags. The van was running fast and crossed the city. Still MGR was standing on the open terrace of the van; KAK asked him to sit and take rest for few minutes as there will be no villages for nearly ten kilometres. MGR said it is fine; I am relaxing by standing as good breeze comes from all corners. After some time, MGR wanted the driver to stop the Van. I and KAK got down from the van and found that few old women(who were working in the paddy field) came running to see MGR. Those women who came near to MGR said "it is our fortune that we have seen you in person and blessed him to live long". MGR got down from the van and spoke to them very affectionately. MGR then went to the house of a party cadet who had died when he came to attend the election campaign.

MGR directly went into the thatched house of the party worker, and placed a garland on the photo and marked his respect. The mother of the party worker (an old lady) came and hugged MGR and cried. MGR too cried along with her, and assured all the necessary help will be given to the family. I shudder to think that any old lady could move so closely to any political leader because of such attitude. I have no doubt to call MGR as an incarnation par apart writes S.S.Ramakrishnan (pp 87).

g) S.S.Ramakrishnan recalls another incident

It was in the same election campaign, MGR stayed in Hotel Alankar in Coimbatore, from there he used to go round Coimbatore for the campaign, and returned to the hotel in the night. Noting this, people used to gather, in large numbers, at the hotel, during morning and evening hours. When MGR travelled in the open van, people from the roof top used to pour flowers. It so happened that dust particle fell in MGRs eyes and that had irritated his eyes, and resulted in cancelling the campaign for the day. Suddenly there was a power failure in the hotel. As the news spread people gathered outside the hotel, and the news went to MGR. MGR decided to address the people, but it was resisted by the party functionaries. However, MGR came out and addressed - it was rumours spread by the opposite parties. Now that you have seen me alright; please go back to your house safely, and I shall meet you all tomorrow in the campaign. When the election campaign came to an end, we were about to depart, I requested MGR to stand with me for a photograph leaving the focussed camera to my friend writer Anandan. MGR agreed to stand along with me, Anandan took a snap. MGR was not satisfied with the take, he said you are an experienced writer but an amateur to the field of photography; you should take another snap. When I developed the film, I found that the first snap showed only half what was focussed, the second snap alone showed full figures. I realized the instruction of MGR to take the second snap and it proved to me what a genius craftsman MGR was in photography S.S.Ramakrishnan (pp 96).

IV. MGR Behaved Like an Ordinary Person Among the Common man

a) In the words of Mr.S.S.Ramakrishnan.

It was during the initial stage of formation of AIADMK, MGR planned to tour Madurai and stayed in Pandian Hotel. MGR went to Avaniyapuram and addressed the gathering. The crowd was huge. Many ladies including aged women were waiting to see MGR with children in their hands. Noticing this, MGR came towards the ladies and exchanged words with him. They wanted MGR to name their children\, and it was done. One very old lady pushed the police personnel and approached MGR. MG Rrushed to her and asked about her welfare. She told the difficulties faced by her, and MGR immediately asked Kalimuthu to help the lady. MGR decided to return to the hotel for the day. When the lift of the hotel was about to move, the operator of the lift suddenly caught the hands of MGR, and wanted to take a photograph. MGR did not show any interest, rather starred at him, and went to his room. This had created commotion. Next day afternoon, MGR had to leave Madurai by flight. He called Pattu Rajan to find out the flight timings, and asked the room boy to call the lift operators of the hotel. All the lift operators came to MGRs room;MGR asked who wanted to take photograph along with him. The poor man replied, kindly forgive me Sir. MGR asked him to come near to him for a photograph and asked me to take a snap. It was watched by other photographers who thought they were left out; realizing their intention MGR wanted all of them to join him for a photograph, and asked me to take a snap. Thus MGR moved so closely with his party workers, and ordinary workers, wherever he want and earned a name for himself and I shudder to think any other person who had behaved as ordinary as MGR exclaims Mr.S.S.Ramakrishnan.

