



Editorial...

I wish to state that the department has been publishing quality articles in its Newsletter, promoting the writing skills of students and staff members, also aims at motivating students and staff members for contributing articles on current economic topics. The department has been striving hard to bring out the News letter from the past 11 years. This is the 20st issue of *Kautilya* getting released at the weekly assembly. Publication of the articles and other features in the Newsletter is one of the academic exercises which the department is doing on regular basis.

Being an editor, I am happy to say that the very purpose of this New letter is to provide updated information about the ongoing changes and current economic events taking place in the Indian economy to the targeted audience of the college.

This issue comprises articles on current Economic topics and problems. As a regular feature, this issue of *Kautilya* covers a brief write up on the contributions of Nobel laureate, the current issue throws light upon the contributions of Nobel Laureate, Lawrence Robert Klein and this issue contains articles & Write-ups exclusively on Union Budget-2025-26 including Budget highlights and a report on Special lecture.

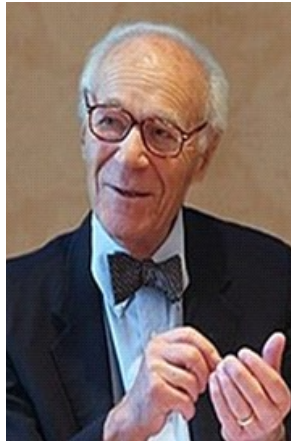
Objective of this Newsletter is to provide an opportunity to both staff and students to exhibit their views on current economic issues through their creative writings in the form of articles and write ups. The readers are welcome to express their opinions and suggestions.

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Lawrence Robert Klein (September 14, 1920 – October 20, 2013)



Lawrence Robert Klein was an American economist. For his work in creating computer models to forecast economic trends in the field of econometrics in the Department of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania, he was awarded the *Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1980 specifically “for the creation of econometric models and their application to the analysis of economic fluctuations and economic policies.”* Due to his efforts, such models have become widespread among economists. Harvard University professor Martin Feldstein told the Wall Street Journal that Klein “was the first to create the statistical models that embodied Keynesian economics,” tools still used by the Federal Reserve Bank and other central banks.

Klein was born in Omaha, Nebraska, the son of Blanche (née Monheit) and Leo Byron Klein. He went on to graduate from Los Angeles City College, where he learned calculus; the University of California, Berkeley, where he began his computer modeling and earned a BA in Economics in 1942; he earned his PhD in Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1944, where he was Paul Samuelson’s first doctoral student.

At the University of Michigan, Klein developed enhanced macroeconomic models, in particular the famous Klein–Goldberger model with Arthur Goldberger, which was based on foundations laid by Jan Tinbergen of the Netherlands, later winner of the first economics prize in 1969. Klein differed from Tinbergen in using an alternative economic theory and a different statistical technique.

In 1954, Klein’s brief membership in the Communist Party was made public and he was denied tenure at the University of Michigan, in the wake of the McCarthy era. Klein moved to the University of Oxford, and developed an economic model of the United Kingdom known as the Oxford model with Sir James Ball. Additionally, at the Institute of Statistics, Klein assisted with the creation of the British Savings Surveys, based upon the Michigan Surveys.

In 1958, Klein returned to the U.S. to join the Department of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1959 he was awarded the **John Bates Clark Medal**, one of the two most prestigious awards in the field



of economics. In 1968 he became the Benjamin Franklin Professor of Economics and Finance at Penn.

Later career

During the 1976 United States presidential election, Klein coordinated Jimmy Carter's economic task force. He declined an invitation to join Carter's administration. Klein has also been president of the Econometric Society, the International Atlantic Economic Society (1989–1990), and the American Economic Association (in 1977).

His Nobel citation concludes that "few, if any, research workers in the empirical field of economic science, have had so many successors and such a large impact as Lawrence Klein". However, Christopher Sims has criticized the assumptions underlying large macro-econometric models built by Klein (Sims, 1980). Also, many economists have questioned the suitability of estimation methods employed by large structural models and the usefulness of simple autoregressive models for approximating economic systems.

In his final years, he was constructing short range "current quarter models" that use current economic indicators to get a handle on the rate of economic growth during the current and next quarter. In contrast to earlier

efforts to model the economy structurally and to use constant adjustments and judgmental estimates for the exogenous variables, these systems are deliberately automatic and mechanical, simply translating available information into a statistically best estimate of current conditions. This represents a very different tradition from his earlier model building and applications.

