

Prof. Ramesh B

PUBLICATION DETAILS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2013-14

1. Published an article titled '***A Buddhist Perspective on Poverty***' in the proceedings of the National conference on '***Contemporary Human Sufferings: Wisdom of Bhagawan Buddha***' organized by Tumkur University, Tumkur, held on **6th March, 2013. ISBN-978-93-82694-11-3.**

Abstract

The present paper has been highlighted Buddhist perspective on poverty, Buddhism believes poverty comprises sufferings, and there is a casual relationship between material poverty and spiritual poverty. The eradication of poverty prerequisites to be established by the formation of a society free of corruption, social tensions, conflicts and struggles where people can live in agreement, amity and peace. The quality of life of a community may be far larger to that of the latter. For the profusion of the material goods does not necessarily resemble to profusion of human contentment.

2. An article on '**Marginalized Women In Panchayat Raj Institutions-A Critical Assessment**' has been published in the conference proceedings of the National conference on 'Women wellness in 21st century: Role of Social work' organised by Gurushree College, Tumkur, held on 8th March, 2013.

Abstract

The article explored how the prevalence of corrupt practices ,violence's societal cleavages based on caste/class/religion clubbed with the dominant male discourse in rural Indian society have created a situation where women in political decision making have been reduced to mere 'proxies' thereby impeding the mission of empowering women politically through affirmative action. On the other hand, however, there are several

cases of positive changes brought about by the implementation of the quota system eheredalit women have been observed to bring about socio-economic and political changes.

3. A Chapter titled '**Participation and Participatory Approaches in Community Organization**' has been published in the Edited book '**Community Organization and Social Action (Methods of Social Work)**', IBH Prakashana, Bangalore, 2013, pp-154-179, ISBN 81-89268-24-4

Abstract

This chapter deals with participatory approach, and also discussed about meaning, principles and actions of Participatory Rural Appraisal.

PUBLICATION DETAILS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2014-15

4. Published a paper on '**Micro finance: Building better lives of the poorest women and their families**' in the proceedings of the National Conference '**Emerging Trends in Micro finance and Sustainable Social Development**' organized by gurusree College of Commerce and Social Work, Tumku, ISBN- 978-81-923901-3-2

Abstract

The article focused on assessing the role of micro finance in building better lives of the poorest women and their families. The article stressed that the micro finance was able to empower women by helping them to access to the material, human and social resources necessary to make strategic choice in their lives by establishing financial independence, transforming power relations, improving stability and family prospects by directing more income towards families and particularly engendering dignity and pride.

5. Published an article titled **Dalit Women Empowerment Through Entrepreneurship in Rural Area: With Special Reference to Chamarajanagar District** in the Edited book “Public Welfare Schemes 2015: Role of Social Work and Commerce in Transforming India” published by Gurushree College of Commerce and Social Work, 2016, Pp- 39-44, ISBN : 978-9352-58-524-3

Abstract

The present study was carried out in Chamarajanagar district aiming at to know the Empowerment of Dalit women through the Micro-Entrepreneurship in rural area. This study is attempting to assess the impact of small-entrepreneurship on empowering the Dalit women which broke the traditional occupation system. The main aim of the study is to understand the impact of small micro-Entrepreneurship in empowering the Dalit women and also to find out the problems of dalit women entrepreneurs on the operational area. Descriptive research design was used. For the convenience of the study 100 sample size has been selected using purposive sampling. The studies found that after entering the entrepreneurship their standard of living and social-economic status has been increase. And the level of participation has increased in socio-economic and political aspects. It was highlighted that, there is a greater awaking among Dalit women about the entrepreneurship. They are gradually achieving recognition and are making valuable contributions to the family economy and as well as national economy. And they also are being experiencing the new forms of caste discrimination. This article seeks to contribute to such social problem solving by enhancing the public awareness and education on the developmental possibilities of social entrepreneurship and demands suitable policies need to be formulated to cater the needs and aspiration of the small and micro-entrepreneurship

6. Published an article titled **“ICT at the Reach of the Poor - An Effective tool for Poverty Alleviation and Strengthening Livelihood”** in the Edited book **“Sustainable Livelihood and Poverty Alleviation”** published by Registrar, Tumkur University, March,2015, Pp- 226-270, ISBN : 978-9382694-21-2