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b) No deviation in the traffic

When he was the Chief Minister, MGR used to go to the Secretariat from his Ramavaram residence only by his own Ambassador Car TMX 4777. There will be a car piloted by the Police Officials, and there will be only two cars coming closely behind MGR's car. There will be no change in the routine traffic. No one will be required to stop their vehicles so that MGR's car passes them. It so happened that one day when MGR car crossed Teynampet signal, an Auto rammed into MGR's car. The Police were annoyed, and the auto driver came crying to MGR, that it was break failure, that had caused this damage. MGR not only pacified the auto driver, but also gave Rs.1500/- , asked him to repair his Auto, and advised him to be careful in the traffic, K.P. Ramakrishnan in his book (PP 41).

c) MGR visited ailing Kakkan

MGR went to Madurai to celebrate May Day in 1980, and went to see Muthu who was admitted in the Government Hospital. When he was about to return, Kalimuthu and Balaguruva Reddiyar informed MGR, that congress leader Kakkan was also admitted in the hospital. MGR went straight in to his room and asked him "What do you want me to do"

Kakkan replied: Your affection itself is enough

MGR then asked whether he can request hospital authorities to change him to a special ward, but Kakkan refused. When he was about to leave, MGR again requested Kakkan to ask him for any help, *S.S. Ramakrishnan (pp.48).*

Brings Krishna Water:
In the words of Shri. H.V .Hande

When Sri.NT Rama Rao was the Chief Minister of Andrapradesh, MGR invited him for a morning breakfast at his Ramavaram residence. Since, I knew how to speak Telugu, MGR asked me to go to the Airport to receive NTR. I went to the Airport and received him. When we reached MGRs house, I witnessed the Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu standing at the entrance and welcomed; MGR himself garlanded NTR. As they are all good friends already, NTR asked MGR why all these formalities Annagaru! Please tell me what am I supposed to do? MGR then opened the subject matter of Krishna water to Tamil Nadu –to everyone's surprise NTR immediately agreed without even consulting his ministers or the Secretaries. Can any event, would have taken place, like this, in the history of any political affairs exclaims Shri.H.V.Hande former Minister in MGR's cabinet (20).

i. *Brings Cauvery Water*

In one peculiar instance of Cauvery Row in the 1980's, MGR was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu while Ramakrishna Hegde was Karnataka's Chief Minister. As usual, Karnataka refused to release water to Tamil Nadu. MGR, suddenly went to Bangalore and landed right in front of Hegde's house. Hegde was astonished by MGR's sudden visit. Hegde invited MGR for breakfast and during the course, MGR got hiccups and Hegde immediately offered him water. A clever MGR said to Hegde: *"My people in Tamil Nadu too are having hiccups. Will you provide water to them? "* A stunned Hegde, applauded the MGR's wit and released water to Tamil Nadu. Newspapers flashed the news "Karnataka releases Cauvery water to Tamilnadu". That was a friendly effort of Dr.MGR in the 1980's.

ii. *MGR fell's ill:*

It is unfortunate that MGR fell ill on 6th October 1984 and admitted in Apollo Hospital and on 16th October 1984 Smt.Indira Gandhi who was the Prime Minister of India visited MGR at Apollo Hospital and made special arrangements to air life MGR to Brooklyn Hospital, USA.



Dr.M.G.Ramachandran & Former Prime Minister of India Late Smt.Indira Gandhi

iii. *Return of MGR in 1985*

The entire Tamil Nadu world was awaiting the appearance of MGR, after his treatment from America, on 4th February 1985. A huge stage was arranged at the army ground at St. Thomas Mount. The crowd was numerous and it looked like the famous function of Madurai where Azagar travels from the Azhagar Temple to Vaigai. It was 7.00 A.M. The general public showed sign of joy, on seeing the aircraft flying in the air to be landed at the airport. Few minutes after MGR arrived in his car 4747. The stage was arranged so that MGR's Car can be driven on to the stage itself. But MGR stopped the car and rushed to the stage at his usual style of raising his hands. It was a pleasant surprise to everyone, more so to his critics exclaims S.S.Ramakrishnan (pp 70).