After formal retirement and until his death he was engaged in macro econometric model building high-frequency models that project the economy within a short timeframe (e.g., monthly or quarterly). A publication on high frequency model containing regions such as US, China, Russia, India, Brazil, Mexico, Korea and Hong Kong was expected in 2008.

Klein was a founding trustee of Economists for Peace and Security. He was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences the American Philosophical Society, and the United States National Academy of Sciences.

- Venkatalakshmi M N
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Budget 2025: Progress or Opportunity missed ?

As the dust settles on the Union Budget 2025, opinions remain divided. While the government has focused on keeping the fiscal deficit in check, many feel this budget has overlooked crucial sectors that directly impact everyday lives. One of the biggest concerns is the shrinking budget for education and healthcare. Public education, once a priority, now sees a reduced allocation—just 1.55% for school education and 0.99% for higher education. Similarly, healthcare spending has fallen to 1.9% of total expenditure. For a country aiming to improve its human capital, these cuts raise serious questions. Will our schools and hospitals get the resources they need?

Then there's the issue of capital expenditure, which has increased by only 0.9%. Given inflation, this is effectively a cut. Infrastructure projects—roads, railways, and public utilities—may slow down, affecting jobs and long-term growth. Farmers, too, might feel the pinch. The fertilizer subsidy has been reduced to ¹ 1.68 trillion, which could push up input costs and hurt agricultural productivity. Similarly, petroleum subsidies have been slashed to ¹ 121 billion, which might lead to higher fuel prices, affecting both businesses and households.

Small businesses received some attention, but the informal sector—millions of daily wage earners, street vendors, and gig workers—remains overlooked. Without targeted policies, these workers will continue to struggle for stability and fair wages. Many also feel this budget lacks bold economic reforms. The focus on fiscal discipline is important, but where are the game-changing policies to drive long-term growth? Environmentalists, too, were left disappointed, as the budget offered little in the way of green energy investments or climate action.

At the heart of it, Budget 2025 feels like a cautious step rather than a transformative one. While stability is important, people were hoping for more—more investment in education, healthcare, and sustainability. As the year unfolds, it remains to be seen whether this budget will deliver meaningful changes or if it is truly a missed opportunity. The achieved results will indicate the clear picture of what has happened towards the end of fiscal year.

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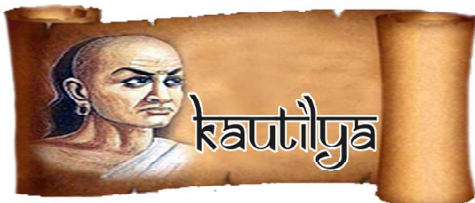
EXPERT TALK AND INTERACTIVE SESSION ON UNION BUDGET 2025 – AN OVERVIEW

A special lecture as well as an interactive session on the Union budget -2025-26 was organised by the Department of Economics in association with IQAC on 6th February 2025. Dr. H.R. Krishnaih Gowda, Economic thinker and writer and a cooperative specialist was the resource person invited for delivering the lecture.

The session began with guest introduction and welcome by Mr. Siddappa R Assistant professor, Department of Economics, later the session was handed over to Dr. H.R. Krishnaih Gowda. He began the lecture by introducing and defining the budget and touched upon few basic areas of budget. He highlighted it as the 'Budget for Middle classes' as told by union finance

minister Nirmala Sitaraman. The speaker stressed upon the view that equal distribution of resources is important rather than the overall development and improvement of all sectors in a balanced way has to be considered as an important aspect in the present day economy..

Further, speaking about the highlights of budget, he opined that union Budget -2025 as the consumption led Budget, which indirectly stipulates the investment led growth. Both of them must always go hand in hand. The main highlight of this year's budget is the income tax exemption up to the income of 12 lakh Rupees. As per the research committee prediction this leads to financial loss of approximately 1 lakh crore to the government



exchequer. But this change in tax reforms leads to increased consumption and credit creation which might bring additional revenue to the government. The speaker spoke about Agriculture and allied sector development according to him agriculture is considered as the first engine of growth in 2025-2026 budget. He mentioned about crop diversity, irrigation, storage facility, increased use of Makhana seeds in Bihar and other important agricultural improvements.