Abstract

Poverty is mainly characterized in terms of lack of access to essential resources like physical, financial assets and many other services as well as infrastructure and human capabilities. India is a developing nation having largest concentration of people in the world and housing a third of the world's poor. The phenomenon of poverty has been present both in rural as well as in urban areas and as per the survey conducted in 2011-2012, the percentage of persons below the poverty line in India for the year 2011-2012 has been estimated as 25.7% in rural areas, 13.7% in urban areas and 21.9% for the country as a whole. Ensuring accessibility to the essential resources, Information and knowledge are critical components of poverty alleviation strategies. The current wave of globalization which trends towards worldwide integration of markets is spurred by the development of Information and communication technologies. The ICTs play a vital role in disseminating the information, enhancing knowledge and generating income to the poor. This paper focuses on the relationship between ICTs and Poverty alleviation and highlights the role of ICTs in promoting developmental programs for poverty alleviation by reaching the poor to strengthen their livelihood. It attempts to suggest ways in which ICTs can be used as a tool in poverty alleviation strategies.

7. Published an article titled **“A Study on Impact of MGNREG Programme in Ensuring Livelihood of Dalit Families with Special Reference to Chamarajanagar District of Karnataka”** in the Edited book **“Sustainable Livelihood and Poverty Alleviation”** published by Registrar, Tumkur University, March,2016, Pp- 162-172, ISBN : 978-9382694-21-2

Abstract

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is the Government of India's largest rural development Act and is also a radical shift from the earlier programmes in terms of its demand-driven and rights-based structural design. The schemes which provide 100 days legal job guarantee in rural part of India for who is willing to do unskilled manual work under this scheme. The present study is aimed at to understand the role of MGNREGA programme in ensuring livelihood of Dalit families and also to investigate the impact of the schemes on the Dalits livelihood. Objectives of the study is To understand the socio-economic condition of the respondents ,To ascertain the impact of MGNREGA on livelihood of Dalit families, To analyse the standard of living of Dalit families after benefit of MGNREGA. The present study was carried out in Chamarajanagar district of Karnataka state by adopting Descriptive research design. For the convenience of the study, purposive sampling was used and 120 job hold Dalit family were taken as a sample, data was collected through questionnaire method and focus group discussion with respondents. In this study researcher found that Dalit families were economically becoming stable, and they more attracted towards the scheme. MGNREG programme has also liable increasing livelihood opportunities and it also influenced to improve the living condition of the Dalit communities. This act imparts pride to the rural Dalit people through an assurance of livelihood security.

8. [Published an article titled “Field Work Practices In Karnataka” in “Deeksha Bi-Annual Journal of Social Work”, Published by P.G Department of Social Work, St Aloysius College \(Autonomous\), Manglore, Volume-13 Number-1 February, 2015, Pp77-90, ISSN : 2250-3919](#)

Abstract

In social work education, field work is a major vehicle for professional development. Field work within the school of social work is critically important for increasing the quality of service provided by professional social workers. The quality of social work and of social workers depends in part on the availability and effectiveness of field education opportunities provided within schools of social work. This study tries to reflect and describe the availability and effectiveness of field education opportunities provided within schools of social work in Karnataka. The study aimed at field work practice in schools of social work and to evaluate effectiveness of field work practice in preparing professional social workers. The study has explored that the students are failed to show advanced competence during their courses and it also makes clear that present system of implementing practicum among schools of Social work.

PUBLICATION DETAILS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2015-16

9. Published an article titled **Mudra Banking is a Boon for Budding Entrepreneurs**” in the Edited book “Public Welfare Schemes 2015: Role of Social Work and Commerce in Transforming India” published by Gurushree College of Commerce and Social Work, 2016, Pp- 230-234, ISBN : 978-9352-58-524-3

Abstract

The initial products and schemes under MUDRA have been divided into three categories - 'Shishu', 'Kishor' and 'Tarun', to signify development and funding needs of the micro unit. 'Shishu' will cover loans upto Rs. 50,000, 'Kishor' will cover loans above Rs. 50,000/- and upto Rs. 5 lakh and 'Tarun' will cover loans above Rs. 5 lakh and upto Rs. 10 lakh. Most people do not have access to land and in the absence of jobs, are left to their own creativity to feed themselves and survive. They figure out ways to do odd jobs in exchange of money or barter their services. Most of these youths belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. It is to be noted that most of the micro enterprises, retail or trading activity, are initiated and controlled by women, with no exposure to education, formal training or access to any form of banking support. The study explores the impact of MUDRA banking in enhancing startup among youths in India.