It is quite appropriate here to quote what was said by Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu:

We hear stories about the war between Devas and Asuras, in the heaven in the Puranas. Thereby the

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winners and losers will also differ. The Asuras (demons) were complaining everywhere, that Lord Brahma was favouring the devas by offering elixir to them; thereby they attained the state of deathless. Hearing this complaint, Brahma called the demons and offered cup of elixir to each demon, with a situation, that they should consume the elixir without bending their elbow. The demons tried their level best; but, could not succeed. Finally Brahma called the Devas, and gave the elixir to each of them and stipulated the same condition. The devas thought for a while, and each one sat in front of the other, and feed the elixir to the other deva who was sitting exactly opposite, thus all the devas consumed the elixir. This may be a story but there is an undisputed fact behind it (i.e. "if you wish to give it to others, you will certainly get it") this is real socialism. Bharat Ratna Dr.MGR followed the policy of giving it to others and stands tall in the annals of history of philanthropy in Tamil Nadu.

Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha further states (in her own words about MGR) (21)

People enjoy happiness by praising MGR as Ponmana Chemmal, Puratchi Thalaivar; Makkal Thilagam, Idayakkani. The three syllables MGR itself is a mantra. These three syllables give us mental strength when we think about it; and when we chant, it gives courage. In the film industry and in politics, it is our leader Puratchi Thalaivar who planted the victory flag.

We can see great people in the history of every country, who work for the upliftment of the poor and oppressed day in and out. MGR is not only equivalent to such leaders of the world, but has qualities beyond these great leaders. When we think of such historical leader, who has been gifted to us by God himself, we are elated with tears of joy in our eyes. He stood as the heart's fruit (Idayakkani) of Peraringer Anna, who was responsible for the growth of DMK and stood as its root and nourishment. The pride goes to Puratchi Thalaivar MGR, who worked day in and out to alight DMK Party to the throne to rule Tamil Nadu.

> *To establish equity and justice in the society, to provide education to all; to provide mid-day meal to every school going children; to provide justice to the down trodden and deprived people; to weed out corruptive practice in the society; to drive out bad elements from the society; and to establish peoples rule thereby enabling the benefits of the development activities to reach the unreached and to attain these through peaceful mean devoid of violence MGR entered in to politics. In politics and in administration the changes MGR made have entered in the annals of history and stands as a silent revolution.* It is because of the popular schemes that were implemented by Dr.MGR during his rule in Tamil Nadu he lives in the hearts of people even this day.

d) MGR's Political achievements

MGR's emphasize was on education and social development. One of the greatest schemes announced by Dr.MGR was the "Mid-Day Meals Scheme". In his famous speech on AIR on 30.06.1982, Dr.MGR he gives reasons for the implementation of the schemes: (22):



e) In the words of MGR

I came here to speak about the Noon Meals Scheme, which was introduced with a view to relieve the sufferings (created by hunger) of the poor children of Tamil Nadu:

Mahatma Gandhi used to say that "God shows his form to the poor's through the food plate", at the same time, Peringer Anna used to say that I could see God in the smiling face of the poor's. The great Thiruvalluvar says Tamil Transliteration: "virupasium ovapinium serupagayum seratiyalvathu - **English Translation- "Devoid of starvation, disease and attack by enemy country alone should be considered as Nation."** The country is crossing the population of 70 crores. Due to excessive population and resultant poverty, the poor children are mal-nourished and leading doctors of the country came to a conclusion that the children are mal-nourished, due to prevalence of extreme poverty.

English Translation- "Devoid of starvation, disease and attack by enemy country alone should be considered as Nation."

The country is crossing the population of 70 crores. Due to excessive population and resultant poverty, the poor children are mal-nourished and leading doctors of the country came to a conclusion that the children are mal-nourished, due to prevalence of extreme poverty.

Great saint Avvaiyar says "greatest distress is poverty and that too poverty occurs in childhood days". I introduced the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, as I had undergone such a state of starvation, when I was a child. Had not my neighbour, a generous lady, did not give a bowl full of rice to appease the hunger caused due to starvation for nearly three days- my mother,

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myself along with my brother would have died long ago" as we were starving for three days without food. Such motherhood made me the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with full confidence on me. To wipe the tears of millions of such mother-hood, I have undertaken the path known to me. I have realized that, it is my duty to reduce the sufferings of the mother-hood, atleast to a certain extent, and introduced this scheme so that poor children, from the age of two to ten will benefit from this scheme. According to census of Tamil Nadu, the total population is 4.82 crores in 1981. In which the children belonging to the age of two to five is estimated to be 42.10 lakhs. Children belonging to the age limit from 5 to 10 are 73.73 lakhs. Thereby the total children from 2 to 10 years are 105.83 lakhs in which about 60 lakhs children belonging to below poverty line will be benefitted.