In the field of Education, investment should be on man power rather on infrastructure and minimum 6% of GDP must be invested on both education and health, expressed by him. Further speaking about the urban development he mentioned that both rural and urban areas to be economically sustainable a coming to health sector he referred about introduction of Ayushman

Bharat, 10000 additional seats in medical college, cancer centres and about the flaws of health insurances. Further he spoke about the 'Udaan' Airport facility to be created in smaller cities of India and ceiling less FDI brought up by the Government of India during post reforms period. Proceeding to the conclusion he discussed about Revenue received, budget's deficit amount, interest payments, pending payables of union Government with the support of accurate data and statistics.

The later part of the session was open for the interaction, where in, students posed some of the questions and sought the clarifications. This academic exercise became successful in providing valuable insights into Union Budget 2025-26.

Keerthana S K
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The Union Budget 2025-26- An Overview

The Union Budget 2025-26, presented by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, sets a strategic roadmap for economic growth, increasing individual Consumption and Investment by Income tax Reforms leaving more money in the hands of people, emphasizing structural reforms, fiscal prudence, and sectoral development. With an overarching vision of achieving 'Viksit Bharat,' the budget attempts to balance growth with inclusivity by focusing on agriculture, MSMEs, investment, and exports. However, while it outlines ambitious targets, the feasibility of their execution remains a crucial point of analysis.

Macroeconomic Perspective

India continues to be the fastest-growing major economy, with robust fundamentals despite global economic headwinds. The budget forecasts a **fiscal deficit of 4.4% of GDP**, a slight improvement from the revised estimate of **4.8% in 2024-25**. This signals a commitment to fiscal consolidation, though the extent of expenditure rationalization remains debatable. The capital expenditure outlay of **Rs. 10.18 lakh crore** is expected to drive infrastructure-led growth. However, the efficacy of these investments depends on implementation efficiency and private sector participation.

The nominal GDP growth is projected at **10.1%**, reflecting optimism in economic recovery. Additionally, the total budget expenditure stands at **RS.50.65 lakh crore**, marking a **7.4% increase** over the previous year. A major portion of the expenditure is allocated to **interest payments (Rs.12.50 lakh crore)**, **defense (Rs.6.2 lakh crore)**, and **capital investments (Rs.10.18 lakh crore)**, ensuring sustained infrastructure growth while maintaining fiscal discipline.

Agriculture and Rural Development: First Engine of Growth

Agriculture remains a critical pillar, with new initiatives like the 'PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana', aimed at boosting productivity and resilience in 100 identified districts. Additionally, the **Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses** and **investment in post-harvest storage** aim to strengthen food security. The budget also proposes **increasing the agricultural credit target to Rs.24 lakh crore**, providing farmers with greater access to financing. The continued push for **natural and organic farming** aligns with sustainable agricultural practices, though its large-scale implementation remains



uncertain. However, a critical challenge persists in **agricultural market linkages and rural distress**. While the **enhancement of credit under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC)** is a step forward, agricultural supply chain inefficiencies, particularly in perishable commodities, require more cared interventions.

MSMEs and Manufacturing: The Second Engine

MSMEs, employing **over 7.5 crore people**, are central to economic growth. The budget increases **investment and turnover limits** for MSME classification, incentivizing growth. Additionally, **credit guarantee cover enhancements** and a **Fund of Funds for startups** provide necessary financial support. The **Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme** has been extended to new sectors, including **green energy, electric vehicles, and semiconductor manufacturing**, positioning India as a competitive manufacturing hub. However, structural issues such as **delayed payments, lack of formalization, and access to technology** remain pressing concerns. The success of these measures hinges on reducing bureaucratic hurdles and ensuring effective implementation of policies like the **National Manufacturing Mission**.

Investment and Infrastructure: The Third Engine

Investment is a primary driver of economic growth, with an emphasis on **public-private partnerships (PPP)** and **long-term financing mechanisms**. The budget introduces initiatives like the **Maritime Development Fund (Rs.25,000 crore)** and an **Urban Challenge Fund (Rs.1 lakh crore)** to accelerate urban development. Additionally, the government has **earmarked Rs.75,000 crore for railway infrastructure modernization** and **Rs.2 lakh crore for road and expressway expansion**, supporting the goal of enhanced connectivity and logistics efficiency.