10. Published an article titled **“Role of MGNREG Programme in Ensuring Food Security of Dalit Families”** in the proceeding of National Conference on ‘Gandhian Philosophy and Recent Trends in India’, organized by Department of Political Science, Arts College, Tumkur university, October0-2015, pp-41-45, ISBN: 978-93-82694-22-9

Abstract

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme, a flagship programme was enacted by the government of India as the national rural employment Act in September 2005 and come in to effect on a pilot basis in February 2006 in 200 economically disadvantaged districts of the country. Later it was extended to other 130 backward districts and finally in April 2008, the remaining districts of the country were covered under this scheme. Through this social welfare programme it is intended to enhance the livelihood securities of the poor people in rural areas by supplementing wage employment opportunities to the unskilled labour force. The programme acts as a strong safety net for the poor in the wake of lack of alternative employment opportunities. The most important aspect of the MGNREGA is that it is legally binding on the part of the state to provide 150 days of works to the unskilled labour force if they demand and also which increases chance ensuring food security. The present study was undertaken in the taluk of Malalavalli, Mandya district of Karnataka state to know the impact of MGNREGS on impact of MGNREGA programme in ensuring food security of the Dalit families, Researcher adopted descriptive research design, in which researcher took 87 samples by application of simple random technique.

PUBLICATION DETAILS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2016-17

11. [Published an article titled "A Study on Dalit Participation in Local Governance: With Special Reference to Tumkur District" in the International Journal of 'Management Research and Review', September, 2016, Volume.6, Issues.9. PP -1149-1154, ISSN: 2249-7196](#)

Abstract

Dalits are the legitimately called scheduled castes, form the leading discriminated group in India. Their discrimination is based on their birth into specific „untouchable“ group or caste, and also traditional „polluting“ work. There are about 250 million Dalits in India. There is meager improvement in the economic condition of Dalits in the past 50 years. Which is not enough when compared to non-Dalit? Every fourth Indian is a Dalit. The effort to review and appraise the stage and size of political participation of Dalit become extremely much applicable as to the nature and implementation of the political system a whole. It is particularly more beneficial to political parties and political leaders to the natural qualities as honesty, affection and a sense of duty. Hence the present study has been carried out in Tumkur district of Karnataka State, the data has been collected from 107 Dalit local governance members, and descriptive research design has been adopted to conduct the study. The study found that majority of the Dalit members were elected in reserve constituencies, and were not fully aware about the different developmental programmes available for Dalits in local governance. The Dalit women members were actively involving in all activities of local governance than their male counterparts.

12. [Published an article on ‘Economic Vulnerability among Dalit Elderly Women in Karnataka’ in the ‘South Asian Journal of Participative Development’.](#) Published by Centre for Social Research & Development, Pune. Vol-16, no-2., July-December- 2016. PP-45-52, *ISSN 0976 2701*.

Abstract

Ageing is a natural process, The natural manifestations of old age are changes in physical appearance such as wrinkles appearing on the face, the graying of hair, the loss of teeth, slowing down of reactions, followed by restriction of movement and sense organs, and proneness to chronic illnesses. India is still poised to become home to the second largest number of elder persons in the world. Hence the objectives of the present study is

to study the socio-demographic profile of the Dalit elderly women and to analyze the factors of influence on economic vulnerability among Dalit elderly women. The data were collected from 75 Dalit Elderly women in the selected Tumkur, Kolar and Chitradurga Districts of Karnataka State; descriptive research design was instrumented to conduct the study and Multistage random sampling method was adopted. Data collected with the help of self-structure interview schedule. The collected data was computed with SPSS 19.0 with appropriate statistical tests.

13. Published an article on '**Role of MGNREG Programme in Ensuring Sustainable Livelihood among Rural Dalits in Karnataka**' in the International Journal of Multidisciplinary education Research (IJMER) Special Issues on Sustainable Rural Development through Governmental programmes-Vision and Action, Vol-6, Issue 7(10), July, 2016, PP-1-8, ISSN :2277-7881.

Abstract

MGNREGA is the Government of India's largest rural development Act and the best job guarantee scheme of India. The schemes which provide 100 days legal job guarantee in rural part of India for who is willing to do unskilled manual work under this scheme. The present study is aimed at to understand the role of MGNREG programme in ensuring sustainable livelihood among Dalit household in Karnataka and also to explore the impact of the programme on the Dalit households. Objectives of the study is to understand the socio-demographic profile of the Rural Dalit household and to determine the impact of MGNREG Programmes in ensuring the Sustainable livelihood among rural Dalit household. The study was carried out in Chamarajanagar, Kolar, Vijayapura, Kalburgi district of Karnataka state by adopting Descriptive research design. For the convenience of the study, purposive sampling was used and 240 job card holders of Rural Dalit households were taken as sample, data was collected by using questionnaires. The study found that Rural Dalit

households were economically becoming stable and they more attracted towards the Programme and MGNREG programme has likely increasing the livelihood openings and it influenced to improve the living conditions of the Rural Dalit households. This act imparts pride to the Rural Dalit households to some extent through an assurance of sustainable livelihood security.