The children with the age limit from 2 to 5will avail this benefit from the child care centres. The children beyond the age of five will avail this benefit from their own schools. The district level officers, will take the responsibility of implementing the scheme. I have taken the responsibility of myself to head the higher level committee consisting of eminent persons, who are ministers and philonthrophers.

The social welfare department is running about 4343 child care centres throughout the state; moreover, this scheme facilitates, establishment of one centre per village and thereby 15,501 child care centres were established. To impart education a qualified lady teacher had been appointed in each of the centre. Preference was given to young widows. They will be nominated by the officers in consultation with noted social personality of the local area. The selection process was over, they are undergoing training, and they will take charge from 1st July onwards.

The children beyond the age of 5 to 10 will avail the benefit from thirty six thousand primary schools of Tamil Nadu.

It is true that a noon meal scheme is being run by the state of Tamil Nadu for the school children; however, there is a big difference in the new scheme introduced by me. The old scheme was benefitted only one third of the pupils. The new scheme will benefit all the poor children of the schools. In the old scheme mid-day meals was provided only for 200 days, but the new scheme will provide food for all the 365 days of the year. The government spends about 10 Paisa in the old scheme, wherein every block should give 5 paisa per student belonging to their block. Due to economic constraints, these blocks were not able to meet the expenditure, and I have ordered that the entire expenditure would be borne by the Government itself, and therefore the old scheme got the recognition of the Government.

This scheme should not be considered merely a noon-meal providing scheme. I expect these centres, will provide avenues for the poor children, come together, forgetting their religion and cast and grow in an atmosphere of total freedom from the social evils and thereby, it will pave way for social integration and general health will be promoted.

I have plans for construction of public toilets to be used by women and this will be used by the children as well. I also have plans to generate powers from the human waste. These children will be educated to use the toilet at their very young age. More-over the children will maintain their own lunch plates and the drinking water tumblers. They will also be trained to cultivate vegetables in the gardens of the centres. Physical exercises will also be taught to the thereby they will maintain good body condition. I expect that children from these centres will become useful citizens and think of the welfare of the society early in their age.

The total expenditure per year will work out to be Rs.100 crores, and this expenditure will increase year after year. I expect that the general public will extend their fullest co-operation to avail this important scheme, and the NGO's will come forward to give their helping hand. The plan sketch for the building for the Centre is ready, and it is estimated that about Rs.38,000/- will be the construction cost of each centre.

The Prime Minister of the country came forward to understand this scheme. Various foreign organizations have shown interest to know about the scheme. *I feel the children are the wealth of the nation and it is my duty to nurture them so that the burden on their parents will be reduced.*

Welfare measures implemented by MGR as Chief Minister:

- He ordered 20 kg of rice to be given through Public Distribution System through TUCS and reduced the rate of rice to Rs.1.75/-
- He introduced scheme for assistance to the destitute women for their marriage expenses.
- In 1980s MGR took *strict action against Naxalites.* He gave a free hand to the police to go against the naxals and till today there is no naxalism/Maoism in Tamil Nadu. Now TN is free from Terrorism!
- M.G.R implemented lot of freebies but to whom it was really needed. Freebies including Sewing machine for ladies etc. (Note: Not TV, Grinder or Mixer)
- M.G.R opened *Vandalur Zoo*, the largest zoological garden in India.
- M.G.R created *Tamil University* in Thanjavur.
- M.G.R conducted 5th *Tamil World Conference* in Madurai.
- M.G.R established nearly six Universities *Mother Therasa Women's University Bharathiar, Bharathidasan*
- Made selling of Liquor only through *TASMAC* which increased Government's income & reduced Methyl alcohol deaths.

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- MGR is the reason for the development of PDS system in Tamilnadu.
- MGR developed Hosur as an industrial estate which was reason for development of Banglore
- Apart from education, MGR focussed on women welfare.
- He introduced women-centric buses.
- MGR even concentrated on the preservation of cultural and heritage buildings and monuments, such as temples, historical sites and so on. This in turn led to a boost in tourism.