Nonetheless, India's **ease of doing business indicators** suggest that procedural inefficiencies and regulatory bottlenecks continue to deter investment. While the **Asset Monetization Plan 2025-30** is

expected to generate Rs.10 lakh crore, prior experiences with asset monetization indicate that implementation remains a challenge.

Education and Skill Development

The budget emphasizes **education and skill development** as key drivers of economic empowerment. Initiatives such as the **expansion of IITs, Atal Tinkering Labs in schools, and National Centres of Excellence for skilling** aim to improve workforce readiness for emerging industries. Additionally, the **Bharatiya Bhasha Pustak Scheme** focuses on increasing the availability of educational resources in Indian languages, promoting inclusivity and accessibility in learning. The proposal to provide **broadband connectivity to government secondary schools and primary health centres** is expected to enhance digital learning infrastructure in rural areas.

A new **Education Investment Fund** has been proposed to provide financial aid to economically weaker students in higher education. However, challenges remain in **bridging the quality gap in education, ensuring employability of graduates, and addressing regional disparities in access to higher education**. The government should monitor on quality of education provided by the institutes in tier 2 and 3 cities and bring qualitative reforms in the existing system.

Exports and Trade: The Fourth Engine

The **Export Promotion Mission** and **BharatTradeNet**, a digital public infrastructure for trade facilitation, aim to integrate Indian industries into global supply chains. In a Country like India for its Large Human Capital government tried to make Specific focus on **labour-intensive sectors** like textiles, footwear, and toys indicates an effort to create employment while boosting exports.

The budget has also introduced **trade incentive schemes for MSME exporters**, making it easier for small businesses to access international markets. However, global trade uncertainties, protectionist tendencies in key markets, and logistical inefficiencies



pose challenges. The **need for competitive cost structures, enhanced productivity, and trade policy stability** remains critical for India to maintain its export momentum.

Tax Reforms and Fiscal Management

The budget continues with **tax simplification measures**, introducing a new income tax bill and **reducing tax slabs** under the new regime. The **nil tax slab extended up to Rs.12 lakh** benefits the middle class, aiming to enhance disposable income and consumption.

On the **indirect tax front**, rationalization of **customs duties on essential goods, critical minerals, and inputs for MSMEs** fosters domestic manufacturing. However, effective tax administration, particularly regarding **TDS/TCS rationalization**, remains crucial for compliance ease. A key change in **GST filing procedures** aims to reduce compliance burdens for small businesses, making tax administration more efficient.

Outcome and Future Implications

The budget's success will be determined by its **impact on economic growth, employment generation, and fiscal discipline**. If effectively implemented, the emphasis on **capital expenditure, MSME support, rural development, and education** could drive **higher GDP growth, enhance job creation, and improve overall economic resilience**. However, challenges remain in **execution efficiency, private sector participation, and addressing structural bottlenecks**. If regulatory barriers and bureaucratic inefficiencies persist, the projected benefits may not fully materialize. The key to success lies in **governance efficiency, stakeholder coordination, and policy adaptability** to evolving economic dynamics.

Challenges and Limitations:

1. Rising Cost of Living:

- ❖ No direct relief on **fuel, essential commodities, or healthcare costs**, which could offset tax benefits.

- ❖ Inflationary pressures remain a concern.

2. Employment and Wage Growth:

- ❖ While investments in MSMEs and startups may create jobs, the lack of **specific measures for salary hikes** could limit real income growth.
- ❖ **Gig economy and contractual workers** still face uncertainty regarding job security.

3. Indirect Tax Burden:

- ❖ While **customs duty adjustments** help in some areas, **GST rates** remain unchanged, impacting daily expenses.



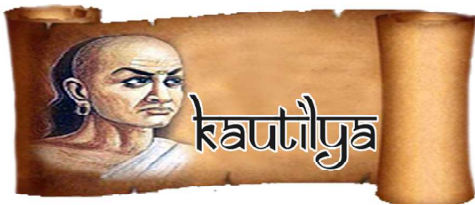
Conclusion: Balancing Growth with Implementation

The Budget 2025-26 outlines an ambitious economic vision, with clear emphasis on **investment-driven growth, MSME support, rural development, and education**. However, the success of these measures depends largely on **execution efficiency, governance reforms, and private sector responsiveness**. While fiscal consolidation is a positive step, sustaining high public expenditure without over-reliance on market borrowings remains a fine balance.

The coming year will test the government's ability to translate these policies into tangible economic outcomes, ensuring that growth is **inclusive, sustainable, and resilient** amidst global uncertainties.