14. Published an article on **A Study on Elected Dalit Women Participation in Local Governance: with Special reference to Chitradurga District**, Gender Justice and Emerging Trends: Expectation Challenges Ahead, ISBN:978-93-85629-29-7, April,2017, Pp. 176-180

Abstract

There is meager improvement in the political condition of Dalit's in the past 50 years. Which is not enough when compared to non-Dalit? The effort to review and appraise the stage and size of political participation of Dalit women become extremely much applicable as to the nature and implementation of the political system a whole. Reservation in the local governance helped the Dalit women to take active part in the local governance, but attempts have not made by any individuals/organizations to understand the level of participation in rural development activities and contributions made by the Elected Dalit women members in local governance. Hence the present study made an attempt to study the participation of Elected Dalit women in local governance, to understand the level of participation, and contribution made by the Dalit women as members of local governance and to suggest suitable measure to strengthen the political participation among Elected Dalit women members in local governance. The present study has been carried out in Chitradurga district of Karnataka State, the data has been collected from 120 Elected Dalit women local governance members, and descriptive research design has been adopted to conduct this study. The results depicted that Majority of the Dalit women members were elected

in reserve constituencies, majority of them actively involving in rural development activities through local governance; they are not dependents for their husbands in decision makings.

15. Published an article on '**A Study on Political Participation of Dalit Youths in Karnataka**' in the Edited book Published by Don Bosco Youth Animation South Asia New Delhi. On the titled '**Emerging Trends in Youth Development –Best practices and Empirical Inferences**', April, 2017, Pp. 140-147,*ISBN: 978-81-929640-5-8.*

Abstract

The effort to review and appraise the stage and size of political participation of Dalit Youths become extremely much applicable as to the nature and implementation of the political system a whole. Political Reservation at Assembly, parliament and panchayats helped the Dalit Youths to take active part in the Politics, but attempts have not made by any individuals/organizations to understand the level of participation and how participation helps them to protect their constitutional rights and for socio economic development. Hence the Objectives of the present study are to understand the attitudes of Dalit youth participation in politics, and to examine the difficulties faced by the Dalit Youths in politics and assess their contributions towards achieving the goals of political reservations and to suggest suitable measure to strengthen the political participation among Dalit Youths in contemporary political scenario. The present study has been carried out in Selected three District of Karnataka State, the data has been collected from 120 Dalit Youths in the selected reserve constituencies, and descriptive research design has been instrumented to conduct the study. Data were collected by using Self-prepared interview schedule; the study found that political rights are not clearly aware among scheduled caste youths because of lack of dalit ideologies. Majority of

them are in politics with the self-interest without having any long term vision, and not having any commitment to help their own people.

16. Published an article on **'Violation of Human Rights against Dalit Women in India-An Overview'**, in the edited book on **'Human Rights and Contemporary issues and Challenges'**, January, 2017,Pp 96-100, **ISBN 978-93-82694-32-8.**

Abstract

Human Rights are basic right to which every individual is entitled as a human being. They are the minimum rights, which are compulsorily obtainable by every individual. The constitution of India also guarantees the equality of rights of men and women. However, in the sphere of women's human rights in India, there exists a wide gulf between theory and practice. The United Nations Universal Declaration of human rights states, "All human rights are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.Indian society is a male dominated society where men are always considered to be superior. The women in India very often have to face discrimination, injustice and dishonour. In Indian society were a highly graded in the social order, Dalit belonging to the lower castes have smaller access to public fore, which is compounded by their caste. Dalit women are one of the most marginalized segments in the society, Specially Though Dalit women in India have been given more rights as compared to men, and even then the condition of women in India is miserable. This paper has throne light on the status of human rights of Dalit women in India and also on how all the fundamental rights given to the Dalit women are being violated , by analyzing on the various crimes done against them.

17. An article titled **'Women Rights Violation through rituals with special focus on Rural Areas of Tumkur District'** has been published

in the conference proceedings of the National conference on “**Human Rights: Contemporary Issues and Challenges**’ Organised by the Dept Physical Education, University College of Science, Tumkur University , January 2017, Pp-100-105, ISBN: 978-93-82694-32-8

Abstract

Women consisting half of our population although since ancient India Women were treated second division people of society. However biological difference of sex can be seen but on the ground of social construct of gender, inequality is prevalent, male dominated society keep on doing atrocities, exploitation mental and physical abuse against women. Even in cultural practice like rituals and festivals the worst sort continued. In certain belief system, such as Hinduism in India, sons play a special role son preference is mentioned in the Vedas, it is supposed to be a son who lights a deceased person's funeral pyre and brings him or her salvation. Hindu kinship norms are adhered to more strictly among all castes. On this backdrop this article studied socio-economic background of the women, ascertained ritual participation of women and explored violation of women rights through ritual practices in rural areas of Tumkur district. For this study researcher has used Descriptive research design. Samples collected through purposeful sampling with the help of self prepared questionnaires with Likert's scale. The study found systematic inequality prevailed in all forms against women.