The popular schemes are:

- *Schemes for Children*
- Mid-Day meals scheme – about 1,98,990 staffs are working throughout Tamil Nadu most of them are widows.
- About 62,43,662 children are availing this benefit from 60,000 Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme Shelters (Sathunavu Koodam).
- Free Uniform
- Free Text books for children
- Free tooth powder
- Free chappals

Employment Schemes

- One employment per family
- Incentive to the educated unemployed
- Equipments to the self employed
- Self-employment.

Schemes for the Women:

- Marriage assistance to the widows and the destitute
- Gold for the mangalyam
- Service Centres for the women
- Hostels for the working women
- Welfare houses for the children and mother

Schemes for the Poors:

- Construction of 30.00 lakh houses for the down trodden
- Free electricity for the poors

Self-Sustaining Schemes:

- Construction of houses
- Providing drinking water facilities
- Creating water resources
- Providing Link Roads
- Constructing small bridges
- Medical shops in Rural areas
- Burial Grounds for the Adi Dravidas.

Schemes for the Peasants:

- Free electricity for the small farmers and Concessional rate for the rest of the farmers
- Those farmers who are unable to repay the loan
- Crop Insurance
- Pesticides and seeds at concessional rates

Schemes for the Workers:

- Accidental insurance
- Pension coupled with gratuity
- Interim relief after accident
- Housing schemes for the fishermen and weavers
- Savings and relief
- Life insurance to Building labourers, rickshaw pullers, koolies and pension scheme

Schemes for the elderly:

- Monthly financial assistance
- Every day Mid-day meals
- Free dresses twice a year

f) MGR wanted Ms.Jayaraman Jayalalitha as his successor:



MGR brought Dr. Jayalalitha, who had acted in 28 films along with him, to lead the party, and strongly believed, that Madam Jayalitha, had the fire power, to lead the party from the front. To a question from the senior Minister; MGR replied, every creation, will have a future dissolution, and when there is a development, there should be recession. After me, to take our objectives further, and sustain its development and fame, Ms. Jayalalitha (affectionately called as Ammu by MGR) alone can do it. If I hand over the reign of this party to others, I will be doing a great discredit, to Annaquotes Balu Manivannan (pp 75). This prediction, had become a reality, when MGR was admitted in Broklyn Hospital, USA, madam Jayalalitha single-handedly, campaigned Tamil Nadu Elections and made AIADMK victorious.

g) MGR makes his property public:

Puratchi Thalaivar Bharat Ratna Dr.MGR wrote a WILL of testament of his property and wanted charity to be done from the money earned by his properties and that is being done even today:

Nearly 29 years after the death of AIADMK founder and former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran, the Madras High Court on Thursday appointed retired judge Justice D. Hariparanthaman to

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administer his properties, ending one more battle over the execution of the actor-politician's will (23).

In the past three decades, MGR's legal heirs had fought numerous battles in the court over the administration of the charismatic leader's estate. Justice M.M. Sundresh passed the latest order while dismissing a batch of applications moved by the AIADMK founder's relatives seeking to appoint them as the Administrator of the properties left behind by him. The judge then appointed Justice Hariparanthaman to handle the job and directed him to file a comprehensive report in eight weeks after inspecting all the properties and the accounts of the Trust. The order passed on Thursday could be traced back to the WILL that had turned contentious since the death of the former Chief Minister on December 24, 1987. Through the WILL, which was registered on January 18, 1987, MGR had appointed senior advocate N.C. Ragavachari (since deceased) as its executor. He had named a relative M. Rajendran to succeed Ragavachari after the latter's lifetime. It is worth noting the intention of the WILL of Dr.MGR which is important to the subject matter of this research endeavour:

Broadly dividing his properties into two Dr.MGR, in his WILL, made it very clear that he did not have any other legal representative except his wife, Smt.V.N. Janaki. Even Smt.V.N.Janaki was given only a life estate, apart from certain articles.MGR had divided his vast properties - including the 6.47 acre Ramvaram estate, which was the nerve centre of Tamil politics during his three tenures as Chief Minister - into two parts, granting his heirs and wife a life estate, but also stipulating that the majority of them be used for philanthropic purposes. This had resulted in the creation of a home and school for the deaf and dumb at Ramvaram in 1990, as well as the MGR Janaki College of Arts and Sciences for Women in 1996, with the former funded by the income derived from his property in Chennai's salubrious Saligramam area, Sathya Gardens.