Kalyan Kumar H

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Budget 2025-26 – An analysis

The Union Budget 2025 has brought significant relief for India's middle-class families. With rising prices and increasing financial pressures, the government has introduced measures to reduce the tax burden, encourage savings, and make daily life more affordable. This budget aims to improve financial stability for middle income earners while promoting economic growth.



One of the most important announcements is the **increase in the income tax exemption limit**. Previously, individuals earning up to ₹ 5 lakh per year did not have to pay income tax. Now, this limit has been raised to ₹ 12 lakh. Additionally, salaried employees can benefit from a **standard deduction of ₹ 75,000**, making their effective tax free income ₹ 12.75 lakh. This move ensures that a large section of the middle class has more disposable income, which they can use for savings, investments, or essential spending.

Further, to reduce the tax burden, the Government has introduced **new income tax slabs**. Now, those earning between ₹ 4 lakh and ₹ 8 lakh will pay only **5% tax**, while those earning up to ₹ 12 lakh will pay **10%**. The highest tax rate of **30% now applies only to incomes above ₹ 24 lakh**, compared to ₹ 10 lakh previously. This restructuring ensures that middle-income earners pay significantly less tax than before, helping them manage their finances better.

The budget also focuses on encouraging **savings and investments**. The **tax exemption limit for savings under Section 80C has been increased from ₹ 1.5 lakh to ₹ 2.5 lakh**, allowing people to save

more through investments like PPF, EPF, and life insurance. Similarly, the **home loan interest deduction under Section 24 has been increased from ₹ 2 lakh to ₹ 3.5 lakh**, making homeownership more affordable. The government has also made **National Savings Scheme (NSS) withdrawals tax-free** if made after August 29, 2024. These measures encourage financial security and long-term wealth creation.

To make everyday life more affordable, the Government has **reduced GST on essential items**. Packaged food items like rice, wheat, and pulses are now **exempt from GST**, making groceries cheaper. Additionally, **GST on home appliances like refrigerators, washing machines, and ACs has been lowered**, making them more accessible to middle-class families. **Healthcare and education services will also become more affordable** due to tax reductions, ensuring better access to quality services.

The budget also addresses the **need for affordable housing**. The government has expanded the **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)**, offering subsidies on home loans for middle-income families. More affordable housing projects will be developed, and **home loan interest rates will be reduced**, making it easier for people to buy their own homes.

On the whole it could be said that, the **Union Budget 2025 is a major step toward improving the financial well-being of middle-class families**. With lower taxes, better savings opportunities, affordable housing, and improved public services, this budget brings much needed relief to millions of Indians. It reflects the Government's commitment to supporting the middle class and ensuring economic growth while making life easier for the common people.

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Union Budget- 2025 - 26

The union budget 2025 - 26, presented by finance minister Nirmala sitaraman, focused on stimulating economic growth and development with the theme “Sabka Vikas” (development for all)

business and general public understand the government’s priorities and their potential impact on the nation.



Here are some key highlights:

Fiscal Outlook

- Total receipts (excluding borrowings): 34.96 lakh crore.
- Net tax receipt : 28.37 lakh crore
- Total expenditure: 50.65 lakh crore
- Fiscal deficit : 4.4 percentage of GDP
- Cross market borrowing : 14.8 to lakh crore
- Capex expenditure: 11.21 lakh crore (3.1% of GDP)

Focus on infrastructure:

- The budget includes significant investment in infrastructure project including railways ,roads and waterways.
 - Millet subsidies: the government announced constitution of the subsidized food grains scheme providing relief to millions of people.
 - Agriculture:
 - “Prime minister Dhan-dhaanya krishi yojana” to develop agricultural districts. Initiatives to build rural prosperity and resilience.

Economics policies: the budget often reflects the government ‘s economic priorities and policies, including taxation, spending and investment strategies. The union budget is a significant event that impact various aspects of the economy and affect these of the citizens. It is closely analyse it by economics,

Why the budget matters to students. Future opportunities: the budget focuses on education, skill development, and job creation directly impacts our career prospect. Economic outlet understanding the budget help us gauge the overall health of the economy and make informal decisions about our future. As responsible citizens, we should be aware of how public funds are utilised and how government policies affect our lives.