18. PUBLICATION DETAILS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2017-18

19. [Published an article on “Poverty and Social Celebration: Interface with Social Wellbeing of Rural Poor” in the Research Journal of ‘Philosophy and Social Sciences’, published by Anu books NewDelhi, 2454-7026\(e\) with impact factor 4.0012, vol 44,Pp 1-7,January 2018.ISSN number 0048-7325\(P\).](#)

Abstract

Festivals are day or days of events, culturally influenced to bring out people from monotonous life and make happy but series of festivals or spending more on festivals can bring indebtedness among rural poor hence, rather than spending on offspring education, medical emergency and nutritious food they go for high spending on festivals. The attitude creates vulnerability, vulnerability leads to poverty. The study found that the social wellbeing was more pathetic in rural poor households of Chitradurga district, surprisingly they least bother about spending on festivals and social ceremonies. In the study descriptive research design was used, Jacqueline Radzyk Bachelor Psychology's Social wellbeing scale (2014) was used to assess social wellbeing of households. Primary data were collected with the help of interview schedule and observation from 50 households of rural poor of Chitradurga district.

20. [Published an article on “Awareness towards Impact of Festivals on Ecology: Need for Social Work Intervention” in the online journal ‘Social Science Research Network \(SSRN\)’](https://ssrn.com/abstract=3085426), December 10, 2017. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3085426>, in Elsevier publisher.

Abstract

Festivities are considered as series of event conducted by people for the fulfillment of cultural needs. Irrespective of region, religion, castes we could see celebration of festivities with joy and prosperity. People do celebrate festivities because get together of family member, to come away from monotonous lifestyle and have some delicious food. Apart from these positive things festivities are the way to pollute environment in all sphere, like air, water, soil, noise pollution. From this study

researcher has assessed the awareness level among people about ecological pollution during festivities and Explored Social work intervention to bring awareness about celebrating festivities without harming ecology. Descriptive research design was adopted for this study. Non probability sampling method was used with purposeful sample technique. 50 samples were drawn from universal for this study. The study found, that Indian cultural influence and low awareness about ecological protection among people are leading towards pollution (Environment foot print) in the name of festivities. Researcher has come up with Social Work intervention to bringing awareness among people regarding environment protection. Simple percentile and central tendency methods were used for statistical analysis and SPSS 20 was used to compute data.

21. [Published and article on “Festivities and Saving Practice: An Impact Study of Rural Poor of Tumkur District”, in the journal ‘International Journal Of multidisciplinary Educational research’, Volume 6, Issue 7\(8\), July 2017, ISSN : 2277-7881, pp- 44-52](#)

Abstract

Festival expenditures amount to over 15 percent of a household’s annual expenditures in rural India. Yet the area has studied by few. This paper uses quantitative data from the Tumkur district villages of Karnataka state to show that festivals are important public goods in the village but neither a pure entertainment motive, nor an altruistic desire to contribute to a public event seem to explain their size. Households who spend money on festivals, especially the rural poor suffer a lot with financial crunches. Descriptive research design was used for this study, purposeful sampling design was adopted to collect data,

and structured interview schedule was applied to collect data. SPSS 17.0 software was adopted to compute data. Correlation and simple percentile

technique was used. In this study researcher studied saving practices of rural poor, ascertained expenditure practices on festivities and assessed impact of festivities on saving practices of rural poor. The Study found that, due to series of festivities poor people use to celebrate all festivities and ceremonies throughout the year, and also majority of rural poor are not spends their earnings on basic needs like health care, education, food and nutrition. and even their saving practice will hinder. In this study researcher came up with suggestions to build scientific lifestyle among rural poor.