The WILL stated that the shares of Sathya Studio Private Ltd would go to the AIADMK. The administration and maintenance of the building have to be done by it, apart from appropriating the income for the party. In the event the party gets divided or dissolved, the shares would go to the 'MGR Oomai Illam Trust'. There is no right of sale or alienation or encumbrance of Sathya Studio Private Ltd, which was named after his mother. Since Mr. Rajendran, the last executor appointed by MGR, died on January 8, 2013, and as the WILL did not name any one to succeed him, Mr.Rajendran's wife Latha and other relatives of MGR approached the High Court seeking to appoint them as the Administrator of the properties. Refusing to accept their applications, Justice Sundresh said, *"The testator is none other than the former Chief Minister of the State, who is known to be a philanthropist par excellence. After the life time of Mr.Rajendran, the will authorises the High Court to appoint an Administrator as per law. Thus, conspicuously, the WILL did not name any one thereafter, including any of his relatives".*

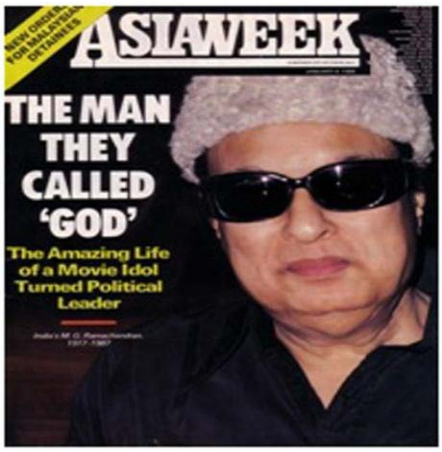


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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZL_fPgv9Ojo

Noting that the intention of MGR was very clear that the properties were to be utilised for a philanthropic purpose mainly, among other things, Justice Sundresh appointed Justice Hariparanthaman as the Administrator. The above reminds the intention of Puratchi Thalaivar Bharat Ratna Dr.M.G. Ramahandran as quoted by Actor Rajesh, that "I will write a WILL that after my demise, all my wealth will go towards the poor and orphans" and the noble MGR lived up to his words and made his intention clear (19).

V. Conclusion

Thus in this paper an attempt has been made to portray the life history of Bharat Ratna Marudhur Gopalamenon Ramachandran with real life examples. The various narrations above would indicate that MGR displayed his eternal love towards the people of Tamil Nadu.

Limitations of the paper

There are several books available on MGR's life and history. Especially, I enjoyed reading the Books of S.Vijayan, K.P. Ramakrishnan (MGRs personal body guard); S.S. Ramakrishnan (MGR's Personal Photographer), Ve. Kumaravel. It is the experience of this Researcher, that whatever has been described in this paper, is only an over view (which is part of the Ph.D research work) when compared to what is available in the print media (which are numerous). This researcher is bewildered to note, such great many books were written on one noble soul, Puratchi Thalaivar, Ponmana Chemmal Dr. MGR who will certainly inspire generations as he inspired me to do this research work.

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Acknowledgements

I acknowledge with great reverence to (i) the Publisher – Tamil Weekly Magazine Kumudham who had published articles about MGR for nearly a year and (ii) my thanks are due to Puthiya Thalaimurai (Tamil Weekly Magazine) wherein Durai Karuna is writing articles after articles bringing multi-various facts about Bharat Ratna Dr.MGR.

I also acknowledge with thanks the services rendered by Ms.Hemamuruthi, of Centre for Continuing Education, IIT Madras in formatting the pictures of this article.

Dedication

I dedicate this paper to the beloved and blessed motherof Bharat Ratna Marudhur Gopalamenon Ramachandran **Late Smt.Mukhil Marathur Sathya-bhamma**; **(i.e. The joy that arise by hearing her son called as a righteous person is greater than the pain laboured by her at the time of the birth of the child).**

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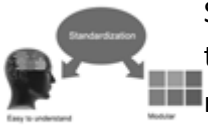
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Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

Color charges: Authors are advised to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a Color Work Agreement form before your paper can be published. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality homan social science research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

3. Ask your guides: If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of homan social science then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.



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6. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

7. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

.

Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.



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Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.



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Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."

Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

The Administration Rules

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Topics	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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ISSN 975587

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