Conclusion:

The union budget is more than just a financial documents, it’s a reflection of the government ‘s vision and priorities for the nation. However, its effectiveness is contingent upon various factors, including global economic conditions, domestic policy environment and efficient execution of planned initiatives. The union budget is a vital instrument that shape Indian’s destiny. By understanding its key aspect, we add student can become more informed and engaged citizen, contributing to the nation progress.

Harshitha. S
IV Sem BA (EE)



ಇದು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಮಧ್ಯಮ ವರ್ಗದ ಬಜೆಟ್

— ಡಾ. ಹೆಚ್.ಆರ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣಯ್ಯಗೌಡ



ಮೈಸೂರು: ಬಜೆಟ್ ಒಂದು ಪವಿತ್ರ ದಾಖಲೆ, ಇದು ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ, ಮಿಶ್ರ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯ. ಒಂದು ದೇಶದ ನರನಾಡಿಯೆಂದರೆ ಹಣ. ಅದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಖ್ಯಾತ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಚಿಂತಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಬರಹಗಾರರಾದ ಡಾ. ಹೆಚ್.ಆರ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣಯ್ಯಗೌಡ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ನಗರದ ಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪುರಂನ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಎಸ್‌ಬಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್ ಮಹಾಜನ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಐಕ್ಯೋಎಸಿ ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ “ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಜೆಟ್ 2025-26” – ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ ಎಂಬ ಸಂವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಪಲ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಡಾ. ಹೆಚ್.ಆರ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣಯ್ಯಗೌಡರವರು ಆಗಮಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ವಿಷಯ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅವರವರ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಗಮನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದೊಂದು ಆಯ-ವ್ಯಯದ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನವಷ್ಟೇ. ಬ್ರಿಟನ್ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು, ಈಗ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೂ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮತೆ ಒಂದು ಗಾಡಿಯ ಎರಡು ಚಕ್ರಗಳು. ಇವೆರಡು ಪರಸ್ಪರವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು ಸಮತೋಲಿತವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾದರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಿಸಿದರು.

ಬಜೆಟ್ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥೂಲ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ. 2025-26ರ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಮಧ್ಯಮ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಜನರ ಅನುಭೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುವಂತಿದೆ. ಕೃಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆಂದು ನೇರಾವರಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಬೆಳೆ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಗ್ರಾಣ ನರ್ಮಾಣಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಡಿಪಿಯ ಶೇ.2.5% ರಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮೀಸಲಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 10,000 ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 36 ಡ್ರಗ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಸುಂಕ ತೆರೆಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ರೋಗಗಳ ನರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ನಗರಗಳ ನರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು “ಉಡಾನ್” ನಂತಹ ಪ್ರಗತಿಶೀಲ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಬಜೆಟ್ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.



ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಬಜೆಟ್ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ಬಜೆಟ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಿಶ್ರ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಹಾಗೇ ಅವರ ಗಮನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸರಕುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಡಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ವರಮಾನ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ದರಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಿಎಸ್‌ಟಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳೂ ಆಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ಕಡೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನಹರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಕೃಷಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ದರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರವಾಗುವಂತಹ ಕಿಸಾನ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ MSME ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ನಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಸಾಲಿನ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ದೇಶದ GDP ದರವನ್ನು ಮುಂಬರುವ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ.9 ರಿಂದ ಶೇ.10 ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಯಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಅಂತಿಮ ಬಿಎ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಹರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಧೀಮಂತ ಅವರು ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನ ಗಾತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಾಲಿನ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆದರು. ಸುಮಾರು 145 ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ ಈ ವಿಶೇಷ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ 2025-26 ರ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರು.

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರಾದ ಡಾ.ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಜಯಕುಮಾರಿ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಆರ್. ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದರು. ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಚಲುವೇಗೌಡ ಸಿ.ಎಂ. ವಂದಿಸಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ನರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ. ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. ರಮೇಶ್, ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥೆ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವೆಂಕಟಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಎಂ.ಎನ್, ವಿಭಾಗದ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕಿ ಡಾ.ಪುಷ್ಪರಾಣಿ ಪಿ.ಜಿ., ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾದ ಡಾ.ಹೆಚ್.ಆರ್.ತಿಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸಂವಾದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು.