22. [Published an article on “Festival Spending Pattern; its Impact on Financial Vulnerability of Rural Households” in the journal ‘Social Work Footprint’ published by NIRANTAKA, Bengakuru. Vol-7 Issue-5, November 2017, ISSN: 22308830.](#)

Abstract

Festivals are series of events performed by people with joy and happy. Spending on festivals seen as tiny but series of spending accumulate in to high impact on total income of the household. However in India people are more driven by cultural influence hence they will not feel spending on festivals as a burden. The study was descriptive in nature. Hence, Descriptive research design was used; samples were drawn from rural households of Tumkur district. The study was assessed the rural household expenditure pattern on festivities and explored the impact of spending on festivities on financial vulnerability of rural households. The study found that household festivities are looking very small but those households comes under lower class (20 percent of households) their asset, social capital were low in condition, therefore they are financially more vulnerable group. Through cultural influence they perform series of festivals even though taking debt from SHGs, Money lender and other sources, this attitude creating more financial vulnerability among the particular group.

23. Published an article on **“National Rural Livelihood Mission; A Way Forward for Social Inclusion”** in the edited book entitled ‘Changing Contours of Welfare Programmes in India - Issues and challenges’ , by Nirutha Publication, Bangalore, November 2017, **ISBN 978-93-84262-44-0**.

Abstract

National Rural Livelihood Mission name itself indicated the programme has been launched for the purpose of ensure livelihood of rural poor through SHGs’ and MFIs’. The concept Inclusive Growth gained much importance as the solution to problem of financial inclusion. This study was relay on secondary data drawn from website of Ministry of Rural Development, report on National Rural Livelihood Mission, 11th five year planning report and panchatantra software of Karnataka Rural Development department information source. Researcher has assessed implementation progress of National Rural Livelihood Mission in Tumkur, Karnataka and explored social inclusion happening through National Rural Livelihood Mission implementation in Tumkur district. The study found that social inclusion taking place because more number of SHGs have started especially with the more member of SC and ST women enrollment through the programme, even though some initiation need to be taken position in terms of women entrepreneurship development.

24. Published an article on **“Challenges and Difficulties in setting up HR department in Multinational Companies”** in the **‘International Journal of Academic Research and Development’** Impact Factor: RJIF 5.22 www.academicjournal.com Volume 2; Issue 5; September 2017; Page No. 197-199, **ISSN: 2455-4197**.

Abstract

The challenge does not stop with recruiting the right person but with how we are going to manage the performance of our employees. The challenge would be to create a performance culture where in opportunities are provided for enhanced performance and where giving out optimum performance becomes a way of life. The future role of HR professional will change from a less administrative role to more of a strategic role. HR managers will continually be required to prove their effectiveness and their existence. In this study descriptive research design was used data collected through mailed questionnaire from 40 HR managers those who are working in multinational companies at Bangalore, Karnataka. The study found that, HR competencies should be changed in accordance with present technological era. Strategies should be developed to ensure the cross cultural training of the personnel in the HRD department.

25. [Published a paper on Women rights violation through rituals; A comparative study of Dalit and Non-Dalit women in Tumkur district, Karnataka in the 'International Journal of Management and Development Studies' 6\(8\): 79-86 \(2017\) ISSN \(Online\): 2320-0685. ISSN \(Print\): 2321-1423, Volume 2; Issue 5, November, 2017.](#)

Abstract

Women consisting half of our population although since ancient India Women were treated second division people of society. However biological difference of sex can be seen but on the ground of social construct of gender, inequality is prevalent, male dominated society keep on doing atrocities, exploitation mental and physical abuse against women. Even in cultural practice like rituals and festivals the worst sort continued. In certain belief system, such as Hinduism in India, sons play a special role son preference is mentioned in the Vedas, it is supposed to be a son who lights a deceased person's funeral pyre and brings him or her salvation.

Hindu kinship norms are adhered to more strictly among all castes. On this backdrop this article studied socio-economic background of the women, ascertained ritual participation of women and explored violation of women rights through ritual practices a comparison study of Dalit and Non-Dalit in rural areas of Tumkur district. For this study researcher has used Descriptive research design. Samples collected through purposeful sampling with the help of self-prepared questionnaire. The study found systematic inequality prevailed in all forms against women.

26. Published an article on '**Women Rights Violation through Rituals: A comparative study of Dalit and Non-Dalit women in Tumkur District, Karnataka**' in '**International Journal of Management and Development Studies**', Volume-6, Issue-8, 2017, Pp-79-86, ISSN 2320-0685

Abstract

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27. Published an article on “**Globalization Impact on Festival Economy of India**” in Selected Readings on International Business Abhijeet Publication New Delhi, ISBN 978-93-5074-292, December,2017, Abhijeeth publication, New Delhi, Pp- 225-233, ISBN 978-93-5074-292-1

Abstract

Festivities have got vital place in Indian heritage. Versatile festivals can be seen in different religions or in Hindu itself there are different festivals for different cause. However people used to celebrate all festivals for happy and prosperous. In ancient India people used to celebrate festivals everyday but financial crunches has cut downed celebration from 365 days to 10 to 20 festivals. After globalization festivals economy moved to multinational companies and expanded their market and created boom of purchasing during festival time, also they created new festivals for the sake of marketing. In this article researcher tried to focus more on, how globalization has created new vistas for festivals and how they get monetary benefit out of it, how households suffer financially for doing high purchase through online or offline.

28. Published a paper on **Women Rights violation through Rituals: with special focus on rural areas of Tumkur District**, in the proceedings of the national conference entitled '**Human Rights: Contemporary Issues and Challenges**', February,2017,published by The Registrar, Tumkur university,Pp-96-100, ISBN:978-93-83694-32

Abstract

Women consisting half of our population although since ancient India Women were treated second division people of society. However biological difference of sex can be seen but on the ground of social construct of gender, inequality is prevalent, male dominated society keep on doing atrocities, exploitation mental and physical abuse against women. Even in cultural practice like rituals and festivals the worst sort continued. In certain belief system, such as Hinduism in India, sons play a special role son preference is mentioned in the Vedas, it is supposed to be a son who lights a deceased person's funeral pyre and brings him or her salvation. Hindu kinship norms are adhered to more strictly among all castes. On this backdrop this article studied socio-economic background of the women, ascertained ritual participation of women and explored sexual equality in ritual practices in rural areas of Tumkur district. For this study researcher has used Descriptive research design. Samples collected through purposeful technique with the help of self-prepared interview schedule. The study found systematic inequality prevailed in all forms against women.

29. Published an article on **“Emerging Trends in Youth Development: Best Practices and Empirical Inferences”** in the Edited book Published by Don Bosco Youth Animation South Asia New Delhi. On the titled **‘Emerging Trends in Youth Development –Best practices and Empirical Inferences’**, April, 2017, Pp. 140-147, **ISBN: 978-81-929640-5-8**.

Abstract

Most of rural youths are becoming addicts of drugs. Because drug is Family risk factors for youths developing drinking problems include low levels of parent supervision or communication, family conflicts, inconsistent or severe parental discipline, and a family history of alcohol. Individual risk factors include problems managing impulses, emotional instability, thrill-seeking behaviors, and perceiving the risk of using alcohol to be low. Due these reason most of youths drinking partially and later on it convert into hobby then habit finally they became addicts of alcohol. The study found Alcoholism affects many rural youths from the time they are children to adulthood. The effects of alcoholism may surround them in the nurturing years if frequent drinking becomes prominent in family life. Most of rural Young people in Shimoga district brought up in homes affected by alcoholism often experience unpredictable behavior by their parents and a lack of communication with their parents. They may witness violent acts or become victims of physical violence or incest. Youths can become withdrawn from social contact or develop violent tendencies. The domestic violence and conflicts they experience during their growing years can lead to post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety or depression. These mental health conditions can compound an alcohol problem and increase the risk of suicide for many youths. For this study Descriptive research design was adopted. Fifty samples were drawn from population with the help of snowball sampling technique.

30. Published an article entitled, **“Overview of the SukanyaSamruddhiYojana and its Effective Utilization among Girl Child in families of Karnataka**,in the edited book on ‘Empowerment through Good Governance in India: Issues and Challenges’ Published by Registrar, Tumkur University. May, 2017, **ISBN-978-93-82694-34-2**.

Abstract

The present study is focused on SukanyaSamruddhiYojana and its effective utilization among girl child families in Karnataka, researcher tried to ascertain the effective utilization of SukanyaSamruddhiYojana. Especially in Karnataka along with all state government schemes. The SukanyaSamruddhiyojana is being implementing. The study is descriptive in nature tried to find out some implementation strategies and level of utilization by using secondary data. The study focused on the key concept and effectiveness on girl child protection and promotion of safeguard through SukanyaSamriddhiyojana. determined the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the SSY scheme Also researcher came up with recommendation to cater the effective implementation and sensitizing girl child is boon rather burden. This study has also thrown light on all flagship programmes and its use on safeguarding vulnerable groups of the society.

31. [Published an article titled on “A Study on Impact of Organic Farming in Ensuring Sustainable Livelihood of Rural agrarians”, In poverty and income inequality in India: Social work responses, Special issues in Research Journal of Philosophy and Social sciences, Published by Anu Books, New Delhi, Volume 44, Jan 2018, Page No-73 -77, ISSN: 0048-7325\(P\)](#)

Abstract

Agriculture has not only provided people with food, clothing and heating for several centuries, but it has also granted livelihoods to majority of the population around the world. Today despite major innovations and new technologies, food production relies predominantly on the primary sector, which continues to be the backbone of India's economy. An average Indian still spends almost half of his/her total expenditure on food, while roughly half of India's work force is still engaged in agriculture for its livelihood being a source of livelihood and food security for the infinite majority of low income, poor and vulnerable sections of society. India ranks 134 in the Human Development Repor(Udin, 2014). The study is limited to farmers as they represent the majority and most vulnerable part of the rural population. The present study was carried out to meet the following specific objectives to identify the impact of organic farming on rural agrarian in terms of -Employment and Reduced poverty. And to study the contribution of organic farming to sustainable livelihood development among rural farmers. The present study made use of descriptive research design as it deals with an area in which only a few efforts have been made by social work researchers in analysing the Impact of Organic farming in ensuring sustainable livelihood of rural agrarians in Selected Farmer families in Mandya and Shimoga districts of Karnataka State constitute the universe of the study. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews scheduled, direct observation and discussions with various stakeholders concerned with organic farming. The study contributes to the wider body of knowledge in the field of organic farming and more specifically to private and public poverty alleviation programmes in rural India. It serves as a starting point for further investigation on the topic of sustainable livelihoods among farmers and alternative poverty reduction approaches opposing merely growth induced development activities.

32. [Published an article titled on “Best Practices through Use of ICTS in Social Work Education’, in special issue on Digital Empowerment on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development, in South Asian Journal of Participative Development, Published by Centre for Social Research and Development, Pune. Vol-18, No-02, July-Dec 2018, PP-132-141, ISSN: 0976-2701.](#)

Abstract

Information Communication and technology (ICT) propounded to bring transformation in higher education, Social Work education has not left with the influence of ICT. The present study was conducted to describe best practices through the use of Information and Communication Technology in Social Work education and to explore new vistas in education of Social Work through the effective utilization of existing Information and Communication Technologies. The study was descriptive in nature; therefore descriptive research design has been adopted. The present study was carried out with the help of secondary data from various journals, books, website, newsletters so on... The inferences drawn from the secondary data, researcher has used to analyze and explore new horizons to adopt Information and Communication Technologies even more effectively to boost best practices and bring learning transformation through extensive use of ICTs in Social Work education.

33. [Published an article titled on “The Role of Self Help Group in Empowerment of Rural Poor: A Study in Karnataka”, in In poverty and income inequality in India: Social work responses, Special issues in Research Journal of Philosophy and Social sciences, Published by Anu Books, New Delhi, Volume 44, Jan 2018, Page No-130-134, ISSN: 0048-7325\(P\)](#)

Abstract

A popular and an observable reality of the nineties has been empowerment and development of women. Continuous attempts are being made to emancipate women from the abyss of darkness and confines of the society. In definitive terms, empowerment has multi-faceted views which ensure that folks and groups to understand their undisclosed uniqueness and powers in all stage of life. The study is focused on impact on self help group in empowerment of women. Researcher used descriptive research design with purposive sampling technique (Size=305). Researcher adopted self structured interview scheduled to obtain data from respondents, and used SPSS to compute the data. Self Help Group plays a significant role in eradication of poverty in India. Growth will never reach without empowerment. SHG is a powerful device for poverty abolition in the neo economic era. As women are the most vulnerable section of the society the quick progress of SHG is an increasing vehicle for women empowerment.

34. [Published an article titled on “Role of MGNREGA in Ensuring Sustainable Livelihood of Rural Poor’, in Journal of Media and Social Development \(Special Issue-Feb\), Vol-18, No-02, Feb-2018, PP-184-190, ISSN: 2320 - 8244.](#)

Abstract

MGNREGA considered fundamentally as a social safety net, has the possible to convert rural India in to more dynamic, equitable, connected society. It is the Government of India’s largest rural development Act and the best job guarantee scheme of India. And it provide right of employment to the rural people. The objective of the Act is to provide to every rural household at least hundred days of legal job guarantee in rural part of India for who is willing to do unskilled manual work under this scheme. The present study is aimed at to study the impact of

MGNREGA on the Sustainable development of rural poor in Karnataka state. An objective of the study is to know the socio-demographic profile of the rural poor and to examine the impact of MGNREG Programmes on Sustainable Livelihood of the rural poor. The present study was carried out in Chamarajanagar and Tumakuru districts of Karnataka state by adopting Descriptive research design. For the suitability of the present study, purposive sampling was used and 180 selected job cardholders of rural poor household were taken as a sample, data was collected through the self-structure interview schedule. In the current study researcher found that rural poor household were socially, politically awarded and financially becoming constant and they more involved towards the schemes and MGNREG programme has likely increasing the employment openings and its increase the living condition of the rural poor household